

The influence of women position

**The influence of women position
In decision making on democracy
Process in Kurdistan region**

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Supervisors

PhD: Chnar Saad Abdullah

Tania Talaat Gli

Bahar Ali

Arrangers

Dana Salam

Saiid Hamadameen

Dana Shwani

Counselors staff

Pakhshan Zangana

PhD. Naz naz Mohammad

PhD. Dana saiid sofi

PhD. Hiwa Haji

Shawbo shali

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Gratitude and appreciation

Many thanks to all who were cooperated us in preparing this research, especially the ladies who are members of the party's presidency, the members of parliament, members of provincial council and many employees in the governmental institutions, who gave many important information to the perpetrators of this research.

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Aims of the research

The main aim of this study is dealing with:

First: Showing the real participation of women in making political decisions and in all the institutions in Kurdistan.

Second: The influence of that rate of participations on democracy bases in Kurdistan.

Introduction

This nowadays situation in Kurdistan, which is facing the ISS the most terrifying terrorist group in Kurdistan and in the whole world on the one hand and the political and economic crisis and the connection between Bagdad and Erbil on the other hand, also the struggle of the great nations in the area, Kurdistan is not out of this equation, so we need to be united in order to pass this critical stage.

For these reasons which mentioned we have an absolute belief that there are so many native, expert and skillful women in Kurdistan in all fields, we can benefit from their skills and make them a real partner with men, which make the situation of Kurdistan better and main reason for a calm living together in Kurdistan.

That's why the issue of women participation in developing process, with their duty and rights like a national in equal way without any distinctions it should be one of the priorities of the politicians in Kurdistan, for having a woman's strong position and being equal with man are two issues which are related to human rights and a condition for having a social justice.

One of the main points of the peculiarities of Kurdistan experiment in the last 24 years was talking about defending of women issue and their equality with men in society. From the beginnings of the nineties the activists of this field and women organizations were talked and tried for making it

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better, from 2003 this issue became more important especially when Iraq and Kurdistan became an important field for the international community and supported by the organizations of civil society and the politicians in the legal governmental institutions.

All these reasons have a great influence on women's having great role in all these social, cultural, educational and political changes in society. All these social, liberty, political and legal rights which we have nowadays women were the great participants of them.

Most of the reports and strategies of Kurdistan region government are focusing on participation of all the contents of society for more and improving, as a guarantee for having constant development in all fields especially social field, because the economic evolution only is not enough to improve people living condition.

Ignoring the humanity side is a reason for making a situation worse, distinction, social marginalization and violence against women increases.

On these bases this research is an attempt for showing and studying the real participation of women in decision making in the political and democracy process in Kurdistan.

The research contains of two parts:

First part: women position in decision making among the parties and government institutions.

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In this part many data bases and information are shown about women and their numbers as comparison to men and the opinions of many women who are member of the parties presidency, parliament members, provincial and employees in the governmental institutions about women and their real participation in establishing the party policy and the institutions in Kurdistan.

Second part: ensure women's rights in participation of decision making in Kurdistan.

In this part there is a comparison between the number of women in decision making with the cotenant of those rules which have made in the parliament for organizing the political and management, for this we depended on the parties law and providing their budgets also the rule of election.

Part one

Women position in decision making in the parties and government institutions

First: Women in the Kurdistan political parties, their numbers and their participations:

Gender equality and ability of women are not related to the issue of human rights, but it's very important and a main point for achieving a general constant improving of equality. Women participating in political field are a main reason for achieving this aim; the political parties are the most important institutions for this reason, because they candidate people for the elections and they form the country policy.

Today, in Kurdistan there are a lot of women in the political parties, they want to have more women around them and support them in the activities or vote them in the elections, but in reality they also don't want the number of women increase in the presidency of the parties or in decision making in the institutions.

In this part tried to explain the role and position of women in the political parties in Kurdistan. For this issue we depended on the data bases and the rates of some women in political and administrate positions in the parties in order to get the

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right data bases. The parties which are examples for our research are:

First: Kurdistan Democratic Party (pdk):

Table No. 1

The following table explains the whole presidency members with the reserve and the vices of that party:

As appears in the table (1) (46) people which is the rate of (90%) are men the members and the vices of the (pdk), only (5) people which is the rate of only (10%) are women and only one woman is the reserve presidency member.

