

Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund
ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT 2025
(Regular Funding Cycle)

<p>Country Iraq</p>	<p>Submitted by PUNO(s) UN Women or NUNO(s)¹ Name of Entity: United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Women Empowerment (UN Women Iraq Country office) Name of Representative: Janneke Van Der Graaff – Kukler Deputy Regional Director (RO Arab States) OIC Representative UN Women Iraq</p>
<p>MPTF Project Number (s) Conflict Prevention: 00112477 Humanitarian and Crisis Response: 00140232 Peacebuilding and Recovery: 00140226</p> <p>Track <i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regular Funding Track <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Funding Track</p>	<p>Reporting Period January 1 - December 31, 2025</p>
<p>WPHF Outcomes² to which report contributes for reporting period <i>Select all that apply</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Outcome 1: Enabling Environment for WPS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Outcome 2: Conflict prevention <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Outcome 3: Humanitarian and Crisis Response <input type="checkbox"/> Outcome 4: Conflict Resolution <input type="checkbox"/> Outcome 5: Protection of Women & Girls <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Outcome 6: Peacebuilding and Recovery</p>	
<p>Programme Start Date Conflict Prevention (Outcome 2): 5 October 2018 Humanitarian and Crisis Response (Outcome 3): 1 Dec 2022 Peacebuilding and Recovery (Outcome 6): 1 Dec 2022</p>	<p>Total Approved Budget (USD) Conflict Prevention (Outcome 2): USD 6,666,594.68 Humanitarian and Crisis Response (Outcome 3): USD 1,366,423 Peacebuilding and Recovery (Outcome 6): USD 1,250,000</p>
<p>Programme End Date Conflict Prevention (Outcome 2): 31 July 2027 Humanitarian and Crisis Response (Outcome 3): 31 Dec 2026 Peacebuilding and Recovery (Outcome 6): 31 Mar 2025</p>	<p>Amount Transferred to CSOs (USD) Conflict Prevention (Outcome 2): USD 412,479.73 Humanitarian and Crisis Response (Outcome 3): USD 315,361.77 Peacebuilding and Recovery (Outcome 6): USD 5,672.18</p>

¹ Non-UN Organization. Applicable to Rapid Response Window for Peace Processes

² As per WPHF results framework nested model, WPHF outcome areas are equivalent to the impact level for grantees

Executive Summary

In 1 page, summarize the most important achievements of the Programme during the reporting period. The executive summary should be an analysis and consolidation of the achievements and should serve as a standalone summary of the WPHF country' results for the year.

Please include:

- a) Background on WPHF: overview of calls for proposals (CfPs) that were launched (date), and details on NSC meetings, how many CSOs were selected, and when implementation is estimated to begin/has begun*
- b) How WPHF funding has contributed to advancing WPS, gender equality and peacebuilding, gender-responsive humanitarian action in the country and explain if any linkages with national processes (NAPs, humanitarian response, peace processes, etc) or how it aligns with country priorities.*
- c) Overall/consolidated WPHF impact at the country level by Outcome*
- d) One sentence with the consolidated direct and indirect beneficiaries (disaggregated by sex).*
- e) Overall challenges (based on context)*
- f) If the CO has received additional funding for capacity strengthening (5%) and/or if CSOs received L-HUB grants for peer learning initiatives, please include one sentence on the results.*

In 2025, the Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund (WPHF) in Iraq significantly strengthened women's participation and leadership in conflict prevention, humanitarian response, climate-security processes, and institutional governance of women-led civil society organizations. Following the launch of the Call for Proposals on 2 May 2024 and approval by the National Steering Committee on 12 September 2024, twelve civil society organizations were selected under Conflict Prevention, Humanitarian Response, and Institutional Funding streams. Implementation commenced in March 2025.

WPHF funding contributed to advancing the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda by embedding women within community-level early warning systems, humanitarian coordination structures, and institutional accountability mechanisms. Women-led conflict-prevention initiatives addressed hate speech, climate-induced tensions, risk narratives linked to extremism, inter-community mistrust, and challenges affecting minority communities across multiple governorates. In displacement-affected contexts, women's participation in crisis planning was strengthened through the establishment of women-led Humanitarian and Crisis Planning and Response Committees formally linked to government authorities.

A notable achievement in 2025 was the institutionalization of disability-inclusive humanitarian systems. Referral focal points were designated across three governorates, and pilot electronic databases were initiated in five governorates within Departments of Labor and Social Affairs to systematically connect women with disabilities to protection, health, and social services. These mechanisms marked a transition from fragmented responses to structured, coordinated service delivery.

WPHF programming also strengthened climate-security responses through women-led, community-based early warning systems in Basra and Nineveh, enabling proactive monitoring of climate-related risks and social tensions. Institutional funding further enhanced the sustainability of women-led organizations by improving financial management systems, governance frameworks, adaptive planning tools, and resource mobilization strategies.

In 2025, WPHF interventions reached **4,791 direct beneficiaries (3,311 women and girls; 1,480 men and boys)** and an estimated **24,999 indirect beneficiaries** across Iraq.

Despite a challenging context marked by political transition, changing civic space, legal uncertainty, climate pressures, and reduced humanitarian funding, WPHF-supported interventions strengthened local women's leadership, institutional resilience, and gender-responsive peacebuilding systems. By embedding women's voices within formal and informal decision-making structures, WPHF contributed to the localization and institutionalization of the Women, Peace and Security agenda in Iraq.

1. Project Profile for Reporting Period

Use the following table for an overview by each project/organization. For each grant (programmatic, institutional and L-HUB grants), please use a separate row. Refer to definitions in the footnotes.

Funding CFP	Lead Organization Name	Type of Organization	WPHF Outcome/ Impact Area	Project Location (State, Province or Region)	Name of Implementing Partner(s) and type of Organisation	Project Start and End Date as per Partner Agreements ³	Total Approved Budget (USD)
CFP 7	Ur Organization for Woman and Child Culture	Women's Rights, Women Led	Outcome 2 (institutional)	Thi-Qar	N/A	26. June.2025 - 25. September 2025 + No-Cost Extension for 3 Months (25 December 2025)	22,200
CFP 7	Kahraman Organization for Women's Affairs (KOWA)	Women's Rights, Women Led	Outcome 2 (institutional)	Baghdad	N/A	26. June.2025 - 25. June.2026	22,800
CFP 7	Al-Haq Foundation for Human Rights	Youth Focused	Outcome 2	Anbar (Ramadi, Fallujah, Saqlawiyah, Heet and Haditha districts)	N/A	26. June.2025 - 25 February. 2027	183,418
CFP 7	Ishraqat for Development Organization (IDO)	Women's Rights, Women Led	Outcome 2	Muthana, Thi- Qar, and Al- Diwaniyah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Iraqi Skilled Women's Foundation • Women's Rights Center in Samawah • Al-Mada Organization for Women and Children • Al-Wafa Association • Tima Center for Iraqi Family Relief • Watad Organization for Community Stability 	26. June.2025 - 25. March.2027	183,633
CFP 7	Sustainable Peace Foundation (SPF)	Women's Rights, Youth Focused, and Women Led	Outcome 2	Basra (Al-Mdayna and Abu Al- Khaseeb districts) and Nineveh (Baaj and Tel Abta districts)	Iraqi Al-Firdaws Society	26. June.2025 - 25. June.2026	200,000
CFP 7	Daryas Organization for Developing Woman Society (DODWS)	Women's Rights, Women Led	Outcome 2	Thi-Qar, Al- Diwaniyah,	N/A	26. June.2025 - 25. June.2026	189,390

³ Use the official start and end dates as per the partner agreement and/or amendment. If the project received an extension, please note this.

Funding CFP	Lead Organization Name	Type of Organization	WPHF Outcome/ Impact Area	Project Location (State, Province or Region)	Name of Implementing Partner(s) and type of Organisation	Project Start and End Date as per Partner Agreements ³	Total Approved Budget (USD)
				Salahaddin, and Duhok			
CFP 7	Bustan Association for Children & Adults Protection and Education & Awareness	Women's Rights, Women Led	Outcome 2	Nineveh (including Telfar), Kirkuk (including Hawija), and Halabja	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Halabja Disabled Organization Sport Spirit Organization Parsa Organization for Sustainable Development 	26. June.2025 - 25. June.2026	29,935
CFP 7	Ibdaa Foundation for Human Rights	Women's Rights, Women Led	Outcome 3	Kirkuk and Nineveh	N/A	12. March.2025 - 10. March.2026	26,784.39
CFP 7	Iraqi Institution for Development (IID)	Youth Focused, Women Led	Outcome 3 (institutional)	Nineveh and Erbil	N/A	11. March.2025 - 10. March.2026	30,000
CFP 7	Shakoufyan Organization for Development and Culture (SODAC)	Women's Rights	Outcome 3	Anbar	N/A	12. March.2025 - 10. September.2026	200,000
CFP 7	Ibtihal Al-Iraq Organization for Empowerment and Development of Women	Women's Rights, Women Led	Outcome 3	Basra, Thi-Qar, Mesan, Muthana, and Al-Diwaniyah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ahbab Al-Iraq Organization for Economic Development. Taj Al-Khairat Organization for Economic Development. 	17. March.2025 - 10. March.2026	192,500
CFP 7	Better World Organization for Community Development (BWO)	Women's Rights, Women Led	Outcome 3	Duhok (Duhok city, Sumail, Amedi, Akre and Bardarash districts)	N/A	13. March.2025 - 10. November. 2026	200,000
CFP 6 (Forced Displace ment)	Sewan Women's Empowerment Organization	Women's Rights	Outcome 6	Nineveh, Kirkuk	Kurdistan Organization for Human Rights	3 September 2023 – 23 February 2025	200,000

2. Beneficiaries and Reach (Consolidated)

- a) Complete the Excel spreadsheet called “WPHF Beneficiary Template 2025” for each project and submit with your report. Instructions for this working sheet are found in the template. The excel sheet tracks beneficiaries by each CSO.
- b) In the tables below, provide the consolidated number of direct beneficiaries reached for all projects during the reporting period and cumulative numbers.

Age Category	Women/Girls	Men/Boys	Total Direct	Indirect Beneficiaries
0-17 years	51	35	86	
18-29 years	1,271	584	1,855	
30 years +	1,989	861	2,850	
Total	3,311	1,480	4,791	24,999⁴

***ATTACH WPHF Excel Beneficiary Template.**

Age Category	Women/Girls	Men/Boys	Total Direct	Indirect Beneficiaries
0-17 years	390	87	477	
18-29 years	1,271	584	1,855	
30 years +	2,349	1,136	3,485	
Total	4,010	1,807	5,817	29,103

3a. Context/New Developments

Describe any relevant updates in the peace/security/humanitarian/political/human rights context experienced by the country during the reporting period. Specifically describe how it has impacted women and operations at the country level.

Throughout 2025, Iraq faced overlapping political, humanitarian, and socio-economic challenges that disproportionately affected women and girls, including national elections, recent legal developments related to the Personal Status Law, and reduced funding that led to the scale down of key services in displacement settings. These events confirmed the ongoing challenges Iraqi women face and highlighted the efforts of organisations like **UN Women**.

Politically, Iraq held its parliamentary elections on 11 November 2025, with a voter turnout of approximately 56 per cent, reflecting renewed public engagement. Women constituted 2,248 candidates (28.9 per cent) out of 7,768, with 84 women winning seats—83 through the quota system—representing 25.2 per cent of parliament, a decrease from 95 seats (28.9 per cent) in the previous legislature⁵. While quota mechanisms preserved minimum representation, the decline in overall seats and continued reliance on quota allocation highlighted persistent challenges to women’s substantive influence in legislative decision-making. Civil society actors and political analysts reported growing concerns that women parliamentarians remain constrained by party mandates rather than acting as independent advocates for women’s rights^{7 8}. Existing rooted social norms, economic dependency, and limited access to political networks continue to constrain women’s autonomous political participation and leadership opportunities.

Economically, Iraqi women continued to bear the brunt of prolonged instability. Limited employment opportunities, the high number of female-headed households, and the escalating impacts of climate change—particularly drought, water scarcity, and the loss of agricultural livelihoods—have further constrained women’s agency, especially in rural areas⁹. An estimated 70% of rural women depend on climate-sensitive agricultural and livestock activities as their primary source of income; the loss of these livelihoods has pushed many to seek work in unfamiliar urban settings, where unemployment rates exceed 40% in some areas¹⁰. These pressures have heightened poverty, increased exposure to domestic and economic violence, and deepened cycles of dependency and insecurity, undermining women’s prospects for recovery and social reintegration¹¹. Climate stressors increasingly function as conflict multipliers, exacerbating social tensions, resource competition, and displacement pressures, thereby reinforcing the relevance of gender-responsive conflict-prevention mechanisms.

⁴ The number of Indirect Beneficiaries has been calculated by using this equation from the WPHF Counting Beneficiaries Tip Sheet (Number of direct beneficiaries * Average household size in target project area = Total indirect beneficiaries)

⁵ IHEC (Independent High Electoral Commission). (2025 December. 14). *List of winning candidates in the 2025 Iraqi parliamentary elections*. [Link](#)

⁶ Global State of Democracy Initiative. (2025 November). *Incumbent PM’s coalition wins more seats in parliamentary elections* [Link](#)

⁷ Shafaq News. (2025 October. 23). *Iraqi women join the race, yet real power remains out of reach*. [Link](#)

⁸ AlHurra Magazine. (2025 December. 1). *Why Did Women’s Seats Decline in the Iraqi Parliament?* [Link](#)

⁹ Iraq Ministry of Planning. (2025 February. 26). *Government Social & Economic Survey Results*. [Link](#)

¹⁰ Journal of Human Sciences / College of Education for Human Sciences in Iraq. (2025 September). *The impact of climate change on rural women working in agriculture in southern Iraq*. [Link](#)

¹¹ Female Journalists for Climate. (2024 October. 6). *The impact of climate change on Iraqi women: a worsening crisis*. [Link](#)

Socially, online violence against women in Iraq intensified as digital platforms became increasingly central to public life. Women and girls, particularly women human rights defenders, journalists, and political candidates, were increasingly exposed to smear campaigns, coordinated harassment, deepfake abuse, and online intimidation. These risks were especially pronounced recently as internet access expanded, contributing to stigma, fear of retaliation, and further limiting women's safe participation in civic and political spaces¹². The expansion of technology-facilitated violence has emerged as a structural barrier to women's civic engagement and political participation, undermining safe access to public decision-making spaces.

In addition, the significant reductions in international humanitarian funding led to the closure or scale-down of protection, legal aid, MHPSS, and shelter services in IDP camps. Shifting from humanitarian to development programming, during ongoing institutional transition, left many displaced women and girls without essential services, while overcrowded and understaffed government shelters and collapsed referral pathways constrained access to alternative support options or face homelessness¹³.

In response to the evolving political, humanitarian, and legal context in 2025, UN Women intensified its efforts in Iraq. Key initiatives included:

- **Leadership and Political Participation:**

Ahead of the November 2025 parliamentary elections, UN Women, in partnership with the National Directorate for Iraqi Women (NDIW), the Independent High Electoral Commission (IHEC), and the Women Peace Mediators Network, supported capacity-building initiatives and multi-stakeholder dialogues to strengthen women's political participation and prevent violence against women in politics¹⁴.

- **Women, Peace and Security:**

UN Women supported the Government of Iraq in advancing the Women, Peace and Security agenda through consultations with civil society on the development of Iraq's Third National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security (INAP III) and by strengthening the Iraq National Women's Peace Mediators Network, reinforcing women's roles in peacebuilding and conflict prevention¹⁵.

- **Ending Violence Against Women – Online and Media Safety:**

To address changing civic space and the rise in online violence, UN Women collaborated with the High Council for Women and Development (HCWD) to highlight risks facing women and girls in digital spaces and supported the launch of the Media Ethical Charter in Erbil, aimed at promoting responsible media practices and preventing digital harassment¹⁶.

- **Humanitarian and Resilience Programming:**

Amid the collapse of protection and social services in displacement settings following funding reductions, UN Women partnered with UNFPA to support the resilience of displaced and vulnerable women and girls in Sinjar, Sinuni, and Al-Amal Centre in Nineveh, linking economic empowerment with social cohesion and recovery efforts¹⁷.

The year **2025** was marked by heightened political transition, legal uncertainty, changing civic space, and reduced humanitarian services, all of which disproportionately affected women and girls. These contextual pressures reinforced the relevance of WPHF-supported interventions focused on institutionalizing women's participation, strengthening localized conflict-prevention mechanisms, and safeguarding gender-responsive protection systems within Iraq's evolving governance landscape.

3b. Coordination in Humanitarian/WPS

Describe if your office has participated in any humanitarian/GBV in emergencies UN cluster meetings (CERF, UNFPA, IOM, UNHCR), or peace and security (PBF, UNDP, UNICEF) coordination meetings/efforts at the national level during the reporting period? What were the outcomes of these meetings, and have WPHF partners been invited to brief?

UN Women Iraq actively participated in a range of national and sub-national coordination meetings related to women, peace and security, online violence, humanitarian response, and peacebuilding, despite the current transition of Iraq into a development-focused context with limited formal humanitarian cluster platforms.

1- Online Violence and Gender Based-Violence (GBV)- Related Coordination.

¹² United Nations/ Iraq. United Nations Resident Coordinator Office (RCO), UNWOMEN, UNFPA, UNMAS (2025 November 25). *UN in Iraq Calls for Collective Action to End Digital Violence Against Women and Girls*. [Link](#)

¹³ Shafaq News. (2025 July. 10). *No aid, no care: Iraq's camps reel after US aid cut*. [Link](#)

¹⁴ UN Women Iraq (2025 September 24). *Civil Society Dialogue Convened in Baghdad to Advance Women's Political Participation Ahead of Iraq's 2025 Elections*. [Link](#)

¹⁵ UN Women Iraq (2025 February 17). *Strengthening Peace and Stability: The Role of Iraq's Women Peace Mediators Network*. [Link](#)

¹⁶ UN Women Iraq (2025 November 25). *UN in Iraq Calls for Collective Action to End Digital Violence Against Women and Girls*. [Link](#)

¹⁷ UN Women Iraq. (2025 February 5). *UN Women and UNFPA Partner to Strengthen the Resilience of Women and Girls in Iraq*. [Link](#)

UN Women Iraq participated in the *Online Violence Task Force Meeting chaired by IOM*, alongside **CSOs, UN agencies, and coordination bodies**. The meeting focused on GBV case management updates, preparations for the 16 Days of Activism campaign, and emerging priorities related to technology-facilitated GBV. **Key outcomes** included the launch of coordinated advocacy around the UN Convention Against Cybercrime, agreement on joint messaging for 16 Days of Activism - where UN Women participated in preparing joint inter-agency key messages on online violence against women - and planning for NGO capacity-building in February 2026 on technology-facilitated child sexual exploitation and abuse (TFCSEA).

2- National-Level Dialogue with CSOs and WPHF Partner Engagement in central and southern Iraq.

UN Women convened a **coordination meeting in Baghdad** with leading civil society and women-led organizations, **including WPHF partners**, as part of the official visit of the UN Women Deputy Regional Director and UN Women Iraq CO Representative Officer-in-Charge. The dialogue provided a structured space to review emerging operational challenges, particularly in conflict-affected and underserved areas, and to explore opportunities for strengthened collaboration. Discussions focused on women's protection and participation across sectors, barriers to women's leadership, legal and policy reform priorities, and gaps in service delivery. CSO representatives shared reflections on advocacy needs related to women's economic empowerment, access to justice, and the implementation of INAP III. **The meeting resulted in** agreement to pursue continued joint advocacy, explore tailored technical and strategic support to CSOs, and sustain regular engagement mechanisms to amplify women's voices in national policy and coordination processes.

3- Civil Society Dialogue and WPHF Partner Engagement in the Kurdistan Region.

UN Women conducted **two high-level CSO coordination dialogues** in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq, building on discussions initiated during the 25th anniversary of UNSCR 1325 in Erbil. These meetings brought together both **WPHF-supported partners and other CSOs**, ensuring inclusive engagement. Discussions focused on emerging priorities, legislative developments including proposed amendments to the Personal Status Law, changing civic space, service gaps, risks to women activists, and opportunities for joint advocacy in the current funding landscape. **WPHF partners provided a brief** on field realities and implementation challenges, contributing to a shared understanding of protection risks, advocacy priorities, and areas for strengthened technical and coordination support from UN Women.

4- Peacebuilding Coordination under the PBF Framework.

UN Women Iraq participated in regular **Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) coordination meetings with IOM, UNDP, and the Resident Coordinator's Office**. These meetings focused on reviewing implementation progress, aligning work plans, strengthening gender-responsive peace structures in Sinjar/Nineveh, and ensuring government engagement through consolidated work plans and Steering Committee guidance. **Outcomes** included improved inter-agency coordination, clearer division of roles and timelines, strengthened gender integration in peacebuilding programming, and reinforced One UN approaches to monitoring and reporting.

5- Strengthening the Iraqi National Women's Peace Mediators Network.

UN Women and the National Directorate for Iraqi Women (NDIW) convened a national meeting with **members of the Iraqi National Women's Peace Mediators Network**. The session clarified the roles and responsibilities of women mediators in promoting reconciliation, political participation, and community-level conflict resolution, with high-level participation from the Council of Ministers. **The meeting reinforced** government ownership of the Network and strengthened coordination between mediators and provincial authorities and elevated the visibility of women mediators as national actors in peacebuilding.

Overall, these coordination efforts strengthened inter-agency collaboration, amplified CSO and WPHF partner voices in national-level dialogue, and advanced joint advocacy on online violence, peacebuilding, and women's leadership. They also ensured that women's organizations remained engaged in shaping emerging policy, legal reform discussions, and peacebuilding frameworks during Iraq's transition from humanitarian to development programming.

4a. Overall Results (Impact and Outcomes) Achieved

Country Level Impact and Results:

Provide a short, consolidated COUNTRY LEVEL description of the impact and results achieved for all projects (1-2 paragraphs maximum, drawing on the impact level indicators. DO NOT INCLUDE REACH NUMBERS.

In Iraq, WPHF-supported interventions focused on conflict prevention, forced-displacement recovery, gender-responsive humanitarian response, and institutional strengthening of women-led civil society organizations, significantly reinforcing women's leadership, socio-economic resilience, and participation in peace and crisis-response processes. Across Iraq, partner CSOs embedded women's roles in early warning, peacebuilding, humanitarian planning, and political participation, contributing to stronger accountability systems and more inclusive community-level decision-making.

In conflict prevention, initiatives empowered women to identify early conflict indicators, facilitate dialogue and reconciliation, and influence community-level responses to climate-related risks, violent extremism, and discrimination against religious minorities. Through these interventions, partners established community-based early-warning and communication mechanisms related to climate change in Basra and Nineveh; facilitated tolerance and reconciliation dialogues in Kirkuk, Nineveh, and Anbar; conducted women-led peace initiatives addressing hate speech, GBV risks, youth marginalization, and inter-community tensions in disputed and fragile locations, including Kirkuk and Nineveh; and established women-led peace networks in (Sinjar) Nineveh, and Kirkuk, increasing women's visibility in local peace and decision-making structures.

As a result, four conflicts were mitigated or averted in 2025, including cases related to gender-based violence, violent-extremism narratives, religious-minority discrimination, and community-level tensions.

In displacement-affected and humanitarian contexts, women's participation in crisis-response and recovery frameworks was strengthened across Duhok, Thi-Qar, Muthanna, Mesan, Basra, Al-Diwaniyah, and Anbar. Establishing **five women-led Humanitarian and Crisis Planning and Response Committees** in Duhok Governorate, formally linked with the Directorate of Migration and Crisis Response (DMCR) and operating undersigned Terms of Reference. In southern governorates, **disability-inclusive humanitarian mechanisms** were introduced, including the **designation of CSO referral focal points in three governorates** and the **launch of electronic databases in five governorates** within Departments of Labor and Social Affairs to connect women with disabilities to health, protection, and social-protection services. Together, these mechanisms strengthened institutional coordination and embedded women—particularly women with disabilities—within local humanitarian and crisis-response systems. In parallel, displaced and host-community women in Nineveh and Kirkuk participated in political dialogue, community reconciliation, and women-led peace networks addressing social cohesion, protection, and climate-related risks.

At the institutional level, four women-led CSOs achieved measurable sustainability gains through WPHF institutional funding. Organizations in Baghdad, Kirkuk, Thi-Qar and Nineveh sustained operations for **6–12 months**, retained **79 key staff members (62 women and 17 men)** with several partners achieving **100% retention** and initiated risk-management and contingency planning processes to strengthen organizational resilience. In addition, two partners adopted **eight adaptive systems**, including a customised accounting system, upgraded administrative and procurement system, improved data-management and MEAL systems, and strengthened coordination mechanisms. These included **improved internal coordination between programme, MEAL, and development teams**, as well as **structured stakeholder coordination meetings and networking platforms with government departments and local NGOs** to facilitate information-sharing, identify community priorities and service gaps, and improve alignment of interventions with local needs. These measures strengthened financial management, coordination, and operational continuity.

Together, these interventions deepened institutional engagement, strengthened women's leadership in peacebuilding and crisis-response processes, and advanced the localization of the Women, Peace and Security agenda by embedding gender-responsive approaches within community structures, humanitarian frameworks, and women-led civil society organizations across Iraq.

Collectively, WPHF-supported interventions contributed to institutionalizing women's participation in conflict prevention and humanitarian planning by embedding women-led mechanisms within formal government coordination structures, strengthening accountability systems, and advancing disability-inclusive and climate-responsive approaches aligned with Iraq's Women, Peace and Security commitments.

CSO Impact and Results (do not include outputs):

a) Report on the results achieved¹⁸ or progress towards¹⁹ results for EACH WPHF OUTCOME area. Include the impact and outcome indicators as per the results framework and a description to help illustrate the change, including the change from the previous year. Do not describe or include outputs or activities. Ensure that the linkages between the projects and building peace, gender equality and WPS are explained.

b) If an organization has received funding under two impact areas (e.g., Stream 1 (Impact Area 1) and another impact area), please report them separately.

¹⁸ Progress achieved of the impact level or of an outcome is defined as actual change in the value of indicators being tracked as well as other indications that the project has had an effect in contributing to the impact/outcome as stated.

¹⁹ Progress towards an outcome means the target has not yet been met but there is evidence (through data) of meeting incremental milestones towards the eventual achievement of the outcome.

4a. Overall Results (Impact and Outcomes) Achieved

d) For any Global L-HUB grants, please report this in Section 8.

For countries with 10 projects or more, you can consolidate the impact and results by WPHF impact area, rather than for each individual project. Complete the Table in Annex A: Summary of Results for a summary of all results, ensuring they align with what is reported in the narrative section.

