

CCA Iraq 2009

Common Country Assessment Iraq 2009
UNDAF Workshop

Iraq CCA: Outcomes of Design workshop

- Endorsement of Plan of Engagement
- Combination of options
 - Participation in government-led analytical work, and
 - Complementary UNCT-supported analytical work
- 3 Thematic areas:
 - Good Governance
 - Inclusive Economic Growth
 - Ensuring Quality Essential Services
 - TWGs Co-chaired by GOI & UNDP, UN-HABITAT and UNICEF
- Approach: Human rights, gender, poverty/vulnerability and conflict
- Cross-cutting issues: protection, youth, employment, women's empowerment, environment, MDGs, civil society and emergency preparedness

CCA Process: Timetable

May

- Plan of Engagement drafted
- UN attended NDP workshop

June

- Pre-analysis conducted by inter-agency analysts and COSIT/KRSO
- Consultant conflict expert hired for pre-analysis and TWGs
- CCA Design workshops in Baghdad and Amman
- UN provided feedback on NDP sectoral papers
- UN participated in PRS workshop

July - August

- TWGs began causal analysis and drafted papers
- Feedback from Taskforce, Peer Support Group, MoPDC and World Bank

September - October

- Drafting team works on CCA
- Feedback from CCA Taskforce, UNCT, PSG, GOI on Drafts 1-3
- Signing ceremony with RC/HC ai and Minister of Planning, Baghdad 26 Oct
- Endorsement by PSG, 29 Oct

November

- UN participation in NDP workshop, Erbil

CCA Process: Participation

- UN (Taskforce, IAU, UNCT, RCO, UNAMI Political and Human Rights, Staff College, DOCO, PSG, RDT)
- GOI (MOP, KRG, COSIT / KRSO, ministries)
- Civil society (NGOs, academics, private sector)
- World Bank
- Donors

Alignment with national planning processes

NDP

- Feedback provided by UN to NDP sectoral papers
- Hiring of 3 UN consultants
- UN participation in NDP launch workshop in Baghdad
- Training in HRBA, conflict analysis and support in MDG integration
- UN 37-person delegation to major NDP planning workshop in Erbil; provision of financial and technical support

PRS

- Use of IHSES poverty data and draft Poverty Assessment;
- UN attendance at the PRS workshop in Amman

Longstanding vulnerability to conflict

30 years of war have resulted in fallen development indicators:

