

**UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT
ASSISTANCE
FRAMEWORK
IRAQ**

2011-2014



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This United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) has been prepared by the United Nations Country Team in Iraq in consultation with the Government of Iraq and other partners, with the aim of improving the lives of the people of Iraq, and particularly the most vulnerable, in alignment with the national priorities and Millennium Development Goals.


Five UNDAF priorities have been identified, providing the scope and strategic direction of the UN system's support to Iraq in the next four years, namely:

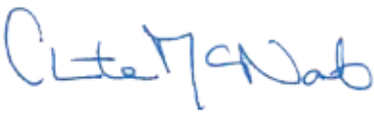
1. Improved governance, including the protection of human rights.
2. Inclusive, more equitable and sustainable economic growth.
3. Environmental management and compliance with ratified international environmental treaties and obligations.
4. Increased access to quality essential services.
5. Investment in human capital and empowerment of women, youth and children.

By signing hereunder, the participating parties endorse this UNDAF and underscore their joint commitment to the fulfilment of its goals.

Ministry of Planning & Development Cooperation

United Nations Country Team


H.E. Ali Ghalib Baban
Minister of Planning & Development Cooperation
Sami Muthi Polous


Ms. Christine McNab
UN Resident Coordinator

Baghdad, Iraq

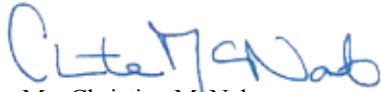
May 11, 2010

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UN COUNTRY TEAM IN THE REPUBLIC OF IRAQ

By signing hereunder the members of the United Nations Country Team endorse the UNDAF 2011-2014 and underscore their joint commitment to the fulfilment of its goals.

Resident Agencies:



Ms. Christine McNab
UNDP, Resident Representative



Mr. Daniel Endres
UNHCR, Representative



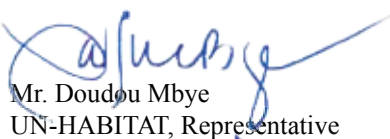
Ms. Dena Assaf
UNIFEM, Regional Programme Director



Mr. Renato Fornocaldo
UNIDO, Representative



Dr. Georges Georgi
UNFPA, Representative



Mr. Doudou Mbye
UN-HABITAT, Representative

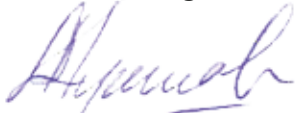


Ms. Nada Al Nashif
ILO, Regional Director

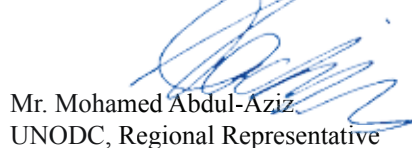


Mr. Michael McDonagh
OCHA, Head of Office

Non-resident Agencies:



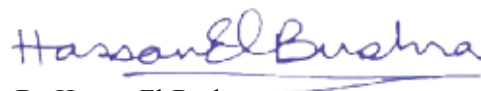
Mr. David Iyamah
UN-ESCWA, Director of Administrative
Services Division



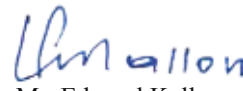
Mr. Mohamed Abdul-Aziz
UNODC, Regional Representative



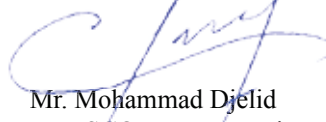
Mr. Sikander Khan
UNICEF, Representative



Dr. Hassan El-Bushra
WHO, Representative a.i. and Head of Mission



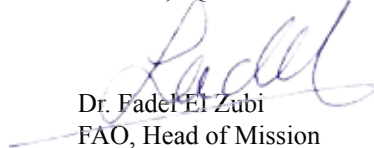
Mr. Edward Kallon
WFP, Representative



Mr. Mohammad Djelid
UNESCO, Representative



Mr. Gerhard Pansegrouw
UNOPS, IOOC Director



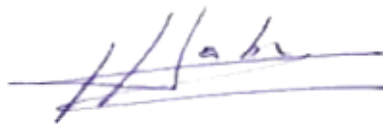
Dr. Fadel El Zubi
FAO, Head of Mission



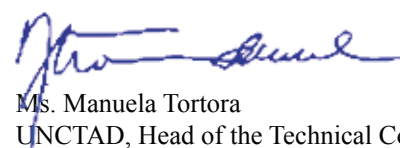
Mr. Michael Pillinger
IOM, Chief of Mission



Mr. Tahar Boumedra
OHCHR, Head of Office



Mr. Habib El-Habr
UNEP, Director and Regional Representative Regional
Office for West Asia



Ms. Manuela Tortora
UNCTAD, Head of the Technical Cooperation Service

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

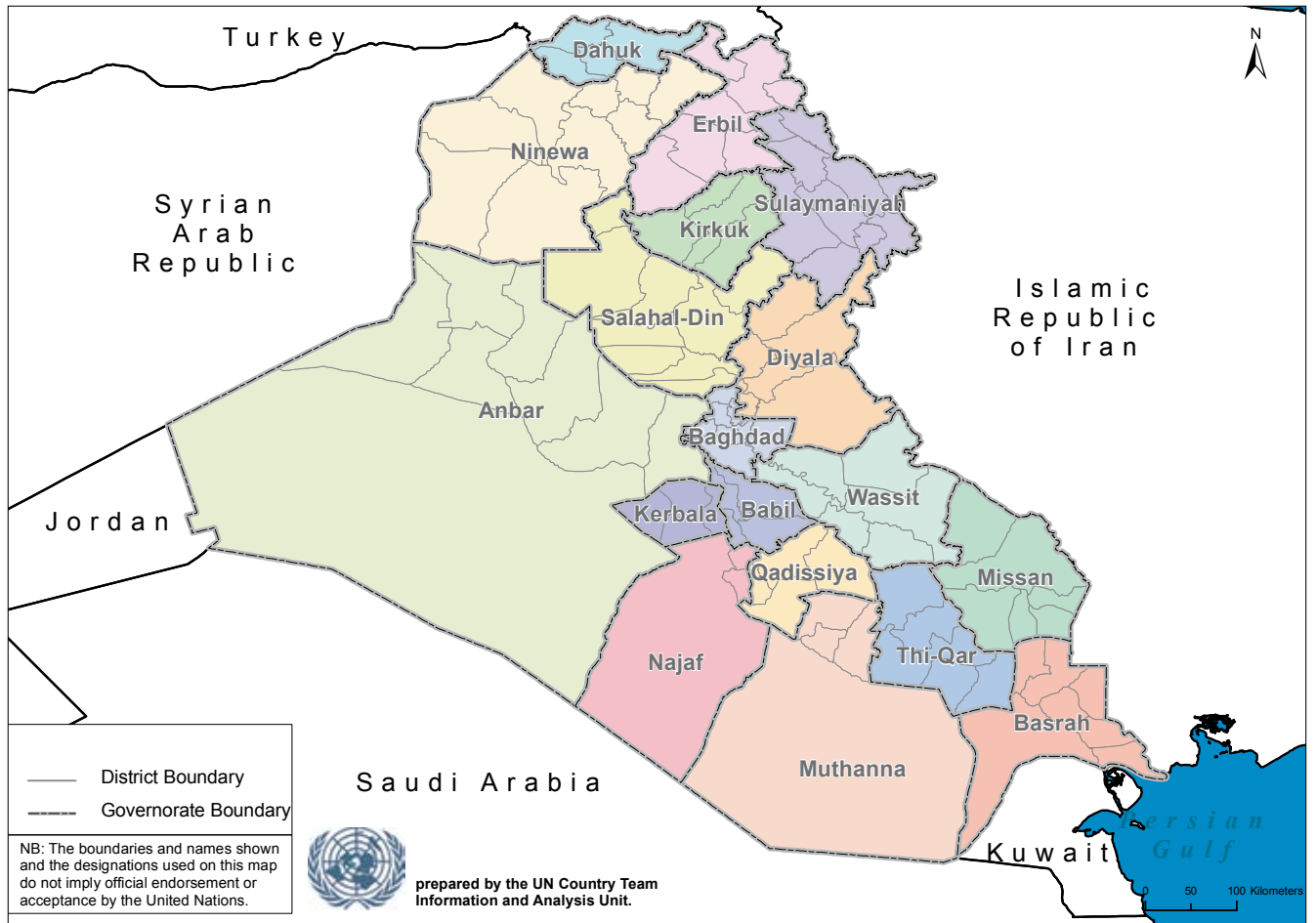
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CERD	International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination
CFSVA	Comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis
CHF	Cooperative Housing Foundation
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
COMSEC	Council of Ministers Secretariat
CoR	Council of Representatives
COSIT	Central Office for Statistics and Information Technology
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSO(s)	Civil society organization(s)
DFID	UK Department for International Development
DoYS	Directorate of Youth and Sport
DRM	Disaster risk management
DRR	Disaster risk reduction
DSRSG	Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary General
EC	European Commission
EMIS	Educational Management Information System
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunization
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GBV	Gender-based violence
GDP	Gross domestic product
GEF	Global Environment Fund
GHG(s)	Greenhouse gas(es)
GoI	Government of Iraq
HDR	Human Development Report
HIV/AIDS	Human immunodeficiency virus/Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
IAU	Information and Analysis Unit of the UN Resident Coordinator's Office
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICPAMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
IDP(s)	Internally displaced person(s)
IFHS	Iraq Family Health Survey
IFIs	International financial institutions
IHEC	Independent Higher Electoral Commission
IHSES	Iraq Household Socio-Economic Survey
ILO	International Labour Organization
ILS	International Labour Standards
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMSMA	Information Management System for Mine Action
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPF	Iraq Partners Forum
I-PSMP	Iraq Public Sector Modernisation Programme
IRFFI	International Reconstruction Fund Facility for Iraq
I-WISH	Iraq Women Integrated Social and Health Survey
KRG	Kurdistan Regional Government
KRSO	Kurdistan Region Statistics Office
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDG(s)	Millennium Development Goal(s)
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey(s)
MoC	Ministry of Communications
MoCH	Ministry of Construction and Housing
MoCSA	Ministry of State for Civil Society Affairs
MoD	Ministry of Defence
MoDM	Ministry of Displacement and Migration
MoEd	Ministry of Education
MoEl	Ministry of Electricity
MoEn	Ministry of Environment
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoHESR	Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research
MoHR	Ministry of Human Rights

MoI	Ministry of Interior
MoIM	Ministry of Industry and Minerals
MoM	Ministry of Marshlands
MoMPW	Ministry of Municipality and Public Works
MoO	Ministry of Oil
MoPDC	Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation
MoST	Ministry of Science and Technology
MoWA	Ministry of Women Affairs
MoWR	Ministry of Water Resources
MoYS	Ministry of Youth and Sport
MoT	Ministry of Trade
MoTr	Ministry of Transport
NDP	National Development Plan
NDS	National Development Strategy
NGO(s)	Non-governmental organization(s)
NHDR	National Human Development Report
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
OWG(s)	UNDAF Outcome Working Group(s)
PAR	Public administration reform
PDS	Public Distribution System
PHC	Primary health care
PMAB	Prime Minister's Advisory Board
PMO	Prime Minister's Office
PPP(s)	Public-private partnership(s)
PRS	Poverty Reduction Strategy
PSDP	Private Sector Development Programme
PWG(s)	Priority Working Group(s)
RC	Resident Coordinator
RCO	Resident Coordinator's Office
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
SME(s)	Small and medium enterprise(s)
SOE(s)	State-owned enterprise(s)
SPR	Strategic Planning Retreat
SRS	Special Representative of the Secretary General

TFER	Task Force for Economic Reforms and Private Sector Capacity
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNAMI	United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq
UN-CAC	United Nations Convention against Corruption
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDG ITF	United Nations Development Group Iraq Trust Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNESCO	United Nations, Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UN-ESCWA	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNISDR	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNPD	United Nations Population Division
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	United States dollar
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
UXOs	Unexploded ordnance
VAM	Vulnerability assessment mapping
WatSan	Water and sanitation
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WPAY	UN World Programme of Action for Youth

Map of Iraq



Iraq Facts and Figures

(refer to notes at the end of the table)

	Indicator	Figure	Unit	Year	Source
Demographics	Total population (est.)	29.682	million people	2007	COSIT Population Estimates ¹
	Total female (est.)	14.739	million people	2007	COSIT Population Estimates
	Total male (est.)	14.944	million people	2007	COSIT Population Estimates
	Population (female)	49.7	%	2007	COSIT Population Estimates
	Population (male)	50.3	%	2007	COSIT Population Estimates
	Population urban	19.753	million people	2007	COSIT Population Estimates
	Population rural	9.929	million people	2007	COSIT Population Estimates
	Urban population	66.5	%	2007	COSIT Population Estimates
	Rural population	33.5	%	2007	COSIT Population Estimates
	Population under 15 years old	43.1	%	2007	COSIT Population Estimates
	Population 15-24 years old	20	%	2007	COSIT Population Estimates
	Population 15-64 years old	54.1	%	2007	COSIT Population Estimates
	Population over 64 years old	2.8	%	2007	COSIT Population Estimates
	Fertility rate	4.3	number of children per woman	2006	MICS ²
	Estimated yearly population growth rate	2.5	%	2009	CIA World Factbook ³

	Indicator	Figure	Unit	Year	Source
Economic	Real GDP growth rate (projected)	9.8	%	2008	IMF Country Report 08/383 ⁴
	GDP	97.2	USD billion	2008	IMF Country Report 08/383
	GDP per capita	3,198	US\$	2008	IMF Country Report 08/383
	Crude oil export revenues (over GDP)	66.4	%	2008	IMF Country Report 08/383
	Crude oil export revenues (over total GoI revenues)	85.8	%	2008	IMF Country Report 08/383
	Consumer price inflation	14	% annual change	2008	IMF Country Report 08/383
	Unemployment rate: total over 14 years	15.3	%	2008	COSIT Labour Force Survey ⁵
	Unemployment rate: females over 14 years old	19.6	%	2008	COSIT Labour Force Survey
	Unemployment rate: males over 14 years old	14.3	%	2008	COSIT Labour Force Survey
	Unemployment rate: males aged 15-29	24.7	%	2008	COSIT Labour Force Survey
	Labour force participation: population over 14 years old	46.8	%	2008	COSIT Labour Force Survey
	Labour force participation: females over 14 years old	18	%	2008	COSIT Labour Force Survey
	Average wage	348,000	Iraqi dinar/ month	2007	IHSES ⁶
	Average wage	277	USD /month	2007	IHSES
	Value of imports	1.328	billion Iraqi dinars	2002	COSIT Annual Abstract of Statistics 2006 - 2007
	Value of exports	49.781	billion Iraqi dinars	2006	COSIT Annual Abstract of Statistics 2006 - 2007

	Indicator	Figure	Unit	Year	Source
Health	Life expectancy at birth	59	years	2007	UNPD
	Infant (under 1 year) mortality rate	35	number of deaths per 1,000 live births	2006	MICS
	Under 5 mortality rate	41	number of deaths per 1,000 live births	2006	MICS
	Maternal mortality rate	84	number of deaths per 100,000 live births	2006	IFHS ⁷
	Anaemia prevalence among women 15-49 years old (neither pregnant nor breast feeding)	35.5	%	2006	IFHS
	Anaemia prevalence among pregnant women 15-49 years old	37.9	%	2006	IFHS
	Anaemia prevalence among breast feeding women 15-49 years old	25.8	%	2006	IFHS
	Low birth weight (below 2,500 grammes)	14.8	%	2006	MICS
	Child (18-29 months) immunization rate: tuberculosis	91.4	%	2006	MICS
	Child (18-29 months) immunization rate: polio	65.6	%	2006	MICS
	Child (18-29 months) immunization rate: DPT corresponding vaccines: DPT3	61.5	%	2006	MICS
	Child immunization rate: measles	68	%	2006	MICS
	Fully immunized children (18-29 months)	38.5	%	2006	MICS
	HIV prevalence among adults (15-49 years)	0.2	%	2008	2008 Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic, UNAIDS
	Household water supply: connected to public network	81.3	%	2007	IHSES
	Households with waste disposal services	36	%	2007	IHSES
	Women (aged 15-49) using modern contraceptive methods	32.9	%	2006	MICS
	Pregnant women that received at least one antenatal care visit	84	%	2006	MICS
	Pregnant women that received 4 antenatal care visits	56	%	2006	MICS
	Deliveries by skilled personnel	88.6	%	2006	MICS
Deliveries in a health facility	62.6	%	2006	MICS	

	Indicator	Figure	Unit	Year	Source
Education	Net primary school attendance rate among children 6-11 years old	85.8	%	2006	MICS
	Net secondary school attendance rate among children 12-17 years old	40.1	%	2006	MICS
	Literacy rate (15 years and above)	82.3	%	2007	IHSES
Human Security	Female-headed households	10.8	%	2006	MICS
	Refugees inside Iraq	39,503	people	2010	2010 UNHCR Country Operations Profile – Iraq
	Registered Iraqi refugees	294,148	people	Oct. 2009	UN Regional Response Plan for Iraqi Refugees -- 2010
	Refugee returns	16,370	people	July-Dec. 2008	UNHCR Monthly Statistical Update on Return – December 2008
		37,090	people	2009	UNHCR Monthly Statistical Update on Return – March 2010
	IDPs (post 2006)	1,552,003	people	July 2009	UNHCR Monthly Statistical Update on Return – July 2009
	IDP returns	129,550	people	July-Dec 2008	UNHCR Monthly Statistical Update on Return – December 2008
		167,740	people	2009	UNHCR Monthly Statistical Update on Return – January 2010
	Area contaminated by landmines & UXOs	1,730	square kilometres	2004-06	Landmine Impact Survey ⁸
	Communities affected by landmines & UXOs	1,622	number of communities	2004-06	Landmine Impact Survey
Population at risk from landmines & UXOs	1,616,127	people	2004-06	Landmine Impact Survey	

	Indicator	Figure	Unit	Year	Source
Lifestyle	Persons using Internet	2.7	% of population	2007	IHSES
	Internet usage among the whole population	14.3	average minutes/ week	2007	IHSES
	Internet usage among actual users	528	average minutes/ week	2007	IHSES
	Mobile phones	23.5	millions of mobile phones	2008	IHSES ⁹
Infrastructure	Persons with all weather road access to their households	57.2	%	2007	IHSES
	Persons suffering transportation problems: bad roads	25.4	%	2007	IHSES
	Persons suffering transportation problems: traffic congestion	4.8	%	2007	IHSES
	Persons suffering transportation problems: scarce or distant transport	13.3	%	2007	IHSES
Human Development	Gender Development Index	0.584	value	2006	NHDR 2008 ¹⁰
	Human Development Index	0.743	value	2004-2006	NHDR 2008
	Seats held by women in national parliament	27.3	%	2006	NHDR 2008
	Female legislators, senior officials, managers	22.4	%	2006	NHDR 2008
Poverty	Population living under the poverty line	22.9	% of total	2007	IHSES
	Number of poor persons	6,883,646	people	2007	World Bank Draft Iraq Poverty Assessment

	Indicator	Figure	Unit	Year	Source
Budget	Budget projection for 2009	59.5	US\$ billion	2009	Iraq National Budget 2009
	Total budget expenditure 2009	58.6	US\$ billion	2009	Iraq National Budget 2009
	Budget projection 2010	71.3	US\$ billion	2009	Iraq National Budget 2009
	GoI expenditure: Pensions	2.5	US\$ billion	2008	Iraq National Budget 2008
	GoI expenditure: Public Distribution System	6.6	US\$ billion	2008	Iraq National Budget 2008
	GoI expenditure: operational spending	78	% of total expenditure	2009	Ministry of Finance
	GoI expenditure: health	6	% of total expenditure	2009	Ministry of Finance
	GoI expenditure: education	9.9	% of total expenditure	2009	Ministry of Finance
	GoI expenditure: security	16.4	% of total expenditure	2009	Ministry of Finance
	GoI expenditure: other ministries	38.1	% of total expenditure	2009	Ministry of Finance
	GoI expenditure: KRG transfers	12	% of total expenditure	2009	Ministry of Finance
	GoI pension expenditure budget (projected)	3.9	US\$ billion	2009	IMF Country Report 08/383
	External GoI debt	31.8	US\$ billion	2008	IMF Country Report 08/383

Table Notes:

1. Republic of Iraq, Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation, Central Organization for Statistics and Information Technology, Directorate of Manpower and Population Statistics, Population Estimates of Iraq for 2007 (2007). Unless otherwise stated, all population estimates are from this source.
2. Data from UNICEF/COSIT/KRSO/Ministry of Health Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2006, cited in UNICEF, COSIT, KRSO, Ministry of Health, Iraq: Monitoring the Situation of Children and Women – Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2006 Final Report: Volume 1 (2007). Unless otherwise stated, all statistics from MICS 2006 are from this source.
3. Extracted from the CIA World Factbook – Iraq (www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/iz.html) on 12 April 2010.
4. International Monetary Fund, Iraq: Second Review Under the Stand-By Arrangement and Financing Assurances Review – Staff Report; Staff Supplement; Press Release on the Executive Board Discussion; and Statement by the Executive Director for Iraq, IMF Country Report No. 08/383 (2008).
5. Data from COSIT Labour Force Survey 2008, extracted by the Inter-Agency Information and Analysis Unit unless otherwise stated.
6. Data from World Bank/COSIT/KRSO Iraq Household Socio-Economic Survey (IHSES) 2007, cited in World Bank, COSIT, KRSO, Iraq Household Socio-Economic Survey: IHSES-2007 – Tabulation Report (2008). Unless otherwise stated, all statistics from IHSES 2007 are from this source.
7. Data from the WHO/COSIT/KRSO/MoH Iraq Family Health Survey (IFHS) 2006-2007, cited in WHO, COSIT, KRSO, MoH, Republic of Iraq: Iraq Family Health Survey Report – IFHS 2006/7. Unless otherwise stated, all data from the IFHS 2006-2007 are from this source.
8. Data from iMMAP Landmine Impact Survey 2004-2006, cited in iMMAP, Landmine Impact Survey: Republic of Iraq – 2004-2006. Unless otherwise stated, all data from the Landmine Impact Survey are from this source.
9. Extracted from IHSES 2007 raw data.
10. Government of Iraq, Iraq: 7000 Years of Civilization – National Human Development Report 2008 (2008).

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2011-2014 is the first for Iraq, marking a significant milestone in the nation's recovery and transition towards longer term development. Based upon and prepared in parallel with the Iraq Five Year National Development Plan (NDP) 2010-2014, the UNDAF provides a coherent and coordinated strategy for the delivery of UN assistance that embodies the Paris Principles, and supports the newly elected Iraqi administration in meeting its various obligations. These obligations include the Millennium Declaration and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), to be met by 2015, various international treaties to which it is signatory, and most importantly to the people of Iraq to create a sustainable, secure and inclusive development environment contributing to human security, human development and social justice.

