



Approach UNSCR 1325 to the Fifth and sixteenth Goals of the Sustainable Development Goals of 2030

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- **The information and opinions expressed here are for the author, and may not necessarily reflect the views of UN-Women.**

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Baghdad Women Association

Baghdad Women Association

BWA was established in 2004 and it's a local independent non-governmental organization registered with the NGO's directorate (1017090).

Its vision is to advocate all kinds of violence against women and girls and guarantee legal security, equality, respect and all human rights for them.

Its message is to work on reducing violence against women and girls by providing all the necessary support services for GBV survivors, and call to implement policies, appropriate laws and governmental programs, also to work on increasing women political participation by improving leadership through knowledge, development and capacity building.

Association strategy:

- Women protection.
- Women participation.
- Women and peace.

I mentor for coaching and development:

A private, leading, independent, and development company, officially registered in the companies' registration directorate with a positive and sustainable social impact. Its vision is to improve the performance of individuals, groups, governmental and non-governmental institutions including local and national organizations and private sector offices and companies, through training, motivating, inspiring, provoking ideas, institutional assessment and development, performance monitoring and trace assessment, offering consultations, implement programs and scientific, educational and developmental projects using modern and renewed methodologies by experts and specialists who are adopting sustainable impact, professional and entrepreneurship principals.

Monitoring and Advocacy for the Implementation of Iraqi National Action Plan for UNSCR 1325

This project was planned by Baghdad Women Association and resolution coalition 1325 to support the implementation of the Iraqi National Action Plan for UNSCR 1325. This project aims to enhance accountability and monitoring the central government and Kurdistan regional government while implementing the Iraqi

National Action Plan for UNSCR 1325. The project includes multiple activities including this study, in addition to:

Assessing and monitoring the process of implementing the Iraqi National Action Plan starting by providing support for the national team in designing a monitoring and assessment plan, create a joint language with civil society organizations, building the capacities of the secretariat's national teams and the civil society organizations specialized in this field, in addition to making evaluating & monitoring mechanism to be adopted by the national team during the next four years and using a shared effective and professional approach that guarantees the effective participation of the civil society organizations, activists, experts and media people in the monitoring process.

The advocacy campaigns based on encouraging the governments to provide the financial support and required human resources to guarantee the effective implementation of the Iraqi National Action Plan by making field studies and establishing forums to discuss women cases especially the cases related to women participation in the negotiation and Resolution making process for peace building and security efforts and protecting women from violence in addition to the legislative reforms and discriminative laws and any other social phenomenon or governmental policies and cultural favoritism against women. Community mobilization mechanisms will be used like radio programs, advocacy campaigns, distributing brochures and using other social media means in addition to other tools that can impact the Resolution makers like meetings and interviews with related parliament committees and responsible people in the implementing ministries in the central government and Kurdistan Regional Government.

Iraqi National Plan for UN Security Council Resolution 1325

UNSCR1325 on women, security and peace was passed on October 31, 2000 to end violations against women during and after war and armed conflict. Pursuant to international conventions, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Constitutional Rights, women should be protected from any violation of their rights and empowered to participate fully in Resolution-making processes.

About the study

Resolution 1325 and the fifth and sixteenth goals of sustainable development for the year 2030

What distinguishes the UNSCR and the Sustainable Development Goals of 2030 is that they were solidly adopted by the two highest authorities in the modern international system, the first authority is the Security Council, which is somehow the most powerful device established by the United Nations with its charter in 1945, and the second authority is the World Summit, also known as the Earth Summit - In 2015, the other feature of the two documents was that they had a background of violations that affected human dignity in general and provided possible solutions in the form of obligations for the countries, and their unanimous adoption indicates an important message that the growing global awareness of the size and depth of human rights violations .. which made it important for us to discuss the topic of the two resolutions and more accurately the research in the dialectical and reciprocal relationship between Security Council Resolution 1325 of 2000 on women and peace and security and the fifth goal of sustainable development, which seeks to (achieving gender equality) by working to empower all women and girls, and the sixteenth goal that seeks to Achieving (peace, justice and strong institutions) by promoting the building of just, peaceful and inclusive societies on the one hand, and on the other hand, the areas of protection and the promotion of women's human rights within the themes addressed by the Security Council Resolution and the Sustainable Development Goals and their implementation in Iraq.

Contents

1. The main study hypotheses:

1.1 This study assumes that there is an integrative relationship between UNSCR 1325 and the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals.

1.2 Iraq is on the right track to implement the requirements of UNSCR 1325 and its commitments for the fifth and sixteenth Sustainable Development Goals.

2. Study methodology:

- We will rely on the analytical and applied methods to reach specific results within the hypotheses of the study. The study axes will be addressed as follows:

- 1) Introduction
- 2) The first chapter: **1325 Resolution and women's human rights**
 - a- The first requirement: international standards for women's human rights before and after 1325 Resolution.
 - b- The second requirement: the importance of 1325 Resolution and its complementary Resolutions and main axes.
 - c- The third requirement: the national response to Security Council Resolution 1325.
- 3) The second chapter: **sustainable development 2015-2030**
 - a- The first requirement: the sustainable development goals for 2030 and women.
 - b- The second requirement: the fifth goal and the sixteenth goal, objectives and indicators.
 - c- The third requirement: Implementing the sustainable development goals at the national level.
- 4) The third topic: **Iraqi women and 1325 resolution and the fifth and sixteenth sustainable development goals**
 - a- The first requirement: common workspaces between the sustainable development goals and 1325 resolution.
 - b- The second requirement: the international obligations of the Republic of Iraq in the field of women's rights.
 - c- The third requirement: the environment for achieving peace and sustainable development in Iraq, opportunities and challenges.

1. Introduction

- 1-1 In a striking paradox of modern-day conflicts, the victims of these conflicts are civilians and they are more than directly involved in the fighting, and fragile groups of women and children often represent the most negatively affected by these conflicts, which are already the groups most vulnerable to violations before and during the conflict and may continue to be affected by this conflict for periods long after the conflict, unless clear and specific measures are taken, as failure to deal with these violations and its permanence will undermine the possibilities of achieving and sustaining peace and recovery. The collapse of political, economic and social structures and institutions may appear to be the other side of the conflict process and it is definitely one of its direct results, accompanied by this collapse, the spread of human rights violations, and women and children will be one of the most

prominent victims .. Conflicts provide the appropriate environment for the prevalence of violations, for example, the strength of the law will weaken and the trafficking of women and girls will increase during conflict situations and may continue after its end due to the high levels of violence and the intensification of militarism.

- 1-2 Girls and women are the ones who suffer most during war conditions, due to their social status and gender, the conflicting parties often rape women, and sometimes they use systematic rape as a method of war and terrorism, and women suffer greatly from displacement, loss of habitat, loss of relatives, poverty, as well as family separation. Women and children constitute (80%) of millions of refugees, immigrants and internally displaced persons (IDPs) including the world's immigrants and internally displaced. Women and girls continue to bear the burden of the armed conflict. The failure of law enforcement and the judicial system will provide a very appropriate ground for the practice of various human rights violations during armed conflict, including acts of torture. This also leads to the absence of natural restrictions on violent acts against women, as difficult circumstances and deprivation of women to submit to non-consensual sexual relations. Armed conflicts and the resulting displacement lead to an increase in all forms of violence, including domestic violence against women.
- 1-3 Violence against women is not just a symptom of war; it is a weapon of war that may be used for many purposes including spreading terror; destabilizing society; breaking down its resistance; rewarding soldiers; and extracting information. Violence against women, particularly torture, has been used as a method of ethnic cleansing, and as a component of genocide. And there is evidence in all cases that several human rights organizations have investigated that the military has used violence against women to achieve a number of these purposes, and that women were the majority of the civilian victims of the current armed conflicts, as about (70%) of the victims of armed conflicts in the world were not fighters and the majority were women and children, and the bodies of women became part of the battle scene for those who use intimidation as a war tactic, where they take refugees to rape. There is a long history of torturing female soldiers who fell in their hands, and a history of subjugation, terror and revenge. As the nature of armed conflicts is not limited to men fighters in the battlefield, as if they are gender-neutral destructive

practices. The evidence gathered by human rights organizations, international and national courts, indicates that women are targeted because of their gender, and that the forms of violations they are subjected to has a tendency to be addressed to them because they are females. The 1998 Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court was the first treaty to consider gender-based violence as a grave breach of international law. The level of protection and support for women who have experienced such violence during and after conflict remains weak, because access to social services, protection, legal compensation, medical care and shelters remains limited despite the efforts of many local NGOs, and impunity also exacerbates the situation, as it encourages continued violence.

- 1-4 1-4. Discrimination and violence against women were the two main obstacles to women's enjoyment of their human rights, and Resolution 1325 mainly examines the environment of violence, which is a societal scourge and a global phenomenon from which no country is spared from the whole world. Violence against women is often the product of a societal culture that weakens women and puts them inferior, does not recognize their equality with men, and denies their human rights. This culture is manifested in the laws of many countries that has discrimination against women in all fields. In the culture of society that restores and repeats the stereotypical roles of women, which are limited to being a mother, wife or girl, instead of recognizing her as a human being, and recognizing that she has her own entity and autonomy, Seeing her as an equal partner to men in society. Human rights approaches indicate that violence against women is not a product of individual misconduct, but rather a manifestation of the historical inequality in power relations between men and women and the historical imbalance in gender equality that has caused men to dominate and exercise discrimination against women and denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms. It is evident that the result of this structural imbalance in power relations between the sexes is manifested in the stereotypical roles and traditional cultural practices that perpetuate the inferiority of women and the exacerbation of all forms of violence against women committed in various areas, situations and contexts.
- 1-5 1-5. The phenomenon of violence against women is exacerbated in the situations of wars and armed conflicts when the cohesion of society is threatened or collapses as a whole, as many studies and statistics show that

women and children are the ones who suffer the most from the ravages and cruelty of wars. They constitute about 70 percent of the victims of direct violence in armed conflict, as well as For nearly 80 percent of the refugees and forcibly displaced people due to the fighting, the majority are also women and children.

- 1-6 1-6. Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security was issued as a result of the efforts made by civil society organizations, and it defined a new global framework to address peace and security challenges on the one hand, violence against women, women's empowerment, and gender justice on the other. The resolution calls for measures to protect women and girls from violence in times of conflict, and reaffirms the importance of the role of women in conflict prevention, conflict resolution and peacebuilding, and stresses the importance of their equal participation with men and their full participation in all efforts to maintain and enhance peace and security. It outlines options for governments and other parties to prevent violence against women, punish perpetrators, and provide compensation to survivors.
- 1-7 1-7. Subsequent Resolutions sought to reinforce certain aspects of 1325 Resolution, especially with regard to the prevention and protection of gender-based violence, which includes sexual violence and in times of conflict and beyond, and the activity of civil society organizations was central to integrating women, peace and security into the agenda of the Security Council and in adopting Resolutions.
- 1-8 1-8. This resolution recognizes the specific negative impacts of armed conflict on women and the important contributions that women can make in the areas of peace, security and settlements. 1325 Resolution urges an increased representation of women in conflict prevention and management in which special attention is given to the need for a gender perspective when implementing peace agreements that include support Feminist peaceful initiatives and respect for the human rights of women and girls in politics, justice, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of combatants, and gender-responsive training for peacekeepers.
- 1-9 1-9. on various occasions, governments have made themselves committed to respecting and protecting the human rights of women around the world. One of the focal points of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is these pledges .. These pledges did not come from nothing and the following figures

can be noticed on the sustainable development goals to demonstrate the necessity for a woman's human rights to be one of the core points in these goals:

Many countries still lack legislation on violence against women where:

- 1) There are 49 countries do not have domestic violence legislation.
- 2) There are 45 countries do not have legislation specifically addressing sexual harassment.
- 3) There are 37 countries that excuse the perpetrators of rape from prosecution if they are married to the victim or if they marry her afterwards.

1-10 The following glimpse contributes greatly to completing the image of women in the world:

- 1) Globally, 122 women aged 25-34 years live in extreme poverty, compared to 100 men of the same age.
- 2) Women are more likely to reach food insecurity to 11 percentage points than men.
- 3) 303,000 women died as a result of pregnancy-related causes in 2015.
- 4) In 18 countries, men are legally permitted to prevent their wives from working, and in 39 countries, inheritance rights are not equal for girls and children, and there are 49 countries without laws that protect women from domestic violence.
- 5) There are 19% of women and girls aged 15-49 who have experienced physical violence and / or sexual violence from a partner within 12 months.
- 6) 750 million women and girls married worldwide before they turned 18, while at least 200 million women and girls in 30 countries were subjected to female genital mutilation.
- 7) 30% of income inequality is due to inequality within households, including between women and men. Women are more likely than men to live under 50% of the average income limit.
- 8) Freshwater pollution and marine ecosystems adversely affect the livelihoods of women and men and their health and that of their children.
- 9) Between 2010-2015 the world lost 3.3 million hectares of forest land, poor rural women depend on common pooling resources and are particularly affected.

- 10) Women perform 2,6 times as much unpaid care and domestic work as men.
- 11) Women occupy only 23.7% of the seats in Parliament, an increase of 10 percentage points compared to 2000, but it is still less than par.
- 12) Only 52% of married women make their own Resolutions freely about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and health care.
- 13) Women represent only 13% of agricultural landowners worldwide.
- 14) Women are less likely to own a mobile phone and use the Internet by 5.9 percentage less than men.
- 15) Over 100 countries have taken measures to track budget allocations for gender equality.
- 16) Air pollution in enclosed spaces from the use of combustible fuel for household energy resulted in 4.3 million deaths in 2012, when the percentage of women and girls was 6 out of 10 cases.
- 17) There are 15 million girls of primary school age who will never have the opportunity to learn to read and write in primary school, compared to 10 million boys.
- 18) Women living in slums in cities face many difficulties, as basic needs such as access to clean water and improved sanitation facilities does not exist.
- 19) Investing in public transport brings significant benefits to women who tend to rely more on public transportation than men.
- 20) Climate change disproportionately affects women and children who are 14 times more likely to die during disasters than men.
- 21) In times of conflict, homicide rates and other forms of violent crime increase dramatically, and while men are more likely to be killed on the battlefield, during conflict, women are subjected to sexual violence, kidnapped, tortured and forced to leave their homes.
- 22) In 2012, funding flowing out of developing countries was 2.5 times the amount of aid flowing to it, and the amounts allocated to gender-specific affairs decreased.
- 23) The gender wage gap is 23%, the rate of female participation in the workforce is 63%, while the male participation rate is 94%.