Presidency member	male	female	total
Static presidency member	46	6	51
Percentage	(90%)	(10%)	(100%)

Table No. (2)

The following table explains the total of the political bureau of Kurdistan Democratic Party:

	Male	Female	Total
Members of political bureau	15	0	15
Percentage	15%	0%	100%

As appeared in table No. (2) (15) people which is the rate of (100%) are men in the political bureau of (pdk) and there is no women in it.

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Table No. (3)

The following table explains the total of administrators of the branches of (pdk):

Administrators of branches	Male	Female	Total
	24	0	24
Percentage	100%	0%	100%

As in table No.(3) Shown (24) people and it's the rate of (100%) of the administrators are men, but there is no woman in that post.

Explanation:

About the role of women in the political and administration space a talking was done with PhD: (chnar saad) the presidency member of that party. According to her speech the quota was prove by (pdk) policy in the rate of (10%), but this quota was prove just for the presidency post not for the rest of the posts or the lower positions, although many attempts done in other organs and levels for women for more manifestation, and the number of them was very little. About the role of women in the finality issues she said that they ask us (women in the parties) only if the issue was talked in the presidency meeting at that time women can participate in exchanging ideas, but in the other levels this process is not doing because of the women absentee or there is no women in those levels. And about having a special institute for improving women skills PhD: (Chnar saad) said there no other places except union women of

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Kurdistan which is dedicated for women issues and developing women abilities. In the other spaces also there are attempts but they are not active and that is the reason for not having enough number of good qualified women in the different posts.

Second: Movement for Change:

Table No. (4)

The members of national council	Male	Female	Total
	57	3	60
Percentage	95%	5%	100%

According to the table No. (4) in total of (60) members of national council of movement for change only (3) women which is the rate (5%) are members of the national council and on the contrary men are (57) and it's the rate of (95%).

Table No. (5)

Explains the members of general national council of Movement for change:

general national council	Male	Female	Total
	49	15	64
Percentage	76%	24%	100%

According to the table No. (5) in total of (64) members only (15) of the are women and it's the rate of (24%) on the contrary (76%) are men, as we see in this council the number of women are more in the compression of the national council, meanwhile this council is consultant council.

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Table No. (6)

Explains the numbers of Room administrators of movement for change.

Room administrators	male	female	total
	11	0	11
Percentage	100%	0%	100%

Explanation:

Actually after we talked with Mrs. (Suaad Rzaq) who is the member of the national council, also we got information and data bases, about having any formal decisions for the rate of women in their movement, she said in our first congress we decided for having 30% out of the total should be women but then it didn't apply, mean while there is a mean for being a member of both councils, one of them is election and the other is committee, at the same time the room administrate, the head of parliament and the provincial council are directly members of the national council. But the member of that council thinks that in every finality issues women should be consulting, and they do it. Also women had their own importance and influence in showing the ideas, also she said that their movement doesn't have a special institute for improving women's abilities. About the position and role of women Mrs. Suaad said that there is no special one in any of the parties, all of them are from this society which they see the women as a second grade people, but movement for change beliefs in human skills and qualifications as a general without distinction.

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Third: (Sons of the two rivers) party:

It's establishing date relating to the year of 2013 when split up of Assyrian party, and the role of women is like that here:

Table No. (7)

The following table explains the whole members of the (sons of the two rivers) party:

Presidency members	Male	Female	total
	11	0	11
Percentage	100%	0%	100%

As it seen in the table No. (7) the rate of 100% of the members are men and there is no women in this party.

Table No. (8):

This table explains the members of the political bureau of the (sons of the two rivers) party:

Members of political bureau	Male	Female	total
	9	0	9
Percentage	100%	0%	100%

As shown in the table No. (8) the number of men are (9) and it's the rate of (100%), also there is no women in this post.

