



Norwegian People's Aid



Baghdad Women Association



Iraqi Women and Participation in the Electoral Merit 2021 Challenges & Lessons learned

Baghdad, Nineveh, Basra, Najaf, Erbil

Assistant Professor
Dr. Mahmood Azzo hamdow

Dr.
Abdulkarim Mohammed Al-Jarba

Mrs. Layla Mahmood Salih

Content Index

Identifying the Researchers	03
Acknowledgments and Gratitude	04
Introduction	05
Geographical Scope of the Study	06
Methodology	06
Section One: Women and the Political Participation experience in the Elections after 2003	08
Section Two: The Legislative and Social Environment for the Political Participation of the Iraqi women	17
First: Legislative Environment:	17
Second: Social Environment	21
Section Three: Lessons learned for the women's participation in electoral Merits	33
Conclusion and Recommendations	46
Table index	49
Annexes :	50

Annex 1: Questionnaire results in detail at the level of each Governorate

Annex 2: Questionnaire Form



Baghdad Women Association founded in 2004, is an independent local NGO registered with the NGO Department under number (1017090).

**Our
Vision**

Includes combating all forms of Violence against women and girls and ensure legal protection for them; equality, respect and all human rights for women and girls.

**Our
Mission**

Work to reduce Violence against women and girls by providing all necessary support services to survivors of such violence, advocating for the implementation of appropriate policies, laws and government programs, as well as working to increase women's political participation through the development of Leadership via Knowledge, Development and Building Capacity.

**Work
Strategy**

Women Protection
Women Participation
Women and Peace

Identifying the Research Team

Assistant Professor Dr. Mahmoud Azzo Hamdo

University Professor at the Faculty of Political Science/Mosul University, he received his Master's degree from Baghdad University in 2007 and a Doctorate in 2012 from the Faculty of Political Science/University of Baghdad, and is a member of the Advisory Board of the UNSCR 1325 Alliance for Women, Peace & Security. A member of the Religious Freedoms and Prevention of Discrimination desk in Iraq, a member of the Iraqi Association for Political Science, he has worked on several capacity-building programs, including the Youth Capacity Building Program for the Prevention of Extremism, the Program for promoting Freedom of Religion and the ardent, the program to promote Social Cohesion through the Media, and the Evaluation of Advocacy Campaigns.



Dr. AbdulKarim Mohamed Obaid Al-Jarba

Member of the Liberation Development Association, Specialist in youth empowerment and capacity building programs and Researcher in Peace building and Conflict Resolution, he has many researches and studies in the areas of Peace building, conflict resolution and strengthening advocacy & dialogue campaigns.



Mrs. Leila Mahmoud Saleh

She works in civil society, worked with UPP and is currently working for the German Development Cooperation Agency (GIZ), worked on several training programs in the Nineveh Plain and Mosul, and received a Master's degree in Antiquities and Heritage.



Acknowledgments and Gratitude

On behalf of the Baghdad Women Association, the work team would like to thank all the below people who have been helped and contributed to complete this study:

Dr. Fathi Al-Hayani, from Mosul University

Dr. Safaa Al-Musawi, former member of the Electoral Commission Council

Dr. Ibtisam Al Ameri, University of Baghdad

Dr. Abdullah Al Ameri, former Electoral Commission, Royal Disputes Commission.

Mr. Saad Al-Batat, Ain Network for Election Monitoring.

Dr. Emad Jamil, Electoral Commission's Media.

Dr. Waad Ibrahim Khalil, Mosul University

Mr. Thair Al-Ghanmi, Basra.

Mrs. Suzan Arif, Coordinator of the National Team for UNSCR 1325

Dr. Bushra Zweini, former Minister and Academic at the Iraqi University

Mr. Omar Al-Dabbagh, Liberation Society for Development

Mrs. Shaimaa Essam Al-Kayali, Nineveh Electoral Commission

Introduction:

Iraqi women make up 49.6% of the total population according to the official statistics, a figure that is supposed to be reflected overall on women's political participation, whether through voting, polling or nominating for Elections, paving the way for women to reach the political field smoothly, both in the legislative and in the executive branch, but the gaps that have been hindered women's political action in Iraq, both in terms of its modernity by approval of the women's quota, 25% of the nomination for seats in the Council of Representatives, as well as in the number of winners of seats in the Parliament.

However, the adoption of this percentage adopted since the legislation of the State Administration Law for the transitional period in March 2004, as well as the order of the Coalition Authority numbered 96 in June 2004 and to complement the Iraqi Constitution, which maintained this percentage, but what is recorded on this percentage is its survival in the passage of the Legislative authority and not to move to the other passages of the country, whether in its executive or judicial institutions or in the security sectors, Therefore, indicators about the existence of Gender, i.e. the presence of women in the statistics of the Iraqi ministries, even at the level of the institutions of the legislative authority, indicate a wide gap, especially in leadership positions or important decision-making positions.

The issue of the Iraqi women in the political field, as it shows in the interviews conducted during June to mid-July (25 interviews) and within the targeted governorates of this study, indicate a clear threshold not only at the level of legal legislation but also in the nature of the profiling of the image of women politically. Approaches to women's political work are almost confronted in their social environment in the first stage and are reflected in a major challenge both in women's addressing women and in men's engagement with women's participation in politics. Although women suffer during the nomination process or addressing the political issue, they are "the most often women candidates who do not have the independent decision to run and often look for a party that supports them in order to finance their campaigns"¹. Women may not be limited to laws and legislation, but may resemble self-rule" the real opportunities that women

¹ Interview with an Academic in University of Baghdad, July 2021

themselves create, even though without quotas no woman has ascended to the legislative authority”².

Geographical Scope of the Study:

The study, within the framework of the analysis of women's participation in electoral merits and its reflection on the nature of political participation, defined a geographical scope and is subject in its objectives to the demographic nature of Iraqi society, these five governorates were selected for the study based on certain criteria, such as the population density, religious and national diversity, the number of seats in the Council of Representatives, and the political weight. Baghdad was chosen as the most densely populated Iraqi region and the most influential on the inputs of the political action, and Nineveh was chosen within the same options because it represents Iraqi diversity across all spectrums and has a clear political weight within the Council of Representatives. Basra represents economic weight that has a significant impact on any Iraqi political movement. Najaf was the reason for the choice because it is a symbol of Shiite religious and political weight in the Iraqi political field. Erbil was chosen because it is the focus on the Kurdish political movement. This does not mean underestimating other Iraqi regions and governorates; rather the study limits should be set in order to determine results that are clearly defined, as well as the difficulties of covering all areas, which will require entire research teams efforts.

The Methodology:

The study was based on a set of research methodological data, the first of which was interviews conducted in each of the targeted governorates, with 5 interviews for each governorate featuring (women academic figures, civil society, political activist, candidate for elections, member of parliament), also a questionnaire distributed electronically to the targeted governorates within the study. The study also analyzed statistics on the status of women in Iraq, both at the gender level and in terms of their

² Interview with a Member of Parliament from Basara, July 2021.

population ratio from 2003 to 2021, and measured this on the women's voting candidates in the Fifth round of the Election. In addition to the studies and reports published on the reality of the Iraqi women and the package of the Iraqi legislations and international conventions in this regard.

Section One: Women and the Political Participation experience in the Elections after 2003

Iraq is one of the first countries in the Middle East to have the first female minister in the government, Dr. Naziha Al-Dulaimi, in 1959, and is also one of the first countries to legislate the Personal Status Law No. 188 of 1959, which is an important legal code on women's great fairness in the face of the major challenges they confront.

Iraqi women began their political rights by participating in politics actively after 2003, describing the pre-2003 phase as image political participation, within the framework of the Iraq's former Baath Party regime system that ruled the country at the time (1968-2003) ¹.

Three women members of the Governing Council were elected in the post-2003 phase, marking the first political participation of women at the level of the Governing Council level: (Akela Al-Hashimi was assassinated and Salama Al-Khafaji was chosen as her replacement, Raja Habib Al-Khazaie, and Sankol Jabuk).

Women's political participation has been completed, according to the State Administration of The Transition Period Law in Article 30, paragraph C, which stipulates that "the National Assembly shall be elected in accordance with the Electoral Law and the Political Parties Law, and the Electoral Law aims to achieve a representation of women of at least a quarter of the members of the National Assembly) ². There are feminist visions that confirm this (Iraqi women would not have been able to be in legislative authority if it weren't for the quota) ³. This made it an affirmation of the right of Iraqi women to participate in the women's quota in the first Electoral Law after 2003.

¹ Joel Wing, interview with Naji Al-Eli, posted on the link:

<http://musingsoniraq.blogspot.com/2013/12/iraqi-women-before-and-after-2003.html>.

² The Administration of the State for the Transition Period Law, Iraqi Gazette, Issue 3981 in 2004.

In the first elections in Iraq and in accordance with the Coalition Provisional Authority order No. 96 of the year 2004, Electoral Law which stipulated that the women's representation should be at least 25%, i.e. a quarter, and Iraq was considered a single electoral area, with the proportional representation system, and accompanied by the elections of the National Assembly, the elections of the Provincial Councils and the National Council of the Kurdistan Region of Iraq. The result of the elections held on January 31, 2005, in which number of voters were 14 million and 379,000, was approximately 8 million voters who voted for the 275 members of the National Assembly, with a voter turnout of 58.6%. Women won 87 seats in the National Assembly out of a total of 275, up 31.6% ⁴. However, it was not clear which percentage of women were winners from each governorate because the elections were held according to the single electoral area rule in Iraq, so we were unable to obtain accurate data on the five targeted governorates of the study. We were able to get the number of voters only as the five governorates (Nineveh, Erbil, Baghdad, Najaf and Basra) received the following:



Table No. (1) shows the number of voters in January 2005:

Governorate	Number of registered voters in January 2005
Baghdad	3664922
Nineveh	1197940
Basra	1035055
Erbil	795291
Najaf	493808
Total	7187086
Total of voters for Iraqi Governorates	14379169

Source: From the preparation of the researcher based on the report of the Electoral Commission, three electoral processes in one year, p. 36.

⁴ Interview with a civil society activist from Baghdad, July 2021.

It is useful to draw light on the first election experience of the Council of Representatives on December 15, 2005, when the elections were held in accordance with Law No. 26, which considered each governorate to be one Electoral Area and according to the voter register in January 2005, seats were distributed to the governorates while maintaining the closed list and the seats in the Council of Representatives were divided into the following form: 230 seats for the 18 governorates' constituencies. The remaining seats were retained as compensatory seats for the National Constituency and according to the electoral denominator and the remaining votes of each political entity participating in the elections, and the voter register was updated in August 2005 to increase the total number of voters to 15568702, an increase of about 1.2 million voters ⁵.

Table No. (2) shows the number of voters and the distribution of seats in December 2005 Elections.

Governorate	Number of Seats	Voting Number	Polling Number	Participation Rate
Baghdad	59	3857499	2702541	70%
Nineveh	19	1343381	942514	70%
Basra	16	1096749	813758	74%
Erbil	13	870026	828810	95%
Najaf	8	529890	385533	72%
Total	115	7697545	5673156	73%
Grand Total of Iraq	230 except for the compensatory seats	15568702	11888911	74%

Source: Table of the work of the researcher based on the report of the Electoral Commission, three historical operations in one year, as well as the report of the International Mission for Iraqi Elections, the final report of the elections of December 15, 2005 to the Council of Representatives of Iraq.

⁵ Look at: The High Independent of the Electoral Commission in Iraq, three historic electoral processes in one year, a report submitted to the Iraqi Council of Representatives, Baghdad, September, 2006.

Analysis of the table indicates that the percentage of voters for the five governorates according to the December 2005 Elections constitutes about 49.44% of the total voters in Iraq, and also the number of seats in these governorates is 50% of the total seats allocated to the governorates. Thus, women's quota seats also make up about 50% of the women's quota seats in Iraq. The results of the December 2005 Elections, in which the total number of candidates were (7,655), (1913) of them were women candidates, and a turnout of 74%, which is about 12 million voters, went to the polls. 73 women got seats in the Council of Representatives ⁶. Women have won a total of 19 out of 62 renewals, which means 6.9% of the 29% of the total number of those who have had a chance to win again. ⁷

After the amendment of the Electoral Law in 2009, Iraq held its third elections in 2010 to elect members of the Council of Representatives for the Second Round, and election areas were approved at the provincial level. In addition to the open list, the number of members of the Council of Representatives increased to 325 seats, which were distributed according to the voter register update as well as the data of the Ministry of Commerce for the ration card and the share of the five governorates was as follows ⁸:



Table No. (3) of the Researcher's preparation and based on the data of the Electoral Commission.

Name of the Governorate	Number of voters	Number of seats	Total number of candidates	Number of Women candidates	Women Quota
Baghdad	4288040	70 seats, from which one seat for Christian component and one seat for Sabian component	1810	522	19 seats 28%

⁶ Look: same source, p. 47-57. Also Wael Mohammed Abid Ali Al-Waeli, Women's Political Participation (Comparative Study in Women Quota), Dar al-Rafidain, Beirut, 2012, p. 112.

⁷ Riad Ghazi Al-Badran, Iraq's Electoral System & its impact on the process of Democratic Transition, Thaer al-Assami Foundation, Baghdad, 2016, p. 145.

⁸ same source, p. 205.

Nineveh	1530302	34 seats, from which one seat for Christian component , one seat for Yazidi component and one seat for the Shabak component	431	123	8 seats 28%
Basra	1357045	24	442	124	6 seats 25%
Erbil	852397	15 seats, from which one seat for Christian component	126	33	4 seats 29%
Najaf	638496	12	256	73	3 seats 25%
Total	8666280	155	3065	875	41 seats
Grand Total of Iraq	19240039	325	6234	1806	83 seats

The above table indicates a decrease in the total number of candidates from the previous elections, with the total number of candidates in the National Assembly elections (7,761) but in the first round of the Council of Representatives elections it reached (7,655), while in 2010 the total number reached (6,234) despite the increase in the number of seats in the Council of Representatives from 275 in the first round to 325 in the 2010 elections as well as the adoption of the semi-open list in accordance with the amendment to the Electoral Law. In the 2010 elections, women won outright seats in the Council of Representatives, with 22 women who won without quotas, which is the result of the amendment of the Electoral Law and the method of calculating the winners on the list, the five governorates were included in the study according to the following: Baghdad (8), Nineveh (1), Basra (1), Erbil (1), Najaf (1) with a total of (11) seats for the winning quota of a total of (22) seats, i.e. the percentage of winners without Quota reached to 50% of the total winners ⁹.

⁹ Wael Mohammed Abdul Al-Waeli, source mentioned earlier, p. 100.

In the 2014 Elections, the number of seats in the Council of Representatives was increased to 329, compensatory seats were abolished, the Sainte-Laguë method was adopted in the calculation of votes, the list became almost open and 25% of the seats were allocated to women, and the electronic voter card was adopted for the first time in the elections, and the total number of candidates was 9039. This means a significant increase in the number of candidates from the previous three elections and also indicates a significant increase in electoral awareness and the importance of political action. The data were as below:



Table No. (4) shows the number of Voting and Polling, and the vote of women in the 2014 Elections

Governorate	Number of voters	Number of seats	Total Number of candidates	Number of Women	Voting Numbers	Polling women numbers	Percentage of Women Polling
Baghdad	4904058	71	3309	986	2381181	908560	38%
Nineveh	1912447	34	457	135	1036233	397359	38%
Basra	1611794	25	776	216	1008728	442001	44%
Erbil	971196	16	140	41	712369	426127	60%
Najaf	768519	12	303	81	546737	246158	45%
Total	10114014	158	4985	1459	5685248	2420241	44%
Grand Total of Iraq	20091396	328	9039	2604	12388317	5124358	41%

Source: Table prepared by the Researcher based on the data of the Electoral Commission and as per the data of the results of the Elections in 2014

Thus, the analysis of the above table clearly indicates the significant increase of the number of female candidates compared to previous elections, and also confirms the presence of women in polling in these five governorates, and Erbil had the highest polling rate for women and even outperformed the polling rate for men with a polling rate of about 60%, which confirms the importance of the availability of electoral security during the elections, and the lowest percentage in these governorates was Nineveh, where it was about 38%, living at that time and a month before the occupation of the terrorist groups of ISIS; a dangerous security situation that hindered the electoral process very significantly, which applies to other governorates such as Kirkuk governorate 13%, Salahaddin 33% and Al Anbar 33%. Women in Dohuk had 51% and Suleimania 49%. The Kurdistan region's governorates were the highest in the women's vote rate. As a result of providing a safe environment for the electoral process, unlike other areas in Nineveh, Salahaddin, Al Anbar and even the capital Baghdad, the polling rate did not exceed the thirties ¹⁰.

In the 2014 Elections, twenty women won their seats without the need for Quota. Baghdad led the governorates, with six women winning seats and the remaining seats distributed to the other governorates, while Nineveh, Erbil and Najaf each won one seat for women without Quota. 20 seats represent 24% of the 83 seats allocated for women in the Iraqi parliament, and the percentage of the governorates targeted in this study represents 45% of the number of seats 20 winners without Quota. When looking at the winning candidates without quota, the majority of them were members of the Council of Representatives in the second round, indicating that the voter had informed them through their distinguished work in the Council of Representatives, and the multiplicity of electoral processes provided voters and electoral lists with experience that contributed to their ability to win in a way without the need for quota ¹¹.

While the experience of the elections in May 2018 was somewhat different due to the first demise of the security threat that was represented by the terrorist groups ISIS, which facilitated the voting process and lifted the curfew and movement restrictions on election day, which reduced the size of the security challenge



¹⁰ Riad Ghazi Al-Badran, *Sociology of Electoral Behavior in Iraq Study in the 2014 Parliamentary Elections*, Thaer Al-Assami Foundation, Baghdad, 2016, p. 376.

¹¹ same source, p. 373-374.

that was present in each election, and the other thing is the adoption of the modified equation of Sainte-Laguë in calculating the votes for the winners, the elections also recorded a decrease in the number of candidates at the general level from (9039) in 2014 to (6,990) in 2018. The nature of the elections, number of voters and women polling rate can be indicated in the elections through the following table:

Table No. (5) details of the Electoral process in 2018

Governorate	Number of voters	Number of seats	Total Number of candidates	Number of Women	Voting Numbers	Polling women numbers	Percentage of Women Polling
Baghdad	5532455	71	2137	643	1927310	679913	35%
Nineveh	2267331	34	921	255	914572	341298	37%
Basra	1786999	25	509	139	692592	298368	43%
Erbil	1194378	16	175	52	653563	354009	54%
Najaf	930245	12	240	66	367004	194640	51.7%
Total	11711408	157	3982	1155	4555041	1868228	42%
Grand Total of Iraq	24349357	329	6990	2011	10840988	4822681	44.4%

Source: A table of the Researcher's work based on the data of the Electoral Commission.

Although it has been difficult to obtain clear and accurate data on the parliamentary elections in 2018, and some published data has been inaccurate, the search for the most accurate data has been a difficult task, as any data on voter turnout by gender are not available or accessible to all, and should have been posted on the Commission's website so that it can be utilized. The above table

data indicate a significant decrease in polling, with the turnout in the elections across Iraq reaching 44.5%, the lowest percentage ever recorded in the Iraqi elections. This was further reflected in the low voter turnout for women voting or polling, with Nineveh governorate registering the lowest turnout of 37%, one point ahead of 2014. Women's participation in Erbil also fell to 54% and in Baghdad it registered 35%, the decrease occurred in Basra too, where the rate was 43%, while Najaf increased the turnout of women to vote and recorded 51.7%, indicating that there has been progress in the level of polling. On the other hand, 22 winning candidates won their seats without the need of Quota. Despite the fact that the security situation in Iraq has become more stable, fears and conflicts have affected the movement of women, and may affect women's ability to go to the polls. On election day, for example, attacks against women candidates, violence and bullying can show signs of fear among women voters and make them feel unwelcome in politics ¹².

¹² Gina Sherello, Caroline Ruddy, *Comprehensive Analysis of Iraq's Electoral and Political Process by Gender*, International Electoral Systems Foundation, Arlington, 2019, p. 14-15.

Section Two: The Legislative and Social Environment for Iraqi women's Political Participation

The environment for the Iraqi women's empowerment is the vessel on which women's empowerment can be measured, and it usually starts with legal or legislative support, as well as the social environment. It helps women rise up the political ladder, enabling them to actively participate in the political work through the ability to run in elections and obtain their entitlement in a diverse society in religious, national, linguistic and tribal terms as well as geographical regional diversity (city, rural area).

Therefore, the discussion on the topics of the legislative and social environments will be as follows:

First: Legislative Environment:

The work of the legislative environment for women's participation is governed by two frameworks: the first is the local environment, and the second, which has begun to reflect on Iraqi legislations, is the international framework within a system of conventions and treaties that Iraq adopted.



1- Women's Political Participation within the Framework of Iraqi Internal Legislation:

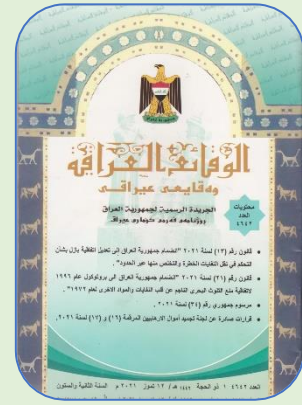
Historically, Iraq is one of the first Arab countries to recognize women's rights by legislating the Personal Status Law as well as assigning the first woman to the post of minister; Naziha al-Dulaimi, as well as recognizing women's right to candidate and vote for election and the first explicit legislative text in the field of their political rights is what the State Administration Law in the Transitional Period stipulates in Article 30

Paragraph C (The National Assembly is elected in accordance with the Electoral Law and the Political Parties Law, and the Electoral Law aims to achieve a representation of women of at least a quarter of the members of the National Assembly) That is, setting a minimum of 25% for the representation of women in the legislative authority. The Coalition Provisional Authority CPA order 96, issued in June 2004, mandated that women should be at least 25% represented. This is a positive distinction that Iraqi women have benefited from with their representation in the legislative authority.