The focus of the UNDAF implementation is to foster national capacity and leadership of the development process, within governmental, non-governmental and social institutions, in order to transition the country from the impact of violence and repression characterizing recent decades. Decentralization of responsibility will require capacity support at all levels, from the community upwards to the central government. At the same time, geographic diversity must be recognized, as some areas of the country suffer from years of neglect, while others have the potential for accelerated recovery and growth. Taking into account the large number of displaced people, both internally and regionally, requires constant analysis of conflict-related issues, gender, environmental impact, and economic diversification, while also helping the Government of Iraq to address its obligations to provide basic essential services to all people in Iraq, particularly the more vulnerable, as well as to respect and protect its citizens, through adopting a human rights-based approach and respect to regional and international treaties and conventions. Emphasis will be placed on the role of the private sector, public sector reform, and empowerment of civil society, with particular attention to women, children, youth, and the most vulnerable – including the aged, people with disabilities or special needs, internally displaced people, non-Iraqi refugees, and minorities.

All of this will occur within the context of a dynamic state-building process marked by political and national reconciliation, with human and physical security as the keystones for success. The interventions of the UNCT will dovetail with the integrated priorities identified as part of the process of achieving an integrated UN mission for Iraq, in support of global UN reform initiatives to deliver as one UN.

The UNCT and the Government of Iraq have identified five development Priority Areas based on the MDGs and the key development issues identified by the first Common Country Assessment (CCA) for Iraq, and in line with the national development priorities stipulated in the Iraq Five Year National Development Plan. The five UNDAF Priority Areas are:

1. Improved governance, including the protection of human rights.
2. Inclusive, more equitable and sustainable economic growth.
3. Environmental management and compliance with ratified international environmental treaties and obligations.
4. Increased access to quality essential services.
5. Investment in human capital and empowerment of women, youth and children.

In all of these areas, the UNCT supports the Government of Iraq in its bid to regain its role as a regional and global leader, while recognizing and fulfilling its obligations towards its neighbours to secure peace and reconciliation after decades of conflict. The UNDAF covers the full spectrum of the MDGs, enabling the UNCT to provide comprehensive support to the efforts of the Iraqi state to achieve them by 2015. At the same time, in keeping with the UN principles of engagement, emphasis will be placed on participation and inclusivity in all spheres, applying a human rights-based and gender-sensitive approach to policy and planning, environmental sustainability, results-based management, and capacity development.

SECTION 1: Introduction

Iraq's development context is unique and complex. Decades of violence, international sanctions and a repressive regime have eroded its once strong development indicators. Geographical and ethnic disparities in wealth, literacy and access to services have emerged, creating a complex environment for peace consolidation. This has also affected regional dynamics, challenging region-wide reconciliation initiatives and creating socio-economic burdens for Iraq's neighbours through refugee flows. Yet the country possesses significant revenue capacities and a national desire for positive change. Iraq's one-time budget surplus of several billions of dollars has been drastically reduced by the fall in global oil prices. However, revenues from oil are still substantial and provide both an opportunity and a challenge: an opportunity to accelerate the nation's recovery of its previous status as a middle-income country, and a challenge to use those resources in a studied, accountable and transparent manner in fulfilling the government's longer-term vision for the people of Iraq.

At the core of the challenge lies the issue of governance. Iraq ranks 176th out of 180 countries on Transparency International's 2009 international corruption index.¹¹ It lacks the systems necessary to ensure state accountability and transparency, hence hindering civil society's inclusion in governance processes. The impact is far reaching, affecting delivery of essential services, investment in human and physical capital, and stability of the country and therefore the region, as tensions related to control of resources undermine efforts to ensure access and proper management of those resources.

At the same time, political transformation has been a high priority, with the Government of Iraq (GoI) facing the challenge of running the country while undertaking reform. Two rounds of national elections and one round of provincial polling have been held since 2005. While the elections were marred by violence aimed at upsetting the process, Iraq has shown its desire to overcome sectarian divisions for the greater peace. There has been broad realization that the development process is inextricably linked with the political one, and that a democratic and responsive governance process is the key to growth and to moving forward.

Iraq is not unique in its struggle to transition from a highly centralized and personality-driven regime to more democratic participatory government. Public sector modernization remains high on the agenda for both the GoI and the international community, as the keystone to change, with realignment of the civil administration required to match the country's needs, as well as international standards and best practices. The Iraq Five Year National Development Plan (NDP) 2010-2014, prepared through a consultative process within governmental and non-governmental structures, reflects this shift in perspective and approach to the development of Iraq.

Factors affecting Iraq's socio-economic context

Iraq has achieved some positive results in the past few years despite the legacy of conflict and war. Security incidents have fallen by more than 84 per cent since August 2007¹² and people's perception of security has improved, although civilian deaths remain high. The Kurdistan Region has witnessed greater stability and investment since 2003. The consolidation of the political process is reflected in the two recent elections – the provincial elections of 2009 followed by the general elections in 2010.¹³ Similarly, certain human development indicators have shown improvement: Food security increased between 2005 and 2007 and prevalence of wasting in children under five years has declined;¹⁴ school enrolment has risen overall and the gender gap in education achievement has narrowed;¹⁵ antenatal care is relatively high (84 per cent of pregnant women had at least one visit)¹⁶ and 80 per cent of births are attended by skilled personnel (IFHS 2007). However, the very high fertility rate in Iraq (4.3 children per woman – the second highest rate, after Yemen, in the Arab world), combined with weak reproductive health/family planning services and the prevailing poverty, still hinder improved maternal and women's health in Iraq. On the other hand, malaria has been almost totally eradicated,

11. www.transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices/cpi/2009/cpi_2009_table.

12. UNAMI SSI, data for September 2009.

13. ABC/BBC/ARD/NHK polls.

14. Data from WFP/COSIT/KRSO Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) Survey 2007, cited in WFP, COSIT, KRSO, MoH, Comprehensive Food Security & Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA): Iraq (2008). Unless otherwise stated, all data from the VAM 2007 come from this source.

15. 1990 data from COSIT Directorate of Social and Educational Statistics; 2007 data from World Bank/COSIT/KRSO IHSES 2007.

16. UNICEF/COSIT/KRSO MoH MICS 2006.

and the health system has managed to keep Iraq free of polio since 2000.

Overall, however, Iraq's development progress has declined compared to neighbouring countries. Life expectancy at birth is 58 years: this is down from 65 thirty years ago, and ten years less than for the region (67.5 years) and the world (68 years).¹⁷ Iraq is the only country within the immediate region to show a decline in access to an improved drinking water source from 1990 to 2006 (from 83 to 77 per cent), and is below the regional access average for Western Asia (90 per cent in 2006).¹⁸ In 2008 Iraq's reported maternal mortality ratio was much higher than for regional neighbours (84 deaths per 100,000 live births, compared with 41 and 65 in Jordan and Syria respectively).¹⁹ A major measles outbreak in 2008/09 resulting in 38,000 cases and almost 200 deaths has prompted a review of current national vaccination programmes. Child mortality for children under the age of five stands at 41 per 1,000 live births, twice as high as in neighbouring countries.²⁰

Iraq will remain susceptible to violence and insecurity until the fundamental causes of its vulnerability are fully addressed. The interrelationship between security, political progress and development is acknowledged by the GoI, as reflected in the current National Security Strategy, and hence in the UNDAF, namely: (i) Security – sovereignty, territorial integrity, and use of security forces; (ii) Political – national reconciliation, good governance, regional cooperation, and international agreements, including promoting human rights, compensating victims, attacking unemployment and poverty, and providing for amnesty; (iii) Economic – reformed societal institutions, combating corruption, and promoting economic growth; and (iv) Informational – providing a legal framework for free and responsible journalism and confronting incitement to violence and terrorism.

Iraq, while rich in resources, has suffered the impact of global crises, particularly in the oil market. Years of economic dependence on a single sector have led to destabilization when global oil prices have fallen dramatically, reducing the national budget by almost 50 per cent overnight. This has been fully recognized by the GoI, and the NDP places emphasis on the need for economic diversification. Even so, it is not evident that there will be an automatic shift in economic growth, as the private sector is still nascent and the necessary policy frameworks are still being developed. However, the GoI has initiated processes for fiscal reform and fiscal stabilization necessary to enhance the role of the private sector in the development process. Overall, Iraq's GDP has experienced constant growth, averaging 5 to 7 per cent a year since 2005. The 2010 budget was calculated on the basis of an oil price of USD 60 per barrel, with an average crude export rate of 2.15 million barrels per day.

Like many nations transitioning from a centralized state system to an open market economy, Iraq faces a critical period during which economic diversification and development of the private sector must be undertaken while also maintaining the delicate balance of access and opportunity for vulnerable groups. If not properly managed, the reform process could drive marginalized populations into deeper food insecurity and poverty, further widening the economic divide in the country. Youth and women in particular face challenges in terms of employment opportunities, yet they comprise the largest sector of the working-age population. Similarly, failure to address the protection, return and reintegration of over 1.5 million internally displaced persons and hundreds of thousands of Iraqis who fled to neighbouring countries could undermine other national efforts towards economic recovery, national stability and reconciliation. Other vulnerable groups of concern are children, people with disabilities and special needs, the aged, and the 40,000 non-Iraqi refugees²¹ in the country.

Iraq's population tripled between 1970 and 2007, growing from 10 million to 30 million, with approximately 43 per cent under the age of 15.²² Seventy-one per cent of Iraq's population lives in urban areas²³ although regions vary greatly. The impact of population growth, characterized by a preponderance of youth and adolescents, will have potentially negative effects on already scarce economic opportunities and stretched service delivery unless corrective measures are taken, including scaling up employment generation programmes and extending safety nets of basic services for the most vulnerable. The ongoing migration of people from rural

17. Government of Iraq, Iraq: 7000 Years of Civilization – National Human Development Report 2008 (2008).

18. WHO and UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation, Progress on Drinking Water and Sanitation: Special Focus on Sanitation (2008).

19. WHO/COSIT/KRSO/MoH IFHS 2006-2007; UNICEF, The State of the World's Children: 2008 – Child Survival (2007).

20. UNICEF/COSIT/KRSO MICS 2006; data from other countries extracted from <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx>.

21. UNHCR Monthly Statistical Update on Return – March 2010.

22. COSIT, Annual Abstract of Statistics 2006-2007 (2007).

23. Government of Iraq, Iraq National Development Plan (2010-2014): Sectoral Strategies for Housing, Water, Sanitation and other Municipal Services (2009).

to urban areas, both economically and conflict-motivated, is placing severe pressure on service delivery in urban areas, as well as increasing urban poverty. To mitigate this factor, as well as to take advantage of the potential presented by the “youth bulge”, planning must take into account Iraq’s demographic characteristics and population growth, with a particular focus on children and youth.

The chronic lack of security, political stability, predictability and transparency, combined with the absence of governmental support plus competition with state owned enterprises and cheap imports, have caused over 20,000 private companies to close.²⁴ Although state banks allocated over USD 1 billion for lending, this has not generated the intended expansion of private enterprise, due to the absence of financial and non-financial support services required by new and emerging entrepreneurs. Consequently, the expected rise in employment opportunities has not occurred.²⁵

High unemployment is of particular concern, and major economic reforms yet to be undertaken are expected to continue to dislocate labour. The unemployment rate for 15–29-year-old males is 25 per cent, while the participation of women in the country’s labour force declined from 20 per cent to 18 per cent between 2003 and 2008.²⁶ 29 per cent of the labour force is under-employed, contributing to instability and limiting economic growth.²⁷ In parallel, a non-regulated labour market is deepening employment vulnerability and failing to improve incomes.²⁸ Social risks remain uncovered by insurance for most non-state employees.²⁹

Nearly 100 per cent of Iraqis receive food and non-food items through the Public Distribution System (PDS), intended to provide a minimum standard of living for the entire population. However the system has suffered challenges regarding the quality and quantity of items, inefficiencies in the distribution system, and poor access to populations due to the lack of security, and it represents an unsustainable cost to the GoI, even though its budget was reduced from USD 5.9 billion (2008) to USD 3.6 billion (2009).

The lack of targeting of the food ration to the poorest segments of Iraq’s population is a major source of inefficiency in the PDS when evaluated from the perspective of wealth distribution for the purpose of reducing social inequalities and lowering the levels of food insecurity and poverty. High dependence on the PDS as a major source of food is inherently a source of vulnerability as disruptions in food distribution often leads to acute food insecurity. While the prevalence of food insecurity is estimated at 3 per cent in Iraq, the prevalence of vulnerability to food insecurity is put at 22 per cent.³⁰ Evidence shows that the prevalence of food deprivation can vary between 2 per cent and 16 per cent over the course of one year, largely influenced by the functioning of the PDS.³¹

Poverty is still widespread in Iraq. The Iraq Household Socio-Economic Survey 2008 (IHSES) indicated that 23 per cent of Iraq’s population lives under the national poverty line of USD 2.2 per day.³² Poverty is almost twice as prevalent in rural areas, and households without a civil servant wage-earner or with less educated and female heads of households are more vulnerable to poverty, with one in ten households in Iraq female-headed, 90 per cent of which are headed by widows.³³ The Iraq Social Safety Net (SSN) programme provides social benefits to around 1 million families nationwide, for which means-tested eligibility criteria are in place. Most beneficiaries are widows with underage children or families of unemployed/disabled/injured income earners. The IHSES indicates that not all poor are included in the SSN programme, while a large proportion of recipients have jobs or other sources of income.

National Development Plan and Poverty Reduction Strategy processes

The GoI, with support from the World Bank, developed the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) 2010-2014 as part of the overall process that contributed to the NDP. The UNCT and World Bank have advocated for integration of the two strategies – to leverage synergies as well as ensure that the issues highlighted by the PRS are prioritized within the NDP. The PRS identified six outcomes to address poverty in Iraq: (i) higher income for the poor from work; (ii) improvement of health status of the poor; (iii) expansion and improvement of educa-

24. Iraq Businessmen’s Association; Iraq Federation of Industries. 2003.

25. Evaluation provided for Ministry of Finance by Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and Ministry of Industry and Minerals.

26. COSIT Labour Force Survey 2008.

27. Ibid.

28. Ibid.

29. Pre-CCA Analysis: Background Paper, IAU (2009).

30. WFP/COSIT/KRSO VAM, 2007.

31. GoI, UNICEF, WFP, FAO, Food Deprivation In Iraq (draft report), 2009.

32. COSIT/World Bank IHSES, 2007.

33. UNICEF/COSIT/KRSO/MoH MICS 2006.

tion of the poor; (iv) a better living environment for the poor; (v) effective social protection for the poor; and (vi) less inequality between poor women and men.

NDP priorities

The NDP provides the first medium-term planning framework for holistic development in Iraq. The NDP process has guided the development of UNDAF, whereby the UNDAF has been aligned with national development priorities (including population and the labour force; agriculture; industry; tourism; infrastructure, including transportation and communication; water and sanitation; housing; education; health; women; children and youth; vulnerable groups; poverty; MDGs; sustainable environment; spatial differentiation; and good governance).

CCA and UNDAF process

The Iraq UNDAF 2011-2014 is harmonized with the NDP 2010-2014. To develop this first UNDAF the UNCT launched a Common Country Assessment (CCA) process in June 2009, in addition to participating in the Government-led analysis phase of the NDP process. The UNCT technically supported the national planning process in line with UN principles, as well as providing inputs to the NDP document itself. By including analysts of the Central Office for Statistics and Information Technology (COSIT) and the Kurdistan Regional Statistics Office (KRSO) in the teams reviewing the NDP sectoral papers and preparing the CCA, the UNCT was able to ensure a standardized baseline of data for both processes.

The CCA is based on three thematic areas: Governance, Inclusive Economic Growth and Ensuring Quality Essential Services. Three Thematic Working Groups were established, composed of all stakeholders, including co-chairs from the relevant line ministries. The CCA follows UN principles including the human rights-based approach, gender equality, environmental sustainability, capacity development and results-based management. In addition, conflict analysis was pursued to understand the gravity of the security situation and its effects on development in Iraq. The CCA provides causal analysis in the thematic areas, identifying development gaps and the UNCT's comparative advantage to address them. The CCA identified six key issues: (i) strengthening legitimacy, accountability and responsiveness of the state; (ii) realization of human rights and justice through rule of law; (iii) linking sustainable economic growth to social justice (jobs, services and social protections); (iv) mitigating environmental pressures from climate change, population growth and inappropriate agricultural practices; (v) building equity and quality into Iraq's social services, towards local poverty reduction and reconciliation; and (vi) investing in human capital, especially women and future human capital through youth and children.

The CCA process was followed by a Strategic Planning Retreat (SPR) in November 2009, with participation from the GoI, parliament, private sector and trade unions, civil society, donors and the UN system, to validate the CCA findings and agree on the UNDAF Priority Areas in alignment with Iraq's priorities as expressed in the NDP. The SPR translated the six issues into UNDAF priority development areas, and UNDAF Outcome Working Groups (OWGs) were established, co-chaired by the UN and GoI and mandated to draft the UNDAF Results Framework and M&E Calendar (see Annexes A and B).

To ensure that the UNCT's development and technical assistance remains sensitive to the national context, the UNCT adopted conflict analysis and human rights-based approaches, prioritizing its development outcomes according to their contribution to mitigating conflict, supporting the promotion of human rights, and ensuring enhanced quality of life and opportunity to all people in Iraq. The UNDAF reflects the UNCT's obligation to support the GoI's efforts to meet its obligations under the various international treaties and conventions to which it is signatory (see Annex D), particularly the Millennium Declaration. Additionally, as the UNCT and United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) move towards an integrated mission, the UNDAF provides a critical platform to bring together the political, security, humanitarian and development agendas of the UN in Iraq into a coherent framework of assistance and support to the Government and people of Iraq.

SECTION 2: UNDAF Results

Building on years of UN–GoI partnership, the role of the UNCT over the next four years will be to continue providing technical assistance in support of the transitional processes represented in both the NDP and the UNDAF. Combined with support of the political processes through UNAMI, the complementary development assistance through the UNCT’s interventions will ensure that gains achieved politically are supported with development growth, and vice versa. This synergistic relationship is critical to successful human development, political and social security and stability, and national and regional reconciliation. The continuous presence of the UNCT inside Iraq, despite security constraints, has forged a unique relationship with the Iraqi state, and an advantageous perspective and position as a result of supporting the state through shared challenges and achievements. Donors, the government and the people have recognized the UNCT’s commitment, and it is upon this firm foundation of trust and partnership that the UNDAF is based.

The UNDAF represents a pivotal point in the transition of Iraq towards longer term development for greater political stability and human security. It recognizes the unique challenges faced by the Iraqi state as well as the deep potential for sustainable recovery and development. It will allow the UNCT to support Iraq towards consolidation of the gains achieved since 2003, and to cementing further the foundation of institutional capacities essential for the future stability and growth of the country. In line with the NDP, the UNDAF focuses on the five aforementioned development Priority Areas that cut across national priorities and obligations and which will underpin progress towards the MDGs.

The UNDAF articulates a strategic development framework within these Priority Areas, following the principles of the Paris Declaration, taking into account the partnership between the UNCT and stakeholders and reflecting key UN programming principles, using a human rights-based approach, with emphasis on the cross-cutting issues including the Millennium Declaration and MDGs, youth, gender, peace building and reconciliation, and employment and decent work. In addition, environment and human protection, as cross-cutting themes, remain critical to the UNCT’s focus and will be treated substantively within specific programmes.

Summaries of inter-agency outcomes are presented below for each priority (a detailed results framework is provided in Annex A), followed by brief discussions of the rationale and context of each challenge and the national and international partners expected to participate in its realization.

2.1 UNDAF Priority Areas

2.1.1 UNDAF Priority 1: Improved governance, including protection of human rights
National development vision:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good governance based on rule of law, participation, transparency, responsiveness, collective opinion, justice and comprehensiveness, effectiveness and efficiency, and accountability
Relevant international treaties and conventions:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convention against Corruption 2008 • Convention on the Rights of the Child (1994) and its Optional Protocols (2007) • Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1986) • International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1971) • International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1971) • International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (1970) • Geneva Conventions 1956 • Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948 • Core Conventions of the ILO: C29 (Forced Labour), C98 (Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining), C100 (Equal Remuneration), C111 (Discrimination, Employment and Occupation), C138 (Minimum Age Convention), C182 (Elimination of the Worst forms of Child Labour)

Relevant Millennium Development Goals:
<p>Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women Target 3.3: Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament</p> <p>Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development Target 8a: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system (commitment to good governance, development, poverty reduction nationally and internationally)</p>
Key development outcomes:
Outcome 1.1: The Iraqi state has a more inclusive and participatory political process reflecting improved national dialogue.
Outcome 1.2: The Iraqi state has more efficient, accountable and participatory governance at national and sub-national levels.
Outcome 1.3: Iraq has an improved legal and operational Rule of Law framework for administration and access to justice.
Outcome 1.4: Governmental and non-governmental institutions better protect and promote the human rights of all people in Iraq, with a focus on the most vulnerable.

The Iraqi state's capacity to exert legitimate authority and rule of law has been weakened by the cumulative effect of years of violence and general degradation of state institutions since 1991. Insecurity and reduced access to justice have severely impacted communities, especially women and the most vulnerable (including the aged, women, widows, female heads of household, children, persons with disabilities, minority communities and IDPs and returnees). The most vulnerable have limited access to the formal justice system and little confidence in its workings, often relying on traditional justice mechanisms, which play an important role in promoting social reconciliation but often are not compliant with national and international human rights standards. The judiciary, the Ministry of Justice and security sector institutions are critical actors in enforcing the rule of law, to reduce insecurity and to protect citizens' rights. However, their capacity and authority have been affected by years of neglect and conflict, with other factors placing the systems under additional strain, such as significant levels of violence through intimidation, poor infrastructure, "brain drain", and the high number of conflict-related disputes.

Governance remains one of the key development challenges for Iraq during its transition to democratic, transparent and accountable structures and mechanisms, in order to create a functioning state that ensures participation and inclusion of all sectors of the population in political, social, economic and cultural processes. Iraqi citizens historically have been unable to participate adequately in decision-making and are not all conversant with their rights and duties. The role of Iraq's civil society, media, and other non-state actors remains critical to establishing a transparent, credible and inclusive governance mechanism. Institutionalization of international standards regarding gender, free and fair elections, and accountability of the government to the people will be at the core of the UNCT's interventions. Good governance is also a prerequisite for efficiently achieving the MDGs, underpinning national dialogue and reconciliation, and reform processes affecting the public sector.

