



IRAQ

Scorecard on Gender-based violence

Population

38,146,025



Female population 49.8%

Male population 50.2%

69.5% urban population of total population

19.07% of population aged 15-24 years old

Representation in politics

328 Total seats

26.5% Ratio

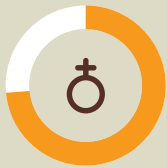
241 Number of males

87 Number of females

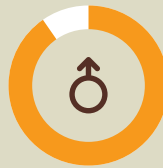
Literacy rate



79.7%
Overall literacy rate



73.7%
Female literacy rate



85.7%
Male literacy rate

Unemployment rate



16.4%
Overall unemployment rate (2014)

Prevalence of teenage pregnancies (below 18)

88 per **1000**

with large regional disparities

22 per **1000**

in Dahuk

100-120 per **1000**

in Basrah, Najaf, Muhamma

Average age at marriage

26.3 Males

22.8 Females

Total fertility rate

4.06 children per woman

Adolescent fertility rate (among ever married women)

Maternal mortality rate

50 per **100,000** live births

Prevalence of female genital mutilation/ cutting (FGM/C)



57%

Prevalence among women aged
14 - 19 years old
(only in Kurdistan Region)

Prevalence of child marriage



5%

Prevalence of girls married before they turn 15 years old

A national Behavior Change Communication Strategy against child marriage has been



24%

Prevalence of girls married before they turn 18 years old

developed, with the support of UNFPA, specifically in Kurdistan region

18 Legal age of marriage

Prevalence of sexual harassment

8 in **10** women

in Iraq have suffered some form of sexual harassment

Prevalence of violence against women



46%

of 10 - 14 years old girls have been exposed to violence at least once by a family member



46%

of currently married women are exposed to at least one form of spousal violence

14,000

Women killed by gender-based violence in Iraq since 2003

7,436

registered complaints of violence against women in Iraq's Kurdistan region in 2015

Gender-based violence (GBV) response

In 2016, a clinical management of rape protocol

has been developed by UNFPA and partners.

Referral system Standard Operating

Procedures (SOPs) exist:

Governorate specific Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) exist, establishing referral

pathways to manage cases of women and girls subject to violence.

Law against FGM/C:

Act no. 8 from 2011, Article Two. (Kurdistan Iraq).

Law against child marriage:

The amended law on personal affairs N 188/1959 sets the minimum age of marriage at 18 years.

Law against domestic violence:

A domestic violence law (Law No. 8) exists in the Kurdistan region of Iraq. This law, which was approved by the parliament of the Kurdistan region in 2011, is the first of its kind in Iraq to focus on domestic violence, a problem that is

widespread in the Iraqi society in general and the Kurdish community in particular. The law defines domestic violence and also specifies ways to provide remedies for its victims and to hold those responsible accountable. In order to do this, specialized courts and reconciliation commissions were established and police departments were to develop expertise to work on the issue.

Law against sexual harassment:

The Penal code includes sexual harassment and honor killings measures.

Existing UNFPA programmes

Technical support to local partners:

- UNFPA supported local partners in the development of a GBV monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework and Multi-sectoral action plan for Iraq.
- Child marriage behavioral change communication strategy.
- National Clinical Management of Rape Protocol, establishing a referral system to manage GBV cases.

Data collection:

UNFPA supported the establishment of the GBV information management system (GBVIMS). 44 GBV actors were trained and are currently using the system to collect, store, and analyze incidents reported by survivors using standardized tools and definitions to allow for information sharing in an ethical, secure and anonymous manner

Partnerships:

UNFPA's office in Iraq leads the GBV coordination mechanism (Sub-Cluster).

GBV awareness campaigns:

Number of people reached (yearly): 85,129 (2016).

Services:

UNFPA GBV programme is a frontliner in Iraq complex situation: the social worker frontliners enabled UNFPA to respond to the crisis situation in Iraq within 24 hours

119,046 people received GBV services supported by in 2016.

Future UNFPA programmes

Support to local partners:

- To strengthen the multisectoral response to GBV, including referral pathways to gender-based violence (health, including clinical management of rape, psychosocial and legal response).
- To review policies, legislation and institutional frameworks on practices that are harmful to women, including female genital mutilation.
- To develop a national gender-based violence strategy.
- To advocate for gender equality and empowerment of women.

Awareness creation:

UNFPA will work on increasing public awareness of the detrimental impact of gender-based violence on families and communities, including female genital mutilation, child and forced marriage, domestic violence, honor killings and human trafficking.

Partnerships:

UNFPA will advocate to strengthen the role of the gender-based violence to provide technical leadership and facilitate cooperation and coordination among organizations active in gender-based violence prevention and response.

Data collection:

UNFPA will enhance the GBV information management system