INSTITUTIONAL FUNDING

UR Organization for Woman and Child Culture:

- **Impact:** In 2025, UR Organization strengthened the sustainability of its own institutional sustainability as well as that of 40 women-led civil society organizations by enhancing their capacities in resource mobilization, grants management, and financial compliance. As a result, UR developed a proactive funding strategy, including a “Donor Map” and new partnerships with local and international actors. These measures enabled the organization to sustain its operations for **more than six months**, meeting the project target for institutional sustainability. The project also reinforced retention and leadership continuity among **40 female managers (aged 22–55)** by equipping them with practical skills in proposal development, donor engagement, and financial sustainability. Through two specialized trainings, participants demonstrated a **66% increase in knowledge and a 59% increase in confidence**. This capacity enhancement translated into the development of **30 draft project proposals, 4 of which have already secured funding** till now, directly contributing to organizational sustainability and growth.

In addition, **403 staff members and volunteers** from women-led organizations strengthened their competencies in grant identification and financial management, bringing the total number of **direct beneficiaries to 443 individuals (237 women and 206 men)**. The initiative further reached **2,215 indirect beneficiaries** through community-level knowledge sharing, laying a strong foundation for the continued effectiveness and resilience of women-led organizations advancing Women, Peace and Security priorities at the local level.

- **Outcome 1: Enhanced capacity of women-led and women-managed civil society organizations to mobilize resources and manage grants**

UR Organization strengthened the fundraising and grant-management capacities of women-led CSOs, particularly members of the Sumeriyat Network. Two specialized trainings reached **40 women leaders**, resulting in a **66% improvement in knowledge** on grant research and proposal writing and a 59% increase in confidence in communicating with donors. Participants developed and submitted **30 initial project proposals, 4 of them secured funding till now**, which led to an increase in the women-led organisations’ sustainability and development.

In addition, **203 CSO staff and volunteers** (98 women, 105 men) aged 18–50 improved their skills in grant identification, application processes, and proposal writing. Notably, 59% of participants reported a measurable increase in their knowledge and ability to engage effectively with donors. These results demonstrate improved readiness of women-led organizations to access funding and manage grants sustainably.

- **Outcome 2: Improved financial management systems and compliance practices among targeted organizations**

UR Organization enhanced the financial management capacity of **200 CSO staff and volunteers** (99 women and 101 men) aged 18–50. As a result, 78% of participants reported improved ability to organize financial records and prepare compliant financial reports, while 51% of participating **organizations identified and corrected gaps or errors in their financial systems**. In addition, 85% of trainees expressed increased confidence in independently preparing and submitting financial reports to the NGO Directorate.

These results demonstrate strengthened transparency, compliance with national regulations, and enhanced institutional sustainability among the targeted organizations.

Kahraman Organization for Women's Affairs (KOWA)

- **Impact:** In 2025, Kahraman achieved its sustainability target by securing a **12-month grant from the Women Empowerment Organization**, ensuring the continuity of its peacebuilding and UNSCR 1325 advocacy activities. This fully met the target of sustaining operations for one year.

The institutional funding also enabled the **retention of two full-time female staff members (aged 25–45)**, ensuring continuity of leadership and programme delivery. In total, **six women directly benefited** from the project (2 staff and 4 volunteers), strengthening the organization’s administrative, financial, and safeguarding capacities. An estimated **30 community members indirectly benefited** through knowledge-sharing and outreach.

While the development of formal risk-management, contingency plans, and adaptive operational strategies will be finalized and reported in 2026, the 2025 results demonstrate clear progress in strengthening Kahraman’s institutional foundations. The successful acquisition of a one-year external grant, full staff retention, and improved internal systems collectively confirm that the organization is now better positioned to operate sustainably, accountably, and in line with Women, Peace and Security priorities.

- **Outcome 1: Kahraman organization strengthens its administrative, financial, and governance systems to operate transparently, safely, and sustainably.**

4a. Overall Results (Impact and Outcomes) Achieved

Kahraman Organization made concrete progress in establishing its core institutional systems. **Two qualified female staff members were recruited** to support administrative and financial functions, ensuring dedicated human resources for day-to-day management. The organization initiated the development of a customized accounting software system and began building its official website, while essential office equipment—including laptops, printing tools, and archiving materials—was procured to strengthen documentation, record-keeping, and financial tracking.

In parallel, the organization enhanced its internal governance and safeguarding standards. **Six women staff and volunteers (2 employees and 4 volunteers) completed structured trainings** on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and key organizational policies, including the Code of Conduct, data protection, financial and procurement procedures, asset management, and human resources systems. Post-training assessments showed that **70%** of participants demonstrated improvements in knowledge, confidence, and compliance with organizational and safeguarding standards.

Together, these achievements laid a solid foundation for transparent administration, ethical practice, and accountable management, positioning Kahraman to implement its programmes in a safer, more organized, and sustainable manner in the next implementation phase. The remaining activities under this outcome will be reported in 2026.

- **Outcome 2: Kahraman organization develops strategic and financial planning capacity to ensure long-term institutional sustainability.**

This outcome will be achieved in 2026

Ibdaa Foundation for Human Rights

- **Impact:** In 2025, Ibdaa Foundation achieved substantial progress in strengthening its institutional capacity and long-term sustainability, enabling more effective accountability-focused programming within the Women, Peace and Security agenda. Through institutional funding, the organization enhanced its financial planning, resource mobilization, and cost-management systems, allowing it to secure additional private-sector funding and sustain its operations for **at least 12 months**, fully meeting the project target.

The funding directly supported staff retention and institutional stability. Ibdaa successfully retained **7 core staff members**, including **2 men aged 25–40 and 5 women aged 20–40**, meeting the project targets and ensuring continuity of organizational knowledge and programme implementation.

A total of **36 staff and volunteers** directly benefited from the institutional-strengthening response, comprising **11 men and 25 women aged 20–35**. These beneficiaries participated in multiple capacity-building activities that enhanced skills in leadership, management, proposal writing, reporting, and organizational coordination, exceeding the minimum targets set in the Project Document.

The project's effects extended beyond direct beneficiaries, with **752 individuals** indirectly benefiting through knowledge sharing and outreach, including **180 community members** reached through personal dissemination and **572 users** accessing the organization's website and digital platforms.

In parallel, Ibdaa strengthened its organizational resilience through the development of **risk-management and contingency-planning measures**, addressing operational, financial, and contextual risks and enabling flexible responses to political and security-related challenges. Collectively, these achievements demonstrate strengthened institutional sustainability, accountability, and preparedness to continue advancing women's rights and WPS priorities at the local level.

- **Outcome 1: Improved institutional performance and organizational effectiveness.**

Ibdaa organization strengthened its financial management and fundraising capacity through staff training on proposal writing, donor mapping, and the use of AI tools, reaching **36 staff and youth volunteers (25 women, 11 men)**. As a direct result, **two funding proposals were developed**, one of which secured a private-sector grant to implement the Kirkuk Youth and Innovation Forum. The organization also adopted a **Financial Policy and a Procurement Policy and subscribed to a digital financial system**, significantly improving transparency, accountability, and institutional performance. The remaining activities under this outcome will be reported in 2026.

- **Outcome 2: Strengthened human resources capacity and organizational governance.**

Ibdaa organization significantly enhanced its human resources capacity and organizational governance through a comprehensive, needs-driven capacity-building package. A training needs assessment was provided to the organisation's staff, volunteers, and board members and informed the design of specialized trainings in monitoring and evaluation, digital data collection, leadership, human rights, documentation, and evidence-based planning. As a **result, 80–90% of participants demonstrated improved technical competencies, with satisfaction rates exceeding 85%**.

To modernize institutional systems, Ibdaa introduced advanced HR tools, including HRIS, ATS, Power BI, and AI-supported recruitment and performance-management systems, improving efficiency and evidence-based decision-making. In parallel, the organization strengthened its safeguarding and accountability framework by updating its child-protection policies and **launching its official website** with a confidential digital reporting mechanism, which **recorded 556 visits and 16 reports** during the reporting period. These achievements collectively strengthened Ibdaa's professionalism, accountability, and readiness to deliver rights-based programming. The remaining activities under this outcome will be reported in 2026.

4a. Overall Results (Impact and Outcomes) Achieved

- **Outcome 3: Improved digital infrastructure supporting accountability and protection**

Ibdaa organization strengthened its institutional infrastructure and digital systems to improve operational efficiency and workplace safety. An **infrastructure assessment** conducted by a specialized electrical engineer identified safety risks and provided recommendations for electrical repairs, improved ventilation, and the procurement of occupational safety equipment.

To enhance digital capacity, the organization **upgraded its systems** through a Microsoft Office subscription and training was provided to the organisation's staff and volunteers on digital document management and collaboration tools, with **85% of participants reporting high satisfaction with the relevance and quality of the training**. These actions improved internal workflows, strengthened accountability, and laid the foundation for safer and more efficient organizational operations, with further upgrades planned for 2026.

Iraqi Institution for Development (IID)

- **Impact:** In 2025, institutional funding enabled IID to sustain uninterrupted core operations and fully achieve the target of maintaining organizational functionality for **12 months**. The support covered essential management, programme, MEAL, and administrative costs, ensuring continuity of services, coordination, monitoring, and stakeholder engagement.

The project achieved **100% staff retention**, maintaining all **30 existing staff members** (15 women and 15 men), thereby preserving a fully gender-balanced workforce and preventing institutional knowledge loss.

A total of **87 individuals** (41 women and 46 men) directly benefited from institutional-strengthening activities, including staff capacity-building workshops, exchange sessions with nine local NGOs, and stakeholder networking meetings. In addition, **435 individuals** indirectly benefited through family- and community-level knowledge transfer.

Organizational capacity increased by **40%**, meeting the project target. Measurable improvements were recorded in staff productivity, administrative efficiency, coordination mechanisms, and stakeholder satisfaction, supported by upgraded data-management and MEAL systems, strengthened planning processes, and enhanced reporting practices.

IID also developed a draft **risk-management and contingency framework**, identifying key operational and programmatic risks and outlining mitigation measures to strengthen preparedness and continuity of operations.

To ensure institutional resilience, IID adopted at least **five adaptive systems and tools**, including upgraded administrative infrastructure, digital data-management and MEAL platforms, standardized monitoring and reporting systems, institutional learning mechanisms, and flexible planning approaches—significantly strengthening the organization's long-term sustainability and accountability.

- **Outcome 1: Improved institutional systems and staff capacities enabling effective, accountable, and evidence-based organizational performance.**

IID strengthened its institutional systems and staff capacities to support effective and accountable programming. A total of **30 staff members (15 women and 15 men)** participated in two complementary capacity-building workshops. The same group completed a training on the upgraded data-management and MEAL systems, enhancing their skills in standardized data collection, analysis, reporting, and system workflows. They also attended a workshop on project management and advocacy, strengthening competencies in project planning, implementation, reporting, and stakeholder engagement.

Post-training evaluations showed that more than 54% of participants demonstrated improved knowledge and practical skills in organizational management, advocacy, and coordination between programme, MEAL, and field teams, indicating strong application of learning in daily operations.

In addition to capacity development, IID upgraded three core institutional systems. The organization modernized its administrative and digital infrastructure through the procurement and installation of essential office equipment. It implemented an upgraded data-management and MEAL system based on a comprehensive institutional assessment and analytical report, strengthening evidence-based decision-making and accountability. Finally, IID finalized and launched its upgraded bilingual organizational website, now fully managed internally to ensure timely communication and donor visibility.

Together, these achievements strengthened IID's organizational performance, enabling more systematic, transparent, and data-driven programme delivery.

- **Outcome 2: Strengthened collaboration, partnerships, and resource-mobilization capacity to sustain organizational impact**

IID significantly expanded its partnership base and strengthened multi-stakeholder coordination in Nineveh Governorate. Through desk-based research and engagement with local NGOs during three online exchange sessions and one in-person gathering, IID mapped and validated **nine local NGOs** as potential partners. A structured partner database was developed, documenting organizational profiles, thematic expertise, geographic coverage, and collaboration opportunities, providing a strategic tool for joint planning and donor engagement.

IID also conducted **two stakeholder coordination meetings** in December 2025, bringing together **42 representatives (21 women and 21 men)** from key government departments and civil society organizations. These meetings facilitated cross-sector dialogue, identified priority community needs and coordination gaps, and produced shared recommendations on legal, administrative, and security considerations. Participants agreed to integrate these priorities into the agenda of the upcoming fundraising meeting to ensure evidence-based advocacy and aligned partnership approaches.

4a. Overall Results (Impact and Outcomes) Achieved

To support sustainable funding, IID developed a **draft resource-mobilization strategy** based on the findings of the NGO exchange sessions and stakeholder meetings. The strategy, currently under final internal review, provides a framework for diversifying funding streams and strengthening donor engagement. The remaining activities under this outcome will be reported in 2026.

- **Outcome 3: Increased organizational resilience through risk-management systems and institutional learning practices**

IID strengthened its organizational resilience by advancing formal risk-management systems, institutionalizing MEAL processes, and embedding organizational learning practices.

A comprehensive risk-management and contingency plan is currently in its final drafting stage and will be formally adopted in the next reporting period to guide preparedness and continuity of operations.

In parallel, IID institutionalized standardized MEAL tools, including pre- and post-assessments, attendance tracking, feedback forms, and visual documentation, ensuring systematic data collection, accountability, and evidence-based reporting.

To strengthen learning, IID conducted two lessons-learned sessions for the organisation's staff members, documenting best practices on coordination, documentation, and stakeholder engagement. Three additional sessions are scheduled for 2026, after which all lessons will be integrated into organizational policies and procedures.

PROGRAMMATIC FUNDING:

WPHF Outcome Area 2 (Conflict Prevention): Increased meaningful participation and decision-making of women in conflict prevention processes and response.

Al-Haq Foundation for Human Rights

- **Impact: Increased meaningful participation and decision-making of women in conflict prevention processes and response.**

In 2025, Al-Haq Foundation significantly strengthened women's participation in conflict-prevention and early-response processes across Anbar Governorate. **Sixty women survivors of violations and women activists enhanced their knowledge of early warning and response mechanisms and actively participated in community-level conflict-prevention processes.** The women established a **women-led early-warning communication network** and implemented **10 women-led community initiatives**, such as early-warning awareness sessions for IDPs and returnee women, health access dialogues during crises, mental health safe spaces for women affected by conflict, and peacebuilding theatre performances promoting community dialogue. These initiatives engaged **302 community members** and contributed to strengthening women's leadership and visibility in community-level decision-making. Through these mechanisms, women **identified emerging conflict risks, facilitated community dialogue, and communicated early warning signals to relevant community actors to support preventive responses.**

During the reporting period, no conflicts were formally recorded as averted, resolved, or referred. Results related to this indicator will be reported in the 2026 annual report once the Early Warning and Early Response mechanism becomes operational.

Overall, **938 individuals (535 women and 403 men) directly benefited** from the project interventions, with an additional **4,690 individuals reached indirectly** through community outreach and knowledge-sharing activities.

These 2025 achievements demonstrate clear progress toward the impact, laying a strong foundation for institutionalizing women's leadership and operationalizing the Early Warning System in the next implementation phase.

- **Outcome 1: Women survivors of violations demonstrate increased capacity, confidence, and leadership to engage in early response and conflict-prevention mechanisms in Anbar.**

Al-Haq strengthened the capacity and leadership of women survivors of violations to engage in early-response and conflict-prevention mechanisms in Anbar. A total of **60 women** from Anbar increased their knowledge of early warning and conflict prevention by **81%** and established a **women-led communication network** to share alerts and coordinate preventive actions within their communities.

Participants translated their knowledge and leadership through **10 women-led community initiatives** across Anbar, engaging 302 community members (161 women and 141 men). These initiatives contributed to strengthening women's economic self-reliance, addressing barriers to women's access to health services during crises, providing safe spaces for women affected by conflict to address trauma and build coping capacities, and increasing community awareness of women's role in conflict prevention and peacebuilding.

In parallel, 185 women received legal and psychological support, further strengthening women's confidence, resilience, and agency.

These combined results demonstrate that women survivors increased their capacity, confidence, and leadership as early-response actors and peacebuilders in Anbar Governorate. The remaining activities under this outcome will be reported in 2026.

- **Outcome 2: Civil society organizations, youth, and community actors apply early-warning, digital monitoring, and advocacy skills to prevent community-level conflicts.**

Al-Haq strengthened the capacity of civil society, youth, and media actors in Anbar to contribute effectively to early warning and conflict-prevention mechanisms.

4a. Overall Results (Impact and Outcomes) Achieved

As a result, community actors applied early-warning, advocacy, and digital monitoring approaches through **10 community initiatives** addressing women's role in peacebuilding, the role of religious discourse in protecting women, combating rumors and misinformation, digital safety and cybersecurity awareness, women's participation in democratic practices, women's access to basic services, the Women, Peace and Security agenda (UNSCR 1325), and the impact of climate change on women. These initiatives were implemented across Ramadi, Fallujah, Haditha, and Khalidiya, engaging 300 community members (131 women, 169 men).

The initiatives resulted in strengthening women's role in peacebuilding and community stability through enhanced cooperation between civil society and local authorities, increasing women's engagement in conflict prevention initiatives. They also promoted moderate religious discourse supporting women's rights and protection from violence, enhanced community awareness of digital safety while strengthening coordination between civil society organizations and security entities to address cyber risks, and advanced women's participation in democratic practices and local decision-making by encouraging women activists from rural areas to engage in civil society activities. In addition, the initiatives increased community understanding of the gendered dimensions of conflict prevention related to climate change, promoting women's role in resilience and adaptation and supporting plans for women-led environmentally friendly community initiatives. Overall, initiatives achieved a **93% participant satisfaction rate**, demonstrating strong community relevance and the effective application of early-warning and resilience-building approaches at the local level.

These results confirm increased preparedness, collaboration, and capacity among civil society and youth actors to prevent and respond to emerging conflicts in Anbar. The remaining activities under this outcome will be reported in 2026.

- **Outcome 3: Local authorities strengthen institutional early-response mechanisms and promote women's leadership in conflict prevention through policy dialogue and dissemination.**

In Anbar Governorate, Al-Haq engaged 28 government representatives (10 women, 18 men) from key public institutions to strengthen institutional responses to crises and conflict prevention early warning indicators. As a result, the Governor of Anbar launched the "100 Days Campaign – Together We Serve, Together We Achieve," establishing a time-bound framework to improve public service delivery and institutional responsiveness. The **initiative introduced periodic performance monitoring of government departments based on service-delivery indicators and citizen satisfaction**, encouraging proactive institutional action and improved coordination among government entities to address community concerns that may contribute to local tensions.

In parallel, 38 senior government officials (5 women, 33 men) strengthened institutional complaints and accountability mechanisms. This engagement contributed to the **introduction of a formal complaints and petitions system**, including a dedicated team responsible for receiving complaints and a follow-up coordination team tasked with liaising with relevant departments to address citizen requests. Government institutions also began **establishing Citizens Affairs Units to institutionalize structured channels for receiving and responding to public grievances, including designated reception opportunities for women to improve equitable access to complaint mechanisms and public services.**

Together, these measures represent a shift from ad hoc complaint handling toward institutionalized and coordinated mechanisms for responding to community grievances, strengthening government accountability and improving conflict prevention mechanisms and early institutional responses to potential sources of community tension in Anbar Governorate.

Additional progress under this outcome will be reported in the 2026 and 2027 reporting periods.

Ishraqat for Development Organization (IDO)

- **Impact: Increased meaningful participation and decision-making of women in conflict prevention processes and response.**

In 2025, Ishraqat strengthened the foundations for women's participation in conflict prevention across Muthanna, Al-Diwaniyah, and Thi-Qar. A total of 240 civil society representatives (128 women and 112 men) enhanced their knowledge and practical skills in early-warning monitoring, peacebuilding, negotiation, and countering extremism. **As a result, 128 women civil society representatives actively engaged in identifying conflict risks, analyzing early warning indicators, and discussing prevention priorities within their communities, contributing to increased readiness of women-led organizations to participate in community-level conflict-prevention processes.**

These women analyzed early warning indicators related to threats to social peace within their communities. These included indicators such as inciting religious discourse, violence against women and girls, the spread of sectarian rumors and misinformation on social media, economic stress linked to delayed salaries, and community grievances related to unequal distribution of services. **They also classified these indicators according to type, level of risk, probability of escalation, and priority for intervention, strengthening community-level monitoring of emerging tensions.**

In addition, **3 local gender-responsive conflict-prevention response plans were developed** to support community-based prevention of violence and strengthen social cohesion. These plans focused on preventing violence against women and girls, strengthening women's participation in policy planning aligned with the Iraqi National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security (UNSCR 1325), and promoting community awareness on peaceful coexistence and women's rights.

During the reporting period, no conflicts were formally recorded as averted, resolved, or referred through project-supported activities. Results related to this indicator will be reported in the 2026 annual report.

In parallel, 500 informational brochures were distributed, contributing to wider community awareness of women's roles in peacebuilding and social cohesion. An estimated 1,700 individuals indirectly benefited from project activities through community outreach and knowledge sharing.

4a. Overall Results (Impact and Outcomes) Achieved

- **Outcome 1: Women's organizations strengthen early-warning, peacebuilding, and conflict-prevention capacities to identify and respond to threats to social peace.**

Ishraqat organization strengthened the capacity of women's and youth-led organizations in Muthanna, Al-Diwaniyah, and Thi-Qar to monitor early-warning indicators and engage in community-level conflict prevention and peacebuilding. **As a result, 240 CSO representatives (128 women and 112 men) demonstrated improved ability to identify social tensions, hate speech, and gender-specific vulnerabilities, with an average 85% increase in knowledge and skills related to early-warning monitoring, peacebuilding, and community response.**

Civil society representatives applied early-warning and conflict-analysis approaches during the training activities, identifying potential risks to social peace and discussing appropriate community-level responses. **Women participants actively contributed to the analysis of local conflict drivers and prevention priorities, strengthening the role of women-led organizations in monitoring emerging tensions and promoting dialogue within their communities.** Several participating organizations also initiated community awareness activities and discussions encouraging women's participation in local early-warning and conflict-prevention initiatives.

In Al-Muthanna, women participants proposed **establishing a women's empowerment team to support rural women**, while the **participation of four tribal women** marked an important step in overcoming social barriers and strengthening women's leadership in community-level conflict prevention efforts.

Overall, women's organizations demonstrated increased leadership, coordination, and readiness to identify early warning signals and contribute to local conflict-prevention and peacebuilding initiatives. The remaining activities under this outcome will be reported in 2026.

- **Outcome 2: Women and youth co-lead local response planning and engage decision-makers to prevent crises threatening social peace.**

This outcome will be achieved in 2026

- **Outcome 3: Dialogue and social coexistence committees apply gender-sensitive approaches to crisis prevention and response.**

This outcome will be achieved in 2026

- **Outcome 4: Media and community outreach amplify women's roles in conflict prevention and countering extremism.**

Media and community outreach efforts increased public awareness of women's roles in conflict prevention, the rejection of sectarian rhetoric, and the promotion of a culture of peace. **A total of 500 awareness brochures were disseminated through government institutions, civil society spaces, and community venues**, reaching women and girls, men, youth, civil society actors, and government representatives, and reinforcing recognition of women's leadership in preventing extremism and promoting social cohesion.

Additional media products, including motivational videos, television episodes, and radio programmes, are planned for **2026–2027** to further expand outreach and sustain these messages.

- **Outcome 5: Women strengthen household economic resilience and reduce conflict drivers through income-generating initiatives.**

This outcome will be achieved in 2027

Sustainable Peace Foundation (SPF)

- **Impact: Increased meaningful participation and decision-making of women in conflict prevention processes and response.**

In 2025, the Sustainable Peace Foundation (SPF) strengthened women's meaningful participation in climate-related conflict prevention across Basra and Nineveh, addressing tensions linked to water scarcity, environmental degradation, and livelihood insecurity. A total of **40 women** (20 in Basra and 20 in Nineveh) actively **participated in conflict-prevention processes by contributing to community monitoring of climate-related risks, designing advocacy and mediation action plans, and engaging in local dialogue on environmental pressures affecting community stability.**

Women's participation also extended to national-level platforms. **Twenty-four trained women engaged in two Peace and Reconciliation Working Group (PRWG-Iraq) coordination meetings**, where they presented community perspectives and shared observations related to water scarcity, climate-induced migration, and stabilization priorities. This engagement strengthened linkages between community monitoring efforts and national peacebuilding dialogue, enhancing women's visibility and credibility as actors addressing climate-related conflict risks.

The project also established **two gender-sensitive conflict-prevention mechanisms** in Basra and Nineveh through women-led community-based early-warning systems addressing climate-induced tensions. In Basra, women monitor environmental indicators such as salinity levels, water scarcity, and agricultural stress using a risk-matrix approach linking environmental severity with potential social tensions. In Nineveh, women operate as **mobile monitoring focal points**, using digital tools including KoboToolbox to track environmental and livelihood stress signals such as drought patterns, livestock conditions, and water access challenges. The mechanisms are currently operating at the community monitoring level, while their formal integration with government response structures will be finalized in 2026.

Through these mechanisms, women assumed active roles in identifying risk indicators, contributing to community dialogue, and informing preventive approaches to climate-related tensions. Results related to the number of conflicts averted, resolved, or referred will be reported in the 2026 annual report, once the early-warning systems complete a full operational cycle.

4a. Overall Results (Impact and Outcomes) Achieved

Overall, SPF's intervention contributed to embedding gender-responsive early-warning approaches and strengthening women's leadership in climate-related conflict prevention within local peacebuilding structures in Basra and Nineveh. The project directly benefited 83 individuals (63 women and 20 men), while an estimated 415 individuals benefited indirectly through community knowledge-sharing and engagement activities.

- **Outcome 1: Women demonstrate increased capacity and leadership to mediate and address climate-induced tensions and conflicts in Basra and Nineveh Governorates.**

The Sustainable Peace Foundation (SPF) strengthened the capacities of **40 women (20 from Basra and 20 from Nineveh)** to act as climate-peace mediators through a transparent, merit-based selection process and two rounds of intensive trainings.

The first round of three-day workshops focused on climate change impacts in Iraq—particularly the water crisis—and built skills in environmental analysis and advocacy planning, resulting in an average **88.9% increase in knowledge**. The second round provided advanced training in mediation and negotiation, including simulation-based practice in Basra and legal-policy analysis in Nineveh, achieving a further **79.3% increase in knowledge**.