UNCT's intended focus over the UNDAF period will help address the challenges identified within the CCA including: (i) a non-inclusive, non-transparent political system, weak rule of law and persistent human rights violations; (ii) a centralized, inefficient public sector; (iii) a nascent decentralization process; (iv) corruption; (v) limited capacity to address regional disparities and vulnerable population groups; (vi) lack of equal economic and political opportunities for women and challenges related to ensuring the protection of their rights; and (vii) weak capacity to anticipate tensions linked to demographic patterns and environmental change.

The UNCT intends to support the growing partnership between civil society and the government, in addition to addressing broader inclusion issues, as well as those issues specific to certain parts of society, such as women, youth and minorities. Attention will also be given to enhancing awareness of the role of civil society institutions in monitoring and ensuring the accountability and transparency of the government through the use of media and other fora.

The UN is recognized as a neutral “honest broker” by all development actors and the Iraqi state, and can facilitate and coordinate various governance processes, such as the joint Iraq Public Sector Modernization (I-PSM) programme. Implemented by nine agencies, the I-PSM serves as a framework and model for reform of the civil service and overall public sector for improved service delivery, decentralized governance, and increased participation of communities in planning and implementation. The I-PSM provides a vehicle for creating awareness within the GoI and the general population of the benefits of a streamlined, transparent and responsive public sector. It will enable the state to replicate the process beyond the three initial target sectors of health, education and domestic water supply.

The UNCT will continue its support of Iraq’s National Anti-Corruption Strategy, framed in compliance with the UN Convention against Corruption (UN-CAC). UNCT assistance will support the implementation of the national strategy in all governorates; improve the legal framework and capacities of the five major anti-corruption bodies; train auditors, Inspectors General, investigators, prosecutors and judges; support specialized instruments of the UN-CAC, and develop the capacity of the Commission on Integrity and the judiciary.

Iraq has acceded to and ratified several international human rights instruments and ILO core conventions (see Annex D), but they have not been consistently translated into domestic law. Human rights abuses, gender discrimination, marginalization and exclusion of some communities, and insufficient protection of vulnerable groups, have increased as the cumulative effect of years of violence, neglect, and weak state capacities. The GoI’s inability to meet its human rights obligations, including failure to apply International Labour Standards, combined with the weak capacity of people to claim their rights, is an obstacle to attaining each MDG. Although a law for establishing an independent high commission for human rights has been passed, the commission has not yet been established.

Therefore, the need to develop an ethos of good governance, strengthened rule of law and human rights has been recognized. The UNCT will consolidate gains while supporting the GoI’s progress towards achieving its international and national obligations towards the people of Iraq. In addition to establishing and legalizing a strong institutional framework to ensure respect of human rights, the UNCT will engage in behavioural change programmes to promote and inculcate principles of citizenship and tolerance, in order to create the human infrastructure needed to support the institutionalization of human rights practices.

The UNCT and UNAMI will partner with the Ministries of Planning and Development Cooperation (MoP-DC), Human Rights (MoHR), Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA), Civil Society Affairs (MoCSA), Defence (MoD), Education (MoEd), Finance (MoF), Health (MoH), Higher Education and Scientific Research (MoHESR), Interior (MoI), Municipalities and Public Works (MoMPW), and Women Affairs (MoWA). Other partners include the independent commissions for Communication and Media, Public Service, Integrity, and Elections. Also engaged as partners will be the Board of Supreme Audit, Council of Representatives (CoR), Council of Ministers Secretariat (COMSEC), bar associations, judicial councils, the Committee at the Kurdish Parliament, political parties, Governorate Councils, and civil society. Among international partners will be the World Bank and bilateral cooperation agencies, and the League of Arab States.

2.1.2 UNDAF Priority 2: Inclusive, more equitable and sustainable economic growth

National development vision:

- Increasing GDP by 9.38 per cent annually
- Economic diversification and increased productivity in all economic sectors
- Sustainable jobs and income generation especially among youth and women
- Reducing levels of poverty by 30 per cent
- Enhancing the role of the private sector in the national development process
- Increasing the contribution of agriculture to the GDP

Relevant international treaties and conventions:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convention on the Rights of the Child (1994) and its Optional Protocols (2007) • Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1986) • International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1976) • International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (1970) • Core Conventions of the ILO: C29 (Forced Labour), C98 (Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining), C100 (Equal Remuneration), C111 (Discrimination, Employment and Occupation), C138 (Minimum Age Convention), C182 (Elimination of the Worst forms of Child Labour)
Relevant Millennium Development Goals:
<p>Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger (all targets)</p> <p>Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development</p> <p>Target 8a: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system (commitment to good governance, development, poverty reduction nationally and internationally)</p> <p>Target 8f: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications.</p>
Key development outcomes:
Outcome 2.1: People in Iraq have improved access to job and income opportunities in a diversified and competitive market economy.
Outcome 2.2: Vulnerable people in Iraq are benefiting from means-tested social transfers which stimulate economic growth and reduce dependency.
Outcome 2.3: Government of Iraq has institutionalized a universal social security system covering unemployment, health, old age, disability and other social risks.

Among the key elements essential for inclusive economic growth in Iraq are productivity (signified by income generation and decent job creation), and social security, including social transfers, with a view to creating a solid social protection floor. Iraq's economic environment is characterized by a nascent private sector challenged by a regulatory and policy framework requiring review and modernization, a burgeoning population of youth and women seeking employment opportunities, and heavy reliance on government subsidies such as the PDS, which is becoming increasingly unsustainable for the GoI. Unless appropriate measures are taken to promote productive employment and enhance social protection, the transition to privatization, if left unchecked, will lead to increased unemployment and under-employment, as well as reduced social security in an unregulated labour environment. Exploitation of labour remains a high possibility if the transition process is not accompanied by the necessary legislation, recognition and enforcement of and public information on labour rights, and supportive policies for private sector growth. While Iraq is party to a number of ILO Core Conventions, there are still a few, most notably C87 (Freedom of Association and Protection of Rights to Organize – 1948) that remain to be ratified. The absence of institutionalized tripartism and social dialogue between the government and its traditional social partners – employers and unions – is restraining the possibilities of substantial contributions from the private sector to competitive and growing economic output.

In the medium to long run, financial sustainability and transition to an open market economy cannot be achieved without reform of the public sector, which will generate short-term unemployment. Largely masked at the present time by a policy of heavily subsidizing the State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs), such unemployment will convert to formal unemployment once reforms do take place. Substantial investments in social mitigation and active labour market measures to absorb the social impact and help retrenched workers to find jobs in other, sustainable economic sectors will be required, not only from the GoI but also from a private sector exercising corporate social responsibility. It is likely also that fiscal savings from privatization will not entirely cover the cost of such social programmes in the short run. However, these additional costs may well be covered by the proposed reform of the PDS system. The UNDAF envisages privatization (including active support to the existing, small and medium enterprise (SME)-based private sector, and new investment),

reform of the social safety nets (including PDS), and social protection, as the major pillars for UNCT engagement in the area of economic development.

In human terms, the linkages between access to quality education, particularly for vulnerable groups, and economic development for Iraq cannot be underestimated. Socio-economic and cultural barriers, low literacy and educational status all contribute to preventing citizens, particularly women and, to an extent, the less educated and young people, from active participation in economic activities. Social security coverage is strongly associated with levels of education: while it is almost universal for workers with postgraduate degrees, only one in four workers with primary education or less are covered by social security.

The UNCT will work towards creating an enabling business environment through strengthened private sector and public-private partnership, a more attractive investment climate, a dynamic labour market, and improved performance and productivity of sectors such as agriculture, transportation, religious tourism, industry, construction and housing, and other non-oil sectors. Concerted efforts will be made to enhance the legislative and policy framework to create a more conducive environment for the development of science, technology and innovation among Iraq's enterprises. Similarly support will be given to reforms in sectors such as electricity, transportation and land tenure, which are critical to economic growth. Support to transportation includes helping the civil aviation and port sectors meet international standards. National capacity development will enable authorities to plan for pro-poor economic growth that is sensitive to the MDGs, social inclusion and gender equality. The UNCT's joint Private Sector Development Programme (PSDP) will continue to support the GoI in promoting social dialogue through institutionalizing and supporting the organization of a tripartite consultation mechanism of the government, employers and workers' representatives in the Socio-Economic Council of Iraq. The programme also has supported the GoI in establishing the Task Force for Economic Reforms and Private Sector Capacity (TFER), which is composed of representatives from line ministries, and is mandated to oversee the implementation of programmes devoted to economic diversification through private enterprise building and investment, and employment creation as a tool for stability and poverty reduction. The TFER is linked with the GoI's Task Force overseeing the I-PSM, to ensure that all possible synergies and leveraging of resources are realized.

To address the immediate and longer term needs of vulnerable populations, emphasis will be put on social inclusion and social protection at central and local levels through: building GoI capacities to plan and properly manage social security programmes, including social insurance and other social transfers; reforming the PDS; enhancing access to income generating opportunities; establishing relevant vocational training facilities, introducing new income generating technologies in impoverished areas, and safeguarding human capital and productive assets by supporting national and sub-national disaster mitigation measures through strengthened capacities for early warning, emergency preparedness and response in disaster-prone areas. Elements will link with efforts to address trans-boundary policies and issues in terms of water and import controls, to prevent the entry of tainted or substandard goods into Iraq.

The UNCT will work closely with its counterparts to improve the legal framework for social security in line with international standards, to establish effective social insurance and other social security schemes addressing social risks during transition, to remove sectoral discrepancies and to facilitate the creation of a functional labour market. This is particularly important with the anticipated growth of the private sector and the increased number of youths entering the labour force. This requires the introduction of clear and, where appropriate, needs-based criteria for eligibility and their transparent application to ensure that all eligible population groups have equal access to a universal social security system that aims to provide socio-economic stability.

The UNCT is well positioned to assist the GoI at policy and technical levels through increased technical capacity development as well as targeted policy and legislative assessment and review. Generation of knowledge

products and facilitation of ratification of other international conventions can also help the GoI move ahead in prioritizing strategic action to facilitate economic growth and social inclusion. The UNCT and its implementing partners also can provide technical assistance and capacity development to social partners and civil society to address participation and inclusion inequalities.

Key partners will include the MoPDC, the Prime Minister's Advisory Board (PMAB), Ministries of Agriculture (MoA), Industry and Minerals (MoIM), MoF, MoH, MoLSA, and MoT. Also included are the National Investment Commission, Provincial Councils, the Federation of Chambers of Commerce, the Iraqi Federation of Industries, and trade unions, international partners such as the World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF), International Financial Institutions (IFIs), and civil society.

2.1.3 UNDAF Priority 3: Environmental management and compliance with ratified international environmental treaties and obligations

National development vision:

- Promotion of sustainable development
- Control of environmental situation
- Protection of air quality
- Reduction in water pollution
- Reduction in desertification
- Environmental capacity development
- Environmental awareness and regional and international cooperation

Relevant international treaties and conventions:

- Convention on Biological Diversity, 26 October 2009
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and Kyoto Protocol, (2009)
- Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and Montreal Protocol (2008)
- Convention on Cluster Munitions (2008)
- Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (2008)
- Convention on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and on their destruction, Paris 13 January 1993 and 18 September 1997
- Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction (1997)
- Convention Concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1974)
- Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction (1972)
- **Other international treaties on which the GoI is currently working towards signature:**
- Convention on Migratory Species
- Convention on Illegal Trade in Endangered Species
- Basel Convention on the Trans-boundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes
- Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants
- Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade

Relevant Millennium Development Goals:

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability (all targets)

Key development outcomes:

Outcome 3.1: The Iraqi state has institutionalized policy and operational framework for the sustainable management and conservation of natural resources.

Outcome 3.2: The Iraqi state is responsive to climate change issues in line with its commitments to the ratified international agreements.

Outcome 3.3: Government of Iraq has improved programmes for the prevention and control of pollution.

Outcome 3.4: Government of Iraq has institutionalized improved mechanisms to prevent, mitigate and respond to natural and manmade disasters.

While economic growth is critical to human development, it must take into account safe environmental practices to preserve natural resources for future generations as well as protect the health and welfare of the people as reflected by MDG 7. Over the past decades, Iraq's environment has suffered greatly from the impact of poor policies regarding pollution and resource management, and natural and man-made disasters, including flooding, conflict and physical infrastructure deterioration. Iraq currently faces drought, desertification, and increasing soil salinity in what was once the breadbasket of the region. Blessed with rich biodiversity and natural resources, Iraq is recognizing that exploitation of its natural resources must be accompanied by safeguards. The GoI has identified environment as a priority within the NDP, in order to meet international treaty obligations, and ensure that its plans for economic and human development include environmental considerations.

Air, water and soil pollution is a growing problem for Iraq, with particular focus needed on the industrial and agricultural sectors and the urban housing environment. Iraq's industrial sector generates uncontrolled emissions of hazardous waste, from derelict factories that have become contaminated hotspots and functioning plants that use outdated and environmentally harmful technologies that produce excessive emissions due to high energy inefficiency. Extractive industries in particular, if not properly managed or designed to be "eco-friendly", contribute significantly to pollution problems. The agricultural sector still follows inappropriate agricultural practices, such as the use of harmful chemicals and pesticides, and unregulated irrigation practices. This, plus reduced availability of and access to water, multiply the hazards to the human and natural environment. Poor quality municipal services and a significant shortage of decent housing have contributed to a deteriorating urban environment with growing air, noise and water pollution.

The regional/trans-boundary nature of Iraq's water resource management issues in particular makes UNCT engagement as an "honest broker" between interested parties a high priority. The UNCT has identified four outcomes aimed at the development of a policy and institutional framework and associated mechanisms that will support the state's ability to address the growing global and national environmental challenges impacting Iraq. The UNCT's primary focus will be on mitigation to avoid further regression, and laying the foundation for forward movement on key environmental issues with national, sub-national and regional impact. Immediate environmental issues include: water resource management and trans-boundary water treaties; reversing the impact of policies and practices from previous regimes regarding marshlands and biodiversity as well as industrial policies, and addressing the environmental impact of conflict (i.e. depleted uranium, unexploded ordinance, landmines and other remnants of war).

Given the relationship between the environment and essential services as well as economic diversification, the UNCT will contribute directly to the GoI's environmental priorities as well as in a cross-cutting manner to other sectors such as health, agriculture, employment generation and gender. The UNCT will combine its efforts with those of other international partners to support the development and implementation of integrated natural resource management practices. In close collaboration with the Ministries of Industry and Minerals, Water Resources, Environment, and Agriculture, the UNCT will implement programmes to formulate and strengthen environmental policies, as well as developing operational and managerial capacities for resource management. Treaties and legislation will be enhanced on a regional and international level in order to comply with already established national and international standards, and to address urgent issues such as trans-boundary water issues.

Iraq ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in July 2009. As part of the convention, the GoI will have the opportunity to engage with other ratified countries to gather and share

information on Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, national policies and best practices, to launch strategies for addressing GHG emissions and adapting to impacts, and to cooperate in preparing adaptation strategies. The GoI will also have access to funding from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) through the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF). The UNCT will provide technical support to ensure that the GoI is well placed to access those resources. UN programming will address climate change by: i) strengthening institutions and institutional frameworks to effectively address climate change challenges in an integrated and comprehensive way; ii) assessing Iraq's vulnerabilities to climate change and the development of disaster risk reduction and adaptation strategies, and iii) identifying opportunities for climate change mitigation measures that have economic, social and environmental benefits, including the potential for developing "green" jobs.

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 GoI and UNCT are already developing technical assistance in support of sound environmental management including frameworks to address water resource management, pest management, biodiversity management, and desertification. More remains to be done in terms of translating these into concrete plans and building the necessary capacities for effective implementation. During this UNDAF period, water resource management (particularly transboundary issues) and the Iraqi Marshlands will be given priority attention.

The UNCT will work with the GoI and other international partners to ensure that Iraq has an improved regulatory and institutional framework and operational mechanisms for pollution prevention and control. This will include: assistance in assessing the overall environmental impact of productive sectors, particularly in extractive and other large industries; improving surveillance, risk characterization and information collection for decision making; raising awareness of GoI and stakeholders; promoting corporate social responsibility within the private sector; managing environmental health plans, and upgrading productive capacities in line with cleaner sustainable production, energy efficiency and greener technologies, particularly in housing and construction.

Iraq is exposed to a range of natural and man-made disasters that affect the lives and livelihoods of its citizens, such as floods, epidemics, sandstorms, desertification and soil salinity. Some parts of eastern, central and western Iraq are earthquake prone. Iraq's current conflict resulted in the displacement of over 2 million people, overburdening natural and community resources in certain parts of the country. Other man-made disasters include depleted uranium, sulfur dioxide release from sulfur stockpiles, air and surface water contamination from oil spills and fires, and landmines and other remnants of war that threaten the safety of communities and impede the productive use of arable lands.

To address these issues, the UNCT will focus on Disaster Risk Management (DRM) as well as Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), which highlight the connection between DRM, poverty reduction and inclusive growth, and the linkage between vulnerability and natural and human-induced hazards. Iraq's vulnerability is defined by: (i) widespread poverty and social degradation, (ii) environmental degradation, (iii) insufficient investment in infrastructure, and (iv) poor governance and weak institutions, limiting the state's ability to mitigate and manage disaster risks. To increase Iraq's capacity to withstand the impact of natural and human-induced threats requires the adoption of proactive disaster risk management approaches to protect resources invested in national development as well as the lives and livelihood of the most vulnerable sector of the population. The UNCT will support the operationalization of a DRR framework, as well as integration of DRR considerations during the implementation of the UNDAF, while advocating for its inclusion in other national and donor development frameworks. The UNCT will support the development of a national disaster management institution, strengthened disaster preparedness, response and mitigation at national and sub-national levels, and development of a National Disaster Plan linked to the NDP. This will include addressing resource-based conflict mitigation through improved resource management policies and frameworks.

Other national partners include the MoPDC with the Ministries of Environment (MoEn), Water Resources (MoWR), Marshlands (MoM), MoA, MoIM, Oil (MoO), Communication (MoC), Construction and Housing (MoCH), Displacement and Migration (MoDM), Electricity (MoEl), MoEd, MoF, Foreign Affairs (MoFA), MoH, MoHESR, MoI, MoMPW, and Transport (MoTr), as well as the CoR and the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG). COSIT/KRSO and civil society will be engaged significantly, and regional partnerships will be developed in the course of the UNDAF in order to facilitate addressing transboundary issues. UNAMI will be part of those partnerships as well, given the political implications of such issues.

2.1.4 UNDAF Priority 4: Increased access to quality essential services
National development vision:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education: Upgraded scientific and educational levels to ensure a quality educational system at kindergarten, primary, intermediate, secondary, vocational and higher education levels • Health: A health system that supports primary health care to ensure basic services that meets the needs of the individuals and the society • Housing: Securing accommodation for the largest proportion of individuals and families, and increasing the options for the type of housing • Water and Sanitation: Provision of safe drinking water for all Iraqis and provision of quality standard sanitation services in all governorates • Food and Nutrition: Increasing the role of agricultural production to achieve food security
Relevant international treaties and conventions:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (2008) • Convention on the Rights of the Child (1994) and its Optional Protocols (2007) • International Health Regulations (2005) • Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1986) • International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (1970)
Relevant Millennium Development Goals:
<p>Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women Goal 4: Reduce child mortality Goal 5: Improve maternal health Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability</p> <p>Target 7c: Reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation Target 7d: Achieve significant improvement in lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers, by 2020</p>
Key development outcomes:
Outcome 4.1: Government of Iraq has participatory and accountable policy framework and implementation mechanisms for the delivery of quality basic services at all levels.
Outcome 4.2: Government of Iraq has enabled more children and youth to access and complete quality basic, vocational, higher and non-formal education.
Outcome 4.3: Government of Iraq has enabled improved access to and utilization of quality primary health care services for all people in Iraq.
Outcome 4.4: People in Iraq have improved access to safe water, sanitation, electricity and municipal services.
Outcome 4.5: People in Iraq are provided with access to adequate housing in line with international standards.
Outcome 4.6: People in Iraq have improved food and nutrition security, and food safety.

The achievement of basic human rights and the MDGs by 2015 remain the two top priorities for the UNCT. At their foundation is the fundamental need to meet the basic rights of Iraq's people to education, health, food, safe and clean water and decent housing. Fulfilling these rights will allow for an adequate standard of life for all, especially the poor and vulnerable population groups including women (especially widows and women heading households), youth, children, IDPs, returnees, refugees, former combatants and other marginalized groups such as those with special needs and disabilities. It is also essential to attain food security as a contributor to household health, and income generation that can support access to education and improved living conditions. Therefore the interventions under this Priority Area will be strongly linked with those related to inclusive economic growth under UNDAF Priority 2 and the development of human capital as identified in UNDAF Priority 5.

The UN maintains a strong comparative advantage in this area, given the mandates and experience of the UNCT members. Focus will be on further improving access by all people in Iraq to quality basic services in an equitable and participatory manner, in line with international standards. Integrated participatory approaches will allow the state to address swiftly and appropriately the needs arising during humanitarian situations, while facilitating national and local reconciliation.

The UNCT will work simultaneously at upstream and downstream levels. Upstream, the UNCT will focus on supporting policy reform and participatory and accountable implementation mechanisms for improved delivery of quality services. To ensure that services are delivered in an equitable manner, the UNCT will advocate for the formulation of social policies and budgets that are inclusive of all sectors of Iraq's populace, while being child friendly, gender sensitive, and in line with international standards. Downstream, the UNCT will provide technical support for capacity development of service providers, to enable the delivery of quality essential services, particularly health, education, water and sanitation, housing, agricultural inputs, and food and nutrition security. Special focus will be placed on assisting in the extension/restoration of basic essential services where currently absent, thereby promoting the (re)integration of IDPs and returnees, and providing enhanced basic services for entire populations in areas strained by population movements and instability. The overarching guidance for the UNCT's interventions will be the MDGs, as well as harmonization with the modernization processes under the I-PSM.

The UNCT will focus on access to and completion and quality of education for all children and youth in Iraq. Capacity development of education authorities and teachers, at national and sub-national levels will further strengthen the provision of quality basic, higher, vocational and non-formal education. Initiatives will be undertaken to develop improved, relevant curricula, and an environment that is child and youth friendly, promotes health and hygiene practices for improved quality of life, encourages youth social development and involvement, and which will lead to an enhanced sense of citizenship and belonging among young people. Additionally, improving the quality of education will have a direct impact on reducing student drop-out rates and enhancing completion rates for boys and girls. Gender-sensitive approaches will be promoted at all levels consistent with Education for All goals, the MDGs and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC).