In the Iraqi Constitution 2005, Article (49) paragraph C affirms women's right to political representation by stating (the Electoral Law aims to achieve a representation of women at least a quarter of the number of members of the Council of Representatives), and prior to that, the Electoral Law No. (16) of 2005 passed Article (11) which stated: (At least one woman must be among the first three candidates on the list and must be at least two women among the first six candidates on the list, and so on until the end of the list), this article was repealed in the amendment of The Electoral Law No. 26 of 2009 and article 3 of the third paragraph was dissolved within the amendment, which states: (Seats are distributed by rearranging the sequence of candidates based on the number of votes obtained by each of them and the winner shall be the one who receives the highest votes and so on to the rest of the candidates, provided that the percentage of women should not be less than a quarter of the winners).

The Electoral Law No. (45) of 2013 came in article (13), first and second paragraphs, referring to the details better than before, and emphasizing the following: Paragraph I: (the number of women candidates on the list must not be less than 25%, and women must have at least 25% representation in the Council) and paragraph II (when submitting the list requires that the sequence of women be taken into account by one after every three men).

In the political field, there is an ambition for Iraqi women to be supported by other laws, most notably the Political Parties Law, which merely requires that women's representation be taken into account, as stated in article (11) of the Political Parties Law No. (36) of 2015, Paragraph I (A): (The party representative submits a written application to the Party's Directorate 'for registration purposes' with a list of the names of the founding Board, which must have at least seven founding members, and a list of at least 2,000 members from various governorates, taking into account women's representation). It is a very timid text, since political parties have not promoted women's representation within their party cadres, and they even use independent feminist figures to fill out the nomination lists presented to the Electoral Commission ¹.



The Iraqi Electoral Law 2020 has made remarkable progress ². Iraq has been divided into 83 Electoral areas , with each governorate having the same number of areas equal to the number of women's quota, and each area within the governorate ensuring that at least one woman will win, as stipulated in article 16 paragraph I: (Women are represented by at least 25% of the members of the Council of Representatives), and paragraph II: (Women are represented by at least 25% of the number of members of the Council of Representatives in each governorate)

2- Women's Political Participation within International Conventions and treaties:

Iraq joined a number of international conventions as a result of its efforts, within the framework of international law and international conventions. Iraq ratified the 1979 CEDAW (Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against

¹ Look into: Saad Mazloum Al-Abdali, Iraqi Electoral Legislative Encyclopedia after 2003, C1, Al Shrooq Press, Najaf, 2016.

² Iraqi Parliament Election Law No. 9 of 2020, Al-Waqai Al-Iraqiya, Issue 4603, November 9, 2020

Women) on June 28, 1986³. At the same time, however, preserves articles (2) paragraphs (F) (G) (concerning all appropriate action to eliminate racism against women) and article (9)⁴ paragraphs (1) (2) and article (16) (relating to marriage and family relations), also did not ratify CEDAW's optional protocol, which came into force on December 22, 2000 as a means of documentation and strengthening the rights enshrined in CEDAW⁵. Referring to article (7) of the Convention, women have the equal right to political participation with men, including the right to vote and to be voted in all elections and general referendums, and the eligibility to vote for all bodies whose members were elected by general elections, and the right to participate in the formulation of the government policy, policy implementation and public sector positions⁶. Prior to that, Iraq was one of the countries that ratified the International Covenant on Civil & Political Rights 1966, and Iraq ratified accession in 1971. Under Article 25 of the Covenant, stipulates that every citizen must be elected and be elected and, equally have the opportunity to hold public position as others. The United Nations Commission on Human Rights interpreted this article as a right of every citizen, not to allow any differences between citizens to enjoy these rights on the basis of race, colour, gender, language and religion⁷.

In the same frame, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action in 1995, or the Beijing Declaration on Women, set clearer goals for strengthening women's position in politics, elections and equality, as article (13) stipulated that women's empowerment

³ Law No. 66 of 1986, Law on the Ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women CEDAW, the text of the law reserves Iraq in article 2 of the Law that ratification and accession to this convention does not make the Republic of Iraq obliged by virtue of Article II of the Convention in paragraphs (F) & (G), and also article 9 with its paragraphs and article 16, provided that the reservation relating to this article should be without violating the corresponding rights guaranteed by the Islamic Shariaa to the rights of the husband in order to achieve a just balance between them, as well as the reservation on paragraph (1) of article 29 of this convention with regard to the principle of international arbitration on the interpretation or application of this convention.

⁴ The reservation on Article 9 was abolished in Iraq's Reserving Abolition Law 66 for year 1986, was repealed in 2011.

⁵ American Lawyers and Judges Association, Status of Women in Iraq Update to assess Iraq's Legal and Factual Compliance with International Legal Standards, draft Development of Law in Iraq, Second Edition, December, 2006, p. 14.

⁶ same source, p. 21.

⁷ same source, p. 20.

and equal full participation in all aspects of society's life, including decision-making and access to authority positions, were essential for equality, development and peace. In the context of setting goals, the Declaration set the strategic goal (G) and stated the commitment to set the goal of gender balance in government institutions and committees, as well as in public administrative entities and in the judicial system, including, among other things, setting specific objectives and implementing measures to achieve a significant increase in the number of women in order to achieve equal representation between women and men in all government and public positions by taking positive measures if the case is called for; as well as measures that, where appropriate, include measures in electoral systems that encourage political parties to involve women in public electoral or non-electoral positions at the same rates and levels as men ⁸.

As part of the completion of international efforts to promote the status and rights of women, Security Council Resolution 1325 was adopted in 2000, which stressed the important role of women in conflict prevention, resolution and in peace-building, and urged Member States to ensure greater representation of women at all levels of decision-making institutions, national, regional and international mechanisms. It also called for the adoption of the gender perspective by taking measures to ensure the protection and respect of the human rights of women and girls, particularly those related to the Constitution, System, Elections, Police and Judiciary ⁹.

Second: Social Environment for Women's Political Participation in

Elections: Societal culture and stereotypes about women's roles play important roles in hindering their participation in elections issue, whether as a voter, candidate or observer, especially in masculinity societies, as the prevailing culture that forms a system of values, beliefs, practices and common trends that influence their behavior

⁸ World Women Conference held in Beijing 4-15 September 1995.

⁹ Resolution 1325, UN Security Council, United Nations, October 31, 2000.

and ways of thinking, and which determines the gender roles accepted by society for women and men. Socialization is also a fundamental obstacle, as social genes transmitted from one generation to another have an impact on society's view of women's position in political life¹⁰. As a result, "it is certain that there are social constraints that women face in the political field in a big way"¹¹.

The clash between traditional views and the demand for more rights for women usually goes beyond the family and work to extend women's involvement in political life, whether as a participant in the democratic system or as an elected official, and "women themselves are not self-insured, so we do not see an effective party with a woman's founder and women members, if we had this kind of party, we wouldn't need quota in the first place"¹². There is an entrenched view that elected women have nothing to do with gender, "because women perceive themselves to be weak, they rise up or win seats in parliament through the quota, and some of them believe that the party presidents are kind to them, results social and political restrictions "¹³. The result is that the choices of these women are determined by the political parties, and their margin of mistake is very limited in the world of politics, whereas men have the freedom and the possibility of making mistakes or performing tasks poorly, and this freedom is forbidden for women, reinforcing the idea that women are always fear of being shamed.¹⁴.

There is a great fear of political action in Iraq resulting from nature or fear of (stigma) inflicted on individuals, particularly women, because society believes that such action is tased by corruption and influence peddling, which is a major challenge to the participation of active women and their involvement in direct political action, the experience of the 2018 elections is clear: as a result, a number of women have been victims of slander and bullying, and the experience of the protests in 2019, activists have been mistreated and harassed on social media in attempt to tarnish the image of

¹⁰ Wael Mohammed Abdul Al-Walee, source mentioned earlier, p. 63.

¹¹ Interview with a member of parliament from Baghdad in June 2021.

¹² Interview with an academy from Basra University, June 2021

¹³ Interview with a member of parliament from Erbil, June 2021.

¹⁴ New opportunity for women in Iraq, report on focus group discussions in Iraq December 2018, National Democratic Institute NDI, p. 17-18, link: <https://www.ndi.org/sites/default/files>

women participating in the protest movement by raising sensitive social issues, such as honor and reputation, or talking about the relationship of female activists with foreign embassies, as well as the fact that political and social violence is a systematic method adopted by some political forces to create a social environment hostile to women ¹⁵ .

Religious and social strictness have also contributed to restricting the movement of women politically, particularly in regards to the imposition of wearing a particular uniform or subjecting them to violence in the event of a violation of certain religious visions. "Eastern societies are described as being influenced by customs and traditions, as well as their interpretation of religion, which is a set of influences; and societies where there is no quota system that treats women fairly, no woman can win " ¹⁶. Furthermore, the roles of the community culture that link women to only domestic work have led to the unequal division of gender work, and that hierarchy of division of labour has been reflected negatively on the role of women in society, including their role in politics, as well as increased domestic violence, violence in schools and public areas, and harassment, indicating that some of these expressions are linked to political and armed conflicts and have had a negative and obvious impact on women's lives and abilities ¹⁷. Iraqi society, like eastern society, is a male-dominated society, "It is one of the biggest challenges facing women and greatly reduces their opportunities, and it is sometimes the same challenge, as in Mosul, where women's interest in political action is very low, which has helped to masculinity political action" ¹⁸. "Male society dominates all levels of the country, so it is an obstacle to the development of women in various fields, and women are reluctant to run, regardless of their conviction, when they know that they will not receive support in their campaign, and they are aware that it is the leaders of the list who determine who support and who is left without support." ¹⁹

¹⁵ Promoting women's political participation in Iraq, ESCWA, Iraqi Foundation IF and UNAMI, document code E/ESCWA/CL2.GPID/2020/INF.42020 , link: <https://archive.unescwa.org/ar/publications>

¹⁶ Interview with a political party activist & an academic from baghdad, June 2021.

¹⁷ Promoting women's political participation in Iraq, source mentioned above, p. 5-6.

¹⁸ Interview with an academic from Mosul Univeristy, June 2021.

¹⁹ Interview with an academic from Salahaddin University in Erbil, June 2021

There is an overlapping relationship between state violence and the status of women on the one hand, and domestic violence on the other, which prevents women from participating in important family decisions, and discrimination on the basis of gender



begins from within the family first, then extends to society, and finally to state policies. Violence against women is a widespread situation in the Iraqi society, and it takes various dimensions and images with different levels of strength and clarity. In addition to the method of violence used by males against females in their families, which is justified and accepted as a result of discrimination at the gender level within the family (34)²⁰. Not only that, the transmission of such discrimination within the family even at the level of voting in elections "family usually have a great influence on women, and some women do not vote for women, while some men demand their families to vote for a specific personality" ²¹. This situation may extend to the social or clan mentality prevailing in Iraq "Clan mentality confirms that men are the one who demands women's rights, and women are unable to claim their rights, even in their political and social roles, and some clans see when women run out for election; abandon their traditions because political affairs are often frequently circulated within the clan in the host areas (guest areas) or diwan area, a place where women are unable to sit and talk " ²².

The division of roles and social stereotypes of women (reproductive, domestic, emotional) was associated even at the level of the state policies, as there is a wide disparity between the number of workers in state institutions and ministries between women and men, according to a report by the Iraqi Ministry of Planning &

²⁰ Raghad Nassif Jassim, Party Political Participation of Iraqi Women after 2003, Scientific Book House, Baghdad, 2012, p. 160-161.

²¹ Interview with a civil society activist from Baghdad, July 2021.

²² Interview with an academic from Baghdad University, June 2021.

Development Cooperation, the division of work from a gender perspective varies from society to another , and from culture to another, and changes with external conditions over time, despite the fact that the rate of women is half in the total population, but their contributions to state institutions remain so small that the number of men is almost twice as high, which is not a good indicator of equal opportunities between the two sexes ²³.

The table below shows the disparity between the numbers of men and women in state institutions:

Name of the Institution	Men	Women	Total	Percentage rate
Presidency of the Republic	918	112	1030	10%
Presidency of the Council of Ministers	746	110	856	12%
Integrity Commission	1930	388	2318	16%
Ministry of Interior	556773	10097	566870	1.7%
Mayoralty of Baghdad	8433	3014	11447	26%
Ministry of Justice	27421	3976	31397	12.6%
Sunni Endowment Diwan	17656	1949	19605	11%
Christian Endowment Diwan	205	139	344	40%
Ministry of Finance	16163	16923	33086	51%
Ministry of Culture	9634	3875	13509	28.6%
Ministry of Water Resources	7965	2205	10170	21.6%
Ministry of Labor	3874	2705	5679	47%

²³ Status of Gender in the State Ministries & Institutions in Iraq for 2020, Central Statistics Organisation, Department of Human Development Statistics, 2020, p. 6.

Ministry of Construction & Housing	13370	5012	18382	27%
Ministry of Agriculture	10166	3932	14098	27.8%
Communication & Media Commission	542	164	706	23%
Baghdad Governorate	1366	754	2120	35%
Dhi Qar Governorate	560	221	781	28%
Ministry of Higher Education	57034	41366	98400	42%
Ministry of Commerce	14710	6398	21108	30%
Central Bank	655	1434	2089	68.6%
Ministry of Immigration	693	308	1001	30.7%
Ministry of Planning	722	511	1233	41%
Ministry of Transportation	23104	4259	27363	15%
Ministry of Oil	125244	14084	139328	10%
Ministry of Science and Technology	4847	2644	7491	35%
Property Claims Commission	599	147	746	19.7%
Maysan Provincial Council	125	13	138	9%
Dhi Qar Provincial Council	351	53	404	13%
Grand Total	905806	126793	1032599	12.2%

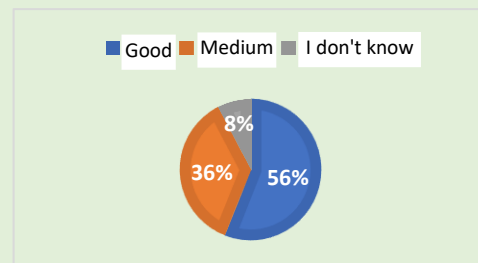
Table No. (6) of the Researcher's work and based on the report of the Central Statistics Organization, Status of Gender in the State Ministries & Institutions of Iraq for 2020.

It should be noted that the data in the table do not include the data of all state ministries and institutions, and such data are not available in the copy of the report, but the core is that there is a clear gap in the women's roles and how stereotypes about them are reflected in the work of state institutions. Except for the Ministry of Finance, that

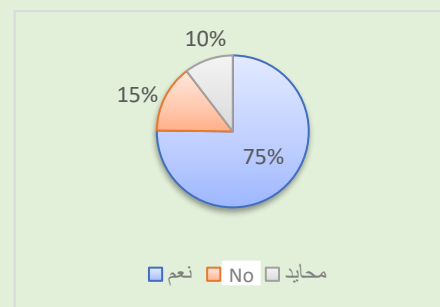
reached about 51%, the rest of the ministries they start from the Ministry of Interior by 1% to other ministries, most of which ranging from 10% to 20% as a general average.

To complement the subject of the social environment, the results of the questionnaire conducted in this study shows that the basic sample of the five governorates of the study was as follows:

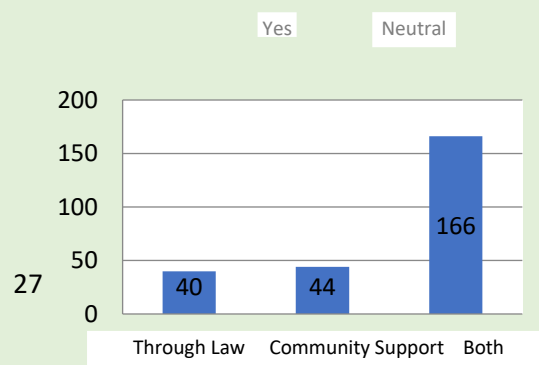
1. The percentage of females in the sample was 53.6% by 134, compared to 46.4% for males with 116 males, and more than half of the sample expressed good knowledge of women's political rights, which indicates a general lack of awareness of these rights despite the development of society and the spread of modern means of communication, and the diversity of various media, while the medium knowledge was 36% compared to 8%, which they did not know anything about them.



2. 75% of the sample agrees on the clarity of women's roles in public life due to the actual presence of these roles and their daily observation, which is a recognition of the true participation of women in public life)

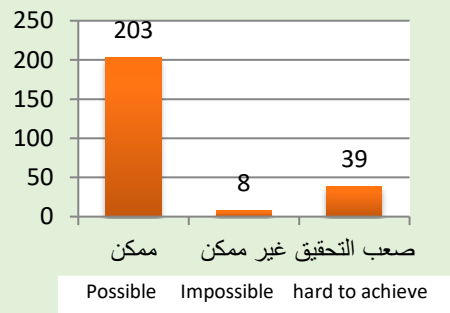


3. Nearly two-thirds of the sample agree that the law and community support are the means through which women

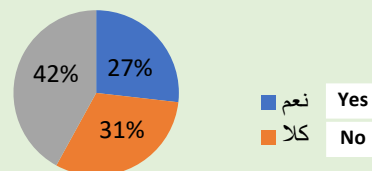


can exercise their political roles without distinguishing between the two methods given the wide potential they provide at work .

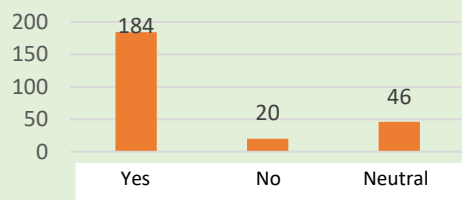
4. The majority of respondents (83%) indicate that women have access to parliament regardless of how they reach parliament, while 16% say it is difficult and only 3% see it as impossible.



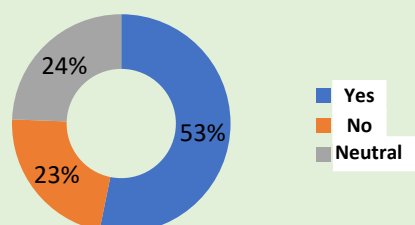
5. Opinions differed on parts of community support (clan, area, relatives) for women's access to parliament, due to the support of each other and opposition to each other according to their respective circumstances.



6. Two-thirds of the sample declare their willingness to vote for women candidates in parliament, a clear indication of women's acceptability in politics.

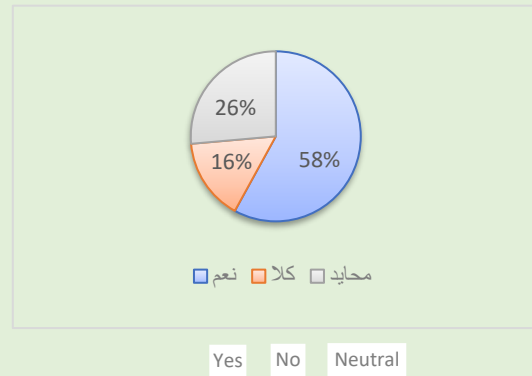


7. Half of the respondents (53%) believe that women play positive roles in politics, while half of the remaining sample is divided into

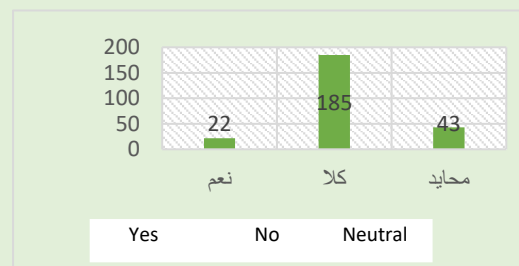


a rejection of this opinion or a neutral who does not declare the answer, an implicit indication of dissatisfaction with their roles.

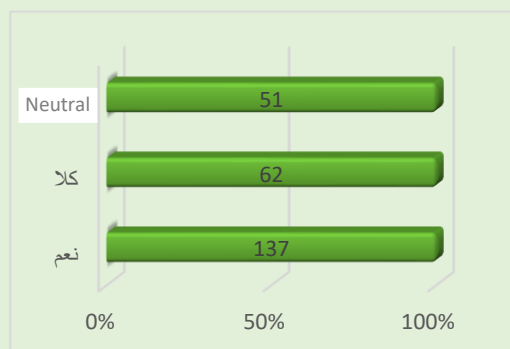
8. More than half (58%) believe that women's participation in parliament enhances transparency because of the opinion that women are less daring to do corrupt acts, while (16%) reject this opinion and (26%) say they are neutral.



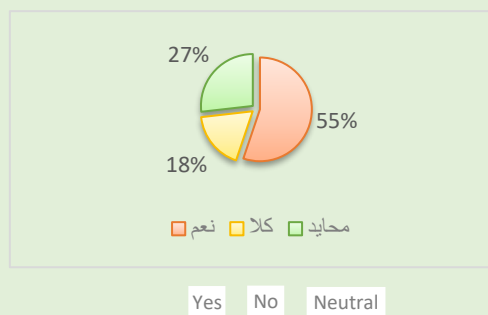
9. Nearly two-thirds (74%) reject the idea of Gender bias by women's votes for women only and consider it unrealistic, while only (8.8%) support it.



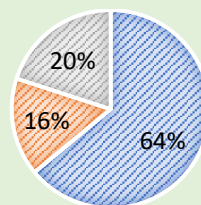
10. More than half (55%) agree to increase the percentage of women's quotas because they see it as insufficient, while a quarter (25%) refuse to increase the quota and see it as appropriate.



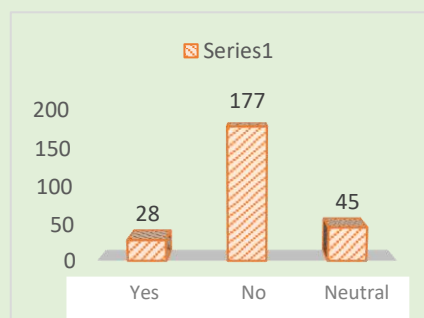
11. More than half (55%) believe that women play important roles in the process of running and voting in elections because that means active participation in society.