As a result, women demonstrated significantly improved skills in mediation, negotiation, and crisis-response planning, developed initial community mediation initiatives, and established a rural women's climate-advocacy network in Nineveh. These outcomes confirm SPF's success in positioning women as key agents of change in addressing climate-induced tensions and strengthening community resilience.

- **Outcome 2: Gender-responsive community-based early-warning systems are operational in Basra and Nineveh.**

The organisation successfully established and operationalized two women-led, community-based early warning systems in Basra and Nineveh, transforming local responses to climate-induced tensions from reactive crisis management to proactive prevention.

In Basra, the system integrates official data with field monitoring by 20 trained women to track salinity, water scarcity, and related social tensions using a risk-matrix model. In Nineveh, 18 trained women operate as "mobile monitoring stations," using digital weather tools and livelihood indicators to identify early signs of conflict and disseminate alerts through local social-media networks.

To operationalize both systems, SPF conducted two simultaneous capacity-building workshops in November 2025, training 35 women, the same previous beneficiaries, on indicator identification, digital monitoring using KoboToolbox, scenario analysis, and rapid-response planning. These efforts resulted in the formation of local women-led monitoring networks that now play a central role in preventing the escalation of climate-related tensions and strengthening community resilience in Basra and Nineveh.

- **Outcome 3: Improved coordination between women mediators, CSOs, and national peacebuilding actors.**

The organisation enhanced coordination between local women peacebuilders and national platforms by enabling women beneficiaries to participate in **two Peace and Reconciliation Working Group (PRWG-Iraq) coordination meetings** in November and December 2025. A total of **24 trained women** contributed community-level perspectives on women's political inclusion, climate-induced conflict, water scarcity, and migration, and presented the women-led Community-Based Early Warning System.

These engagements positioned women as active contributors to national peacebuilding dialogue and strengthened linkages between community initiatives, civil society, international actors, and authorities for more inclusive and gender-responsive climate and peace interventions. The remaining activities under this outcome will be reported in 2026.

- **Outcome 4: Women-led advocacy and awareness on climate-induced conflict strengthened.**

The organisation strengthened women-led advocacy on climate-induced tensions by developing quantitative and qualitative data-collection tools and training the same 38 women project beneficiaries from Basra and Nineveh on KoboToolbox, qualitative interviewing, risk analysis, and evidence-based advocacy design. As a result, women are now able to independently collect and analyze data to design informed advocacy campaigns addressing climate-induced conflicts, with remaining advocacy activities scheduled for implementation in 2026.

- **Outcome 5: Women-led peacebuilding economic initiatives prepared.**

This outcome will be achieved in 2026

Daryas Organization for Developing Woman Society (DODWS)

- **Impact: Increased meaningful participation and decision making of women in conflict prevention processes and response.**

In 2025, the project contributed to strengthening women's participation in community-level conflict prevention and climate-security processes across the targeted governorates. In Duhok, **100 women** (51 aged 18–29 and 49 aged 30–50) **actively participated in community decision-making processes addressing environmental pressures that may contribute to local tensions and resource-based conflicts**. These women reported a 78% increase in confidence and practical skills in inclusive dialogue, leadership, and community-based conflict prevention, enabling them to engage more effectively with local actors and institutions.

Through participatory workshops and community planning exercises, women analyzed local environmental challenges—including waste burning, declining green spaces, industrial emissions, and weak municipal and environmental services—**and discussed how these**

4a. Overall Results (Impact and Outcomes) Achieved

pressures affect livelihoods and community stability. Participants then jointly developed community climate adaptation plans, identifying environmental risks and proposing preventive actions to reduce pressures on local resources and mitigate potential tensions.

The plans included locally driven solutions such as environmental awareness initiatives, tree planting, and strengthened coordination with local authorities to address environmental degradation and support community resilience. By identifying environmental stressors and proposing preventive responses, women assumed active roles in anticipating and addressing potential conflicts linked to environmental degradation, declining agricultural productivity, and livelihood insecurity.

The solutions identified through community planning will inform the next phase of the project, where selected women participants will lead eco-friendly livelihood initiatives supported through micro-grants in 2026 to further address environmental pressures and strengthen community resilience.

Overall, 275 individuals (265 women and 10 men) directly benefited from the project, while an estimated 1,100 community members indirectly benefited through knowledge-sharing within families and communities. As implementation continues, further progress toward institutionalizing women's leadership in climate-related conflict prevention and community resilience will be reported in 2026.

- **Outcome 1: Women and young women actively and meaningfully participate in community-level conflict prevention and climate-security decision-making processes through strengthened leadership skills and functioning Eco-Friendly Peace Committees (EFPCs).**

Daryas made substantive progress toward strengthening women's participation in community-level conflict prevention and climate-security decision-making processes. A total of **100 women** participated in decision-making-focused workshops and activities in Duhok Governorate. Participants included 51 young women aged 18–29 years and 49 women aged 30–50 years, reflecting balanced age representation. These interventions enhanced women's practical skills in inclusive decision-making, dialogue facilitation, and community-based conflict prevention, positioning them to engage more confidently in local governance and peace processes. The remaining 150 women will be reached through planned workshops in early 2026.

In parallel, Daryas strengthened the capacity of **five women-led CSOs** by engaging **25 staff members (15 women, 10 men)** across Duhok, Salahadin, Al-Diwaniyah, and Thi-Qar. Participating CSOs began integrating climate resilience and conflict-prevention considerations into their community activities, including raising awareness on environmental pressures, supporting locally driven adaptation planning, and engaging with community members and local stakeholders on responses to environmental challenges that may contribute to livelihood stress and local tensions.

The remaining activities under this outcome, including the establishment of four Eco-Friendly Peace Committees (EFPCs), will be finalized and reported in 2026.

- **Outcome 2: Target communities strengthen their climate resilience and conflict prevention capacities through women-led development and implementation of community-based climate adaptation strategies.**

Daryas significantly advanced women's knowledge and leadership in climate resilience and conflict prevention across four governorates. A total of **250 women** were trained across Duhok, Salahadin, Al-Diwaniyah, and Thi-Qar, including 126 young women (18–29) and 124 women (30–50), with participation from host and refugee communities. Post-training assessments showed that **85% of participants reported increased knowledge and skills in climate resilience and conflict prevention**, exceeding the 70% target. Women demonstrated greater confidence to engage with local authorities and apply gender-responsive adaptation approaches.

In addition, Daryas initiated the development of community-based climate adaptation strategies through the project workshops. These workshops strengthened women's understanding of local climate risks and facilitated the identification of priority adaptation actions, laying the foundation for the implementation of the targeted four community climate adaptation plans in early 2026.

- **Outcome 3: Women-led sustainable livelihood initiatives increase household income, economic resilience, and women's economic agency in climate-affected and conflict-prone communities.**

This outcome will be achieved in 2026

Bustan Association for Children & Adults Protection and Education & Awareness

- **Impact: Increased meaningful participation and decision making of women in conflict prevention processes and response.**

In 2025, Bustan Association strengthened women's meaningful participation in gender-sensitive conflict prevention across Kirkuk, Nineveh, and Halabja. **A total of 780 women and 46 girls actively engaged in conflict-prevention processes by leading and facilitating 34 gender-sensitive conflict-prevention mechanisms**, including **20 community-engagement initiatives and 14 women-led tolerance and empowerment sessions**. Through these activities, women facilitated tolerance dialogues, led community initiatives, contributed to peace conferences, and engaged in media-based peacebuilding efforts promoting dialogue, tolerance, and peaceful coexistence among diverse ethnic and religious communities. As a result of these interventions, **four conflicts were mitigated or averted in 2025**. These included a gender-based violence-related conflict mitigated in Hawija, a violent-extremism narrative averted involving a female journalist in Kirkuk, a case of religious-minority discrimination mitigated involving a Christian student, and a community-level tension mitigated in Halabja through interfaith economic cooperation between Kakayee and Muslim women entrepreneurs. These conflicts were addressed through

4a. Overall Results (Impact and Outcomes) Achieved

women-led dialogue, legal awareness, tolerance-promotion activities, and conflict-sensitive communication approaches, contributing to reduced tensions and strengthened social cohesion within the affected communities.

Collectively, these achievements demonstrate Bustan's contribution to strengthening women's meaningful participation in conflict-prevention decision-making processes while reinforcing social cohesion and community resilience in some of Iraq's most fragile and conflict-affected areas. **Overall, the project reached a total of 949 direct beneficiaries (780 women, 46 girls, 91 men, and 32 boys), while an estimated 4,690 individuals benefited indirectly through community outreach, awareness activities, and knowledge-sharing across the targeted communities.**

- ***Outcome 1: Women from conflict-affected and minority communities demonstrate increased leadership and participation in gender-sensitive conflict prevention and community engagement.***

Bustan strengthened women's leadership in Halabja, Kirkuk, and Nineveh through three capacity-building trainings reaching **14 women** from diverse backgrounds, including religious minorities. Participants improved their confidence, advocacy, and conflict-resolution skills. In parallel, **20 gender-sensitive community initiatives** using arts, sports, yoga, and digital tools reached **660 community members (501 women, 46 girls, 81 men, 32 boys)** reinforcing women's roles in promoting tolerance, Do No Harm principles, and social cohesion. The remaining activities under this outcome will be reported in 2026.

- ***Outcome 2: Improved social cohesion and tolerance among conflict-affected communities through women-led dialogue and peace initiatives.***

Bustan supported women from **Christian, Yazidi, and Kakayee communities** to lead peace and tolerance activities. Two preparatory coordination meetings enabled eight women leaders to design dialogue agendas and educational tools, followed by **14 women-led community sessions** reaching **238 women from returnee and host communities**. These dialogues reduced stigma related to displacement and strengthened trust, reconciliation, and peaceful coexistence. In addition, a women-focused peace conference held in Kirkuk in November 2025 brought together **25 participants (15 women, 10 men)** from diverse ethnic and religious backgrounds. The event highlighted women's leadership in reconciliation and aligned discussions with UNSCR 1325, reinforcing women's participation in decision-making and peace processes in the disputed areas. The remaining activities under this outcome will be reported in 2026.

- ***Outcome 3: Gender-sensitive early-warning and media-monitoring mechanisms established to identify and prevent conflict.***

Bustan launched the foundations of a gender-sensitive media monitoring mechanism and trained **12 female journalists** in conflict-sensitive and responsible reporting. This strengthened women's contributions to preventing hate speech, countering misinformation, and promoting peace-oriented media narratives. The remaining activities under this outcome will be reported in 2026.

- ***Outcome 4: Evidence-based programming and adaptive learning strengthened to improve women-led peacebuilding interventions.***

This outcome will be achieved in 2026.

WPHF Outcome Area 3 (Humanitarian Response): Enhanced inclusive and gender responsive humanitarian/crisis planning, frameworks, and programming.

Shakoufyan Organization for Development and Culture (SODAC)

- ***Impact: Enhanced inclusive and gender responsive humanitarian/crisis planning, frameworks, and programming.***

In 2025, SODAC strengthened women's participation in gender-responsive humanitarian planning and crisis-response processes across Anbar Governorate. **Sixty women activists and representatives of women-led organizations participated in humanitarian planning and advocacy processes across Anbar Governorate**, strengthening women's engagement in crisis-response discussions and community-level planning mechanisms. **Among these participants, 19 women assumed leadership roles by developing community initiatives and engaging directly with local stakeholders**, reinforcing women's visibility and influence in humanitarian decision-making spaces.

Women's perspectives were further incorporated into humanitarian planning through consultations and community discussions conducted across targeted districts. These **consultations informed a structured needs assessment highlighting key barriers to women's participation in crisis-response planning**, including economic hardship, limited livelihood opportunities, and low awareness of crisis-management structures. The **findings underscored how financial constraints, social pressures, and limited access to institutional channels continue to restrict women's engagement in humanitarian decision-making processes.**

Women activists also participated in **structured dialogue platforms with local authorities**, civil society actors, and humanitarian stakeholders, where they **raised challenges affecting returnee communities and advocated for more inclusive humanitarian response and recovery measures.** These dialogues enabled women to present community priorities related to economic vulnerability, protection concerns, and social reintegration, contributing to more gender-responsive discussions on crisis planning and recovery.

Progress was also recorded in translating women's engagement into community action, with a **women-led initiative implemented in Fallujah to promote civic and political participation among deaf and hard-of-hearing women**, while additional initiatives developed by

4a. Overall Results (Impact and Outcomes) Achieved

participating women are under review for implementation in 2026, further strengthening locally driven mechanisms for inclusive humanitarian engagement.

Overall, the project directly benefited 270 individuals (269 women and 1 man), while an estimated 1,080 people benefited indirectly through family- and community-level knowledge sharing and outreach activities, demonstrating the project's growing contribution to inclusive humanitarian planning and recovery in Anbar.

- ***Outcome 1: Women activists and women-led organizations in Anbar demonstrate increased leadership, agency, and participation in humanitarian crisis planning, response initiatives, and dialogue with decision-makers.***

SODAC achieved a significant shift in women's agency and participation in humanitarian crisis planning and recovery in Anbar. A total of **150 women**, including activists, returnees, students, and rural women, directly contributed to evidence-based analysis on barriers to participation in crisis response and decision-making processes. This represents a systematic documentation of women's needs and priorities in post-conflict recovery across multiple Anbar governorate districts.

Women's leadership capacities were measurably strengthened, with **60 women** demonstrating improved skills in crisis-response planning, advocacy, and community initiative development. Knowledge assessments confirmed an average **21% improvement** in understanding humanitarian response mechanisms, women's leadership roles under UNSCR 1325, and advocacy strategies.

This enhanced capacity translated into practical agency, with **10 women-led initiatives** developed to address humanitarian and social challenges, including inclusive programming for women with disabilities. One initiative implemented in 2025 reached **20 deaf and hard-of-hearing women**, illustrating how women are applying their skills to expand access, inclusion, and rights-based recovery.

Furthermore, **40 women** engaged directly with decision-makers through structured dialogue platforms, elevating women's voices in recovery, reintegration, and crisis-response coordination. These engagements reinforced women's visibility, credibility, and influence within local humanitarian systems.

Overall, SODAC's intervention contributed to building sustainable pathways for women's leadership in humanitarian crisis planning and recovery in Anbar, linking women's empowerment with peacebuilding, gender equality, and the localization of the Women, Peace and Security agenda.

- ***Outcome 2: Returnee, marginalized, and host-community women demonstrate increased economic agency through improved access to vocational skills, community initiatives, and pathways to local labor-market engagement in Anbar.***

This outcome will be achieved in 2026.

Ibtihal Al-Iraq Organization for Empowerment and Development of Women

- ***Impact: Enhanced inclusive and gender responsive humanitarian/crisis planning, frameworks, and programming.***

In 2025, the project contributed to strengthening disability-inclusive humanitarian planning and crisis-response systems across Thi-Qar, Muthanna, Mesan, Basra, and Al-Diwaniyah. A total of **125 women with disabilities strengthened** their understanding of Disability Law No. 38, relevant international conventions, and pathways for accessing health, education, and social-protection services, enabling them to engage more confidently with service providers, civil society organizations, and local authorities. **As a result, these women actively participated in humanitarian and social-protection processes, accessing services, advocating for their rights, and contributing to community-level humanitarian engagement. Women increasingly moved from limited awareness and fragmented service access toward more confident interaction with institutional actors and support mechanisms.**

This participation translated into concrete **improvements in service access and economic inclusion. 85 women applied for social-protection programmes, while 4 women began receiving social assistance benefits** monthly, providing a stable income to support basic health and living needs. In addition, **5 women got disability-targeted microloans to support home-based businesses**, including tailoring, handicrafts, and small retail activities. **Women also increased their economic visibility and participation in local markets**, with 25 women presenting their products in a community charity market, **generating income and establishing connections with local buyers.**

Women with disabilities also became more visible actors in community engagement and advocacy. **15 women joined local volunteer and advocacy groups, where they contributed to awareness campaigns encouraging other women with disabilities to access services and claim their rights. These groups also documented accessibility barriers in public institutions and reported them to local authorities to promote more inclusive service environments.**

The designation of CSO referral focal points in three governorates, the initiation of pilot electronic databases in five governorates, and the formation of community-based early-warning networks strengthened coordination between communities and authorities and laid the groundwork for more systematic disability-inclusive humanitarian planning and response.

Overall, 916 individuals (563 women and 353 men) directly benefited from the project, including women with disabilities, civil society actors, community leaders, and government staff engaged in inclusive humanitarian coordination. The project also reached 5,496 indirect beneficiaries through family- and community-level awareness and knowledge sharing. As implementation continues into 2026, further progress is expected toward consolidating inclusive referral systems, strengthening early-warning mechanisms, and advancing the national charter for disability inclusion in humanitarian programming.

- ***Outcome 1: Women with disabilities have increased awareness of their rights and participate more meaningfully in crisis preparedness and humanitarian response.***

4a. Overall Results (Impact and Outcomes) Achieved

The project contributed to significant improvements in the awareness, agency, and institutional inclusion of women with disabilities. A total of **125 women with disabilities across five governorates** increased their knowledge of Disability Law No. 38, relevant international conventions, and available protection and social services, reporting greater confidence to claim their rights, engage in peer networks, and seek health, education, and social-protection support. At the same time, **106 staff members (105 women and 1 man) from Women's Empowerment Departments** enhanced their practical capacities in inclusive communication, case documentation, referral pathways, and the integration of women with disabilities into governmental programmes. As a result, women with disabilities transitioned from limited awareness and passive access to services toward more informed and proactive engagement with institutions, while public authorities demonstrated stronger, more systematic, and inclusive practices—particularly in rural and underserved areas. The remaining activities under this outcome will be reported in 2026.

- **Outcome 2: Civil society and government institutions demonstrate strengthened systems, strategies, and frameworks for disability-inclusive humanitarian response.**

The project strengthened institutional systems for disability-inclusive service delivery and case management across multiple governorates. A total of **380 civil society and community actors were trained** on disability rights, referral pathways, and monitoring of follow-up actions. In parallel, **three governorates—Mesan, Muthanna, and Thi-Qar—formally designated CSOs as referral focal points** using standardized documentation tools, improving coordination with government authorities and enabling more systematic follow-up on psychosocial, health, and financial support cases. In addition, **100 staff members from the Departments of Labor and Social Affairs enhanced their capacities to establish and manage electronic databases** for women with disabilities. This led to **five governorates initiating pilot electronic databases** capturing disability types and contact information while strengthening awareness of data protection, privacy, and ethical information-sharing.

As a result, institutional practices evolved from fragmented and informal responses toward more structured, documented, and coordinated disability-inclusive service systems, laying the foundation for sustainable referral, case-management, and inter-departmental collaboration mechanisms. The remaining activities under this outcome will be reported in 2026.

- **Outcome 3: Women with disabilities and caregivers contribute to community-based early warning and emergency preparedness mechanisms.**

90 persons with disabilities and caregivers (45 women and 45 men) were trained on early warning systems, access to disaster information, and safety procedures, leading to improved preparedness to respond to crises and greater confidence in sharing early-warning information within their communities. As a result of these trainings, participants demonstrated increased confidence in identifying risk indicators, disseminating early-warning information within their communities, and contributing to localized preparedness and response mechanisms. And formed **informal peer networks across three governorates** to exchange experiences, disseminate alerts, and promote disability-inclusive emergency response practices. Consequently, women with disabilities and their caregivers shifted from being passive recipients of emergency information to becoming active community disseminators and advocates for inclusive preparedness, strengthening local resilience to crises. The remaining activities under this outcome will be reported in 2026.

Better World Organization for Community Development (BW OCD)

- **Impact: Enhanced inclusive and gender responsive humanitarian/crisis planning, frameworks, and programming.**

In 2025, the project made tangible progress in enhancing inclusive and gender-responsive humanitarian and crisis-response systems across Duhok Governorate, particularly in Duhok Center, Sumail, Amedi, Akre, and Bardarash. Women from host communities, internally displaced families, refugee populations, religious minorities, and government institutions increasingly moved from limited engagement in humanitarian response toward more informed and confident participation in community-level crisis-management and preparedness processes. A total of **105 women strengthened their knowledge and practical skills in crisis response** through five-day Community Responder Trainings based on the official DMCR “First Responder” and “Rapid Response” curricula, complemented by modules on First Aid, PSEA, fire safety, crisis data collection, and household risk reduction.

Building on this foundation, 28 high-performing trainees were selected through a transparent and merit-based process to receive advanced training in disaster risk reduction, leadership, communication, and advocacy. These women subsequently **formalized five Humanitarian and Crisis Planning and Response Women Committees**, which are now institutionally linked with the Directorate of Migration and Crisis Response (DMCR) and district-level coordination mechanisms, marking a critical step toward embedding women in humanitarian decision-making, coordination, and early-warning systems.

Overall, the **project directly benefited 149 individuals (120 women and 29 men)** through the project launch event and capacity-building activities. Beyond training and coordination, the project advanced the establishment of key mechanisms required for gender-responsive humanitarian planning, including preparatory work toward standardized gender-sensitive data collection and analysis tools within DMCR, as well as the initiation of coordination for the development of gender-responsive early-warning content in Arabic and English, scheduled for rollout in 2026.

The project's effects extended well beyond direct participants, with **745 community members indirectly benefiting** as trained women and men shared life-saving knowledge and preparedness skills with their families, peers, and wider communities. As implementation continues into 2026, further progress is expected in finalizing gender-sensitive data systems, launching early-warning content, and

4a. Overall Results (Impact and Outcomes) Achieved

consolidating women's leadership within government-led humanitarian planning and crisis-response frameworks across Duhok Governorate.

- **Outcome: Improved capacity and leadership of women to participate in crisis and humanitarian planning, coordination, and response mechanisms in Duhok Governorate.**

Better World Organization for Community Development (BWOCD) achieved a substantial shift in women's participation in crisis and humanitarian response systems in Duhok Governorate. A total of **105 women** from host communities, IDPs, minority groups, youth groups, and government institutions were equipped with technical and leadership competencies related to first response, rapid response, disaster risk reduction, coordination, and protection.

Among the most active participants, advanced training resulted in a **43.9% average increase in disaster risk-reduction knowledge**, demonstrating measurable improvement in preparedness, leadership, and planning capacities. These gains enabled women to move beyond beneficiary roles into structured actors capable of engaging with formal crisis-response systems.

As a result, **five women-led Humanitarian and Crisis Planning Committees** were formally established across Duhok Center, Amedi, Akre, Sumail, and Bardarash. For the first time, **25 women are now linked to the governmental entity Directorate of Migration and Crisis Response (DMCR)** through official coordination mechanisms, ensuring women's voices are integrated into crisis preparedness, response planning, and information-sharing structures.

In addition, the governmental entity **Joint Crisis Coordination Centre (JCC) Manager announced the provision of government-certified advanced Training of Trainers (ToT)** for members of the BWOCD women's committees. This commitment represents a critical institutional shift that will further strengthen the committees' technical capacities and contribute to the sustainability and long-term impact of the project.

These changes demonstrate a clear transition toward institutionalized women's leadership in humanitarian systems, advancing gender-responsive crisis planning and operationalizing the Women, Peace and Security agenda at the local level. The remaining activities under this outcome will be reported in 2026.

WPHF Outcome Area 6 (Forced Displacement): Improved socio-economic recovery and political participation of women and girls in peacebuilding contexts.

Sewan Women's Empowerment Organization:

Impact: Improved socio-economic recovery and political participation of women and girls in peacebuilding contexts

Sewan strengthened the political participation and leadership of displaced and host-community women in Nineveh and Kirkuk. A total of **42 women** engaged in political and decision-making processes, including **26 women assuming leadership roles, 10 women actively participating in local decision-making spaces, and 6 young women newly contributing to political dialogue, reflecting growing inclusion of younger voices in governance processes.**

Notably, 10 displaced women in Sinjar emerged as recognised peace advocates, actively promoting dialogue and peaceful coexistence within their communities through their participation in the Resilient Living Initiative. These women facilitated community discussions on peacebuilding and social cohesion, mobilized women's groups to participate in local initiatives, and contributed to community dialogue on conflict prevention and coexistence.

Through technical capacity-building, 160 displaced women and girls strengthened their leadership, conflict-analysis, and civic-engagement skills, enabling them to take more active roles in community initiatives and local governance discussions.

These efforts translated into **20 women-led community initiatives implemented in Nineveh and Kirkuk addressing key community priorities**, including strengthening social cohesion between displaced and host communities, raising awareness on women's rights and protection issues, promoting environmental awareness related to climate change, and supporting women's empowerment and community resilience. Several initiatives also created dialogue spaces between community members, civil society organizations, and local authorities to discuss local challenges and promote peaceful coexistence.

Sewan also established **two women-led peacebuilding networks connecting displaced women and girls with local peace committees in Nineveh and Kirkuk**, and prepared **four displaced women leaders to engage with provincial councils and government institutions**, creating sustainable pathways for women's participation in local peace and decision-making processes.

Collectively, these achievements strengthened women's leadership, amplified their voices in decision-making spaces, and contributed to lasting socio-economic recovery and inclusive peacebuilding in Nineveh and Kirkuk. The project reached 1,217 direct beneficiaries through women-led initiatives and activities, while an estimated 5,700 individuals indirectly benefited through community outreach and knowledge sharing.

Outcome 1: Forcibly displaced women and girls are technically supported for greater political participation and inclusion in decision-making processes.

A total of 160 internally displaced women and girls (120 women, 40 girls) were equipped with critical skills in initiative development, leadership, teamwork, conflict analysis, gender awareness, countering violent extremism, and political engagement in peacebuilding contexts. Following the training the participants translated their new skills into action by designing and submitting community-based initiatives aimed at addressing local peace and governance challenges. A total of 20 initiatives were awarded financial support and

4a. Overall Results (Impact and Outcomes) Achieved

implemented across Nineveh and Kirkuk, addressing issues such as hate speech, violence against women, early marriage, cyber extortion, climate awareness, and community dialogue on peaceful coexistence. These initiatives enabled women and girls to actively engage with community members and local stakeholders while promoting awareness, social cohesion, and women's participation in peacebuilding efforts.

Beyond direct participants, 5700 individuals indirectly benefited from the program, reflecting the extended impact on families and communities. By empowering IDP women and girls with leadership and peacebuilding skills and supporting them to implement community initiatives, the project strengthened community resilience, fostered inclusive dialogue, and expanded women's roles in promoting peace and stability.

Outcome 2: Forcibly displaced women and girls are able to make their voices heard as groups in political & / or decision-making processes within peacebuilding contexts.