Explanation:

Galawej Shaba Jirji, the head of that political party and the only woman in it, talking about the reasons of not having women in their party and said that is because of that their party is so new after they split up from Assyrian party they didn't had any conferences in order to talk about their weak

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points and having no women in their party is the main one, because she was one the establishers of the Assyrian party and they had and have a strong belief of women participating, also they had many women as their party's member, she was the member of presidency and political bureau from 2005 till 2007, she was also administrator and secretor of Assyrian women and establisher of Assyrian women union, and establisher of the union of Assyrian students.

Forth: Kurdistan Islamic union:

Table No.(9):

The following table explains the number of members of (KIU):

Presidency members	Male	Female	total
	26	9	36
Percentage	74%	26%	100%

As shown in table No. (9) (26) people in the rate of (74) are men, mean while the number of women are only (9) and it's the rate of (26%) are members of presidency post in that party.

Table No. (10):

The following table explains the total of the political bureau of (KIU) party:

Members of political bureau	Male	Female	total
	8	3	11
Percentage	73%	27%	100%

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As shown in the table No. (10), the number of men are (8) reserve members of (KIU) only (3) of them are women.

Explanations:

For the role and consulting women in (KIU) party we talked with Mrs. (Bayan Tofiq) the presidency member of (KIU) and databases are taken from her, in their sixth congress and in their accepted curriculum, they put the rate of (25%) for women in both political bureau and presidency. About the role and consulting women in their party, Mrs. Bayan Barwari said that they have been consulted in any finality issues or other main issues, even when the (KIU) established we consulted if the(KIU) nouns them as a political party or not. And now according to the levels the sisters (women) participating in our party, also they have the administrator posts in their party.

Fifth: Patriotic Union of Kurdistan:

Table No. (11):

The following table explains the total members of Patriotic Union of Kurdistan:

Presidency members	Male	Female	total
	30	9	39
Percentage	77%	23%	100%

As shown in the table the number of men are (30) is the rate of (77%), they are reserve member of that party, and only (9)

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women are the presidency members and it's the rate of (23%) of that party.

Table No. (12):

The following table explains the total of the political bureau members of (PUK):

Members of political bureau	Male	Female	total
	16	1	17
Percentage	94%	6%	100%

In the table (12) shown (16) people the rate of (94%) of the reserve members are men, and conversely only (1) woman in the rate of (6%) are presidency members.

Table No. (13):

The following table explains the total of the administrators of the centers:

administrators of the centers	Male	Female	total
	14	0	14
Percentage	100%	0%	100%

We saw in that table (100%) of the centers administrators are men and their number are (14), conversely there is no women in that post.

Explanation:

According to (Narmin Osman) the presidency member of (PUK) in their accepted curriculum they put the rate of (20%) for women in presidency post, about the role and consulting women in the finality issues she said their role is very little in consulting. Also they don't have any institute for improving

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women abilities, they only have the women union, and it becomes a connector between the women and the (puk) party. But about the administration they have a great role and they manage many important offices.

Sixth: Kurdistan Communist party:

Table No.(14):

The following table explains the rate of presidency member of Kurdistan Communist party:

Presidency members	Male	Female	total
	20	3	23
Percentage	87%	13%	100%

The table (14) shows that the number of men in presidency post are (20) equals (87%), meanwhile (3) women have that post equals (13%) of that party.

Table No. (15)

Explains the rate of reserve members of political bureau of Kurdistan Communist party:

Members of political bureau	Male	Female	total
	6	0	6
Percentage	100%	0%	100%

As shown in that table the number of men are (100%) conversely there is no women in that post.

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Table no. (16)

The table below shows total number of heads of local committees in communist party;

Local committees	Men	Women	Total number
	9	0	9
Percentage	100%	0%	100%

As it is seen in table no.(16) this post is occupied by men only which are 9 in number in a ratio of 100% and there is no single women in this post.

Explanation;

After our conversation with (Mrs.paxshanzangana) a precedency member of communist party, about the presence of any official decree or letter regarding determining the percentage of women in party’s leadership posts, she states here party’s congress decided that women can participate in a ratio of 25%. But in reality till now this ratio is not settled practically. In spite of this she proclaimed that women in this party are always consulted in fateful decisions and settlements. Always they have their influence in setting and sharing their ideas. Also they have an institution under the name of(special women affairs) but it is not active yet.Also she claimed that communist party to some extent concerned about women’s role in important posts of the party. About the presence of any special plan about involving women and letting them to participate in political issues they once had a plan but did not succeed.