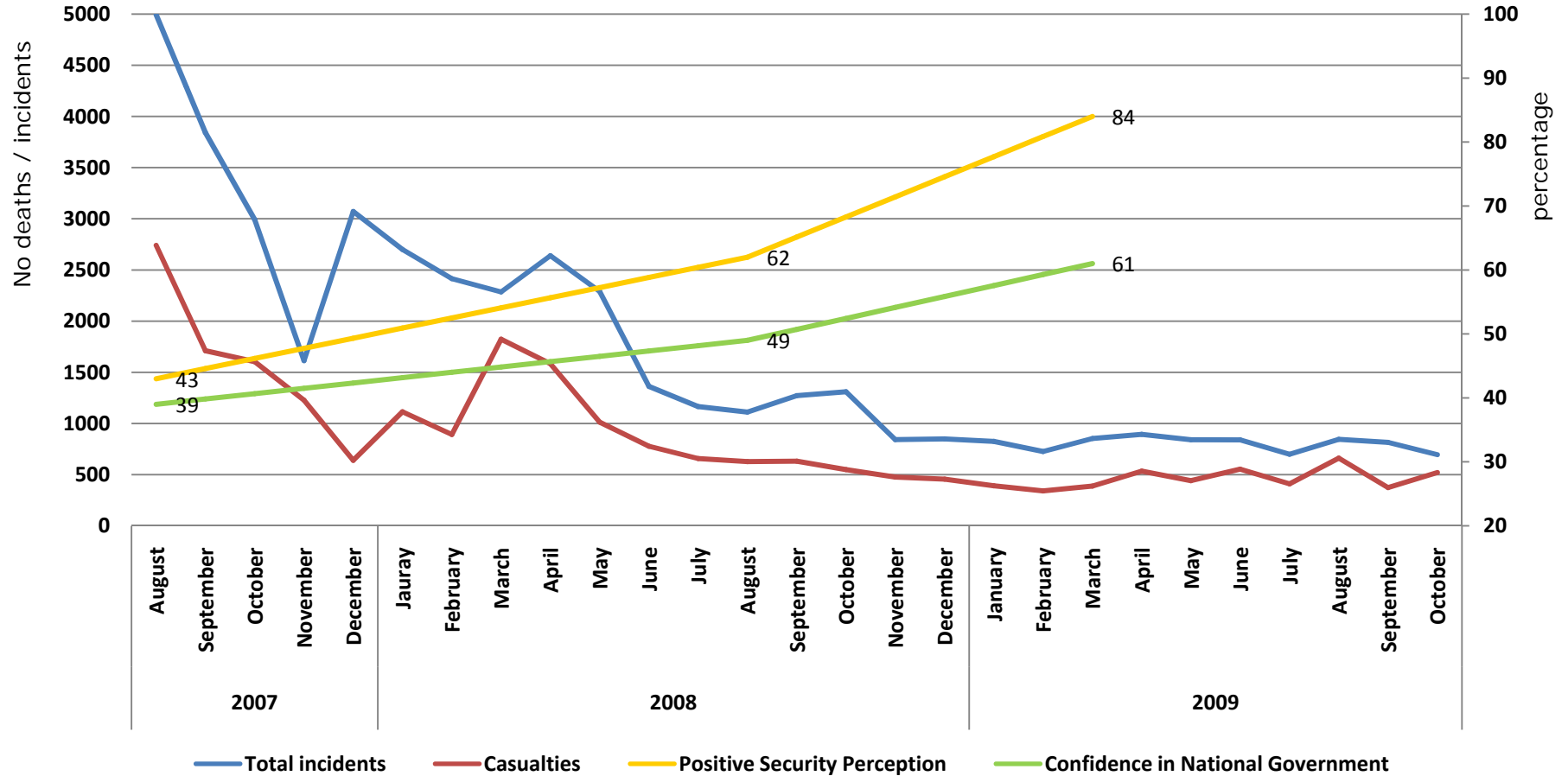
- Life expectancy down to 58 years from 65 thirty years ago
- Access to safe water sources dropped from 83% (1990) to 77% (2006)
- Iraq's 2008 maternal mortality ratio much higher than in neighbouring countries
- A divided and traumatized population (48% of population have experienced a war-related trauma)

Potential for further conflict:

- Tension between central and KR governments
- Lack of state legitimacy and accountability
- Limited access to services and employment opportunities
- Poor rule of law and human rights abuses