Sewan enabled displaced women and girls to translate training into concrete civic action through **community-based initiatives and women-led networks** in Nineveh and Kirkuk. Out of 40 submitted proposals, **20 women-led initiatives** were selected for technical assistance and grants, and all were successfully implemented across Mosul, Sinjar, Tal Afar, Hawija, Daquq, and Kirkuk. These initiatives addressed priority issues including hate speech, early marriage, cyber-extortion, climate change, social cohesion, women's economic empowerment, and protection of vulnerable groups, reaching **1,217 direct beneficiaries** (451 women, 304 girls, 407 men, 55 boys).

To foster social cohesion and institutional engagement, **two women-led peacebuilding networks** were established in Nineveh and Kirkuk, linking displaced women and girls' groups with local peace committees. The networks were formally launched through **two governorate-level conferences** attended by government representatives, community leaders, and CSOs, creating recognized platforms for dialogue, coordination, and advocacy.

In addition, **four displaced women leaders** (two per governorate) were selected and prepared to engage directly with provincial councils and government institutions, strengthening pathways for women's participation in governance, crisis response, and peacebuilding forums.

Collectively, these achievements institutionalized women's voices in local peace processes, strengthened women-led community leadership, and established sustainable mechanisms for displaced women and girls to influence decision-making and social-cohesion efforts in Nineveh and Kirkuk.

4b. New Resource Mobilization and Sustainability

a) New Resource mobilization of CSO partners: For CSOs where new resources/funding has been mobilized (as indicated in the Beneficiary Excel File), share 1-2 examples of CSOs who have mobilized new funding during the reporting period, describing how much they accessed, from where and how their grant with WPHF/Country office has contributed to securing more funding, if relevant.

b) Sustainability: Share a couple of examples and strategies used by CSOs to ensure the sustainability of their project's impact

a) New Resource Mobilization of CSO Partners

During the reporting period, several WPHF-supported civil society organizations successfully mobilized new funding, demonstrating strengthened institutional credibility, improved project management and proposal-writing skills, and enhanced visibility. These gains were made possible through their engagement with WPHF-supported capacity-building interventions, upgraded reporting systems, and—critically—the WPHF institutional funding stream, which enabled many organizations to reinforce their internal structures, hire essential staff, and improve their operational infrastructure. This comprehensive support significantly increased partners' readiness and competitiveness to secure new funding opportunities. Overall a total of \$922,224.5 USD²⁰ was mobilized by CSO partners.

1- Better World Organization

Better World Organization secured two new grants aligned with protection, resilience, and community preparedness programming:

- **€900,000** from SOS Children's Villages for "Enhancing Psychosocial Resilience in Duhok's Youth."
- **€40,000** from Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe (DKH) for "Resilient Together: Community Action for Climate Preparedness."

The organization confirmed that WPHF support was directly instrumental in securing the DKH grant. **Through WPHF, Better World strengthened:**

- Women- and youth-led community engagement models
- Internal coordination and reporting systems
- Partnerships with local stakeholders
- Experience in Disaster Risk Reduction-related approaches

This positioned the organization competitively to access additional funding and expand Disaster Risk Reduction work.

²⁰ Exchange rate of 0.847 (EUR)

2- Kahraman Organization

Kahraman reported a new partnership resulting directly from the institutional and organizational strengthening achieved under WPHF:

- **OMCT (World Organisation Against Torture) – (€12,500)** Institutional support grant to:
 - Equip the organization's headquarters with essential administrative infrastructure
 - Build women volunteers' capacities in institutional resilience, PSS, and protection mechanisms

This partnership reflects how WPHF institutional support strengthened Kahraman's organizational credibility and infrastructure, enabling the organization to attract new international funding and expand its protection and capacity-building work for women and volunteers.

3- Iraqi Institution for Development (IID)

IID reported a new partnership resulting directly from the institutional and technical strengthening achieved under WPHF:

- **UN Women Iraq CO/ UK Fund – (USD 65,457)** for "Integrated Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) with CRSV Conflict-related Sexual Violence Response for Women and Girls (ISIS families' members) returned from Al-Holl Camp, North of Syria to Al-Amal Rehabilitation Centre" in Al-Amal (Jada 1) Camp, Nineveh, Iraq.

The project aims to:

- Improve the mental health, safety, and resilience of women and girls in Amal Camp
- Deliver integrated MHPSS services
- Strengthen CRSV-sensitive prevention and response mechanisms

This partnership reflects how WPHF institutional funding strengthened IID's project management, gender-responsive programming, and donor compliance systems, enhancing its credibility and readiness to secure new international funding and deliver complex humanitarian interventions.

4- Al-Haq Foundation for Human Rights

Al-Haq Foundation secured new funding following the launch of its WPHF-supported project:

- **National Endowment for Democracy (NED) – (USD 50,000)** two-year grant supporting the organization's human rights and democratic participation programming, including rights-based research, civic dialogue initiatives, youth engagement activities, and awareness efforts to promote transparency and accountability in Anbar Governorate.

The organization reported that **receiving WPHF funding significantly strengthened its institutional credibility and visibility with international donors**. The partnership with WPHF and UN Women demonstrated Al-Haq's ability to comply with international standards in project planning, implementation, and financial management. This recognition contributed directly to increased donor confidence and was a **key factor enabling the organization to secure the new NED funding**.

b) Sustainability of Project Impact

Across the portfolio, CSO partners adopted diverse strategies to sustain the outcomes of their WPHF-supported interventions, ensuring continuity beyond the grant period.

Sustainability Strategies Observed

- **Integration of WPHF-acquired skills into new programming:**

Better World is applying the youth- and women-led engagement skills gained through WPHF in its new DKH project, where trained young women now lead awareness activities and community outreach. This shows clear continuity between projects and sustained impact of WPHF capacity building.

- **Retention and activation of community engagement structures:**

Coordination channels, volunteer networks, and local partnerships established during WPHF projects remain active and are now supporting broader community-based initiatives.

- **Institutionalization of improved proposal-writing and resource-mobilization skills:**

New tools for identifying funding opportunities and drafting proposals—introduced through WPHF capacity strengthening—have been embedded into internal organizational processes and used in developing recent successful applications (e.g., Kahraman organization and Iraqi Institution for Development (IID)).

- **Expansion of thematic expertise gained through WPHF:**

Organizations such as Better World, Kahraman, and IID have leveraged WPHF-supported peacebuilding, DRR, and women's leadership work to enter new areas such as climate adaptation, institutional protection, anti-hate-speech advocacy, and integrated MHPSS and CRSV response programming in displacement settings.

These developments demonstrate the long-term added value of WPHF-granted projects, enabling CSOs to grow, diversify, and sustain their impact beyond the life of the grant.

4c. Outputs and Activities Completed

*Summarize the progress on OUTPUTS in narrative form by each project. DO NOT include a long list of activities, rather report against 2-4 main bullet points to illustrate the output was completed. Ensure all data is disaggregated if reporting on training, capacity building or other outputs. Please put organization names in the same order as Section 4a.
For countries with 10 projects or more, you can consolidate the outputs by outcome area.*

INSTITUTIONAL FUNDING

UR Organization for Woman and Child Culture:

- **Output 1: Develop a resource mobilization plan for the organization.**

UR Organization delivered two specialized trainings on 5–6 September 2025, targeting **40 women age group (22 – 55) years old**, from women-led organisations who are members of the Sumeriyat Network, an Iraqi voluntary coalition of women's organisations dedicated to human rights monitoring and advancing women's rights. The workshops aimed to strengthen participants' capacities in resource mobilization and financial management, equipping them with the knowledge and tools needed to identify funding opportunities, engage donors, and manage organizational resources in line with national regulations and international standards. The Sumeriyat Network—currently chaired by Ms. Muna Al-Hilali, Director of UR Organization—plays a critical role in coordinating women's civil society efforts, and the participation of its members helped ensure wider dissemination of the knowledge gained.

The first training focused on mechanisms for securing funds, aligning proposals with UNSCR 1325, and enhancing women-led civil society organisations' engagement in national and local peace and security processes. The second training strengthened participants' financial management skills through hands-on exercises covering budgeting, transparency, reporting requirements, and compliance with Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) Iraqi Directorate regulations. Interactive group work and case-study analysis allowed participants to apply these concepts to real organizational scenarios, while discussions highlighted the importance of donor mapping, strategic partnerships, and strong financial governance systems. Together, the sessions supported women-led organizations in improving their readiness to access funding and manage organizational resources effectively.

Key Achievements:

- 40 women from women-led organizations (members of the Sumeriyat Network), trained on resource mobilization and financial management.
- Improved skills in donor mapping, proposal development, and aligning projects with UNSCR 1325 priorities.
- Strengthened financial management capacities, including budgeting, reporting, and compliance with national Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) requirements.
- Practical exercises enhanced participants' ability to apply principles of transparency and financial accountability.
- Clear recommendations were developed on diversifying funding sources, building strategic partnerships, and improving internal financial systems.

These training sessions strengthened the operational and financial resilience of women-led organizations in central and southern Iraq, particularly those within the Sumeriyat Network, enabling them to navigate funding landscapes more effectively and contribute to advancing women's rights, legal protection, and community-level peacebuilding efforts in Iraq.

- **Output 2: Identify available grants and understand the application process.**

To strengthen the capacity of civil society actors to access funding opportunities, UR Organization implemented two distinct capacity-building tracks (**8 Capacity-building trainings**), each consisting of four one-day trainings. Across both tracks, a total of **203 participants (98 women and 105 men)** took part, with approximately 25 participants per session. Participants included both staff and volunteers from civil society organizations, representing an age group of 18–50 years. Importantly, the two training groups targeted different skills, ensuring comprehensive support across the grant acquisition process.

- **Training Group 1: How to Identify Grants and Understand the Application Process**

This track focused on strengthening participants' ability to find and assess grant opportunities and understand donor requirements. Participants actively engaged with trainers, sharing real challenges related to donor access and limited funding pathways. By the end of the training, participants produced initial concept drafts and were equipped with templates and tools for future applications.

Key Recommendations from Group 1

4c. Outputs and Activities Completed

- Build relationships with donors before proposal submission.
- Prepare monthly draft concept notes for future use.
- Prioritize impact over activities in all proposals.
- Establish internal peer-review groups to assess proposals before submission.

- **Training Group 2: Project Writing for Grants**

The second training group focused on writing full project proposals and developing advanced skills required for competitive applications.

Participants showed significant improvement in structuring proposals that reflect community needs and align with donor priorities.

Key Recommendations from group 2

- Establish a 3–4 member internal “proposal review board.” in each organisation.
- Build a shared database of successful proposals and donor feedback.
- Conduct two rounds of review for each proposal:
 - Technical review: indicators, budget, logic
 - Narrative review: clarity, coherence, story flow

Summary of Results

- **8 trainings delivered** (4 on grant identification + 4 on proposal writing).
- **203 participants trained (98 women, 105 men)**, all CSO staff and volunteers aged 18–50.
- **Participants gained practical skills in:**
 - Identifying grant opportunities and analyzing donor announcements
 - Preparing pre-application documents
 - Drafting full project proposals and developing logical frameworks
- *Initial proposals were drafted, and participants were equipped with reusable tools and templates for future funding applications.*
- **Output 3: Organizational capacity improved in maintaining financial records and preparing annual financial reports.**

Two specialized training groups to strengthen the institutional capacity of civil society organizations in financial management and compliance were implemented, targeting financial recordkeeping and the preparation of annual financial reports. Across both groups, **200 participants (99 women and 101 men)**—all staff members and volunteers aged 18–50—took part in eight one-day trainings (four per group), ensuring gender balance and inclusive participation.

- **Training Group 1: Managing Financial Records in Civil Society Organizations**

This training group focused on improving participants’ ability to systematically manage their organization’s financial records. Delivered through four intensive sessions on "Grant and Project Management in Community Organizations," the training strengthened participants’ understanding of the full financial management cycle, from planning to reporting.

Post-training evaluations showed significant improvements in participant confidence, demonstrating a stronger ability to manage financial documentation and reporting frameworks. These skills directly contribute to enhanced transparency, donor credibility, and long-term project sustainability.

Key Recommendations from group 1

- Deliver advanced financial courses on topics such as internal auditing and accounting software for NGOs.
- Provide 3–6 months of follow-up mentorship (on-site or virtual) to support practical application of financial recordkeeping.
- Develop and distribute digital and printed templates (journals, reporting formats, project financial forms).
- Establish a financial learning network (WhatsApp/Telegram) to facilitate peer-to-peer support and knowledge sharing.
- Training Group 2: Preparing and Submitting the Annual Financial Report

- **Training Group 2: Centered on developing participants’ ability to prepare comprehensive annual financial reports and submit them to the NGO Directorate in accordance with local regulatory standards.**

Evaluation results showed a marked improvement in participants’ ability to collect financial data, draft structured reports, and identify documentation needs. This contributes to stronger financial governance, audit readiness, and organizational accountability.

Key Recommendations from Group 2

- *Create and distribute ready-made templates for annual financial reports (Word/Excel) tailored to local standards.*
- *Conduct short follow-up workshops 2–3 months after the training to review participants’ draft reports.*
- *Develop an online platform or closed group containing training materials, templates, FAQs, and expert support.*
- *Introduce a small incentive mechanism (mini-grant or competition) to support the best action plan or draft financial report, helping CSOs invest in tools such as accounting software, external auditing, or archiving systems.*

Summary of Results

- **8 Financial management trainings** delivered (4 on financial recordkeeping + 4 on annual financial report preparation).

4c. Outputs and Activities Completed

- **200 Participants trained (99 women and 101 men)**, all CSO staff and volunteers aged 18–50.
- **Significant improvements** in financial documentation, reporting accuracy, and internal controls.
- **Strengthened compliance** with donor requirements and national regulations.
- **Practical tools**, templates, and recommendations provided to ensure sustained application of skills.

Kahraman Organization for Women's Affairs (KOWA)

- **Output 1: Establish an administrative and accounting system.**

The organization strengthened its institutional capacity by hiring two qualified female employees to support administrative and financial functions, initiating the development of a customized accounting software system, and beginning work on its official website. Essential office equipment—including laptops, printing tools, and archiving materials—was also procured to improve documentation and financial tracking. These steps established the foundation for a more organized, transparent, and accountable administrative and accounting system.

- **Output 2: Strengthen financial capacities and establish a management system.**

Activities under this output will take place in 2026

- **Output 3: Initiate the work of the women's staff and volunteers and develop work plans and strategies.**

The organization strengthened the operational readiness, protection standards, and institutional compliance of its women staff and volunteers through targeted capacity-building initiatives. A total of 6 women staff and volunteers (2 employees and 4 volunteers) participated in a structured series of trainings designed to support safe programming, ethical conduct, and effective organizational management.

As part of the organization's commitment to safeguarding, staff and volunteers completed an in-depth training package on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), covering harassment, sexual exploitation, and sexual abuse. The training enhanced participants' ability to identify risks, understand reporting mechanisms, uphold survivor-centered approaches, and apply international protection standards within their daily work. Post-training assessments demonstrated a clear improvement in participants' knowledge, confidence, and readiness to prevent and respond to misconduct, contributing to a safer and more accountable working environment.

In parallel, Kahraman conducted introductory and capacity-building workshops on internal organizational policies, including the Code of Conduct, Data Management and Protection, and financial, procurement, asset, and human resources management systems. These sessions strengthened staff understanding of ethical standards, confidentiality obligations, administrative procedures, and roles and responsibilities, reinforcing transparency, accountability, and institutional compliance.

Collectively, these activities supported women staff and volunteers to transition into more informed, confident, and responsible organizational actors. The strengthened policy awareness and safeguarding capacity directly contributed to improved internal governance, safer implementation practices, and more sustainable organizational systems, laying a strong foundation for effective programme delivery in the upcoming reporting period.

The remaining activities under this output will be implemented during 2026.

Ibdaa Foundation for Human Rights

- **Output 1: Improve financial resource management.**

As part of efforts to improve financial resource management, the organization began by reviewing its existing budget in a virtual session on 20 April 2025 with three team members, identifying financial gaps and priority needs. To strengthen digital financial management, it subscribed to an official financial system and trained staff on its use. To further expand revenue opportunities, an in-person training was held on 28 July 2025 in Kirkuk for 36 participants (25 Women, 11 Men), consisting of 31 youth volunteers and 5 staff members, building their skills in proposal writing, donor identification, and the use of AI tools to research funding opportunities.

As a direct output of the practical exercises, **two draft project proposals were developed** by the organisation's staff. **One proposal was submitted to private sector companies and successfully secured a grant**, which enabled the organisation to implement the Kirkuk Youth and Innovation Forum as one of the new grant activities. This demonstrates the tangible impact of the training on improving the organization's fundraising capacity.

In parallel, the organization enhanced its governance framework by developing **two institutional policies—a Financial Policy and a Procurement Policy**—through technical support from a financial expert between 20 and 29 April 2025. These policies were tailored to the organization's operational needs and aligned with best practices in financial transparency and accountability.

4c. Outputs and Activities Completed

Additionally, at the end of the project in 2026, the organization will prepare and verify its annual financial report and submit the final version to the NGO Directorate.

- **Output 2: Development of Human resources.**

The organisation implemented a human resources development package aimed at strengthening institutional capacity, improving staff and volunteer performance, and embedding rights-based, evidence-driven, and technology-enabled practices across the organization. The output began with a **structured training needs assessment** conducted using KoboToolbox and in-person interviews, reaching **24 staff members, volunteers, and board members (18 women and 6 men, aged 20–35)**. The assessment identified key skill gaps and informed the design of **the necessary capacity-building training**, ensuring that subsequent training was needs-driven and aligned with organisational priorities.

Building on the assessment findings, the organization delivered a **series of specialized trainings** covering digital data collection and analysis, monitoring and evaluation, documentation and report writing, leadership and management skills, human rights awareness, and evidence-based planning. Across these activities, participants demonstrated **strong learning results, with 80–90% showing improved technical competencies and high satisfaction rates consistently exceeding 85%**. The trainings enhanced participants' ability to design logical frameworks, analyze data, prepare professional reports, and apply rights-based approaches in programming and community engagement.

To further strengthen institutional systems, the organisation invested in **advanced HR capacity development**, including trainings on Human Resource Information Systems (HRIS), Applicant Tracking Systems (ATS), HR process automation, HR data analysis using Power BI, and the integration of artificial intelligence in recruitment and performance management. These activities equipped staff and volunteers with practical digital tools to modernize recruitment, improve performance monitoring, reduce manual workloads, and support evidence-based HR decision-making.

In parallel, the organization strengthened its safeguarding and accountability framework by **developing updated child protection policies** with the support of a specialized expert, ensuring alignment with international standards and local legal frameworks. In addition, the organisation **launched its official website** on 22 May 2025, featuring a **confidential digital reporting mechanism for cases of violence against women**, supported by a secure database to ensure ethical case management and data protection. During the reporting period, the platform recorded **556 visits** and received **16 reports**, reflecting increased community trust and improved access to protection and referral pathways.

Overall, this output significantly enhanced the organization's human resource capacity, digital readiness, and institutional accountability. Staff and volunteers are now better equipped with technical, leadership, and rights-based skills, contributing to a more professional, resilient, and responsive organization capable of sustaining its impact and effectively addressing violence against women and women's rights within its programming.

- **Output 3: Improvement of infrastructure and technology.**

The organisation strengthened its institutional infrastructure and digital systems to enhance operational efficiency and workplace safety. A comprehensive infrastructure assessment was conducted by a contracted electrical engineer, identifying system strengths, safety risks, and clear recommendations for electrical repairs and improved ventilation, along with the need to procure occupational safety equipment.

In parallel, the organization upgraded its digital infrastructure through a Microsoft Office subscription and delivered an online technical training to **15 staff and volunteers (12 women, 3 men)**. The training improved participants' digital skills in document management, collaboration, and use of productivity tools, with **85% of participants reporting satisfaction with the relevance and quality of the session**. These activities improved internal systems, strengthened staff capacity, and supported the organization's overall institutional sustainability.

The remaining activities under this output will be implemented during 2026.

Iraqi Institution for Development (IID)

- **Output 1: Strengthened Administrative Infrastructure.**

The organisation strengthened its administrative and data management systems **to improve institutional efficiency and accountability**. All planned procurement activities were completed, including **the purchase and installation of essential office equipment**, significantly enhancing the organization's operational capacity. In parallel, IID finalized and launched its **upgraded official website, improving accessibility and donor visibility**.

4c. Outputs and Activities Completed

To reinforce evidence-based programming, IID conducted an institutional **MEAL and data systems assessment involving 30 staff members**, which identified key gaps in data utilization, staff capacity, and accountability mechanisms. The findings were consolidated into an internal analytical report with **clear recommendations to strengthen data security, documentation, and learning practices**.

Building on the assessment, IID delivered a **two-day training workshop in Nineveh Governorate for 30 staff members (15 women and 15 men)** from program, MEAL, and field teams, enhancing their capacity to apply standardized **data management and reporting systems**. Overall, this output improved IID's digital readiness, coordination, and ability to deliver accountable, data-driven programming.

- **Output 2: Enhanced Staff Capacity.**

The organisation strengthened staff capacity through a structured and needs-driven approach combining assessment, targeted training, and institutional exchange. In May 2025, IID conducted a **comprehensive Training Needs Assessment at its Mosul office**, targeting the organisation's staff members. Led by the HR Officer, the assessment used surveys and interviews to identify priority capacity gaps, resulting in a roadmap highlighting key needs in project management, communication, report writing, data analysis, leadership, safety and security, and specialized technical areas.

Building on the assessment findings, IID delivered a two-day **workshop on project management and advocacy** in Nineveh Governorate on 1–2 October 2025, attended by **30 staff and board members (15 women, 15 men)**. The training strengthened participants' practical skills in planning, implementation, reporting, and stakeholder engagement, while improving coordination between staff and board members. Participant feedback and evaluation findings were documented to inform future capacity-building efforts.

In parallel, IID facilitated institutional learning through **three online exchange sessions and one in-person networking meeting** with nine local NGOs in Nineveh, engaging **14 participants (4 women, 10 men)**. These exchanges enabled knowledge sharing, identified common operational challenges, and resulted in agreed priorities, including establishing a local NGO network, expanding capacity-building support, improving access to funding, and strengthening integrity and accountability practices. Overall, this output enhanced IID's internal capacities and strengthened collaboration with local partners to support more effective and sustainable programming.

- **Output 3: Expanded Network of Partnerships.**

The organisation strengthened and expanded its partnership base through systematic mapping, stakeholder engagement, and strategic planning. The Program and Development Team, in coordination with the M&E function, conducted targeted **partner mapping in Nineveh Governorate**, building directly on the outcomes of the NGO exchange activities under Output 2. Through desk research and direct engagement, IID identified and validated nine local NGOs as potential partners and developed a **structured partner database capturing organizational profiles, areas of expertise, geographic coverage, and collaboration opportunities**. This database now serves as a strategic tool for coordinated planning and partnership development.

To further strengthen collaboration, IID organized **two stakeholder and networking meetings** in December 2025 in Nineveh, **engaging 42 participants (21 women and 21 men) from government departments and local NGOs**. The meetings facilitated cross-sector dialogue, identified priority community needs and coordination gaps, and strengthened communication between government institutions and civil society. Participants agreed on shared recommendations and partnership priorities, which will inform upcoming donor engagement and fundraising discussions.

In parallel, IID advanced the **development of a resource mobilization strategy** through a phased review of funding opportunities and donor engagement options, supported by a technical consultant. The organisation also planned for a fundraising conference that will be conducted in 2026. The finalized strategy will guide future fundraising efforts, strengthen partnerships, and support coordinated resource mobilization aligned with community needs in Nineveh.

The remaining activities under this output will be implemented during 2026.

- **Output 4: Enhanced Organizational Resilience.**

IID strengthened its organizational resilience through **improved risk management, systematic monitoring, and the institutionalization of learning**. A Technical Specialist advanced the **development of organizational risk management procedures and contingency plans** by identifying key operational risks and vulnerabilities affecting program implementation. The draft risk mitigation and contingency plan is in its final stage and will be formally completed and shared in 2026, providing a structured framework to guide decision-making, preparedness, and operational continuity.

In parallel, **the MEAL team conducted regular monitoring and evaluation across all project components**, including stakeholder meetings, exchange sessions, and capacity-building activities. The team applied standardized M&E tools—such as pre- and post-training tests, attendance records, and evaluation forms—and collected visual documentation from both in-person and online activities. All data and materials were systematically reviewed, documented, and archived to support accountability, learning, and evidence-based adjustments to ongoing and future activities.

4c. Outputs and Activities Completed

To institutionalize best practices and lessons learned, IID conducted **2 learning sessions with staff** in October and November 2025. These sessions focused on **reflecting on implementation experiences, identifying effective practices, and documenting key lessons related to coordination, documentation, and internal workflows**. Initial findings highlighted the need for stronger internal coordination, clearer role definition, and more systematic follow-up mechanisms. The remaining sessions are scheduled for January 2026, after which the documented lessons will be integrated into organizational policies and procedures, further strengthening IID's resilience and institutional effectiveness.

PROGRAMMATIC FUNDING:

WPHF Outcome Area 2 (Conflict Prevention): Increased meaningful participation and decision-making of women in conflict prevention processes and response.

Al-Haq Foundation for Human Rights

- ***Output 1: Establishing and strengthening early response mechanisms for women to prevent the outbreak of conflict.***

Al-Haq Foundation strengthened women's early response and conflict-prevention capacities in Anbar Governorate through an integrated package of training, dialogue, community initiatives, and protection services.

Three specialized **early-warning and conflict-prevention trainings** were conducted in Ramadi between 1–6 August 2025, reaching **60 women** from Saqlawiyah, Fallujah, Hit, and Ramadi, including survivors of violence, relatives of enforced disappearance victims, IDPs, and women activists. Pre- and post-assessments showed an **81% increase in participants' knowledge of early-response mechanisms**. The trainings strengthened women's ability to identify early indicators of conflict, monitor risks, and coordinate community-level preventive actions, leading to the establishment of a women-led communication network for early warning.

Complementing the trainings, a **one-day legal awareness and dialogue session** was held on 7 August 2025 for the same participants, resulting in a **90% increase in legal awareness and the provision of 29 individual legal consultations**. This enhanced women's understanding of protection mechanisms and access to justice.

To translate skills into practice, **10 women-led community initiatives** were implemented by the women beneficiaries from the previous project training between October and December 2025 across Anbar, engaging **302 community members (161 women and 141 men)** and addressing peacebuilding, economic empowerment, health, education, and social cohesion. All initiatives were evaluated, achieving a 94% satisfaction rate.

In parallel, Al-Haq provided **legal and psychological support to 185 women**, including 38 women from previous project participants and 147 vulnerable women from the wider community, with satisfaction rates ranging from **94–98%**. Overall, the output strengthened women's roles as early-warning actors, community leaders, and peacebuilders, contributing to more inclusive and preventive approaches to conflict and crisis response in Anbar Governorate.

