

Partnering for Development 2011-2014

An overview of the United Nations
Development Assistance Framework Iraq
(UNDAF)



Ministry of Planning
Government of Iraq



The United Nations
Country Team - Iraq

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Foreword

Dear readers,

It is my pleasure to present to you this brochure, a summary of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and its focus from 2011 to 2014.

The United Nations and the Government of Iraq signed the first UNDAF for Iraq in May 2010, marking the start of a strengthened partnership and a commitment to achieve a better future for Iraq and its people.

The UNDAF for Iraq is a milestone in Iraq's recovery and transition towards longer term development. It will contribute to state and peace building reaching out to people throughout Iraq with five key priority areas. These are inclusive economic growth, environmental management, promoting good governance and protection of human rights, ensuring access to improved basic services for all, and investment in the capacities of women, youth and children to enable full participation in all aspects of life in Iraq. Making clear reference to Iraq's Five Year National Development Plan (NDP) for 2010-2014, the UNDAF provides a coherent and coordinated strategy for the delivery of UN's assistance in line with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and supports the Government of Iraq to meet its various obligations. These include the Millennium Declaration and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and international treaties to which Iraq is signatory.

The UNDAF will contribute to fostering national capacity and leadership of the development process, within governmental, non-governmental and social institutions, to transition the country from the impact of three decades of conflicts, wars and economic stagnation taking into consideration the different needs between the urban and rural areas across the country. Within the agreed areas of cooperation special attention will be paid to the role of civil society, the private sector and the needs of the most vulnerable

including the aged, people with disabilities or special needs, internally displaced people, non-Iraqi refugees, and minorities.

Building on years of partnership between the UN and the Government of Iraq, and combined with support to the political processes through The United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI), development assistance through the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) will ensure that gains achieved politically are supported with development growth, and vice versa. This is critical to successful human development, political and social security and stability, and national and regional reconciliation.

With support from the international community, the UNDAF will augment the Government of Iraq's intention to regain its role as a regional and global partner, recognizing and fulfilling obligations towards its people and neighbours.

Over the coming years, the United Nations will be sure that the UNDAF plays a central role to boost Iraq's economy, accelerate the development process and ensure that Iraq is a better country where men and women enjoy a dignified life living in peace and prosperity.

I wish you an engaging reading of this brochure which provides an overview of the national development challenges in Iraq, the UNDAF priority areas and the UN's planned assistance and response over the coming four years.

Christine McNab



Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary General
& Resident/ Humanitarian Coordinator for Iraq

Overview of Iraq's Development Challenges



Iraq's development has been eroded by decades of violence, wars, internal conflicts and international sanctions. Geographical, gender and age disparities in wealth, literacy and access to services prevail. Iraq will remain susceptible to violence and insecurity until the fundamental causes of vulnerability and inequality are fully addressed.

At the foundation of Iraq's efforts to meet the Millennium Development Goals by 2015 lies the realisation of its citizens' basic rights to education, health, food, safe water and sanitation and decent housing.

Poverty and food insecurity remain widespread. 23% of the population lives below the poverty line of 2.2 US\$ expenditure per person per day,¹ and food insecurity varies between 2 and 16 %.² The proportion of chronically malnourished children under the age of five is high at 22%.³ This must be addressed not only

as an immediate issue (under MDG 1 and 4) but also to avoid long-term negative effects.

Major gaps in access to public services including education, health, water and sanitation, electricity and housing remain.

Education at all levels is hindered by outdated curricula, teaching methods and poor infrastructure. Net primary enrolment (MDG 2) dropped from 91% to 85% between 1990 and 2007, and is particularly low at 70% among girls in rural areas.