First topic: Resolution 1325 and women's human rights.

2-1. first requirement: International standards for women's human rights before and after Resolution 1325 of 2000

From an early age, the issue of equality and non-discrimination was one of the main concerns of the United Nations, as it came to many areas of the Charter, starting with its preamble, which stipulated (to reaffirm our faith in fundamental human rights and in the dignity and worth of the individual and in the equal rights of men and women and nations large and small). In Article

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of the Charter and in explaining the purposes of the international organization (promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all people without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion, and does not differentiate between men and women). The topic of attendance of discrimination was also mentioned in Article 13 which states: (Helping to achieve human rights and fundamental freedoms for all people without distinction between them in sex, language or religion, and does not differentiate between men and women). And Article 55 of it stipulates: “It is common in the world to respect human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to sex, language or religion, and do not differentiate between men and women, and to truly observe those rights and freedoms”.

It should be noted here that in the first year of the United Nations, the Economic and Social Council established the Commission on the Status of Women, as the main global policy-making body exclusively related to gender equality and the advancement of women. One of her first achievements was to ensure gender neutral language in the draft Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was a major turning point in the path of drawing human rights framework, and the declaration contained several articles affirming the principle of equality and non-discrimination.

The International Bill of Human Rights was completed with the issuing of the International Covenants of Civil, Political, Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in 1966, and the two covenants contain several texts affirming the principle of equality and non-discrimination through attending discrimination

(Article 2) and ensuring equal rights for men and women to enjoy all the rights contained therein (Common Article 3).

Other international instruments have been issued affirming the human rights of women, including:

- 1) Agreement on the Nationality of Married Women - offered for signature and ratification by General Assembly Resolution 1040 on January 29, 1957.
- 2) The agreement on consent to marriage, the minimum age for marriage and the registration of marriage contracts - presented by the General Assembly for signature and ratification by its resolution 1763 A on 7/11/1962 and entered into force on 9/12/1964 in accordance with Article 6 thereof.
- 3) Convention on the Political Rights of Women - presented by the General Assembly for Signature and Ratification in its resolution 640 of 20 December 1952.
- 4) The Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women - issued by the United Nations General Assembly on November 7/1967 (Resolution 2263).
- 5) Declaration on the Protection of Women and Children in Emergencies and Armed Conflicts - Adopted and published in accordance with United Nations General Assembly Resolution 3318 of 12/14/1974.
- 6) The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women - adopted by the General Assembly and submitted for signature, ratification and accession by its resolution 34/180 of 12/18/1979, entered into force on September 3, 1981 in accordance with the provisions of Article 27 / a.
- 7) The Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women - adopted and submitted for signature and ratification in accordance with the General Assembly Resolution on November 9, 1999 and entered into force on December 22, 2000.
- 8) Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women - adopted by the General Assembly at its 85th meeting on December 20, 1993.
- 9) In addition to a number of conferences, we mention among them are women:
 - a) The World Conference on Women in Mexico City 1975, which adopted a global action plan aimed at further integration into the various facilities of life.

- b) The Copenhagen / Denmark Conference 1980 which was held under the slogan ((The United Nations Decade for International Women (Equality, Development and Peace))
- c) The Nairobi / Kenya Conference 1985 held to review progress in implementing the Global Plan of Action ten years after its elaboration.
- d) Population and Development Conference that was held in Cairo in 1994.
- e) The Fourth World Conference on Women, known as the Beijing Conference, which was held in 1995. It was held for the period from 4 to 15 September under the slogan (Action for Equality, Development and Peace), which drew a platform for action in 12 areas of interest that reflect inequalities and gender discrimination. The Beijing Platform for Action called on governments to develop national action plans and at the same time provide a practical road map, by including a number of measures that should lead to fundamental changes.

The areas identified by the conference are:

- 1) Women and poverty.
- 2) Education and training for women.
- 3) Women and health.
- 4) Violence against women.
- 5) Women and armed conflict.
- 6) Women and economy.
- 7) Women in power and Resolution-making.
- 8) Institutional mechanisms for the advancement of women
- 9) Women's human rights
- 10) Women and media.
- 11) Women and environment.
- 12) Girls.

It is worth noting that the topic of women's rights during conflicts was present on the agenda of this conference and was referred to in the following paragraphs:

18- Local, national, regional and global peace is achievable and is linked to the advancement of women, who are a fundamental force in the areas of leadership, conflict resolution and the promotion of lasting peace at all levels.

114- Other acts of violence against women include violations of the human rights of women in situations of armed conflict, especially killings, systematic rape, sexual slavery and forced pregnancy.

134- Although women have begun to play an important role in conflict resolution, peace-keeping, defense mechanisms and foreign affairs, they are still underrepresented in Resolution-making positions, and if women are to play an equal role in securing and maintaining peace, they must be empowered politically and economically and must be representative of all Resolution-making levels.

145 (d)- Reaffirm that rape during armed conflict constitutes a war crime and a crime against humanity and an act of genocide as defined in the Genocide Convention.

B. The second requirement: the importance of Resolution 1325 and its complementary Resolutions and main axes

I. Importance of Resolution 1325

6) Resolution 1325 is an 18-point document focusing on four interlinked topics:

- 1) Women's participation in Resolution-making and peace processes.
- 2) Incorporation of "gender" and training in peacekeeping operations.
- 3) Protection of women.
- 4) Putting "gender" into UN programs and reports.

7) Resolution 1325/2000 is the first resolution adopted by the Security Council to address the disproportionate and unique impact of armed conflict on women, and recognizes the effects of conflict, especially sexual violence, on women. The resolution stresses the importance of equal and full participation of women as an active component in preventing conflict and finding a solution. In all stages related to peace, including peace negotiations and efforts to build and maintain peace, the resolution also called for the full implementation of international humanitarian law and international human rights law and to ensure equal participation and full participation of women.

8) The main idea of Security Council Resolution (1325) emphasizes that women are an active component in peace and security, as the United Nations recognized in the year 2000 through the Security Council not only the special impact of conflicts on women but also “the need to include women as they have an active stakeholder in the field of conflict prevention and resolution. The Resolution stressed the need to (observe the privacy of women and involve them in the processes of maintaining security and peacebuilding, especially in areas affected by conflict, educating peacekeepers, the police and the judiciary about the privacy of women in conflict and taking measures to ensure their protection and commitment to the rights of women and girls, ensuring the special needs of women and girls in Conflicts, support the role of women in the areas of military, civilian and humanitarian police and

human rights monitors, represent women in societies that have experienced armed conflict to make their voices heard in the conflict resolution process, so that they are part of all levels of The Resolution as an equal partner to prevent and resolve conflicts and achieve sustainable peace.

9) In explaining the reasons for issuing the Resolution, it was stated in its preamble that this Resolution is a continuation of the approach to protect the human rights of women contained in:

1) Previous Security Council resolutions numbered 1261/1999, 1265/1999, 1296/2000 and 1314/2000.

2) The relevant statements of the President of the Security Council, Recalling also the statement made by the President of the Security Council to the press on the occasion of the United Nations Day for Women's Rights and International Peace (International Women's Day) on 8 March 2000 (SC / 6816),

3) The commitments contained in the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action A / 52/231.

4) Windhoek Declaration and Namibia Action Plan on Mainstreaming a Gender Perspective in Multidimensional Peace Support Operations (S / 2000/693),

5) The commitments contained in the outcome document of the twenty-third special session of the United Nations General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century" (A / S-23/10 / Rev.1), especially those relating to women and armed conflict;

6) The purposes and principles of the United Nations and the primary responsibility of the Security Council under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security.

10) Also, this Resolution was based on convictions provided to the international community:

1) that civilians, especially women and children, constitute the vast majority of those adversely affected by armed conflict, including as refugees and internally displaced persons, and increasingly represent a target for combatants and armed groups, and recognizing its impact on lasting peace and reconciliation,

2) The important role of women in conflict prevention and resolution and in peacebuilding.

3) The importance of women's equal participation and full participation in all efforts aimed at maintaining and enhancing peace and security.

- 4) The need to increase its role in Resolution-making related to conflict prevention and resolution.
- 5) The need to fully implement international humanitarian law and international human rights law that protect the rights of women and girls during and after conflicts.
- 6) The need for all parties to ensure that mine-clearance programs take into account the special needs of women and girls.
- 7) The urgent need to mainstream a gender perspective into all peacekeeping operations.
- 8) The conviction that an understanding of the effects of armed conflict on women and girls, and the provision of effective institutional arrangements to ensure their protection and their full participation in the peace process can contribute significantly to the maintenance and promotion of international peace and security.
- 9) The need to standardize data on the effects of armed conflict on women and girls.
- 11) The UNSCR 1325 (2000) is one of the most important commitments issued by the international community with regard to women's participation in maintaining peace and security.

II. Resolutions supplementing UNSCR 1325

12) After the adoption of Resolution 1325 in 2000, the United Nations Security Council began to place the issue of women, peace and security on its agenda and adopted more than six subsequent complementary resolutions recognizing that sexual violence was and continues to be used in some contexts as a military method intended to achieve military and political goals and therefore sexual violence requires a tactical security and strategic response politically. The term security and political response also means that peace negotiators and mediators include sexual violence on the agenda of peace talks. These Resolutions have developed mechanisms to protect women and to ensure their participation in Resolutions in the various stages associated with The conflict, in addition to emphasizing the prevention of impunity

Below is a list of Security Council resolutions supplementing Resolution 1325:

1) Security Council Resolution 1820/2008: It is the first resolution of the Security Council that recognizes sexual violence related to conflict as a war method and preventing its occurrence is an essential component of the global peace-keeping and security process, which requires a response to peacekeeping, the implementation of justice, and peace negotiations and indicates that sexual violence in conflict situations. It constitutes a war crime and demands that parties to armed conflict

immediately take appropriate measures to protect civilians from sexual violence, including training of forces and appropriate military sanctions, and since there is no specific strategy in Resolution 1325 to provide the Security Council with information, Resolution 1820 has established a mechanism Periodic reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council.

2) Security Council Resolution 1888/2009: This resolution stressed the importance of ending impunity as a key factor in ending the conflict and avoiding a return to it, this resolution represents a tool to reinforce the previous Resolution as it provides for the appointment of leaders and building judicial response experiences and reporting mechanisms and it mandates conservation missions Peace to protect women and children from sexual violence during armed conflict and requests the Secretary-General to appoint a special representative on sexual violence in armed conflict (who has become the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Armed Conflict).

3) Security Council Resolution 1889/2009: Through this resolution, the Security Council requests the Secretary-General to provide a set of indicators for use at the international level to follow up on the implementation of Resolution 1325 as a basis for reporting from relevant United Nations entities, international and regional organizations and Member States, which addresses The Resolution in particular is to exclude women from early recovery and peacebuilding work and the lack of adequate planning and financing for their needs and calls for a strategy to enhance the numbers of women in Resolution-making and conflict resolution.

4) Security Council Resolution 1960/2010: This resolution provides a system of accountability for conflict-related sexual violence and the resolution called for systematic arrangements for monitoring and reporting that increase the efficiency of the tracking of the extent and severity of the war crime of sexual violence and requires the resolution to provide detailed information on those accused of crimes Sexual Violence in Armed Conflict According to the Resolution, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Armed Conflict can include (lists of shame) in her annual report and this means identifying the names of persons and armed groups suspected of committing violent crime crimes In conflict resolution also gives the authority of the Security Council to take action and sanctions against groups or States in order to put an end to this type of crime to continue.

5) Security Council Resolution 2106/2013: Resolution 2016 also emphasizes the importance of gender equality and the political, social and economic empowerment of women in efforts to prevent sexual violence in armed conflict and post-conflict situations.

6) Security Council Resolution 2122/2013: This resolution emphasizes accountability in implementing Resolution 1325 and the importance of engaging women in all stages of conflict prevention, resolution and recovery, and calls on states to comply with their obligations to end impunity and thoroughly investigate those responsible for war crimes or Genocide, crimes against humanity or other serious violations of international humanitarian law and a high-level review is scheduled in 2015 to assess progress made at the global, regional and national levels in implementing resolution 1325.

7) Security Council Resolution 2242/2015: The resolution sets the agenda for women, peace and security as a key component in efforts to tackle the challenges of the current global context including violent extremism, climate change and the unprecedented numbers of internally displaced people and refugees and clarifies the substantive links between women's participation on the one hand and peace and sustainable security from On the other hand, it provides a new tool for all actors to continue implementing the women, peace and security agenda and addresses a number of technical areas, including the commitment to integrate gender analysis and taking into account the effects of violent extremism and the need to ensure greater consultations with women's organizations In it, those affected by this violence and the encouragement of new goals to ensure greater numbers of women members in the peacekeeping forces, and stresses the need for more senior women leaders at all levels of Resolution-making, and unlike previous Resolutions that focused on the need to train women to participate in peace operations, also indicates The need to train mediators in a holistic way of operations and how to achieve this in clear recognition of the evidence linking women's participation in peace agreements and the sustainability of peace.

III. The main axes of the Security Council resolution, the responsibilities of the various parties and the indicators of the goals of the resolution

There is no doubt that the recognition of the UNSCR 1325 was not limited to the specific impact of conflict on women, but rather to the greater necessity of including women as a part in active conflict prevention and even resolution, and the following points can be considered as important elements through this resolution:

- 1) Take into account the privacy of women and their involvement in peace-keeping and peace-building operations, especially in areas affected by conflict.
- 2) raise awareness of peacekeepers, the police and the judiciary about the privacy of women in conflict and take measures to ensure their protection and commitment to the human rights of women and girls.
- 3) Securing the special needs of women and girls in conflict.
- 4) Supporting the role of women in the areas of military observers, civil and humanitarian police and human rights monitors.
- 5) Representing women in societies that have experienced armed conflict to make their voices heard in the conflict resolution process and to be part of all levels of Resolution-making as an equal partner in conflict prevention and resolution and the achievement of sustainable peace.