The remaining activities under this output will be implemented during 2026.

- ***Output 2: Strengthening the capacities of civil society organizations and youth to respond to early warning mechanisms.***

Al-Haq Foundation enhanced the capacity of civil society, youth, and media actors in Anbar Governorate to contribute to early warning and conflict prevention through integrated training, consultation, and community-led actions.

Between 4–9 September 2025, three trainings were conducted in Ramadi for **60 participants (18 women, 42 men) from civil society organizations, youth groups, and media outlets across Anbar**. The trainings combined theoretical and practical sessions on early warning, community monitoring, and crisis response, resulting in an **81% increase in participants' knowledge** based on pre- and post-assessments. A follow-up consultation session held on 10 September 2025 supported participants in planning community initiatives, **improving practical planning skills by 90%** and strengthening coordination between civil society and media actors.

Subsequently, **10 community initiatives** led by civil society actors were implemented between October and December 2025 in Ramadi, Fallujah, Haditha, and Khalidiya, engaging **302 participants (131 women, 169 men)**. These initiatives addressed women's participation in peacebuilding, countering misinformation, youth engagement, digital safety, access to services, legal awareness, and climate change impacts. Evaluation results showed a **93% success rate**, demonstrating strong relevance, community acceptance, and effective application of early warning approaches.

Overall, these activities strengthened local capacities, collaboration, and preparedness to prevent and respond to emerging conflicts in Anbar Governorate.

The remaining activities under this output will be implemented during 2026.

- ***Output 3: Strengthening the capacities of local decision-makers on the importance of rapid response to prevent conflict.***

Al-Haq Foundation strengthened the capacity of local decision-makers in Anbar Governorate through a series of targeted capacity-building and coordination activities. A two-day **workshop** held in Ramadi on 14–15 September 2025 engaged **28 government**

4c. Outputs and Activities Completed

representatives (10 women, 18 men) from key sectors, focusing on crisis analysis, rapid response mechanisms, institutional coordination, and inclusive decision-making. Knowledge assessments showed a 90% increase in participants' understanding.

A follow-up consultation session on 20 October 2025 assessed institutional application of early-response plans and documented concrete outcomes, including the establishment of a specialized school for persons with disabilities with fully funded transportation, strengthened coordination between the Health and Education Departments to implement school-based health awareness campaigns, and the organization of governmental consultative meetings that led to improved administrative procedures and service quality.

In addition, a specialized training on activating complaint mechanisms was conducted on 8 December 2025, reaching 38 senior government officials (5 women, 33 men) and achieving a 92% knowledge acquisition rate. Overall, these activities enhanced institutional preparedness, accountability, and inclusive rapid-response mechanisms, contributing to conflict prevention and community stability in Anbar Governorate.

The remaining activities under this output will be implemented during 2026.

- **Output 4: Introducing the project results.**

Activities under this output will take place in 2026

Ishraqat for Development Organization (IDO)

- **Output 1: Women's organizations trained to monitor early warning indicators.**

Ishraqat Organization implemented a comprehensive series of nine capacity-building workshops across Muthanna Governorate, Al-Diwaniyah Governorate, and Thi-Qar Governorate between July and September 2025, training 135 participants (72 women and 63 men) from 135 youth-led and women-led civil society organizations. Each workshop spanned three days and aimed to strengthen organizational skills in monitoring and analyzing early warning indicators linked to community tensions, threats to social peace, sectarian discourse, and emerging conflict dynamics.

Young Women (18-29)	Women (30+)	Young Men (18-29)	Men (30+)	Total Number	Group Type
-	-	-	-	135	NGO
24	48	-	-	72	Female
-	-	3	60	63	Male

Key Topics covered:

- Analytical tools for identifying threats to community peace and assessing sectarian discourse.
- Highlighted the role of civil society organizations, given their daily interaction with communities, in detecting early warning indicators.
- Addressed gender-specific vulnerabilities during crises, including women's exclusion from decision-making, economic dependency, and heightened social pressures.
- Introduced data analysis tools and artificial intelligence applications to support early warning monitoring and response coordination.

Key Results:

- 135 participants trained (72 women, 63 men) from youth-led and women-led CSO representatives.
- Enhanced ability to identify and analyze early warning indicators, including hate speech, sectarian discourse, social tensions, and gender-based vulnerabilities.
- Strengthened skills in conflict analysis, monitoring techniques, and crisis communication, including identifying at-risk groups.

These workshops significantly strengthened the capacity of civil society organizations—especially women and youth—to monitor local tensions and detect early signs of conflict, contributing to more informed, community-driven approaches to maintaining social peace across the targeted governorates.

- **Output 2: Women's organizations trained in peacebuilding, conflict resolution, negotiation, networking, and advocacy.**

Seven capacity-building workshops have been implemented targeting women's organizations in Thi-Qar, Al-Diwaniyah, and Al-Muthanna Governorates, with 50% of participating organizations being youth-led. The trainings reached 105 civil society organizations, with a total of 105 participants (56 women and 49 men).

The workshops focused on peacebuilding, countering extremism, negotiation, conflict resolution, networking, advocacy campaigns, monitoring, and report writing, with strong emphasis on developing response plans to crises threatening social peace. Interactive methods—including case studies, group work, and practical exercises—enabled participants to link theoretical concepts to real community challenges. Key discussions highlighted the limited participation of women in decision-making, negotiation, and counter-

4c. Outputs and Activities Completed

extremism committees, largely due to tribal and social norms, particularly in rural areas. Participants also addressed issues such as **unreported domestic violence, women's marginalization in leadership roles, and the absence of women from community monitoring mechanisms**.

Overall, the trainings strengthened participants' capacities to **analyze conflicts, design advocacy and awareness initiatives, build networks, prepare monitoring reports, and engage in local peacebuilding efforts**. The activity contributed to enhancing women's leadership, youth engagement, and organizational readiness to prevent conflict and promote social cohesion at the community level. The remaining activities under this output will be implemented during 2026.

- **Output 3: Launching a long-term response plan for crisis that threaten community peace.**

Activities under this output will take place in 2026

- **Output 4: Holding dialogue sessions with local decision-makers to support women's participation in conflict prevention.**

Activities under this output will take place in 2026

- **Output 5: Dialogue and community coexistence committees trained and enabled to respond to crisis using a gender perspective.**

Activities under this output will take place in 2026

- **Output 6: Effective media outreach delivering messages to the community about women's roles in conflict management.**

Ishraqat Organization implemented a targeted media outreach activity through the **distribution of 500 informational brochures** introducing the project and its activities, with key messages focused on **rejecting sectarian discourse, promoting peace concepts, combating extremism, and highlighting women's roles in conflict management**. The brochures were disseminated during training workshops, through women's affairs departments and selected government institutions, as well as in public spaces, reaching **women and girls, men, youth, civil society activists, NGO representatives, and government employees**, thereby supporting wider community awareness and engagement.

The remaining activities under this output will be implemented during 2026.

- **Output 7: Women trained on income-generating projects for economic empowerment and to help prevent conflicts within households.**

Activities under this output will take place in 2026

Sustainable Peace Foundation (SPF)

- **Output 1: Strengthened capacities of women and girls mediators.**

Under this output, the Sustainable Peace Foundation (SPF) strengthened the capacities of women and young women to lead mediation efforts and address climate-induced tensions in Nineveh Governorate and Basra Governorate. SPF applied a transparent participant-selection process and ultimately selected 40 women (20 women from Nineveh, 20 women from Basra) based on academic background, community experience, climate-change knowledge, commitment, and vulnerability status.

First workshops group conducted on (Basra: 31 Aug–2 Sept 2025; Nineveh: 3–5 Sept 2025) focusing on climate change, mitigation measures, and adaptation strategies. The workshops resulted in strengthened participants' understanding of climate impacts in Iraq—particularly the water crisis—and built skills to analyze environmental challenges.

During the workshops, women worked on:

- Design practical action plans and advocacy campaigns addressing water and air pollution, resource scarcity, and coordination with government institutions.
- Emphasized women's leadership role in reducing climate-related tensions and preparing community-level responses for climate-related disasters such as floods, storms, and fires.

Key Results:

- **Enhanced Knowledge and Awareness:** Participants' awareness of climate challenges and their social and economic impacts increased. They also developed a deeper understanding of the importance of coordination between the community and government agencies.
- **Sustainable Practical Skills:** Participants gained skills in critical environmental analysis, planning advocacy campaigns, and crisis management.
- **Tangible Action Plans:** Practical strategies were developed, such as enhancing community awareness, applying environmental laws, and using technology for water treatment.

4c. Outputs and Activities Completed

- **Strengthening Women's Leadership Role:** The activity affirmed that women are a central agent of change, aligning with the "Tamkeenha\Empower her" project's goal.

The second workshops group conducted on (Basra: 3–5 Sept 2025; Nineveh: 17–19 Sept 2025) provided advanced training on mediation and negotiation as tools for managing climate-related disputes, including conflicts over water scarcity and environmental degradation, for the same cohort of women from the first workshop group.

Focus area of learning:

In Basra, the training emphasized practical simulations of mediation sessions related to local environmental issues.

In Nineveh, participants explored the legal and policy frameworks related to climate change and community-based conflict resolution.

Key Results:

- **Enhanced Knowledge and Skills:** Participants gained a deep understanding of peaceful conflict resolution tools and practical negotiation and mediation skills.
- **Tangible Community Initiatives:** Participants developed initial action plans and initiatives, such as proposals to hold dialogue sessions between farmers and government entities, or launching community mediation initiatives to reduce pollution.
- **Building Local Networks:** In Nineveh, a core for a rural women's network for climate advocacy was established.
- **Strengthened Confidence and Leadership Role:** Participants' confidence in their ability to act as effective mediators or negotiators within their communities increased significantly.

- **Output 2: Community-based early warning systems established.**

The organization designed and operationalized **two women-led, community-based early warning systems** to identify and respond to climate-induced tensions in **Basra and Nineveh Governorates**, shifting local responses from reactive crisis management to preventative action.

In Basra (Al-Madina and Abu Al-Khaseeb), **the system focuses on salinity intrusion and marshland drought**. It integrates official station data with field monitoring by **20 trained women** using a risk matrix that links environmental severity with social impact to generate graded alert levels and activate community-based crisis response mechanisms. Indicators include salinity levels, water availability, and social tensions such as disputes over irrigation, displacement, and protests.

In Nineveh (Al-Ba'aj and Tel-Abtah), where formal infrastructure is limited, the system relies on digital tools that transform the **20 trained women** from the project activities into **"mobile monitoring stations"** using global weather applications and livelihood-based indicators such as livestock sales, feed price increases, and changes in well-water quality. Alerts are disseminated through local WhatsApp groups and Facebook pages to reach **relevant governmental stakeholders and remote communities**.

Both systems are operated by **40 trained women** using KoboToolbox digital forms to translate complex climate data into accessible community alerts. To operationalize the systems, two simultaneous workshops were conducted in November 2025 in Basra and Nineveh, equipping participants with skills in indicator identification, digital monitoring, scenario analysis, and rapid response planning. These interventions resulted in the formation of local women-led monitoring networks that now play a central role in preventing the escalation of climate-related tensions and strengthening community resilience.

- **Output 3: Improved coordination among CSOs, CBOs, and international bodies for gender-responsive interventions.**

The organization facilitated the active participation of women beneficiaries of the project in **two monthly Peace and Reconciliation Working Group** – Iraq (PRWG-Iraq) coordination meetings, strengthening the linkage between local women-led initiatives and national-level peacebuilding platforms.

In the November 2025 meeting held in Baghdad with virtual access, **9 trained women** from the project engaged alongside **21 representatives (11 Women and 10 Men)** from local and international organizations, including IRC and GIZ, under the theme of **Iraq's 2025 national elections**. Discussions focused on **women's political inclusion and minority participation**, enabling beneficiaries to directly contribute community-level perspectives to national policy dialogue.

In December 2025, a second meeting was convened in Basra with virtual access and chaired by SPF's Executive Director, bringing together **15 women** from the project beneficiaries and **22 additional stakeholders (12 Women and 10 Men)**. The session featured a presentation by SPF's Technical Manager on the **women-led Community-Based Early Warning System** for monitoring climate-induced tensions, and generated dialogue on adaptation strategies related to water scarcity and climate-driven migration.

Through these engagements, women were positioned as contributors to national coordination processes, enhancing coordination between civil society, international actors, and authorities for **more inclusion of women in peacebuilding and climate-related interventions**.

The remaining activities under this output will be implemented during 2026.

4c. Outputs and Activities Completed

- **Output 4: Women-led advocacy and awareness campaigns supported.**

The organization strengthened women-led advocacy efforts by **developing robust data-collection tools and building the capacity of women in Basra and Nineveh** to generate evidence on climate-induced tensions and conflicts.

Two complementary instruments were designed: a **quantitative community survey** capturing data on livelihoods, climate impacts, conflict patterns, migration drivers, and community-proposed solutions, and a **qualitative interview tool** for local officials to assess service gaps, response mechanisms, and resilience priorities. Together, these tools form an integrated evidence base to inform advocacy messaging and feed the community-based early warning systems with reliable information on tension hotspots and entry points for positive intervention.

To operationalize these tools, two intensive trainings were delivered in **Basra (20 women) and Nineveh (18 women)** in December 2025. Participants were capacitated in KoboToolbox-based digital data collection, professional qualitative interviewing, risk-matrix analysis, and translating field data into persuasive, evidence-driven advocacy messages. As a result, trained women are now equipped to independently collect, analyze, and utilize quantitative and qualitative data to design advocacy campaigns that address climate-induced conflicts and promote community-level solutions.

The remaining activities under this output will be implemented during 2026.

- **Output 5: Economic empowerment programmes integrating peacebuilding components implemented.**

Activities under this output will take place in 2026

Daryas Organization for Developing Woman Society (DODWS)

- **Output 1: Women Climate-Resilient Leadership training provided.**

Daryas Organization implemented a comprehensive climate-resilient leadership capacity-building package for women across four governorates: Duhok, Salahadin, Al-Diwaniyah, and Thi-Qar. A total of **250 women** (126 aged 18–29 and 124 aged 30–50) participated in 4 training sessions delivered through interactive sessions, group discussions, and expert-facilitated learning. Participants included women activists as well as staff from government departments such as Agriculture, Irrigation, and Environment, enabling stronger linkages between community leadership and institutional decision-making on climate issues. Pre- and post-training assessments showed that **85% of participants improved their knowledge after Day 1 and 80% after Day 2**, reflecting strengthened understanding of climate-resilient leadership, local climate risks, and community-based response mechanisms. The trainings equipped women with practical skills to advocate for sustainable practices, lead resilience initiatives, and transfer knowledge within their communities, contributing to enhanced grassroots climate action.

In parallel, Daryas delivered targeted capacity-strengthening trainings to five women-led organisations in Duhok, Salahadin, Thi-Qar, and Al-Diwaniyah, reaching 25 staff members (15 women and 10 men). The sessions focused on strengthening institutional leadership and increasing CSOs' understanding of climate resilience and environmental challenges affecting their communities, including heatwaves, drought, declining agricultural productivity, and environmental degradation. The trainings also included group discussions and experience-sharing among participating organizations on local environmental challenges and potential community responses, including awareness activities, environmental protection initiatives, and coordination with local authorities.

- **Output 2: Community-Based Climate Adaptation Plans Developed.**

In December 2025, Daryas Organization conducted a three-day participatory workshop in Duhok to support women in developing community-based climate adaptation plans. The workshop engaged 100 women from previous project activities (51 aged 18–29 and 49 aged 30–50), who worked collaboratively to analyze local climate risks and design practical adaptation solutions.

Participants identified key environmental risks affecting their communities, including waste burning, industrial emissions, lack of green spaces, and limited municipal and health services. Through facilitated groupwork, they developed locally plans driven responses such as tree-planting campaigns, environmental awareness initiatives, and strengthened coordination with local authorities. The training significantly strengthened women's ownership by increasing 78% of women practical skills in climate adaptation planning at the community level.

The remaining activities under this output will be implemented during 2026.

- **Output 3: Establishment of Eco-Friendly Peace Committees.**

Activities under this output will take place in 2026

- **Output 4: Implementation of Sustainable Livelihood Initiatives.**

Activities under this output will take place in 2026

4c. Outputs and Activities Completed

- **Output 5: Climate and Peace Education Campaigns Conducted.**

Activities under this output will take place in 2026

Bustan Association for Children & Adults Protection and Education & Awareness

- **Output 1: Capacity Building and Gender-Sensitive Community Engagement Initiatives conducted.**

Bustan Organization implemented a series of leadership-focused capacity-building sessions to strengthen women's participation in peacebuilding and conflict resolution across Halabja, Kirkuk, and Nineveh. **Three trainings** were conducted in July–August 2025, reaching **14 women** activists, NGO members, government employees, and women from **religious minorities** and **marginalized groups**. The sessions enhanced participants' leadership, advocacy, mentoring, and confidence to voice their perspectives in community dialogue, while strengthening interfaith and intercultural collaboration among women.

In parallel, Bustan carried out **20 gender-sensitive community engagement initiatives** in Kirkuk, Halabja, and Nineveh, reaching **660 participants (501 women, 46 girls, 81 men, and 32 boys)**. Using participatory methods including arts, sports, yoga, and digital awareness tools, the initiatives promoted social cohesion, tolerance, responsible online behavior, and emotional self-control, while reinforcing the Do No Harm approach. The activities highlighted Iraq's cultural and religious diversity as a foundation for peace and empowered women and girls to play a leading role in preventing tensions, countering hate speech, and fostering trust between communities and local authorities.

The remaining activities under this output will be implemented during 2026.

- **Output 2: Women-Led Tolerance Dialogue and Engagement Initiatives conducted.**

Bustan Organization supported the preparation and delivery of women-led tolerance and extremism-prevention initiatives in Kirkuk, Halabja, and Nineveh, with a strong focus on the leadership of women from religious minorities, including Christian, Yazidi, and Kakayee communities. **Two preparatory coordination meetings** were held in August 2025 in Kirkuk and Halabja with **eight women volunteers** to design agendas, develop simplified educational tools, and plan community-based peace activities, laying the foundation for women's leadership in dialogue and reconciliation processes.

During the reporting period, **14 women-led community empowerment and stakeholder engagement sessions** were implemented in Hawija, Nineveh, and Kirkuk, reaching **238 women from Iraqi returnee families from Syria and host communities**. The sessions addressed **women's leadership in reconciliation, tolerance, conflict resolution, and social cohesion, promoting trust-building, intergenerational dialogue, and peaceful coexistence**. Through these dialogues, women played a central role in reducing stigma related to displacement, strengthening community resilience, and fostering sustainable reintegration in areas heavily impacted by extremism and conflict.

The remaining activities under this output will be implemented during 2026.

- **Output 3: Women-led peacebuilding events in Disputed Areas conducted.**

Bustan Organization organized a one-day **peace conference in Kirkuk** on 8 November 2025, bringing together **25 participants (15 women and 10 men)**, including **politicians, parliamentary candidates, civil and political activists, and youth from diverse ethnic and religious communities**. The event created a safe space for dialogue among Arabs, Kurds, Turkomans, Chaldeans, Muslims (Shi'a and Sunni), Christians, Kakayees, and Sabees, with a strong focus on reconciliation and peaceful coexistence in the disputed areas.

The conference highlighted **the critical role of women in peacebuilding and social cohesion, aligning discussions with the core pillars of UNSCR 1325**, particularly women's participation in decision-making, protection of rights, and the integration of gender perspectives in peace and security processes. Participants collectively affirmed that empowering women and amplifying their leadership is a cornerstone for addressing conflict, building consensus, and sustaining peace in Kirkuk.

The remaining activities under this output will be implemented during 2026.

- **Output 4: Gender-Sensitive Media Monitoring and Capacity Building for Conflict Prevention Conducted.**

Bustan Organization conducted a **Peacebuilding and Responsible Journalism Workshop** in Kirkuk, engaging **12 female journalists** from local media and academic institutions. The workshop strengthened participants' leadership and skills in conflict-sensitive, ethical, and gender-responsive reporting, highlighting the role of media in preventing tensions, countering misinformation, and promoting social cohesion. **The activity enhanced women journalists' capacity to contribute to peacebuilding through responsible and inclusive media practices.**

The remaining activities under this output will be implemented during 2026.

- **Output 5: Project activities monitored, Evaluated and Refined in Kirkuk, Nineveh, and Halabja.**

Activities under this output will take place in 2026

WPHF Outcome Area 3 (Humanitarian Response): Enhanced inclusive and gender responsive humanitarian/crisis planning, frameworks, and programming.

4c. Outputs and Activities Completed

Shakoufyan Organization for Development and Culture (SODAC)

- **Output 1: Providing a report on the multiple needs related to women's participation in decision-making and in humanitarian crisis planning and response in Anbar, along with proposed mechanisms to support their participation, and disseminating it to relevant governmental and non-governmental institutions in Anbar.**

SODAC successfully implemented a comprehensive process to generate an evidence-based report on the needs, barriers, and opportunities related to women's participation in decision-making and humanitarian crisis planning in Anbar. A total of **10 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)** were conducted across seven districts from urban and rural locations, including areas facing ongoing social restrictions, logistical challenges, and limited institutional presence, engaging **150 women** from diverse backgrounds, including activists, government employees, returnees, vulnerable women, students, and housewives. The FGDs provided rich qualitative insights into the lived experiences of women in post-conflict and recovery contexts, and explored barriers to women's engagement in crisis planning, decision-making forums, and public life more broadly.

Across the ten sessions, women consistently highlighted:

- Social and cultural norms that restrict women's mobility and participation.
- Symbolic rather than meaningful representation of women in institutional structures.
- Lack of safe, supportive environments for women to express opinions or assume leadership roles.
- Limited access to training, information, and decision-making spaces, especially for returnees and rural women.
- Economic challenges—including unemployment, transportation costs, and lack of sustained livelihood support—that hinder community engagement.
- High levels of unawareness (up to 90%) about local committees such as peace committees, municipal consultation groups, or crisis-management teams.
- Isolation and psychosocial pressures, especially for returnee women who lost breadwinners during conflict.

Drawing on these insights from FGD data, SODAC carried out a structured analytical needs assessment to understand the barriers preventing women from participating in crisis planning, humanitarian response, and local governance processes. Two contracted female researchers were tasked with developing a comprehensive analytical report.

Key Findings

1. Economic Barriers

Economic hardship was the most common barrier (raised in 7/10 sessions). High transport costs (20–25% of monthly income), lack of childcare, and limited livelihood opportunities (as low as 15% access in some districts) restrict women's participation.

2. Returnee Women Face Greater Gaps

Returnees affected by 3–6 years of displacement reported interrupted education, weak networks, and psychological stress. 80% had not received any training since returning.

3. Skills and Knowledge Gaps

Women—especially returnees—lack technical skills needed for engagement. 55% reported insufficient knowledge to participate in committees or digital platforms.

4. Low Awareness of Local Structures

Around 90% of participants were unaware of peace committees, crisis-management teams, or municipal consultation bodies due to weak communication and male-dominated networks.

5. Social and Psychological Constraints

Over 60% of returnee women noted that loss of a breadwinner and limited social support hinder their ability to engage publicly, highlighting the need for stronger institutional reassurance.

These activities resulted in developing an analytical report—grounded in robust qualitative data. The assessment report will inform policy, programming, and advocacy interventions aimed at enhancing women's meaningful engagement in decision-making and crisis-response structures in the governorate.

- **Output 2: Strengthening the capacities of women activists, organizations, and women's groups in Anbar on humanitarian crisis response planning and enabling them to implement response initiatives.**

The organisation strengthened the capacities of women activists, women-led organizations, and women's groups across Al-Anbar governorate through a structured package of training, advanced skill-building, and direct support to community initiatives. A total of **60 women** from civil society, governmental institutions, and women's affairs departments participated in **capacity-building workshops focused on women's roles in humanitarian crisis planning, advocacy, and community initiatives, with particular emphasis on the Women, Peace and Security agenda and UNSCR 1325**. Knowledge assessments conducted before and after the trainings showed an **overall increase of 21%, indicating improved understanding** and readiness for engagement in crisis response processes.

Building on these foundations, an **advanced training workshop** brought together **19 women leaders and activists** to further develop practical skills in advocacy planning, message formulation, stakeholder engagement, negotiation, and community initiative design. The

4c. Outputs and Activities Completed

training resulted in the development of women-led community initiative proposals, strengthened coordination among participants from different districts, and increased confidence in public participation and leadership roles.

To translate learning into action, SODAC provided **financial support to 10 women-led community initiatives**, including small grants for individual activists and medium grants for women-led teams and organizations. These initiatives addressed locally identified humanitarian and social challenges and enabled women to apply their skills in real-world contexts. **One initiative implemented in Fallujah, Al-Anbar focused on promoting the political participation of deaf and hard-of-hearing women**, reaching **20 participants** through inclusive awareness-raising and dialogue activities aligned with disability rights standards.

Overall, these activities contributed to enhanced leadership, agency, and practical engagement of women in humanitarian crisis response planning in Anbar, while supporting sustainable, women-led initiatives that respond directly to community needs. The remaining 9 selected women-led community initiatives will be implemented during 2026.

- **Output 3: Enabling returnee women, host community women, and marginalized and vulnerable girls to start their economic projects and strengthen their presence in the local labor market.**

Activities under this output will take place in 2026

- **Output 4: Improving the engagement of women activists, organizations, and women's groups in dialogues with decision-makers and stakeholders to strengthen their participation in humanitarian response, raise awareness of their role in crisis and recovery, and support the inclusion of returnee families.**

Two roundtable discussions were conducted in Ramadi and Fallujah, engaging 40 women, including returnee women, women activists, civil society representatives, relevant government stakeholders, and the UN Women Iraq Country Office team. The discussions aimed to enhance women's meaningful participation in humanitarian response, recovery, and reintegration processes, in line with the Iraqi National Action Plan for UNSCR 1325.

The sessions provided a safe and structured platform for dialogue, enabling women to articulate key challenges affecting returnee communities, particularly **economic hardship, limited livelihood opportunities, weak protection mechanisms, and social vulnerability**. Participants highlighted the disproportionate burden on women as primary caregivers and income providers during the post-displacement phase.

The discussions also identified practical recommendations, **including expanding economic empowerment opportunities for returnee women, strengthening women's representation in local recovery committees, and improving coordination between government institutions, civil society, and UN Women**. Overall, the roundtables reinforced women's visibility in recovery processes and strengthened collaboration among stakeholders to support inclusive and women-led humanitarian and recovery efforts in Anbar.