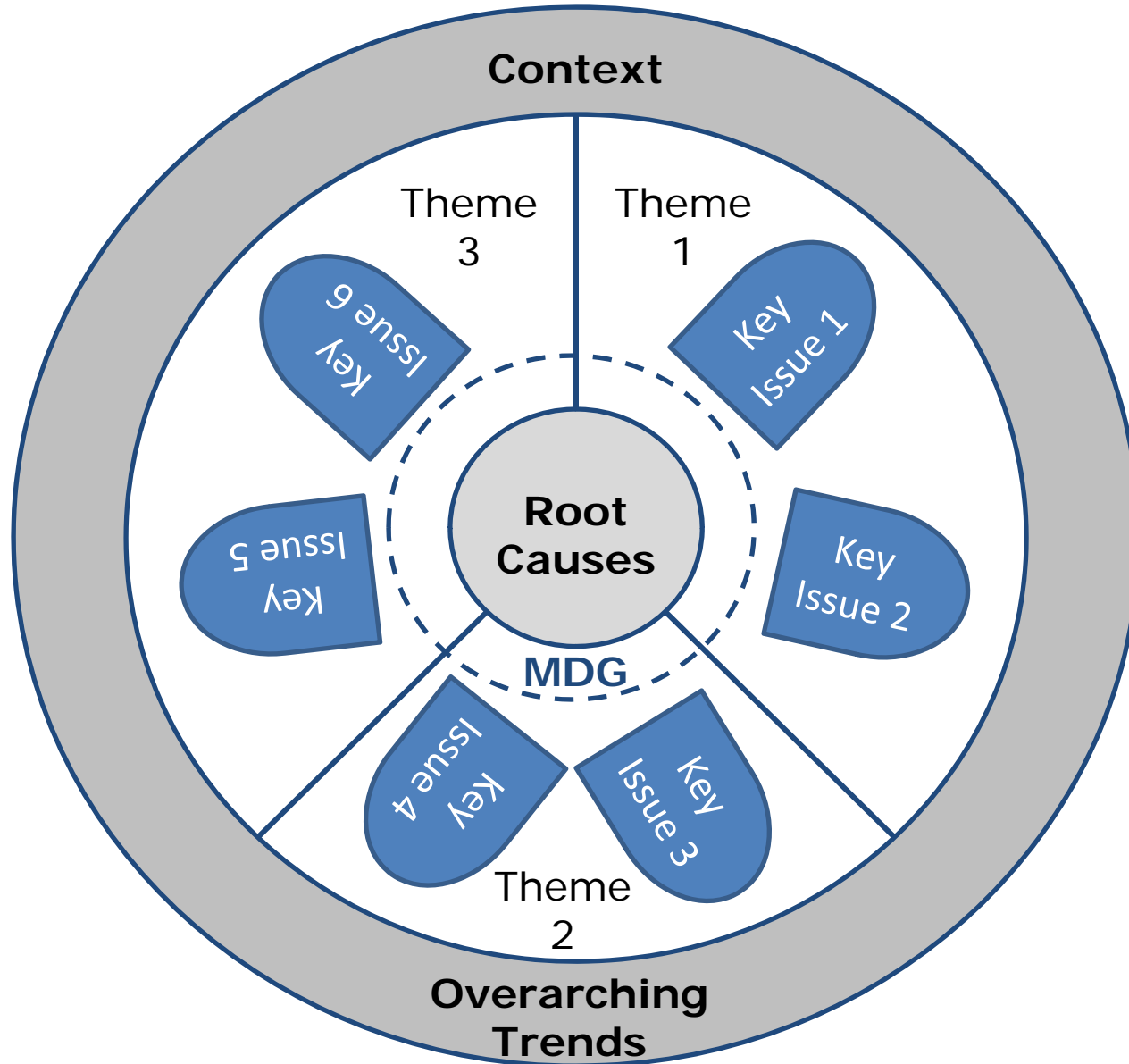
Country in transition: security & political improvement

- Security incidents fell by 90% Aug 2007 – Oct 2009; Casualties down
- People's perception of security improved. 80% of Iraqis report improvement;
- The political process consolidates: Regained sovereignty; successful elections in 2009; people's trust in the state increasing



Source: Security: UNAMI-SSI, Returns: UNHCR (April 2009)

Structure of Presentation



CCA Context: Overarching Trends

1. Iraq's longstanding vulnerability to conflict
2. A fragile political context
3. Poor state accountability, service delivery and political environment
4. Regional inequities and disparities
5. Poverty and economic context
6. Lack of participation in wider social, political and economic processes, particularly among women, youth and children
7. Modest re-integration of IDPs and refugees
8. The challenges of climate change, environment and the management of natural resources
9. Soaring Population, fast growing young population and increasing urbanization
10. Iraq's inability to predict and address man-made and natural disasters

Key Issues to achieve: Peace, Stability and MDGs in Iraq

- **Good Governance**

- (i) Strengthening legitimacy, accountability and responsiveness of the state
- (ii) Realization of human rights and participatory justice through rule of law

- **Inclusive Economic Growth**

- (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

- **Ensuring Quality Essential Services**

- (v) Building equity and quality into Iraq's social services, towards local poverty reduction and reconciliation
- (vi) Investing in human capital (including Iraqi women and future human capital through youth and children)