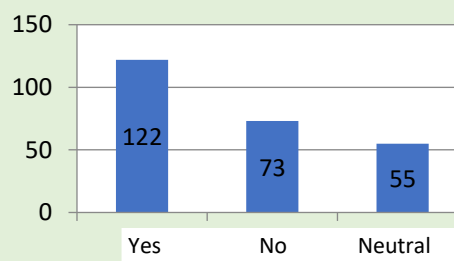
12. 64% of the sample declares that society accepts the idea of women running in elections, a realistic percentage that reflects this community conviction of women's political roles.



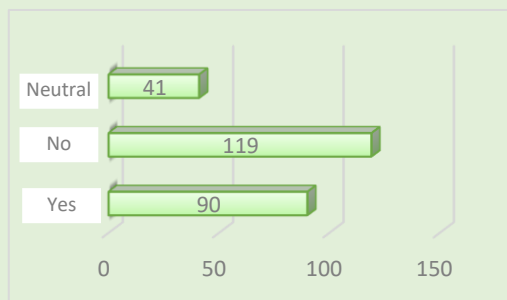
13. Nearly two-thirds (71%) reject the idea that photos of women candidates will not be published in elections because this diminishes the status of women.



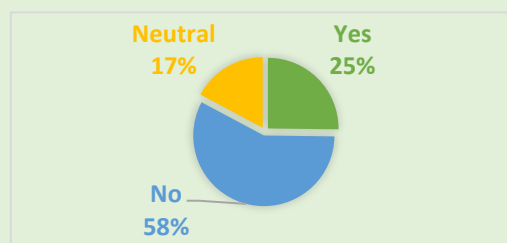
14. Less than half (48%) believe there is a need to change laws allowing women to participate in elections, while 29.2% percent refuse to amend the laws, which they consider appropriate.



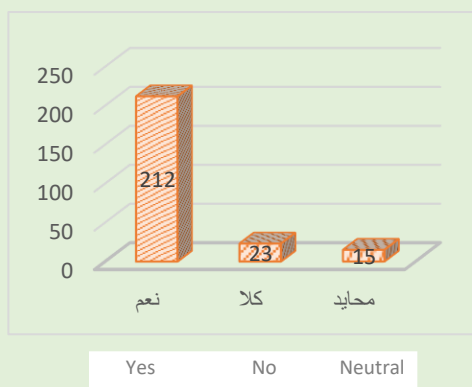
15. Nearly half (48%) of the respondents reject women's candidacy through political parties because they see it as a restriction on their political freedom because they depend on the decisions and directions of these parties.



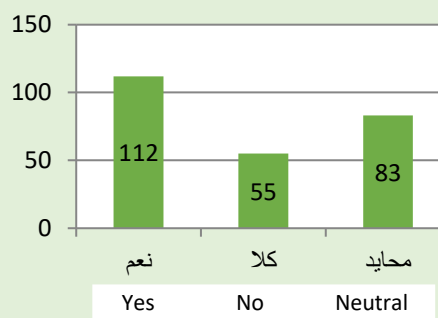
16. More than half (58%) of respondents believe that nominating women to parliament through their clans is wrong because it puts them under the control of these clans and their interventions.



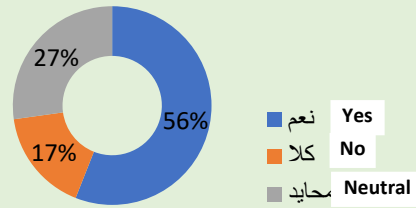
17. The majority of respondents (85%) agree that the best way for women to run for parliament is to run as an independent because it provides them with more space to highlight their political role away from political parties' tensions and clan pressure.



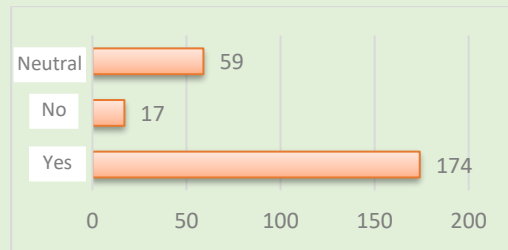
18. 44.8% of the sample agree that the use of the biometric card contributes to increase women's voting because it limits potential fraud and gives women a wider chance of expressing their opinion.



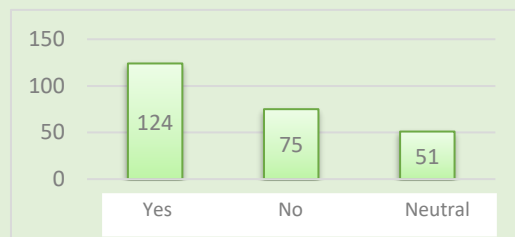
19. More than half (56%) agree that political money affects election finance campaign in a way that negatively affects women's chance for winning unless they go to Quota.



20. More than half (69%) agree that political blocs use women to pass laws that serve their interests, so they are perceived as will-seeking.



21. Half of the respondents (50%) believe that the presence of women in parliament is ineffective, that it serves merely to shape the image of women in parliament and has no value for any opinion they express because men from large blocs prevail.



Therefore, after taking advantage of the results of the questionnaire, the factors resulting from the social environment are the poor candidacy of women in some areas and their low turnout at polling stations, and many women have a lack of the means of election voting and polling, which reinforces the need to build capacity for Iraqi women in the subjects of candidacy, voting, polling and election observation.

Section Three: Lessons learned for the Women's Participation in Electoral Merits:

There is a clear direction to increase women's participation in the fields of political work and have benefited from the accumulated experience as well as to intensify their efforts through civil society in the campaigns defending their constitutional rights and by taking advantage of the international conventions and resolutions issued by the United Nations in this regard, as is well known, Iraq joined the CEDAW convention in 1986 and adopted UN Security Council Resolution 1325, and established the Alliance of Organizations 1325, which includes a large group of women's organizations. In cooperation with the federal government in Baghdad, worked on the issuance of the first National Action Plan for Resolution 1325 INAP1325 in April 2014 and approved and ratified by the by the Iraqi Council of Ministers ¹. However, the report of the first National Action Plan concluded that the stereotype of women and their role in society was a major obstacle at both government and local levels, as they were enshrined in a discriminatory culture and legislation that had to be amended ². Government institutions and civil society organizations also prepared the second National Action Plan 2021-2024, focusing on three main pillars: Participation, Prevention and Protection, with regard to participation, strengthening women's presence in decision-making positions has been at the top of the plan's priorities and its active contribution by involving them in policy and decision-making ³.

In the context of women's electoral benefits, the most important aspect of the electoral process for women's participation is the lack of important information on new voting techniques as well as the way that voters use the card, whether the temporary short-term or biometric. Therefore, it is important to ensure that women have access to

¹ Look at: National Action Plan for the Implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1235 on Women, Peace & Security 2014-2018.

² Report on the Implementation of the National Action Plan of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace & Security from 2014-2018, National Task Force Secretariat, UN Women, July 2018.

³ The second National Action Plan to activate the Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace & Security, 2021-2024, General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers, Kurdistan Regional Government, UN Women, 2020.

information on new electoral techniques, because women may have less knowledge of technology in their daily lives and therefore may require additional knowledge of electoral technology issues. The increase rate of women in the Electoral Commission will contribute significantly to increase the update rate of women in this aspect as well as their presence as polling employees gives a good chance of voting for women. The survey conducted by the International Electoral Systems Foundation can be referred to as showing a significant gap in the level of voter turnout at the polls and its shows also that more women than men said they needed more information about the election compared to men, and the awareness about the commission was also higher among men 63% compared to women 42%, although the survey data date back to 2014, but the results reflect the gender gap that is likely to continue for women to have access to electoral information ⁴. According to the Electoral Commission's website, voter turnout data indicate that only 46.4% of all those who voted were women ⁵.

In this field, it is necessary to take into account the circumstances associated with the Covid19 pandemic and the resulting increase in the levels of violence against women, particularly domestic violence, as a result of domestic quarantine in most countries of the world. Iraq is one of the most affected by these conditions as a result of the financial crisis as well as the previous protests that led to the overthrow of the government and the use of a government to take over the task of early elections as announced at that time. Referring to the impact of the pandemic and according to an assessment by UN Women, women face an increased risk of violence from their husbands as a result of the pandemic closure measures, and one third of the survey and evaluation participants said that "women must endure violence to maintain family cohesion, especially in difficult times, and this position highlights the culture of silence in the Arab region, where the use of violence is normal" ⁶. The closure of most centers providing social and health services to women with disabilities has increased levels of social isolation. Displaced women, refugees and internally displaced persons have been at particular risk of Covid19 because of the environment in which they have been placed ⁷. Because

⁴ Comprehensive Analysis of the Electoral and Political Process, source mentioned earlier, p. 20.

⁵ The website of the Electoral Commission, <https://ihec.iq/>.

⁶ ESCWA, Policy Summary Violence against Women & Girls and Covid 19 pandemic in the Arab Region, 2020, p3: available at the link below: <https://archive.unescwa.org/ar/publications>

⁷ same source, p5.

there is no gender-neutral pandemic, violence against women has been identified as a parallel emergency situation requiring urgent action.

Social isolation measures taken to reduce the spread of the pandemic have combined with widespread economic insecurity and loss of livelihood means, creating new risks for women and girls in relation to exposure to violence. The pandemic has shown the large policy gap and the systematic nature of violence perpetrated by men against women and girls and the well-established patriarchal norms that define and spread in Iraq and the Arab region. The pandemic has led to the emergence of other forms of violence facilitated by Information Technology means, communication and violence via internet, and has posed an additional challenge to women as well as a lack of digital knowledge ⁸. Iraq has another problem that is not limited to increasing violence against women, whether as a result of the pandemic or without it. Part of this domestic violence is explained by the problems of marriage of girls under the age of 18, according to the results of the 2018 Statistical Survey of the Ministry of Planning; the marriage average rate of girls in Iraq is 24.8%, and in Baghdad is 23.4%, Nineveh 27%, Erbil 22%, Basra 31.5% ⁹.

The role of women in the political field should not be limited to elections and winning seats reserved for the women's quota, even according to the available data on the number of Electoral Commission employees, which has a large gap in the rate of women in the Commission, whether in the Council of Commissioners or in the National Centre as well as the Governorates' offices at the governorate level, and the total number of permanent women staff in the Electoral Commission indicates 578 out of 4,203, which is only rated 14%, and there are 141 out of 736 rated 19% in the Commission National Center headquarter, while the governorates' offices consists of only 11% of women, or 149 out of 1355 ¹⁰.

Therefore, strengthening the feminist Quota in fields other than the legislative authority is a requirement for women to find a position in decision-making powers in the executive authority and security management sectors, and to be an essential part of decision-making, with an opinion that the presence of women even at the level of the

⁸ same source, p12.

⁹ Ministry of Planning, The Central Statistics Organization in Iraq, Report on Women & Men 2018, p. 16. Available at: <http://cosit.gov.iq/documents/Human%20Development/gender/fullreports>

¹⁰ Comprehensive Analysis of the process, electoral & political, source mentioned earlier, p. 9.

legislative authority has become numerical "never has the power to make a decision within the Council of Representative" ¹¹. Another member of parliament repeats that: "The majority of women in the blocs are small in size, and the member gives her political opinion in line with the opinions of the leaders of the blocs" ¹². Women may have a relationship and a reflection of the male social environment, which was manifested in the control of men's main joints within the legislative house "her role within the Council of Representatives is subordinate; it is controlled by the presidency of the male blocs, the number of female members of parliament is 83 members; if stripped of their blocs, they become strong and courageous, nonetheless, their submission weakens their role" ¹³. The problem may be due to the women themselves, who make up a quarter of the members of the Council of Representatives, but they do not play an active role in important decisions concerning them and women's representation, their ability to participate in decision-making is described as "very weak and does not have real decision-making power, she restrains herself and moves far from boldness and power in making decisions within the Council " ¹⁴.

Another important lesson, concerning women voters, is that enhancing the electoral process by describing women accounting for half of the voters and half of the population as well, Gender has become an important factor in demonstrating voters' record indicators and the impact of gender, and determining a rate within the structure of the work of political parties to make women more effective in the Political work.

The ability of women to participate in elections as observers and polling staff, the other aspect of demonstrating the size and effectiveness of women's participation and entitlement, is not available, although the number of Polling station staff may exceed a quarter of a million on election day and the number of agents and observers of political entities is also more than that number. Data are not available in this field, according to

¹¹ Interview with a member of Parliament from Basra, July 2021.

¹² Interview with a member of Parliament from Nineveh, July 2021.

¹³ Interview with a member of Parliament from Najaf, July 2021.

¹⁴ Interview with a member of Parliament from Erbil, July 2021.

former member of the commission Safaa Al-Musawi "But through the practical work that I have experienced for more than 13 years in the commission, the rate of women in these segments was much lower than that of men, as polling female staff may be as high as 5-10%, but as observers of local political entities, the number is much lower because parties do not tend to put women observers as they think they are weak, as well as the lack of financial benefit as in the salary of the polling staff, but in the international control their numbers are very small, each team may have one or two, mostly due to security reasons" ¹⁵. Saad Al-Batat, a civil society observer, said the rate of female observers in the Ein Network for Monitoring Elections was 20% in 2005 and 29% in 2010, while in the 2014 elections, increased to 37%, and in 2018 the rate decreased to 22%. Al-Batat pointed out that within the plans of the Ein Network is to increase the rate of gender to 40% in the next elections, the network covers 80% of Election centers in Iraq in numbers of at least 6,000 observers in each election ¹⁶.

Creating a space for women to participate in executive leadership positions is a good message for women's active participation in electoral merits, women have not found an opportunity in the security sectors and also in all ministries, and the opportunity is not limited to ministries but should also be present in important sovereign parliamentary committees such as Security & Defense committee, and women did not find their chance in a senior executive position or one of the sovereign ministries ¹⁷.

In the context of taking advantage of previous electoral experiences, the Research team conducted a practical census of the number of female candidates in the upcoming parliamentary elections and in accordance with the new Electoral Law in order to enhance the information transparency on candidacy and participation in elections, and accordingly the figures available in the subsequent tables indicate a wide direction among women to address political action in Iraq by increasing the number of female

¹⁵ A text message on Social Media (WhatsApp) dated August 5, 2021.

¹⁶ Interview with Saad Al-Batat, Head of the Ein Network for Monitoring Elections, on 6 August 2021.

¹⁷ When interviewing women candidates, member of parliaments, academics, political party activists, and civil society activists, they all agreed that the lack of women in Executive authority and decision-making positions was the place that Iraqi women lack, reference to the second National Action Plan for Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace & Security 2021-2024 on strengthening women's status and participation in decision-making positions.

candidates compared to the total number of candidates, which is as follows in the five governorates:

First : Baghdad

Table No. (7)

Statistical Description of the Electoral Areas in Baghdad Governorate

Area Number	Number of voters	Number of seats	Total number of candidates	Number of women candidates	Percentage rate
1	288214	4	45	15	33.3%
2	378393	4	30	7	23%
3	407679	5	39	9	23%
4	307550	4	33	11	33.3%
5	380958	4	52	17	32.6%
6	267840	4	58	17	29%
7	304523	4	49	14	28.5%
8	309104	3	48	18	37.5%
9	318338	4	40	14	35%
10	210996	3	32	9	28%
11	505538	5	67	15	22%
12	454113	5	93	25	26.8%
13	258377	4	65	21	31.8%
14	346352	5	75	23	30%
15	331112	4	54	18	33.3%
16	210521	3	40	12	30%
17	297739	4	65	7	10.7%

Total	5576987 Final number up to date 10/6/2021 is 5586347	69 + 2 seats for Christian & Sabian quota	885	252	28.4%
-------	---	--	-----	-----	-------

Source: Table prepared by the Researcher based on the Electoral Commission data.

The table indicates that the percentage of female candidates of the total number 28% is appropriate, but the difference between the number of female candidates between the areas, as the highest percentage was Area 12, which includes Al-Mansour and nearby areas, which means the center of Baghdad, and the number of female candidates reached 25 women to compete for one seat within the area, and the lowest number was in area 2 and 17, which are located on the outskirts of Baghdad city, which is clearly indicates that the lowest percentage of female candidates are in areas with rural social values or with high power of some political blocs. As for the rate of female candidates for the total candidates, area 9 was the highest by 35%, and the lowest area is area 17 by 10%.

Second : Nineveh

Table No. (8)

Statistical Description of the Electoral Areas in Nineveh Governorate

Area Number	Number of voters	Number of seats	Total number of candidates	Number of women candidates	Percentage rate
1	153118	3	17	7	41%
2	229715	4	23	8	34%
3	270151	3	15	5	33%
4	247085	4	40	14	35%
5	308213	5	72	16	22%
6	387955	5	97	15	15.4%
7	254907	3	63	27	42.8%
8	308213	4	74	29	39%
Total	2159357 Final number up to date 10/6/2021 is 2520944	31 + 3 seats for Christian, Yazidi & Shabak quota	401	121	30%

Source: Table prepared by the Researcher based on the Electoral Commission data.

Statistics for of Nineveh governorate indicate a significant increase in the number of female candidates, 30% of the total number of candidates in most Electoral areas, especially in the three areas within Mosul city 6, 7 and 8, and the highest rate in the left-hand side areas 7 and 8, where area 8 represents the highest number of female candidates in the level of Nineveh governorate and Iraq, where 29 candidates compete for the seat of quota within the area, and the lowest number of female candidates in the area No. 1 was 7 candidates, clearly indicating that the areas within Mosul are

competing more than the other five areas, which are witnessing a clear decrease in the number of men & women candidates. The percentage of female candidates to the total number of candidates was the area 7 by 42%, while area 5 was the lowest by 15.4%, which is explained by the large number of candidates within the area with 97 men & women candidates.

Third : Basra

Table No. (9)

Statistical Description of the Electoral Areas in Basra Governorate

Area Number	Number of voters	Number of seats	Total number of candidates	Number of women candidates	Percentage rate
1	342597	5	39	7	17.9%
2	453203	5	51	11	21.5%
3	266235	4	40	9	22.5%
4	218718	4	48	11	22.9%
5	291830	4	28	8	28.5%
6	254422	3	36	10	27.7%
Total	1827005 Final number up to date 10/6/2021 is 1868927	25	223	56	25%

Source: Table prepared by the Researcher based on the Electoral Commission data.

The percentage of female candidates to the total number of candidates is 25%, areas 2 and 4 represent the largest number with 11 women candidates each of these areas, and the lowest number was in Area 1 with 7 female candidates. Statistics indicate that the numbers of female candidates are very close, while the difference in numbers in the number of male candidates is evident. Areas inside Basra city accounted for the largest

rate of men & women candidates, while areas outside the city represented the lowest number. In the context of the ratio, area 5 is the highest at 28.5%, while area 1 is 17.9%.

Fourth : Erbil

Table No. (10)

Statistical Description of the Electoral Areas in Erbil Governorate

Area Number	Number of voters	Number of seats	Total number of candidates	Number of women candidates	Percentage rate
1	265874	4	9	5	55%
2	277616	4	8	3	37.5%
3	205241	3	10	4	40%
4	371423	4	17	6	35%
Total	1120127 Final number up to date 10/6/2021 is 1228030	15 + 1 seat for Christian quota	44	18	41%

Source: Table prepared by the Researcher based on the Electoral Commission data.

Erbil Governorate in Kurdistan Region of Iraq represents the lowest number of men & women candidates, but at the same time represents the highest percentage in the rate of female candidates to the total number of the candidates, representing 41%. Area 4 was the highest number of female candidates reached 6, while the lowest number of female

candidates in area 2 with only 3 candidates. At the percentage level, area 4 was the lowest at 35%, while the highest percentage in area 1 was 55%.

Fifth : Najaf

Table No. (11)

Statistical Description of the Electoral Areas in Najaf Governorate

Area Number	Number of voters	Number of seats	Total number of candidates	Number of women candidates	Percentage rate
1	417117	5	51	17	33.3%
2	265063	4	31	7	22.5%
3	213464	3	21	7	33.3%
Total	895644 Final number up to date 10/6/2021 is 966239	12	103	31	30%

Source: Table prepared by the Researcher based on the Electoral Commission data.

The analysis of the statistics for Najaf governorate indicates a significant convergence in percentages, and the percentage of the number of female candidates represents 30%

compared to the total number of candidates, the largest number of female candidates in area 1 with 17 candidates, while the lowest number was in areas 2 and 3, but at the level of percentage, area 1 and 3 were similar in rates but there was a difference in numbers, and the lowest percentage was in area 2, by 22.5%.

At the level of nomination for the women's quota seats in the Christian quota seats, 14 candidates are competing against it and the Christian and Sabian quota seats are in one national constituency.

A summary of the lessons of previous and upcoming elections can be detailed in the table below:

Table No. (12) The overall Population Numbers with the Voting, Polling and Candidates numbers

Elections	Total Population	Number of Women	Total Voting Numbers	Total Polling Numbers	Number of Women	Total Number of Candidates	Number of Women Candidates
Jan. 2005	26922279	13322742	14379169	8500000	No Data	No Data	No Data
Dec. 2005	26922279	13322742	15568702	11888911	No Data	7655	1913
2010	29741977	14719558	19240039	12002962	No Data	6234	1806
2014	34411949	17018736	20091396	12388317	5124358	9039	2604
2018	38433604	18989537	24349357	10840969	4822681	6990	2011
2021	40150200	19784000	25139375			3249	951

Source: Table prepared by the Researcher based on the below sources ¹⁸.

¹⁸ Data Population from the World Bank website:
<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL.FE.ZS?locations=IQ>

The table can be analyzed by showing percentage of voters to the total population ratios, which is in 2005 was 57.8%, in 2010 Elections was 64.6%, in 2014 Elections was 58.3%, while in 2018 Elections was 63.3%. In the 2021 Elections, it will be 62.6%, which means that about 40% of the total population will be under the age of 18 as per the Population statistical analysis.