Women ratio in the House of Representatives;

A- Kurdistan parliament;

after the uprising of 1991 which was done by masses of Kurdish people with the help and cooperation of peshmarga most of Kurdistan region freed from ba'athdictator regimen, and Kurdish women had an important role in that great uprising.

But after a while ba'ath regimen brutally attacked all freed Kurdistan cities and conquest them again. As a result millions of Kurdish people immigrated to border areas of Iran and Turkey rejecting ba'ath regimen.

At that time as a result of France proposal with cooperation of America and the UK the resolution no.688 had been announced by United Nation Security Council to offer a peaceful protected area for Kurdish people which is known as no-flight zone (latitude line 36).

At the same time and especially after failure of negotiations between Iraqi government and Kurdish coalition force, the regimen revoked all administrative foundations from this area to put pressure on Kurdish coalition force by making a management gap in institutions of Hawler, Slemani and Duhok, but Kurdish coalition force decided to form local administration, Kurdistan regional governorate and parliament system to rule Kurdistan. For that reason a committee consisted of 15 persons wasformed that unfortunately there was no woman among them.

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In 19/5/1991 first parliament election in Kurdistan had been done. Among total number of 107 members nine of them were women in a ratio of 7% it was a great progression step for that time.

But Kurdish women were not satisfied with that ratio that is why in the second and third rounds of parliament their ratio changed in the following way;

-in the second round their ratio increased to 25%

-in the third round their ratio was 30%.

In third round the number of women members in parliament reached 33% and in fourth round their number was far beyond that percentage (25%) which was announced by the law for them.

During the all four rounds of parliament out of the total number of both temporary and permanent committees of parliament number of women as a head of that committees were so little compared to men.

In spite of this great number of women in parliament that most of them are experts and specialists in different fields, there is always this question "did they had been able or were allowed to have their role and influence in this important institution? "To reach the answers of these questions the fourth round of parliament was taken as an example and interviews were done with a number of women members from different lists of parliament.

In Kurdistan parliament there are different varieties of administration and political posts. Here we try to deal with election postonly, especially posts of head of permanent

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committees, vice-chairman of committees and committee rapporteur. The data bases are witnessing the sad truth of very insufficient women participation of political posts in Kurdistan parliament. Moreover none of parliament president, vice-president of parliament and parliament secretary are women and never given to women and this may need consideration;

First: members of parliament

Table no. (1) shows the percentage of both women and men members of parliament;

Parliament members	Men	Women	Total number
	78	33	111
Percentage	70%	30%	100%

As it is illustrated in table no. (1), the number of men members in Kurdistan parliament are (78) men in a ratio of 70%, while only (30) members are women in a ratio of 33% so there is a difference in ratio between them by 40%. (Actually the ratio of (30%) is set for women, that is why this percentage is filled in every cycle of parliament)

Second: head of committees;

Table no. (2) Shows the percentage of both women and men in managing head of committee posts.

Head of committees	Men	Women	Total number
	18	4	22
Percentage	82%	18%	100%

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We can see in table no. (2) That (18) men in a ratio of 82% are managing the post of head of permanent committees in Kurdistan parliament. While only (4) women are in this post which accounts for 18% of total number .so There is a difference between them by 64% this difference needs consideration for a great legislative center like Kurdistan parliament.

Third: vice-chairman of committees;

Table no. (3) Shows the percentage of both women and men in managing vice-chairman of committee posts.

Vice-chairman of the committees	Men	Women	Total number
	12	9	21
Percentage	57%	43%	100%

We can see in table no. (3) That (12) men in a ratio of 57% are managing the post of vice-chairman of permanent committees in Kurdistan parliament, and only (9) women are in this post which accounts for 43% of total number.so There is a difference between them by 14% .

Forth: committee rapporteurs;

Table no. (4) Shows the percentage of both women and men in managing committee rapporteur posts.