The remaining activities under this output will be implemented during 2026.

Ibtihal Al-Iraq Organisation for Empowerment and Development of Women

- **Output 1: Awareness-raising on the rights of women with disabilities and their participation in crisis response, along with providing recommendations and decisions to support women with disabilities.**

Ibtihal Organization implemented five training sessions in Thi-Qar, Muthanna, Mesan, Basra, and Al-Diwaniyah, reaching **150 participants (67 women, 83 men), including local officials, community and religious leaders, media actors, disability organizations, and persons with disabilities**. The training sessions created an inclusive platform to strengthen the rights, visibility, and participation of women with disabilities (WWD) in crisis preparedness and humanitarian decision-making.

Across all sessions, participants examined the barriers facing persons with disabilities, reviewed Disability Law No. 38, and explored practical mechanisms to institutionalize disability inclusion in public services, emergency response systems, and local development plans.

The training sessions resulted in a marked increase in stakeholders' understanding of disability rights and legal obligations, strengthening the capacities of government institutions and CSOs to deliver disability-inclusive services and communicate effectively with persons with disabilities. They also enhanced recognition of women with disabilities as key actors in crisis response and community decision-making. Across all governorates, participants generated practical recommendations—such as improving public-building accessibility, appointing disability focal points, expanding livelihood opportunities, and reinforcing cross-sector coordination. Together, these results advanced disability inclusion by improving operational capacities, fostering stronger institutional commitment, and amplifying the role of women with disabilities in humanitarian and development processes.

- **Output 2: Raising awareness among civil society organizations staff about the rights of persons with disabilities.**

Ibtihal Organization implemented three complementary training streams across Thi-Qar, Mesan, Al-Muthanna, Basra, and Al-Diwaniyah to strengthen CSOs' ability to support and advocate for women with disabilities (WWD). In total, **380 participants** were trained, including

4c. Outputs and Activities Completed

civil society workers, community actors, and service providers. The sessions focused on disability rights, national legal frameworks, referral pathways, and monitoring mechanisms—creating an inclusive platform to enhance the visibility and participation of WWD in crisis preparedness and humanitarian response.

- **125 participants (60 women, 65 men) trained on disability rights.**
- **130 participants (68 women, 62 men) trained on referral systems.**
- **125 participants (60 women, 65 men) trained on monitoring recommendations. (Same trainees from Output 1 activities)**

Across all training activities, participants reviewed Disability Law No. 38, examined systemic barriers facing persons with disabilities, and practiced applying inclusive service-delivery approaches. The sessions improved the capacity of CSO staff to coordinate with government institutions, use referral tools effectively, and follow up on recommendations issued under Output 1. Special emphasis was placed on communication with persons with different types of disabilities and strengthening institutional cooperation to ensure accessible services.

Key Results (Combined Across All Trainings)

- Significant increase in understanding of disability rights and legal obligations among civil society workers.
- Strengthened institutional capacity to deliver disability-inclusive services, document cases properly, and engage in coordinated referral pathways.
- Enhanced ability of CSOs to monitor implementation of disability-related recommendations, advocate for accountability, and collaborate with local authorities.
- Improved communication skills and ethical practices in engaging persons with disabilities, ensuring dignity, confidentiality, and inclusion.
- Greater recognition of women with disabilities as key actors in crisis response, community engagement, and decision-making spaces.
- Actionable recommendations generated across governorates, including upgrading public facilities for accessibility, appointing disability focal points, expanding service coverage, and improving intersectoral coordination.

Community Impact

- Advocacy dialogues initiated by the Provincial Council's Disability Committee helped link CSOs, volunteer groups, and service providers to strengthen institutional support for persons with disabilities.
- New employment and small business opportunities emerged for young women with disabilities, including three women launching their own projects with support from local authorities and civil society actors.

- **Output 3: Raising awareness among women with disabilities about their rights and how to be included in society.**

Five awareness-raising training sessions have been conducted across Muthanna, Basra, Thi-Qar, Al-Diwaniyah, and Mesan Governorates, targeting **125 women with disabilities** (25 women per session). The **trainings focused on the Iraqi Law on Persons with Disabilities and relevant international conventions**, with practical guidance on **accessing health, education, and social protection services**.

Participants demonstrated **increased awareness of their legal rights, greater confidence in claiming services, and improved peer networking** for mutual support and advocacy. The sessions also highlighted persistent barriers faced by women with disabilities and generated key recommendations, including the expansion of legal awareness programs, **improved coordination between civil society and service providers**, and the development of **longer-term empowerment and rehabilitation initiatives for women with disabilities**.

- **Output 4: Enhancing the capabilities of Women's Empowerment Departments' staff to work with women with disabilities.**

The organisation conducted capacity-building trainings in Mesan, Al-Diwaniyah, Basra, Muthanna, and Thi-Qar Governorates to strengthen the skills of **staff working in Women's Empowerment Departments**. A total of **106 participants (105 women, 1 man)** aged 18–55, took part in the sessions.

The trainings aimed to equip participants with **practical skills to engage effectively with women with disabilities**, follow up on their needs, listen to and document their demands, and communicate these to local authorities. Sessions also emphasized the integration of women with disabilities into governmental and community-based programmes. Across all governorates, the core topics included understanding different types of disabilities and their social dimensions, inclusive and respectful communication methods, mechanisms for case follow-up and referrals, and strategies to promote equality, accessibility, and inclusion.

As a result of the trainings, participants demonstrated increased awareness of the challenges faced by women with disabilities, improved communication and case-handling skills, and stronger capacity to coordinate with relevant service providers and authorities. The output contributed to **building a more responsive and inclusive approach within Women's Empowerment Departments, particularly in reaching women with disabilities in rural and underserved areas**.

The remaining activities under this output will be implemented during 2026.

- **Output 5: Developing a dedicated electronic database for women with disabilities in each governorate.**

4c. Outputs and Activities Completed

Five training sessions in Thi-Qar, Al-Muthanna, Al-Diwaniyah, Basra, and Mesan have been implemented to strengthen the capacity of government staff to **establish a dedicated electronic database for women with disabilities**. A total of **100 employees** from the Departments of Labor and Social Affairs (**48 women and 52 men**, aged 18–55) participated in the trainings.

The sessions focused on practical skills in digital data collection, entry, and analysis, enabling participants to create and manage electronic records documenting women's types of disabilities and contact information. Emphasis was placed on data accuracy, privacy protection, and the ethical use of information to support women's access to rehabilitation, physiotherapy, and social protection services.

As a result, participants gained experience in building and testing sample databases, improved their understanding of data protection standards, and strengthened coordination between labor departments and service providers. These activities **laid the foundation for a sustainable, electronic information system that will support the inclusion of women with disabilities in government programs and services**.

The remaining activities under this output will be implemented during 2026.

- **Output 6: Activating the referral system to provide psychosocial, health, and financial support for women with disabilities.**

Three capacity-building trainings have been conducted in Mesan, Muthanna, and Thi-Qar, reaching **90 civil society workers (45 women and 45 men)** to strengthen the use of referral systems for supporting women with disabilities. The sessions focused on disability rights, case documentation, and coordination mechanisms with relevant government institutions.

As a result, one CSO in each governorate was designated as a **referral focal point** to receive and follow up on cases using a standardized form. The activity improved cooperation between CSOs and authorities, enhanced participants' ability to identify and refer cases, and contributed to more inclusive and responsive support mechanisms for women with disabilities.

The remaining activities under this output will be implemented during 2026.

- **Output 7: Activating the early warning mechanism.**

Ibtihal Organization implemented three two-day training sessions in Muthanna, Thi-Qar, and Mesan, reaching **90 participants (45 women and 45 men)**, including **persons with disabilities and their caregivers**. The trainings strengthened participants' understanding of early warning systems, access to disaster information, safety procedures, and the role of persons with disabilities in community awareness and emergency response.

The activity increased participants' preparedness to respond to crises, enhanced their confidence to disseminate early warning information within their communities, and fostered a peer network for sharing experiences and best practices related to disability-inclusive early warning and response.

The remaining activities under this output will be implemented during 2026.

- **Output 8: Preparing a charter for the inclusion of women with disabilities in humanitarian work.**

Activities under this output will take place in 2026

Better World Organization for Community Development (BWO)

- **Output 1: Capacity building to active women (focusing on young women) in government and target communities on crisis and humanitarian management, planning, and response.**

Better World Organization (BWOCD) implemented a package of coordination and capacity-building activities to strengthen women's leadership and participation in humanitarian and crisis-response mechanisms across Duhok Governorate.

The project began with a multi-stakeholder launch in Duhok, convening 44 participants (15 Women, 29 Men) from government institutions, local authorities, academia, and service providers. The event established strong coordination with the Directorate of Migration and Crisis Response (DMCR), secured institutional buy-in, and positioned women's participation as a core component of crisis preparedness and response.

BWOCD subsequently delivered five Community Responder Trainings (CRT) in Duhok Center, Sumail, Amedi, Akre, and Bardarash, reaching **105 women from host communities, IDPs, minorities, youth groups, and government institutions**. Based on DMCR-endorsed curricula, the trainings focused on **First Responder and Rapid Response skills**, with integrated modules on first aid, PSEA, crisis data collection, and coordination. Pre- and post-tests showed consistent improvements in participants' crisis-response readiness across all locations.

To further deepen impact, an advanced five-day training on disaster risk reduction, leadership, advocacy, and communication was conducted for 28 highly active women, including government representatives. **Assessment results showed a 43.9% average knowledge increase in Disaster Risk Reduction, alongside notable improvements in leadership, communication, and advocacy capacities, strengthening participants' ability to engage in structured planning, coordination, and community-level response.**

To reinforce evidence-based decision-making, a data collection and analysis training will be conducted in 2026 for government staff and women committee members.

4c. Outputs and Activities Completed

Overall, these activities enabled women to transition from trainees to active community and institutional actors, strengthening their visibility, technical capacity, and leadership in crisis preparedness and response, and contributing to more inclusive and community-driven humanitarian systems in Duhok Governorate.

The remaining activities under this output will be implemented during 2026.

- **Output 2: Strengthening crisis and humanitarian management, planning, and response mechanism within government and target communities.**

BWOCD strengthened institutional and community-based crisis management mechanisms in coordination with the Directorate of Migration and Crisis Response (DMCR).

A specialized consultant completed the technical review of existing crisis-response systems, and the inception report is being finalized pending receipt of DMCR's organizational structure. Preparatory work was also completed to develop standardized data-collection and analysis tools, with follow-up coordination and training planned to take place in 2026.

BWOCD finalized the proposal and Terms of Reference for a mobile application that will provide public protection guidance and professional information on crisis planning and response. The next step will be the content development in 2026.

At the community level, **five Women Humanitarian and Crisis Planning Committees** were established in Duhok from the project women trainees through a transparent selection process. A coordination meeting between DMCR and committee members formalized roles, responsibilities, and communication mechanisms, strengthening women's leadership and coordination in crisis preparedness and response across Duhok Governorate.

The remaining activities under this output will be implemented during 2026.

- **Output 3: Supporting women leadership in crisis and humanitarian management, planning, and response.**

Activities under this output will take place in 2026

WPHF Outcome Area 6 (Forced Displacement): Improved socio-economic recovery and political participation of women and girls in peacebuilding contexts.

Sewan Women's Empowerment Organization:

- **Output 1.1: Capacities for peace and leadership skills of displaced girls and women groups in Nineveh & Kirkuk are developed to engage in community reconciliation, process design and implementation & in decision-making.**

Activities under this output have been reported in the 2024 report document.

- **Output 2.1: Technical assistance provided to women's groups to design and implement community-based initiatives to strengthen peacebuilding and co-existence.**

A total of 40 community-based peacebuilding initiatives were submitted by women's groups, with 20 selected for technical assistance and grants under this program. The technical support focused on effective design, planning, and execution, equipping participants with the skills required to foster coexistence in displacement-affected areas. Each selected group received a specific grant amount along with ongoing guidance on project planning, community engagement, and impact assessment.

Building on this foundation, all 20 initiatives were successfully implemented during the project implementation period, addressing diverse local priorities such as environmental recovery, youth protection, climate action, and women's civic participation. Through these community-driven interventions, the project reached 1,217 direct beneficiaries (451 women, 304 girls, 407 men, and 55 boys) reflecting strong community participation and ownership.

These initiatives enhanced women's visibility, leadership, and engagement in local peacebuilding processes, while fostering community solidarity and constructive dialogue. As a result, the 20 supported women's groups gained practical experience in planning, coordination, and community engagement, contributing to strengthened social cohesion and promoting inclusive, community-led peacebuilding across all target areas.

- **Output 2.2: Two networks established between displaced girls & women groups, local peace committees at sub-national level**

Two women-led peacebuilding networks were successfully established in Nineveh and Kirkuk, bringing together displaced girls and women's groups with local peace committees to strengthen dialogue, social cohesion, and inclusive participation in peace processes. This achievement builds on the preparatory foundation set in 2024.

A consultative planning session held in mid-January 2025 enabled network leaders to finalize the networks' objectives, annual activity plans, and coordination mechanisms, establishing a clear operational structure for joint action with community actors and authorities. To reinforce visibility and institutional support, two governorate-level conferences were organized in Nineveh and Kirkuk, introducing the networks to government institutions, community leaders, and civil society organizations. These events showcased ongoing peacebuilding achievements and formalized the networks' position as recognized platforms for women's engagement in local reconciliation efforts.

As a result, both networks transitioned from formation to active, coordinated engagement, evolving into fully functional mechanisms that connect women leaders with peace committees and local authorities. They have strengthened collaboration across affected

4c. Outputs and Activities Completed

communities, expanded the visibility of women-led initiatives, and created sustainable dialogue spaces where women can participate meaningfully in discussions on coexistence, stabilization, and conflict mitigation. Network members also demonstrated improved leadership, communication, and coordination skills, enhancing their ability to influence community-level peacebuilding processes.

Overall, this result represents a significant advancement in institutionalizing women's participation in local peace and social cohesion efforts. The networks now serve as sustainable community structures that:

- Support grassroots peacebuilding initiatives.
 - Facilitate structured dialogue between women and decision-makers.
 - Advocate for women's roles in crisis prevention, governance, and reconciliation.
 - Strengthen social cohesion across diverse and displacement-affected communities.
- **Output 2.3: Part of displaced girls and women groups selected in each governorate to become a trainee at local authorities, provincial councils, government constituencies level.**

Four qualified women leaders from displacement-affected communities (2 from Nineveh and 2 from Kirkuk) were selected and prepared to engage directly with local authorities, provincial councils, and government institutions in these two governorates. These women were chosen based on their leadership potential, community engagement experience, and commitment to advancing women's participation in peace and stability processes. As part of their preparation, they were formally introduced to official government bodies and civil society organizations to support their adoption and involvement in supervising and contributing to political and decision-making processes in peacebuilding contexts at the local level in their respective governorates.

Key Results:

- Selection and preparation of 4 emerging women leaders to participate in governance, local committees, and peacebuilding forums.
- Strengthened connections between the trainees and local governmental and civic institutions, enabling recognition and future collaboration.
- Enhanced visibility of women's leadership roles in community stabilization and decision-making arenas.
- Creation of pathways for displaced women to influence local governance, crisis-response planning, and community peace initiatives.

Overall, important progress toward institutionalizing women's participation in local peace and governance structures in Nineveh and Kirkuk has been achieved. By linking qualified women leaders with government entities and civil institutions, the project has opened sustainable channels for women's voices to shape policies, participate in decision-making, and lead community-level peacebuilding efforts. The selected trainees now serve as drivers of change for broader engagement of women and girls in public leadership and civic life.

5. Impact Story (1/2 page maximum)

Include an impact story focused on either an individual beneficiary or CSO partner which demonstrates the change that has occurred during the reporting period as a result of the implementation of a partner grant. The story should:

- a) capture the change that has occurred*
- b) illustrate the main objective of the project (WPHF impact area).*
- c) include a high-quality photo with caption close-up photo portraits of individual beneficiaries and CSO partners being profiled, and include quotes if available.*

Please ensure that consent has been obtained from the individual beneficiary or CSO partner to use the story and photo in the WPHF global annual report, website, community of practice and/or social media. Also, consider using a **pseudonym (not the person's real name) to ensure protection/security. If obtaining a story could cause an individual harm/emotional stress, please consider doing a story on an organization instead.*

UR Organization for Woman and Child Culture:

From Participant to Community Leader — "Duaa" Lights the Path for Women with Disabilities

Duaa Al-Hussainawi²¹ is a young blind woman from Thi-Qar, a region in southern Iraq known for its strong tribal traditions. Growing up in a society that often relegated women to the sidelines, she spent her life navigating a world not designed for people with visual disabilities—especially women. Yet her determination has always been stronger than the barriers around her. She completed her secondary education, volunteered actively, and held a dream close to her heart: empowering other women with visual impairments to live with dignity, confidence, and independence. Her commitment to her community set the foundation for a transformation that would eventually position her as a leader in local decision-making and community resilience efforts.



Figure 1: Duaa Al-Hussainawi Photo

Her turning point began when she enrolled in capacity-building workshops delivered by UR Organization for Women and Children Culture, supported by UN Women Iraq and funded by the Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund (WPHF). Through this program, she gained practical skills in digital accessibility, project design tools, financial reporting, and community leadership—skills she once assumed were out of reach due to her visual disability.

“They didn’t give us just training—they gave us the tools to create our own success stories,” Duaa said.

As her capabilities grew, so did her vision. She went on to establish a volunteer group now evolving into a formal civil society organization—**“Mishkat” (“Lantern”)**, dedicated to empowering blind and visually impaired women. Through this platform, she delivers vocational training and sessions that are not only practical to provide blind women with skills and knowledge to find job opportunities, but also designed to inspire confidence in women who have long been sidelined, encouraging them to step into community roles, participate in local governance, decision making and advocate for their rights.

“We deserve to be part of the decisions that shape our safety and our future,” Duaa says.

“When women with disabilities participate, communities become stronger and more peaceful.”

Today, Duaa is recognized by local institutions as a knowledgeable advocate. She collaborates with disability directorates, engages in community consultations, and guides other women in building leadership and civic engagement skills. Her work has improved access to services for blind women, created livelihood opportunities, and strengthened relationships between marginalized groups and local authorities.

Her leadership demonstrates how empowering women—particularly those with disabilities—can strengthen community cohesion, enhance participation in local planning, and contribute meaningfully to preventing tensions and improving crisis-response efforts.

Duaa’s story embodies the spirit of the WPHF: when women gain access to knowledge, tools, and inclusive platforms, they become powerful agents of change. Her journey is not just her story — it is a movement for change.

6a. Knowledge Products and Communications/Visibility of Management Entity

a) Report on any new knowledge products and communication materials produced by UN/ ME during the reporting period. This can include case studies, major surveys/research, evaluations, or assessments conducted during the reporting period. This section should also include a list and description of any new products (websites, policy briefs, social media, case studies, photos, videos, etc.) developed to increase visibility of the projects and programme, and of WPHF.

** Please attach a copy of the study/evaluation/research/survey/assessment as an Annex and include the weblinks in this section, if available.*

During the reporting period, UN Women Iraq produced knowledge and communication products to document programme results and increase the visibility of women’s participation in peacebuilding and governance processes. These included producing a **study titled “Women’s Participation in the 2024 Kurdistan Regional Parliamentary Elections,”** which documented women’s political participation and highlighted key trends, challenges, and opportunities for advancing women’s leadership in electoral processes.

To further strengthen programme visibility, UN Women Iraq also **established an official Instagram page,** serving as a digital communication platform to share updates, photos, and stories highlighting UN Women initiatives and WPHF-supported activities. These communication and knowledge products contributed to increasing the visibility of women’s leadership in peacebuilding, governance, and humanitarian response across Iraq.

²¹ Duaa’s consent has been taken to use her full name and photo and publish her (Impact success story)

6b. Knowledge Products and Communications/Visibility of Implementing Partners (list a maximum of 5-6 key ones)

a) List a few examples of high-quality knowledge products and communication materials produced by an implementing partner during the reporting period. This can include case studies, major surveys/research, evaluations, or assessments conducted during the reporting period. This section should also include a list and description of any new products (websites, policy briefs, social media, case studies, etc.) developed to increase visibility of the projects and programme, and of WPHF.

** Please attach a copy or link of the study/evaluation/research/ assessment as an Annex and include the weblinks in this section, if available. For photos, kindly share these (along with a caption) to the WPHF communications team.*

WPHF-supported implementing partners produced several high-quality knowledge products and communication materials that strengthened evidence-based programming, increased visibility of women's leadership, and amplified the impact of WPHF-supported interventions at local and national levels.

Key Knowledge Products and Communication Materials:

1- Multiple Needs Assessment on Women's Participation in Decision-Making and Humanitarian Response

Shakoufyan Organization for Development and Culture (SODAC) developed a comprehensive analytical report based on 10 focus group discussions with 150 women across seven districts in Anbar Governorate. The report documents barriers, needs, and opportunities related to women's participation in decision-making, crisis planning, and response, and proposes actionable mechanisms for government institutions, humanitarian actors, and CSOs.

Link to the publication of the assessment report on the organisation's social media pages:

[Organisation's Social Media Post](#)

English version of the report

[English Report](#)

Arabic version of the report

[Arabic Report](#)

2- Official Websites and Digital Platforms Developed by CSOs.

Ibdaa Foundation for Human Rights & Iraqi Institution for Development (IID) initiated and developed official organizational websites and strengthened social media presence to improve institutional visibility, transparency, and outreach. These platforms showcase WPHF-supported projects, success stories, and advocacy messages aligned with WPS and humanitarian crisis planning and response.

Links to websites:

- This is the link to the **Ibdaa Foundation** website that was developed from the WPHF fund.
<https://c4hrf.org/>

Photos of the website are as follows:

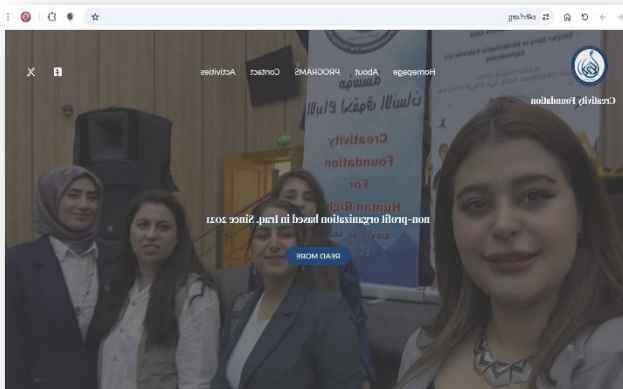


Figure 2: Photo of the Ibdaa Foundation (main website page)



Figure 3: Photo of the Ibdaa Foundation website (partners' page)

6b. Knowledge Products and Communications/Visibility of Implementing Partners (list a maximum of 5-6 key ones)

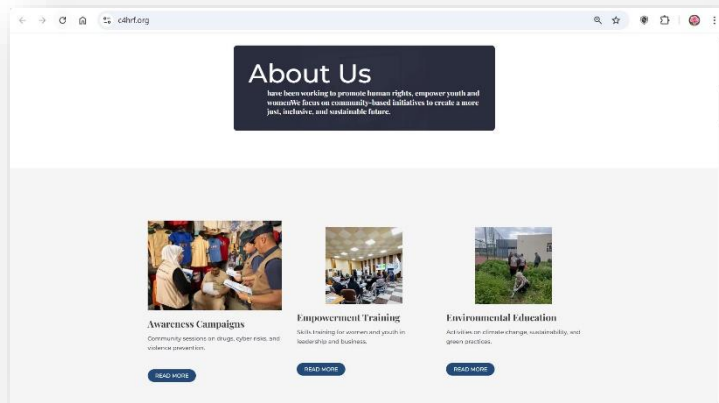


Figure 4: Photo of the Ibdaa Foundation (Activities & Projects website page)

- This is the link to the **Iraqi Institution for Development (IID)** website that was developed from the WPHF fund.
<https://www.iidiraqi.org/>

Photos of the website are as follows:

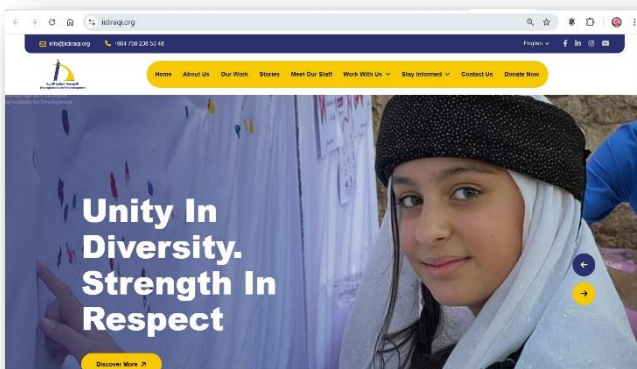


Figure 5: Photo of the Iraqi Institution for Development (IID) (main website page)

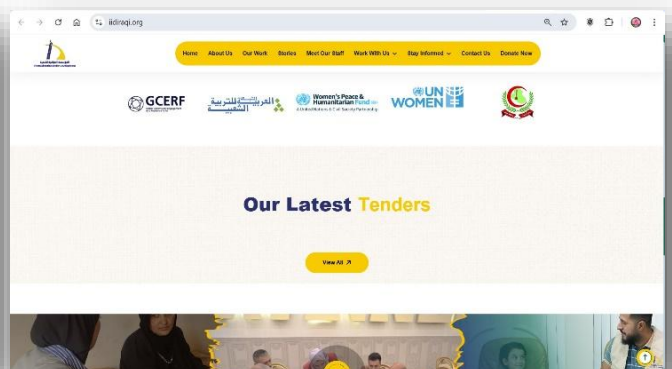


Figure 6: Photo of the Iraqi Institution for Development (IID) (partners' page)

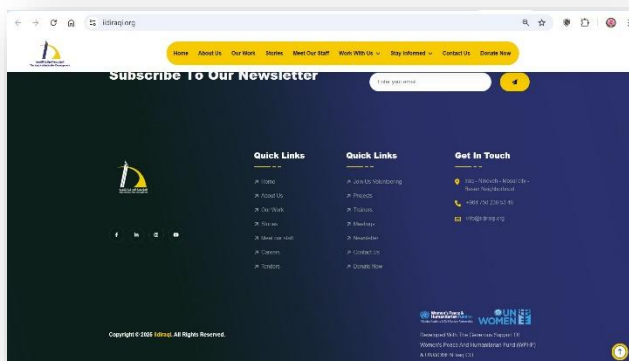


Figure 7: Photo of the Iraqi Institution for Development (IID) (main website page)

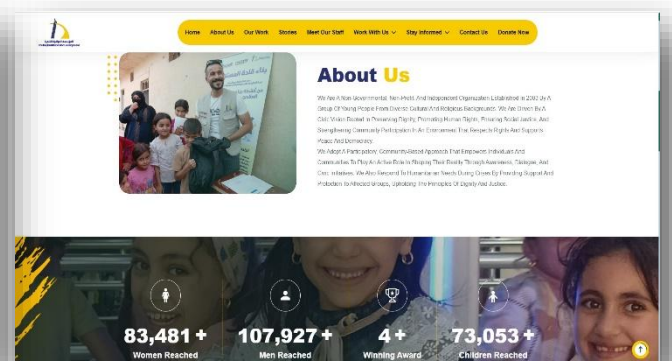


Figure 8: Photo of the Iraqi Institution for Development (IID) (Activities & Projects website page)

3- Early Warning and Conflict Prevention Training Series & Digital Visibility

6b. Knowledge Products and Communications/Visibility of Implementing Partners (list a maximum of 5-6 key ones)

Ishaqat for Development Organisation (IDO) conducted a series of 9 capacity-building workshops across Muthanna, Al-Diwaniyah, and Thi-Qar, reaching 135 representatives (72 women, 63 men) from women's- and youth-led civil society organisations. The training strengthened partners' capacities to **identify and analyze early warning signs**, including threats to community peace, hate speech, and indicators of social tension, using participatory tools, conflict analysis frameworks, and practical case studies. To enhance visibility and knowledge-sharing, the organization actively documented the training through **social media posts, photos, and key messages**, highlighting women's leadership, community-based early warning practices, and WPHF-supported peacebuilding efforts. These communication products increased public awareness of early warning mechanisms and amplified the role of women and youth CSOs in conflict prevention at the local level.