Despite recent achievements, Iraq's health sector still faces considerable and complex challenges. These achievements include maintaining the country's polio-free status, near eradication of malaria, controlling of communicable disease outbreaks and improving access to quality health services by transforming a hospital-oriented system to service delivery at primary health care (PHC) levels. In this regard, the UNCT will focus on improving access to PHC centres and building institutional and technical capacities of service providers at PHC level (including maternal and child health, youth-friendly health services, nutrition and reproductive health) while also improving related systems at national and sub-national levels. National health accounting systems will be further developed for improved financial analysis and budgeting of the health sector as a criti-

cal factor in sustainable health provision. The UNCT also will focus on: a) development and management of health human resources; b) forecasting, management and logistics of medical supplies and commodities; c) deconcentration of functions between national and sub-national levels; and d) monitoring and support mechanisms for service delivery at the PHC level. The UNCT will develop institutional capacities and awareness for the provision of improved essential health technologies, in line with the World Health Organization Executive Board's resolution 120.R21 of January 2007. The UNCT will strengthen the core capacities needed to ensure proper implementation of International Health Regulations signed by the GoI in 2006. The UNCT will continue to support the GoI in ensuring food and drug safety, through technical support to food and drug manufacturers, in order to increase their capacity to apply the best evidence-based practices in the production, quality assurance, use and monitoring of health impacts. Particular attention will be paid to the Good Governance of Medicine, to help Iraq deal with the influx of counterfeit drugs.

Also needed are improved capacities among water and sanitation authorities and service providers to plan and implement quality services at governorate level, as well as enhancing technical capacities of the Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works (MoMPW) on new technologies in recycling of solid waste, dump-site management and environmentally friendly collection and disposal sites. The UNCT will enhance capacities of local authorities for the provision of water for drinking, irrigation and drainage in remote and rural areas. These interventions will be complemented by significant community mobilization and awareness raising, as the major portion of responsibility lies with the end user. Promotion of water conservation and household resource management will help Iraq address both its environmental and resource needs. There will be programmatic linkages with UNDAF Priority 3 in this regard. Finally, with 85 per cent of households suffering weekly or daily electricity cuts, resulting in those basic needs which require electricity not being satisfied, the UNCT will build the capacity of relevant authorities to improve access to electricity in rural and urban areas, and will contribute to the promotion of public-private partnerships in power generation and distribution.

Access to adequate housing and shelter remains an issue of concern that the UNCT will address through its work both upstream and downstream, particularly in the areas of land management, building materials and construction and housing finance – including legislation to improve tenure security – while advocating with the GoI on provision of adequate housing for all people in Iraq according to international standards. The UNCT will focus on those populations living in poor rural and urban slums and, in the case of returnees and IDPs, will assist the GoI to ensure that they are effectively reintegrated within the communities of return or where land has been officially allocated. Public-private partnerships will be facilitated to undertake pilot programmes, introducing low-cost and environment-friendly housing, especially in underserved areas. Training and capacity development of relevant service providers will take place at all levels, and urban planning support will continue, to ensure that forward planning for population growth is undertaken and financed by the national budget.

Most rural households in Iraq depend on agriculture for livelihoods. That sector has suffered considerably over the years from neglect of infrastructure, poor quality or non-existent inputs, and contamination of arable land. The UNCT will work with the GoI, CSOs and the private sector towards improving farmers' access to quality agricultural inputs and services that will enable enhanced food production and thereby improved nutritional status. Linking with UNDAF Priority 3, interventions will complement better natural resource management for enhanced provision of arable land and water for agriculture, leading to improved food production. New farm technologies and extension services will be introduced in localities where agriculture is the primary economic activity, linking with the PSDP as relevant.

Food and nutrition security and safety need to be addressed for all people in Iraq, especially women and children. As noted earlier, the proportion of underweight children under the age of five remains high and must be addressed not only as an immediate issue, but to avoid long-term negative effects. This will require targeted

nutritional interventions for children and mothers as part of health and nutrition strategies. Working with the GoI to improve targeting of the PDS, and distribution of sufficient quantities of quality food and non-food items to vulnerable population groups and in underserved areas will be done as a stopgap measure until the PDS reform process is completed. These interventions will be coordinated with those planned under UNDAF Priority 2. The UNCT will support the GoI's ongoing programmes regarding micronutrient supplements, fortification of foods, and nutritional awareness within the population on issues such as the use of iodized salt. Other initiatives to promote greater food safety in the country will build on ongoing interventions regarding food quality controls, including regulatory reform related to import and export of foodstuffs, and food processing and handling.

The UNCT will engage with the MoPDC as well as the MoCH, MoEd, MoH, MoHESR, MoA, MoLSA, MoMPW, MoEn, MoEl, MoF MoWR, MoT, and the Ministries of Science and Technology (MoST), Youth and Sport (MoYS), as well as the PMAB, Governorate Councils and Governors' Offices, the National Food Control Laboratory, and public, private and civil society actors, including the Iraq Red Crescent Society.

2.1.5 UNDAF Priority 5: Investment in human capital and empowerment of women, youth and children
National development vision:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create opportunities for the development and enabling women to expand the choices available to them and build their capacities. • Empower young people and help them overcome the social challenges and enable them to actively participate in building a free and civilized society under the rule of law and institutions on the basis of freedom and dignity as Iraqi citizens. • Empower vulnerable groups and provide them with alternative opportunities to be able to integrate into the community and provide the necessary care to help them to play positive roles in the development process.
Relevant international treaties and conventions:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convention on the Rights of the Child (1994) and its Optional Protocols (2007) • Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Woman (1986) • International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1976) • International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (1970) • Core Conventions of the ILO: C29 (Forced Labour), C98 (Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining), C100 (Equal Remuneration), C111 (Discrimination, Employment and Occupation), C138 (Minimum Age Convention), C182 (Elimination of the Worst forms of Child Labour)
Relevant Millennium Development Goals:
<p>Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education</p> <p>Goal 3: Promote gender equity and empower women</p> <p>Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development</p> <p>Target 8e: In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth</p>
Key development outcomes:
Outcome 5.1: The Iraqi state has 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.
Outcome 5.2: Women and young people actively participate in the political, social and economic development processes in Iraq.
Outcome 5.3: Government of Iraq has institutionalized policies, strategies, plans and budgets responsive to gender, youth and children at national and sub-national levels.
Outcome 5.4: The Iraqi state has institutionalized participatory evidence-based monitoring and reporting mechanisms involving women, youth, and children at national and sub-national levels.
Outcome 5.5: The Iraqi state has institutionalized preventive and protective mechanisms to combat gender-based violence.

Human capital is critical to any country's growth and stability, particularly in the case of Iraq where years of conflict have led to loss of human life, emigration and "brain drain", leaving several professional cadres devoid of skilled individuals. Investing in human capital is therefore imperative for a comprehensive and inclusive development process. However, this is not a simple matter of improved education and skills training. It also requires a shift in knowledge, attitudes and behaviours concerning the roles each part of the population plays in the community and nation. Women and youth face specific challenges to participating in and benefiting from wider social, political and economic life. Lack of investment in women's capacity underlies the prevalence of illiteracy, poverty and gender-based violence (GBV), and requires opening the door to more equal power relations within households as well as in Iraqi society at large. Despite Iraq's successful fulfilment of its constitutional mandate allotting 25 per cent of parliamentary seats to women, women remain underrepresented in the higher levels of the public sector and government, face higher illiteracy levels, and participate in small numbers in the labour force.³⁴ Violence, traditional societal views of women, insecurity and weak performance of state functions affect women in different ways than men. The link between the wider conflict and violence directed towards women is poorly documented and needs more systematic reporting, combined with incentives to encourage women to report incidents. Similarly, youth are caught between the old and the new, and have not been allowed to have a significant voice within the governance of their lives or their nation. It is essential that young people, as the future leaders of Iraq, are educated on their rights and responsibilities, and that the community and nation allow them to participate equitably in the social, political and economic spheres of the nation as catalysts of change.

Erosion of the protective environment is creating conditions that expose significant numbers of children and young people to extreme levels of violence, exploitation and abuse. The juvenile justice system currently does not conform to international norms and requires urgent reform. Children without parental care are among the most vulnerable: nearly 6 per cent of children under the age of 18 have lost one or both parents.³⁵ Those UN agencies mandated to address children's issues already have activities under way with their counterparts and civil society partners, and will seek to intensify efforts to ensure that institutional and state responsibilities are met, in keeping with international standards, at national and sub-national levels to ensure outreach to all children in Iraq.

The UNDAF will focus on women (especially widows and female heads of household), youth and children, who comprise a majority of the total population in Iraq and represent the future human resources that Iraq will depend upon for its long-term socio-economic development. Support will be provided to further develop policies and planning processes at national and sub-national levels to create the necessary environment for the empowerment of women, youth and children, while maintaining strong programmatic linkages with the UNCT's work under UNDAF Priority 4. The NDP specifically acknowledges the role of women and youth as critical assets in the ongoing state building process, as their exclusion undermines not only Iraq's efforts towards the MDGs but also its international commitments. This is also reflected in two of the six PRS objectives, namely, higher income for the poor from work and less inequality between poor women and men.

The UNCT will promote and advocate for prioritization of human capital development as a keystone for sustainable economic and social development, with particular focus on the development and protection of women, youth and children as existing and potential contributors to Iraq's economic and social growth. This includes addressing issues such as GBV, HIV/AIDS, and all elements reflected in the CRC and CEDAW. The CCA highlights the high level of work remaining with respect to women's rights in Iraq, and the conditions for realizing the full potential of women as citizens and significant contributors to the MDGs and thereby to sustained growth and development in Iraq. The role of civil society will be augmented to ensure a comprehensive and integrated shift in the societal perceptions regarding women, youth and children as equal contributors. Furthermore, the NDP maintains a clear focus on women, gender and youth, which will guide UNCT support to the state-led programming in these areas.

34. Government of Iraq, Iraq: 7000 Years of Civilization – National Human Development Report 2008 (2008); COSIT Labour Force Survey 2008.

35. UNICEF/COSIT/KRSO/MoH MICS 2006.

The UNCT will work closely with GoI, CSOs, media, employers' organizations and trade unions and institutions to enhance the participation of women and youth in political, social and economic development processes in Iraq. Upstream policy work will be undertaken to ensure that national policies, strategies, plans and budgets are responsive to the development needs of women, youth and children and are sensitive to their current and prospective roles as agents of social, political and economic change. The UNCT will support the GoI and communities in formulating specific national and localised strategies to promote the engagement and capacities of women, youth and children, including a national strategy for employment and decent work with a focus on women and youth.

The UNCT will work towards enhancing the accountability of state towards its obligations under CEDAW and CRC, working with national and sub-national institutions to integrate mechanisms that enhance evidence-based and disaggregated planning, monitoring and reporting, and engage women, youth, and children at national and sub-national levels. This will leverage existing partnerships with civil society, while also developing further partnerships as needed. The UNCT also will provide technical assistance to enable the GoI to report against its international obligations.

The UNCT will continue to support initiatives to combat GBV through a dedicated Plan of Action to be developed through a participatory approach for mainstreaming components in related policies, sector plans, services and systems, and related institutional structures. Support will be provided to establish and run related national and sub-national mechanisms to ensure monitoring and reporting on GBV prevention and protection. Civil society will play a pivotal role, and its capacity will be enhanced for improved rehabilitation and reintegration of GBV survivors in their communities.

The UNCT is uniquely qualified to address these issues, as the only international actor with specific agencies having women, youth and children at the core of their respective mandates, combined with extensive local knowledge and networks to build coalitions for change and consensus. In order to contribute effectively to meeting underlying challenges and priorities in this area, the UNCT will work closely with the MoPDC, MoWA, MoYS and its Directorates, MoLSA, CoR, MoA, MoEd, MoF, MoH, MoHR, Governorate Councils, the Human Rights Council, media institutions, the Women Strategy Committee, Women's Associations, the Parliamentary Committee for Women, Children and Family Affairs, the Childhood Commission, civil society, and academic and research institutions.

Programmatic synergies of the priority areas and regional relevance

The five UNDAF Priority Areas provide significant opportunities for an integrated and holistic programming approach, with each area being leveraged by and providing leverage to the others. While complementarities clearly exist across the five Priority Areas and will be further strengthened, particularly in terms of ensuring the principles of good governance within each area, the UNCT will continue to identify, explore and exploit those synergies in order to garner optimal impact for the available resources, as well as to strengthen the sustainability of initiatives and to realize the MDGs holistically in Iraq.

As indicated earlier, the UNCT will undertake initiatives in each of the priority areas, applying key UN programming principles reflecting the human rights-based approach. At the same time, cross-cutting issues, including MD/MDGs, youth, gender, peace building and reconciliation, employment and decent work³⁶ will guide the formulation of each intervention. While environment remains an UNDAF priority, the potential positive or negative impact of any UNCT intervention on the environment will be assessed, in order to avert any associated environmental issues, or to leverage potential synergies. Finally, issues related to protection – legal, material, and physical safety of the vulnerable – remain critical to the UNCT's focus and will be treated substantively within specific programmes. This is particularly important within the context of post-conflict and transition programming, where the urgency for recovery and growth can sometimes create further vulner-

ability for already marginalized or exposed populations, including but not limited to displaced and returnee populations.

The UNDAF also reflects the four UN priorities for the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) Region: (i) MD/MDGs as the platform for UN activities and the interface of humanitarian and development response; (ii) young people and the Decent Work Agenda; (iii) food security and climate change; and (iv) gender and human rights.³⁷ Iraq's development challenges are similar to others in the region, particularly in terms of the impact of global crises (oil, food security, and climate change); the need for enhanced democratic governance and human rights; promotion and protection of women, youth and children as equal and contributing members of society and economic growth, and the need for economic diversification.³⁸ The influence that all of these factors have on peace and security within the region is undeniable, and therefore the Resident Coordinator will be responsible for ensuring a regular flow of information to and from regional counterparts, in order to identify areas of convergence as well as areas for further attention. The potential for regional initiatives, particularly with regard to transboundary issues related to water resources, trade agreements, and access to regional technical capacity, will be thoroughly explored during the programme development processes under each priority area.

SECTION 3: Initiatives Outside the UNDAF

The UNDAF provides a broad strategic development framework reflective of the collective efforts of the UNCT in Iraq. It does not preclude the UNCT from undertaking any additional initiatives within the mandates of the UNCT and in line with the emerging national development priorities. Given the inherent challenges of working in Iraq, the ongoing transition to a holistic development process and the upcoming implementation of the NDP may require the UNCT to support initiatives or opportunities that arise to address a specific need that was not initially prioritized in the UNDAF. For example, as Iraq nears the MDG deadline, it may undertake additional measures to ensure that most of its nationally defined goals and targets are met. Such an initiative could either be funded by GoI's own resources or financed through a UN Trust Fund. Additionally, the planned withdrawal of foreign troops may warrant dedicated initiatives to address the needs of affected population groups. Similarly, those initiatives supporting exclusively the political elements of Security Council resolution 1883 will not fall completely within the framework. It is anticipated that interventions on issues such as disputed internal borders (DIBs) will receive significant support from UNAMI, with potential complementary support from governance activities under the first UNDAF Priority Area. As the UNCT and UNAMI meld into an integrated mission, such complementarities will be encouraged.

36. The Chief Executive Board Toolkit will be used as the main instrument to mainstream employment and decent work in the various outcomes and interventions.

37. United Nations Regional Directors Team, Joint RDT Review of MICS: Final Report (Coffey International Development Ltd.: 2009).

38. Ibid.

SECTION 4: Estimated Resource Requirements

One of the fundamental challenges and opportunities arising from UNDAF implementation will be the leveraging of GoI resources to complement the funds that the UN and other international players can offer to contribute to national priorities in line with the NDP. While there have been indications in the past that the GoI is ready to undertake co-financing of key initiatives, there remain significant challenges to institutionalizing this process through regular fiscal planning and management. With the closure of the International Reconstruction Fund Facility for Iraq (IRFFI) in June 2010, the UNCT will need to coordinate its programming more closely, both internally and with other actors within each Priority Area, to ensure optimal use of resources. A Resource Mobilization Strategy will be developed by the UNCT with the support of the Resident Coordinator's Office in the months following the endorsement of the UNDAF and the closure of the IRFFI, to ensure that resources are available to begin immediate implementation, while also coordinating the process with ongoing GoI and donor resource mobilization initiatives. Below is a summary overview of the estimated resource requirements for the Iraq UNDAF 2011-2014 (in millions of USD):

UN Agency	UNDAF Priority 1: Governance and Human Rights	UNDAF Priority 2: Inclusive Economic Growth	UNDAF Priority 3: Environment	UNDAF Priority 4: Quality Essential Services	UNDAF Priority 5: Human Capital	TOTAL (in millions of USD)	Funds Available	Resources to be mobilised
UNDP	119.86	34.2	48	76	22.2	300.26	46.06	254.2
UNESCO	24.47	13.68	8.12	43.96	2.53	92.77	38.94	53.82
UNFPA	9.8			13.5	6.7	30	11.5	18.5
UNHCR	31.2			215		246.2	0	246.2
UNICEF	16.9	5	14	132	6.5	174.4	22	152.4
UNIFEM	1.5	0.5			5.5	7.5	2.2	5.3
ILO	2	25.8		23.5	9	60.3	4.65	55.65
IOM	66	100	60	32	8	266	0	266
UNHABITAT	12	9.2	8.5	47.5		77.2	9.3	67.9
UNIDO		40	14	5		59	17.5	41.5
WFP *		94.77		138.63		233.40	2.28	231.12
WHO	11.07	4.62	7.85	105.99	10.49	140.02	25.01	115.01
UNCTAD		0.5				0.5	0	0.5
UNESCWA	3.75	2.5		2.88		9.13	0.83	8.3
FAO		85.8	55.26	33.6	27.3	201.96	69.32	132.64
UNEP			3			3	0	3
TOTALS	298.55	416.57	218.73	869.55	98.22	1901.61	249.58**	1652.03

* The indicated WFP resource requirements represent a portion of the total WFP requirements between 2011 and 2014. Beyond the quoted figures, WFP requires USD 457,738,953 to cover food-related costs. Accordingly, the total resource requirements of WFP are USD 691,130,155 between 2011 and end of 2014. The additional requirements will be sought through WFP resource mobilization efforts.

** The total funds available include approximately USD 160 million worth of ongoing UNDG ITF projects and programmes which will carry over into the UNDAF programming period.

Resource mobilization will be a critical element for the successful implementation of the UNDAF. The UNCT will proactively engage in resource mobilization and will seek bilateral funding from donors, while also approaching global and regional funds, many of which have a thematic focus similar to the NDP and UNDAF priorities. This will also strengthen regional partnerships on issues of common concern, such as environmental issues, public health safety and investment opportunities. Engagement with the private sector will be vital, not only in the industrial sectors, but also as part of the private sector's emerging role under corporate social responsibility. Furthermore, the UNCT will explore the possibility of establishing a funding mechanism for the UNDAF to ensure increased coherence and reduced transaction costs in programming.

SECTION 5: Implementation

Most agencies within the UNCT have long-established programmes in Iraq, and have built significant partnerships, trust and understanding with their Iraqi counterparts. The speed with which the UNDAF was prepared highlights the strength of these partnerships, and reflects the high level of commitment to common goals that already exists between the UNCT and its national partners in Iraq. This firm partnership has been consolidated and strengthened through the UNDAF and NDP processes, and the UN looks forward to the continued coordination of development efforts through their implementation.

The UNDAF is developed at a strategic level, forming the basis upon which each agency will prepare its individual programme for Iraq. These programmes will further define the engagement with partners, including the specific interventions that will support the realization of the key development outcomes in the UNDAF. The agencies' country programmes and annual work plans will represent the operationalization of the UNDAF, and thereby of the UNCT's support to the NDP and national priorities. All interventions will be coordinated with the respective national counterparts and reviewed annually following a consultative and participatory process involving all relevant stakeholders.

In the spirit of the Paris Declaration and to ensure full national ownership and leadership, the UNDAF provides an opportunity to renew the level of engagement and further strengthen the partnership base that exists between the UNCT and the Iraqi state. In order to achieve the intended development outcomes within each UNDAF Priority Area, and to ensure that UNDAF effectively contributes to the national development priorities stipulated in the NDP, the UNCT will ensure effective and sustained partnership with all stakeholders within the Iraqi state, as well as international actors at local, regional and global levels.

The Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation remains the central counterpart for the UNDAF, and will continue to guide its implementation in alignment with the NDP and use the monitoring and evaluation of the UNDAF for improved mutual accountability. At the national level, an UNDAF Steering Committee (SC) will be established, co-chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator and the GoI representative, to oversee the implementation of the UNDAF. Periodically, the SC will assess progress against the UNDAF results framework and provide strategic inputs to ensure that the UNDAF remains relevant to the national priorities. The SC will also review the availability of resources to attain the UNDAF results and promote cost sharing of resources required to implement the work plan. The SC will ensure UNDAF implementation is in line with the Paris Principles, and that the GoI-UNCT strategic partnership will maximize the UNCT's contribution towards achieving MDG-related national priorities.

At the implementation level, UNDAF Priority Working Groups (PWGs) will be established for each UNDAF priority. Each PWG will comprise UNCT and national partners, and will contribute to UNDAF implementation with a specific focus on planning, monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects contributing to the UNDAF. The PWGs will work closely with national counterparts on programming issues, and ensure that UNCT programmes and interventions are in line with commitments agreed within the UNDAF and the national priorities. Detailed Terms of Reference for the UNDAF SC and UNDAF PWGs are provided in Annex C. Where appropriate, the PWGs will be represented in wider GoI-donor working groups.

As the political and security situation improves in Iraq, the UNCT will continue to demonstrate its commitment by increasing its presence inside Iraq. Although a number of UNCT agencies have effectively relocated to Iraq and access to different governorates has improved significantly, the UNCT will continue to be mindful of the specific challenge – in terms of management and implementation – resulting from the security dynamics, and, in some instances, will continue to apply a “remote management” operational modality. While flexible security management for UN staff will determine to a degree the nature of engagement, this “remote

management” will not deter the UNCT from developing and strengthening new and existing partnerships with government and civil society. Capacity development of the Iraqi state has been central to all programming to date, resulting in a growing cadre of professionals within ministries, as well as capacitated communities and civil society, upon which the UNCT will increasingly place the responsibility for identification, design, implementation and management of programmes.