1 World Bank/COSIT/KRSO Iraq Household Socio-Economic Survey (IHSES) 2007

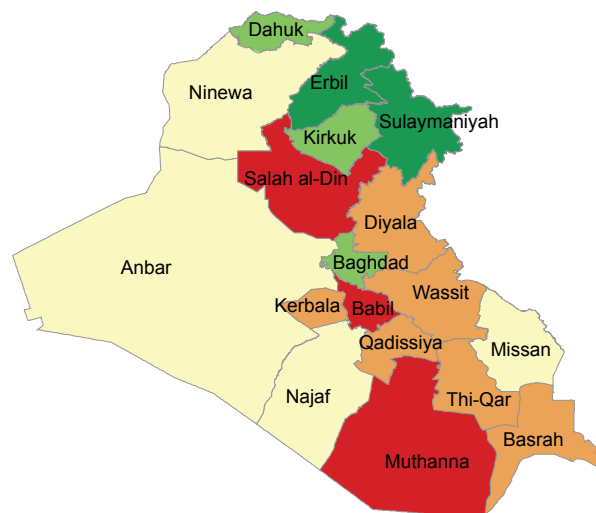
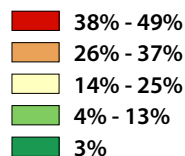
2 GoI, FAO, UNICEF, WFP, Food Deprivation in Iraq (draft report 2009)

3 WFP/COSIT/KRSO Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis 2007

Proportion of the population living below the national poverty line (US\$2.2 per day)

Best Governorate: Sulaymaniyah

Worst Governorate: Muthanna



Data Source: IHSES 2007
Basemap: HIC Iraq 2003

NB: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Dropout rates between primary, intermediate and secondary levels are high: net intermediate enrolment is 39% while net secondary enrolment is just 21%.⁴

Despite recent improvements, Iraq's health sector still faces considerable and complex challenges. Access to quality primary healthcare has improved, but primary healthcare centres remains out of reach for many Iraqis. The maternal mortality ratio (MDG 5) is the second highest in the region at 84 per 100,000 births. The health sector lacks accountability and quality controls.

Sustainable access to sanitation and safe water (MDG 7) is poor, with 21% of households unable to access an improved water source, and 16% without an improved source of sanitation.⁵ Electricity supplies are unreliable, with the public network on average only able to supply eight hours of power to Iraqi households per day.⁶

Iraq's population tripled between 1970 and 2007, growing from 10 to 30 million, 71% of whom currently live in urban areas.⁷ This has put further strains on access to adequate housing.

4 World Bank/COSIT/KRSO IHSES 2007

5 UNICEF/COSIT/KRSO/MoH Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2006

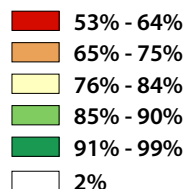
6 World Bank/COSIT/KRSO IHSES 2007

7 Central Office of Statistics and Information Technology (COSIT), Annual Abstract of Statistics 2006-2007 (2007)

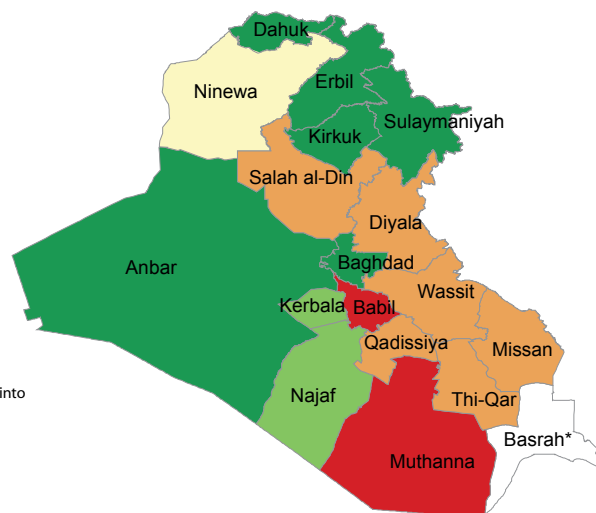
Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source

Best Governorate: Dahuk

Worst Governorate: Muthanna



* A large proportion of households in Basrah rely on bottled water, a factor not taken into consideration when the survey was conducted.



Data Source: MICS - 3 / 2006
Basemap: HIC Iraq 2003

NB: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Iraq requires the necessary accountability and transparency mechanisms, to insure better governance and include civil society in improving all aspects of life in Iraq.