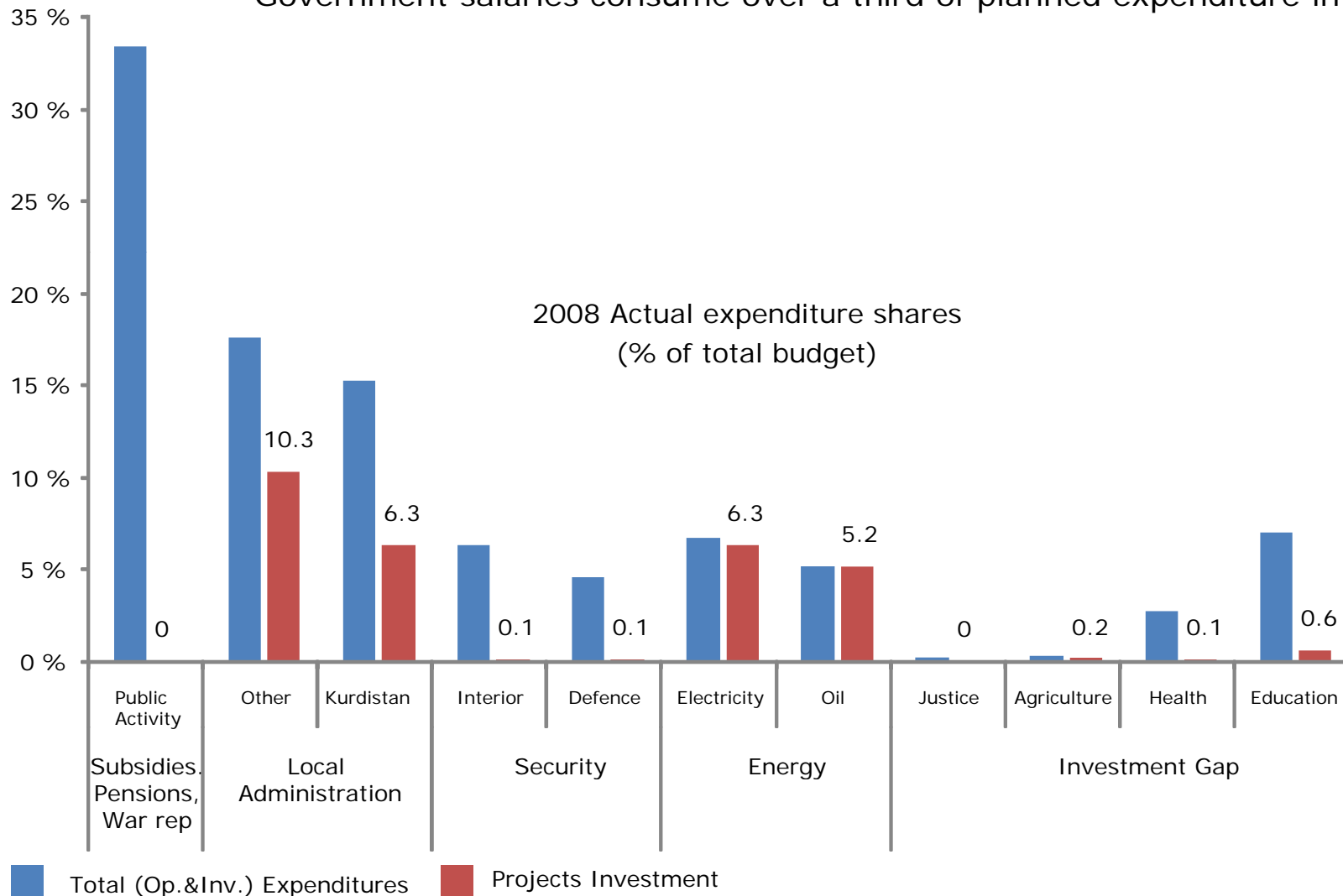
Good Governance

1. Strengthening legitimacy, accountability and responsiveness of the state
2. Realization of human rights and participatory justice through rule of law