Committee rapporteur	Men	Women	Total number
	5	9	14
Percentage	36%	64%	100%

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We can see in table no. (4) That only (5) men in a ratio of 36% are managing the post of rapporteur in permanent committee of Kurdistan parliament, while (9) women are in this post which accounts for 64% of total number. Only in this post women are out numbering men by 64%.

Explanation;

Actually to have information about the level and percentage of women in Kurdistan parliament we tried to make conversation with a number of women members of parliament but some of them were not ready to give any information. After our dialog with (Muna Qahwachi) and (Vian Abas Umer) we summarized their opinions separately. As Muna stated that overall in the committees women has their role but as a mangers of the committees they are not satisfied with their percentage in that post. As well as in the meetings, conferences and visiting's women are less participating and mostly neglected. She also states in Kurdistan parliament not only they do not trust in women's power and role but also stand against them because they cannot stand women's success. While Vian Abbas announced that women are not satisfied with their role in participating and planning of parliament programs but in management issues of parliament they have a good role.

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Fifth: provincial councils of Kurdistan;

First: provincial council of Erbil;

In order to collect information and data about the quantity and the way of participation of women in Erbil provincial council we asked many questions from (Mrs,Hevi Haiaf- a member in Erbil provincial council). Her answers that have relation with numbers and data explained in tables and percentages, and those answers that have relations with the way of participation, life situations of women and gender obstacles on the way of women will be discussed separately.

The number of provincial council members and the gender of the members;

Table no. (1)

Male members	Female members		Total number
21 70%	Those who elected by their votes	Those who elected by hare quota system	30 100%
	4	5	
	9 persons (30%)		

Table no. (1) Illustrates total number of provincial council members and the number of both genders. Overall vast majority of them are men who are (21) members which accounts for 70% of the total number while women accounts for the minority of them which are only (9) members in a ratio of only 30%. Among this (9) members only (4) of them were elected by their real votes, the other (5) were elected

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by hare quota system, surely this low percentage has direct effects on women’s participation in making decisions inside the council.

The number of committees in provincial council and the gender of head of committees in the council;

Table no. (2)

Number of committees	Number of head of committees, women	Number of head of committees, men
15	3	12
100%	20%	80%

As it is seen in table no. (2) The number of committees in Erbil province council are (15) committees, out of this number (12) of them are managed by male gender in a ratio of 80% while women managing only (3) of them as a head of the committee in a ratio of 20%.

Explanation;

About the explanation of this question “did you faced any difficulties in your work because of your gender?”HeviHaiaf a member of provincial council in Erbil answered in this way “as a woman I did not faced any obstacle in my work because of gender discrimination, because I am sure that I can work like men and more than them”but about their participation in meetings and decision makings she has a different opinion when she answered to a this question (to

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which degree you noticed because of your gender you were not participating, or your opinions were not listened to during meetings and decision makings?) she answered by “I cannot say that women opinions are not listened to at all, because our community has been changed a little bit regarding the role and participation of women, but it is not in appropriate way and level”. Also we can understand from her answer that inside the council there is a sort of discrimination in participating of women in meetings and taking their opinions in the council when she said “sometimes I feel a gender discrimination by some of the members and this belongs to the social and educational background of that person who cannot see women’s powers.

Second: provincial council of Slemani city;

In order to collect information and data about the quantity and the way of participation of women in slemani provincial council we asked many questions from (Mrs, Salma Fatih- a member in slemani provincial council). Her answers that have relation with numbers and data explained in tables and percentages, and those answers that have relations with the way of participation, life situations of women and gender obstacles on the way of women will be discussed separately.

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The number of provincial council members and the gender of the members; Table no. (3)

Male members	Female members		Total number
22 69%	Those who elected by their votes	Those who elected by hare quota system	32 100%
	3	7	
	10 persons (31%)		

Table no. (3) Illustrates total number of provincial council members and the number of both genders. Overall vast majority of them are men who are (22) members which accounts for 69% of the total number while women accounts for the minority of them who are (10) members in a ratio of only 31%. Among those (10) members only (3) of them were elected by their votes while the other (7) were elected by hare quota system, surely this low percentage has direct effects on women’s participation in making decisions inside the council.