Iraq has access to significant oil revenues which present an opportunity to accelerate the country's development and use of these resources in a strategic, accountable and transparent manner. However, over-reliance on the country's natural resources means that Iraq's economy and public finances are vulnerable to fluctuations in global oil prices.

Iraq's environment has suffered greatly from the impact of poor policies on pollution and resource management. As a result, the country is exposed to a range of environmental issues, including drought, desertification and increasing soil salinity. 39% of Iraq's agricultural land suffered a reduction in cropland between 2007 and 2009.⁸ Air, water and soil pollution is a growing problem. Conflict left a damaging legacy of chemical pollution and unexploded ordnances affecting the livelihoods and safety of an estimated 1.6 million Iraqis.⁹

Despite Iraq's successful fulfilment of its constitutional mandate allotting 25% of parliamentary seats to women, women remain underrepresented in the higher levels of the public sector and government.

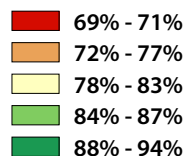
⁸ FAO/IAU Drought Mapping Analysis (2009)

⁹ iMMAP/UNDP Landmine Impact Survey 2004-2006

Literacy rate among youth (15-24 years old)

Best Governorate: Anbar

Worst Governorate: Missan



Data Source: IHSES 2007
Basemap: HIC Iraq 2003

NB: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Women are inhibited from participating in the labour force by cultural barriers and poor education levels. Just 18% of women are employed or looking for employment, and they take up only 7% of employment in non-agricultural sectors.¹⁰ Violence, traditional societal views of women, insecurity and weak performance of state functions affect women in different ways than men.

Similarly, youth are caught between the old and the new, and have not been allowed to have a significant voice in the governance of their lives or their nation. The lack of employment opportunities – exacerbated by low education and skills levels – has meant that young people have struggled to find jobs. One in three men aged 15-24 is unemployed, a figure which threatens to rise as the youth population increases in the coming years.

In addition to women and youth, vulnerable Iraqis include children, people with disabilities and special needs, the elderly and the 40,000 non-Iraqi refugees in the country.¹¹ Among the most vulnerable are the 6% of children under the age of 18 that have lost one or both parents.¹²

Failure to address the protection, return and reintegration of the over- three million displaced Iraqis inside and outside the country will undermine efforts towards economic recovery, stability and reconciliation.¹³

10 COSIT Labour Force Survey 2008

11 UNHCR

12 UNICEF/COSIT/KRSO/MoH MICS 2006

13 IOM, Monitoring and Needs Assessments (2010); UNHCR Lebanon, Syria and Jordan country offices

UN Response to Iraq's Development Priorities

Priority

ONE

**IMPROVED GOVERNANCE,
INCLUDING PROTECTION OF HUMAN
RIGHTS**



Good governance is crucial for achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), national dialogue and reconciliation, and public sector reform.

Governance remains one of the key challenges during Iraq's transition to democratic, transparent and accountable structures and mechanisms that ensure the participation and inclusion of all sectors of the population.

Iraqi citizens have historically been unable to participate adequately in decision-making and are not familiar with their rights and duties. The role of Iraq's civil society, media and other non-state actors is critical in the establishment of a transparent, credible and inclusive governance mechanism.

Iraq has acceded to and ratified several international conventions and human rights instruments. These, however, have not been consistently translated into domestic law.

The judiciary, Ministry of Justice and security sector have been affected by long-term neglect and conflict, intimidation, poor infrastructure, emigration of skilled labour, and conflict-related disputes. Insecurity and reduced access to justice have severely impacted communities, women and the most vulnerable.

Institutionalisation of international standards regarding gender, free and fair elections, and accountability of the government to the people will be at the core of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) interventions under this priority.

UNCT programming will work towards inclusive and participatory processes to improve national dialogue for consensus building, create a more efficient, accountable and participatory governance at national and sub-national levels.

The UNCT will assist the Government of Iraq to improve the Rule of Law framework for administration of, and access to justice; and strengthen the Iraqi state to protect and promote the human rights of all people in Iraq, with a focus on the most vulnerable.

Estimated Resources Required: 298.55 million US\$

UN Agencies involved: UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIFEM, ILO, IOM, UN-HABITAT, WHO, UN-ESCWA.