This Resolution can be understood as a guide for formulating national policies in the context of armed conflict as it contains a wide range of principles and guidelines related to improving the position of women in conflict situations and beyond, and encourages the integration of a gender perspective in all aspects related to conflict prevention, peacebuilding and restoration Reconstruction after conflict ends.

The adoption of Security Council Resolution 1325 is considered a border and a dividing line with regard to the development of women's rights and security and peace issues, as it is the first official and legal document issued by the Security Council, in which the parties to the conflict are requested to respect women's rights, support their participation in peace negotiations, and in restoring Building and reconstruction after conflict and conflict.

Resolution (1325) is important for women at the global level because it is the first Security Council resolution aimed at linking the experience of women in armed conflict with the issue of maintaining international peace and security, calling for:

- 1) Increased participation of women at all levels of Resolution-making, in conflict resolution processes, participation in peacekeeping forces and in negotiations.
- 2) Increasing the capacity of gender issues among peacekeepers and training.
- 3) Addressing gender issues in times of peace, demobilization, and reintegration.
- 4) Respecting the rights of the civilian population, refugees, and internally displaced persons.
- 5) Protecting women from physical violence and discrimination.
- 6) Avoid pardoning for crimes that occurred in the war against women.

First: the main themes and responsibilities of the parties:

The axes of Resolution 1325 are represented in four main axes (prevention, protection, participation, relief and recovery). We will present below these axes and the roles of different parties in their implementation in addition to the indicators related to each axis:

a. protection :

Prevention aims to prevent all forms of violence against women, especially sexual and gender-based violence, and to establish gender-sensitive implementation systems to monitor violations of the human rights of women and girls during periods of conflict, a ceasefire, peace negotiations and post-conflict situations, and to report and respond to them, in addition to developing the security agencies' response to any violations of women's and girls' rights and accountability. It also aims to include provisions that address specific needs and issues of women and girls in early warning systems and conflict prevention mechanisms and monitor their implementation.

Resolution 1325 is based on early warning, that is, indicators that threaten to lead to conflict. In order to reduce the possibility of new developments and warning events, first, proactive steps must be taken to reduce the structural causes leading to a special impact of the conflict on women, and not only monitor these indicators when they occur and must work to reduce the causes leading to such risks: the inferior view of women, the exclusion of women from Resolution-making, excluding girls and women from education and employment, and other important things for raising the status of women, and other related and interrelated matters. And among the indicators of early warning systems: -

Indicators related to the general context and characteristics of the country towards women and girls.

Indicators related to human rights and security.

Indicators on political and institutional factors.

Economic indicators.

Indicators on social factors.

With regard to the required roles around the prevention axis from:

1. Member States:

1.1. Paragraph 6 - Inclusion of training materials related to the protection of women and their special needs in its training programs for military and police personnel, including awareness about HIV / AIDS.

1.2. Paragraph 7. Increase financial and technical contributions to support gender-sensitive training efforts, including efforts by relevant United Nations bodies.

2. The United Nations / Secretary-General:

2.1. Paragraph 6 - The Secretary-General should provide Member States with training materials on the protection of women, their rights and special needs, and ensure that civilian personnel participating in peacekeeping operations receive this training.

2.2. Paragraph 14 - The Security Council is ready to consider the effects of its Resolutions (under Article 41 of the Charter) on the civilian population and take into account the special needs of women and girls.

B. Protection:

- It includes protecting women (women and girls as mentioned in the text of Resolution 1325), securing their basic needs during conflicts, and beyond, including reporting and prosecuting cases of physical violence, and emphasizing the implementation of national law and regional and international treaties in this regard. It requires all parties to take the necessary measures to ensure their protection, be it military disciplinary measures, or training for the armed forces, or others, and to prohibit all forms of sexual violence against women and children in an area imminent threat of sexual violence, and transfer them to safe areas.

- As for the roles of the various parties in the protection axis, they are as follows

1. Member States:

1.2. Paragraph 8 (c) - Take measures to ensure that the human rights of women and girls are protected and respected, especially in relation to the constitution, the electoral system, the police and the judiciary.

1.3. Paragraph 9 - Fully respect all aspects of international law relating to the rights of women and girls and protect them as civilians, especially the provisions of the statute of the International Criminal Court (war crimes).

1.4. Paragraph 10 - Take special measures to protect girls and women from gender-based violence in situations of armed conflict, especially rape and other forms of sexual abuse.

1.5. Paragraph 11 - Stressing the responsibility of states to prosecute those responsible for war crimes and crimes against humanity, including sexual violence against women and girls, and excluding those crimes from amnesty provisions and related legislation and eliminating impunity.

2. The United Nations / Secretary-General:

(Paragraph 6- The Secretary General should provide member states with training materials on the protection of women and their rights.)

C. Participation:

Resolution 1325 calls for an increase in the percentage of women participating in Resolution-making positions, the inclusion of women and the inclusion of their interests in Resolution-making processes related to conflict prevention, management and resolution, increased representation and meaningful participation of women in the United Nations and other international missions related to peace and security, and their increased representation and meaningful participation in negotiations, formal and informal peace and peacebuilding processes, as well as increased representation and meaningful participation of women in national and local governance, as citizens, elected officials, and Resolution-makers. The resolution also calls for increased participation of women and women's organizations in activities aimed at preventing, managing, settling and responding to conflicts, as well as violations of the human rights of women and girls.

The focus and concept of participation in the United Nations System-wide Action Plan 2008-2009 is as follows (promoting and supporting the active and informed participation of women in all peace processes, as well as their representation in formal and informal Resolution-making processes at all levels; improving partnerships and networking with Domestic and international groups and organizations working in the area of women's rights; the recruitment and appointment of women to senior positions at the United Nations, including the special representatives of the Secretary-General, and in peacekeeping forces, including in the military, police and civilian personnel).

- As for the roles of the various parties in the axis of participation, they are as follows

1. Duties of Member States:

1.2. Paragraph 1 - Increasing the representation of women at all levels of Resolution-making in national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms for conflict prevention, management and resolution.

1.3. Paragraph 3 - Submission of women candidates to the Secretary-General for appointment as envoys in his name.

1.4. Paragraph 8 (b) - Take measures to support peace initiatives for women and their participation in all mechanisms for implementing peace agreements.

2. Duties of the United Nations / Secretary-General:

2.1. Paragraph 2- Implementing the Secretary-General's action plan on increasing women's participation in all Resolution-making levels in conflict resolution and peace processes.

2.2. Paragraph 3- The appointment of women as representatives and envoys to carry out good offices.

2.3. Paragraph 4 - Increasing women's participation in all United Nations field operations, including military and civilian activities.

2.4. Paragraph 6- The Secretary-General should provide Member States with training materials on the importance of involving women in all peacekeeping measures.

2.5. Paragraph 15 - The Security Council is ready to ensure that its missions take into account gender and women's rights by consulting with local and international women's groups.

D. post-conflict rescue

This theme relates to (promoting equal opportunities for women to obtain aid distribution mechanisms and services, including those that address the specific needs of women and girls in all relief and recovery efforts.)

- Various experiences have proven that peacebuilding and recovery initiatives will be more effective, fair and sustainable if they take into account their gender specificities, including the ability of these initiatives to meet the reproductive health needs of women and girls in conflict and post-conflict situations, and to address the needs of women and girls, Especially vulnerable groups (internally displaced women, victims of sexual violence and because of gender, ex-combatants, refugee women, and returns) within the framework of relief and early recovery and economic recovery programs, that gender is taken into account in institutions Concerning transitional justice, reconciliation, and post-conflict reconstruction will provide a very appropriate ground for the effective treatment of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programs, security sector reform programs for specific security needs and other needs of females belonging to security actors, ex-combatants, and women and girls associated with armed groups. Ignoring the contribution of women during peace operations can establish a pattern of marginalization that extends long after the conflict ends.

- The roles of the various parties in the محور axis (rescue / relief and post-conflict) are as follows

1. Duties of Member States:

1.2. Paragraph (8-a) Taking into consideration the special needs of women and girls during repatriation, resettlement, rehabilitation and reintegration after the conflict has ended.

1.3. Paragraph 12 - Respecting the civil and humanitarian nature of refugee camps and taking into account the special needs of women and girls in designing these camps and facilities.

1.4. Paragraph 13 - Development of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration plans, taking into account the special needs of females and males.

Second: Indicators of the objectives of the resolution:

In the report of the Secretary-General entitled (Women, Peace and Security), a set of indicators on the implementation of Resolution 1325 was adopted as a final group after a wide-ranging consultation process conducted by the Secretary-General, who also indicated that most of these indicators are specifically related to situations of armed conflict and many of them also apply in all Contexts in which they can be used to early detect gender concerns in situations of armed conflict and direct the efforts of the United Nations to monitor progress in implementing resolution 1325/2000, and at the end of this study we will attach an appendix to these indicators.

- In one of the research papers at the sixth conference of the Arab Women Organization, held in Cairo 13-14 / 12/2016 under the slogan (the role of women in Arab countries and the paths of reform and change) From the indicators we include below on the indicators of resolution 1325 with its four axis ... It is an approach to the indicators put forward by the Secretary-General in the previous paragraph.

1. Indicators for the axis of participation

1.1. Indicators for measuring the level of women's representation in national governance and Resolution-making positions:

- Percentage of women participating in the Parliament.
- Percentage of women participating in government.
- Percentage of women participating in the judiciary.
- Percentage of women participating in political life, whether as voters or as candidates.

1.2. Indicators for measuring the level of women's representation in peace negotiations and peacebuilding operations:

- Percentage of women represented among negotiators and mediators in formal peace negotiations.
- Percentage of female representation in field missions

- Percentage of peace agreements with specific provisions to improve the security and conditions of women.

2. Indicators for the axis of prevention

2.1. Indicators for measuring the level of prevention of all forms of violence against women, especially sexual violence:

- Number of women victims of sexual violence crimes.
- Number of perpetrators of sexual violence crimes against women.
- Types of crimes against women.
- Number of cases of reported violations of women's rights.
- Number of referrals of sexual violence crimes against women to investigation.

2.2. Indicators for measuring the level of monitoring of violations of women's human rights:

- Number of women elected to negotiate positions in national human rights bodies.
- The total of women appointed to director positions in national human rights bodies.
- The total number of national human rights bodies, and whether they conform to principles or not?

3. Indicators for the protection axis

3.1. Indicators for measuring the level of compatibility of national laws in protecting women with international standards:

The number of laws that have evolved towards eliminating discrimination against women in the areas of:

- Inheritance Rights.
- Sexual and gender-based violence.
- Rights related to marriage.

3.2. Indicators for measuring the level of access to justice for women whose rights have been violated:

- Number of cases investigated in relation to the number of reported cases.
- The number of cases in which judgments have been issued in relation to the number of cases in which the investigation was carried out.
- Sentences for violent crimes against women and girls.
- Number of training hours to deal with cases of sexual violence for judicial, police and military officials.

4. Indicators of post-conflict rescue axis

4.1. Indicators for measuring the level of reproductive health needs of women and girls:

- Number of deaths children in comparison to births.
- Number of children, by sex, enrolled in primary education for children, to the total number of children.
- Number of children, by sex, enrolled in secondary education in relation to the total number of children.

4.2. Indicators for measuring the level of treatment of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programs for the needs of women:

- Percentage of women and girls receiving cash benefits in compensation programs.
- Percentage of women and girls receiving cash benefits in disarmament programs.
- The percentage of cash benefits granted to women and girls to total benefits.

C. Third requirement: the national response to UNSCR 1325

1. In order to have a neutral assessment of the extent of the national response to UNSCR 1325, some observations must be made about the legal and institutional environment and existing policies in dealing with women's issues in Iraq, and in a report prepared by the United Nations Development Program titled (gender justice and law / Iraq) in cooperation with the United Nations for Women, the United Nations Population Fund and the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) / 2018 In this report, the following was noted:

1.2. Iraq joined the CEDAW agreement in 1986 while reserving paragraph (f) and paragraph (g) of Article 2), policy measures and amendments to laws (paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) of Article 9 (Nationality) and Article 16 (marriage and life Family) and Article 29, Paragraph (1): Administration of the Agreement and Arbitration of Disputes.

1.3. Article 14 of the 2005 constitution states that Iraqis are equal before the law without discrimination based on gender, race, nationality, origin, color, religion, sect, belief, opinion, or economic or social status.

1.4. The law guarantees gender equality and / or protection against gender-based violence and is largely consistent with international standards. Partially some aspects of gender justice have been addressed in the law, but major inequalities remain.

1.5. Iraqi women can transfer Iraqi citizenship to their children born inside the country, as are men. There are some restrictions that apply to women if their children

are born outside Iraq. A married Iraqi woman cannot pass on her nationality to a foreign husband, as is the case for Iraqi men.

1.6. Women and girls in the Kurdistan Region are protected under the Domestic Violence Act of the Kurdistan Region of Iraq, No. 8 of 2011. There is no federal law on domestic violence. Article 41 of the 1969 Penal Code states that punishment of the wife by the husband is the exercise of a legal right.

1.7. Marital rape is not criminalized in the Penal Code.

1.8. Rape and sexual assault are criminalized in the Penal Code, No. 111 of 1969, Articles 393 and 396. The death penalty may be applied in some cases where there are severe conditions.

1.9. Article 398 of the Penal Code allows the perpetrator of rape to escape punishment by marrying the woman who he raped. If the perpetrator legally marries the survivor, any legal action taken becomes invalid, investigations are suspended, and the sentence is revoked if it has been passed.

1.10. Article 417 of the Penal Code criminalizes abortion. There is no specific exception to aborting rape survivors. A reduced court circumstance is considered a miscarriage of the woman herself, in order to avoid shame if she is pregnant.