It should be noted that the number of voters in this year's general vote is 23,981,810 distributed over 55,042 electoral stations across Iraq. The special vote is 1,073,016 distributed at 2,591 polling stations. The number of displaced people is 120,000 distributed at 311 polling stations.

It should also be noted that the number of women voters in the upcoming Elections 10/10/2021 is 12240923 of the total number of voters, and the total number of biometric cards for women voters who have updated their electoral data reaches to 7987469 of the total 17143577, while the total female number of short-term cards is 3462765 of the total number of 6429652, while the number of women without any electoral card reaches to 790689 of the total number of 1657712.

2005-2010 Election Data from Walid Al-Zaidi's Research, Operational Progress in Iraq's 2005-2010 Parliamentary Elections, Research submitted to the First Scientific Conference of the High Electoral Commission in Iraq, Erbil, 2011. We have secured the data for the 2010 Elections based on the results of the 2014 Elections, and Riad Al-Badran's book, The Sociology of Electoral Behavior in Iraq, a source mentioned above. Data of 2018 Elections were based on what was posted on the Commission's website, and the 2021 Elections, based on the report of the Electoral Commission's Operations Centre, an unpublished report on 10 June 2021.

Conclusion and Findings

Challenges can be opportunities at the same time, as is the case for Iraqi women with electoral merits as part of a promising political participation that constitutes a transition in the political process, because women carry peace with them, and as long as Iraqis have suffered from men leading political action through weapons and the pressure they pose to society, the way that women achieve by exercising their active roles in political participation, here we mean the Elections. Their roles should be activated through three electoral merits: nomination, voting, and monitoring on Elections. As long as Iraqi women have achieved their ability to stand for elections despite the social and cultural challenge and stereotypes, they are also demanding to have their role through voting and polling, because if they make up half of society, they make up half of the voters, and their voice can change in pushing the largest number of women to the top of the electoral process away from the quota that have restricted their representation to no more than 25%.

Therefore, the most important findings that this study can provide are:

- 1- There are stereotypes that affect women's roles and these stereotypes have moved from society to even their political roles.
- 2- Women's lack of work positions within the Executive authority has contributed to perpetuating stereotypes about their roles. The basic demands of Iraqi women for more work positions within the decision-making powers as well as contributing to the security sector management in order to demonstrate their field and practical capabilities.
- 3- Women's poor participation in polling compared to men is due to their social roles imposed by the social environment, in addition, there are no awareness campaigns and capacity-building for women in this field.
- 4- The absence of any data indicating the extent to which women contribute to the electoral process on the Election Day, whether as Polling staff, Observers of political entities or Monitors within civil society, as well as the Media, contributes significantly to the lack of programs aimed to strengthen their role within this important part of the electoral process.

Recommendations:

The recommendations can be divided into several frameworks as well as indicate the available challenges and opportunities as follows:

1. The need for a real political will to support the active women to reach parliament.
2. The existence of a reform speech that presents women as a focus for political reform; supporting women's political participation is support and reform of the political system that does not have widespread support of society.
3. Developing Iraqi women's political capabilities through education, intellectual development, political training, and awareness programs within political party programs and civil society institutions, as well as exchanging experiences with leading countries in this sector.
4. Provide the appropriate atmosphere to support the equality values and affirm the spirit of citizenship to activate women's real participation in political life free of all discrimination.
5. Conduct more awareness sessions and advocacy campaigns by the civil society organizations to promote women's participation in all political events and roles.
6. The Electoral Commission plays its roles in activating electoral participation within the monitoring and participation in electoral processes and strengthening gender roles in this field.

The Matrix of Recommendations to promote women's participation in Electoral Merit:

Sn.	Problem or Challenge	Opportunities or treatments	Responsible Authorities	Level of intervention
1	Stereotypes of women's roles	Building the capacity of women leaders, enhancing the image of women through educational and learning curriculum	Iraqi Government, local and international civil society organizations	Urgent & High
2	Symbolic & electoral violence, harassment and bullying	Active participation in elections, legal and judicial handlers, media campaigns	Iraqi government, Supreme Judicial Council, Iraq Council of Representative, Iraqi Media	Urgent & High
3	Poor voting participation	Raising awareness of the importance of women's vote, finding special polling stations for women, forming women's teams to update the voter register and the biometric	Electoral Commission, improving awareness campaign procedures, partnership with civil society organizations	Urgent & High
4	Poor participation in the Electoral process and Election monitoring	Contributing to oblige the Electoral Commission to have a quota for the number of female Polling staff, and a quota among the number of agents of political entities.	Electoral Commission, political parties and entities	Long-term, Low
5	Lack of party and political work	Parties are obliged to take into account women's representation as stated in the Constitution and the Political Parties Law and to determine a share of leadership positions in parties for women	Electoral Commission through the Political Parties Directorate, Political Parties	Long-term, Medium
6	Non-discrimination against women in government policies	Re-establishment of the Ministry of Women as its abolition is a form of discrimination against women	Iraqi Government, Iraq Council of Representatives, Political Blocs that win Elections	Urgent & High
7	Poor Gender data in the Electoral Commission	Committing the Electoral Commission to count men & women voters on the basis of Gender	Electoral Commission, Civil Society Observers	Urgent & High

Index of Tables

Table No.(1) shows the number of voters in January 2005	09
Table No. (2) shows the number of voters and the distribution of seats in December 2005 Elections	10
Table No. (3) of the Researcher's preparation and based on the data of the Electoral Commission	12
Table No. (4) shows the number of voters and people voted, and the vote of women in the 2014 Elections ...	13
Table No. (5) details of the Electoral process in 2018	15
Table No. (6) of the Researcher's work and based on the report of the Central Statistics Organisation, Status of Gender in the State Ministries & Institutions of Iraq for 2020	25
Table No. (7) Statistical Description of the Electoral Areas in Baghdad Governorate	38
Table No. (8) Statistical Description of the Electoral Areas in Nineveh Governorate	39
Table No. (9) Statistical Description of the Electoral Areas in Basra Governorate	40
Table No. (10) Statistical Description of the Electoral Areas in Erbil Governorate	41
Table No. (11) Statistical Description of the Electoral Areas in Najaf Governorate	41
Table No. (12) The overall Population Numbers with the Voting, Polling and Candidates numbers	42

Annexes

استبانة حول دراسة "نساء العراق والاستحقاق الانتخابي"

معلومات خاصة بالأشخاص :-

❖ المحافظة

❖ الجنس

○ ذكر

○ انثى

❖ العمر

❖ الحالة الاجتماعية

❖ التحصيل الدراسي

المعلومات الخاصة بالانتخابات :-

❖ مامدى معرفتك بحقوق النساء السياسية ؟

○ جيدة

○ متوسطة

○ لا اعرف شيئاً

❖ هل للنساء أدوار في الحياة العامة في العراق ؟

○ نعم

○ كلا

○ محايد

❖ كيف يمكن ان تمارس النساء ادوارهن السياسية ؟

○ عبر القانون

○ دعم المجتمع

○ كلاهما

❖ هل ان وصول النساء الفاعلات الى قبة البرلمان ؟

- ممكن
- غير ممكن
- صعب التحقيق

❖ المجتمع المحلي (العشيرة ، المحلة ، الأقارب) يؤيدون وصول النساء الى البرلمان ؟

- نعم
- كلا
- محايد

❖ مستعد ان اصوت لصالح النساء المرشحات في البرلمان ؟

- نعم
- كلا
- محايد

❖ هل تؤدي النساء ادوارا ايجابية في العمل السياسي ؟

- نعم
- كلا
- محايد

❖ تعزز المشاركة النسوية من الشفافية ومحاربة الفساد الحكومي ؟

- نعم
- كلا
- محايد

❖ النساء لاتصوت الا للنساء في الانتخابات ؟

- نعم
- كلا
- محايد

❖ تؤيد زيادة نسبة الكوتا الخاصة بالنساء اكثر من 25% ؟

- نعم
- كلا
- محايد

❖ تقوم النساء بادوار هامة خلال الترشيح والتصويت في الانتخابات ؟

- نعم
- كلا
- محايد

❖ هل يتقبل المجتمع فكرة ترشيح النساء في الانتخابات ؟

- نعم
- كلا
- محايد

❖ على المرشحات عدم نشر صورهن خلال الحملة الانتخابية ؟

- نعم
- كلا
- محايد

❖ يتوجب تغيير القوانين التي تسمح للنساء بالمشاركة في الانتخابات ؟

- نعم
- كلا
- محايد

❖ هل تؤيد ترشيح النساء عبر الأحزاب السياسية ؟

- نعم
- كلا
- محايد

❖ هل تؤيد ترشيح النساء عبر عشائرنهن ؟

- نعم
- كلا
- محايد

❖ هل تؤيد ترشيح النساء بشكل مستقل ؟

- نعم
- كلا
- محايد

❖ هل استخدام البطاقة البايومترية يساعد على زيادة نسبة تصويت النساء ؟

- نعم
- كلا

○ محايد

❖ تمويل الحملات الانتخابية سبب في عدم فوز كثير من النساء الا بالكوتا؟

○ نعم

○ كلا

○ محايد

❖ يتم استغلال النساء في البرلمان من قبل الكتل السياسية لاغراض التصويت على القرارات فقط

○ نعم

○ كلا

○ محايد

❖ وجود النساء في البرلمان شكلي فقط

○ نعم

○ كلا

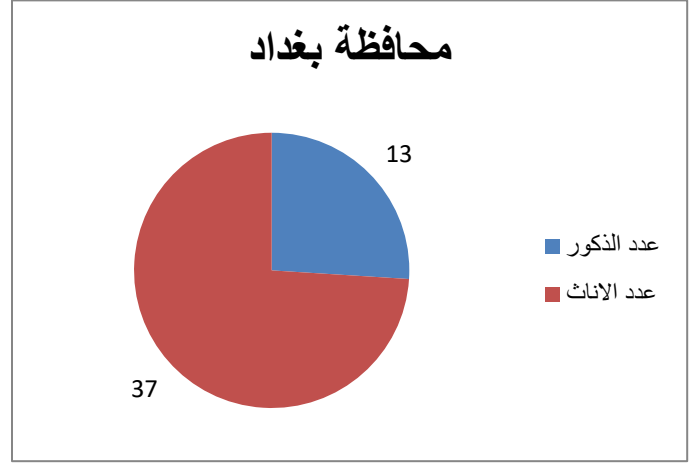
○ محايد

استبانة حول دراسة " نساء العراق والاستحقاق الانتخابي "

محافظة بغداد :

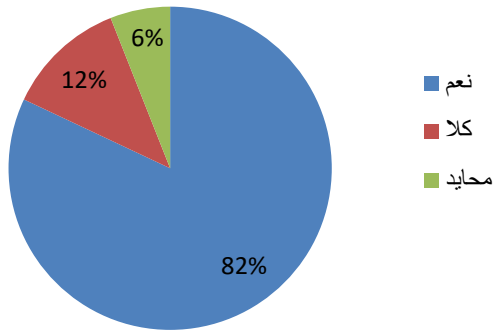
عدد التقديمات 50

عدد الذكور 13 ، عدد الإناث 37

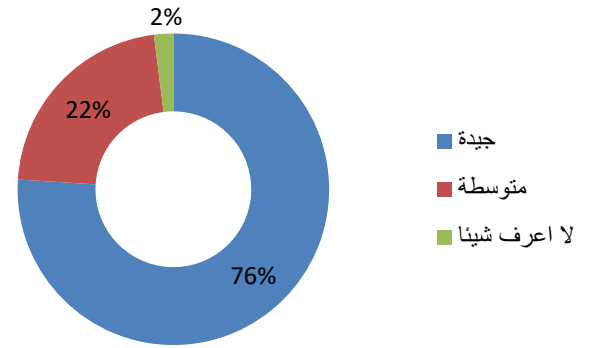


نسب الإجابة عن الاسئلة :

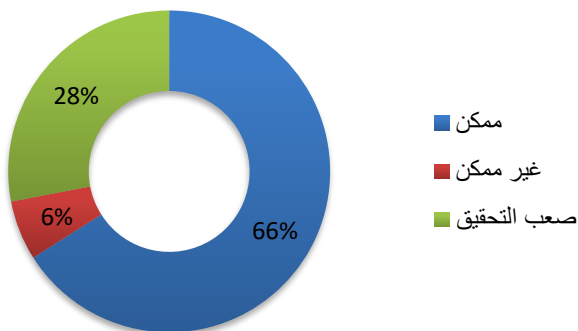
هل للنساء أدوار في الحياة العامة في العراق ؟



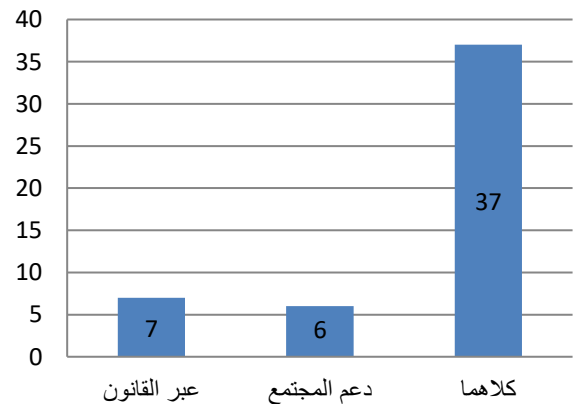
مامدى معرفتك بحقوق النساء السياسية ؟



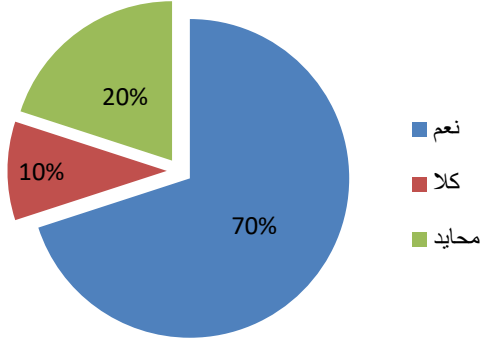
هل ان وصول النساء الفاعلات الى قبة البرلمان ؟



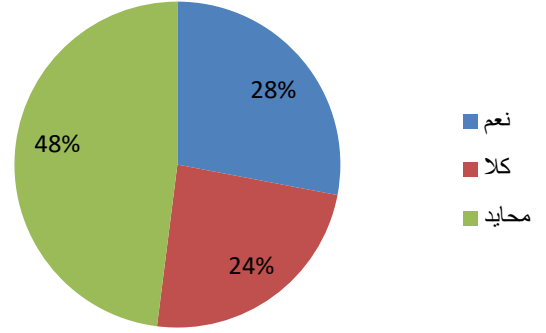
كيف يمكن ان تمارس النساء ادوارهن السياسية ؟



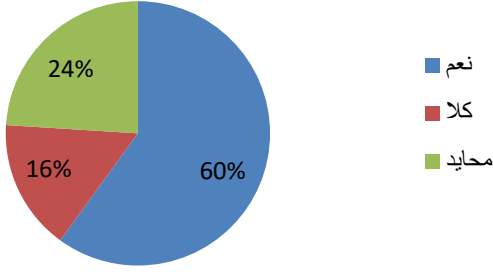
مستعد ان اصوت لصالح النساء
المرشحات في البرلمان ؟



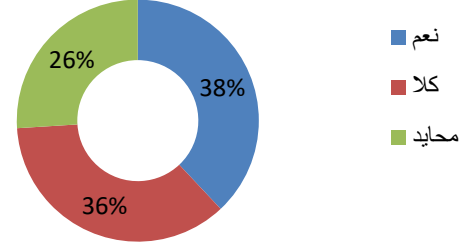
المجتمع المحلي (العشيرة ، المحلة ، الأقارب)
يؤيدون وصول النساء الى البرلمان ؟



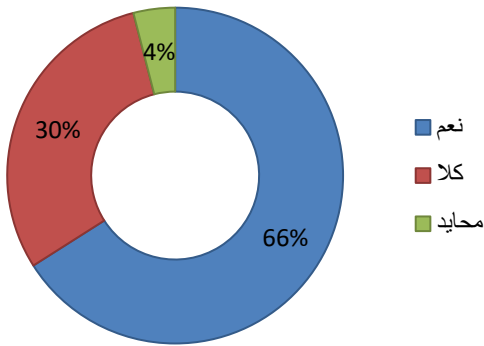
تعزز المشاركة النسوية من الشفافية
ومحاربة الفساد الحكومي ؟



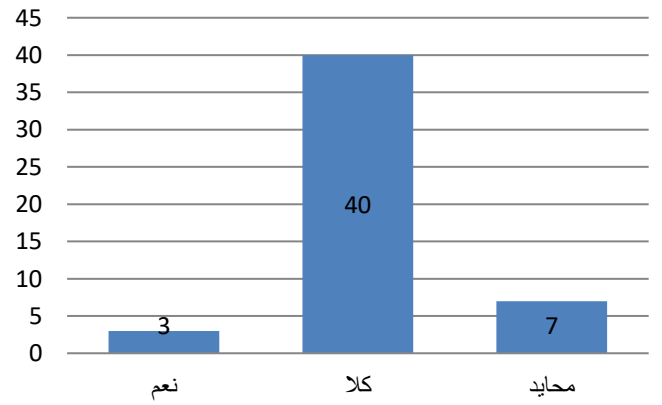
هل تؤدي النساء ادوارا ايجابية في
العمل السياسي ؟



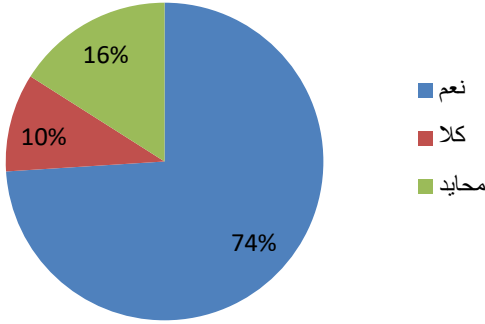
تؤيد زيادة نسبة الكوتا الخاصة بالنساء
اكثر من 25% ؟



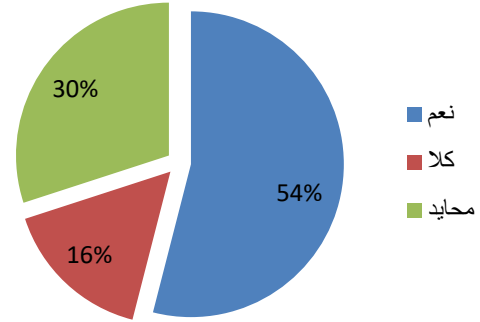
النساء لاتصوت الا للنساء في
الانتخابات ؟



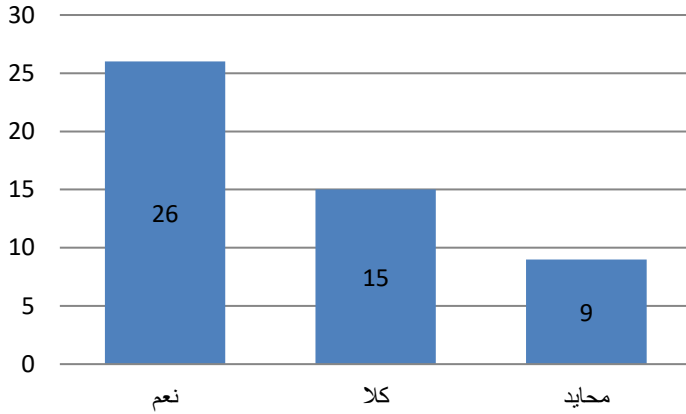
هل يتقبل المجتمع فكرة ترشيح النساء في الانتخابات؟



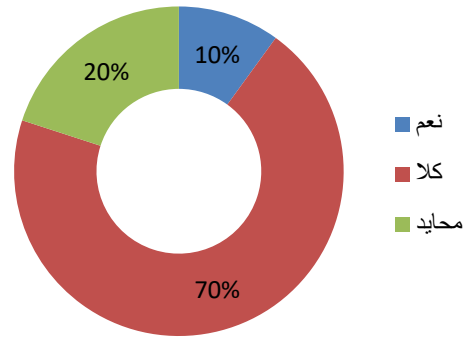
تقوم النساء بأدوار هامة خلال الترشيح والتصويت في الانتخابات؟



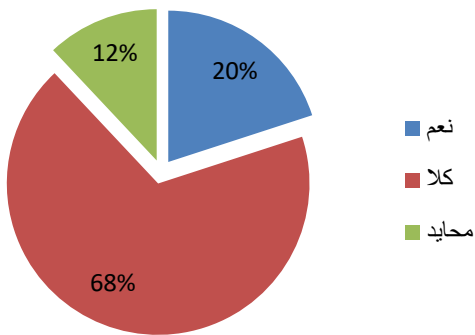
يتوجب تغيير القوانين التي تسمح للنساء بالمشاركة في الانتخابات؟



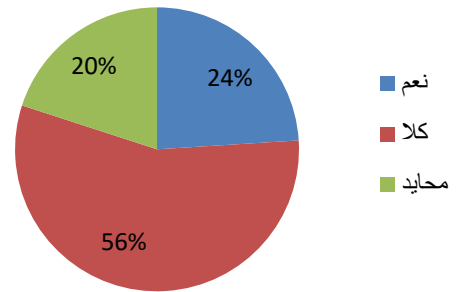
على المرشحات عدم نشر صورهن خلال الحملة الانتخابية؟