Links to the training series social media posts: (Videos- Photos) (Posts in Arabis, Kurdish, and English languages)

[Link 1 \(Training\ Video\)](#)

[Link 2 \(Training\ Video\)](#)

[Link 3 \(Training\ Post\ Photos\)](#)

Photos of the training series are as follows:



Figure 9: Photo from Early Warning First Workshop in Muthanna Governorate from 30 July 2025 to 1 August 2025. Attended by 15 participants (8 women, 7 men)



Figure 10: Photo from Early Warning Third Workshop in Thi-Qar Governorate from 29 August 2025 to 31 August 2025. Attended by 15 participants (8 women, 7 men)



Figure 11: Photo from Early Warning Sixth Workshop in Muthanna Governorate from 16 September 2025 to 18 September 2025. Attended by 15 participants (8 women, 7 men).



Figure 12: Photo from Early Warning Fifth Workshop in Al-Diwaniyah Governorate from 5 September 2025 to 7 September 2025. Attended by 15 participants (8 women, 7 men)

4- Awareness and Knowledge Brochures on Peacebuilding and Social Cohesion

6b. Knowledge Products and Communications/Visibility of Implementing Partners (list a maximum of 5-6 key ones)

Ishraqat Organization developed and printed awareness brochures highlighting peace concepts, rejection of sectarian hate speech, countering extremism, and the role of women in conflict prevention and response. The brochures were disseminated during project training and community activities, contributing to increased project visibility and reinforcing WPHF-supported messages on women's leadership and social cohesion.

Links to the brochure on social media:

[Organization's Social Media Post](#)

Design of the brochure pages is as follows:



Figure 13: Brochure design page 1



Figure 14: Brochure design page 2

5- Women's Legal Rights Guide, Women's Peacebuilding Policy Paper & UNSCR 1325 Awareness Brochure.

Al-Haq Foundation produced and disseminated a "Women's Legal Rights Guide" and developed a policy paper on "Enhancing Women's Participation in Peacebuilding":

A. Women's Legal Rights Guide

The guide provides women with simplified and accessible information on their legal rights, available protection mechanisms, and official reporting procedures, serving as a practical reference tool to enhance women's legal awareness, protection from violations, and informed participation in public life.

Link to the publication of the *Women's Legal Rights Guide* on the organisation's website:

[Women's Legal Rights Guide](#)

English & Arabic versions of the guide

[English & Arabic Guide](#)

B. Policy Paper: Enhancing Women's Participation in Peacebuilding

This policy paper addresses the psychological, social, and economic impacts of conflict on women in Anbar Governorate. The paper proposes actionable recommendations aligned with UNSCR 1325 and the Iraqi National Action Plan (INAP) and was disseminated to local authorities, women's affairs units, vocational training centres, and civil society organizations to inform planning, advocacy, and future programming.

Link to the publication of the *Policy Paper* on the organisation's website:

[Policy Paper](#)

English & Arabic versions of the Policy Paper

[English & Arabic Policy Paper](#)

C. UNSCR 1325 Awareness Brochure

This brochure explains the four pillars of participation, protection, prevention, and relief & recovery, and promotes the 16 Days of Activism campaign. This product was disseminated to local authorities, women's affairs units, vocational training centres, and civil society organizations to support advocacy, legal awareness, and community-level engagement on Women, Peace and Security.

Links to the brochure:

6b. Knowledge Products and Communications/Visibility of Implementing Partners (list a maximum of 5-6 key ones)

[Awareness Brochure](#)

Design of the brochure pages is as follows:



Figure 15: Brochure design page 1



Figure 16: Brochure design page 2

6- Awareness and Training Series on the Rights of Women with Disabilities and Inclusive Emergency Response & Digital Visibility.

Ibtihal Iraq Organization for Women Empowerment and Development implemented a series of awareness-raising and capacity-building activities in Basra, Thi-Qar, Mesan, Muthana, and Al-Diwaniyah Governorates on **the Iraqi Law on Persons with Disabilities, international disability-rights standards, and the inclusion of women with disabilities in planning and implementation of early-warning mechanisms and emergency preparedness plans.**

Targeting women with disabilities, Women's Affairs Department staff, government-relevant entities and local civil society actors. To enhance visibility and knowledge-sharing, the organization documented these activities through social media posts, photos, and key messages highlighting the rights of women with disabilities, inclusive humanitarian response practices, and WPHF-supported interventions. These communication products increased public awareness of disability inclusion and amplified the voices of women with disabilities within local humanitarian and crisis-response efforts.

Links to the training series social media posts: (Videos- Photos)

[Link 1 \(Training/ Video\)](#)

[Link 2 \(Training/ Video\)](#)

[Link 3 \(Training/ Post/ Photos\)](#)

Photos of the training series are as follows:



6b. Knowledge Products and Communications/Visibility of Implementing Partners (list a maximum of 5-6 key ones)



Figure 19: Photo of training session for civil society workers on the rights of persons with disabilities 30 May 2025.



Figure 20: Photo of training session for civil society workers on the rights of persons with disabilities 29 August 2025.

7a. Capacity Strengthening Activities by UN Country Office/Management Entity For Countries that have implemented Capacity Strengthening Projects with WPHF funding

1) If your country has received funds for capacity strengthening initiatives, report against your results framework and ProDoc, including the results/changes in capacity, skills, or practices of CSO partners and their organization Using the impact and outcome indicators in the results framework and ProDoc, report on the CHANGE in practice and capacity that has occurred during the year. If you have used an Organizational Capacity Assessment Tool (OCAT) or carried out other surveys, include the results here.

2) In bullet form (2-4), note the outputs completed as per your ProDoc.

UN Women Iraq received \$ USD 48,642 to implement capacity-strengthening initiatives.

1. IMPACT AND RESULTS: Enhanced participation of civil society organizations in advocating and influencing the WPS-HA agenda.

A capacity-building needs assessment established the baseline institutional capacities of WPHF implementing partners. The assessment covered **12 civil society organizations (7 under Conflict Prevention and 5 under Crisis Planning)** and **36 staff members** across programme, finance, and communications functions. Results indicated that **only 4 of 12 partners (33%) consistently applied Results-Based Management (RBM) tools**, while **6 partners (50%) did not use or used RBM rarely**, highlighting significant gaps in results-based programming. In addition, **10 of 12 partners (83%) reported only moderate familiarity with the WPS and INAP III frameworks**, requiring further guidance as they face challenges to translate these commitments into measurable indicators and reporting systems. In the communications domain, **9 of 12 partners (75%) reported a need for support or moderate confidence in developing communication products and success stories.**

In financial management, **10 of 12 partners (83%) relied on mixed cash and bank transactions in project spending.** Continued use of mixed cash and bank-based payment mechanisms reflects gradual improvements in financial formalization; however, it also highlights the continued need to reduce cash-handling risks.

These baseline findings informed the design of the capacity-strengthening plan and will serve as reference points to measure progress in partners' institutional capacity to advocate for and influence the WPS agenda. Comprehensive impact results will be reported upon completion of the capacity-strengthening activities plan.

2. OUTCOME: Improved ability of CSOs to design, implement, and monitor their interventions.

UN Women Iraq strengthened the institutional and technical capacities of the **12 WPHF partner CSOs** through a structured package of onboarding, capacity needs assessments, tailored training modules, bilateral coaching, and field-based mentoring.

A total of 36 CSO staff benefited directly from the capacity-strengthening intervention, including approximately **48% women and 53% men**, supporting improved ability to design results-based interventions, implement activities in line with compliance, financial and donor requirements, and strengthen monitoring and reporting practices. **Partners demonstrated increased understanding of core capacity areas (RBM, financial procedures, and reporting)**, achieving **85%** of CSOs applying new skills identified through the assessment, as

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reflected through improved reporting quality, stronger work planning and budgeting practices, and more consistent use of documentation and verification tools.

The Media & Communications training module and the other sessions of the programmatic module (Monitoring & Evaluation tools and translating WPS and INAP III commitments into measurable indicators) will be reported on in 2026, as their implementation is scheduled for the next reporting cycle.

2. OUTPUTS:

• **Output 1.1: WPHF CSOs partners programmatic and financial gaps identified.**

UN Women Iraq undertook a structured and phased process to identify the programmatic, financial, operational and communication gaps of all 12 WPHF CSO partners implementing projects under the Conflict Prevention and Crisis Planning outcomes. The process was guided by the WPHF Capacity-Building Plan, developed in alignment with the project's ProDoc.

The plan implementation stages are:

- Onboarding and Initial Capacity Engagement

UN Women conducted 4 virtual onboarding sessions for all CSO partners. These sessions introduced partners to essential WPHF tools, standards, and compliance requirements, including:

- Programmatic reporting (Activity Reports and Quarterly Reports Narrative Templates)
- Financial liquidation procedures, required documentation, and preparation of detailed budget breakdowns
- Procurement processes and compliance with UN standards
- Preparation of the FACE Form
- Communications and visibility requirements based on WPHF guidelines, including how to write press releases and social media content

These sessions ensured partners had a foundational understanding of compliance expectations before implementation progressed further.

- Capacity Assessment Process

Following onboarding, UN Women designed and administered a comprehensive capacity needs assessment tool consisting of multiple-choice questions and narrative responses. The assessment examined partners' practices across programmatic management, RBM, financial procedures, procurement, M&E, communications, and visibility.

Data was collected through Google Forms, enabling standardized analysis across all partners. A total of **36 CSO staff members**—including program, finance, and communications focal points—participated in the assessment, providing a broad and representative picture of institutional capacities across the 12 organizations.

Two detailed Capacity Needs Assessment Reports were completed—one for the 7 Conflict Prevention partners and one for the 5 Crisis Planning partners. These reports identified gaps in RBM application, internal financial controls, procurement procedures, monitoring systems, documentation practices, and communications capacity. The findings directly informed the prioritization of training topics and technical support under the Capacity-Building Plan.

Outputs/Activities

- **36 CSO staff members** participated in the assessment across 12 WPHF partner organizations.
- **12 CSO partners** had their programmatic, financial, operational, and communication gaps **systematically assessed** with the participation of **36 members of their staff**.
- **4 Virtual onboarding sessions** were delivered on reporting, financial compliance, procurement, and communications.
- **Capacity assessment tools** (MCQ + narrative questionnaires) were developed and administered to establish the baseline institutional capacities of partner CSOs.
- **2 Comprehensive assessment reports** were finalized (Conflict Prevention & Crisis Planning).
- **Findings informed** the WPHF Capacity-Building Plan, shaping all subsequent capacity-strengthening **training modules**.

- **Output 1.2: Training sessions for WPHF partners designed to solidify their identified capacities needs.**

7a. Capacity Strengthening Activities by UN Country Office/Management Entity

For Countries that have implemented Capacity Strengthening Projects with WPHF funding

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Building on the assessment findings, UN Women developed structured training modules that directly respond to the programmatic, financial, and communication gaps identified through the capacity needs assessment of all 12 WPHF CSO partners under the Conflict Prevention and Crisis Planning outcomes. Based on the assessment results—which showed similar capacity gaps across all organizations—a unified training plan was developed for the 12 CSOs.

To ensure relevance and applicability, the training plan incorporated customized learning elements tailored to the shared needs of the partners, including:

- Strengthening financial and procurement procedures, with deeper practical guidance on donor compliance and required financial documentation.
- Using real project examples and case studies from partners' ongoing activities to clarify common challenges and demonstrate correct procedures.
- Improving reporting tools, including refined Narrative Report and Progress-Summary Report templates to enhance clarity, accuracy, and results-orientation.
- Providing one-on-one mentoring sessions through bilateral calls and meetings to support partners in mastering the Tracking Sheet Report for monthly progress and expenditure tracking.

During the reporting period, the following Training Modules were fully designed:

- **Programmatic Training Module.** It includes:

- 1- Training on Results-Based Management (RBM), indicator design, outcome-level reporting, and evidence-based programming.
- 2- Training on Monitoring & Evaluation tools such as data-collection methods, verification processes, reporting templates, and documentation of results.
- 3- Coaching and peer-learning for programme and M&E staff.
- 4- Training and guidance on translating WPS and INAP III commitments into measurable indicators and localized reporting frameworks.

- **Financial Management Training Module.** It includes:

- 1- Training on the financial reporting cycle.
- 2- Training on accurate liquidation.
- 3- Training on documentation standards.

The Media & Communications training module is currently under development by UN Women Iraq and will be finalized in Q1 2026, ensuring alignment with partners identified needs in donor compliance, procurement, ethical visibility, and communication standards.

Overall, the training modules and tailored support developed under this output lay the foundation for more consistent, accountable, and results-oriented programmatic and financial practices across all WPHF CSO partners.

- **Output 1.3: Training sessions conducted for the WPHF partners.**

To strengthen the implementation capacity of WPHF partners, UN Women initiated a series of training sessions designed to reinforce programme management, reporting skills, and financial and operational compliance across the 12 CSOs. These sessions built on the gaps identified through the capacity assessment and the tailored training plan developed earlier in the year.

Training Workshops Implemented:

1- UN Women delivered one group training workshop for 3 days on **Results-Based Management (RBM)**, bringing together 17 participants (50% women, 50% men) from all 12 CSO partners. The training followed a structured agenda and covered:

- Foundations of RBM and results chains
- Designing SMART indicators for outputs and outcomes
- Strengthening theories of change and linking activities to measurable results
- Evidence-based programme reporting
- Data-collection and verification methods
- Arranging the project budget to achieve the results.
- Group work (Breakout Rooms) to develop project indicators.
- Brean storming activities, and discussions.

**7a. Capacity Strengthening Activities by UN Country Office/Management Entity
For Countries that have implemented Capacity Strengthening Projects with WPHF funding**

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Pre- and Post-Test Results

To measure learning progress, participants completed pre- and post-training assessments:

Pre-test average score: 48%

Major gaps included:

- Difficulty distinguishing outputs vs. outcomes
- Limited understanding of indicator formulation
- Weak familiarity with theories of change

Post-test average score: 83%

Strengthened skills in:

- Designing measurable indicators
- Developing results frameworks
- Documenting evidence and reporting outcomes
- Applying gender-responsive M&E tools

These results demonstrate substantial improvement in participants' ability to apply RBM concepts and enhance the quality of programme reporting across the 12 CSOs, with **35% improvement in knowledge**.

Special arrangements were made to support participants facing connectivity challenges, including providing offline materials, downloadable resources, and access to recorded training segments.

2- UN Women delivered a one-group training workshop for 2 days on **Financial Management, Budgeting and Donor Compliance**. The training was attended by 19 participants (45% Women, 55% Men), targeting finance staff from all 12 WPHF CSO partners in addition to some of the interested program staff. The training followed a structured agenda and covered:

- FACE Form Compliance and Eligibility Rules.
- Practical exercises on reviewing sample FACE Forms and identifying errors
- Supporting Documentation and Liquidation Procedures.
- Payroll and Human Resources Cost Verification.
- Consultant Contracts and Professional Fees.
- Sub-partner and Cost-Sharing Expenditures.
- Training, Travel and Per Diem Payments.

Pre- and Post-Test Results

To measure learning progress, participants completed pre- and post-training assessments:

- **Pre-test average score: 72%**

Main gaps observed before the training included:

- Weak understanding of eligible vs. non-eligible costs.
- Limited knowledge of UN Women ceilings for support and grant costs.
- Confusion around the correct use of the FACE form and advanced liquidation rules.

- **Post-test average score: 75%**

After the training, participants showed improved skills in:

- Applying UN Women financial rules and donor-compliant budgeting principles.
- Identifying support costs, grant ceilings, and compliant payment methods.
- Correct use of the FACE form, documentation requirements, and advanced procedures.

These results demonstrate a **3% increase in knowledge**, confirming improvement in partners' financial management capacities following the training.

Special arrangements were made to support participants facing connectivity challenges, including providing offline materials, downloadable resources, and access to recorded training segments.

3- Individual Training Sessions

UN Women also conducted **24 individual training and coaching sessions**—two sessions for each CSO. These targeted the specific needs of programme and finance staff and focused on:

- Preparing and organizing implementation workplans

**7a. Capacity Strengthening Activities by UN Country Office/Management Entity
For Countries that have implemented Capacity Strengthening Projects with WPHF funding**

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- Strengthening quarterly narrative reporting and documentation
- Developing detailed activity budgets and breakdown budgets
- Ensuring accurate linkage between activities, expenditures, and results

These bilateral sessions provided tailored technical guidance, enabling partners to apply tools directly to their ongoing projects and improve the quality and timeliness of their reporting.

Upcoming Training Sessions (Q1 2026)

- Two training workshops will be conducted under the programmatic module for Monitoring & Evaluation, and guidance on translating WPS and INAP III commitments into measurable indicators. In addition to more coaching and peer-learning for programme and M&E staff.

- One remaining module is scheduled for delivery in Q1 2026:

Media, Communications, and Ethical Visibility Module – focusing on ethical storytelling, safeguarding, consent protocols, and improving communication outputs.

The module will deepen partners’ technical capacities and address remaining gaps identified through the assessment and pre-tests.

- **Output 1.4: Field visits conducted for monitoring and supporting the implementation of the WPHF partners.**

A key component of UN Women Iraq’s capacity-building approach was the series of 11 field monitoring and support visits conducted to WPHF implementing partners across multiple locations. These visits went beyond routine monitoring and served as an extension of capacity development efforts, enabling UN Women staff to participate directly in partner-led activities, visit CSO offices, assess project implementation first-hand, and provide real-time technical and advisory support. Through direct engagement on the ground, UN Women was able to identify challenges, assess risks, and deliver tailored solutions addressing both strategic and operational gaps, thereby strengthening relationships with partners, reinforcing trust, and ensuring that support remained responsive to their evolving needs.

The table below summarizes the field monitoring and support visits conducted during the reporting period, highlighting the locations, partner organizations, and key areas of technical support provided to strengthen project implementation and partner capacity.

Partner Name	Location	Key Focus Areas	Main Findings & Support Provided
1- Kahraman Organization for Women’s Affairs (KOWA)	Baghdad	Review of PSEA compliance, training methodology, and safeguarding mechanisms	Supported integration of PSEA standards, reviewed training materials, and strengthened participatory facilitation techniques.
2- UR Organization for Woman and Child Culture	Thi-Qar	Follow-up on training on UNSCR 1325 and financial management	Reviewed training quality, assessed participants’ knowledge, provided guidance on financial policies and documentation, and advised on preparation of quarterly financial records.
3- Al Haq Foundation for Human Rights	Al-Anbar	Monitoring of Early Response to Prevent Conflict for Women Vulnerable to Violence training	Monitored the early response training, provided technical guidance on early warning indicators and community monitoring, and discussed implementation challenges and follow-up actions with the project team.
4- Shakoufayn Organization for Development and Culture (SODAC)	Al-Anbar	Follow-up on SODAC training implementation for women activists on advocacy and community initiatives.	Provided on-the-spot technical guidance on advocacy planning, budgeting, and risk mitigation, and recommended logistical improvements to enhance facilitation quality.

7a. Capacity Strengthening Activities by UN Country Office/Management Entity
For Countries that have implemented Capacity Strengthening Projects with WPHF funding

1) If your country has received funds for capacity strengthening initiatives, report against your results framework and ProDoc, including the results/changes in capacity, skills, or practices of CSO partners and their organization Using the impact and outcome indicators in the results framework and ProDoc, report on the CHANGE in practice and capacity that has occurred during the year. If you have used an Organizational Capacity Assessment Tool (OCAT) or carried out other surveys, include the results here.

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5- Shakoufayn Organization for Development and Culture (SODAC)	Al-Anbar	Monitoring of reintegration and empowerment roundtables	Assessed quality of roundtables and engagement of women leaders; provided recommendations for follow-up actions.
6- Sustainable Peace Foundation (SPF)	Nineveh	Follow-up on early warning and climate-related activities	Reviewed implementation of community-based early warning systems and provided technical feedback on data collection tools.
7- Iraqi Institution for Development (IID)	Erbil	Monitoring of institutional strengthening activities	Assessed progress on MEAL systems and staff capacity-building; provided recommendations on data management and reporting.
8- Bustan Association for Children & Adults Protection and Education & Awareness.	Kirkuk	Monitoring women-led leadership and conflict-prevention training for female journalists and university scholars in Kirkuk	provided on-site technical guidance on community engagement strategies and reviewed plans for the upcoming mobile application on women's rights and conflict prevention.
9- Ibdaa Foundation for Human Rights	Kirkuk	Follow-up on the institutional project implementation and quality of delivery.	Review of organizational capacity development, including policy development and website establishment.
10- Better World Organization for Community Development (BWO)	Duhok	Monitoring of humanitarian committees and coordination with the Directorate of Migration and Crisis Response (DMCR)	Reviewed committee establishment, coordination mechanisms and documentation practices.
11- Daryas Organization for Developing Woman Society (DODWS)	Duhok	Follow-up on climate-resilient leadership training	Assessed training delivery, learning outcomes, and provided feedback on community adaptation planning.

Overall, the field visits functioned as a practical mentoring platform that translated the earlier capacity assessments and training modules into applied organizational change. Partners demonstrated improved understanding of RBM, reporting, and sustainability planning. UN Women will use the findings to adapt technical assistance and prioritize future training under the Capacity-Building Plan.

7b) Other countries' capacity strengthening initiatives that have benefited WPHF Partners

If your country (those who have NOT received funds for capacity strengthening initiatives) has carried out any capacity strengthening sessions (webinars, in-person training sessions, workshops, etc.) that were conducted by the Country Office, Management Entity or other external agencies with CSO partners, please describe. Include i) the topic/subject; ii) who conducted the capacity strengthening; iii) where (virtual/in person); iv) number of CSOs and CSO representatives that participated. Describe any results from pre and/or post training surveys that may have been completed. Finally, if any capacity building materials were produced and would benefit other CSOs, please share these with WPHF.

Although the Iraq Country Office received dedicated WPHF funding for capacity-strengthening, it also implemented additional complementary initiatives to further support partners. Throughout 2025, UN Women convened meeting and dialogue sessions with CSOs—including WPHF partners—to strengthen their strategic engagement and adaptive management capacities in conflict and humanitarian settings. These sessions created a collaborative environment for peer learning, problem-solving, and real-time reflection on emerging challenges such as legislative shifts, including amendments to the Iraqi personal status law, protection gaps, and opportunities for coordinated advocacy in Iraq.

Two key virtual sessions were convened on 19 June. 2025 and 4 December 2025, chaired by UN Women Deputy Regional Director in the Arab States- Iraq CO OIC, bringing together CSO representatives and WPHF partners. Discussions focused on emerging priorities, coordination opportunities, and follow-up mechanisms to sustain engagement. The agenda covered strategic topics such as women's rights, leadership, WPS commitments, and entry points for strengthened collaboration.

These exchanges strengthened CSO partners' understanding of contextual risks, enhanced their ability to navigate shifting political dynamics, and reinforced their engagement in advocacy and coordination platforms.

8. L-HUB Grants (Peer Learning, Mentorship or Joint Advocacy Actions)²²

If CSO partners have implemented a L-HUB grants during the year, please summarize the key initiatives and results from these grants. This should include results related to skills, coalition building/networking, etc. as aligned with the CSOs' project document. Also include the number of CSO representatives (disaggregated by sex and age group) that have benefited from these grants. Please share the completed peer learning/mentorship grant reporting template with your annual report submission.

*Partners who received these grants must also be included in the CSO Profile (Section 1) and WPHF Beneficiary Template 2025 as a separate row

N/A

9. Risks and Mitigation

Using the table below, identify any risks that occurred during the reporting period and assess their i) risk level; ii) likelihood of it occurring; and iii) the impact this risk would have on the project, programme, or country. What are the mitigation measures to minimize the risk to prevent it or respond to it if it occurs? Consider risks related to new or escalating conflict/tensions, climate change, programmatic or institutional risks, monitoring and evaluation and Do No Harm

Risk Area (contextual, programmatic, institutionally, briefly describe)	Risk Level 4=Very High 3=High 2=Medium 1=Low	Likelihood 5=Very High 4=Likely 3=Possible 2=Unlikely 1=Rare	Impact 5=Extreme 4=Major 3=Moderate 2=Minor 1=Insignificant	Mitigation Mitigating measures undertaken during the reporting period to address the risk
Tribal tensions and localized security constraints in certain southern and western Iraqi governorates, leading to delays, restricted access, and safety concerns for staff and participants.	3	3	4	Implementing partners coordinated closely with local authorities, NGO Directorates, and community leaders to secure approvals and ensure safe access. Activities were adapted through alternative venues, adjusted timing, and flexible facilitation methods.
Low attendance of targeted women participants in rural and remote areas due to restrictive tribal norms that limit women's ability to participate in civil society organisations' activities.	2	3	3	Engaging closely with community leaders to encourage women's participation in program activities, while adapting implementation modalities to ensure their safe and culturally acceptable involvement wherever possible.
Delays in activity implementation due to national political events, elections, and religious anniversaries which affect government availability, security restrictions, and community mobility.	3	4	3	UN Women Iraq and implementing partners adjusted activity schedules in coordination with local authorities, avoided implementation during sensitive periods and ensured timely resumption of implementation.