Particular emphasis will be placed on the increased engagement of civil society. In addition to the UNCT and GoI, academia, formal and informal civil society structures, and the private sector all have a significant role to play in the design, implementation and monitoring of development interventions. Through a people-centred approach, the people of Iraq will be given every opportunity and capacity to participate in their own future. Advocacy of this approach was undertaken during the formulation of the NDP and UNDAF, and will continue during implementation. There are several existing civil society networks and fora that will provide access to the development process for civil society, some of which need continued support and capacity development. The NDP places significant emphasis on the private sector’s responsibility to contribute financially and through employment generation to the national development process, which implies a need for support from the UN and other development partners to fulfil that expectation. Public-private partnerships, as well as improved relations between governmental and non-governmental structures in general, will be key to the successful realization of both the NDP and the UNDAF. Finally, regional cooperation to address issues of shared concern, such as water resources, import/export quality control, as well as sharing of technical know-how and expertise, will not only strengthen Iraq’s relationship with its neighbours, but also ensure an integrated and coordinated response to issues of shared responsibility.

The UNCT will ensure that the engagement of all relevant UN agencies, resident and non-resident, will be optimal. To this end, the Resident Coordinator will undertake consultations with the UNCT and non-resident agencies for greater coordination and harmonization of programming for the UN to fully address the priorities indicated in the UNDAF. The UNDAF PWGs are expected to play an instrumental role to this effect. Similarly the UNCT will continue to engage resident and non-resident donors and other international partners.

As for UNDAF’s role in the context of mission integration, coordination structures such as the Integrated Strategic Management Team will provide additional fora for sharing information and coordination related to the UNDAF. Existing structures such as the UNCT’s Inter-agency Advocacy Working Group, the UNCT’s Information and Analysis Unit (IAU) and coordination structures in the hubs throughout Iraq will continue to provide their specific contributions to both the implementation of the UNDAF and in support of an integrated mission approach to the challenges and priorities facing Iraq.

The risks and assumptions taken into account during the formulation of this UNDAF are detailed in the Results Matrix in Annex A. Overarching assumptions can be categorized into four main areas: (i) security and access to communities will continue to improve; (ii) the incoming government will honour the commitments made by the incumbent government; (iii) sufficient resources will be available to realize the UNDAF as well as the NDP for maximum alignment; and (v) there will be a willingness from the people of Iraq as a whole to support and be engaged in the process of their own recovery and development. Overarching risks, while generally representing the obverse of the assumptions, also include: (i) major shifts within ministries and other counterpart institutions following elections could delay implementation of agreed programmes; (ii) capacity gaps within government and social institutions may undermine governance and reform efforts; (iii) relationships between central and governorate structures regarding decentralization may remain unresolved, slowing reform and reducing service delivery; (iv) global economic and political influences may hinder growth; and (v) renewed violence may retrigger population movements and create an overriding humanitarian situation, diverting the focus of GoI, civil society, the international community, development agencies and the UNCT away from core development priorities. Given the critical nature of the aforementioned risks and assumptions,

the UNCT, together with national partners, will continue to reassess the underlying assumptions and risks throughout the implementation phase to ensure that UN's technical assistance and support remains relevant to the national context. As detailed in the following section, this will be done through the periodic meetings of the UNDAF Steering Committee, the UNDAF PWGs and in the UNDAF annual review process.

The programmatic ambition of the UNDAF is aligned with the national development priorities and the indicative funding requirement corresponds to the associated ambition. The level of UNCT's optimism is commensurate with GoI's commitment and willingness to institutionalize co-financing and aid coordination mechanisms to provide a coordinated response to Iraq's needs and priorities. Under the GoI's leadership, the UNCT will continue to engage with the donor community to generate the resources and funding needed to support UNDAF implementation.

SECTION 6: Monitoring and Evaluation

The UNDAF will be systematically monitored and evaluated as part of improved accountability of both the UNCT and the GoI for the realization of development results contributing to national priorities. The UNDAF Results Matrix (see Annex A) consists of a set of performance indicators for each outcome with corresponding baselines and targets. The UNCT and its partners will review these indicators on an annual basis as part of the UNDAF Annual Review process and will update the matrix as needed. To the extent possible, the monitoring data will come from national M&E systems and national data repositories maintained within COSIT/KRSO. This will ensure alignment with national M&E processes, while reducing the transaction costs and enhancing national ownership and mutual accountability for the UNDAF results. Priority will be given to using COSIT/KRSO capacities for surveys and data analysis, to ensure that the GoI leads the monitoring of the UNDAF, NDP and PRS. To that end, the UNCT, in partnership with concerned national entities and universities, and with support from the IAU, will work towards improved information management and analysis. The UNCT will continue to work with its counterparts and COSIT/KRSO in carrying out relevant surveys, studies and other specific sectoral data collection processes (MICS, VAM, etc.). This will facilitate the UNCT and GoI in undertaking evidence-based planning, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.

The UNDAF M&E Calendar (see Annex B) lists all major activities to support the monitoring of UNDAF results and to demonstrate the contribution of the UNDAF towards national development priorities. The calendar provides a schedule of surveys and studies related to the UNDAF, the UNCT's support to national monitoring systems, planned evaluations and reviews, M&E capacity development activities for partners, the use of information resulting from M&E activities and major M&E activities of the GoI and other partners relevant to the UNDAF. The UNDAF M&E calendar will be implemented in a coordinated manner for greater operational and methodological synergy within the UNCT and between the UNCT and national partners.

During the fourth quarter of each year, the UNCT and GoI will conduct a joint UNDAF review, to which donors and funding partners will be invited. The UNDAF PWGs will coordinate the UNDAF Annual Review process and will use the performance indicators within the UNDAF Results Matrix and the UNDAF M&E Calendar as the basis for review of overall progress towards results. Agency-specific annual reviews and information from the agencies' M&E systems will feed into this process. The annual review also will allow for specific revisions to the UNDAF framework, should the evolving security, economic, political or social situations so require. While overall responsibility for the UNDAF annual review process rests with the UNCT and GoI, the UNDAF PWGs will conduct the initial data collection and preliminary analysis of progress towards the outcomes. Each PWG will monitor and review progress towards the outcomes within its respective UNDAF Priority Area. Concurrently, individual agencies and their partners will follow their own policies and regulations in terms of frequency of monitoring and evaluation. The UNCT will produce a short, results-oriented report, focusing on what progress has been made towards achieving the outcomes of the UNDAF Results Matrix, and based on the findings of the UNDAF Annual Review. The findings of the UNDAF Annual Review also will be shared with the UNDAF Steering Committee for its review and endorsement.

The Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) Unit of the RCO will provide support to the UNCT and the UNDAF PWGs in monitoring and evaluating the UNDAF. The PM&E Unit will provide technical backstopping to the UNDAF PWGs to ensure that M&E processes are harmonized and consistent and, to the extent possible, build on the existing M&E systems and mechanisms of the GoI and the UNCT. The UNDAF PWGs will meet semi-annually to take stock of progress against performance indicators, review the M&E processes, follow up on scheduled activities in the M&E Calendar and identify areas for joint M&E. The PM&E Unit will provide normative and technical guidance on planning, monitoring and evaluation processes, following the results-based management approach and in line with the corporate guidance and standards set by the United

Nations Evaluation Group.

A final evaluation of the UNDAF will be undertaken in the first quarter of 2014 with the GoI, the UNCT and its key partners. The evaluation will assess the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability of the UN system's technical and development assistance to Iraq and the collective UN system's contributions to national priorities. The evaluation will also provide an opportunity to assess the coherence of the UN system in addressing national priorities, and the strengths and weaknesses of partnerships developed during UNDAF implementation. The evaluation will help to identify key achievements, lessons learned and best practices, as well as constraints encountered, to guide the design of the subsequent UNDAF.

7. ANNEXES

Annex A: UNDAF Results Matrix

UNDAF Priority 1: Improved Governance, including the protection of human rights					
National Development Vision:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good governance based on rule of law, participation, transparency, responsiveness, collective opinion, justice and comprehensiveness, effectiveness and efficiency, and accountability 					
Relevant Millennium Development Goals:					
<p>Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women Target 3.3: Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament</p> <p>Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development Target 8a: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system (commitment to good governance, development, poverty reduction nationally and internationally)</p>					
OUTCOMES	INDICATORS, BASELINE, TARGET	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS AND RISKS	KEY PARTNERS	INDICATIVE RESOURCES (USD million)
1.1.: LEGITIMACY OF THE STATE The Iraqi state has a more inclusive and participatory political process reflecting improved national dialogue (UNIFEM, UNESCO, UNDP, UNAMI)	1.1.1 Percentage turnout of voters in provincial elections (2009: 51%, 2014: 55%) 1.1.2 Number of registered voluntary and non-profit organizations per 10,000 population (2009: TBD, 2014: TBD) 1.1.3 Number of laws and regulatory frameworks concerning the civil society sector passed at Federal and KRG level, that reflect international best practices (2009: 0, 2014: 2) 1.1.4 Number of laws and regulatory frameworks ⁴⁰ concerning the media sector passed that reflect international best practices and the convergent technology (2009: 0, 2014: 2) 1.1.5 IHEC has a permanent voter registry with safeguards to prevent fraud and mechanisms for inclusion of all Iraqis in elections (2009: No, 2014: Yes) 1.1.6 Percentage of women elected to Governorate Councils (2009: 26%, 2014: 30%) 1.1.7 Percentage of female legislators, senior officials and managers ⁴¹ (2008: 22.4%, 2014: 30%) 1.1.8 Voice and Accountability Score ⁴² in WB Governance Matters Indicators (2008: -1.26; 2014: -0.51 ⁴³) 1.1.9 Press Freedom Index ⁴⁴ for Iraq (2009: 53.30, 2014: 38.3 ⁴⁵) 1.1.10 Percentage of displaced population that takes part in elections (2009: TBD, 2014: 60%)	IHEC records COMSEC NGOs Directorate/ KRG Mol registration records CMC Official gazette IHEC records IHEC records Labour force survey WB Gov. Matters reports (annual) Reporters Without Borders (annual) UNHCR survey	Assumptions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The new government will enable significant independence of key commissions³⁹ • The Council of Representatives performs an increasingly effective oversight role working through Commissions and committees • Independent Commissions are funded sufficiently to adequately deliver their mandates Risk <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security problems escalate distracting the government from the development agenda 	IHEC, Communication and Media Commission, MoWA, MoPDC, MoPDC, MoCSA, CoR, Committee at the Kurdish Parliament, COMSEC, Political parties, Al-Amal and other civil society institutions	Total: 47.54 (Funded: 13.54, Unfunded: 34) UNIFEM: 1 <i>(Funded: 0, Unfunded: 1)</i> UNESCO: 3.68 <i>(Funded: 2.68, Unfunded: 1)</i> UNDP: 42.86 <i>(Funded: 10.86, Unfunded: 32)</i>

39. Independent Electoral Commission, Communications and Media Commission, Commission on Integrity, Public Service Commission, Independent High Commission for Human Rights

40. including self/co-regulation

41. Legislators, senior officials and managers include the following occupation groups according to ILO ISCO08: Chief executives, senior officials and legislators, Senior government officials, Traditional chiefs and heads of village, Senior officials of special-interest organizations, Managing directors and chief executives Managing directors and chief executives, Administrative and commercial managers, Business services and administration managers

42. Voice and accountability measures the extent to which a country's citizens are able to participate in selecting their government, as well as freedom of expression, freedom of association, and a free media. It ranges from to -2.5 to +2.5.

43. The target reflects an improvement of 15% over the baseline in 2009.

44. The index measures the state of press freedom in the world. It reflects the degree of freedom that journalists and news organizations enjoy in each country, and the efforts made by the authorities to respect and ensure respect for this freedom.

45. The target reflects an improvement of 15% over the baseline in 2009.

1.2.: CAPACITY OF THE STATE The Iraqi state has more efficient, accountable and participatory governance at national and sub-national levels (WHO, UNESCO, UN-HABITAT, UNFPA, UNDP, ESCWA, UNICEF, UNAMI, UNODC ⁴⁶)	1.2.1 Public Service Commission established (2009: No, 2014: Yes)	Public Sector Modernization Task Force	Assumptions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A unified GOI with viable leadership and a strong technical orientation exist in key ministries for Public Sector Modernisation The Public Service Commission is enabled to embark on comprehensive civil service reform and modernisation. Laws are passed to authorize and enable public sector modernisation, especially for civil service reform. Resources from oil revenues are increasingly available and budgeted in a transparent manner to support the National Development Plan and decentralised service delivery Risks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Following the 2010 elections, the political parties resort to power-sharing formulas which restrict the ability of the Cabinet and GOI to implement a unified, coherent national development vision Corruption is not significantly addressed, reducing government's legitimacy and reducing the resources available for development National and governorate level leadership cannot agree on a viable model for decentralisation, reducing the scope for improved service delivery Civil service is not implemented significantly reducing managerial capacity to govern 	MoPDC, COM-SEC, Public Service Commission, MoH, MoEd, MoHESR, MoMPW, MoF, CoR, Board of Supreme Audit, Commission on Integrity, Inspectors General, Governorate Councils	Total: 106.94 (Funded: 53.31, Unfunded: 53.63) WHO: 10.40 <i>(Funded: 4.02, Unfunded: 6.40)</i> UNESCO: 19.94 <i>(Funded: 13.10, Unfunded: 6.84)</i> UNHABITAT: 12 <i>(Funded: 5, Unfunded: 7)</i> UNFPA: 7.4 <i>(Funded: 3.2, Unfunded: 4.2)</i> UNDP: 49 <i>(Funded: 28, Unfunded: 21)</i> ESCWA: 1.2 <i>(Funded: 0, Unfunded: 1.2)</i> UNICEF: 7 <i>(Funded: 0, Unfunded: 7)</i>
	1.2.2 Public sector modernization strategy adopted (2009: No, 2014: Yes)	Official gazette			
	1.2.3 Comprehensive civil service reform strategy adopted (2009: No, 2014: Yes)	Official gazette			
	1.2.4 Percentage of international aid flows which reflect development priorities of Iraq (2009: 15%, 2014: 60%)	MoPDC Development Assistance database			
	1.2.5 A National human rights responsive population policy in place (2009: No, 2014: Yes)	Official gazette			
	1.2.6 Number of information sub-systems developed as part of the integrated statistical system (2009: TBD, 2014: TBD)	MoPDC-COSIT annual report			
	1.2.7 Number of decentralised social services ⁴⁷ implemented in governorates by the Public Sector Modernisation Task Force (2009: 0, 2014: 5 ⁴⁸)	Public Sector Modernization Task Force report			
	1.2.8 Percentage of governorates that formally publish contracts and tenders (2009: 0%, 2014: 60%)	Public Sector Modernization Task Force report			
	1.2.9 Percentage of governorates that formally publish budgets and assets (2009: 20%, 2014: 60%)	Board of Supreme Audit			
	1.2.10 Percentage of civil servants who perceive corruption is reduced since 2010 (2010: TBD, 2014: 25% reduction)	Anti Corruption Survey-COSIT			
	1.2.11 All national indicators disaggregated by gender annually updated for NDP/MDGs tracking (2009: No, 2014: Yes)	MoPDC-COSIT annual report			
	1.2.12 Number of governorates undertaking participatory local development planning (2009:0, 2014:10)	MoPDC annual report			
	1.2.13 Number of population related legislations submitted by parliamentary commissions (2009:0, 2014: TBD)	Annual parliamentary reports			

46. UNODC will provide technical assistance to the anti corruption institutions in Iraq through UNDP

47. Social services will include: Health, Education and Domestic Water and Sanitation.

48. In three governorates

1.3.: RULE OF LAW Iraq has an improved legal and operational Rule of Law framework for administration and access to justice (WHO, UNICEF, UNDP, IOM)	1.3.1 Number of criminal codes and criminal procedure codes harmonised with International Human Rights Law (2009: 0, 2014: 2)	CoR records	Assumptions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Judicial Authority, Federal Supreme Court, Court of Cassation laws are passed to strengthen these institutions Judicial Training Institute is moved under HJC to reinforce judicial independence Risks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Security situation deteriorates and judicial institutions are targeted The executive branch interferes with the judiciary and undermines judicial independence 	CoR, Higher Judicial Council, MoHR, MoLSA, Kurdish Judicial Council, Iraqi Bar Association, Kurdish Bar Association	Total: 57.27(Funded: 5.05, Unfunded: 52.22) WHO: 0.27 <i>(Funded: 0.05, Unfunded: 0.22)</i> UNICEF: 7 <i>(Funded: 1, Unfunded: 6)</i> UNDP: 20 <i>(Funded: 4, Unfunded: 16)</i> IOM: 30 <i>(Funded: 0, Unfunded: 30)</i>
	1.3.2 Percentage of reported cases of Gender-Based Violence successfully prosecuted (2009: 20, 2014: 80)	Higher Judicial Council records			
	1.3.3 Percentage of reported violations of children's rights successfully prosecuted (2009: 20, 2014: 80)	Higher Judicial Council records			
1.4: HUMAN RIGHTS Governmental and non-governmental institutions protect and promote the human rights of all people in Iraq, with a focus on the most vulnerable (WHO, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNFPA, ILO, UNDP, ESCWA, UNHCR, UNIFEM, IOM)	1.4.1 Number of Human Rights international instruments integrated into national legislation (2009: 10, 2014: 12 ⁴⁹)	CoR records,	Assumption: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Human Rights Commission is constituted with members known and respected for their integrity and ability to act in the national interest Risks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selection of Commissioners for the Human Rights Commission and its work is jeopardized by political influences and lack of transparency Deterioration in the security situation in Iraq resulting in human rights violations and hindering the return of Iraqi refugees and IDPs 	CoR, Higher Judicial Council, MoHR, MoLSA, Kurdish Judicial Council, Iraqi Bar Association, Kurdish Bar Association, MoI, MoD	Total: 86.80 (Funded:1.63, Unfunded: 85.18) WHO: 0.4 <i>(Funded: 0.075, Unfunded: 0.325)</i> UNESCO: 0.85 <i>(Funded: 0, Unfunded: 0.85)</i> UNICEF: 2.9 <i>(Funded: 0.4, Unfunded: 2.5)</i> UNFPA: 2.4 <i>(Funded: 1.1, Unfunded: 1.3)</i> ILO: 2 <i>(Funded: 0, Unfunded: 2)</i> UNDP: 8 <i>(Funded: 0, Unfunded: 8)</i> ESCWA: 2.55 <i>(Funded: 0.05, Unfunded: 2.5)</i> UNHCR: 31.2 <i>(Funded: 0, Unfunded: 31.2)</i> UNIFEM: 0.5 <i>(Funded: 0, Unfunded: 0.5)</i> IOM: 36 <i>(Funded: 0, Unfunded: 36)</i>
	1.4.2 Number of legislations and policies amended in accordance with International Human Rights Standards (2009: 0, 2014: 10) ⁵⁰	CoR records			
	1.4.3 Percentage of periodic reports submitted as required by International Human Rights Treaties ratified by Iraq (2009: TBD, 2014: 100%).	MoHR records			
	1.4.4 Percentage of complaints to the Human Rights Commission decided according to International Human Rights Standards per year (2009: 0%, 2014: 80%)	Human Rights Commission records			
	1.4.5 Number of civil society organizations that have undertaken human rights advocacy campaigns (2009: TBD, 2014: TBD)	MoHR records			
	1.4.6 Number of IDPs, refugees, returnees, stateless and asylum seekers monitored and assisted in accessing their fundamental rights (2008: 713,349, 2014: 428,009)	UNHCR survey			

49. The remaining two international treaties are a) the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and b) the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and c) the following International Labour Standards: C87-Freedom of Association', 'Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities', and 'International Convention on the Protection of Rights of all Migrant Workers (ICRMW)'

50. Including: Labour Code, Forced Labour (C29), Right to Organize (C98) and Child Labour (C182)

UNDAF Priority 2: Inclusive, more equitable and sustainable economic growth**National Development Vision:**

- Increasing GDP by 9.38 per cent annually
- Economic diversification and increased productivity in all economic sectors
- Sustainable jobs and income generation especially among youth and women
- Reducing levels of poverty by 30 per cent
- Enhancing the role of the private sector in the national development process
- Increasing the contribution of agriculture to the GDP

Relevant Millennium Development Goals:

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger – all targets

Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development

Target 8a: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system (commitment to good governance, development, poverty reduction nationally and internationally)

Target 8f: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications.

OUTCOMES	INDICATORS, BASELINE, TARGET	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS AND RISKS	KEY PARTNERS	INDICATIVE RESOURCES (USD million)
<p>2.1.: JOBS</p> <p>People in Iraq have improved access to equal job and income opportunities in a diversified and competitive market economy</p> <p>(UNIDO, FAO, WHO, UNESCO, UN-HABITAT, ILO, UNDP, UNCTAD, ESCWA, UNIFEM, IOM, UNOPS⁵¹)</p>	2.1.1 Ranking of Iraq as reflected in the WB Doing Business report ⁵² (2009: 153, 2014: 99)	WB “Doing Business in Iraq” report	<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Iraqi government remains committed to market reforms • Government remains committed to address land reform <p>Risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global financial crisis continues hindering economic growth in Iraq • Security situation in Iraq hinders private investment 	PMAB, MoF, MoIM, MoP-DC, MoA, MoLSA, MoT, National Investment Commission, Provincial Councils, Federation of Chambers of Commerce, Iraqi Federation of Industries, Trade Unions, World Bank, IMF, USAID, DFID, CHF.	<p>Total: 296 (Funded: 73.7, Unfunded: 222.3)</p> <p>UNIDO: 40 (<i>Funded: 17.5, Unfunded: 22.5</i>)</p> <p>FAO: 85.8 (<i>Funded: 48, Unfunded: 37.8</i>)</p> <p>WHO: 1.016 (<i>Funded: 0.012, Unfunded: 1.004</i>)</p> <p>UNESCO: 13.68 (<i>Funded: 0.45, Unfunded: 13.23</i>)</p> <p>UNHABITAT: 7.2 (<i>Funded: 0.8, Unfunded: 6.4</i>)</p> <p>ILO: 19.8 (<i>Funded: 4.45, Unfunded: 15.35</i>)</p> <p>UNDP: 25 (<i>Funded: 2, Unfunded: 23</i>)</p> <p>UNCTAD: 0.5 (<i>Funded: 0, Unfunded: 0.5</i>)</p> <p>ESCWA: 2.5 (<i>Funded: 0, Unfunded: 2.5</i>)</p> <p>UNIFEM: 0.5 (<i>Funded: 0, Unfunded: 0.5</i>)</p> <p>IOM: 100 (<i>Funded: 0, Unfunded: 100</i>)</p>
	2.1.2 Number of new Small and Medium Enterprises registered per year (2009: TBD, 2014: TBD)	SME survey (ILO)			
	2.1.3 Percentage of private sector employment (2008: 22%, 2014: 35%)	LFS			
	2.1.4 Percentage of economically active labour force (2009: 46.48%, 2014: 55%) (to be sex disaggregated)	IHSES			
	2.1.5 Average monthly per capita income in NID ⁵³ (2007: 125,100, 2014: 150,120)	IMF SBA			
	2.1.6 Non-oil GDP (2009: TBD, 2014: TBD)	IHSES			
	2.1.7 % change in unemployment inequality rate ⁵⁴ (2007: 0.3, 2014: 0.25)	IHSES			
	2.1.8 Total cereal dependency rate (2009: 68%, 2014: 35%)	WFP Annual Report			
	2.1.9 Number of modern technology introduced in impoverished areas (2009:1, 2014: TBD)	Agro-food industrial survey			
	2.1.10 Cost to export / container in Iraqi ports (2009: \$3900, 2014: \$3510)	WB “Doing Business in Iraq” report			

51. UNOPS will provide implementation support to ILO as per the strategic partnership between both organizations in the area of economic recovery and development.