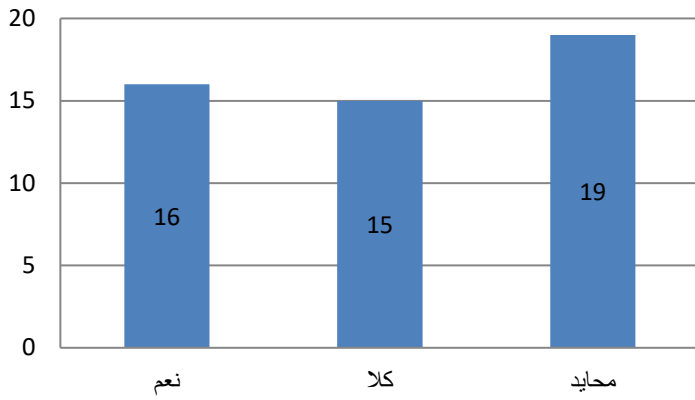
هل تؤيد ترشيح النساء عبر عشائرنهن؟



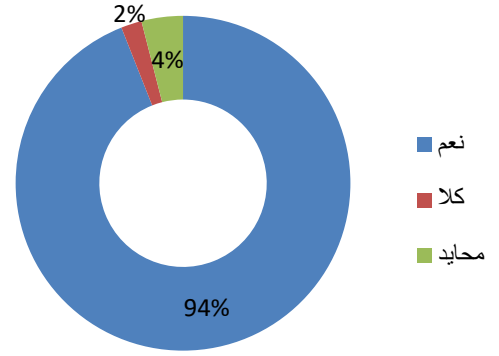
هل تؤيد ترشيح النساء عبر الأحزاب السياسية؟



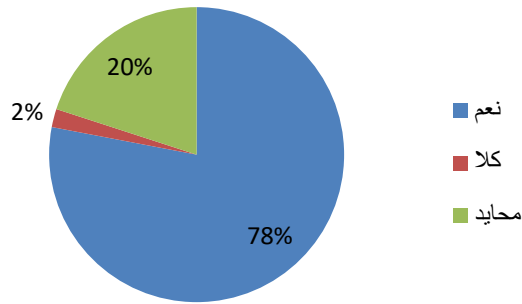
هل استخدام البطاقة البايومترية يساعد على
زيادة نسبة تصويت النساء ؟



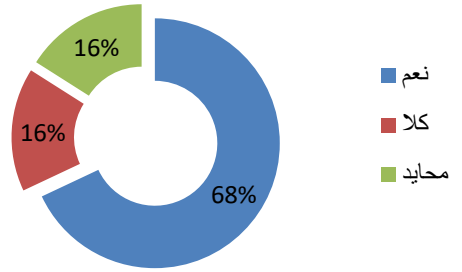
هل تؤيد ترشيح النساء بشكل مستقل ؟



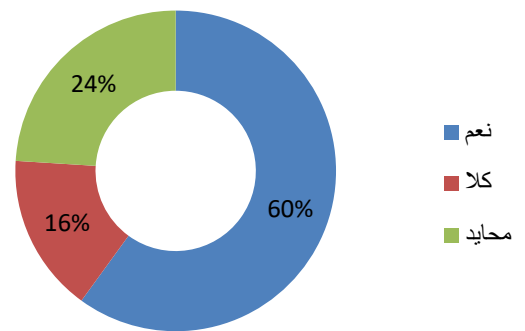
يتم استغلال النساء في البرلمان من قبل الكتل
السياسية لأغراض التصويت على القرارات فقط



تمويل الحملات الانتخابية سبب في
عدم فوز كثير من النساء الا بالكوتا ؟



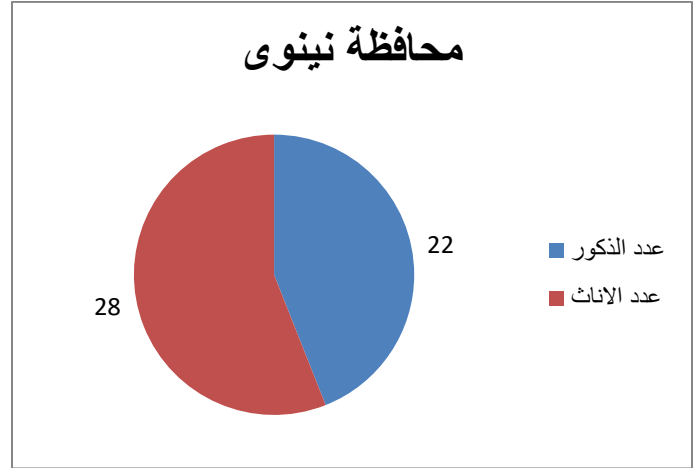
وجود النساء في البرلمان شكلي فقط



محافظة نينوى :

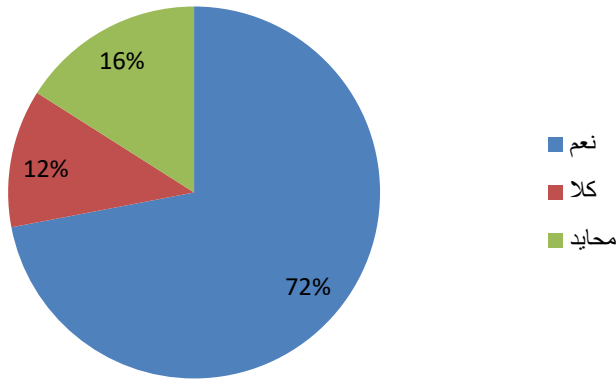
عدد التقديمات 50

عدد الذكور 22 ، عدد الاناث 28

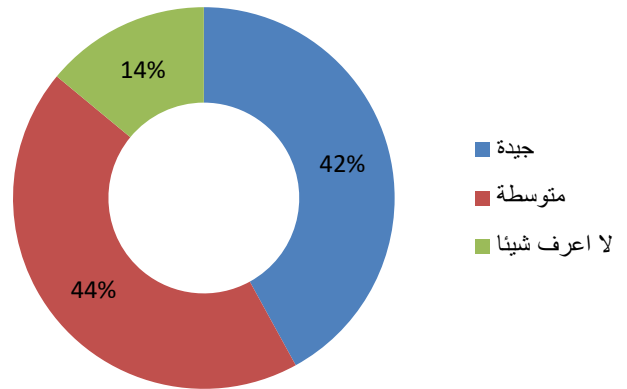


نسب الاجابة عن الاسئلة :

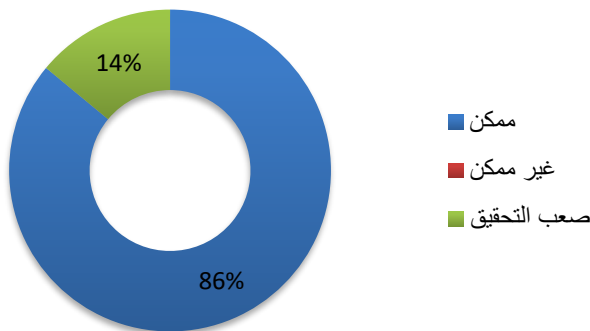
هل للنساء أدوار في الحياة العامة في العراق ؟



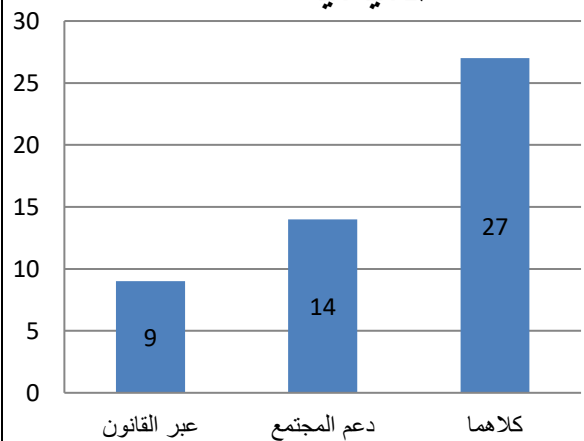
مامدى معرفتك بحقوق النساء السياسية ؟



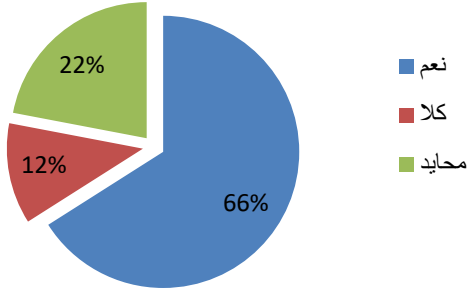
هل ان وصول النساء الفاعلات الى قبة البرلمان ؟



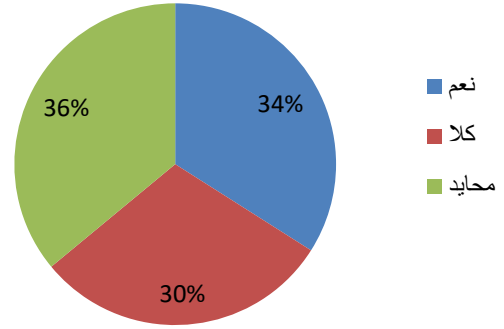
كيف يمكن ان تمارس النساء ادوارهن السياسية ؟



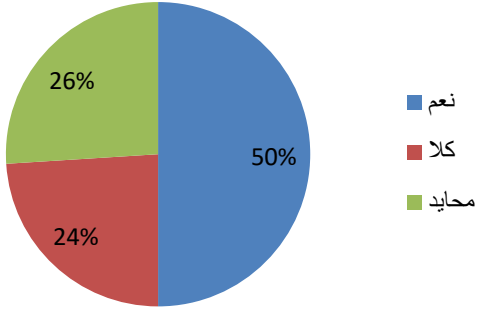
مستعد ان اصوت لصالح النساء
المرشحات في البرلمان ؟



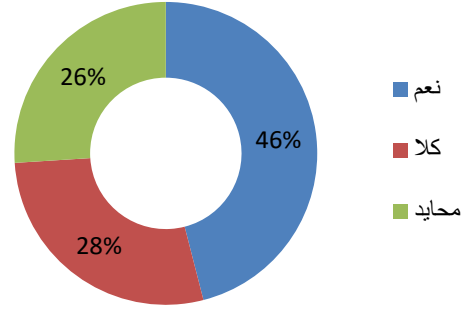
المجتمع المحلي (العشيرة ، المحلة ، الأقارب)
يؤيدون وصول النساء الى البرلمان ؟



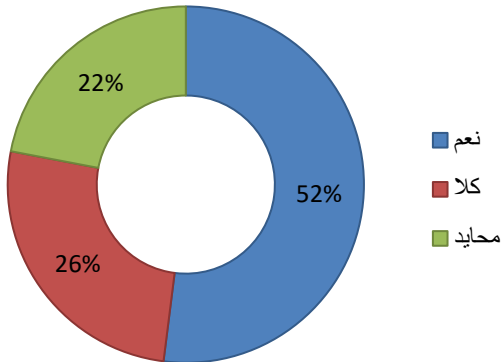
تعزز المشاركة النسوية من الشفافية
ومحاربة الفساد الحكومي ؟



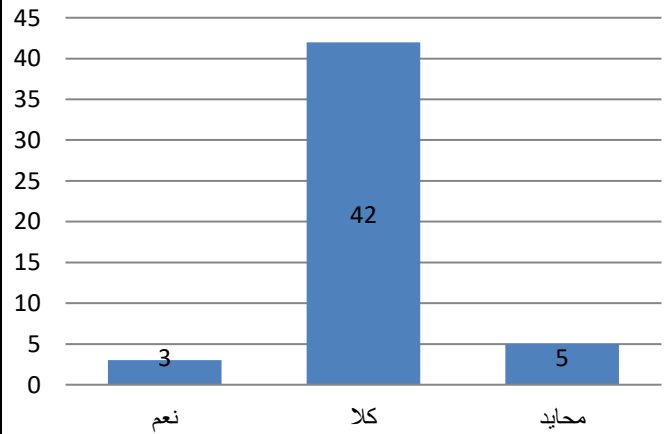
هل تؤدي النساء ادوارا ايجابية في
العمل السياسي ؟



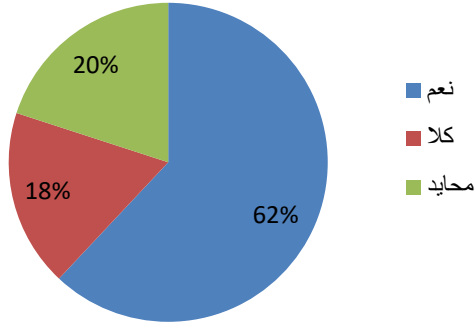
تؤيد زيادة نسبة الكوتا الخاصة بالنساء اكثر
من 25% ؟



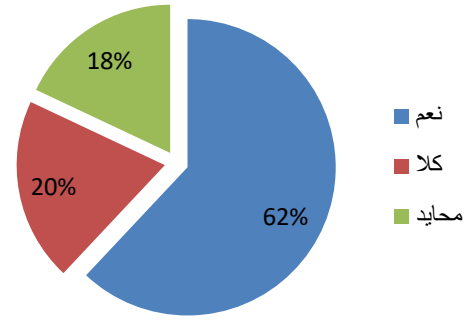
النساء لاتصوت الا للنساء في
الانتخابات ؟



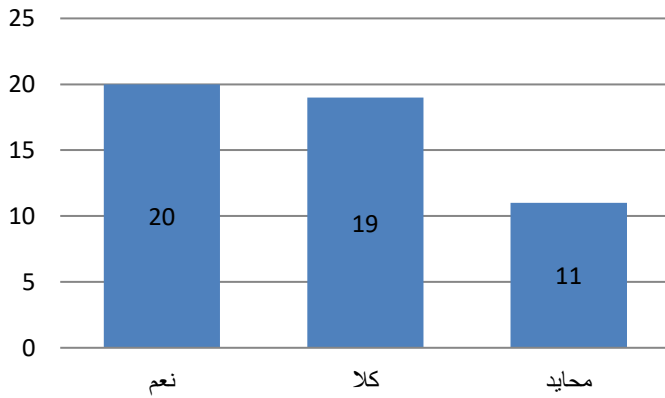
هل يتقبل المجتمع فكرة ترشيح النساء في الانتخابات؟



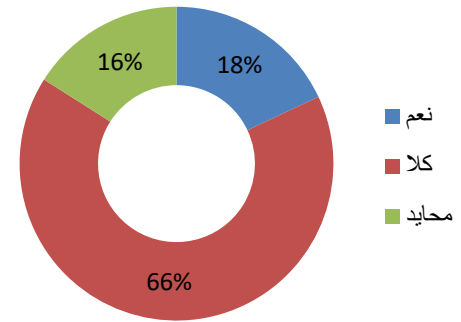
تقوم النساء بأدوار هامة خلال الترشيح والتصويت في الانتخابات؟



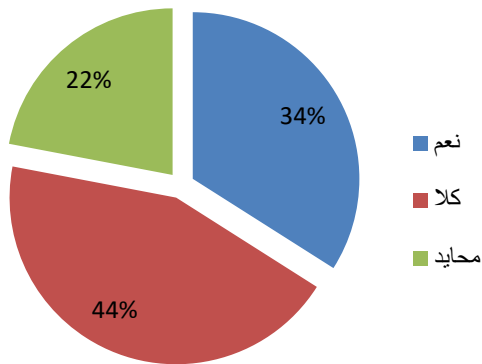
يتوجب تغيير القوانين التي تسمح للنساء بالمشاركة في الانتخابات؟



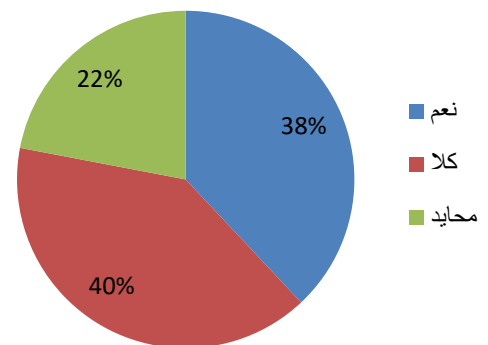
على المرشحات عدم نشر صورهن خلال الحملة الانتخابية؟



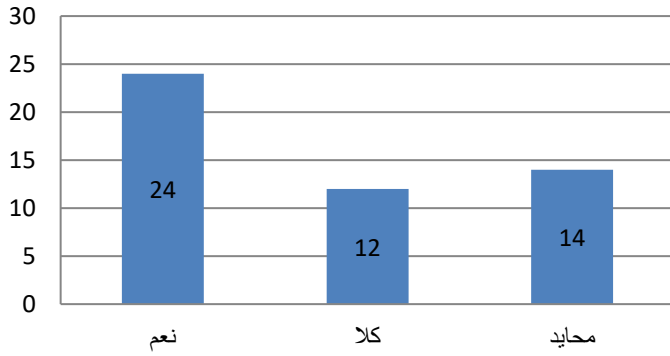
هل تؤيد ترشيح النساء عبر عشائرنهن؟



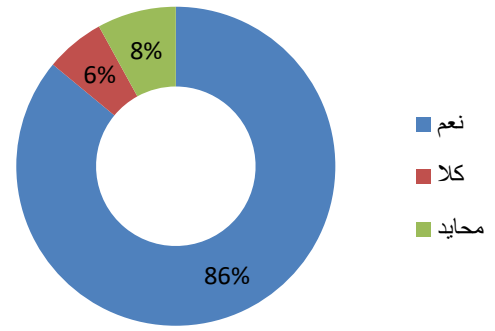
هل تؤيد ترشيح النساء عبر الأحزاب السياسية؟



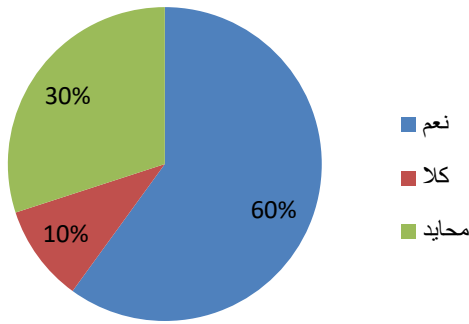
هل استخدام البطاقة البايومترية يساعد على زيادة نسبة تصويت النساء؟



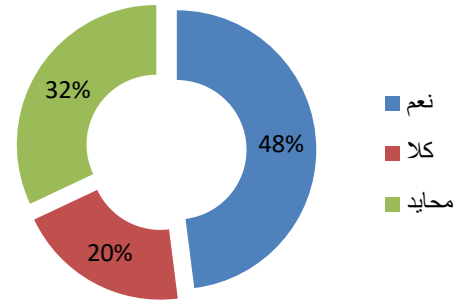
هل تؤيد ترشيح النساء بشكل مستقل؟



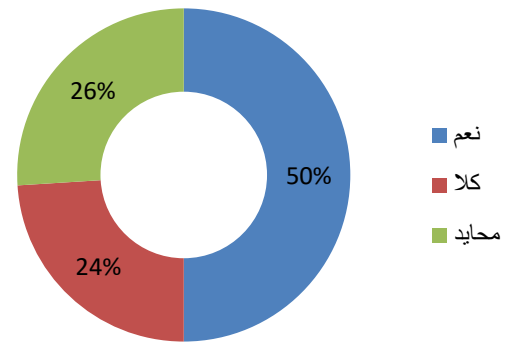
يتم استغلال النساء في البرلمان من قبل الكتل السياسية لأغراض التصويت على القرارات فقط