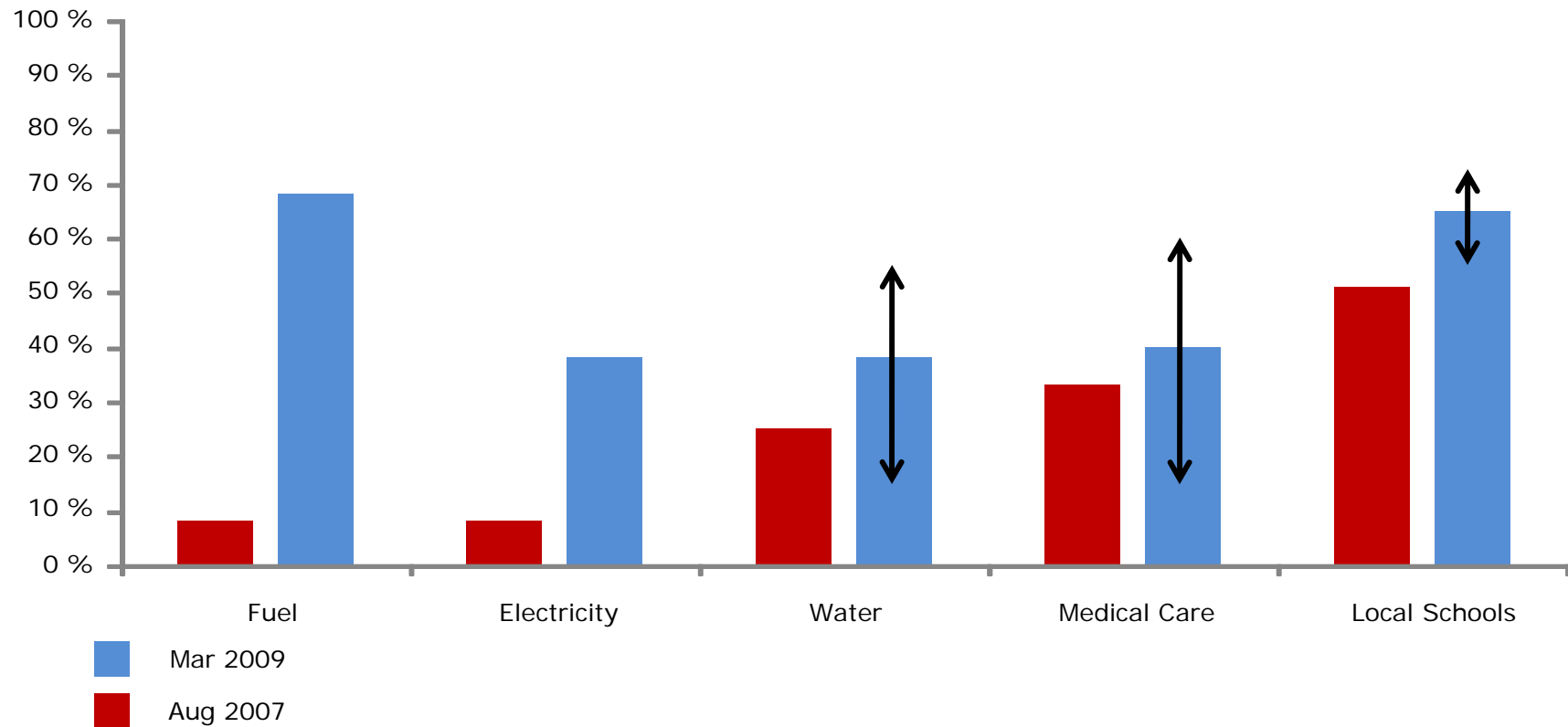
Key Issue 1: Strengthening legitimacy, accountability and responsiveness of the state

- Inability of the state to perform security and service delivery functions
 - Iraq's service ministries spent 11% of their capital budget in 2008
 - Government salaries consume over a third of planned expenditure in 2009



Service Delivery Perceptions

- Need for perceived state legitimacy regardless of religion and ethnicity
 - Fuel and Electricity improved
 - Service delivery on water, health and education less improvement
 - Religious and Ethnic identity determine perceptions of service delivery



Key Issue 2: Realization of human rights and participatory justice through rule of law

- Need to focus on marginalised groups:
 - **Long-term poor** (e.g. rural south) face a continual violation of their economic rights (ICESCR, 1976)
 - **Women:** 1 in 5 married Iraqi women are victims of physical domestic violence; 1 in 3 emotional violence (IFHS 2007); 3 in 5 women believe a husband is justified in beating his wife
 - **Children:** 1 in 9 children 5-14 years work, higher in rural areas (MICS3)
 - **Displaced:** Since February 2006, over 1.6 million IDPs, 295,000 Iraqi refugees registered and active with UNHCR in the region; less than 25% of total displaced have returned