52. The ranking refers to Baghdad as an proxy for the business environment of the whole country.

53. The COSIT IHSES 2007 tabulation report provides two estimates for income. One is “Total income received” and the other is “Total income received at market price”. The measure of income utilized for the indicator is “Total Income Received”. The target of the indicator is basically a 20% real increase in average monthly income per capita. The reference to “real increase” refers to increase in income accounting for inflation. The target of 20% is supported by preliminary results of WFP analysis.

54. The indicator is calculated using the IHSES tabulation report. The target for this indicator is based upon an assumption of reduction in unemployment for youth by one third. No variations in unemployment for other groups were included as a basis for the target since there is little inequality in unemployment rates between men and women as well urban/peri-urban/rural according to the IHSES tabulation report.

2.2.: SOCIAL TRANSFER Vulnerable Iraqis are benefiting from means-tested social transfers which stimulate economic growth and reduce dependency⁵⁵ (WHO, UNICEF, UN-HABITAT, ILO, UNDP, WFP)	2.2.1 Percentage of social transfers ⁵⁶ that are conditional ⁵⁷ (2009: 22% ⁵⁸ , 2014: 70% ⁵⁹)	Federal Budget laws annex	Assumption: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government of Iraq remains committed to reforming social transfers Risk: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government of Iraq continues cyclical financing of social transfers 	MoT, MoLSA, MoH, MoA, MOF, MoPDC, PMAB, World Bank, IMF, USAID	Total: 106.37 (Funded: 3.57, Unfunded: 102.80) WHO: 1.6 (<i>Funded: 0.3, Unfunded: 1.3</i>) UNICEF: 3 (<i>Funded: 0, Unfunded: 3</i>) UNHABITAT: 2 (<i>Funded: 0, Unfunded: 2</i>) ILO: 1 (<i>Funded: 0, Unfunded: 1</i>) UNDP: 4 (<i>Funded: 1, Unfunded: 3</i>) WFP: 94.77 (<i>Funded: 2.27, Unfunded: 92.50</i>)
	2.2.2 Percentage of poor who do not receive social transfers through the Social Safety Net ⁶⁰ (2007: 96%, 2014: 60%)	COSIT/WB IHSES – Poverty Assessment			
	2.2.3 Percentage of federal operational budget allocated to social transfers (2007: 22.9%, 2014: 16%)	MoF Budget Execution reports			
	2.2.4 Percentage of population living under poverty line (2007: 22.9%, 2014: 16%)	IHSES			
2.3.: SOCIAL SECURITY Government of Iraq has institutionalized a universal social security system covering unemployment, health, old age, disability and other social risks (WHO, ILO, UNDP, UNICEF)	2.3.1 Legislations on universal access to social security, including health and unemployment insurance, in place (2009: No, 2011: Yes)	Official gazette	Assumptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government of Iraq remains committed to international social security standards Government of Iraq remains committed to reforming social protection The enforcement of social security fund will be initiated Risk <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public budget becomes unstable due to fluctuating oil prices 	MoLSA, MoH, MoF, MoPDC, PMAB, Trade Unions, IFIs World Bank, IMF, USAID	Total: 14.2 (Funded: 0.78, Unfunded: 13.42) WHO: 2 (<i>Funded: 0.375, Unfunded: 1.625</i>) ILO: 5 (<i>Funded: 0.2, Unfunded: 4.8</i>) UNDP: 5.2 (<i>Funded: 0.2, Unfunded: 5</i>) UNICEF: 2 (<i>Funded: 0, Unfunded: 2</i>)
	2.3.2 Percentage of employees covered by unemployment insurance (2009: 0%, 2014: 50%)	MoLSA social security data			
	2.3.3 Number of retired and disabled persons in the public sector receiving social security benefits (2009: 1.25m, 2014: 1.38m)	National Board for Pensions & MoLSA databases			
	2.3.4 Number of retired and disabled persons in the private sector receiving social security benefits (2009: 35,000, 2014: 38,500)	National Board for Pensions & MoLSA databases			

55. Social transfers include conditional cash and in-kind benefits

56. In cash or kind through the Social Safety net or the Public Distribution System

57. Conditional on their socio-economic status and meeting specific requirements

58. The data source is the federal budget law annexes. In this indicator the percent is the ratio of budget allocations to the Social Safety Net from the sum of allocations to the Social Safety Net and the PDS.

59. The target estimate is not based on concrete simulation. It is an estimation which takes into account the PDS reform process whereby the GOI intends to reduce the coverage of the PDS to the poor population (23%) and improve the efficiency of the social safety net.

60. exclusion targeting errors

UNDAF Priority 3: Environmental management and compliance with actions taken on ratified international environmental treaties and obligations
National Development Vision:

- Promotion of sustainable development
- Control of environmental situation
- Protection of air quality
- Reduction in water pollution
- Reduction in desertification
- Environmental capacity development
- Environmental awareness and regional and international cooperation

Relevant Millennium Development Goals:

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability (all targets)

OUTCOMES	INDICATORS, BASELINE, TARGET	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS AND RISKS	KEY PARTNERS	INDICATIVE RESOURCES (USD million)
3.1.: NATURAL RESOURCES The Iraqi state has institutionalized policy and operational framework for the sustainable management and conservation of natural resources (FAO, UNESCO, UN-HABITAT, UNICEF, UNDP, UNEP)	3.1.1 A mid term national participatory strategy agreed and adequately resourced for the sustainable management of water resources (2009: 0, 2014: 1) ⁶¹	MoWR annual reports	Assumptions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neighbouring countries remain supportive of Iraq's natural resource entitlements as a low riparian state Risk <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate capacity of sub-national and local authorities to support planning and implementation 	MoEn, MoWR, MoA, MoFA, MoEd, Mo-HESR, MoPDC, KRG	Total: 24.84 (Funded: 0.24, Unfunded: 24.6) FAO: 2.76 (<i>Funded: 0.16, Unfunded: 2.6</i>) UNESCO: 8.08 (<i>Funded: 0.08, Unfunded: 8</i>) UNHABITAT: 2 (<i>Funded: 0, Unfunded: 2</i>) UNICEF: 3 (<i>Funded: 0, Unfunded: 3</i>) UNDP: 7 (<i>Funded: 0, Unfunded: 7</i>) UNEP: 2 (<i>Funded: 0, Unfunded: 2</i>)
	3.1.2 Inter-ministerial structure on trans-boundary water resources established with UN involvement (2009: No, 2014: Yes)	MoWR press releases			
	3.1.3 Number of City Master Plans that incorporate strategic environmental assessments (2009: 0, 2014: 15)	MoMPW reports			
	3.1.4 Number of participatory strategies agreed and adequately resourced to protect biodiversity (2009: 1, 2014: 2)	National Committee on Marshland report, GoI report on Ramsar			
	3.1.5 Percentage of land covered by forest (2005: 1.88%, 2014: 2.5%) ⁶²	UNEP State of the Environment Report			
	3.1.6 Number of projects dealing with radioactive hot spots (2009: 0, 2014: 4)	MoEn annual reports			
	3.1.7 An Independent Monitoring Report produced by CSOs on sustainable management and conservation of natural resources (2009: No, 2014: Yes)	CSOs report			
	3.1.8 Percentage area of land affected by desertification (2009: 9% approx, 2014: 9%)	MoA annual reports			
	3.1.9 Number of gazetted areas under protection for biodiversity/ natural resource protection (2009: 8, 2014: 12)	GoI report on Ramsar			

61. Action Plans for the Tigris & Euphrates and the Marshlands.

 62. Data source: <http://rainforests.mongabay.com/deforestation/2000/Iraq.htm>

<p>3.2.: CLIMATE CHANGE</p> <p>The Iraqi state is responsive to climate change issues in line with its commitments to ratified international agreements</p> <p>(UNIDO, WHO, UNHABITAT, UNICEF, UNDP, UNEP⁶³)</p>	<p>3.2.1 A national policy on clean energy and reducing Green House Gas emissions (2009: No, 2014: Yes)</p> <p>3.2.2 Volume CO₂ equivalent reduction through Energy Efficiency (EE), Renewable Energy (RE) or Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) measures (in MT) (2009: TBD, 2014: 1)</p> <p>3.2.3 National Communications to the Convention prepared according to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) guidance and submitted to UNFCCC by 2013. (2009: No, 2013: Yes)</p> <p>3.2.4 Percentage of national communications recommendations translated into ministerial actions (2009: 0, 2014: 10%)</p> <p>3.2.5 A National Adaptation Strategy approved by the Cabinet and initiated implementation at local levels by 2013 (2009: No, 2013: Yes)</p> <p>3.2.6 Number of priority adaptation projects that target most vulnerable sectors, ecosystems and areas (2009: 0, 2014: 4)</p> <p>3.2.7 An Independent Monitoring Report on climate change produced by CSOs (2009: No, 2014: Yes)</p> <p>3.2.8 Number of urban landfill sites designed and managed in accordance with international standards (2009: 1, 2010: TBD)</p> <p>3.2.9 Increase in investment and financial support to Iraq to meet its UNFCCC obligations and enhance climate change response (2009:0, 2014: 15 million)</p>	<p>Policy document of MoEn</p> <p>Reports of projects on EE, RE and CDM</p> <p>MoEn annual reports</p> <p>MoEn annual reports</p> <p>COMSEC records</p> <p>MoF annual federal budget documents</p> <p>CSOs reports</p> <p>MoMPW reports</p> <p>MoEn records</p>	<p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government remains committed to meet its international obligations to sustain and improve Iraq's environment Climate change financing for developing countries materialize after Copenhagen <p>Risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited private sector acknowledgement of environment and economic benefits of GHG reductions 	<p>MoEn, MoIM, MoEI, MoWR, MoA, MoMPW, MoM, MoPDC, MoO, MoH, MoFA, MoEd, MoHESR, MoF, MoCH, CoR, COSIT/ KRSO</p>	<p>Total: 17.2 (Funded: 0.23, Unfunded: 16.97)</p> <p>UNIDO: 4 (Funded: 0, Unfunded: 4)</p> <p>WHO: 1.2 (Funded: 0.225, Unfunded: 0.975)</p> <p>UNHABITAT: 2 (Funded: 0, Unfunded: 2)</p> <p>UNICEF: 2 (Funded: 0, Unfunded: 2)</p> <p>UNDP: 7 (Funded: 0, Unfunded: 7)</p> <p>UNEP: 1 (Funded: 0, Unfunded: 1)</p>
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63. UNEP participates principally as technical advisor and knowledge resource to the UNCT and the GoI in the achievement of this outcome as well as implementing work relating to vulnerability assessment and mitigation. UNEP as one of the three mandated executing agencies of the GEF will facilitate Iraq's access to this fund

<p>3.3.: POLLUTION</p> <p>Government of Iraq has improved programmes for the prevention and control of pollution</p> <p>(UNIDO, FAO, WHO, UN-HABITAT, UNICEF, UNDP, UNEP⁶⁴)</p>	<p>3.3.1 National programme of urban ambient air quality monitoring established (2009: No, 2014: Yes)</p> <p>3.3.2 Number of Water Quality Monitoring Laboratories upgraded (2009: 0, 2014: 7)</p> <p>3.3.3 National programme to monitor soil contamination in specific areas established (2009: No, 2014: Yes)</p> <p>3.3.4 Number of factories rehabilitated in line with cleaner production and energy efficiency principles and technologies (2009: 0, 2014: 5)</p> <p>3.3.5 Number of hazardous waste management facilities (2009: 0, 2014: 2)⁶⁵</p> <p>3.3.6 Percentage of waste water treated (2009: 25%, 2014: 40%)</p>	<p>MoEn annual reports</p> <p>MoEn annual reports</p> <p>MoEn annual reports</p> <p>MoIM annual reports</p> <p>MoEn annual reports</p> <p>MoMPW reports</p>	<p>Assumption</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government remains committed to institutionalize capacities and resources for pollution prevention and control <p>Risk</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private sector limited responsiveness to counter pollution measures 	<p>MoEn, MoIM, MoEI, MoA, MoMPW, MoM, MoPDC, MoO, MoFA, MoH, MoEd, MoHESR, MoCH</p>	<p>Total: 49.3 (Funded: 0.78, Unfunded: 48.52)</p> <p>UNIDO: 10 (Funded: 0, Unfunded: 10)</p> <p>FAO: 11.06 (Funded: 0.6, Unfunded: 10.46)</p> <p>WHO: 3.24 (Funded: 0.18, Unfunded: 3.06)</p> <p>UNHABITAT: 3 (Funded: 0, Unfunded: 3)</p> <p>UNICEF: 6 (Funded: 0, Unfunded: 6)</p> <p>UNDP: 16 (Funded: 0, Unfunded: 16)</p>
<p>3.4.: DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT</p> <p>Government of Iraq has institutionalized improved mechanisms to prevent, mitigate and respond to natural and manmade disasters</p> <p>(FAO, WHO, UN-HABITAT, UNICEF, UNDP, IOM, UNESCO, UNEP⁶⁶)</p>	<p>3.4.1 Institutional development plan for disaster risk reduction and management formulated at the national level (2009: No, 2014: Yes)</p> <p>3.4.2 Environmental health policy responsive to disasters and in line with international good practice in place (2009: No, 2014: Yes)</p> <p>3.4.3 National Drought Mitigation Plan formulated and implemented. (2009: No, 2014: Yes)</p> <p>3.4.4 Number of provincial development plans/ strategies that are DRR responsive (2009: 0, 2014: 10)</p> <p>3.4.5 Percentage of contaminated land by landmines and explosives remnants of war released out of Suspected Hazardous Areas. (2009: estimated at 5%, 2014: 20%)</p>	<p>COMSEC/ MoST reports</p> <p>MoH reports</p> <p>National Drought Mitigation Plan</p> <p>Governorate Council reports</p> <p>Ottawa Treaty Article 7 Report, IMSMA (Information Management System for Mine Action), and Landmine Impact Survey</p>	<p>Assumption</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inter-ministerial coordination remains conducive to effective planning for DRR <p>Risk</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient allocation of financial resources by the GoI to implement the national drought mitigation plan 	<p>MoEn, MoWR, MoA, MoMPW, MoM, MoH, MoC, MoTr, MoI, MoF, MoDM</p>	<p>Total: 127.38 (Funded: 2.58, Unfunded: 124.80)</p> <p>FAO: 41.44 (Funded: 2.24, Unfunded: 39.2)</p> <p>WHO: 3.40 (Funded: 0.30, Unfunded: 3.1)</p> <p>UNHABITAT: 1.5 (Funded: 0, Unfunded: 1.5)</p> <p>UNICEF: 3 (Funded: 0, Unfunded: 3)</p> <p>UNDP: 18 (Funded: 0, Unfunded: 18)</p> <p>IOM: 60 (Funded: 0, Unfunded: 60)</p> <p>UNESCO: 0.04 (Funded: 0.04)</p>

64. UNEP participates principally as technical advisor and knowledge resource to the UNCT and the GoI in the achievement of this outcome

65. In Mosul and Basrah

66. UNEP participates principally as technical advisor and knowledge resource to the UNCT and the GoI in the achievement of this outcome

UNDAF Priority 4: Increased access to quality essential services					
National Development Vision:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education: Upgraded scientific and educational levels to ensure quality educational system at kindergarten, primary, intermediate, secondary, vocational and higher education levels • Health: A health system that supports primary health care to ensure basic services that meets the needs of the individuals and the society • Housing: Securing accommodation for the largest proportion of individuals and families, and increasing the options for the type of housing • Water and Sanitation: Provision of safe drinking water for all Iraqis and provision of quality standard sanitation services in all governorates • Food and Nutrition: Increasing the role of agricultural production to achieve food security 					
Relevant Millennium Development Goals:					
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women Goal 4: Reduce child mortality Goal 5: Improve maternal health Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability Target 7c: Reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation Target 7d: Achieve significant improvement in lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers, by 2020					
OUTCOMES	INDICATORS, BASELINE, TARGET	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS AND RISKS	KEY PARTNERS	INDICATIVE RESOURCES (USD million)
4.1: POLICIES The Government of Iraq has participatory and accountable policy framework and implementation mechanisms for the delivery of quality basic services at all levels (WHO, UNESCO, UN-HABITAT, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP, ESCWA, ILO)	4.1.1 Number of key social sector policies and strategies in place which are in line with MDGs and other international standards (2009: 5 in progress ⁶⁷ , 2014: 13 ⁶⁸) 4.1.2 Number of key social sector policies and strategies developed in a participatory approach at national and sub-national levels (2009: 3, 2014: 12) 4.1.3 Number of sector specific evidence-based participatory monitoring and evaluation mechanisms in place (2009: 1, 2014: 6 ⁶⁹) 4.1.4 Number of sector specific quality assurance system in place (2009: 0, 2014: 6) ⁷⁰ 4.1.5. Percentage of local budget allocation spent on essential basic services (2009: TBD, 2014: 100%)	Sector policies and strategies Check list for participatory approach (TBD) Ministry reports Ministry quality assurance reports MoPDC annual Report	Assumptions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government remains committed to improving basic services • Appropriate and timely allocation of resources from Ministry of Finance to service sectors Risks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited participation of CSOs due to issues of capacity and credibility • GoI continues to formulate policies in a centralized manner 	MoEd, MoH, MoHESR, MoMPW, MoCH, MoPDC, MoLSA, MoWR, MoT, MoST, PMAB, World Bank	Total:130.40 (Funded: 32.39, Unfunded:98.02) WHO: 23.60 (<i>Funded 9.65; Unfunded: 13.95</i>) UNESCO: 18.72 (<i>Funded: 13, Unfunded:5.72</i>) UNHABITAT: 7 (<i>Funded: 0, Unfunded: 7</i>) UNICEF: 26 (<i>Funded: 8.95, Unfunded: 17.05</i>) UNFPA: 2 (<i>Funded: 0, Unfunded: 2</i>) UNDP: 40 (<i>Funded: 0, Unfunded: 40</i>) ESCWA: 2.08 (<i>Funded: 0.78, Unfunded: 1.3</i>) ILO: 11(<i>Funded: 0, Unfunded: 11</i>)

67. Housing, education, health, solid waste management, NDP

68. Health, nutrition, MCH, medicine, education, infant literacy, housing, solid waste management, water & sanitation, electricity, technical and vocational education

69. EMIS, GIS&MIS in Water and Sanitation sector, HIS, National Urban Observatory, M&E mechanism within the MoE for the promotion of Civic Values Skills

70. The target ministries include MoH, MoE, MoMPW, MoHC, MoElectricity and MoA

4.2: EDUCATION Government of Iraq has enabled more children and youth to access and complete quality basic, vocational, higher and non-formal education (WHO, UNESCO, UN-HABITAT, UNICEF, UNFPA, ILO, UNIDO, WFP, ESCWA, IOM)	4.2.1 Net enrolment rate ⁷¹	EMIS	Assumptions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoF remains committed to increased budget allocations for education Enabling environment conducive to private sector investment in education sector exists Risks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inability of GoI to institutionalize financial and human capacities to respond to actual needs Absence of a coordinated planning and implementation mechanism among relevant ministries/institutions 	MoEd, MoH, MoHESR, MoLSA, MoYS, PMAB, MoM, World Bank	Total:148.63 (Funded: 12.46, Unfunded: 136.17) WHO: 4.5 (<i>Funded: 0.2, Unfunded: 4.3</i>) UNESCO: 25.24 (<i>Funded: 8.56, Unfunded: 16.68</i>) UNHABITAT: 5 (<i>Funded: 2, Unfunded: 3</i>) UNICEF: 47 (<i>Funded: 0, Unfunded: 47</i>) UNFPA: 3.8 (<i>Funded: 1.7, Unfunded: 2.1</i>) ILO: 12.5 (<i>Funded: 0, Unfunded: 12.5</i>) UNIDO: 5 (<i>Funded: 0, Unfunded: 5</i>) WFP: 32.79 (<i>Funded: 0, Unfunded: 32.79</i>) ESCWA: 0.8 (<i>Funded: 0, Unfunded: 0.8</i>) IOM: 12 (<i>Funded: 0, Unfunded: 12</i>)
	4.2.2 Ratio of vocational students to total secondary students (2009: 10.76%, 2014: 15%)	EMIS			
	4.2.3 Net completion rate for grade 5 (2009: 81.8%, 2014: 100%)	EMIS, MoHESR			
	4.2.4 Transition rate ⁷²	EMIS			
	4.2.5 Drop out rate ⁷³	EMIS			
	4.2.6 Average literacy rate (2007: 80.9%, 2014: 10% increase)	IHSES & UNESCO literacy surveys			
	4.2.7 Literacy rate for women (2007: 73.6%, 2014: 90%)	IHSES & UNESCO literacy surveys			
	4.2.8 Percentage of schools applying Child-Friendly School standards (2009: 2.5%, 2014: 30%)	IHSES & UNESCO literacy surveys			
	4.2.9 Number of universities undertaking self assessment for quality assurance (2009: 0, 2014: 3)	University Self Assessment reports			

71. Net enrolment disaggregated by ECCE (2009: 6.1%, 2014: 15%), primary education (2009: 90.6%, 2014: 98%), intermediate education (2009: 40.5%, 2014: 50.5%), upper secondary education (2009: 56.6%, 2014: 66.6%), TVET education (2009: 13.3%, 2014: 23.3%), and tertiary education.