تمويل الحملات الانتخابية سبب في عدم فوز كثير من النساء إلا بالكوتا؟



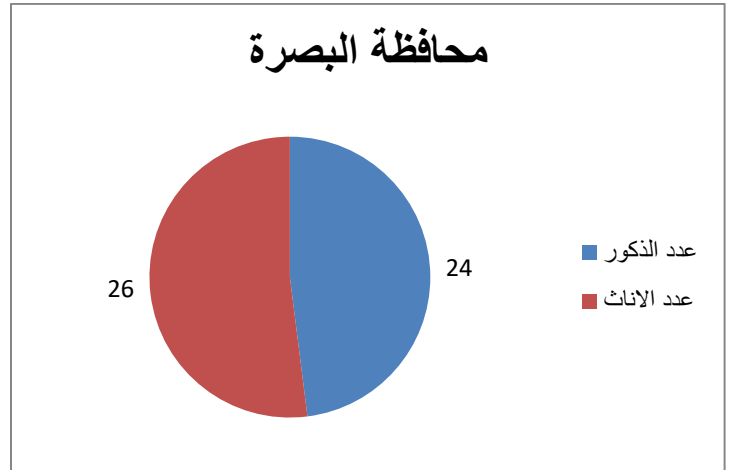
وجود النساء في البرلمان شكلي فقط



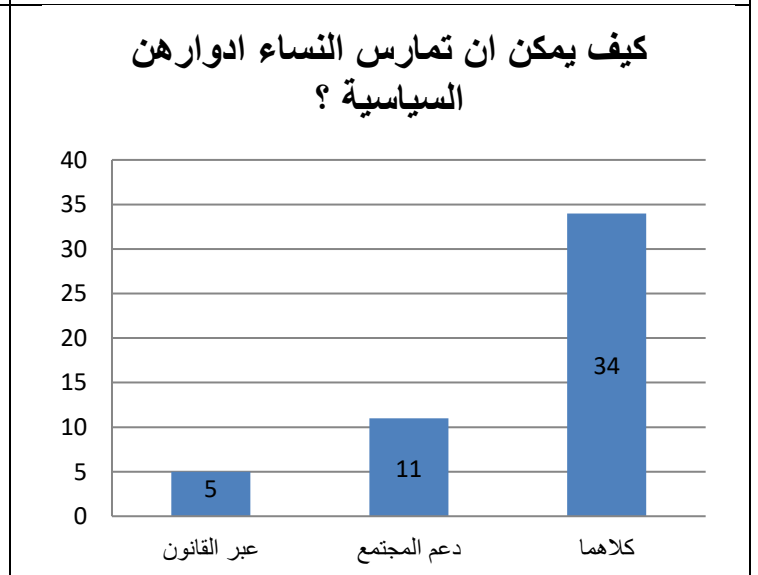
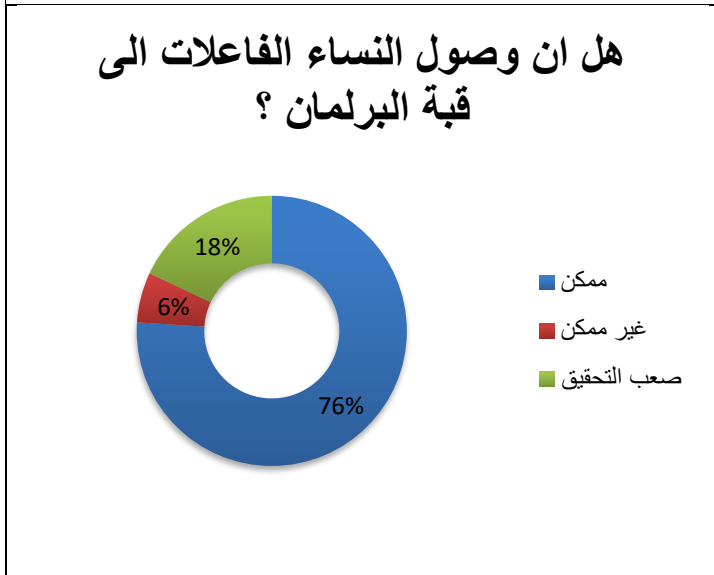
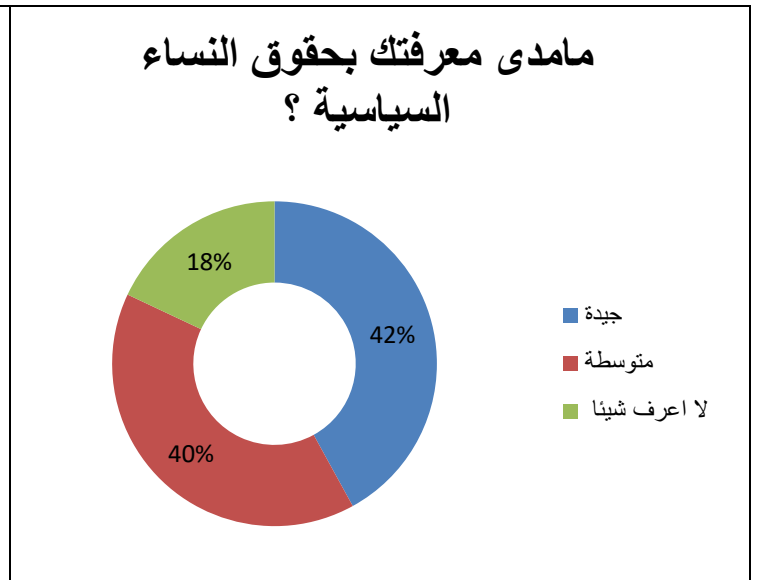
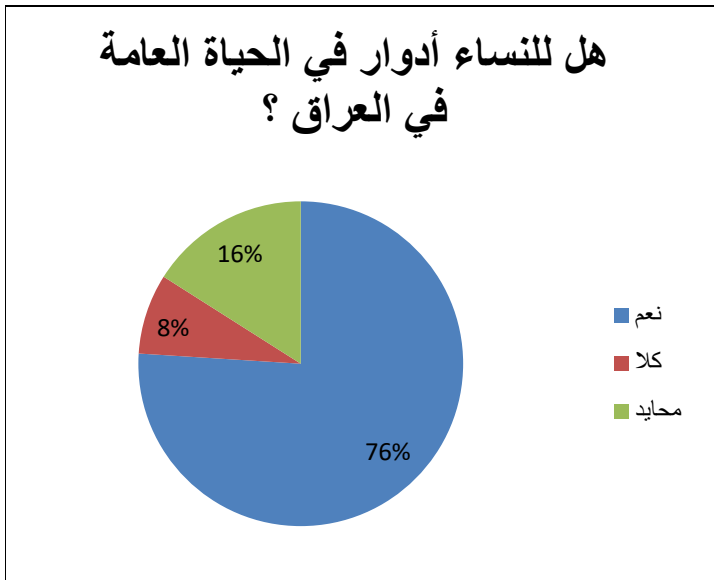
محافظة البصرة :

عدد التقديمات 50

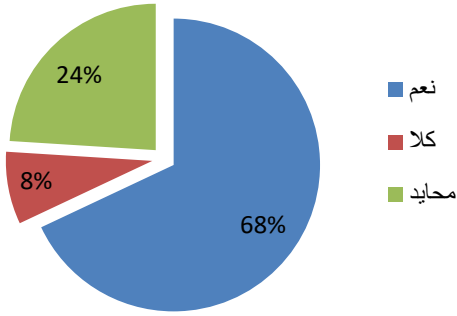
عدد الذكور 24 ، عدد الاناث 26



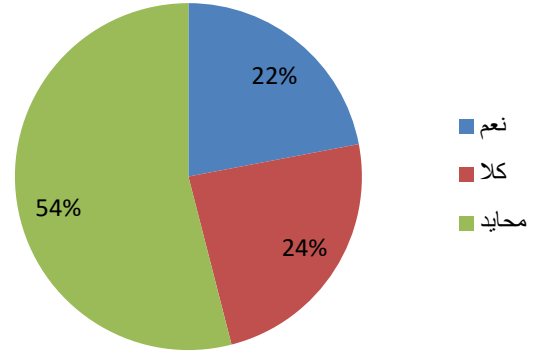
نسب الاجابة عن الاسئلة :



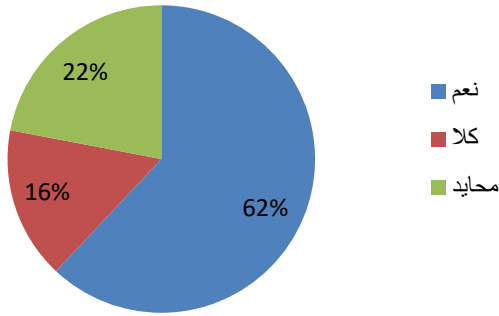
مستعد ان اصوت لصالح النساء
المرشحات في البرلمان ؟



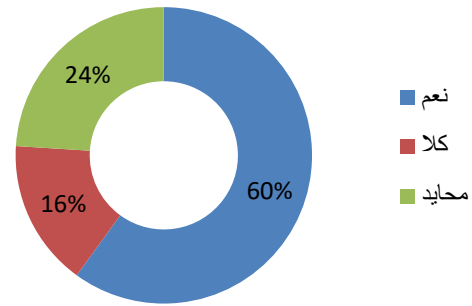
المجتمع المحلي (العشيرة ، المحلة ، الأقارب)
يؤيدون وصول النساء الى البرلمان ؟



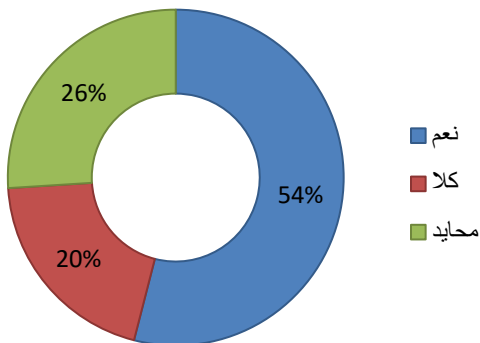
تعزز المشاركة النسوية من الشفافية
ومحاربة الفساد الحكومي ؟



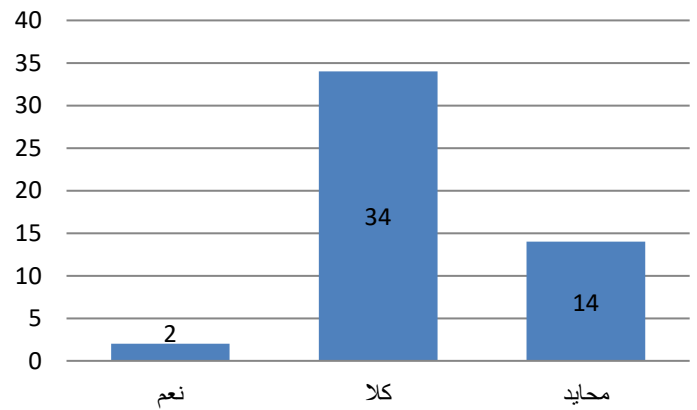
هل تؤدي النساء ادوارا ايجابية في
العمل السياسي ؟



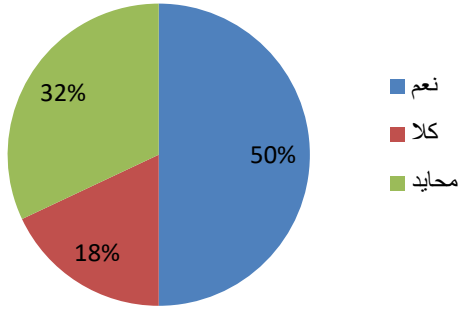
تؤيد زيادة نسبة الكوتا الخاصة بالنساء
اكثر من 25% ؟



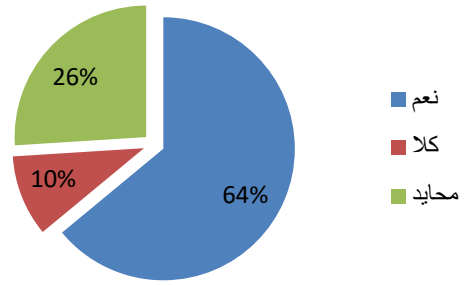
النساء لاتصوت الا للنساء في
الانتخابات ؟



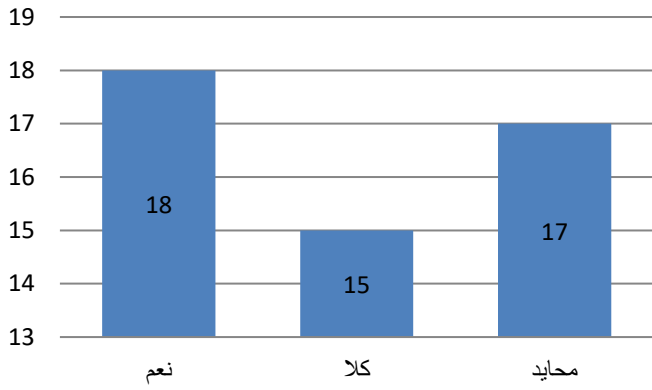
هل يتقبل المجتمع فكرة ترشيح النساء
في الانتخابات ؟



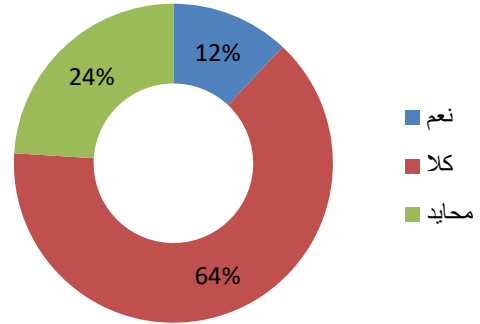
تقوم النساء بأدوار هامة خلال الترشيح
والتصويت في الانتخابات ؟



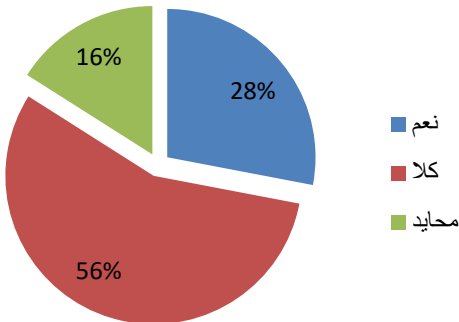
يتوجب تغيير القوانين التي تسمح
للنساء بالمشاركة في الانتخابات ؟



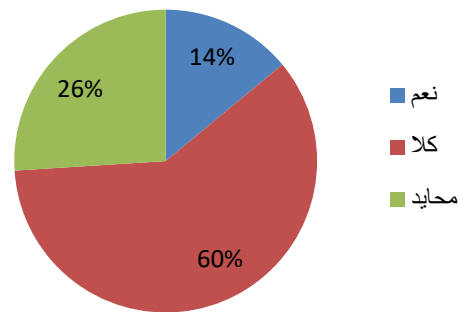
على المرشحات عدم نشر صورهن خلال
الحملة الانتخابية ؟



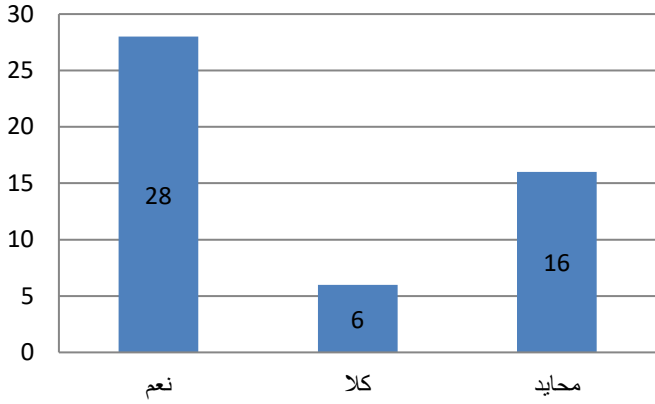
هل تؤيد ترشيح النساء عبر عشائرنهن ؟



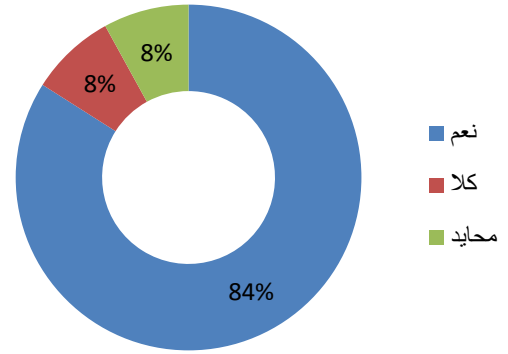
هل تؤيد ترشيح النساء عبر الأحزاب
السياسية ؟



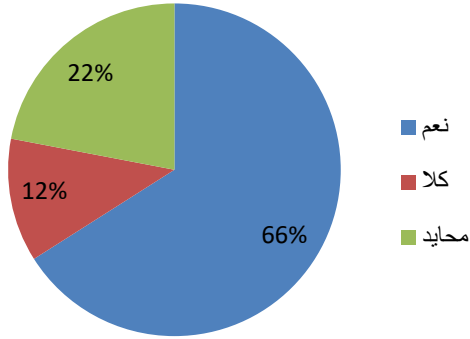
هل استخدام البطاقة البيومترية يساعد على زيادة نسبة تصويت النساء؟



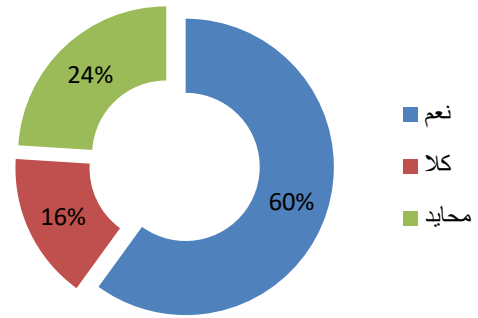
هل تؤيد ترشيح النساء بشكل مستقل؟



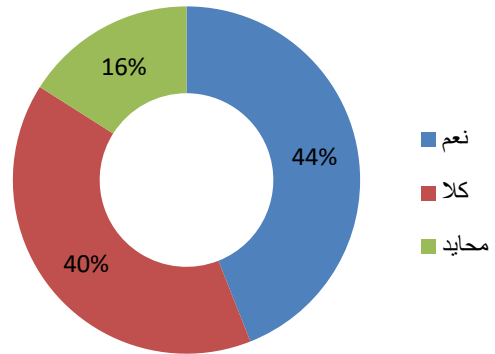
يتم استغلال النساء في البرلمان من قبل الكتل السياسية لأغراض التصويت على القرارات فقط



تمويل الحملات الانتخابية سبب في عدم فوز كثير من النساء الا بالكوتا؟



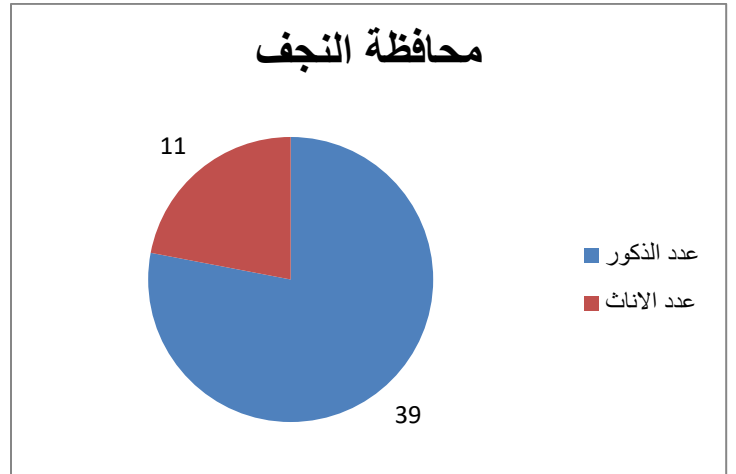
وجود النساء في البرلمان شكلي فقط



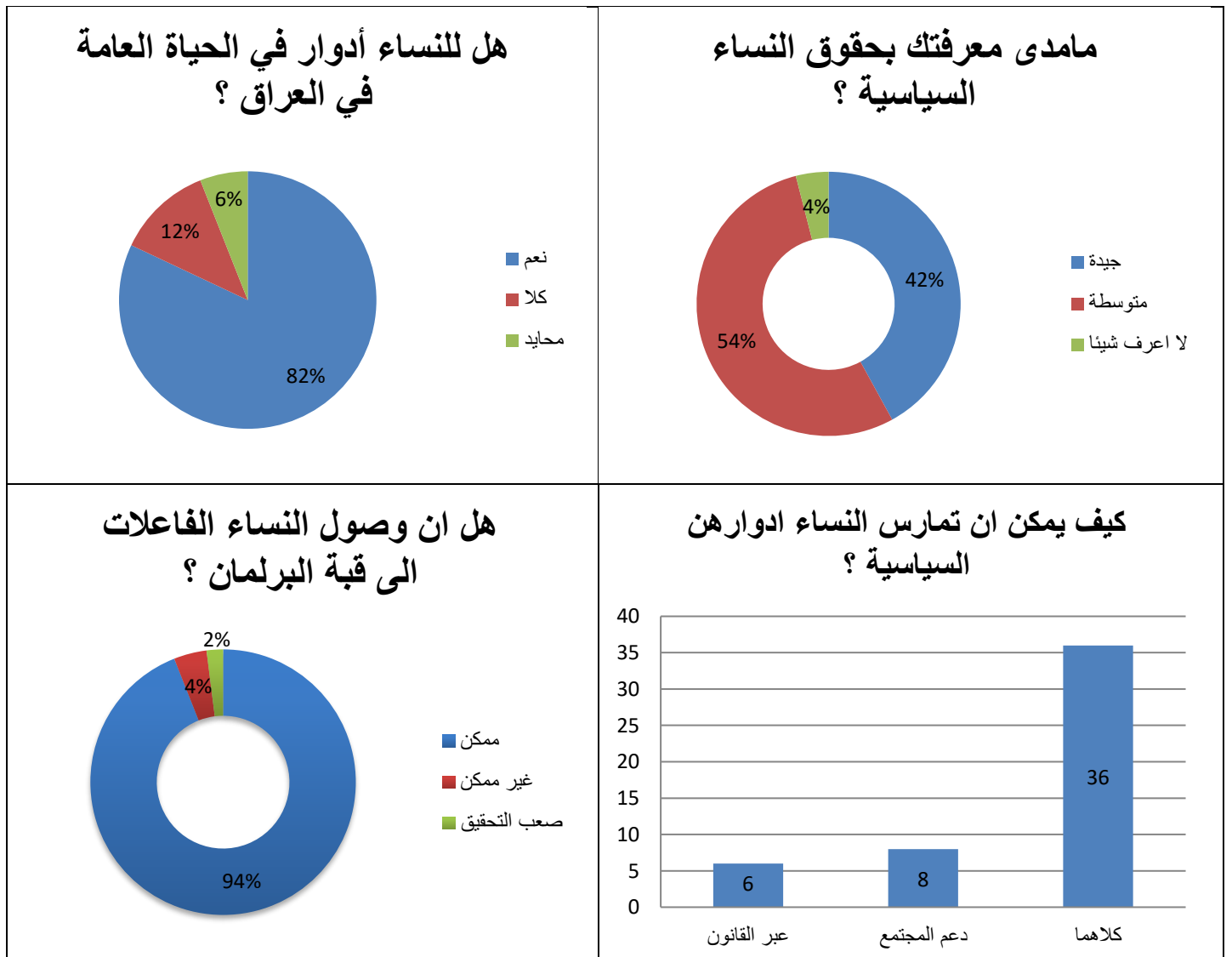
محافظة النجف :

عدد التقديمات 50

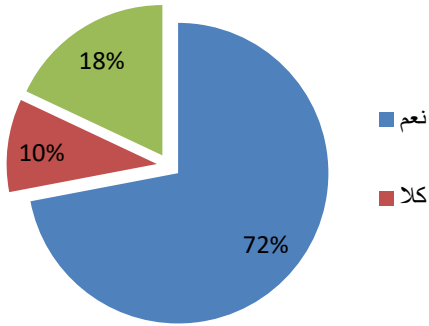
عدد الذكور 39 ، عدد الاناث 11



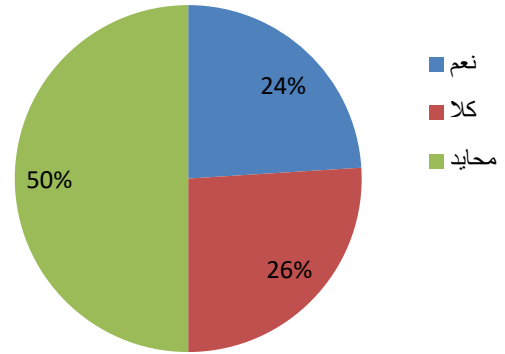
نسب الاجابة عن الاسئلة :



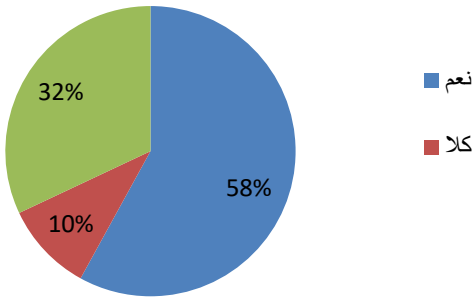
مستعد ان اصوت لصالح النساء
المرشحات في البرلمان ؟