Number of committees in provincial council and the gender of head of committees in the council; Table no. (4)

Number of committees	Number of head of committees, women	Number of head of committees, men
17	5	12
100%	30%	70%

As it is seen in table no. (4) The number of committees in slemani provincial council are (17) committees, out this number (12) of them are managed by male gender in a ratio

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of 70% while women managing only (5) of them as a head of the committee in a ratio of 30%.

Explanation;

About the explanation of this question “did you faced any difficulties in your work because of your gender?” Salma Fatih a member of provincial council in Slemani answered in this way “as a woman I did not faced any obstacle in my work because of my gender” also regarding their participation in meetings and decision makings she answered to a this question (to which degree you noticed that because of your gender you were not participating or your opinions were not listened to during meetings and decision makings?) she answered by “I think woman has a great role in the council and our opinions always are listened to, and I do not notice any gender discrimination “

Third: provincial council of Duhok city;

In order to collect information and data about the quantity and the way of participation of women in Duhok provincial council we asked many questions from (Mrs. Berivan Saleem- a member in Duhok provincial council). Her answers that have relation with numbers and data explained in tables and percentages, and those answers that have relations with the way of participation, life situations of women and gender obstacles on the way of women will be discussed separately.

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The number of provincial council members and the gender of the members; Table no. (5)

Male members	Female members		Total number
19 68%	Those who elected by their votes	Those who elected by hare quota system	28 100%
	1	8	
	9 persons (31%)		

Table no. (5) Illustrates total number of provincial council members and the number of both genders. Overall vast majority of them are men who are (19) members which accounts for 68% of the total number while women accounts for the minority of them who are (9) members in a ratio of only 32%. Among those (9) members only (1) of them were elected by their votes the other (8) were elected by quota system, surely this low percentage has direct effects on women’s participation in making decisions inside the council.

Number of committees in provincial council and the gender of head of committees in the council; Table no. (6)

Number of committees	of	Number of head of committees, women	Number of head of committees, men
15		4	11
100%		27%	73%

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As it is seen in table no. (6) The number of committees in Duhok provincial council are (15) committees, out this number (11) of them are managed by male gender in a ratio of 73% while women managing only (4) of them as a head of the committee in a ratio of 27%.

Explanation;

About the explanation of this question “did you faced any difficulties in your work because of your gender?” Berivan saleem a member of provincial council in Duhok answered very briefly in this way “I did not faced any obstacle in my work” also regarding their participation in meetings and decision makings she answered to a this question (to which degree you noticed that because of your gender you were not participating or your opinions were not listened to during meetings and decision makings?) she answered by “there is a sort of discrimination but we never gave up and we did our work in a good way” also when we asked her if she notice any gender discrimination by the members of the council she frankly answered “yes there is gender discrimination, and I always notice it”

Third: women in decision making center of legislative council

Although women have an active role in political and management fields in Kurdistan region, their percentage of participation in making decisions inside government institutions are so low. However there are a large number of specialist and expert women in different fields. We will try to

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present some of those data that confirm the truth of this subject.

First: Kurdistan regional presidency;

The table below shows total number of special posts in Kurdistan regional presidency which are (18) posts. Out of this number men are accounting for (94.44%) of total posts while only one post is managed by woman who accounts for only (5%) of total number.

Table of special posts in Kurdistan regional presidency

Special posts	Gender				Total number
	male		female		
	NO.	%	NO.	%	
consultant	6	100	nil	0	6
General manager	5	83.33	1	16.66	6
Vice-general manager	6	100	nil	0	6
Total number	17	94.44	1	5.55	18

Second: government;

According to the data in the table below, out of (561) special posts in Kurdistan regional government (494) posts are managed by men in a ratio of (86.06%) while only (67) posts are for women which accounts for only (11.94%) of total posts.

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posts	Gender				Total number
	male		female		
	NO.	%	NO.	%	
Minster	20	95.23	1	4.7	21
Vice-minster	9	100	0	zero	9
Mayor and vice-mayor	8	100	0	zero	8
consultant	174	85.29	30	14.7	204
General manager	283	88.71	36	11.28	319
Total number	494	88.06	67	11.94	561

Second part

Ensure women's rights in participation of decision making in Kurdistan legislations.