Priority

TWO

**INCLUSIVE, MORE EQUITABLE
AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC
GROWTH**

M

asures are needed to prepare for the potential social impact of public sector reform and help the unemployed to find sustainable employment. People with less education are in particular risk of being excluded from social security benefits. Three quarters of workers without an intermediate education lack social security, compared to 55% of all employed.¹⁴ The Labour reform process must be accompanied by an increased culture of labour rights, as well as necessary legislation and policies supporting private sector growth.

Under this priority, the UNCT will work towards creating an enabling business environment through a strengthened private sector and public-private partnership, a more attractive investment climate, a dynamic labour market, and improved performance and productivity of non-oil sectors.

Concerted efforts will be made to enhance the legislative and policy framework towards a more conducive environment for the development of science, technology and innovation among Iraq's enterprises.

To address immediate and longer term needs of vulnerable populations, emphasis will be on social inclusion and social protection at central and local levels through building the Government's capacities to plan and effectively manage social security programmes including social insurance and other social transfers; reforming the Public Distribution System; enhancing access to income generating opportunities; establishing relevant vocational training facilities, and introducing new income generating technologies in impoverished areas.

Estimated Resources Required: 416.57 million US\$

UN Agencies involved: UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNIFEM, ILO, IOM, UN-HABITAT, UNIDO, WFP, WHO, UNCTAD, UN-ESCWA, FAO.

Priority

THREE

**ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
AND COMPLIANCE WITH RATIFIED
INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL
TREATIES AND OBLIGATIONS**



Economic growth must take into account safe environmental practices to protect the health and welfare of the people and preserve natural resources for future generations, as reflected in MDG 7.

The Government of Iraq has identified environment as a priority for the National Development Plan to meet international treaty obligations and ensure that its plans for development include environmental concerns.

The UNCT will work towards mitigation by laying the foundation for forward movement on key environmental issues.

Immediate environmental issues include: water resource management and trans-boundary water treaties; reversing the impact of policies and practices from previous regimes on the Marshlands and biodiversity, designing industrial policies, and addressing the environmental impact of conflict.

UN programming under this priority will address climate change through strengthening institutions and institutional frameworks to effectively address the environmental challenges, assess Iraq's vulnerabilities to climate change, develop disaster risk reduction strategies and identify opportunities for mitigation measures that have economic, social and environmental benefits.

Programmes will support an assessment of the impact of environmental issues and the vulnerabilities of various economic sectors of society, with a specific focus on the rural poor.

The UNCT will work with the Government and international partners to ensure Iraq has an improved regulatory and institutional framework and operational mechanisms for pollution prevention and control. This will include assistance to assess the overall environmental impact of productive sectors, improve surveillance, risk characterization and information collection for decision making, raise awareness of Government and stakeholders, managing environmental health plans, and upgrade productive capacities in line with cleaner sustainable production, energy efficiency and greener technologies.

Estimated Resources Required: 218.73 million US\$

UN Agencies involved: UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, IOM, UN-HABITAT, UNIDO, WHO, FAO, UNEP.

A group of children in school uniforms are washing their hands at a public water tap. The children are smiling and looking towards the camera. The water tap is a brass faucet with a red handle, mounted on a white wall. The children are wearing white shirts and dark blue or black vests. One girl in the foreground has a white headband with a small white bird or flower decoration. The background shows a simple outdoor or semi-outdoor setting with a white wall and some foliage.

Priority

FOUR

**INCREASED ACCESS TO
QUALITY ESSENTIAL
SERVICES**

At the foundation of Iraq's efforts to meet MDGs commitments by 2015 is the provision of quality basic services including education, health, food, safe water and decent housing to all people in Iraq especially the most vulnerable.

Under this priority, the UNCT will focus on further improving access for all people in Iraq to quality basic services. The UNCT will continue to support the Government of Iraq in the development of participatory and accountable policy framework and implementation mechanisms for the delivery of quality basic services at all levels. This will allow the state to swiftly address humanitarian needs while facilitating national and local reconciliation.