1.11. The labor law prohibits sexual harassment in the workplace. Article 400 and 402 of the Penal Code prohibits some forms of sexual harassment. These crimes include committing a dishonorable act of modesty, and a woman in a public place being subjected to acts in a manner that offends her modesty.

1.12. Article 128 of the Penal Code stipulates a reduction in the punishment for honor killers. Article 409 allows the punishment to be reduced for a person who surprises his wife in the event of her committing adultery, killing her or assaulting her. Reduced honor killings are not applied in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq.

1.13. Adultery is a crime under Article 377 of the Penal Code. An adultery committed by a woman is a misdemeanor, and is punishable by 3 to 5 years' imprisonment. The same penalty applies if the husband commits adultery, but only if it is committed in the family home.

1.14. There is no national law prohibiting female circumcision. Article 6 of the Kurdistan Domestic Violence Law defines FGM as a form and criminalizes domestic violence.

1.15. Human trafficking is prohibited under the Anti-Human Trafficking Law No. 28 of 2012 and deals with protection and prevention measures.

1.16. Prostitution is prohibited under the Anti-Prostitution Law No. 8 of 1988.

1.17. According to Article 7 of the Personal Status Law No. 188 of 1959, the legal age for marriage is 18 years for both men and women. The age can be reduced to 15 years with the consent of the guardian and with judicial permission.

1.18. Male custodians are not required in marriage for adult women. Iraq abolished the custodian's role in marriage, except in the case of minor marriage.

1.19. The Personal Status Law requires the husband to spend on his wife. The wife must obey her husband. The husband can end the marriage by resorting to one-sided divorce without specifying reasons. The wife has the right to divorce for specific reasons. It can also apply for separation "Khlu'a" without reasons if she abandons her financial rights.

1.20. The Personal Status Law permits polygamy, which is conditional on obtaining court permission. The conditions for polygamy are more stringent in the Personal Status Law and its amendments for the Kurdistan Region of Iraq.

1.21. The father is the legal custodian of his minor children.

1.22. In cases of divorce, women obtain the right to custody of children until they are ten years old and this custody can be extended until the age of 15 years.

1.23. Under the Personal Status Law, women have the right to inherit, but in many cases they receive less than men. Girls receive half of the ration received by children.

1.24. The right to equal pay is stipulated in Article 53 of Labor Law No. 37 of 2015.

1.25. There is no provision in the labor law specifically prohibiting the dismissal of women from work due to pregnancy. However, employers are prohibited from discriminating against women at work under Article 11 of the Labor Law.

1.26. According to Article 87 of the Labor Law, women are entitled to 14 weeks maternity leave, paid by the employer.

1.27. Women may not be appointed to perform specific strenuous jobs in accordance with the instructions issued under the Labor Law. Women are prohibited from working at night, with exceptions.

2. The environment for exercising the human rights of women, as indicated above, does not represent an ideal environment for exercising rights, and it has many complications, which prompted the committee concerned with eliminating all forms of discrimination against women, while discussing the combined fourth, fifth and sixth reports that were discussed by the Judicial Committee To discriminate against women at their 1197th and 1198th meetings, held on 18 February 2014, to submit a large number of recommendations and concluding observations to the Iraqi government and to other parties after discussing the government report to provide

an appropriate environment for the exercise of these rights, including what Concerning the Security Council Resolution contained in paragraphs 11 and 12 of the report of the concluding observations above, which states:

((11 - The Committee welcomes the information provided by the State party's delegation regarding the Government's approval of the draft National Action Plan for the Implementation of Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000). However, the Committee is concerned that the current draft does not address all aspects of women's participation in the national reconciliation process. The Committee is also concerned that women's participation in the National Reconciliation Commission is limited to awareness-raising activities, despite the establishment of a special office for women's affairs within that commission.

12 - The Committee urges the State party to ensure the effective and meaningful participation of women in Resolution-making processes within the National Reconciliation Commission. It calls upon the State party to set a clear time frame for the completion of the draft national plan of action for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), in cooperation with the Kurdistan Region and representatives of women's organizations, and to ensure that the plan guarantees the following:

(A) Take into account the full range of issues related to women, peace and security on the agenda of the Security Council, as contained in Council resolutions 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009) and 2122 (2013);

(B) Adopt a model that enshrines true equality and not only affects the violence against women, but also affects all aspects of women's lives and addresses interlocking forms of discrimination targeting women, such as widows, displaced women and refugees;

(C) Develop a gender-sensitive budget, which provides indicators for systematic monitoring of its implementation and the establishment of accountability mechanisms.))).

3. The government response to these observations, as contained in the subsequent seventh report, regarding this recommendation included the following:

((In April 2014, the Council of Ministers approved the national strategy for the advancement of Iraqi women, and that strategy included the national plan for Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) to be the first country in the Middle East and North Africa to develop a national plan for the Resolution, as stated by the United Nations envoy in Iraq At that time, the plan was based on six pillars:

participation, protection, prevention, Resolution-making, resource mobilization, monitoring and evaluation, and a number of civil society organizations participated in preparing it, most notably the National Implementation Plan Alliance for Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000).

65 - The plan was approved at a time when Iraq was stable security and economic, and two months after the plan was approved, the terrorist organization ISIS entered Iraq and took control of a number of regions and committed its crimes, as oil prices fell and the country faced severe security and economic challenges. In response to security developments, the Ministry of State for Women Affairs submitted, in consultation with civil organizations, an emergency plan for the cabinet that approved it in May 2015 with three pillars: participation, protection, and prevention, the overall goal of which is to provide the basic requirements for displaced women and follow-up of the abducted file and those who are subjected to abuse from ISIS terrorist gangs.

66 - The emergency plan provided for the formation of an operating room to follow up on the implementation of the plan. After about two months of its approval, the Ministry of State for Women Affairs, the institution responsible for implementing the emergency plan, was abolished, and it faced temporary delay. In January 2016, the Prime Minister's Office directed to re-work in the operations room for the purpose of following up the implementation of the plan with the sectoral ministries, and after extensive discussions and meetings in consultation with civil society organizations, the most important of which are coalition organizations, executive plans have been developed for all relevant agencies to start implementing the plan on the ground, The Operations Room of Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) in the General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers announced that it organized a conference in Erbil to launch national implementation plans for ministries and official bodies in the federal government and the Kurdistan Regional Government on Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) and the launch of the project Establish sectoral teams and set up follow-up teams in ministries for the purpose of evaluation and follow-up, as well as a training course for trainers (TOT) for sectoral teams for UN Security Council resolution above and related subsequent resolutions.

67 - Follow up on the implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) plan, reassess sectoral teams in the institutions involved in implementation and work to unify efforts and build on their experiences in developing and implementing the Joint Statement Plan on Sexual Violence.

68 - Iraq, represented by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, signed a joint statement with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict Situations, Ms. Zainab Pankura at United Nations Headquarters on 23 September 2016, which marks the beginning of joint work between Iraq and the United Nations to respond to the risks of sexual violence against women And to address some of the challenges facing Iraq with regard to accountability for these crimes and to bring the perpetrators to justice in accordance with Iraqi laws. According to the agreement, Iraq has international support to document and collect evidence for these crimes and to strengthen the legal framework so that the judicial authorities can better address sexual violence and find ways to compensate victims and provide them with the necessary services and empower survivors. The statement included six items agreed upon for the purpose of operationalizing them and developing a joint plan for their implementation. Wholesale:

Supporting the reform of legislation, policies and services to strengthen protection against and respond to sexual violence crimes;

Ensuring accountability for sexual violence by strengthening the capacities of national and regional authorities;

Ensure the provision of services, support for livelihoods, and compensation for victims and children born as a result of rape;

- Engaging tribal and religious leaders and civil society as well as women's human rights defenders in preventing sexual violence crimes and facilitating the return and social reintegration of victims;

Ensuring that considerations related to sexual violence are adequately reflected in the work of the Iraqi Counter-Terrorism Committee;

- Raising awareness and deepening knowledge related to conflict-related sexual violence.

69 - The Department of Women Empowerment draws up a plan to implement the joint statement signed between Iraq and the representative of the United Nations Secretary-General on sexual violence during conflict and to address it in partnership with implementing institutions, local and international organizations and other partners.

70 - The Women's Empowerment Department follows up the legislations that serve Iraqi women with the Iraqi Council of Representatives and in coordination with the Women, Family and Childhood Committee, the House of Representatives, especially the Law on Combating Domestic Violence.

71 - Visiting the centers for the displaced in Duhok governorate by the Director General of the Women Empowerment Department and identifying the needs of the displaced within the agenda of the visit of Mrs. Zainab Bankura, as well as her visit to the city of Mosul with the Dutch delegation to familiarize themselves with the field with the conditions of the displaced and the size of the damage caused by the war against the ISIS terrorist organization In addition to visiting the forensic medicine department and reviewing the departments concerned with examining violence and sexual assault and proving descent, in order to develop a joint statement plan on sexual violence commensurate with the size of the damage on the ground.

72 - The Department of Women Empowerment organized a training workshop for the national team on the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) and to enhance the team's capabilities in writing reports, as well as a symposium entitled Lifting Social Injustice on Rape, in cooperation with the Sunni Endowment and United Nations Organizations, as well as participating in a workshop on Comprehensive reconciliation in cooperation with the United Nations Development Program.

73 - The Department of Women Empowerment works to set standards for safe havens that will include survivors of domestic violence, including sexual violence, in cooperation with the Supreme Judicial Council and the ministries of justice, the interior, labor and social affairs, a number of civil society organizations, and the United Nations Population Fund.

74 - The Women's Empowerment Department is working to develop clinical measures for survivors of domestic violence, including sexual violence, in cooperation with the Supreme Judicial Council and the ministries of health, the interior, a number of civil society organizations, and the United Nations Population Fund.

75 - The Ministry of Health prepared a gender plan and Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), and signed the Survivors of Sexual Assault Protocol in coordination with the United Nations Population Fund.

76 - The Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs organized a number of training courses and educational workshops on human rights, which included lectures on resolution 1325 (2000), how to deal with violence and survivors of violence, provide services to them and provide them with legal protection, as well as lectures on human rights and women's rights agreements Including the CEDAW agreement, as well as the concluding observations on the Iraq report of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, which were discussed in 2014.

4. It is very clear that the governmental response to this recommendation is still out of tune, which prompted the CEDAW Committee to request additional information as a list of issues to the Iraqi government in which it says (concerning women, peace and security), among other things:

((Women, Peace and Security))

4. In line with general recommendation No. 30 (2013) on the situation of women in the context of conflict prevention and in conflict and post-conflict situations, please provide data disaggregated by age, ethnicity, religion, disability and residence in rural or urban areas on women's participation in peace operations, reconstruction efforts, and reconciliation efforts after the conflict ends, including through the National Reconciliation Commission. Please clarify the roles of the Women Empowerment Department and civil society organizations in the Intersectoral Task Force on the Implementation of Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000), as well as their roles in implementing the second national action plan to implement Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) covering the period 2019 -2023, reporting to the committee regarding: (a) representation of civil society on the National Reconciliation Commission; (b) measures taken to prevent recurrence of conflicts; and (c) human, technical and mechanism resources allocated to the National Plan of Action for the period 2019-2023; and (D) Baselines and indicators for measuring their impact. Please also inform the Committee on steps taken to ensure that a gender perspective is at the core of the national security strategy, including through consultations with women's organizations on the development and implementation of the strategy, in line with the Committee's previous concluding observations (CEDAW / C / IRQ / CO / 4-6, Paragraph 10 (a)), and to coordinate initiatives between the framework and the national action plan.

5. Please inform the Committee of steps taken to ensure that conflict-related sexual violence is comprehensively addressed in any ongoing and future transitional justice process, in a manner that includes the full range of judicial and non-judicial measures, including prosecution and fact-finding initiatives, reparation programs and institutional reform, Or an appropriate mixture of these measures, as well as comprehensive national consultations. Please also provide information on the consultations held with women's organizations on preparing and developing a framework for reconstruction and development for the period 2018-2027, and allocating funds in 2015 for the reconstruction of areas affected by terrorist operations. Please inform the Committee on the alignment of its development

framework with Sustainable Development Goal 5 and provide data, disaggregated by age, gender, ethnicity, religion and disability, and residence in rural or urban areas, on recipients of reconstruction funds.)).

5. The Iraqi government responded to this list of issues in a way that did not correspond to what the commission specifically requested of data, statistics, etc., as it is still outside the swarm where it says (what is the subject of Resolution 1325, among other topics, includes the following:

((Women, Peace and Security))

20 - The Coexistence and Community Peace Committee in the Office of the Implementation of National Reconciliation Recommendations / Office of the Prime Minister during the years (2012-2018) implemented a large number of workshops, seminars and meetings aimed at enhancing women's participation in the process of restoring security and stability to the areas affected by the terrorist acts and ensuring participation Women in peace and security through dialogue, reconciliation, negotiation and mediation committees These workshops included areas that were affected by terrorist acts or that were under the control of ISIS and were in the context of the process of building national reconciliation, coexistence and community peace and under the supervision of international organizations and specialized subsidiary organizations For the United Nations, on the other hand, the Women's Bureau participated in the National Reconciliation Implementation Committee in many workshops and meetings concerned with the implementation of Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000), including workshops on raising the status of women and their participation in the national reconciliation process and workshops for the rehabilitation of women to assume high positions. These workshops targeted multiple segments And different regions of Iraq The National Committee to implement Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) continues to implement its plans.

Conflict-related sexual violence

21 - The Supreme Judicial Council has taken a number of steps to ensure that crimes related to conflict-related sexual violence are addressed, and the Council has reopened all courts in the liberated areas, including the investigative courts, where investigative judges have initiated legal action on crimes of sexual violence.

22 - Gender equality is a key priority in the National Plan 2030-2022 for the implementation of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals. The fifth goal of the Sustainable Development Goals is to empower women and girls to realize their

potential, which requires the elimination of discrimination and violence against them, including harmful practices. It seeks to ensure the provision of opportunities in the area of gender and reproductive health and with regard to their reproductive rights, recognition of their work and access to productive resources and equal enjoyment with men in public political and economic life, legislation, laws and the constitution stipulated in articles 14, 16 and 20, and the National Plan 2018 indicated -2022 Human and social development / Women to goals and means to achieve goals.