10. Delays and Adaptations/Revisions

If there were delays at the country level, please explain the delays and reasons/factors for contributing to the delay, actions taken to mitigate future delays, and adaptations made to account for the delays. Indicate any major adjustments in strategies, targets or key outcomes that took place. This section should also include information on contracting and programmatic delays related to escalating crisis or other factors.

The programme experienced some limited delays during implementation; however, these were largely contained through the continuous follow-up and technical support that UN Women Iraq provided for the implementing partners. This close follow-up helped facilitate administrative processes and maintain overall implementation momentum.

During the reporting period, changes in national banking procedures led to delays in transferring funds to implementing partners, which affected activity timelines. In response, UN Women Iraq CO provided technical support and followed up with the implementing partners on their bank account information and details to accelerate the transaction process. This mechanism supported the resolution of emerging issues, facilitated procedural follow-up, and reduced the likelihood of future disruptions to partner disbursements.

In addition, national elections and the subsequent restructuring of the new government contributed to delays in activity implementation, particularly in relation to obtaining required governmental approvals and coordinating with relevant institutions. UN Women maintained consistent engagement with local and central government focal points and supported partners in adapting their implementation plans to minimize the impact of these delays.

²² For partners that have also been engaged in the Women Have Wings Awards, please use this section to report on the main results and activities completed as aligned with the Project Document.

10. Delays and Adaptations/Revisions

Despite these challenges, no major changes were made to the programme's overall strategy, targets, or key outcomes. Delays were managed through minor adjustments to implementation timelines and strengthened coordination and follow-up mechanisms, ensuring the continuity of activities and the quality of expected results.

11. Lessons Learned²³

What challenges and lessons were learned during the reporting period at both the project and country level? Include those lessons that can benefit other WPHF countries and of the fund overall. For each challenge, identify and describe the challenge, provide details on what are the factors that may have contributed to it occurring, describe how the challenge was addressed in the reporting period, or will be addressed in the future, and summarize the key lesson that can help inform the project, or improve in the future. These should include both programmatic and operational challenges. Add rows as required.

Identify Challenge/Describe <i>Challenges can be programmatic or operational affecting the country program and/or of projects.</i>	What are the factors/reasons contributing to this challenge?	How was the challenge addressed? What was done differently, or what will be done to address the challenge?	Key Lesson Learned <i>As a result of the challenge what did you (and partners) learn from the situation that has helped to inform the project, or improve how the project is implemented or for future interventions?</i>
Delays in fund disbursement to implementing partners	Changes in national banking procedures.	UN Women Iraq continued following up with the Partners and provided them with technical support to solve the delay issues and revised timelines for project activities.	Strong follow-up with the IPs on their bank account information and provide them with timely technical support to avoid financial transaction delays.
Delays in obtaining government approvals during the election and government transition period	National elections and restructuring of the new government affected institutional responsiveness and approval processes.	UN Women supported partners to adapt activity schedules, and intensified coordination at governorate level.	Maintaining flexible planning and strong relationships with government counterparts is critical during political transitions.
Limited experience of women activists in advocacy and leadership roles	Long-standing social norms restricting women's participation in public decision-making.	Advanced advocacy, leadership, and negotiation trainings were introduced, alongside mentorship and women-led community initiatives.	Empowering women with practical leadership and advocacy skills accelerates their meaningful participation in peacebuilding processes.

12. Innovations and Best Practices²⁴

Please include information on any innovative practices (programmatic and operational) that emerged during the reporting period, especially those that can be beneficial for other WPHF countries, expand the body of knowledge on women, peace, and security and humanitarian action. Innovations and best practices can be from projects or country level. Please provide details such as CSO name, location, etc.

a) Innovations:

1- Digital Climate-Sensitive Community Early-Warning Systems.

IP Name: Sustainable Peace Foundation

Targeted location: Basra and Nineveh Governorates

The Sustainable Peace Foundation established two **community-based early-warning systems run by 38 trained women** to monitor climate-induced tensions. In Basra, the system applies a risk-matrix model linking environmental conditions with potential social impacts, while in Nineveh women operate as mobile monitoring focal points using digital tools such as KoboToolbox.

The systems track key indicators including water salinity and availability, drought and heatwaves, crop and livestock conditions, and disputes over irrigation and water distribution. Women collect both quantitative and qualitative data on water access, climate impacts on livelihoods, and emerging community tensions.

Monitoring has already helped **identify risks such as water-related conflict, environmental health concerns linked to salinity, and pressures on agricultural livelihoods and migration of herders and farmers.** While mitigation actions are still under discussion, the systems provide early signals that support preventive dialogue and future response planning. The model demonstrates how women

²³ A lesson learned is a systematic reflection of challenges (or successes) that have occurred during the reporting period which has resulted in a change, adaption, or improvement as a result of the challenge, or a planned change or adaptation in the future.

²⁴ A best practice is strategy, approach, technique, or process that has proven to work well and deemed to be effective or appropriate for addressing a problem based on experience, evaluation or in comparison to other practices, and is therefore recommended as a model. It is also a practice that has been tested and validated and has potential to be replicated and there is value in sharing with others working in similar contexts, sectors, or with similar target groups.

12. Innovations and Best Practices²⁴

Please include information on any innovative practices (programmatic and operational) that emerged during the reporting period, especially those that can be beneficial for other WPHF countries, expand the body of knowledge on women, peace, and security and humanitarian action. Innovations and best practices can be from projects or country level. Please provide details such as CSO name, location, etc.

can act as community-based climate risk monitors, offering a scalable approach for gender-responsive conflict prevention in fragile settings.

2- Women-led Humanitarian and Crisis Planning and Response Committees

IP Name: Better World Organization for Community Development

Targeted location: Dohuk Governorate

The organisation trained 105 women on first response, PSEA, crisis data collection, and emergency coordination. This led to the establishment of **five women-led Humanitarian and Crisis Planning and Response Committees** in Duhok through a merit-based selection process. Each committee consists of two government staff and three community volunteers who signed ToRs and Commitment Letters and were formally linked to governmental Directorate of Migration and Crisis Response (DMCR) coordination mechanisms. This model institutionalized women as first responders within local crisis systems and offers a scalable approach for embedding women's leadership in humanitarian preparedness.

3-Digitising Disability Inclusion through Electronic Databases

IP Name: Ibtihal Organization

Targeted Locations: Thi-Qar, Basra, Al-Diwaniyah, Muthanna, and Mesan Governorates

Ibtihal Organization introduced a digital innovation for disability inclusion by training **100 staff from the Departments of Labour and Social Affairs (48 women, 52 men)** to establish electronic databases on women with disabilities. Participants built skills in digital data management and confidentiality, enabling government departments to systematically identify women with disabilities and link them to rehabilitation and social-protection services. As a result, 125 women with disabilities have been identified in the newly established electronic database till now, improving their visibility within social-protection systems. Of those registered, 85 women applied for social-protection programmes. Four women access social assistance benefits, including disability allowances and caregiver stipends. In addition, five women applied and got small business loans for persons with disabilities to support the establishment of home-based income-generating projects.

This scalable solution strengthens evidence-based planning and ensures women with disabilities are visible within social-protection systems.

4- Inclusive Political Participation Model for Deaf and Hard-of-Hearing Women

IP Name: Shakoufayn Organization for Development and Culture (SODAC)

Targeted location: Anbar Governorate

SODAC organised a women-led, disability-inclusive political participation model in Anbar, engaging **20 deaf and hard-of-hearing participants (19 women, 1 man)** through sign-language-based training and dialogue on electoral rights and voting procedures. The initiative enabled participants to identify barriers and advocate for interpreters, accessible materials, and disability-sensitive electoral services, offering a replicable innovation for inclusive civic engagement in post-conflict settings.

b) Best Practices:

1- Multi-Stakeholder Training Model on the Rights and Crisis Participation of Women with Disabilities.

IP Name: Ibtihal Organization

Targeted Locations: Thi-Qar, Basra, Al-Diwaniyah, Muthanna, and Mesan Governorates

Ibtihal organisation trained **150 (67 women, 83 men)** from local government, community figures, religious leaders, media professionals, organizations working in the field of disability, and persons with disabilities through five multi-governorate workshops on Iraq's Disability Law, rights of women with disabilities and their participation in crisis response. The practice-oriented model strengthened the participants' ability to connect persons with disabilities to services, increased community trust, and influenced institutional practices, including new government programmes on disability inclusion. Notably, the model supported awareness-raising events, advocacy dialogues with Provincial Council members, and the creation of Beyond immediate outputs, the approach influenced institutional practices. Government entities, including **the governmental Department of Labour and Affairs for Persons with Disabilities, introduced new social programmes and staff trainings on inclusive interaction and empowerment.** At the community level, the model supported awareness-raising events, advocacy dialogues with Provincial Council members, and the **creation of livelihood opportunities**—most notably enabling three young women with disabilities to launch their own small businesses. This experience demonstrates a scalable best practice for strengthening disability-inclusive service delivery through integrated legal, practical, and advocacy-focused training for civil society actors.

2- Rights-Based Legal Awareness Model for Women with Disabilities

IP Name: Ibtihal Organization

Targeted Locations: Thi-Qar, Basra, Al-Diwaniyah, Muthanna, and Mesan Governorates

Ibtihal Organization implemented 5 awareness-raising training sessions exclusively for women with disabilities, reaching **125 women with disabilities.** The sessions focused on strengthening participants' understanding of their rights under the Iraqi Law on Persons with

12. Innovations and Best Practices²⁴

Please include information on any innovative practices (programmatic and operational) that emerged during the reporting period, especially those that can be beneficial for other WPHF countries, expand the body of knowledge on women, peace, and security and humanitarian action. Innovations and best practices can be from projects or country level. Please provide details such as CSO name, location, etc.

Disabilities and relevant international conventions, while providing practical guidance on accessing health, education, and social-protection services.

The trainings combined legal literacy with peer learning and collective discussion, enabling participants to better understand institutional procedures, share experiences, and build informal support networks. All participants reported increased confidence in claiming their rights, improved knowledge of service-access pathways, and stronger peer connections for collective advocacy.

This approach represents a replicable best practice for disability inclusion by centering women with disabilities as rights-holders and community advocates, rather than service recipients, and by linking legal awareness with networking and long-term empowerment pathways supported by civil society organizations.

3- Evidence-Based Needs Assessment to Drive Women-Centered Humanitarian Planning.

IP Name: Shakoufayn Organization for Development and Culture (SODAC)

Targeted location: Anbar Governorate

The organization conducted a **structured analytical needs assessment based on 10 FGDs with 150 women**, identifying economic, social, and institutional barriers limiting women's participation in crisis response. The evidence informed a published analytical report now used by universities, feminist institutions, and government bodies. This best practice highlights the value of grounding humanitarian planning in locally generated, women-led evidence.

4- Women-Led Policy Roundtables for Returnee Women's Reintegration

IP Name: Shakoufayn Organization for Development and Culture (SODAC)

Targeted location: Anbar Governorate

The organization conducted two women-led policy roundtables, engaging 40 returnee women, women activists, and senior women decision-makers to strengthen women's participation in recovery and reintegration in line with Iraq's NAP 1325. The sessions identified key barriers—economic vulnerability, weak social support, and limited employment—and generated concrete commitments to enhance coordination between government and civil society, support women-led initiatives, and expand economic and leadership programmes. This women-only dialogue model proved effective in amplifying women's voices and institutionalizing inclusive recovery mechanisms in patriarchal contexts.

5- Women-Led Community Initiatives for Social Change

IP Name: Al-Haq Foundation for Human Rights

Targeted location: Anbar Governorate

Through structured capacity building, Al-Haq enabled **60 trained women** to design and implement **10 community initiatives** addressing peacebuilding, legal awareness, economic empowerment, and social cohesion, reaching **302 community members (161 Women, 141 Men)**. This practice demonstrates how linking training directly to small-scale action accelerates women's leadership and visibility in conflict-prevention efforts.

6- Integrating Women into National Peace Coordination Platforms

IP Name: Sustainable Peace Foundation

Targeted location: Basra and Nineveh

The organisation facilitated the participation of **24 trained women in Peace and Reconciliation Working Group–Iraq (PRWG-Iraq) meetings**, enabling beneficiaries to contribute community-level insights to national-level peacebuilding discussions. This practice illustrates how local women leaders can be systematically connected to national coordination mechanisms, ensuring that grassroots perspectives shape policy dialogue and response planning.

7- Responsible Journalism for Peacebuilding

IP Name: Bustan Association for Children & Adults Protection and Education & Awareness.

Targeted location: Kirkuk

Bustan Association conducted a **Peacebuilding and Responsible Journalism Workshop** in Kirkuk, engaging **12 local female journalists** from diverse media outlets. The training strengthened women journalists' leadership and conflict-sensitive reporting skills, with a focus on ethical journalism, media responsibility during conflict, and the use of media as a tool for dialogue and social cohesion. This model represents a best practice for leveraging women-led media to promote peacebuilding and prevent conflict in fragile and diverse contexts.

13. Auditing and Financial Management

Mention if any projects were audited during the reporting period and provide a brief summary of results. Do not include detailed findings of the audit as reports are public. Alternatively, you can share an audit report with your programme lead, if relevant.

N/A

14. Next Steps and Priority Actions

In bullet form, please list the priority actions for the coming year including onboarding of new partners, monitoring missions or other planned initiatives related to WPHF.

In the coming year, UN Women Iraq, in partnership with the Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund (WPHF), will focus on expanding its impact, reinforcing strategic partnerships, and sustaining the progress achieved to date. Priority actions will include:

- Finalize and roll out the remaining **programmatic, financial, and communications training modules** based on the 2025 capacity needs assessment results, ensuring all 12 CSO partners receive tailored and comprehensive capacity support.
- Deliver **one-on-one mentoring sessions** and **technical follow-up** to strengthen partners' application of RBM, financial management, procurement standards, and ethical communications.
- Continue **providing hands-on guidance to partners** in preparing high-quality progress summaries, tracking sheets, annual financial reports, and evidence-based outcome reporting.
- Conduct **regular monitoring missions** to the WPHF targeted governorates, to verify progress, address risks, and provide real-time technical support.
- **Strengthen quality assurance mechanisms** to ensure partner reports (**programmatic, financial, M&E, communications**) are consistent, evidence-based, and aligned with WPHF requirements.
- **Document lessons learned and best practices** from each partner to inform future WPHF programming and strategic planning.
- **Maintain transparent and collaborative relationships** with all implementing partners through regular bilateral meetings, advisory calls, and joint problem-solving sessions.
- **Engage partners in advocacy spaces, working groups, and governmental consultations** to strengthen their voice in crisis planning, conflict prevention, and humanitarian coordination.
- **Guide partners through upcoming WPHF Calls for Proposals and other funding opportunities**, helping them expand and sustain their peacebuilding interventions.
- **Facilitate knowledge-sharing platforms among partners to exchange lessons, tools, and experiences**—particularly in RBM, financial management, climate-related conflict mediation, disability inclusion, and women's leadership.
- **Strengthen communication and visibility efforts** by supporting partners to apply ethical storytelling principles and develop high-quality media content.

ANNEX A: Summary of WPHF Results (by Indicator)

For each WPHF Outcome which is relevant to CSOs supported during the **reporting year**, report against the Impact Level (WPHF Outcome) Indicator. DO NOT include consolidated data, only for the 2025 year.

Note for how many CSOs this is relevant (Column 2) and provide a very brief summary the results (Column 3), presenting both the numeric value and summary. If an outcome is not relevant to your country, enter N/A in both CSO and summary columns.

WPHF Indicator	Relevant for How Many CSOs (number)	Summary Result (1 short paragraph). Include the number and a short description. This is a consolidation of what is done in 4a.
Institutional Funding		
1.1 Average number of months organization can be sustained as a result of institutional funding	4 CSO (Kahraman, Creativity, UR, IID)	<p>Overall, institutional funding in 2025 enabled supported CSOs to sustain their operations for 6–12 months, strengthening their organizational stability and long-term viability.</p> <p>4 IPs strengthened their ability to sustain operations as a result of WPHF institutional funding.</p> <p>The UR Organization for Woman and Child Culture in Thi-Qar developed a proactive funding strategy, including a Donor Map and new partnerships, enabling the organization to sustain its operations for more than six months, meeting the project target.</p> <p>The Kahraman Organization for Women's Affairs (KOWA) in Baghdad secured a 12-month external grant, fully achieving its sustainability target and ensuring one full year of continued operations.</p> <p>The Ibdaa Foundation for Human Rights in Kirkuk enhanced its financial planning and resource-mobilization systems and secured additional funding, enabling it to sustain operations for at least 12 months, meeting the project target.</p> <p>The Iraqi Institution for Development (IID) in Nineveh and Erbil sustained uninterrupted core operations for 12 months, fully meeting its institutional sustainability target.</p>
1.2 Number/Percentage of staff retained as a result of institutional funding	4 CSO (Kahraman, Creativity, UR, IID)	<p>Overall, institutional funding in 2025 enabled CSOs to retain 79 key staff members — including 62 Women (5 young women aged 18–29 and 57 women aged 30+) and 17 Men (1 young man aged 18–29 and 16 men aged 30+) — with several partners achieving 100% retention, safeguarding organizational knowledge, leadership continuity, and operational effectiveness.</p> <p>WPHF institutional funding directly contributed to staff retention across 4 IPs.</p> <p>The UR Organization for Woman and Child Culture in Thi-Qar strengthened the leadership continuity of 40 trained women managers, equipping them with the skills required to sustain their roles through improved funding acquisition and financial management capacities.</p> <p>The Kahraman Organization for Women's Affairs (KOWA) in Baghdad retained 100% of its core staff, maintaining two full-time female employees aged 25–45, ensuring uninterrupted programme implementation.</p> <p>The Ibdaa Foundation for Human Rights in Kirkuk retained 7 staff members (2 men aged 25–40 and 5 women aged 20–40), fully meeting its staff-retention targets and maintaining institutional stability.</p> <p>The Iraqi Institution for Development (IID) in Nineveh and Erbil achieved 100% staff retention, maintaining all 30 staff members (15 women and 15 men), preserving a fully gender-balanced workforce.</p>
1.3 Development of risk management and contingency plans or strategies for organization	3 CSO (Kahraman, Creativity, IID)	<p>3 CSOs (Kahraman, Creativity Foundation, and IID) initiated organizational risk-management and contingency-planning processes. Kahraman and Creativity introduced internal measures to address operational and financial risks, while IID developed a draft risk-management and contingency framework identifying key risks and mitigation actions. These steps strengthened organizational preparedness and resilience, with finalization planned for 2026.</p>
1.4 Number/Types of adaptive strategies, tools or systems adopted by organization for continuity of operations	2 CSO (Kahraman, IID)	<p>2 CSOs (Kahraman and IID) adopted 8 adaptive strategies and systems to ensure continuity of operations.</p> <p>Kahraman adopted 3 adaptive tools/systems, including the initiation of a customized accounting system, development of an official organizational website, and procurement of essential office and digital equipment to improve</p>

		documentation, financial tracking, and internal coordination. IID adopted 5 adaptive tools/systems , including upgraded administrative infrastructure, enhanced data-management and MEAL platforms, standardized monitoring and reporting tools, institutional learning mechanisms, and flexible planning and coordination approaches. These measures strengthened operational resilience and supported uninterrupted service delivery.
Outcome 2: Conflict Prevention		
2.1 Number/Percentage of women participating in decision-making in conflict prevention processes and response	5 CSO (SPF, Daryas, Ishraqat, Al-Haq, and Bustan)	<p>1,132 Women, 46 Girls actively participated in decision-making processes related to conflict prevention and response across multiple governorates in Iraq in 2025, supported by five civil society organizations.</p> <p>In Anbar, Al-Haq Foundation for Human Rights enabled women survivors of violations and women activists to actively engage in early-response and conflict-prevention processes through integrated capacity-building, legal-awareness dialogues, community initiatives, and engagement with civil society and government actors. 60 women completed specialized trainings on early warning and conflict prevention, formed a women-led communication network, and implemented 10 women-led community initiatives that engaged 302 community members, strengthening women's leadership, confidence, and visibility in community-level decision-making.</p> <p>Across Muthanna, Al-Diwaniyah, and Thi-Qar, Ishraqat for Development Organization (IDO) trained 128 women through 16 workshops on early-warning monitoring, peacebuilding, negotiation, and countering extremism, achieving an average 85% increase in knowledge and enhancing women's readiness to identify conflict risks and contribute to community-level decision-making.</p> <p>In Basra and Nineveh, the Sustainable Peace Foundation (SPF) enabled 40 women to participate in climate-related conflict-prevention processes as trained climate-peace mediators. In addition, 24 women engaged in two national Peace and Reconciliation Working Group (PRWG-Iraq) meetings, contributing community priorities on water scarcity, climate-induced migration, and peacebuilding strategies.</p> <p>In Duhok Governorate, Daryas Organization for Developing Woman Society (DODWS) engaged 100 women in decision-making-focused workshops on conflict prevention and response. Post-training evaluations showed that 78% of participating women reported increased knowledge and improved skills in climate resilience and conflict prevention.</p> <p>Across Kirkuk, Nineveh, and Halabja, Bustan Association for Children & Adults Protection and Education & Awareness engaged 780 women and 46 girls through 34 gender-sensitive conflict-prevention interventions, including tolerance dialogues, peace conferences, community initiatives, and media-based peacebuilding activities addressing hate speech, extremism, religious intolerance, gender-based discrimination, and tensions in disputed areas. Collectively, these interventions significantly strengthened women's institutionalized participation in conflict-prevention and response decision-making structures at community, governorate, and national levels throughout Iraq in 2025.</p>
2.2 Number/Types of conflict prevention mechanisms are gender responsive	4 CSO (SPF, Ishraqat, Al-Haq, and Bustan)	<p>36 Gender-responsive conflict-prevention mechanisms established across multiple governorates.</p> <p>In Basra and Nineveh, the Sustainable Peace Foundation (SPF) successfully established two women-led, community-based early-warning systems addressing climate-induced tensions.</p> <p>Across Kirkuk, Nineveh, and Halabja, Bustan Association implemented 34 gender-sensitive conflict-prevention interventions, including 20 community-engagement initiatives and 14 women-led tolerance and empowerment sessions. These mechanisms addressed hate speech and online abuse, extremism, religious and ethnic intolerance, gender-based discrimination, youth marginalization, community tensions among returnees, and peacebuilding in disputed areas.</p> <p>The remaining mechanisms will be achieved by 2026</p>
2.2b Number of conflicts resolved, averted or referred	4 CSO (SPF, Ishraqat, Al-Haq, and Bustan)	<p>Bustan Association contributed to the mitigation or prevention of four conflicts in Kirkuk and Halabja. These included a gender-based violence-related conflict mitigated in Hawija, a violent-extremism narrative averted involving a female journalist in Kirkuk, a case of religious-minority discrimination mitigated involving a Christian student, and a community-level tension mitigated in Halabja through interfaith economic cooperation between Kakayee and Muslim women entrepreneurs. These conflicts were addressed through women-led dialogue, legal awareness, tolerance-promotion activities, and conflict-sensitive</p>



		<p>communication approaches, contributing to reduced tensions and strengthened social cohesion within the affected communities.</p> <p>Overall, four conflicts were mitigated or averted under this indicator in 2025. Other implementing partners (SPF, Ishraqat, and Al-Haq) have not yet reported cases under this indicator, as their activities are ongoing; their achievements will be reflected in the 2026 report.</p>
Outcome 3: Humanitarian and Crisis Response		
3.1 Number/Percentage of women participating in decision-making in humanitarian and crisis response	3 CSO (BW OCD, SODAC, Ibtihal)	<p>290 Women (151 Young Women aged 18–29 and 139 Women aged 30+) actively participated in humanitarian and crisis-response decision-making processes across Duhok, Thi-Qar, Muthanna, Mesan, Basra, Al-Diwaniyah, and Anbar Governorates through three civil society partners.</p> <p>In Duhok, Better World Organization trained 105 women from host, IDP, refugee, minority, and government communities through Community Responder Trainings based on DMCR curricula. From these, 28 women leaders were selected and formally established five women-led Humanitarian and Crisis Planning and Response Committees in Duhok Center, Sumail, Amedi, Akre, and Bardarash, institutionally linked to DMCR coordination mechanisms.</p> <p>In Thi-Qar, Muthanna, Mesan, Basra, and Al-Diwaniyah, Ibtihal Al-Iraq strengthened the participation of 125 women with disabilities, enabling them to engage with service providers and local authorities through disability-rights awareness, referral-system activation, and pilot electronic databases, enhancing their role in inclusive humanitarian planning.</p> <p>In Anbar, SODAC trained 60 women activists and advanced 19 women leaders in humanitarian planning, advocacy, and crisis response. Who led the implementation of women-led community initiatives, including one pilot promoting political participation among deaf and hard-of-hearing women.</p> <p>Collectively, these interventions significantly increased women's leadership and participation in humanitarian and crisis-response decision-making, contributing to more inclusive, gender-responsive planning frameworks at community and governorate levels.</p>
3.2 Types of mechanisms established to improve gender responsive humanitarian and crisis planning, frameworks and programming	2 CSOs (BW OCD, Ibtihal)	<p>BW OCD established five women-led Humanitarian and Crisis Planning and Response Committees in Duhok Governorate, formally linked with the Directorate of Migration and Crisis Response (DMCR) and operating under signed Terms of Reference.</p> <p>Ibtihal introduced disability-inclusive humanitarian mechanisms, including the designation of CSO referral focal points in three governorates and the launch of pilot electronic databases in five governorates within Departments of Labor and Social Affairs to link women with disabilities to services.</p> <p>These mechanisms strengthened institutional coordination and embedded women—particularly women with disabilities—within local humanitarian and crisis-response systems.</p>
Outcome 6: Peacebuilding and Recovery		
6.1 Number/Types of plans and/or policies in peacebuilding contexts influenced by women or civil society organizations	N/A	N/A
6.2 Number/Percentage of women with increased agency as a result of economic productive resources	N/A	N/A
6.3 Number/Percentage of women participating in political and decision-making processes	1 CSO (Sewan)	<p>42 women participated in political and decision-making processes in Nineveh and Kirkuk, including 26 women in leadership roles, 10 women in local decision-making structures, and 6 young women newly engaging in political dialogue.</p> <p>Sewan supported 20 women-led community initiatives reaching 1,217 direct beneficiaries, while establishing two women-led peacebuilding networks and preparing four displaced women leaders to engage with provincial councils and government institutions.</p>