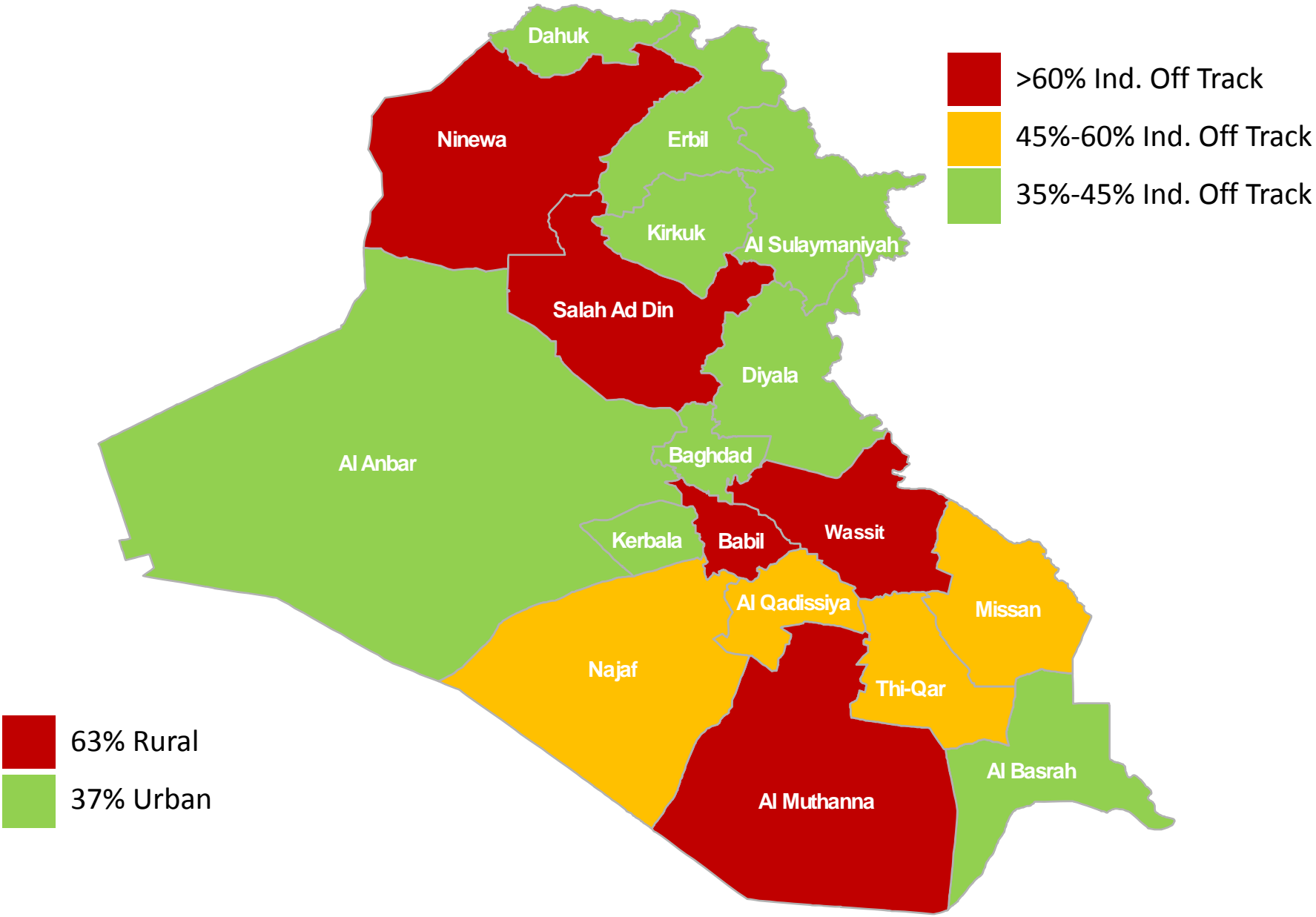
Good Governance Root Causes

- **Democratic** governance structures in early stages of development
- Weak **civil society** participation and capacity
- Weak **human rights** culture including concept of rights and duties
- Centralized system with poor **institutional capacities** for policymaking, planning and management, leading to inadequate **investments**
- Weak and fractured **legal and regulatory environment**
- **Corruption**, lack of accountability, transparency and information sharing
- Oil dependent growth directed towards state-controlled economy, **separated state from citizens**
- Shortage of qualified **human resources** and weak human capacity dev't