72. Transition rate disaggregated by transition rate for primary/intermediate (2009: 54.1%, 2014: 97 %), intermediate/ upper secondary (2009: 56.6%, 2014: 30% increase), upper secondary/tertiary (2009: 93%, 2014: 93%)

73. Drop out rate disaggregated by primary (2007/8: 2.1%, 2014: 50% reduction), intermediate (2007/8: 3.1%, 2014: 50 %reduction), upper secondary (2007/8: 1.7%, 2014:50% reduction)

<p>4.3.: HEALTH</p> <p>Government of Iraq has enabled improved access to and utilization of quality Primary Health Care services for all people in Iraq</p> <p>(WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, WFP, IOM)</p>	4.3.1 Number of districts implementing Primary Health Care (PHC) approach ⁷⁴ (2009: 19, 2014: 114)	MoH reports & WHO national supervisory data and evaluations	<p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No major national disaster diverts resources and participation from basic social services Availability of TB drugs addressed in the national policy on drugs Family planning services and clinics are functional <p>Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brain drain of qualified health personnel continues Health reform does not address doctor placement rule Cultural barriers continue to affect the recruitment nurses 	<p>MoH, MoEn, MoMPW, MoPDC, MoF, MoHESR, Iraq Red Crescent Society</p>	<p>Total: 119.26 (Funded: 15.10, Unfunded: 104.16)</p> <p>WHO: 70.39 (Funded: 7.05, Unfunded: 63.34) UNICEF: 15.5 (Funded: 5.55, Unfunded: 9.95) UNFPA: 7.7 (Funded: 2.5, Unfunded: 5.2) WFP: 17.67 (Funded: 0, Unfunded: 17.67) IOM: 8 (Funded: 0, Unfunded: 8)</p>
	4.3.2 National Health budget disaggregated by services, including PHC (2009: No, 2014: Yes)	MoH National Health Accounts			
	4.3.3 Percentage of women attending at least 4 antenatal care visits during pregnancy (2009: 56%, 2014: 80%)	MICS			
	4.3.4 Percentage of women attending at least one post-natal care visit (2009: TBD, 2014: 50% increase)	I-WISH survey			
	4.3.5 Percentage of children aged one year immunized against measles (2009: 70%, 2014: 95%)	National EPI reports			
	4.3.6 Ratio of nurses per 10,000 population (2008: 13.2, 2014: 40)	MoH Annual Report			
	4.3.7 Ratio of doctors per 10,000 population (2009:6, 2014: 10)	MoH Annual Report			
	4.3.8 Percentage of deliveries attended by skilled birth attendants (2009: 88.6%, 2014: TBD) ⁷⁵	MoH Annual Report			
	4.3.9 Percentage of health facilities providing sustainable access to safe essential health technologies (2009: TBD, 2014: TBD)	MoH Annual Report			
	4.3.10 Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course (2008:43%, 2014:70%)	MoH reports			
	4.3.11 Modern contraceptive prevalence rate (2009: TBD, 2014: TBD)	I-WISH survey			
	4.3.12 Fertility rates amongst adolescent girls (15-19 years) (2009: TBD. 2014: reduce baseline by 20%)	I-WISH survey			

74. This will integrate Basic Primary Health Service, incl. Maternal Child Health/ Reproductive Health

75. Baseline and target to be refined in line with internationally agreed definition

4.4.: WATER & SANI- TATION People in Iraq have improved access to safe water, sanitation, electricity and mu- nicipal services (WHO, UN-HAB- ITAT, UNICEF, UNDP, IOM)	4.4.1 Percentage of households using an improved drinking water source (2009: 79.2%, 2014: 87%)	MICS	Assumptions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adequate financial resources are provided for the sector Better water management systems including supervision and quality control are established Absorptive capacity of government staff in new management approaches Risk <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trans-boundary water issues create further shortages 	MoMPW, MoH, MoEn MoEl , PMAB , MoWR, Govern- orate Councils, Governors’ Offices, MoM, MoST, CSOs	Total: 88.2 (Funded: 4.88, Unfunded: 83.33) WHO: 3.7 <i>(Funded: 0.375, Unfunded: 3.325)</i> UNHABITAT: 4.5 <i>(Funded: 0.5 , Unfunded: 4)</i> UNICEF: 36 <i>(Funded: 4, Unfunded: 32)</i> UNDP: 32 <i>(Funded: 0, Unfunded: 32)</i> IOM: 12 <i>(Funded: 0, Unfund- ed: 12)</i>
	4.4.2 Percentage of households with improved sanitation facilities (2009: 92.3%, 2014: TBD)	MICS			
	4.4.3 Percentage of households with solid waste disposal facilities (2009: 45%, 2014: 70%)	MICS			
	4.4.4 Percentage of households where collected waste is dumped into open land (2009: 60%, 2014: 20%)	MICS			
	4.4.5 Percentage of households having access to public network for electricity as primary source (2009: 67%, 2014: TBD)	IHSES			
	4.4.6 Number of city and town plans developed to manage urban development (2009: 2, 2014: 12)	MoMPW			
4.5.: HOUSING People in Iraq are provided with access to adequate housing in line with international standards (UNHABITAT, UNDP, UNHCR)	4.5.1 Percentage of population living in non-durable structures Urban (2007: 3%, 2014: 1%) Rural (2007: 25%, 2014: 15%)	IHSES	Assumption <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government remains committed to improving housing conditions Risks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak enforcement of housing standards at governorate level Reluctance of private sector to enter into the housing market 	MoCH, MoMPW, MoH, MoF, MoM, MoST, PMAB, Governorate authorities	Total: 250 (Funded: 1, Unfunded: 249) UNHABITAT: 31 (Funded: 1 , Unfund- ed: 30) UNDP: 4 (Funded: 0, Unfunded: 4) UNHCR: 215(Funded: 0, Un- funded: 215)
	4.5.2 Percentage of population suffering from insufficient natural light (2009: 28%, 2014: 20%)	IHSES			
	4.5.3 Percentage of population suffering from insufficient ventilation (2009: 15%, 2014: 10%)	MoH Housing Observatory			
	4.5.4 Percentage of population living in less than 9 m2 per person Urban (2009: 19%, 2014: 10%) Rural (2009: TBD, 2014: 10%)	IHSES			

<p>4.6.: FOOD & NUTRI- TION SECURITY</p> <p>People in Iraq have improved food and nutrition security, and food safety</p> <p>(FAO, WHO, UNICEF, WFP)</p>	4.6.1 Prevalence of underweight (weigh-for-age) children under 5 years (2009: 7.5%, 2014: 4%)	MICS	<p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial resources remain available for food and nutrition security and safety Programming focusing on geographical needs. <p>Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inflation and increasing food prices Institutionalization of revised PDS to effectively reach the targeted groups Quality control measures will fail to monitor market in relation to salt iodization and flour fortification 	<p>MoH, MoLSA, MoA, MoE, National Food Control Laboratory, MoT, PMAO, MoM, MoST</p>	<p>Total: 133.06 (Funded: 11.72, Unfunded: 121.34)</p> <p>FAO: 33.6 (Funded: 9.32, Unfunded: 24.28) WHO: 3.80 (Funded: 0.3, Unfunded: 3.5) UNICEF: 7.5 (Funded: 2.1, Unfunded: 5.4) WFP: 88.16 (Funded: 0, Unfunded: 88.16)</p>
	4.6.2 Prevalence of under-nourishment (2009: 7%, 2014: 4%)	WFP CFSVA reports			
	4.6.3 Prevalence of food insecurity (2009: 3%, 2014: 3%)	WFP CFSVA reports			
	4.6.4 Prevalence of vulnerability to food insecurity (2009: 22%, 2014: 10%)	WFP CFSVA reports			
	4.6.5 Percentage of locally manufactured food in Iraq subject to food safety regulations (2009: 58%, 2014: 95%)	MoH/National Food Control Laboratory Annual Report			
	4.6.7 Percentage of pregnant women with anaemia (2007: 37.9%, 2014 : 19%)	IFHS 2006/2007			
	4.6.8 Percentage increase in locally produced food commodities (2009: TBD, 2014: TBD)	WFP PDS report			
	4.6.9 Percentage of sub-districts served by extension services (2009:50%, 2014:70%)	MoA, and MoWR report			
	4.6.10 Percentage increase in number of Iraqis receiving quality seeds (2009: 15%, 2014: 25%)	MoA reports			
	4.6.11 Percentage increase in services available to farmers for the artificial insemination of livestock, feed and vaccination (2009:20-25%, 2014:50%)	MoA reports			
	4.6.12 Percentage increase of veterinary services available to Iraqis (2009:50%, 2014:70%)	MoA reports			

UNDAF Priority 5: Investment in human capital and empowerment of women, youth and children**National Development Vision:**

- Create opportunities for the development and enabling women to expand the choices available to them and build their capacities.
- Empower young people and help them overcome the social challenges and enable them to actively participate in building a free and civilized society under the rule of law and institutions on the basis of freedom and dignity as Iraqi citizens.
- Empower vulnerable groups and provide them with alternative opportunities to be able to integration into the community and provide the necessary care to help them to play positive roles in the development process

Relevant Millennium Development Goals:

Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education

Goal 3: Promote gender equity and empower women

Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development

Target 8e: In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth

OUTCOMES	INDICATORS, BASELINE, TARGET	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS AND RISKS	KEY PARTNERS	INDICATIVE RESOURCES (USD million)
5.1.: KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE, PRACTICES The Iraqi state has 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 (WHO, UNIFEM, UNICEF, UNFPA, ILO, UNDP)	5.1.1 Gender gap ⁷⁶ in secondary education (2007: 33.1%, 2014: 15%)	IHSES	Assumption <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholders committed to change socio-cultural values and norms towards rights of women, youth and children Risks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security situation remains uncertain • Resource allocation is not sufficient to effectively change KAP at national level • Unemployment reduces family values for education 	MoWA, MoYS, MoEd, Al-Amal Organization, Women Leadership Institute, Asuda, Academia, Women Strategy Committee	Total: 11.1 (Funded: 1.325, Unfunded: 9.775) WHO: 2.8 (Funded: 0.525, Unfunded: 2.275) UNIFEM: 0.5 (Funded: 0.2, Unfunded: 0.3) UNICEF: 1.5 (Funded: 0, Unfunded: 1.5) UNFPA: 1.3 (Funded: 0.6, Unfunded: 0.7) ILO: 2 (Funded: 0, Unfunded: 2) UNDP: 3 (Funded: 0, Unfunded: 3)
	5.1.2 Percentage of women aged 15-19 y married before age 15 (2007: 19%, 2014: 11%)	MICS/I-WISH survey			
	5.1.3 Percentage change in adolescent Reproductive health attitudes and behaviour (2009: TBD, 2014: 25%)	MoYS report			
	5.1.4 Percentage of child labour (2009: TBD, 2014: decrease baseline by 50%)	IHSES			

76. The number of girls to boys in secondary education expressed as a percentage figure

5.2.: PARTICIPATION WOMEN/YOUNG PEOPLE Women and young people actively participate in po- litical, social and economic develop- ment processes in Iraq (FAO, WHO, UNIFEM, UNICEF, UNFPA, ILO, UNESCO, UNDP, IOM)	5.2.1 National Decent Work Strategy with emphasis on women and youth endorsed (2009: No, 2014: Yes)	CoR approval document	Assumption <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government of Iraq remains committed to the engagement of Civil Society in national development processes Risk <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The negative social legacy and the mistaken understanding of religious values hinder the process of change in knowledge, attitude and practices of women, youth and other stakeholders 	MoWA, CoR, Governor-ate counsels, DoYS, NGOs, Media institutions, Human Rights Council, MoA, MoLSA, other line ministries	Total: 57.42 (Funded: 11.17, Unfunded: 46.25) FAO: 27.3 <i>(Funded: 9, Unfunded: 18.3)</i> WHO: 1.79 <i>(Funded: 0.14, Unfunded: 1.65)</i> UNIFEM: 1 <i>(Funded: 0.5, Unfunded: 0.5)</i> UNICEF: 1.5 <i>(Funded: 0, Unfunded: 1.5)</i> UNFPA: 1.3 <i>(Funded: 0.5, Unfunded: 0.8)</i> ILO: 4 <i>(Funded: 0, Unfunded: 4)</i> UNESCO: 2.53 <i>(Funded: 1.03, Unfunded: 1.5)</i> UNDP: 10 <i>(Funded: 0, Unfunded: 10)</i> IOM: 8 <i>(Funded: 0, Unfunded: 8)</i>
	5.2.2 Percentage of women participating in peace talks, national dialogue and transitional justice activities (2008: TBD, 2014: TBD)	Iraq HDR			
	5.2.3 Percentage of women CSOs involved in the preparation of CEDAW reporting (2008: TBD, 2014: 40%)	CEDAW report			
	5.2.4 Percentage increase in number of CSOs dealing with women psychosocial legal issues (2008: TBD, 2014: increase by 40%)	Iraq HDR			
	5.2.5 Percentage of female professional and technical workers in Iraq (2008: 61.8%, 2014: increase by 30%)	Labour Force Survey			
	5.2.6 Percentage of young people aged 10-24 who have participated in decision affecting them at home (2010: TBD, 2014: 10% increase over baseline)	Iraqi National Youth Survey			
	5.2.7 Percentage of young people aged 10-19 who have participated in decisions affecting them at school (2010: TBD, 2014: 10% increase over baseline)	Iraqi National Youth Survey			
	5.2.8 Percentage of governorates with at least one local implementation plan to increase school enrolment developed with participation of young people and youth (10-24) (2009: TBD, 2014: 100%)	Iraqi National Youth Survey			
	5.2.9 Percentage increase in young people interest in participating in social activities within their communities (2009: 27.3%, 2014: 38%)	Iraqi National Youth Survey			
	5.2.10 Percentage of governorates with at least one local implementation plan to reduce HIV among young people developed (2009: 0%, 2014: 40%)	Iraq HDR			
	5.2.11 Percentage of women participating in Local Women Associations, institutions, NGOs (2009: TBD, 2014: TBD)	Iraq HDR			

5.3.: POLICIES Government of Iraq has institutionalized policies, strategies, plans, and budgets responsive to gender, youth and children at national and sub-national levels (WHO, UNIFEM, UNICEF, ILO, UNDP)	5.3.1 National Strategy for women endorsed and integrated in the NDP (2009: No, 2014: Yes)	National strategy document	Assumptions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multi sectoral coordination mechanism in place Government remains committed to gender equity Risks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Security situation does not allow effective engagement at the governorate level Fear of politicization of issues related to women 	MoWA, MoLSA, MoEd, MoYS, MoH, MoF, Governorate councils, NGOs, Child and Women Parliamentarian Committee, CoR Committee on Women, Child and Family Affairs	Total: 10.5 <i>(Funded: 0.475, Unfunded: 10.025)</i> WHO: 1.9 <i>(Funded: 0.48, Unfunded: 1.43)</i> UNIFEM: 1 <i>(Funded: 0, Unfunded: 1)</i> UNICEF: 1 <i>(Funded: 0, Unfunded: 1)</i> ILO: 3 <i>(Funded: 0, Unfunded: 3)</i> UNDP: 3.6 <i>(Funded: 0, Unfunded: 3.6)</i>
	5.3.2 National Youth Strategy in line with World Programme of Action for Youth endorsed and integrated in the NDP (2009: No, 2014: Yes)	National strategy document			
	5.3.3 National Plan of Action for children endorsed and integrated in the NDP (2009: No, 2014: Yes)	National Plan of Action document			
	5.3.4 Percentage of governorates integrating Gender responsive budgeting (2009: 0; 2014: 25%)	Governorate budgets			
	5.3.5 Gender responsive budget fully integrated at national level (2009: No, 2014: Yes)	National budget			
	5.3.6 National Strategy for women endorsed and integrated in the NDP (2009: No, 2014: Yes)	National strategy document			
	5.3.7 Percentage of districts with mechanisms for participation of youth in monitoring the implementation of National Youth Strategy (2009: TBD, 2014: TBD)	TBD			
5.4.: MONITORING AND REPORTING The Iraqi State has institutionalized participatory evidence-based monitoring and reporting mechanisms involving women, youth and children at national and sub-national levels (UNIFEM, UNDP, UNICEF)	5.4.1 CEDAW country report and CEDAW shadow report submitted (2009: No, 2014: Yes)	CEDAW reports	Assumptions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government of Iraq has institutionalized cooperation among national authorities Government and civil society remain committed to participatory and evidence-based planning, monitoring and reporting Risk <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Security situation prohibits the creation of an enabling environment for broad effective partnership between CSOs and government 	MoWA, MoE, MoYS, MoLSA, MoHR (and Kurdish counterparts) CSOs, NGOs, Childhood Council, CoR Committee on Women, Childhood and Family Affairs	Total: 2.1 <i>(Funded: 0, Unfunded: 2.1)</i> UNIFEM: 0.5 <i>(Funded: 0, Unfunded: 0.5)</i> UNDP: 1.6 <i>(Funded: 0, Unfunded: 1.6)</i>
	5.4.2 Percentage of governorates with at least one CRC reporting mechanisms in place (2009: 0%, 2014: 100%)	MoHR reports			
	5.4.3 CRC country report submitted (2009: No, 2014: Yes)	CRC report			
	5.4.4 A national monitoring mechanisms for the implementation of national strategies on women, youth and children in place (2009: No, 2014: Yes)	MoPDC annual report			

<p>5.5.: GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</p> <p>The Iraqi State has institutionalized preventive and protective mechanisms to combat gender based violence</p> <p>(WHO, UNIFEM, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP)</p>	<p>5.5.1 Number of policies/ laws in line with GBV national priorities, human rights international instruments including UNSCR 1325 in conflict and post conflict contexts (2009: TBD, 2014: TBD)</p>	<p>MoPDC report</p>	<p>Assumption</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key stakeholders agree to establish preventive mechanisms to combat gender based violence on the state level <p>Risk</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Societal fears refrain women from sharing and reporting incidences of GBV 	<p>MoWA, MoEd, Parliament and parliamentary committees, Civil society (including NGOs, grassroots organizations and faith-based organizations), academic and research institutes, media institutions, municipalities</p>	<p>Total: 17.1 (Funded: 3.65, Unfunded: 13.45)</p> <p>WHO: 4 <i>(Funded: 0.75, Unfunded: 3.25)</i></p> <p>UNIFEM: 2.5 <i>(Funded: 1, Unfunded: 1.5)</i></p> <p>UNICEF: 2.5 <i>(Funded: 0, Unfunded: 2.5)</i></p> <p>UNFPA: 4.1 <i>(Funded: 1.9, Unfunded: 2.2)</i></p> <p>UNDP: 4 <i>(Funded: 0, Unfunded: 4)</i></p>
	<p>5.5.2 Number of participatory mechanisms to report on GBV at national and sub-national levels (2009: 0%, 2014: increase by 40%)</p>	<p>Primary VAW database</p>			
	<p>5.5.3 Percentage increase in the number of reported incidences of GBV (Baseline: TBD, 2014: increase by 30%)</p>	<p>Court records</p>			
	<p>5.5.4 Percentage of government and non-government services integrating VAW management within their mandated functions (2009: 0%, 2014: 30%)</p>	<p>Sectoral reports NGO reports</p>			

Annex B: Monitoring and Evaluation Calendar

Tool	Year	Title of Activity	Agency/Agencies
Surveys/ Studies	2011	Integrated Knowledge Network survey	UNDP/UNFPA/WFP with support from IAU
		Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis	WFP
		Multi-Indicator Cluster Survey analysis	UNICEF
		Assessment of child protection systems and services	UNICEF
		Iraq Women Integrated Social and Health Survey	UNFPA/WHO
		Assessment of Iraqi academics in Jordan	UNESCO
		Needs assessment on education	UNESCO
		Digital inventory of Iraqi culture	UNESCO
		Survey of Small and Medium Enterprises	ILO/UNOPS
		Study on private sector engagement with housing sector	UN-HABITAT
		Legislative assessment of private sector development	UNIDO
		Investment mapping for Iraq	UNIDO
		Survey on agriculture (annually)	FAO/UNIDO
		National Health Account survey	WHO
		Emergency Medical Services survey	WHO
		Disability survey	WHO
		Assessments of blood services, use of biotechnologies, the rational use and availability of essential medicines in Iraq	WHO
		Communicable disease surveys, including burden of disease of measles, rubella, tetanus and hepatitis B	WHO
		Second stepwise surveillance for non-communicable diseases risk factors	WHO
		Micronutrient survey	WHO
	Sanitary survey for water resources	UNICEF/WHO	
	2012	National advanced hydrogeological survey	UNESCO
		School environmental health survey	WHO
	2013	Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis	WFP
		Needs assessment on reproductive health	UNFPA
		Comprehensive social determinants survey	WHO
		Air pollution survey in three regions of Iraq	WHO
2014	National survey on youth	UNFPA	

Tool	Year	Title of Activity	Agency/Agencies
Monitoring Systems	2011	Setting up of UNDAF performance monitoring system	RCO in consultation with UNCT
	2011–2014	Information and Monitoring System for Violence against Women	UNFPA
		National Education Management and Information System	UNESCO/UNICEF
		Governorate level Education Management and Information System	UNICEF
		Monitoring & Reporting Mechanism for Convention on the Rights of the Child violations	UNICEF
		Geographic Information System of Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works	UNICEF
		Early warning and monitoring system for transboundary animal disease	FAO
		Monitoring systems for agricultural producers	FAO
		Food security monitoring System	WFP
		Communicable disease surveillance and early warning system by Ministry of Health and laboratory-based surveillance system	WHO
		Information for Action for coverage with essential vaccines and vaccine movement	WHO
		Water quality monitoring system of Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Health	WHO
		Tuberculosis surveillance system	WHO/UNDP
		UNHCR protection monitoring	UNHCR
		Assess support required for national level adaptation of existing prototypes for a management information system	UNDP
Management information system at national and local level	UNDP		
Evaluations	2011	Midterm WFP Programme Evaluation	WFP
	2012	External evaluation of joint UN private sector development programme	FAO, UNDP, ILO, UNOPS, UNIDO, UN-HABITAT, UNIFEM
		Joint evaluation on combating Violence Against Women	UNFPA, UNIFEM, WHO, UNHCR
		Outcome evaluation on strengthened regulatory frameworks, institutions and process for accountable, transparent and participatory governance	UNDP
	2013	Evaluation of child-friendly cities	UNICEF
		Outcome evaluation on pro-poor, equitable and inclusive socio-economic and environmental policies and strategies	UNDP

Tool	Year	Title of Activity	Agency/Agencies
Evaluations (continued)	2013	Final evaluation, WFP programme	WFP
Reviews	2011	Review of joint UN programme on combating violence against women	UNFPA, UNIFEM, WHO, UNHCR
		Review of child-related legislation	UNICEF
	2012	Expanded Programme on Immunization review	UNICEF
	2013	Review of national curriculum for primary and secondary levels	UNESCO
		Review of national level Management Information System	UNDP
	2014	Gender audit review of relevant public policies	UNICEF
		Iraq National Accreditation Guidelines for Medical Colleges	WHO
UNDAF Evaluation Milestones	2011	UNDAF evaluability assessment	UNCT
		UNDAF Annual Review	UNCT
	2012	UNDAF Annual Review	UNCT
	2013	UNDAF Annual Review	UNCT
	2014	UNDAF evaluation	UNCT
M&E Capacity Development	2011	National Population Commission and Unit (2011-2015)	UNFPA
		Child Social Statistics Unit (2011-2015)	UNICEF
		National media monitoring	UNESCO
		COSIT/KRSO to establish food security monitoring system	WFP
		Iraqi agricultural and agro-industrial data and information systems and analytical capacities (2011-2015)	FAO
		Ministry of Agriculture on early warning system for trans-boundary animal disease (2011-2015)	FAO
		Local pharmaceutical industries on good manufacturing practices (2011-2015)	WHO
		Monitoring occupational safety and health	WHO
		Pandemic influenza technical and high-level committees	WHO
		Capacity gap assessment of National Statistics Directorate	UNDP
		Training of local government personnel to use management information system	UNDP
		Housing observatory to measure private sector delivery in housing	UN-HABITAT
		Training of governorate staff on effective utilization of the Education Management and Information System	UNICEF

Tool	Year	Title of Activity	Agency/Agencies
M&E Capacity Development (continued)	2012	COSIT/KRSO to establish food security monitoring	WFP
		Capacities of Provincial Councils to monitor service delivery and economic development programmes	ILO/UNOPS
Use of information	2011	Iraq Millennium Development Goals report	UNDP
		Update of report on Unsatisfied Basic Needs	UNDP
		Health data to be used for decision making, policy, planning and strategy formulation	WHO
		Implementation of environmental health strategies	WHO
		Expanded Programme on Immunization data quality self assessment	WHO
	2011-2014	UNICEF IraqInfo extended to create a child-centred knowledge bank	UNICEF
		National Population Reports	UNFPA

Annex C: Terms of Reference - UNDAF Steering Committee and UNDAF Priority Working Groups

1. Background and purpose

The United Nations Country Team⁷⁷ (UNCT) for Iraq has developed Iraq's first United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for the period 2011-2014. The process was initiated in May 2009 with the Common Country Assessment (CCA), which complemented the national analytical work as part of the Iraq's first medium-term Five Year National Development Plan (NDP) for 2010-2014. The UNDAF is aligned with the development priorities stipulated in the NDP. Both NDP and UNDAF provide a strategic development vision that the Government of Iraq (GoI) and the UNCT are committed to realize over the coming years. The UNDAF is a critical programming instrument for UN System's coherent and harmonized response to national development and humanitarian challenges and complies with the underlying principles of the UN reform process and the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness.