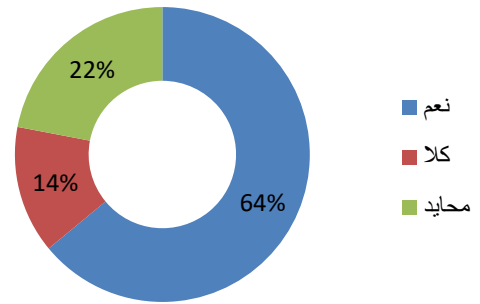
المجتمع المحلي (العشيرة ، المحلة ، الأقارب)
يؤيدون وصول النساء الى البرلمان ؟



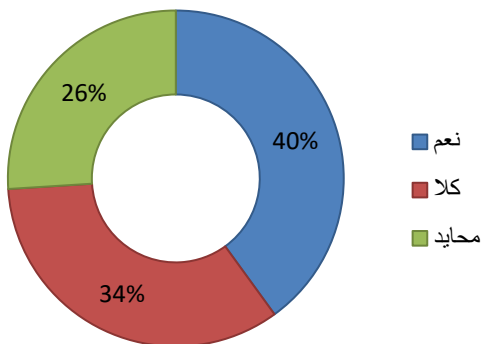
تعزز المشاركة النسوية من الشفافية
ومحاربة الفساد الحكومي ؟



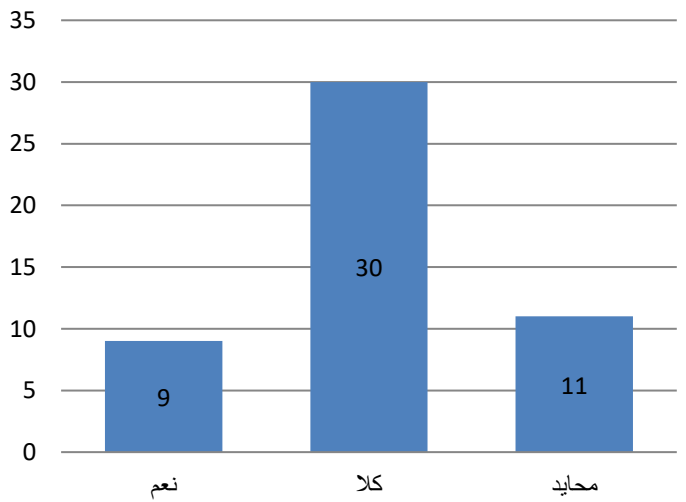
هل تؤدي النساء ادوارا ايجابية في
العمل السياسي ؟



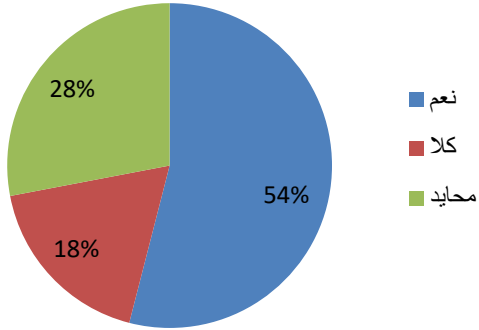
تؤيد زيادة نسبة الكوتا الخاصة بالنساء
اكثر من 25% ؟



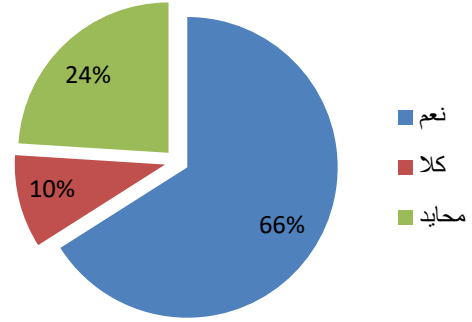
النساء لاتصوت الا للنساء في الانتخابات ؟



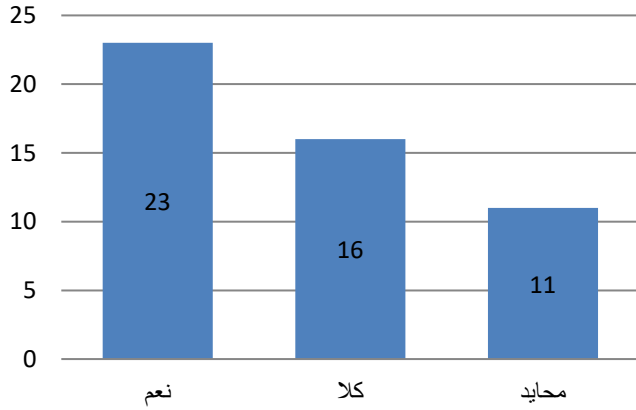
هل يتقبل المجتمع فكرة ترشيح النساء في الانتخابات؟



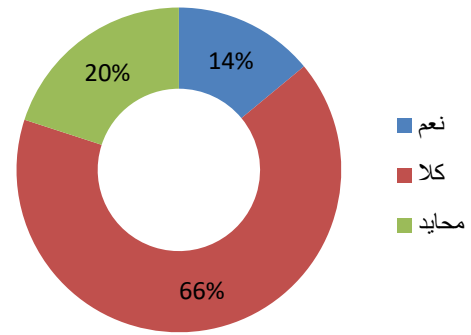
تقوم النساء بأدوار هامة خلال الترشيح والتصويت في الانتخابات؟



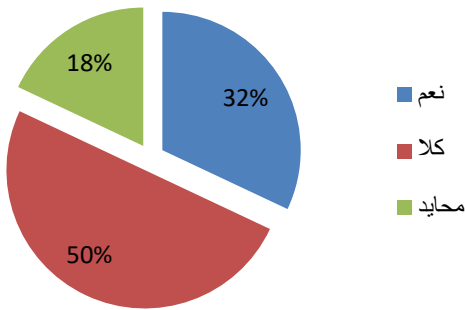
يتوجب تغيير القوانين التي تسمح للنساء بالمشاركة في الانتخابات؟



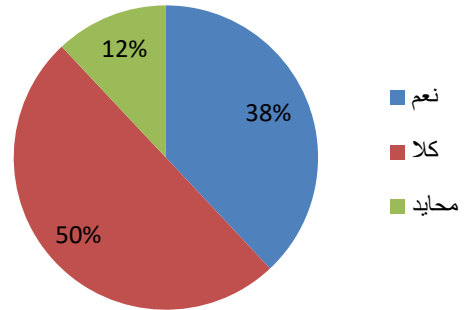
على المرشحات عدم نشر صورهن خلال الحملة الانتخابية؟



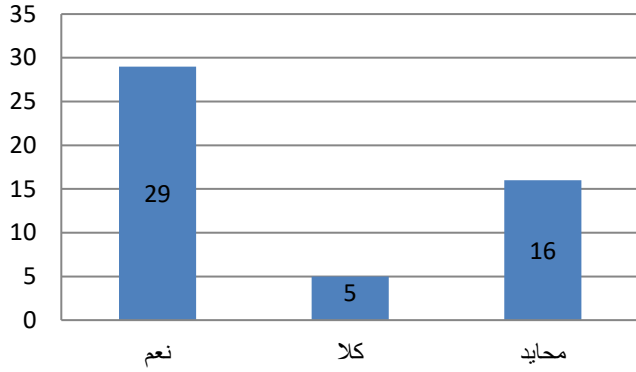
هل تؤيد ترشيح النساء عبر عشائرن؟



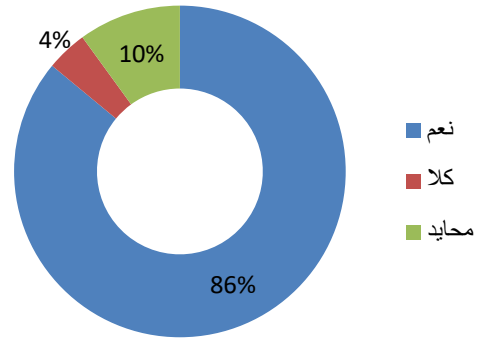
هل تؤيد ترشيح النساء عبر الأحزاب السياسية؟



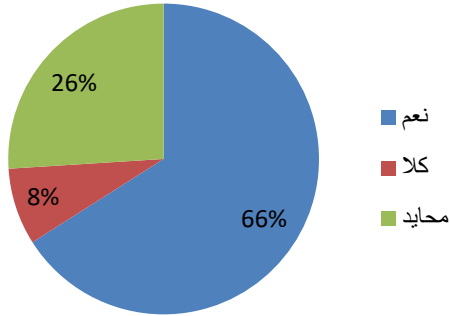
هل استخدام البطاقة البايومترية يساعد على زيادة نسبة تصويت النساء؟



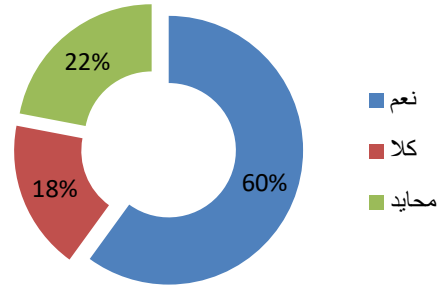
هل تؤيد ترشيح النساء بشكل مستقل؟



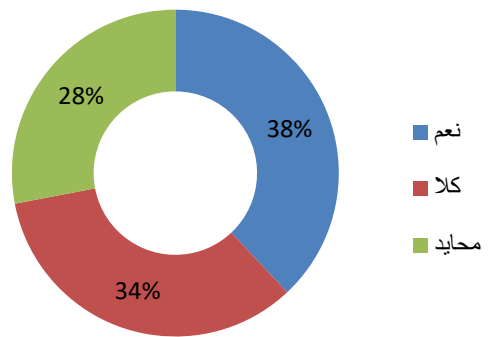
يتم استغلال النساء في البرلمان من قبل الكتل السياسية لأغراض التصويت على القرارات فقط



تمويل الحملات الانتخابية سبب في عدم فوز كثير من النساء الا بالكوتا؟



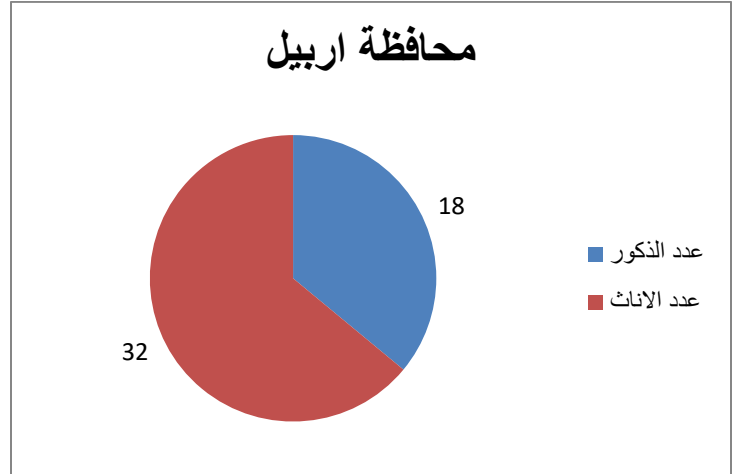
وجود النساء في البرلمان شكلي فقط



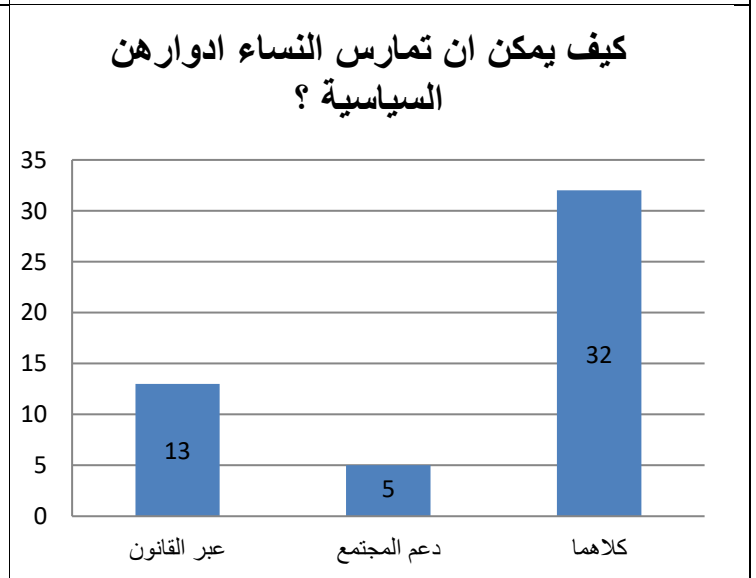
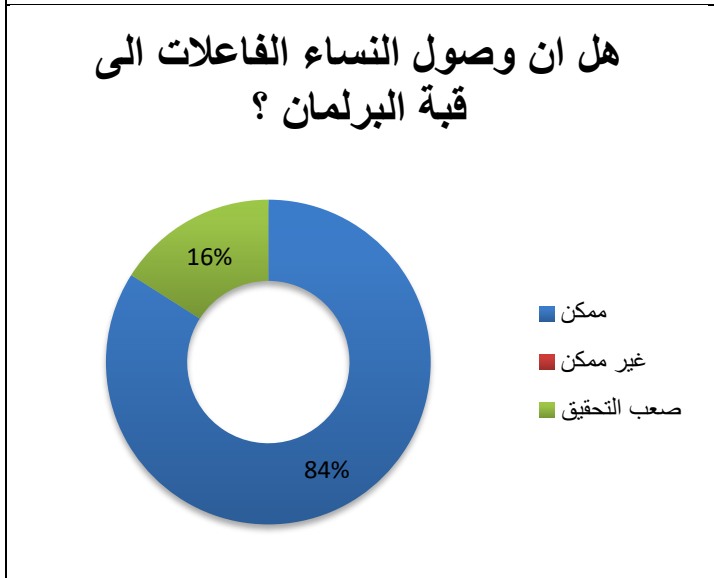
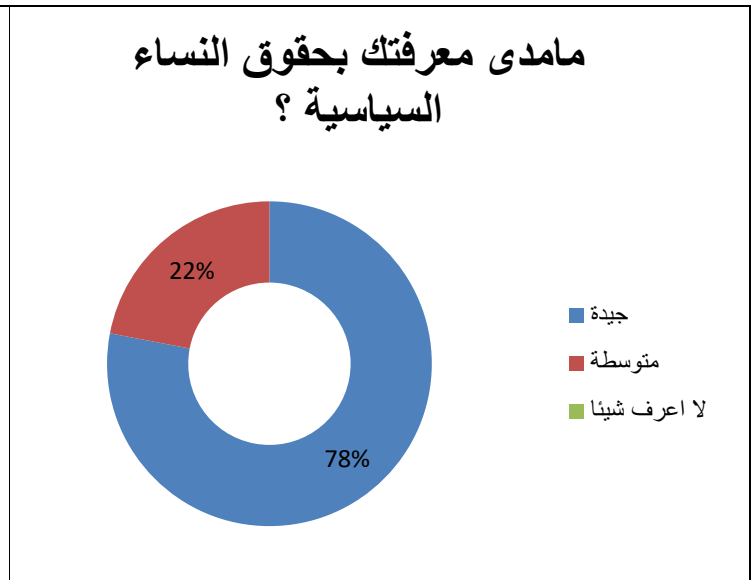
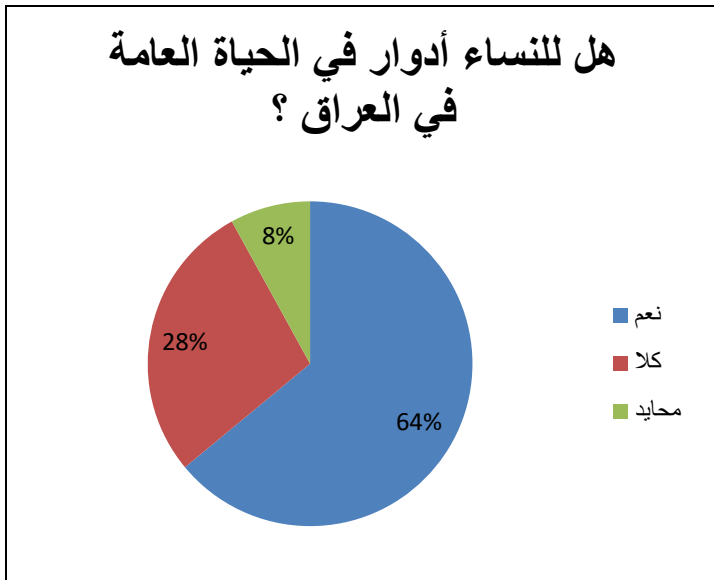
محافظة اربيل :

عدد التقديمات 50

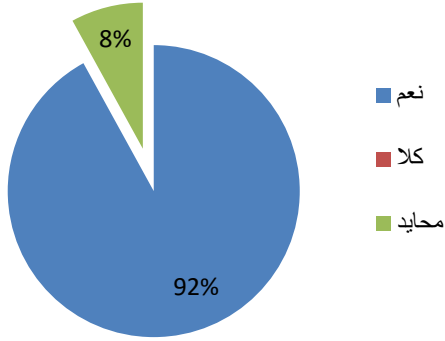
عدد الذكور 18 ، عدد الاناث 32



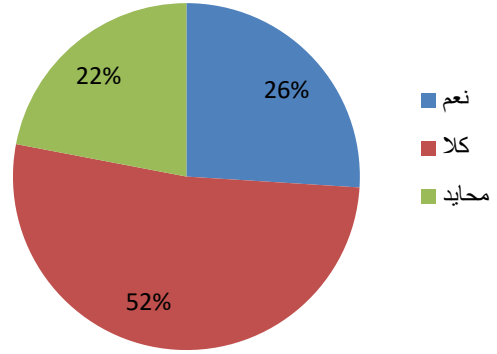
نسب الاجابة عن الاسئلة :



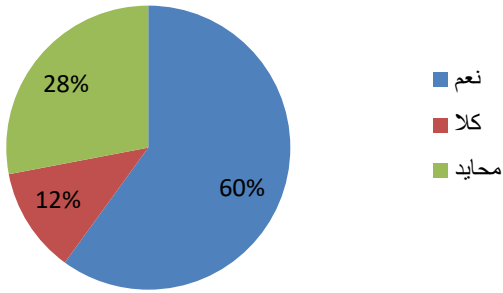
مستعد ان اصوت لصالح النساء
المرشحات في البرلمان ؟



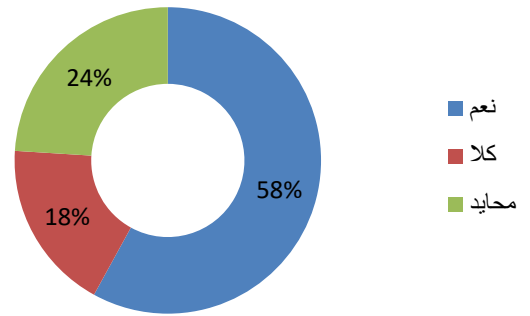
المجتمع المحلي (العشيرة ، المحلة ، الأقارب)
يؤيدون وصول النساء الى البرلمان ؟



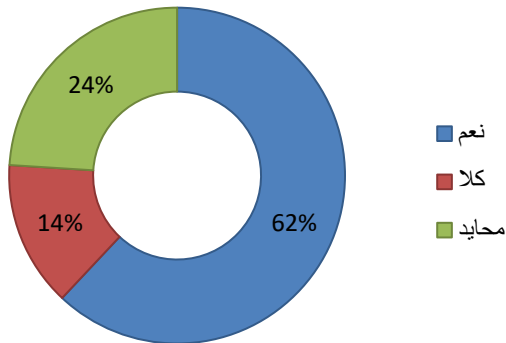
تعزز المشاركة النسوية من الشفافية
ومحاربة الفساد الحكومي ؟



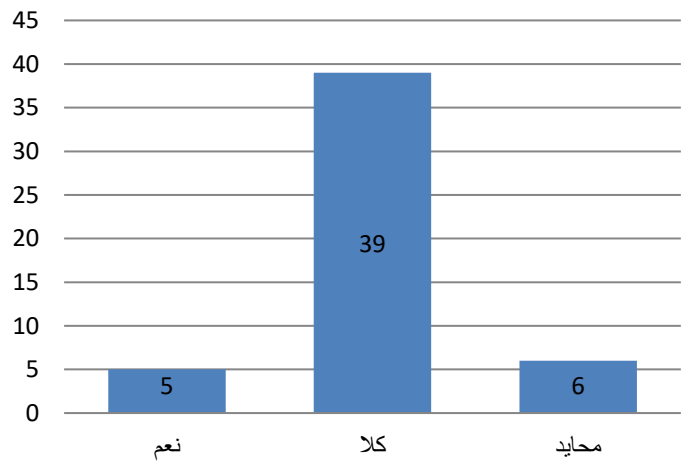
هل تؤدي النساء ادوارا ايجابية في العمل
السياسي ؟



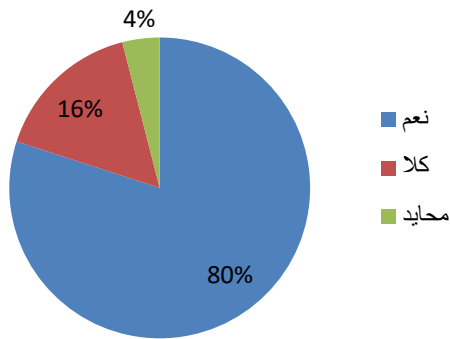
تؤيد زيادة نسبة الكوتا الخاصة بالنساء
اكثر من 25% ؟



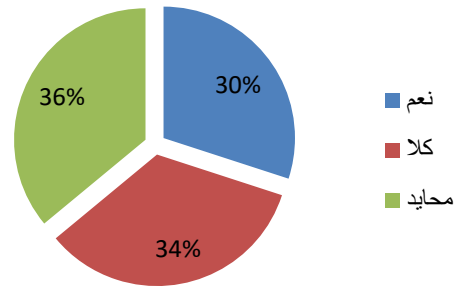
النساء لاتصوت الا للنساء في الانتخابات ؟