In the spirit of achieving the MDGs, the UNCT will support the Government of Iraq to enable more children and youth to access and complete quality basic education, vocational, higher and non-formal education.

At the same time, the Government of Iraq and its institutions will be strengthened to offer improved access to and utilization of quality primary health care services to all people in the country.

Efforts will be made towards improving access to safe water, sanitation and municipal services while also helping the Government to enable the people in Iraq to adequate housing in line with international standards.

Food and nutrition security and food safety will be addressed for all people in Iraq especially women and children. The UNCT will work with the Government to improve targeting under the Public Distribution System and the distribution of sufficient quantities of quality food items in the underserved areas.

A special focus will be placed on assisting in the extension and restoration of basic essential services to promote the reintegration of Internally Displaced Persons and returnees.

Estimated Resources Required: 869.55 million US\$

UN Agencies involved: UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, ILO, IOM, UN-HABITAT, UNIDO, WFP, WHO, UN-ESCWA, FAO.



Priority

FIVE

INVESTMENT IN HUMAN CAPITAL
AND EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN,
YOUTH AND CHILDREN



Developing Iraq's human capital not only means enhancing education and skills, but also ensuring that women, youth and children have a rightful place in the Iraqi society and are able to claim their rights in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women.

Under this priority, the UNCT will support the Iraqi state and its institutions in further developing the human capital with special focus on women, youth and children to effectively address their individual and collective development needs.

The UNCT will work towards improved knowledge, attitude and practices regarding the roles and rights of women, youth and children in line with international conventions, the Iraqi Constitution and legislation. It will support the development of policies, strategies, budgets, participatory and evidence based planning processes at national and sub-national levels that are sensitive to the underlying needs of women, youth and children.

The UNCT will work to support the engagement of women and young people in the political, social and economic development processes in Iraq.

Under the UNDAF, the UNCT will enable Iraq to institutionalize preventive and protective mechanisms to combat gender based violence while continuing its efforts in establishing participatory mechanisms for evidence-based monitoring and reporting on performance against relevant international treaties and conventions at the national and sub-national levels.

Estimated Resources Required: 98.22 million US\$

UN Agencies involved: UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIFEM, ILO, IOM, WHO, FAO.

Resource Requirements

The UNDAF will be implemented by the UN Country Team in partnership with the Government of Iraq. The partnership also includes the Iraqi civil society, private sector, academia and the international donor community.

The estimated resources required for the UNDAF total 1.9 billion US\$ out of which the UN has pledged 250 million US\$.

In line with commitments under the Paris Declaration, the Government will guide and lead the UNDAF implementation in partnership with the international donor community.

Breakdown of funding required by agency and total

UN Agency	TOTAL (in millions of \$)	Funds Available	Resources Needed
UNDP	300.26	46.06	254.2
UNESCO	92.77	38.94	53.82
UNFPA	30	11.5	18.5
UNHCR	246.2	0	246.2
UNICEF	174.4	22	152.4
UNIFEM	7.5	2.2	5.3
ILO	60.3	4.65	55.65
IOM	266	0	266
UNHABITAT	77.2	9.3	67.9
UNIDO	59	17.5	41.5
WFP	233.40	2.28	231.12
WHO	140.02	25.01	115.01
UNCTAD	0.5	0	0.5
UNESCWA	9.13	0.83	8.3
FAO	201.96	69.32	132.64
UNEP	3	0	3
TOTALS	1901.61	249.58*	1652.03



* The total funds available include approximately 160 million US\$ worth of ongoing UN Development Group Iraq Trust Fund projects and programmes which will carry over into the UNDAF programming period.

Partnerships for Implementation

Most agencies within the UN Country Team have long-established programmes in Iraq, and have built significant partnerships, trust and understanding with their Iraqi counterparts. This firm and sustained partnership has been consolidated and strengthened through the close Government - UNCT engagement during the UNDAF and NDP processes, and implementation of the UNDAF in alignment with the NDP will maximize UNCT's contribution towards achieving MDG-related national priorities.