23 - The specialized teams (the Human Development Team and the Population and Development Team) of the National Commission for Sustainable Development are working to localize the fifth goal of the sustainable development goals related to achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls in annual and development plans, and the empowerment axis includes women in the human and social development pillar and includes The areas of women's education, health, economic empowerment and social contribution.

24 - The pillars of the national action plan / participation and increasing the representation of women in negotiations, civil peace, reconciliation and peaceful coexistence committees, establishing mechanisms to ensure equitable percentageal representation and participation of women in all authorities and Resolution-making centers. Involving women in designing, identifying, and managing humanitarian activities and events during armed conflict and post-conflict situations, engaging women in making and making Resolutions regarding conflict negotiation and resolution, peace agreements and initiatives. Involving women from societies that have experienced armed conflict in the conflict resolution process so that it is part of conflict resolution and prevention.

25. In order to achieve sustainable peace, involve the returning women in the reconstruction of their home areas. Involve, support and encourage displaced women in camp management and pay attention to issues concerning women.

26 - Establishing women's empowerment programs at the economic and social levels and following up on their implementation. Ensure equitable percentageal representation and full participation of women in all reconciliation committees and peacebuilding negotiations.

27 - The government takes into consideration the empowerment of women in the poverty alleviation strategy that is being modernized and the adoption of a new plan. Gender formations in ministries and entities not affiliated with a ministry are working to integrate gender into the policies of their institutions.

28 - At a time when the presence of women in the public sphere has grown, whether as a political actor or in social or economic movements, it is increasingly appearing in the paid labor force as a realistic response to their enrollment in education, which is a true expression of the efforts to empower women in Iraq. Note that the national development plans, sectoral strategies and policies adopted by the government represented by the Ministry of Planning confirm what was stated in the Iraqi constitution 2005 about providing education, employment and health opportunities in a way that achieves equality between men and women as a right for all, and to be presented without discrimination with an emphasis on vulnerable groups Like widows, divorcees, and those missing parental care, where the Department of Social Protection for Women of the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs worked through the poverty alleviation strategy.

6. Not far from all this controversy over the extent to which Iraq is fulfilling its obligations around Resolution 1325, we include below paragraphs from one of the shadow reports of a stakeholder organization about implementing the resolution:

((Fourth: Women, peace and security))

a. National Plan for the implementation of Resolution 1325

1. In April 2014, Iraq adopted the National Plan to implement Resolution 1325, which was developed in conjunction with the strategy for the advancement of women, in partnership between civil society organizations and governmental and parliamentary bodies. After that, the government approved the emergency plan to implement Resolution 1325 in May 2015, in response to the large wave of displacement and the sexual and physical violence that women, especially minorities, experienced after ISIS invaded large areas of Iraq. An operations room has been formed in the name of (Emergency Plan Operations Room to implement Resolution 1325) to follow up its implementation. She stopped working after the abolition of the Ministry of State for Women's Affairs in August 2015.

2. In late December 2017, the National Multisectoral Team on the Implementation of Resolution 1325 was formed, according to Diwanical Order 138 of 2017, headed by the Secretary General of the Council of Ministers and membership of 25 members with the rank of Deputy Minister, from the Federal and Regional Government, the majority of whom are men, and the non-representation of civil society organizations in it. Two Resolutions were also assigned to the team, and the operations room for the application of the emergency plan was assigned to the team's secretariat to

oversee the follow-up to the implementation of the strategy for the advancement of women, as well as the formation of a coordinating committee for the national team.

3. On December 16, 2018, the multisectoral national team released the report on the implementation of the national plan for resolution 1325, which presented the main achievements, challenges and gaps during the implementation process (2014-2018). We noted in the report that there is a weakness in the use of the concept of gender in monitoring. Evaluation, accountability, documentation, data analysis and statistics. The report also included a lot of inconsistencies in information and overlap in the implementation of activities, and the failure of most outcomes to reach the results indicated in the plan.

4. The national and emergency plans did not respond to the conditions of women and girls during and after conflict. The situation of women displaced and survivors of sexual violence, especially those with disabilities, whose number exceeded three million, was characterized by inhuman housing conditions that are not taking into account their special needs, as well as male domination over the management of camps, the scarcity of basic services, the leakage of most girls from education, and a severe restriction of freedoms Movement and ill-treatment of families suspected of being linked to ISIS.

5. Security Council Resolution No. 2367/2017 regarding the renewal of the mandate of the UNAMI Mission in Iraq expressed concern that the national plan was not implemented due to the absence of the national mechanism to follow up implementation and not allocating the necessary resources to it.

7. The main conclusion of the extent of the response of the Republic of Iraq in the implementation of the obligations under Security Council Resolution 1325 is that Iraq, although it was the first country to initiate a national action plan to implement the resolution, but it did not make other steps and remained in place in the evidence of the absence of any indicators to measure the impact of these The plan, and the reasons may be the continuous change of the institutional frameworks related to follow-up, as well as the weak ability to adapt to renewed conditions - this is what happened after the ISIS terrorist gangs occupied large areas of the country in the summer of 2014 - ... Also, government measures are taking place in a direction that is not intended to implement Plan activities or a Pursuit of its goals specifically, but all (what has been done) in the field of women's human rights in the central security, peace, participation and protection is an unintended side products.

D. Second topic: sustainable development 2015-2030

Development constitutes one of the three pillars of the modern international system represented by the United Nations, as it is in addition to both international peace and security and human rights in a relationship of mutual existence where it is inconceivable for societies to have high indicators of development without an appropriate environment for human rights practices, including an environment of peace and security, And the absence of one of these pillars will inevitably lead to undermining the other pillars, this fact was realized from an early date and was confirmed on more than one occasion, perhaps the most recent of which was stated by a group of experts of the Special Procedures System of the Human Rights Council on December 4, 2018 in Geneva that (lack of equality Women and discrimination are: some of the critical challenges facing the world today. They not only constitute an obstacle to the realization of the right to development, but also remain among the major threats to peace, security and human rights worldwide. As such, they are among the most powerful drivers of migration. (It is known that the issue of inequality and discrimination is one of the axes on which the human rights system was built) More than 30 years ago, the Declaration on the Right to Development recognized that inequality undermines human rights by nature.

- But despite the clarity of this vision in the Charter of the United Nations, which stipulated in Article 55 on ((a desire to create the necessary stability and prosperity necessary for the establishment of sound and friendly relations between the United Nations based on respecting the principle that requires the settlement of rights between peoples and that each of them have a self-determination, The United Nations works to:

a. Achieving a higher standard of living, providing the reasons for the related use of each individual, and promoting the factors of economic and social development and progress.

B. Facilitating solutions to international economic, social, health and related problems, and promoting international cooperation in matters of culture and education.

T. It is common in the world to respect human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion, and not to differentiate between men and women, and to truly observe those rights and freedoms.))

Despite this text, which was later confirmed by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the efforts of the United Nations were delayed in this regard until the end of the sixties of the last century, specifically in 1968, when the (former) Human Rights

Committee decided to place an item in its meeting schedule entitled (studying the issue of economic and social rights work And cultural contained in the Universal Declaration) and this item continued in the agenda from 1969, and through it attention was raised to a fundamental right contained in the Charter, which is indispensable to the work of the rest of the rights, which is the right to development, and through this item, a group of governmental experts was formed at the session of the Seven thirty These efforts culminated in the adoption of an international instrument format Declaration (Declaration on the Right to Development) adopted by the General Assembly in 1986 its session forty-first 4 / December December by a recorded vote of 146 votes in favor and the opposition (one vote), with 8 votes.

- The adoption of this declaration was the major turning point in changing the view on the subject of development and expanding its horizons. Below are excerpts from this declaration confirming this shift:

Article 1 / 1. The right to development is an inalienable human right according to which every person and all peoples have the right to participate and contribute to achieving economic, social, cultural and political development and to enjoy this development in which all human rights and fundamental freedoms can be fully realized.

Article 2:

1) The human being is the main subject of development and should be the active participant and beneficiary of the right to development.

2) All human beings bear responsibility for development, individually and collectively, bearing in mind the need for full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms of their own, as well as their duties towards a society that alone can ensure that a person realizes himself freely and completely, and therefore they should promote and protect a political and social system that is suitable for development.

3) States have the right and duty to set appropriate national development policies aimed at the continuous improvement of the welfare of all people and all individuals on the basis of their active, free and meaningful participation in development and in the fair distribution of the benefits arising therefrom.

Article 4/1. It is the duty of States to take steps, individually and collectively, to establish appropriate international development policies in order to facilitate the full realization of the right to development.

What we mean by the major turning point is the size of the effects that resulted from this dependence, including:

1) The development process has been defined as a process of various dimensions of economic, social, cultural and political comprehensive aimed at continuous improvement of the welfare of all residents and all individuals on the basis of their active, free and meaningful participation in development and in the fair distribution of the benefits resulting from it.

2) The development process was considered an inalienable and indivisible human right.

3) having the right to development enables the full realization of all human rights and other fundamental freedoms.

4) The human being is the main subject of the development process. The participant should be the active participant in the right to development and the beneficiary of it (the human being as a means and goal).

5) Collect and unify political, civil, economic, social and cultural human rights, and consider them integrated, interrelated and indivisible, and link them with the comprehensive development process for all different aspects.

6) The right to development is based on full respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms and not to violate any reason, race, religion, gender or language.

7) Everyone and all peoples contribute and participate in achieving the development process, and everyone bears responsibility for development individually and collectively.

8) It is the duty of states to establish appropriate national development policies to facilitate the work of the right to development and must ensure equal opportunities for all to access basic resources, education, food, work, housing, health services, fair distribution of income and encourage popular participation in all fields as an important factor in the development of all rights, especially ensuring the participation of women Active in the development process, carrying out economic and social reforms to eradicate social grievances, and taking the necessary measures (legislative, administrative, judicial, etc.) to remove all obstacles to development, in particular not to observe civil and political rights as well N economic and social rights.

- Since the adoption of the Declaration on the Right to Development, international documents and conferences have affirmed that stress the importance of this right as

part of the international human rights system, including the Child Summit in New York 1990, the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro 1992, the second World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna 1993, and the World Conference Population and Development in Cairo 1994, the World Conference on Consolidation in Beijing 1995, the Summit for Social Development in Copenhagen 1995, the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements in Istanbul 1996 and the World Food Summit in Rome 1996 and the World Conference against Racism and Racial Discrimination in Durban 1998 leading to Because the third millennium in New York 2000 and the second Earth Summit in Johannesburg 2002 ... etc, here it must be noted that the Declaration on the Right to Development was voted upon in the General Assembly and was adopted according to the results of the vote while the principle that the right to development was adopted in a declaration and a program of action The Vienna International Conference on Human Rights as a universal and inalienable right and an integral part of basic human rights and that it must be implemented and its actions and thus the Vienna Declaration is the first agreed international document explicitly stipulates this right and affirms it as part of the human rights system.

After the adoption of the Declaration in 1986, practical efforts aimed at promoting this right through the establishment of international mechanisms concerned with promoting the right to development emerged on the international scene. The first of these steps was the establishment of a working group on the right to development, and this practical step was supported in the Vienna Conference of 1993, where the conference welcomed in its final document the appointment of a human rights committee working group on the topic of the right to development, and the Vienna Declaration and Program of Action urged the formulation Comprehensive and effective measures to remove obstacles to the implementation and work of the Declaration on the Right to Development.

In 1998, the United Nations Commission on Human Rights adopted a consensus resolution recommending that the Economic and Social Council establish an open-ended working group on the right to development and appoint an independent expert on the right to development. Then, in 2004, a high-level task force was established on the work of the right to development, and was entrusted with numerous tasks related to the work of the right to development, including providing recommendations and proposing operational standards and indicators related to the right to development. Several tasks, including coordination with the special procedures system, and these international mechanisms have resulted in the issuance

of huge numbers of reports, comments, conclusions and recommendations that generally support the work of the right to development.

For the period from 6 to 8 September 2000, world leaders gathered in New York - representatives of 189 countries, including 147 heads of state - in which the so-called United Nations Millennium Declaration was adopted. This meeting was the outcome of an activity that preceded it and was represented by the movement that took place in 1998, when the idea of holding a Millennium Summit was convened, bringing together world leaders to develop a clearly defined action plan in a specific time period to reduce underdevelopment and eliminate some phenomena such as eradicating poverty and hunger and fighting diseases that afflict community members in developing countries and less developed countries. Conference on the role of the United Nations in the century Twenty-first .. After one year and one - in 2001 - after the Millennium Summit mentioned above, the Secretary-General presented what is known as (the detailed guide to implementing the United Nations Millennium Declaration), which officially included the presentation of eight goals and twenty-one goals and sixty indicators, the Millennium Declaration included a group Values such as freedom, equality, solidarity, tolerance, respect for nature and shared responsibility. In order to transform these values into actual and vital practices and procedures, a package of development goals was identified that represented a commitment to development, peace, human rights, gender equality, poverty eradication, environmental sustainability, and governance. The right to development and international cooperation, the eight goals are as follows:

- 1) first goal: eradicate extreme poverty and hunger.
- 2) second goal: achieving universal primary education.
- 3) third goal: promote gender equality and empower women.
- 4) Fourth goal: Reducing child mortality.
- 5) Fifth goal: Improve maternal health.
- 6) Sixth goal: combat HIV and malaria.
- 7) seventh goal: ensure reasons provision for the environmental survival.
- 8) eighth goal: establish a global partnership for development.

The major truth that emerges from the world's adoption of development goals is the increased awareness of the need to exercise the right to development as an inherent human right, and this meaning was mentioned - among other places - in the Secretary's report on the implementation of the Declaration in 2002, where it says ((38 - The development goals contained in the Millennium Declaration express the

determination of political leaders in the world to rid “the human person, men, women and children, from the degrading and inhuman conditions of extreme poverty”, and to make the right to development “a reality for every human being” and to rid humanity of all poverty. We face a world divided between the rich and the poor As never before in the history of mankind, there are nearly a sixth of humanity who achieved levels of well-being that no one had dreamed of until a few decades ago. At the same time, another sixth of humankind is struggling to obtain their daily strength in a battle between life and death Against disease, hunger and environmental catastrophes. Between these two groups, there are nearly four billion human beings in developing countries who no longer live on the brink of disaster, but they are still deprived of the security, capabilities and material well-being of the people of developed countries.))