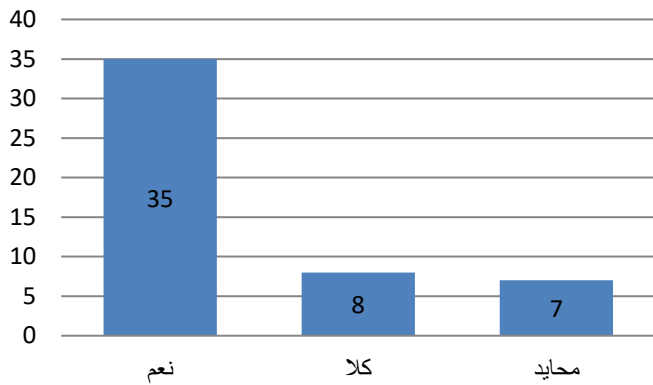
هل يتقبل المجتمع فكرة ترشيح النساء في الانتخابات؟



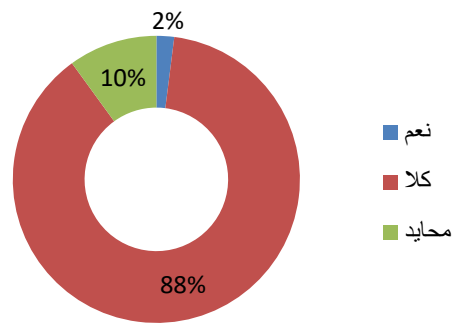
تقوم النساء بأدوار هامة خلال الترشيح والتصويت في الانتخابات؟



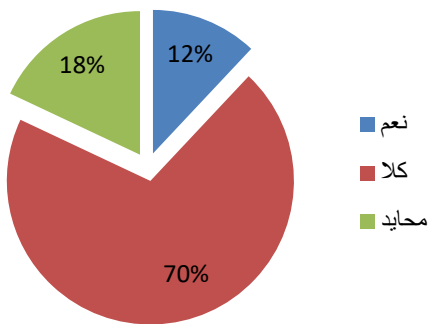
يتوجب تغيير القوانين التي تسمح للنساء بالمشاركة في الانتخابات؟



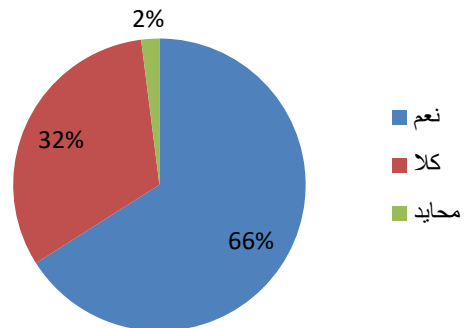
على المرشحات عدم نشر صورهن خلال الحملة الانتخابية؟



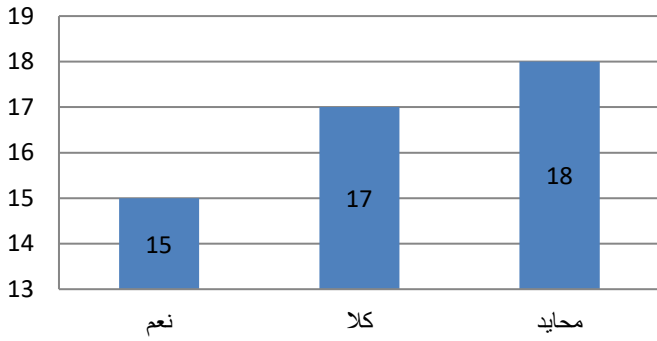
هل تؤيد ترشيح النساء عبر عشائرنهن؟



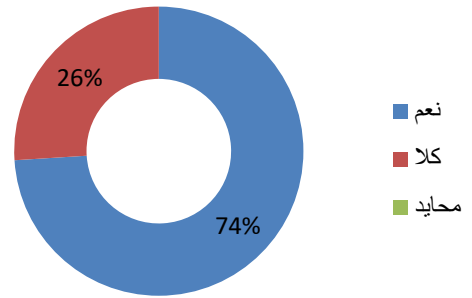
هل تؤيد ترشيح النساء عبر الأحزاب السياسية؟



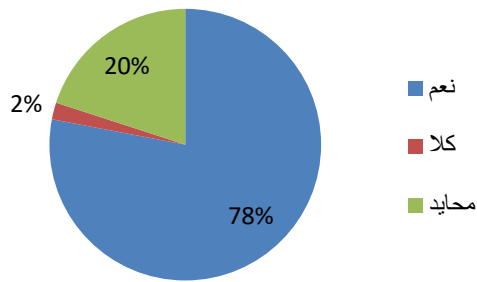
هل استخدام البطاقة البايومترية يساعد على زيادة نسبة تصويت النساء؟



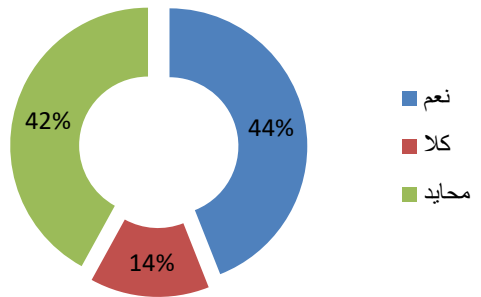
هل تؤيد ترشيح النساء بشكل مستقل؟



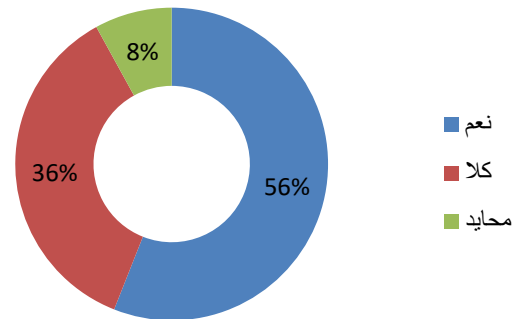
يتم استغلال النساء في البرلمان من قبل الكتل السياسية لأغراض التصويت على القرارات فقط



تمويل الحملات الانتخابية سبب في عدم فوز كثير من النساء الا بالكوتا؟



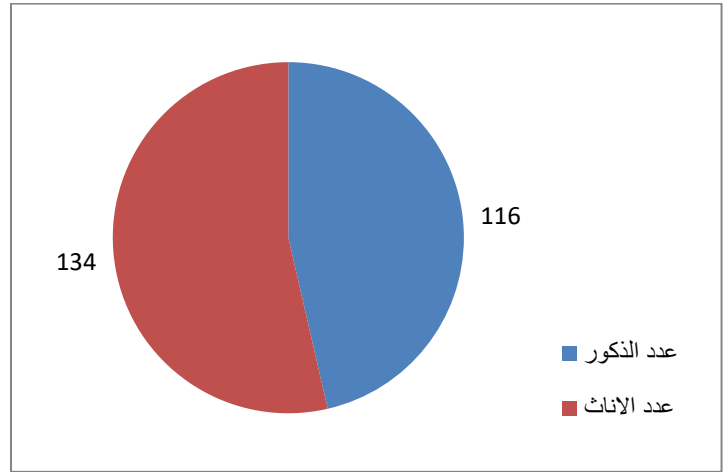
وجود النساء في البرلمان شكلي فقط



مجموع النتائج

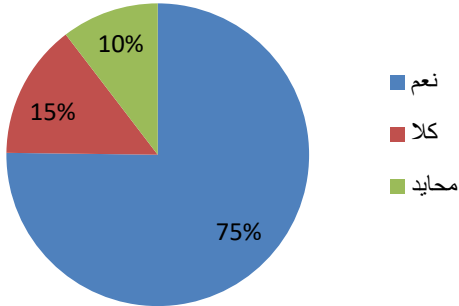
عدد التقديمات 250

عدد الذكور 116 ، عدد الاناث 134

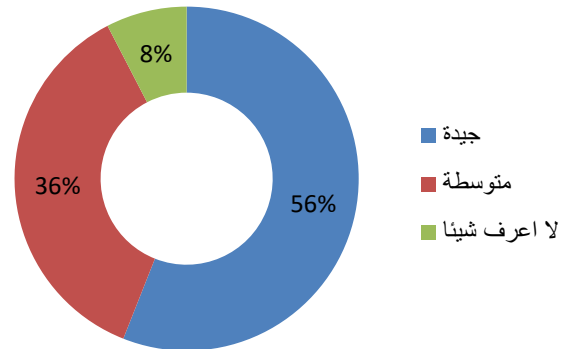


نسب الاجابة عن الاسئلة :

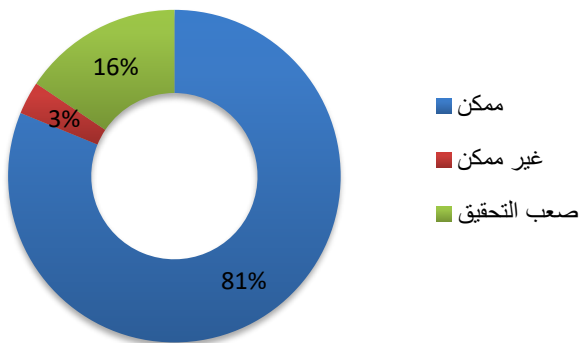
هل للنساء أدوار في الحياة العامة في العراق ؟



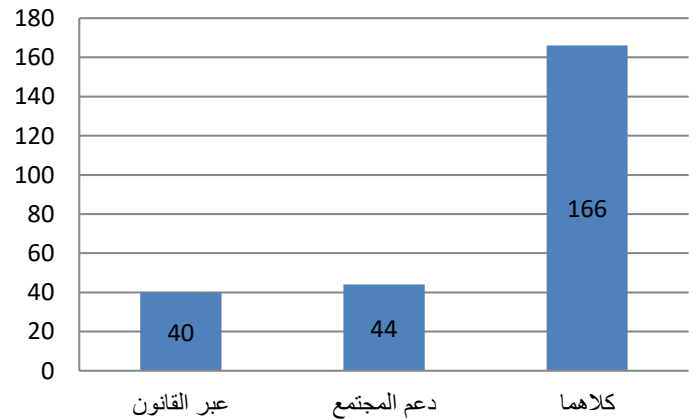
مامدى معرفتك بحقوق النساء السياسية ؟



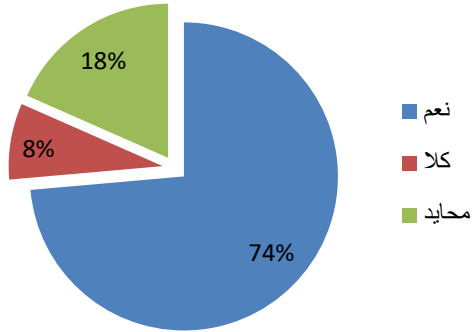
هل ان وصول النساء الفاعلات الى قبة البرلمان ؟



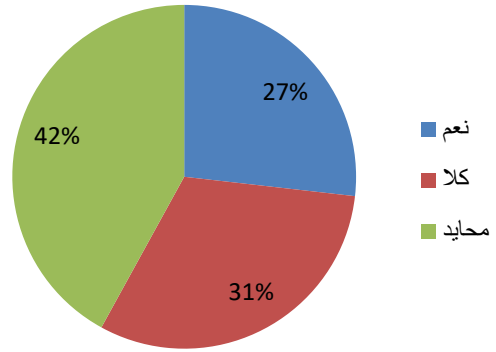
كيف يمكن ان تمارس النساء ادوارهن السياسية ؟



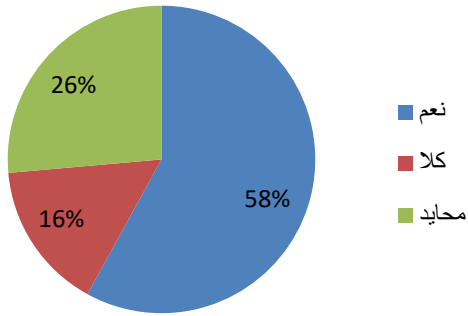
مستعد ان اصوت لصالح النساء
المرشحات في البرلمان ؟



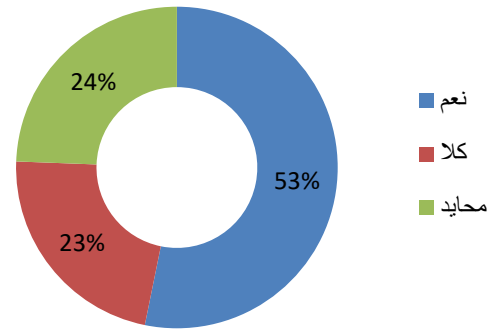
المجتمع المحلي (العشيرة ، المحلة ، الأقارب)
يؤيدون وصول النساء الى البرلمان ؟



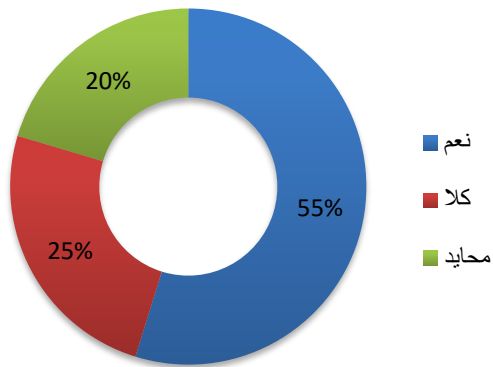
تعزز المشاركة النسوية من الشفافية
ومحاربة الفساد الحكومي ؟



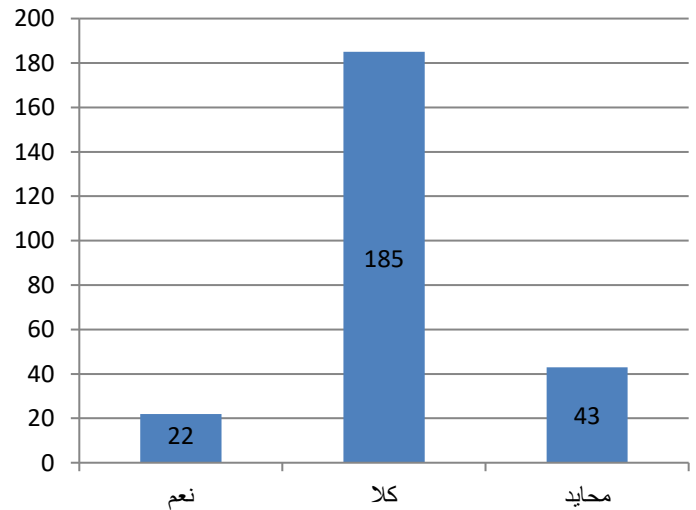
هل تؤدي النساء ادوارا ايجابية في العمل
السياسي ؟



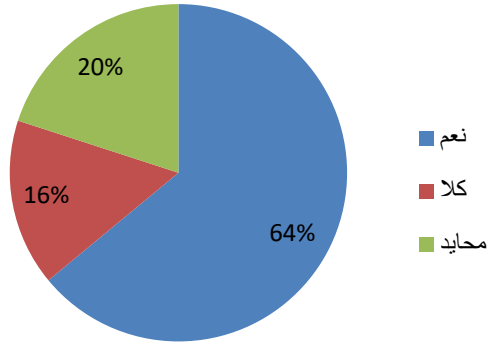
تؤيد زيادة نسبة الكوتا الخاصة بالنساء
اكثر من 25% ؟



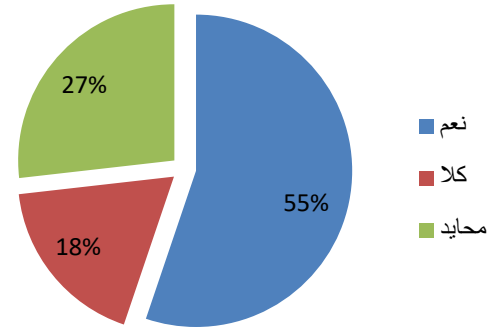
النساء لاتصوت الا للنساء في الانتخابات ؟



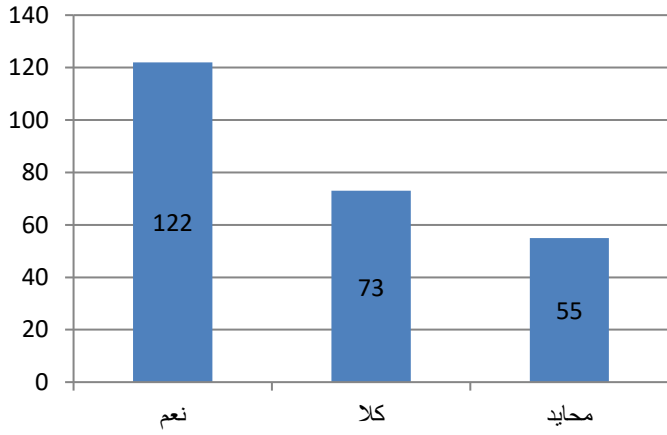
هل يتقبل المجتمع فكرة ترشيح النساء في الانتخابات ؟



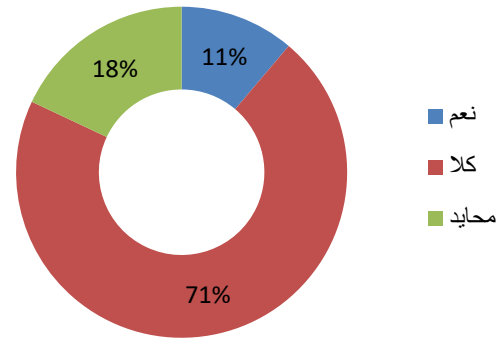
تقوم النساء بأدوار هامة خلال الترشيح والتصويت في الانتخابات ؟



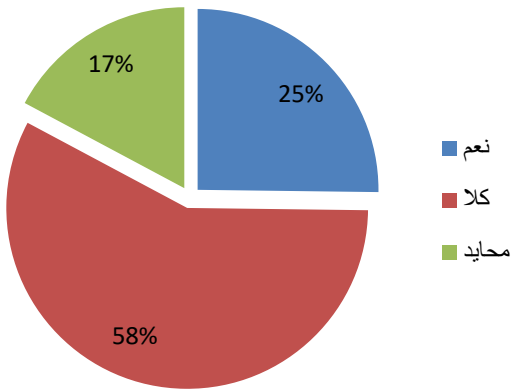
يتوجب تغيير القوانين التي تسمح للنساء بالمشاركة في الانتخابات ؟



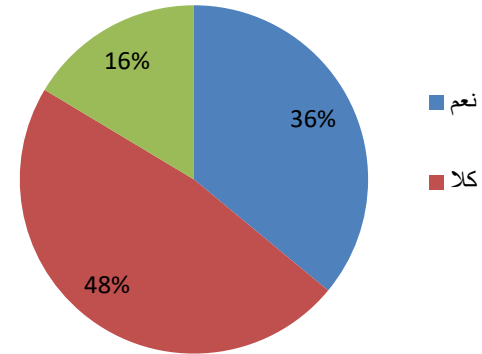
على المرشحات عدم نشر صورهن خلال الحملة الانتخابية ؟



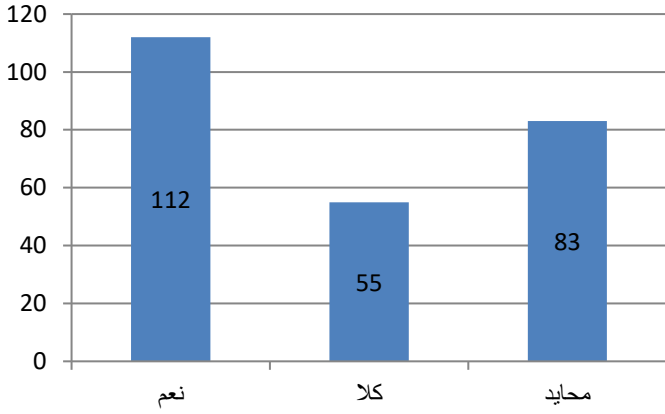
هل تؤيد ترشيح النساء عبر عشائرنهن ؟



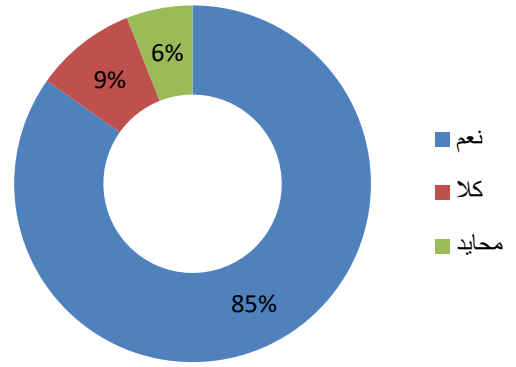
هل تؤيد ترشيح النساء عبر الأحزاب السياسية ؟



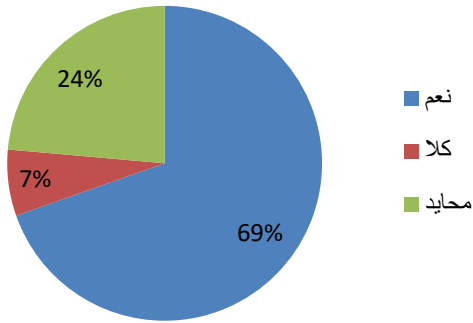
هل استخدام البطاقة البايومترية يساعد على زيادة نسبة تصويت النساء؟



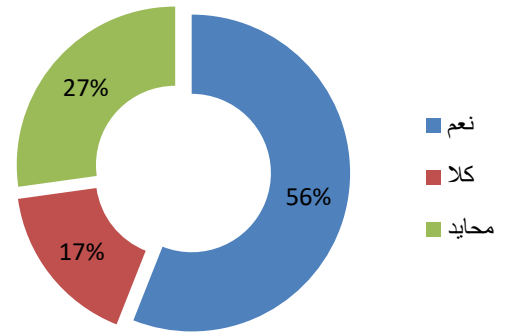
هل تؤيد ترشيح النساء بشكل مستقل؟



يتم استغلال النساء في البرلمان من قبل الكتل السياسية لأغراض التصويت على القرارات فقط



تمويل الحملات الانتخابية سبب في عدم فوز كثير من النساء الا بالكوتا؟



وجود النساء في البرلمان شكلي فقط