First: parties' law

The political parties in Kurdistan have great role in ensuring women rights in participation in decision making, because by themselves people are candidates for different posts, also general politics are established by them. So in our research we try to correlate women's issue with parties' law in order to know if this issue has any importance in their laws and to which degree they are serious in achieving it.

The parties' law in Kurdistan which is known as law no.17 for the year 1993 wereannounced by Kurdistan parliament. The fourth article of this law states that beliefs and the goals of any political party must contain the following terms;

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- 1- Verification of all the rights and achievements that Kurdish people gained.
- 2- Establishing democratic believes and respecting all human rights that defined in Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international documents and agreements.
- 3- Depending on democracy for managing party issues
- 4- Discouraging all forms of gender, religion and ideological discrimination.

The above terms and conditions are among those five terms which are announced by the law for any groups who want to establish a political party. All of Those four terms has relation with women rights of participation in managements and fateful decisions. If we focus on those terms it will be clear to us that Kurdish political parties were not committed to these terms and conditions at all, because women participation in making decisions depend on democracy and human rights that are confirmed by all international evidences.

Second: the law of providing budget for Kurdistan parties;

For the purpose of budget arrangements of the parties which is provided by government, Kurdistan parliament announced the article no. (5) For the year 2014 in 24/7/2014 which is known as the law of budget provision for parties in Kurdistan-Iraq .

The standards for budget allocation for any party depend on the number of parliament members of that party, their

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participation in parliament rounds, and their participation in Kurdistan liberation movement.

This law can be established in a way to be capable for encouraging parties to increase the percentage of women members as it is followed in some developed countries.

For example participation of women in the precedence of any party can be taken as a positive point to increase the budget of that party.

This mechanism is a factor for achieving the goal of this law that mentioned in the causes for issuing the article by these sentences “for the purpose of development of various parties and political process in Kurdistan regional government, for enforcement of democracy and active participation in political issues, also for arrangement of budgets for official parties in Kurdistan this article is issued in a transparent and fair way.

Third: election rules

In the first round of parliament a number of women became parliament members which was regarded as a great step for that time, although women was not satisfied with it and they believed that this number is not convenient with the all sacrifices of women.

In the second round of parliament that performed in 30/1/2005 the percentage of women participation was (25%) that selected by law. But because of continuous attempts and perseverance of women in the third round of

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parliament this ratio increased to (33%), and in fourth round it reached (30%).

The results of the research

-First; in spite of the presence of the large number of women in governmental institution their participation in decision makings are so low. In Kurdistan regional presidency out of (18) special posts only one of them is occupied by woman.

-Second; in governmental institution out of (561) special posts only (67) posts are managed by women which accounts for (11.94%) of total number.

-Third; in house of representatives the percentage of women not reaching more than (30%).

-Fourth; in the precedency of the parties the number of women is so little.

-Fifth; the related laws for this purpose are not supporting the assuring women's rights in decision making issues.

Suggestions and Recommendations

First; modification of parties' laws and budget provision for the parties in a way to ensure women rights in participation of decision making.

Second; establishing a special institution for women members in political parties especially for young ones to enhance their capabilities.

Third; increasing the percentage of hare quotas for women in a way to match the number and efficiency of women and this percentage also increased for administrative institution.

References;

-article no. (17) For the year 1993, parties law in Kurdistan region.

-article no. (5) For the year 2014, budget providing law for Kurdistan-Iraq parties.

-women's achievements in south Kurdistan between the years of 1992-2014, by (Taban Garmiany)

-the law of national council in Kurdistan-Iraq, article no. (1) For the year 1992.

- article no. (47)For the year 2014, third article is the modification of article no. (1) For the year 1992.

-The national strategic project for improving women's situation in Kurdistan region (2014-2024), the higher council for ladies activities.

- This research is a part of the project for elimination of gender discrimination and violence against women in Kurdistan that done by EMA organization for human developments and the group of ladies leaders peace in Kurdistan that supported by Norway NPA organization.

The results of this research will become a base for a team work plan for all the participants in this research in upcoming years for the purpose of elimination of gender discrimination against women, and increasing the number of women in participation in making decisions and managements for developing a democratic process in Kurdistan.