Good Governance & MDGs

- Support to strengthening the legitimacy, authority and capacity of the state will contribute to achieving the MDGs in several ways:
 - i) effective governance reforms and stronger political commitment will generate more resources to pursue MDG goals;
 - ii) increased accountability of the political process is key to achieving the MDGs;
 - iii) a state that responds to the needs of citizens will ensure the sustainability of the achievements the MDGs.

MDG Map: Governorates per % of Indicators Off Track



Inclusive Economic Growth

3. Linking sustainable economic growth to social justice
4. Mitigating environmental pressures from climate change, population growth and inappropriate agricultural practices



Key Issue 3: Linking sustainable economic growth to social justice

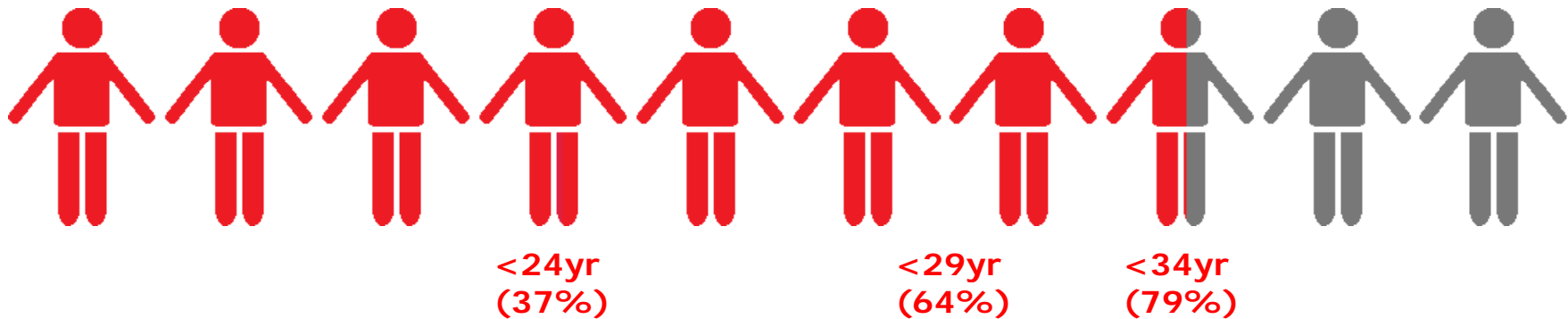
- Unsustainable and unpredictable Growth:
 - Growth rates fluctuating from 6.7% in 2006 to 1.5% in 2007 to around 9.5% in 2008, mainly reflecting the dynamics of the oil sector
 - Dominant public sector stifles private sector (60% of full-time employment, subsidies to SOEs, low custom duties)
 - Lack of agriculture policy, development and investment (labour intensive)
- Links to Social Justice:
 - 23% of the population (almost 7 million) under the poverty line, high regional disparities, rural population twice as poor (IHSES)
 - Electricity unreliable (daily average of public supply 7.9 hrs; 22% of population rely on public network - IHSES)
 - Lack of access to jobs for an increasing and younger population, for women, and for returnees

Economic Inclusion: Employment

- Labour Force underutilized, youth and women excluded:
 - 15% Unemployment + 29% Underemployment >40% of LF underutilized
 - Young people & women left out (25% of men aged 20-24 yrs unemployed and 17% of women participate in Labour Force)
 - Approx 450,000 new young adults to LF each year

**100% Unemployment
(~ 1.5 million)**

> 1 million <34yr (79%)



Key Issue 4: Mitigating environmental pressures from climate change, population growth and inappropriate agricultural practices

- Links between a fast growing population, rural poverty and high-speed urbanisation – stress Iraq's environment
 - Fast growing, young population: 31 million, 43% under 15 yrs / 63% under 25yrs
 - 70% of population live in urban areas;
 - 57% of urban population lives in slum-like conditions (UNHABITAT 2006/7)
- Climate changes: e.g. water availability and pollution
 - 600 million cubic feet of natural gas is flared off every day w/o solutions for its capture as a source of energy. Iraq is the fourth-worst offender in the world
- Regional Context: Water management and mine clearance