In a practical assessment of what has been achieved in the Millennium Development Goals, the reports of the World Bank and the United Nations indicate progress in several areas .. In the area of poverty reduction, progress was clear from 47% in 1990 to 14% in 2015, while the number of children who are in Primary school age who are still far from school seats worldwide has decreased by 43% between 2000 and 2015 (from 100 million to 57 million (and the literacy rate among young people) has improved between 15 and 24 years of age. Age (has moved from 83% to 91%. As for gender equality, all indicators have shown a net improvement. More girls in primary and secondary schools alike In 2015, women made up 41% of non-agricultural workers, with an increase of 35% compared to 1990. In addition, the level of women's participation in various other economic sectors and society increased. Civilization and political life have decreased dramatically, infant and maternal mortality rates have decreased, HIV infection rates have decreased, and vaccines and infectious diseases have been provided and treatments have now reached a very large portion of the world's population. There has been an improvement in the level of access to and access to drinking water and sanitation. Nevertheless, inequality and inequality persist between countries and regions of the world. The environmental sustainability rate has improved in both the goals and indicators of the seven Millennium Development Goals (ozone, nature, drinking water and sanitation, and the percentage of people living in shantytowns). The Global Partnership for Development increased its contributions by 66% between 2000 and 2014 from 81 One billion to 135 billion (which constitutes the eighth and final goal of the Millennium Development Goals).

On September 25, 2015, world leaders gathered again at the United Nations Summit on Sustainable Development in New York to launch a new and ambitious sustainable development agenda that will guide the international community over the next fifteen years. Leaders adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, reinforced by a new set of 17 interlinked goals. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development sought to build on the progress made since the ratification of the Millennium Development Goals Declaration in the year 2000 and the completion of work at the stopping point of the Millennium Development Goals in light of the successes achieved, pending the identification of a new framework for achieving sustainable development and meeting unmet needs. Yet, the SDGs comprise 17 goals and 169 specific goals to improve living conditions for all, without distinction as follows:

Goal 1 - eradicate poverty in all its forms everywhere.

Goal 2 - End hunger, provide food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture.

Goal 3 - Ensure that everyone enjoys healthy lifestyles and luxury at all ages.

Goal 4 - Ensure quality, equitable and inclusive education and enhance lifelong learning opportunities for all.

Goal 5 - Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

Goal 6 - Ensure sustainable availability and management of water and sanitation for all.

Goal 7 - Ensure that everyone has affordable access to reliable and sustainable modern energy services.

Goal 8 - Promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and provide decent work for all.

Goal 9 - Build resilient infrastructures, stimulate inclusive industrialization, and encourage innovation

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and between countries.

Goal 11 - Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable

Goal 12 - Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.

Goal 13 - Take urgent action to address climate change and its impacts.

Goal 14 - Conserve and use the oceans, seas and marine resources in a sustainable manner for sustainable development.

Goal 15 - Protection, restoration and promotion of wild ecosystems, sustainable forest management, combating desertification, halting and reversing land degradation, and halting biodiversity loss.

Goal 16 - Promote peaceful and marginalized societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

Goal 17 - Strengthen means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

First requirement: sustainable development goals for 2030 and women

It is known that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development has three dimensions (economic, social and environmental) and is based on a peaceful environment where development cannot be sustained without promoting peace. The experiences of different countries of the world in the areas of development have proven, among other things, that:

- a. Economic empowerment for all cannot be achieved without empowering women.
- B. There is no social development without full gender equality and the elimination of all forms of discrimination.
- C. There is no environmental sustainability without an active role for women as pioneers of change.
- D. Peace cannot prevail and be maintained without the full participation of women in all stages of maintaining it, and without serious work to eliminate violence against women and to target it in time of war.

By reviewing the SDGs according to the extent to which gender equality indicators are incorporated into each goal, 54 indicators have been monitored, at 22% of the total goals, and there are 6 goals without gender equality indicators. Below is a table showing these goals and indicators:

Women's related indicators percentage	Women's related indicators number	Total indicators number	Goal
%100	14	14	Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
%43	6	14	Goal 1: eradicate poverty in all its forms everywhere

%22	6	27	Goal 3: Ensure that everyone enjoys healthy lifestyles and luxury in all ages.
%73	8	11	Goal 4: Ensure quality, equitable and inclusive education and enhance lifelong learning opportunities for all.
%41	7	17	Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and provide work
%20	3	15	Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable
%26	6	23	Goal 16: peace, justice, institutions
%8	1	13	Goal 2: End hunger, provide food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture
%9	1	11	Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and between countries
%10	1	10	Goal 13: Take urgent action to address climate change and its impacts
%4	1	25	Goal 17: To strengthen means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development
%0	0	11	Goal 6: Ensure that everyone has access to water and sanitation
%0	0	6	Goal 7: Ensure that everyone has affordable access to reliable and sustainable modern energy services
%0	0	12	Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructures, stimulate inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and encourage innovation
%0	0	13	Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

%0	0	8	Goal 14: Conserve and use the oceans, seas and aquatic resources in a sustainable manner to achieve sustainable development
%0	0	14	Goal 15: To protect and restore wild ecosystems, promote their sustainable use, manage forests sustainably, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation and stop the loss of biological diversity
%22	54	244	Total

Second requirement: fifth goal and sixteenth goal. Purposes and indicators:

a. Goal (5) achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

- The elimination of all forms of discrimination against women is not only a basic human right, but also a decisive factor in accelerating the achievement of sustainable development. And the experiences of the people without any doubt that empowering women will mean a multiplier effect on the march of development and economic growth. Such a goal was mentioned among the eight goals of the Millennium Development Goals, which was entitled ((promoting gender equality and empowering women)) which was the third goal.

Below are the goals and indicators for the fifth goal adopted by the United Nations General Assembly

Goal 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	
Indicators	Purposes
5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks exist to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex	5.1 Eliminate all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
5-2-1 Percentage of women and girls with fifteen years of age who have experienced physical, sexual or psychological violence from a current or former partner, during the previous	5.2 Elimination of all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including human trafficking, sexual exploitation and other forms of exploitation

twelve months, disaggregated by form of violence and age	
5.2.2 Percentage of women and girls aged fifteen and over who have experienced sexual violence from persons other than the partner, during the preceding twelve months, depending on the age and location of the violence	
5-3-1 Percentage of women between the ages of 20 and 24 who married or linked to two cows before reaching the age of fifteen and before reaching the age of eighteen	5.3 Elimination of all harmful practices: child marriage, early marriage, forced marriage and female genital mutilation
5.3.2 Percentage of girls and women between 15 and 49 years of age who underwent genital mutilation, according to age	
5.4.1 Percentage of time devoted to domestic and unpaid care work, by sex, age and location	- ^o 4 Recognizing and appreciating unpaid care and domestic work, by providing public services and infrastructure, developing social protection policies, and promoting responsibility-sharing within the household and the family, as appropriate at the national level
5.5.1 Percentage of seats held by women in (a) the National Parliament, and (b) local governments	5.5 Ensuring the full and effective participation of women and their equal opportunities with men in occupying leadership positions at all levels of Resolution-making in political, economic and public life
5-5-2 The percentage of women in managerial positions	
5.6.1 Percentage of women between 15 and 49 years of age who make informed Resolutions about sexual relations,	5.6 Ensuring everyone's access to sexual and reproductive health services and reproductive rights, as agreed in

contraceptive use, and reproductive health care	accordance with the ICPD Program of Action, the Beijing Platform for Action and the final documents of their review conferences
5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations to ensure that women and men 15 years and over have full, equal and equal access to sexual, reproductive health and care services and information	
5-A-1 (a) Percentage of total number of farmers who own agricultural land or have guaranteed rights to agricultural land, by sex; and (b) the share of women among landowners or right-holders of agricultural land, by type of tenure	-5a. Carry out reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as their access to ownership and control over land and other property, and to financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws
5-A-2 Percentage of countries in which the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women equal rights to ownership and / or control over land	
5-B-1 Percentage of individuals who own a mobile phone, by gender	-5b. Promote the use of enabling technology, especially information and communications technology, to enhance women's empowerment
5.c.1 Percentage of countries with systems to allocate and track general allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment	.5c Adopt sound policies and enforceable legislation and strengthen these policies and legislation to advance gender equality and empower all women and girls at all levels

B. Goal 16 - Encourage the establishment of peaceful and non-marginalized societies in order to achieve sustainable development, provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels:

The historical fact indicates that achieving sustainable or even direct development through the initial application of its basic pillars cannot take place without peace and stability and an appropriate environment for human rights practices and good governance based on the rule of law .. The presence of these elements is absolutely

different between this or that country and even at the level Al-Amoudi, i.e. within the one country, there are many inequalities that make adopting a stable pathway that is not adaptable, an adventure that is not known. Within this goal, peace is the natural state of life on this planet, and conflicts and disputes are exceptional cases that certainly require special treatment. Here the main objective of the policies.

- The just and effective institutions are a haven for fragile groups in society - and women are at the forefront of these groups - Without these institutions, things definitely indicate high levels of injustice, discrimination and impunity, especially the existing gender-based violence.

- In the event of conflicts, men are more likely to die and while women will be the primary target of sexual violence among other violations on him, the presence of women in this scene as a peace element does not only serve the state of peace, but it is one of the elements severely affected by the state of conflict, but this matter despite its importance, it does not pay much attention The voice of women here is often muted and unheard.

Below are the purposes and indicators for the sixteenth goal:

Goal 16 - Promote peaceful and non-marginalized societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	
Indicators	Purposes
Number of victims of willful killing per 1-16-1 100,000 people, by age and gender	Significantly reduce all 16.1 forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 16-16-2 people, by age, gender and cause	
Percentage of population who experienced 16-1-3 physical, psychological or sexual violence during the previous twelve months	
Percentage of population who feel safe 16.1.4 walking alone on foot throughout the area in which they live	
Percentage of children aged one to one and 16-2-1 17 years who were subjected to any physical punishment and / or psychological abuse by caregivers in the previous month	Ending child abuse, 16.2 exploitation, human trafficking and all forms of violence and torture

Number of victims of human trafficking 16-2-2 per 100,000 people, by sex, age and form of exploitation	
Percentage of young women and men 16-2-3 between the ages of 18 and 29 who experienced sexual violence before the age of eighteen	
Percentage of victims of violence during 16-3-1 the preceding twelve months who reported their abuse to the relevant authorities or other officially recognized dispute settlement mechanisms	Promoting the rule of law 16.3 at the national and international levels, and ensuring equal opportunities for universal access to justice
Unconvicted detainees as a percentage of 16.3.2 all prisoners	
The total value of illegal inbound and 4-16-1 outbound fate flows (in current United States dollars)	By substantially reducing 16.4 illicit flows of funds and weapons, promoting the recovery and return of stolen assets and combating all forms of organized crime, by 2030
Percentage of weapons seized, found or 16.4.2 surrendered by a competent authority whose illicit source / circumstances have been investigated or proven, in line with international instruments	
Percentage of people who contacted at 16-5-1 least once and a government official and paid a bribe to a government official, or those government officials asked them to pay a bribe, during the previous twelve months	Reducing a great deal of 16-5 corruption and bribery in all its forms
Percentage of businesses that have 16-5-2 contacted at least once and a government official and paid a bribe to a government official or have asked these government officials to pay a bribe, during the previous twelve months	
Main government expenditures as a 16.6-1 percentage of the original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or the like)	Establish effective, 16.6 transparent and accountable institutions at all levels

Percentage of population satisfied with their recent experience in benefiting from public services 16.6.2	
Percentage of jobs (by age, gender, persons with disabilities, and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislative bodies, public service, and the judiciary) compared to levels of distribution nationwide 16.7.1	Ensure that Resolutions 16.7 are taken in a responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative manner at all levels
Percentage of the population that believes Resolution-making is an inclusive process and meets the needs, by sex, age, disability and population 16.7.2	
Percentage of developing country membership in international organizations and their voting rights in these organizations 16-8-1	Expanding and enhancing developing country participation in global governance institutions 16.8
Percentage of children under the age of five whose births have been registered in the civil registry, by age 16.9.1	Providing everyone with a legal identity, including birth registration 16.9
Number of verified cases of killings, kidnappings, enforced disappearances, arbitrary detentions, and torture of journalists and associated media workers, trade unionists and human rights defenders during the past twelve months 16-10-1	Ensuring public access to information and protecting fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements 16-10
Number of countries adopting and implementing constitutional, legislative and / or policy guarantees for public information 16-10-2	
A-1: The existence of independent national human rights institutions in accordance with the Paris Principles -16	a. Strengthen relevant national institutions, inter alia, international cooperation, to build capacity at all levels, especially in developing -16

	countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime
B-1: Percentage of the population who reported -16 being subjected to discriminatory practices or harassment during the preceding twelve months for reasons on which international human rights law prohibits discrimination	b. Promote and enforce non--16 discriminatory laws and policies to achieve sustainable development

Third requirement: Implementing the sustainable development goals at the national level

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by General Assembly resolution entitled (Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development) on September 25, 2015, includes 17 major goals and 169 destinations, all aimed at stimulating development and human progress. The plan addresses a range of issues including poverty, environment, equality, non-discrimination, education, housing, energy, human rights, health, and sustainable development. It is very well known that all these topics are contained in other legal instruments in one way or another .. What added to its legal strength is that it is issued with a declaration, although it is a high-level and very broad declaration that includes all Countries Soon ??? A question like this will be urgent when examining the size of the national commitment to implement this plan.