Developed in consultation with the Iraqi state and international partners around five Priority Areas, the UNDAF will guide the UNCT's support to implementing national development priorities and achievement of the MDGs in the period 2011-2014.

The five UNDAF Priority Areas are:

1. Improved governance, including the protection of human rights.
2. Inclusive, more equitable and sustainable economic growth.
3. Environmental management and compliance with ratified international environmental treaties and obligations.
4. Increased access to quality essential services.
5. Investment in human capital and empowerment of women, youth and children.

The UNDAF will be implemented by the UNCT under GoI's leadership and guidance, to ensure that the implementation builds on national processes, and remains aligned with national priorities and with the principles of national ownership, mutual accountability and management for results. In order to undertake coordinated implementation and oversight of the UNDAF, an UNDAF Steering Committee (SC) will be established under the leadership of GoI and the Resident Coordinator. In addition, Priority Working Groups (PWGs) will be established for each UNDAF Priority Area. The overall objective of the PWGs is to coordinate the activities and report, and pool knowledge of the UN system in support of the UNCT's development and implementation of the UNDAF.

The UNDAF PWGs are expected to develop shared strategic approaches toward the achievement of the relevant UNDAF Priority Area and support monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the underlying development results, working closely with the Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) Unit of the Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO).

2. The UNDAF Steering Committee (SC)

2.1. Role of the SC

- The SC is responsible for the strategic oversight and quality assurance of the UNDAF, operationally and programmatically. The SC shall be responsible for overseeing the work of the UNDAF PWGs to ensure that

77. The UNCT for Iraq is composed of the following agencies, offices, programmes and funds: UNESCWA, FAO, ILO, IOM, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN-HABITAT, UN-HCR, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNOPS, WFP, WHO, UNIDO, OCHA, UNCTAD, OHCHR and UNODC.

they remain focused on agreed development results and aligned with national development priorities.

- The SC shall endorse the Terms of Reference of the PWGs. Staff from non-resident agencies and specialized agencies and GoI will be invited and encouraged to participate in these groups.
- The SC shall provide guidance, advice and decisions for implementation of activities by the PWGs. This will include endorsement of the PWGs' Annual Work Plans (AWPs).
- The SC shall make the final decision on operational and programmatic matters, including approval of the budget of presented activities and Joint Programmes, as well as on ad hoc issues that may arise related to UNDAF implementation.
- The SC shall review and assess the performance of the PWGs based on UNDAF Annual Reviews.

2.2. Membership of the SC

The SC will be operational throughout the UNDAF implementation period. It will be co-chaired by a designated official of the Ministry of Planning & Development Cooperation, and the UN Resident Coordinator (RC) on behalf of the UNCT.

In addition, the UNDAF SC will have rotational membership from two UN agency representatives and a permanent representative from Ministry of Finance and a rotational member from the principal coordinating ministry for the UNDAF PWGs.

2.3. Chair and Secretariat of the SC

The SC meeting will be chaired by the Resident Coordinator (RC) and the GoI. In the absence of either chair, the SC will be chaired by a person designated by the chair/s.

The RC Office will serve as the UNDAF SC secretariat.

2.4. Meetings of the SC

The SC shall have meetings on a half-yearly basis.

3. The UNDAF Priority Working Groups (PWGs)

3.1. Responsibilities and tasks

The PWGs will operate according to the strategic development results identified in the UNDAF document. They will provide technical support to both the GoI and UNCT and ensure that adequate inter-agency coordination, related to their respective UNDAF Priority Areas, is established and make proposals for implementation to the UNCT for decision.

There shall be involvement of each member agency and nominated line ministries at each stage of the following activities:

- Formulation of joint programmes in line with national policies and priorities and following the UNDG guidelines;
- Annual Review of the UNDAF results matrix, including the M&E Calendar, according to the UNDAF guidelines and in close consultation with all national partners;
- Preparation of an Annual Work Plan (AWP) to benchmark the activities of the PWGs. The AWP will give the full picture of activities to be carried out by the PWG, areas to be addressed, resources needed, timeframe

and deadlines;

- Monitoring and reporting on six-monthly basis to the SC on progress and constraints in the achievement of each UNDAF Priority Area;
- Documentation of lessons learned or good practices in their respective UNDAF Priority Areas for dissemination to other PWGs;
- Identification of capacity development needs among partners, including those related to implementation of the UNDAF M&E Calendar;
- Ensuring the mainstreaming of cross-cutting themes, including the Millennium Declaration and MDGs, youth, gender, peace building and reconciliation, and employment and decent work into the design and implementation of joint UN programmes;
- Providing support for the UNDAF annual reviews, reports and evaluations;
- Preparation of TORs for the annual review and/or the UNDAF final evaluation and participating fully in the review and evaluation processes; and,
- Preparation of synthesis reports based on the progress of agency-specific and/or joint programmes to feed into the UNDAF Annual Review process.

3.2. Membership of the PWG

The membership of the PWG includes all relevant UN System funds, programmes and agencies (hereinafter referred to as agencies) in Iraq and national counterpart representatives (GoI and civil society) and will be endorsed by the SC at the beginning of each year.

- The UN agencies will nominate agency focal points to represent them in the appropriate PWG. Non-resident agencies will be encouraged to participate either electronically or in person, failing which they can designate a representative from another agency or the RCO to attend in their place;
- The national partners will nominate focal points to represent the national bodies in the appropriate PWG.
- There will be only one focal person from each relevant agency and national partner represented in the PWG;
- The focal points will represent their respective organizations and will not be participating in their individual capacities. The focal points should therefore be fully knowledgeable about their organizations' perspectives when attending a PWG meeting and be at a level capable of making decisions on behalf of their respective agencies;
- Each focal point will be proactively involved in the functioning of the PWG and its respective activities/actions/decisions;
- The focal points will be responsible for briefing their organizations on the PWG status, recommendations, decisions, etc., and for ensuring that the senior management of their respective agencies is kept fully informed. They should ensure that appropriate information mechanisms are established to facilitate these flows of information;
- Each UN agency and national counterpart institution will facilitate the work of its respective focal points by providing the necessary time and support needed for them to participate fully in this forum and to follow up on its decisions and recommendations.

The membership will also include a representative of the RCO and the meetings will be attended by a representative of the RC PM&E Unit.

3.3. PWG Chairs and Secretariat

Each PWG will be co-chaired by a nominated UN agency and the GoI ministry. The responsibility of PWG co-chairs will be reviewed by the SC at the beginning of the year. The PWG co-chairs will be jointly responsible for the overall performance of the PWG and will be held accountable for achievement of deliverables as per the agreed work plan. Both co-chairs will provide strategic and technical guidance to the PWG grouping fulfilling its mandate through adequate consultation and participation by all UN agency members as well as GoI counterparts.

Specific responsibilities will include:

- Moderating and facilitating the activities of PWG. They will be responsible for the overall functioning and performance of the PWG as per its agreed objectives, responsibilities and work processes, and will be held accountable for achieving all planned results;
- Providing leadership in developing the annual work plans and presenting them for endorsement to the SC at the beginning of each year;
- Ensuring that the work of the group is consistently and accurately shared with the SC and that matters requiring the decision, action or attention of the SC are taken up promptly;
- Ensuring adequate consultations and discussions with relevant national partners, and, when required, ensuring their participation in the work of the PWGs;
- Providing semi-annual updates on UNDAF implementation to the SC and preparing annual presentations on the status of the PWGs to the UNCT during scheduled UNCT retreats; and,
- Contributing to the annual UNDAF and annual report to the Secretary General.

The UN chair will represent the lead agency and will take on the additional responsibility of providing the secretariat for the PWG. If the UN chair is unable to attend a meeting, or otherwise prevented from fulfilling the above obligations, all responsibility is delegated to the co-chair.

The chairs will attend all meetings as the SC representative. The chairs will bring forward to the SC any relevant issues and concerns that may arise.

The PWG Secretariat shall be responsible for:

- Logistical arrangements required to facilitate the group meetings, including the preparation of the group's agenda and minutes, sharing information on behalf of the co-chairs, distribution of documents, etc.; and,
- Assistance to the co-chairs in following up on group actions and decisions, and in communicating important milestones.

The performance of the PWG co-chairs, as well as of the entire PWG, will be reviewed by the SC periodically.

The RCO will be responsible for:

- Developing and maintaining coordination and integration across the PWGs. This will be facilitated by the RCO representative in each PWG;
- Providing M&E technical assistance to the PWGs and ensuring compliance with results-based management

and relevant UN programming standards and guidelines;

- Providing technical support to mainstream the agreed cross-cutting themes, including human rights, HIV/AIDS, gender, youth, the Millennium Declaration and MDGs, peace building and reconciliation, and employment and decent work, into the UN joint programmes;
- Consolidating annual work reporting, including progress on UNDAF implementation, to the UN Development Operations Coordination Office; and,
- Facilitating the involvement of non-resident agencies in key country-level planning processes.

3.4. Work process

- The PWGs shall hold quarterly meetings, or as deemed necessary by the co-chairs in order to bring forward the proposed agenda. A quorum will consist of 50 per cent of the membership;
- For ad hoc issues requiring urgent attention, the PWG may conduct its business electronically;
- The SC may recommend changes to the structure and/or work processes of a PWG if and when they deem it necessary for improved performance of the group;
- Each PWG will identify and request any additional technical support it may require from the RCO (e.g., strategic planning, M&E) as well as from other PWGs to facilitate synergies and complementarities with other Priority Areas and in mainstreaming cross-cutting issues in their work;
- To facilitate coordination between the PWGs, quarterly meetings of all chairs and co-chairs will be convened to discuss opportunities for joint programming, monitoring and evaluation, as well as other strategic issues.

3.5. UNDAF PWGs in Iraq

The following UNDAF PWGs have been identified:

Priority Area	Potential UN Chair/ Alternate Chair	Potential GoI Chair/ Alternate Chair
Governance and Human Rights	UNDP/UNHCR	MoPDC/MoHR
Inclusive Economic Growth	ILO/UNIDO	MoIM/MoLSA
Environment	UNDP/UNEP	MoEn
Essential Services	UNICEF/WHO	MoEd/MoH
Human Capital	UNIFEM/UNFPA	MoWA/MoYS

N.B.: The existing Gender Task Force and UN Joint HIV/AIDS Team will continue to function and will work closely with all UNDAF PWGs as appropriate for effective mainstreaming. Similarly, the Inter-Agency Advocacy Working Group will interact with the PWGs to ensure consistency, uniformity and accuracy of messages for effective advocacy and resource mobilization, as needed.

Annex D: Iraq's International Obligations

International Conventions and Treaties

(Signed, Ratified or Acceded to by Iraq)

Serial No.	Treaty/ Convention
1	Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare (Geneva, 1925, acceded 1931)
2	Procès-verbal relating to the Rules of Submarine Warfare set forth in Part IV of the Treaty of London of 22 April 1930 (London, 1936)
3	Constitution of the World Health Organization (New York, 1946, accepted 1947); Amendments to articles 24 and 25 (accepted 1970); Amendment to article 74 of the Constitution of the World Health Organisation (accepted 1984)
4	Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (UN General Assembly, 1948) (acceded 1959)
5	Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UN General Assembly, 1948)
6	Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs (UN General Assembly 1961, superseding the previous "Lake Success Protocol" of 1946, which superseded previous Protocols on Narcotic Drugs dated 1912, 1925, 1931 and 1936 (signed 1946 and accepted 1950)
7	Slavery Convention (Geneva, 1926 and amended by Protocol, 1955) (accepted 1955)
8	Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others (UN General Assembly, 1949) (acceded 1955)
9	United Nations 1956 Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery (Geneva, 1956, ratified 1963)
10	Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 (State Party, 14 February 1956)
11	Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (The Hague, 1954, ratified 1967) and First Protocol (1954, ratified 1967); Second protocol (1999) not ratified
12	Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations (Vienna, 1961, ratified 1963)
13	Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations concerning Acquisition of Nationality (Vienna, 1961, ratified 1963)
14	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (UN General Assembly, 1969, ratified 1971)
15	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (UN General Assembly, 1969, ratified 1971; Iraq did not sign the First and Second Protocols)
16	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (UN General Assembly, 1969, ratified 1970)
17	Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (Paris, 1970, accepted 1973)
18	Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (Paris, 1972, accepted 1974)
19	Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction (London, Moscow, Washington, 1972, ratified 1991)

20	Convention on Psychotropic Substances (Vienna, 1971, acceded 1976)
21	Protocol to the Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials (Nairobi, 1976, acceded 1978)
22	International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid (UN General Assembly 1973, acceded 1976)
23	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (UN General Assembly, 1981, acceded 1986)
24	International Convention against Apartheid in Sports (UN General Assembly, 1985, acceded 1989)
25	Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989, acceded 1994); Amendment to article 43(2) (1985, accepted 2001)
26	Food Aid Convention (London, 1999)
27	Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction (Paris and New York, 1993, acceded 2009)
28	Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction (Oslo, 1997)
29	United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Vienna, 1998, acceded 1998)
30	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (2000, acceded 2008)
31	Agreement on International Roads in the Arab Mashreq (Beirut, 2001; signed 2002, ratified 2008)
32	International Health Regulations (2005)
33	United Nations Convention against Corruption (UN General Assembly, 2003, acceded 2008)
34	Core Conventions of the ILO: C29 (Forced Labour) (ratified 1962), C98 (Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining) (ratified 1962), C100 (Equal Remuneration) (ratified 1963), C111 (Discrimination, Employment and Occupation) (ratified 1959), C138 (Minimum Age Convention) (ratified 1985), C182 (Elimination of the Worst forms of Child Labour) (ratified 2001)
35	WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (Geneva, 2003, acceded 2008)
36	Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (Vienna, 1995, acceded 2008)
37	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography (acceded 2008)
38	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Rio de Janeiro, 1992, acceded 2009) and Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (2009)
39	Convention on Biological Diversity (Rio de Janeiro, 1992, acceded 2009)
40	Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Palermo, 2000, acceded 2009)
41	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, plus Supplement (Palermo, 2000, acceded 2009)

Other International Treaties and Conventions

(Signed but not ratified or acceded to)

Serial No.	Treaty/ Convention
1	Protocol amending the International Agreement for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, signed at Paris on 18 May 1904, amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, 4 May 1949, signed 1949, and the International Convention for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, signed at Paris on 4 May 1910. Definitive signature 1949.
2	Final Act of the Intergovernmental Conference on the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (The Hague, 1954)
3	Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques (1977)
4	Final Act of the Diplomatic Conference of Geneva of 1974-1977 (1977)
5	Cairo Declaration of Human Rights in Islam (1990)
6	International Conference on Population and Development – Programme of Action (1994)
7	Convention on Cluster Munitions (2008)
8	Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (2008)

Annex E: UN Security Council Resolution 1883 (2009)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 6179th meeting, on 7 August 2009

“The Security Council,

“Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions on Iraq, in particular 1500 (2003) of 14 August 2003, 1546 (2004) of 8 June 2004, 1557 (2004) of 12 August 2004, 1619 (2005) of 11 August 2005, 1700 (2006) of 10 August 2006, 1770 (2007) of 10 August 2007, and 1830 (2008) of 7 August 2008,

“Reaffirming the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Iraq,

“Emphasizing the importance of the stability and security of Iraq for the people of Iraq, the region and the international community,

“Commending the important efforts made by the Government of Iraq to strengthen democracy and the rule of law, to improve security and public order and to combat terrorism and sectarian violence across the country, and *reiterating* its support to the people and the Government of Iraq in their efforts to build a secure, stable, federal, united and democratic nation, based on the rule of law and respect for human rights,

“Welcoming improvements in the security situation in Iraq achieved through concerted political and security efforts and *stressing* that challenges to security in Iraq still exist and that improvements need to be sustained through meaningful political dialogue and national unity,

“Underscoring the need for all communities in Iraq to participate in the political process and an inclusive political dialogue, to refrain from making statements and actions which could aggravate tensions, to reach a comprehensive solution on the distribution of resources, and develop a just and fair solution for the nation’s disputed internal boundaries and work towards national unity,

“Reaffirming the importance of the United Nations, in particular the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI), in advising, supporting and assisting the Iraqi people and Government to strengthen democratic institutions, advance inclusive political dialogue and national reconciliation, facilitate regional dialogue, aid vulnerable groups including refugees and internally displaced persons, strengthen gender equality, promote the protection of human rights, and promote judicial and legal reform, and *emphasizing* the importance of the United Nations, in particular UNAMI, prioritizing advice, support, and assistance to the Iraqi people and Government to achieve these goals,

“Emphasizing UNAMI’s efforts to assist the Independent High Electoral Commission and the Iraqi Government in the development of processes for holding successful Iraqi provincial elections in January 2009 and Kurdistan Regional Government elections in July 2009, and towards Iraqi national parliamentary elections in January 2010, and *stressing* the importance of the transparency, impartiality and independence of the Independent High Electoral Commission,

“Expressing concern for human rights challenges in Iraq, *stressing* the importance of addressing those challenges and in this regard *urging* the Government of Iraq to consider additional steps to support the Independent High Commission for Human Rights,

“Expressing concern also for the humanitarian issues confronting the Iraqi people and *stressing* the need to continue a coordinated response and to provide adequate resources to address these issues,

“Underscoring the sovereignty of the Government of Iraq, *reaffirming* that all parties should continue to take all feasible steps and develop modalities to ensure the protection of affected civilians, including children, women and members of religious and ethnic minority groups, and should create conditions conducive to

the voluntary, safe, dignified, and sustainable return of refugees and internally displaced persons, *welcoming* commitments of the Government of Iraq for the relief of internally displaced persons, *encouraging* continued efforts for internally displaced persons and refugees, and *noting* the important role of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, based on its mandate, in providing advice and support to the Government of Iraq, in coordination with UNAMI,

“*Stressing* the importance of implementing Security Council resolution 1882 (2009), including through the appointment of child protection advisers in UNAMI, as appropriate,

“*Urging* all those concerned, as set forth in international humanitarian law, including the Geneva Conventions and the Hague Regulations, to allow full unimpeded access by humanitarian personnel to all people in need of assistance, and to make available, as far as possible, all necessary facilities for their operations, and to promote the safety, security, and freedom of movement of humanitarian personnel and United Nations and its associated personnel and their assets,

“*Thanking* former Special Representative of the Secretary-General Staffan de Mistura for his service and strong leadership of UNAMI,

“*Welcoming* the Secretary-General’s appointment of Ad Melkert on 7 July 2009, as the new Special Representative for Iraq,

“*Expressing* deep gratitude to all the United Nations staff in Iraq for their courageous and tireless efforts,

“1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) for a period of 12 months from the date of this resolution;

“2. *Decides further* that the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and UNAMI, at the request of the Government of Iraq, and taking into account the letter of 30 July 2009 from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary General (S/2009/259), shall continue to pursue their expanded mandate as stipulated in resolutions 1770 (2007) and 1830 (2008);

“3. *Recognizes* that security of United Nations personnel is essential for UNAMI to carry out its work for the benefit of the people of Iraq and calls upon the Government of Iraq and other Member States to continue to provide security and logistical support to the United Nations presence in Iraq;

“4. *Welcomes* the contributions of Member States in providing UNAMI with the financial, logistical, and security resources and support that it needs to fulfil its mission and calls upon Member States to continue to provide UNAMI with these resources and support;

“5. *Expresses* its intention to review the mandate of UNAMI in 12 months or sooner, if requested by the Government of Iraq;

“6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council on a quarterly basis on the progress made towards the fulfilment of all UNAMI’s responsibilities; and

“7. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.”

United Nations Country Team, Iraq
Diwan School, Baghdad
Telephone No. +1 917 36 73614 / +39 0831 23 2700
Fax No. +1 917 36 73615 / +39 0831 23 2705
www.uniraq.org

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