In accordance with the Paris Principles, the UNCT will capitalize on its partnership with the donor community including the European Commission, the international financial institutions and other bilateral and multilateral development partners for cohesive, coherent, effective and lasting development in Iraq. In addition furthering its engagement with the Government, the UNCT will mobilize the academia, formal and non-formal civil society structures, and the private sector in the design, implementation and monitoring of development interventions. The UNCT also work towards the active participation of women, youth and children in the development processes.

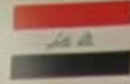


مكتب البعثات العراقية

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برنامج تحديث القطاع العام العراقي
Iraqi Public Sector Modernisation Programme



الورشة الوطنية الاولى لتحديث إدارة القطاع التربوي في العراق

اربيع ٢٣ - ٢٥ أيلول ٢٠١٠

خدمة تربوية أفضل: طريق الى غد مشرق

First National Workshop for the Modernization of the Education Sector in Iraq

Erbil 23 - 25 September, 2010

Improved Service Delivery in Education: The Path to a Brighter Future



With Support from the European Union



The United Nations Country Team in Iraq

Food & Agriculture Organization (FAO)
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The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
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The International Labour Organisation (ILO)
www.ilo.org
ilo@ilo.org



The United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
www.unesco.org/en/iraq-office
iraqoffice@unesco.org



International Organisation for Migration (IOM)
www.iomiraq.net
iomiraq@iom.int



The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
www.iraqunfpa.org
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Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)
www.ochairaq.org
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United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UNHABITAT)
www.unhabitat.org
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enquiry@unhabitat.org.jo



United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
www.unhcr.org
irqbatel@unhcr.org



United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
www.unicef.org
www.unicef.org/infobycountry/iraq.html
Baghdad@unicef.org



United Nations Industrial Development
Organization (UNIDO)
www.unido.org
office.iraq@unido.org



World Health Organisation (WHO)
www.emro.who.int/iraq
wrlraq@irq.emro.who.int



United Nations Development Fund for
Women (UNIFEM)
www.unifem.org.jo
admin.jordan@unifem.org



UN Economic and Social Commission
for Western Asia (UN-ESCWA)
www.escwa.un.org



Office of the High Commissioner for
Human Rights
[www.ohchr.org/EN/Pages/
WelcomePage.aspx](http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Pages/WelcomePage.aspx)



UN Environment Programme (UNEP)
www.unep.org
unepinfo@unep.org



United Nations Office for Project
Services (UNOPS)
www.unops.org
iqoc@unops.org



UN Office of Drugs and Crime
(UNODC)
www.unodc.org



World Food Programme (WFP)
www.wfp.org/countries/iraq
wfpbaghdad@wfp.org



UN Conference on Trade and
Development (UNCTAD)
www.unctad.org
info@unctad.org



United Nations Assistance Mission for
Iraq (UNAMI)
www.uniraq.org
unami-information@un.org





Credits and Captions

Development Challenges

Children with their mothers in a north Iraq hospital. *Jamal Penjweny, 2010*

Priority One

Voting in Kirkuk, northern Iraq. *UNAMI Public Information Office, 2010*

Priority Two

Electricity Network Reinforcement Programme, Al-Muthanna, southern Iraq. *UNDP, 2007*

Priority Three

Maintaining water clarity, Missan, eastern Iraq. *The World Health Organization, 2010*

Priority Four

Iraqi girls washing hands during activity for Global Hand Washing Day in Baghdad. *The World Health Organization 2009*

Priority Five

Students at the American University in Suleimaniyah, northern Iraq. *Jamal Penjweny, 2009*

Resource Requirements

An Iraqi boy playing the violin. *Jamal Penjweny, 2009*

Partnerships for Implementation

First National Workshop for the Modernization of the Education Sector in Iraq. *UNESCO Iraq, 2010*

Credits and Captions Page

Iraqi family on picnic, Qandil area, northern Iraq. *Jamal Penjweny, 2010*

Maps were prepared by the InterAgency Information & Analysis Unit (IAU)

The full version of the UNDAF document is available in the CD enclosed and from the Inter-Agency
Information and Analysis Unit UNDAF webpage

www.iauihq.org/cca-undaf.asp

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