- It is well known that one of the sources of international law - or its components, if we like accuracy - is in general what is known as international custom and it is the rule of thumb and this arises from the repetition of practices and the implicit international agreement on them as Muslim by states even if you are not a party to a treaty contained in the subject of this custom The legal binding force in custom has exceeded in terms of agreement legal binding force .. As international instruments will be a priori binding whenever they are formulated in the form of an agreement or treaty and also when they are considered a peremptory norm as an international custom which is achieved by two basic conditions which is what happens when two conditions are fulfilled The first is the availability of mm It is a general (and consistent) approach in its application by states; the second is that this practice (should be combined with a sense of legal commitment) and “acceptable as a law”, meaning that states apply this practice because the authorities see it as a legal obligation, that the Declaration of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development It becomes here the international custom of the international consensus on it .. The

other side of the force of enforcement and enforcement relates to the fact that most if not all of the axes of this declaration are mentioned in other international treaties - agreements - including the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and other treaties some of them Among the components of international human rights law, some examples can be cited here:

a. Goals 1 and 2 of the Sustainable Development Goals are aimed at eradicating poverty and hunger. Article 11 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights states that everyone has the right to "an adequate standard of living ... that provides enough food" and "freedom from hunger." Consequently, the States parties to the Covenant have a legal obligation to achieve goals 1 and 2

B. The fifth goal related to the human rights of women and issues related to equality and non-discrimination .. These themes are contained in the International Bill of Human Rights and in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women ... etc.

C. The right to a fair trial Article 14 / International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights This right is contained in Goal 16 on promoting the establishment of peaceful and inclusive societies for the achievement of sustainable development. The commitment to providing universal access to justice and building at all levels can be measured by effective and accountable institutions, through indicators relating to target 16- III of Goal 16 (strengthening the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensuring equal access to justice for all).

Accordingly, we see that there is a dual obligation for states to deal with the sustainable development goals, one of which is an internal national towards the people and the other in front of the international community.

- At the national level, Iraq was enthusiastic about the Declaration of the Sustainable Development Goals 2030 and it must be noted here the timing of the declaration on sustainable development. At that time, Iraq was in shock by the occupation of ISIS terrorist organizations for large parts of the country and widespread practices of gross violations of human rights, which resulted among Other matters related to insane changes and high-level fluctuations in all indicators (among which are mainly human development indicators) This is in addition to the significant deterioration in oil prices, which in the conditions of war on ISIS means that there are no tools and the complete inability to take any action, To show the size of the national

achievement on the path of sustainable development, we will present here two important documents on the subject:

1) First Document: Iraq's Vision for Sustainable Development 2030 (The Future We Want)

This document was developed in the fall of 2018 through workshops organized by the United Nations Development Program, in partnership with the Ministry of Planning in Baghdad and the Ministry of Planning in the Kurdistan Region in October 2018, and this vision is summarized in (Iraqi citizens are capable and in a safe country, a unified society, a diversified economy, and a sustainable environment, blessed with justice and good governance) This vision / the dream revolves around:

1. Building a Man: Building a soul, mind and body in order to create generations capable of innovation, creativity and achievement.
2. Good governance: effective administrative institutions that guarantee respect for political, civil, human rights, justice, and equality for all citizens before the law.
3. A diversified market economy generating the necessary job opportunities that provides the level of economic well-being with participatory management between the public and private sectors in a way that strengthens the Iraqi economy.
4. A safe society: A secure society whose members enjoy peace and whose values of citizenship, solidarity and achievement are strengthened.
5. A sustainable environment: Providing a clean, safe and sustainable environment for the current generation and future generations by localizing the environment component in development plans and policies in a way that achieves sustainable improvement in the quality of human quality of life and ensures sustainability in production and consumption patterns and reducing the consequences of environmental pollution and climate changes.

2) Second document is (the first voluntary report on the goals of sustainable development 2019 ((the victory and the will of a homeland)), because of the anxious conditions that Iraq has been going through for more than three decades, it is not possible to expect accurate statistics on the progress or backwardness in this path and in the press brief that was presented This report recognizes this fact (the acute shortage of data availability, including a lack of disaggregated data, is a real challenge in building indicators and monitoring progress in the SDGs field (approximately 70% of SDG indicators currently unavailable) However, the available data shows improvement School enrollment rates, fertility rates, and child

and maternal mortality. The poverty has witnessed a relative decline, despite the significant rise in poverty rates during the recent crisis and the war on terrorism, and much effort is being made to expand the coverage of social protection programs for the poor and marginalized, as well as efforts to enhance women's empowerment and reduce the phenomenon of violence against women, which led to some improvement in the indicators related to gender, although there is still a lot to be done in terms of improving the participation of women.) As far as the axes of this study are concerned, we will present what came in this report and challenge Da paragraphs relating to Balhdwin V and XVI:

a. Goal 5: Gender Equality:

- Gender equality is one of the factors for achieving the goals of sustainable development, and the Iraqi constitution and national development documents have emphasized the principle of eliminating forms of discrimination against women and promoting gender equality. Iraq has paid special attention to issues of violence against women, and in 2013 the government approved the first national strategy to combat violence against women, and in 2018 it issued the second national strategy, and in 2012 the Anti-Human Trafficking Law 38 was launched in implementation of Iraq's obligations to the United Nations Convention against Organized Crime. Cross-border is the Additional Protocol to Combating Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children.

Violence against women remains one of the problems facing Iraqi women, and a number of cases of reporting various forms of violence against girls and women from inside and outside the family have been registered with the Ministry of the Interior. The following table shows the victims of the murdered women, which require urgent solutions to reduce these violations against Iraqi women in the governorates of Iraq except for the Kurdistan Region, despite the indication of its decline. It is worth noting that the Iraqi government has taken several legal and institutional measures to counter this phenomenon. In general, the Supreme Committee for the Protection of the Family and Children from Family Violence was formed under Diwaniya Order 80 of 2009 which included members from different ministries such as the Interior, Justice, Health, Labor, and Higher Education and representatives of some NGOs. Its most important recommendations were the establishment of the Family and Child Protection Directorate against Family Violence (affiliated to the Ministry of Interior), which includes officers and affiliates of both sexes in the same year.

Early marriage is still prevalent among women in particular, as the percentage of women who married 18 years of age and under is 27.9% of women, and 7.2% of women 18 years of age or older are women. The percentage increases with increasing family poverty, while the lowest rates are found in the richest population group 19, according to the 2018 Multiple Indicator Survey.

- There are still serious obstacles to opportunities for participation and empowerment of women, especially in the field of work, and administrative advancement in public and private institutions. As women's economic participation remains low 13.0%, while the unemployment rate among women increases to 31.0%, according to data for 2018

The ratio of girls to boys in the levels of education is still far from equal, despite its improvement from 94% in primary education in 2011 to 98% in 2016. And from 85% in secondary education to 93%, for the two years in a row, and in university education from 81% to 92% between 2011-2015 despite the dominance of male culture over the developmental scene of women, Iraq has adopted an approach based on what might be called positive discrimination For the benefit of women through a series of legislations and laws, foremost of which is the quota system in the House of Representatives and the provincial councils that have guaranteed female representation of at least 25% in legislative institutions. The laws gave concessions to working women, including maternity and matrimonial leave and several leave (after the death of the husband), all with full salary.

B. Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions:

- In 2016, the number of victims of willful killing was estimated at 1983, including 1,480 male adults and 86 females, while the number of children, including 53 males,
- In 2016, the number of victims of intentional homicide was estimated at about 1983 persons, including 1,480 male adults, and 86 females, while the number of children among them was 53 males / 48 females, while (iraqbodycount) estimated the number of Iraqi victims for the period 2003-2017 to be around 200 thousand people As a result of violence associated with terrorist and military operations (
- After June 2014, Iraq witnessed one of the biggest humanitarian setbacks when hundreds of Yazidi and Christian girls were subjected to human trafficking operations by ISIS, which became responsible for the largest human trafficking operation in Iraq in its contemporary history. In 2016, the number of victims of human trafficking amounted to 153, according to the Iraqi Ministry of Interior, including 15 girls

Table (7) Number of victims of intentional murder and victims of human trafficking (except for the Kurdistan Region)

2017	2016		Specification
42	53	Intentional murder	Females younger than 18 years
3	3	Murder due to honor	
2	2	Human trafficking victims	
296	332	Intentional murder	Females older than 18 years
29	33	Murder due to honor	
19	13	Human trafficking victims	

Source: The Republic of Iraq / Ministry of Planning / Central Statistical Organization / Sustainable Development towards better empowerment of women and girls / Baghdad 2018, p. 19

It is worth noting that the Federal Government and the Kurdistan Regional Government have worked to address the physical and psychological trauma suffered by women who lived under the control of terrorist organizations, as well as work to address the legal status of children born in the meantime and no documents were available to them.

There remains widespread belief that violence is used to discipline children, including corporal punishment, verbal intimidation and psychological aggression, and, according to a study prepared by UNICEF, about 80% of children have experienced some form of violence against them (whether at home or school).

- Iraq still faces serious problems, and according to a report of the Open Budget Transparency Index issued by the International Budget Partnership for 2015, Iraq obtained only 3 out of 100 degrees. Thus, it is still within the group that does not meet the requirements of the budget transparency index and is much less than the global average of 45 points. According to the index, countries that have a general average for evaluating budget transparency less than 61 degrees are countries that are not sufficient in the presentation of their public budget.

- Iraq occupies a very low position, according to indicators of perceptions of corruption, since 2005 and it occupies the last ranks.

- Birth registration is high in Iraq and is close to full inclusion. In 2011, the percentage of children under the age of five whose births were registered in civil registration reached 99.2%, which exceeds the global average of 71%.

- In 2015, 29 journalists lost their lives in the context of their attempt to perform their journalistic and media work, including 20 journalists in Mosul (the number decreased to 15 in 2016 and then reached 16 journalists in 2017). There were no effective mechanisms to protect journalists and combat impunity. However, the Iraqi National Committee for the Protection of Journalists and the Fight against Impunity was formed, headed by the Ministry of Justice, to take it upon itself to monitor the protection of journalists and report the risks and threats they face, as well as to secure official information and reports on the subject. On the initiative of the Minister of the Interior and the Directorate of Public Relations and Information in the Ministry, a special investigation unit has been formed in the Ministry of the Interior, which includes three directorates: the Directorate for Combating Terrorism and Crime, the Human Rights Directorate, and the Directorate of Relations and Information, to carry out the task of following up all cases concerning journalists, media workers and workers in the media and press institutions Its center is in the Ministry of Interior in Baghdad and it has a presence in all governorates through the police leadership.

- According to the Global Peace Index issued by the Institute of Economics and Peace and the University of Sydney, Iraq is among the countries with a high threat to peace, and ranked 160 out of 163 countries included in the guide, as a result of high indicators of violence, deaths resulting from them, displacement, and the

potential for terrorist operations and other indicators that rely on the guide. The economic cost of violence as a percentage of GDP is estimated at 51%, which includes both direct and indirect costs of violence.

a. The third topic:

a. The first requirement: the joint workspaces between the Fifth and Sixteenth Sustainable Development Goals and Resolution 1325

- Resolution 1325 and my fifth and sixteenth sustainable development goals share a set of indicators and many of them may be identical, which proves the complementarity of the goals and purposes of the Resolution and the two goals. Other than previous agreements, resolutions and declarations issued by the international system, whether those that came in the research of the resolution or the announcement of the Millennium or those that have not been referred to are the same, and therefore we will expect similar indicators to a large extent.

- In the following table, we included all the indicators related to Resolution 1325 and the fifth and sixteenth Sustainable Development Goals, through which this relationship can be found:

Goal 16 indicators	Goal 5 indicators	1325 Resolution indicators
<p>1-16-1Number of victims of willful killing per 100,000 people, by age and gender</p> <p>16-16-2Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 people, by age, gender and cause</p> <p>16-1-3Percentage of population who experienced physical, psychological or sexual violence during the previous twelve months</p>	<p>5.1.1Whether or not legal frameworks exist to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex</p> <p>5-2-1Percentage of women and girls with fifteen years of age who have experienced physical, sexual or psychological violence, current or previous partner, during the previous twelve months,</p>	<p>1.1Indicators for measuring the level of women's representation in national governance and Resolution-making positions:</p> <p>-Percentage of women participating in the House of Representatives.</p> <p>Percentage of women participating in government.</p>

<p>16.1.4 Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone on foot throughout the area in which they live</p>	<p>disaggregated by form of violence and age</p>	<p>The percentage of women participating in the judiciary.</p>
<p>16-2-1 Percentage of children aged one to one and 17 years who were subjected to any physical punishment and / or psychological abuse by caregivers in the previous month</p>	<p>5.2.2 Percentage of women and girls aged fifteen and over who have experienced sexual violence from persons other than the partner, during the preceding twelve months, depending on the age and location of the violence</p>	<p>The percentage of women participating in political life, whether as voters or as candidates.</p>
<p>16-2-2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 people, by sex, age and form of exploitation</p>	<p>5-3-1 Percentage of women between the ages of 20 and 24 who married or linked to two cows before reaching the age of fifteen and before reaching the age of eighteen</p>	<p>.1.2 Indicators for measuring the level of women's representation in peace negotiations and peacebuilding operations:</p>
<p>16-2-3 Percentage of young women and men between the ages of 18 and 29 who experienced sexual violence before the age of eighteen</p>	<p>5.3.2 Percentage of girls and women between 15 and 49 years of age who underwent genital mutilation / cutting, according to age</p>	<p>The percentage of women represented among negotiators and mediators in formal peace negotiations.</p>
<p>16-3-1 Percentage of victims of violence during the preceding twelve months who reported their abuse to the relevant authorities or other officially recognized dispute settlement mechanisms</p>	<p>5.4.1 Percentage of time devoted to domestic and unpaid care work, by sex, age and location</p>	<p>-The percentage of female representation in field missions</p> <p>The percentage of peace agreements with specific provisions to improve women's security and conditions.</p>
	<p>5.5.1 Percentage of seats held by women in (a) the National Parliament, and (b) local governments</p>	<p>1.3 Indicators for measuring the level of prevention of all forms of violence against women, especially sexual violence:</p>

<p>16.3.2 Unconvicted detainees as a percentage of all prisoners</p> <p>4-16-1 The total value of illegal inbound and outbound trade flows (in current United States dollars)</p> <p>16.4.2 Percentage of weapons seized, found or delivered that have been investigated or proven by a competent authority from their illicit source / circumstances, in line with international instruments</p> <p>16-5-1 Percentage of people who contacted at least once and a government official and paid a bribe to a government official, or those government officials asked them to pay a bribe, during the previous twelve months</p> <p>16-5-2 Percentage of businesses that have contacted at least once and a government official and paid a bribe to a government official or have asked these</p>	<p>5-5-2 The percentage of women in managerial positions</p> <p>5.6.1 Percentage of women between 15 and 49 years of age who make informed Resolutions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care</p> <p>5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations to ensure that women and men 15 years and over have full, equal and equal access to sexual, reproductive health and care services and information</p> <p>-5A-1 (a) Percentage of total number of farmers who own agricultural land or have guaranteed rights to agricultural land, by sex; and (b) the share of women among landlords or right-holders of agricultural land, by type of tenure</p> <p>-5A-2 Percentage of countries in which the legal framework (including customary</p>	<p>Number of women victims of sexual violence crimes.</p> <p>Number of perpetrators of sexual violence crimes against women.</p> <p>Types of crimes against women.</p> <p>Number of cases of violations of women's rights.</p> <p>Number of referrals of sexual violence crimes against women to investigation.</p> <p>1.4 Indicators for measuring the level of monitoring of violations of women's human rights:</p> <p>-The number of women nominated to negotiate positions in national human rights bodies.</p> <p>The total of women who have been appointed as director of national human rights bodies.</p> <p>-The total number of national human rights bodies, and whether they conform to principles or not?</p>
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<p>government officials to pay a bribe, during the previous twelve months</p> <p>16.6-1 Main government expenditures as a percentage of the original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or the like)</p> <p>16.6.2 Percentage of population satisfied with their recent experience in benefiting from public services</p> <p>16.7.1 Percentage of jobs (by age, gender, persons with disabilities, and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislative bodies, public service, and judiciary) compared to levels of distribution nationwide</p> <p>16.7.2 Percentage of the population that believes Resolution-making is an inclusive process and meets the needs, according to gender, age, disability and population</p> <p>16-8-1 Percentage of developing country membership in</p>	<p>law) guarantees women equal rights to ownership and / or control over land</p> <p>-5B-1 Percentage of individuals who own a mobile phone, by gender</p> <p>.5c.1 Percentage of countries with systems to allocate and track general allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment</p>	<p>.1.5 Indicators for measuring the level of compatibility of national laws in protecting women with international standards:</p> <p>The number of laws that have evolved towards eliminating discrimination against women in the areas of:</p> <p>Inheritance Rights</p> <p>Sexual and gender-based violence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rights related to marriage. <p>1.6 Indicators for measuring the level of access to justice for women whose rights have been violated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The number of cases investigated in relation to the number of cases reported. -The number of cases in respect of which judgments were issued in relation to the number of cases in which the investigation was conducted.
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<p>international organizations and their voting rights in these organizations</p> <p>16.9.1 Percentage of children under the age of five whose births have been registered in the civil registry, by age</p> <p>16-10-1 Number of verified cases of killings, kidnappings, enforced disappearances, arbitrary detention, and torture of journalists and associated media workers, trade unionists and human rights defenders during the past twelve months</p> <p>16-10-2 Number of countries adopting and implementing constitutional, legislative and / or policy guarantees for public information</p> <p>-16A-1: The existence of independent national human rights institutions in accordance with the Paris Principles</p> <p>-16B-1: Percentage of the population who</p>		<p>Sentences for violent crimes against women and girls.</p> <p>Number of training hours to address cases of sexual violence of officials in the judiciary, the police and the army.</p> <p>.2.1 Indicators for measuring the level of meeting the reproductive health needs of women and girls:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The number of maternal deaths in forgetfulness to live births. -The number of children, by sex, enrolled in primary education for children, to the total number of children. -The number of children, by sex, enrolled in secondary education in relation to the total number of children. <p>2.2 Indicators for measuring the level of treatment of disarmament,</p>
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<p>reported being subjected to discriminatory practices or harassment during the preceding twelve months for reasons on which international human rights law prohibits discrimination</p>		<p>demobilization and reintegration programs for the needs of women: Percentage of women and girls receiving cash benefits in compensation programs. Percentage of women and girls receiving cash benefits in disarmament programs. - -The percentage of cash benefits granted to women and girls forgets to total benefits</p>
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B. Second requirement: the international obligations of the Republic of Iraq in the field of women's rights

- The international normative framework for women’s human rights is characterized by a wide range of treaties, as it has, since an early time, been involved in the international protection of human rights, as it is a party to eight basic human rights agreements out of a total of nine conventions and has submitted its periodic reports somewhat regularly, and as far as the matter relates With women's human rights, reference can be made to the following agreements and ratified dates:

Ratification date	Treaty	No.
Jan 25, 1971	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	1.
Jan 25, 1971	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	2.
Aug 13, 1986	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)	3.

Not a part in it	The protocol to CEDAW, relating to acceptance of the power to receive individual complaints	4.
March 20, 2013	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	5.
Jun 15, 1994	The Convention on the Rights of the Child	6.
Jan 14, 1970	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	7.
Not a part in it	The Political Rights of Women Convention of 1953	8.
Not a part in it	Married Women Nationality Convention of 1957	9.
Not a part in it	Marriage Approval Agreement, Minimum Age for Marriage, and Registration of Marriage, 1962	10.

Iraq is also a party to the core ILO conventions directly related to the human rights of women:

- 1) Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100) - Accession date 28 August 1963
- 2) The Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111), Joined June 15, 1959.
- 3) Minimum Age Agreement, 1974 (No. 138), accession date February 13, 1985.

In addition to participating in all the international conferences related to women.

- The human rights of women were present in the universal periodic review and he received many recommendations related to the human rights of women from the international community, 29 recommendations were accepted in his last review in 2014 - the second - including the fifth goal: ((enabling and improving the status of women and girls By creating an environment free from discrimination and ensuring equal representation in all sectors and the right to education as well as addressing issues such as gender-based violence in particular honor crimes, female genital mutilation and child marriage, and adopting and implementing national policies to protect women through a comprehensive and participatory process including Involvement Tamdafat human rights against any form of discrimination or violence

committed either in public places or at home and strengthen efforts to empower girls in rural areas to attend school and other educational institutions))

On April 17, 2019, a memorandum of understanding was signed between the United Nations Office for Women and the Office of the President of Iraq in the field of gender equality and women's empowerment.

C. Third requirement: the environment for achieving peace and sustainable development in Iraq, opportunities and challenges

- We will address this item through the axes (axis of legal and normative environment, axis of institutional environment and policy axis) taking into consideration political, civil, economic, social and cultural aspects)

1) Legal status:

1.1. Opportunities: The depth of traditions and legal legacy in Iraq is a great opportunity for what he can build on toward peace and the rejection of violence and direct taking steps on the road to sustainable development .. The existence of a permanent constitution (despite observations on it) and a solid legal system starting with the Personal Status Law and the law Civil and penal law, the origins of criminal trials and the fight against human trafficking ... etc. is a great opportunity despite the observations here and there on these laws, and that Iraq's involvement within the international protection system for human rights through its ratification of a wide range of basic agreements in international law Human rights and international humanitarian law and the relative commitment it also provides a framework for an important criterion through which the demarcation of the work of institutions working through the policies and plans.

1.2. Challenges: The majority of Iraqi laws are old and difficult to adapt to the renewed needs of civil life ... as most of them were formulated in conditions that are completely different from what we live in now, and on the other hand there is a large number of Resolution-makers directed towards establishing or staying on these laws in addition to exposure to Progressive elements, especially in the Personal Status Law and the laws of the various ministries or normative frameworks related to investment controls in the country and those related to excess circles of investment, which indicates the presence of large gaps in which corruption can find a fertile

ground for it. Also, the drawbacks to the constitution and the difficulty of changing it represent another challenge ... that the legislative deficiency is very clear and presses towards finding more distortions on the legal situation, including the lack of laws criminalizing domestic violence, but that there are articles that allow it in the penal law for example, that the shortage in Laws, at least those stipulated by the constitution, represent a major challenge, in addition to the necessity of amending many of the articles of these laws and completing the laws of democratic establishment, such as laws for obtaining information or peaceful demonstrations, a fixed election law, and a law of parties that are not detailed on those holding power instead of these parties adapting Her condition is according to the law.

2) The institutional environment:

2.1. Opportunities: The greatest opportunity relates to the nature of the political system being a federal parliamentary system, which means, among other things, that this system will respond to the needs of the people, since its representatives are members of the House of Representatives ... Also, the presence of institutions concerned with human rights within the country represents an opportunity to achieve what is possible from The axes of Resolution 1325 and the Sustainable Development Goals, including the Parliamentary Human Rights Committee, the Women, Family and Childhood Committee, the Women Empowerment Department and the administrative units concerned with human rights in all ministries and bodies not related to a ministry in addition to the gender sections in the ministries and the presence of the High Commission for Human Rights and Civil society on Women and Peace died.

2.2. Challenges: The major challenge in the institutional side relates first to the House of Representatives and the nature of the electoral system, as, as a result of this system, a parliament has produced large blocs dominated by parties with religious orientations and there is practically no women's bloc within this House of Representatives, as feminist representation in the House of Representatives is still within the framework of the quota and without it Representation of women will be more inferior, and this underrepresentation will withdraw to the modestness of this representation, whether at the level of ministries or departments below that. In addition to the absence of an institutional mechanism that tracks the multiple files related to women, especially after the Ministry of State for Women's Affairs canceled in the wave of reforms for the year 2016 .. Also, the High Commission for Human Rights in Iraq does not represent the female component under the assumed

quota. In addition to that civil society organizations concerned with women's rights are still suffering like other organizations from issues related to financing, support and cooperation with government institutions, and in this field, they suffer a lot to achieve what can be within the axes of Resolution 1325 and the goals of sustainable development, and many governmental parties still do not look at organizations Civil society as partners, but often as equals, which undermines many opportunities.

3) Policy and enforcement aspects:

3.1. Opportunities: We do not believe that a country - at least in the region - like Iraq in adopting a set of plans and strategies, is the most prominent in this field, starting with the National Human Rights Plan in 2010 and ending with the plan related to the implementation of Resolution 1325 or the National Development Plan for the years 2018-2022, and it is noted that These plans are often entitlement to specific situations, including issues related to the humanitarian response after the ISIS gangs occupied large areas of governorates, hundreds of people are forced to move, or about the conditions of women and conflict issues, or in response to the recommendations of the international community after discussing Specific rer (implementation of a treaty) or universal periodic review reports ... etc. The existence of such plans indicates the presence of intentions or directions that work in a schematic manner, in addition to technical support provided by international organizations working in Iraq, including the United Nations Assistance Mission Iraq and the various offices and programs it administers.

3.2. Challenges: Despite this number of plans, many of them lack indicators of achievement and lack of identification of the implementing agencies, and they also lack support. Also, the accomplishments that were not included in the plan, but are often the result of the usual work done by this or that authority. Many of these plans and strategies may be blamed for not using the human rights approach when developing them, the most prominent example of which is the development of budgets that often do not respond to gender in addition to the national development plan, which means the approach and economic growth rather than relying on the human rights approach as a compass of action.

Many plans lack the statement of the elements of material support and budgets that are often not secured, which means that they remain within their paper framework no more.

The seriousness in implementation does not include the attendance of representatives from this or that side, but rather the fact that this body carries out its role, and not the protocol presence in policy-making meetings only.

Conclusions and recommendations

A) Conclusions:

1. Through a comparison between the axes and indicators of Resolution 1325 and the goals of the sustainable development and its purposes and indicators, it was found that there is complementarity between them imposed by the goals of Resolution 1325 and the goals of sustainable development, which is the human being, although they are fifteen years old, but they are completely consistent in the necessity of protection, respect and enforcement of the human rights of women in times of peace and armed conflict.

2. Despite the important steps that Iraq has taken towards implementing the requirements of UNSCR 1325 and its commitments to the goals of sustainable development, it is still far from the actual actions of these two axes, sometimes invokes its own situation to the extent of setting the indicators and at other times claims that there is an implementation of the terms of these two axes and in fact If there is progress here or there, it is progress that is not directed specifically to the requirements of the Resolution or even to the sustainable development goals .. Therefore, we see that there is a lot of work and the urgent need for support from the official authorities to implement the above.

B) Recommendations:

1. The United Nations, through its mission in Iraq:

- Helping to provide technical support to various entities to use the human rights approach when preparing plans and strategies, including preparing gender-responsive budgets, the national development plan, and plans related to poverty eradication ... etc.

- Helping to provide technical support to liquidate the legal legacy to bring it in line with Iraq's human rights obligations in addition to developing laws related to children, women, diversity, and democratic establishment laws such as laws for access to information, peaceful assembly, the right to demonstrate, the law on parties and elections ... etc.

- Helping to provide technical support related to institution-building and policy-making, including independent mechanisms for women, children, minorities, and cultural diversity.

2. The Iraqi Parliament:

- The initiative to complete the legislative deficiency and amend the existing laws in a manner that is consistent with human rights standards.
- Give exceptional importance to the Human Rights Committee in the legislative process and refer all draft laws to it before submitting it to the Council.

The monitoring role is still substandard, especially in societies that have been subjected to violence and displacement societies.

3. The Executive Authority:

Adopting the human rights approach in all policies, budgets, plans and strategies, and the necessity of clarity in dividing roles and setting up follow-up indicators.

- Making the issue of women a national goal in the various agendas of government action.

4. People with interest (civil society organizations, independent bodies, and media):

- The necessity to coordinate efforts and integration when implementing various programs related to women.
- Renewing business methods, using innovative business tactics, and benefiting from global experiences.
- The media is an important axis and its vitality means the vitality of the program, and it must give attention by the media to the aspects of civil work as absolutely necessary as it has an educational role and publishing houses at the same time.