Inclusive Economic Growth: Root Causes

- Violence, armed **conflict** and sanctions
- **Corruption**, lack of accountability, transparency and information sharing
- **Oil dependent** growth directed towards **state-controlled** economy, which additionally separated state from citizens
- Lack of legal environment for **private sector** development and public-private partnerships
- Centralized system with poor **capacities** for policymaking, planning and management, resulting in inadequate national/local **investments**
- Declining quality and quantity of **natural resources**, exacerbated by unsustainable use
- Shortage of qualified **human resources** and weak human capacity development

Inclusive Economic Growth & MDGs

- In order to achieve inclusive growth, MDGs 1, 3, 7, 8 should form the basis for any strategy
- These goals encompass:
 - the impact (poverty reduction) and
 - essential elements (gender equality and empowering women, environment and partnerships) of inclusive economic growth
- Climate change can slow progress towards poverty alleviation and achievement of the MDGs
- MDG 1: Muthana 49% Poverty / Baghdad 13%
- MDG 3: Salahaddin 55% Enrollment ratio in Secondary / Baghdad 84%



Quality Essential Services

5. Building equity and quality into Iraq's social services, towards local poverty reduction and reconciliation
6. Investing in human capital (including Iraqi women and future human capital through Iraqi youth and children)

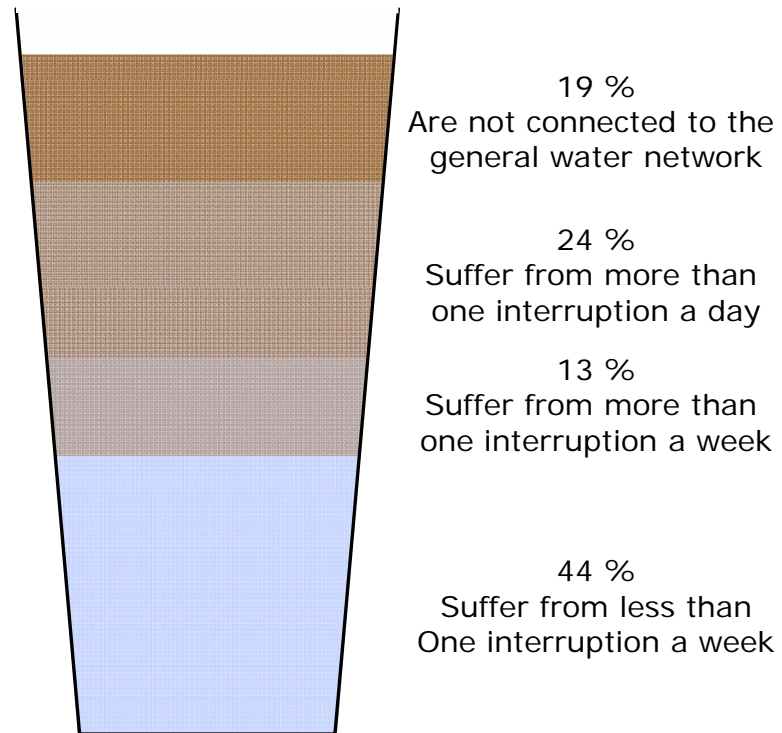


Key Issue 5: Building equity and quality into Iraq's social services, towards local poverty reduction and reconciliation

- Lack of access to essential health, education, water, sanitation and nutrition perpetuates poverty, marginalization and inter-group resentment
 - Poor mental health, particularly among women (Any mental disorder: Men (8.8%) / Women (13.5%. IMHS)
 - One in 7 children have diarrhoea at any one time (MICS3)
 - 82% HHs outside Baghdad and KR have no waste collection (IHSES)
- Using services is linked less to availability of infrastructure and more to contextual attitudes and lack of economic opportunity for families
- Return must be factored into improving social services
- Social protection not protecting the most vulnerable: 45% of jobs covered by social insurance (IHSES)

Essential Services: the public water network

- Network infrastructure exists but is in a state of disrepair;

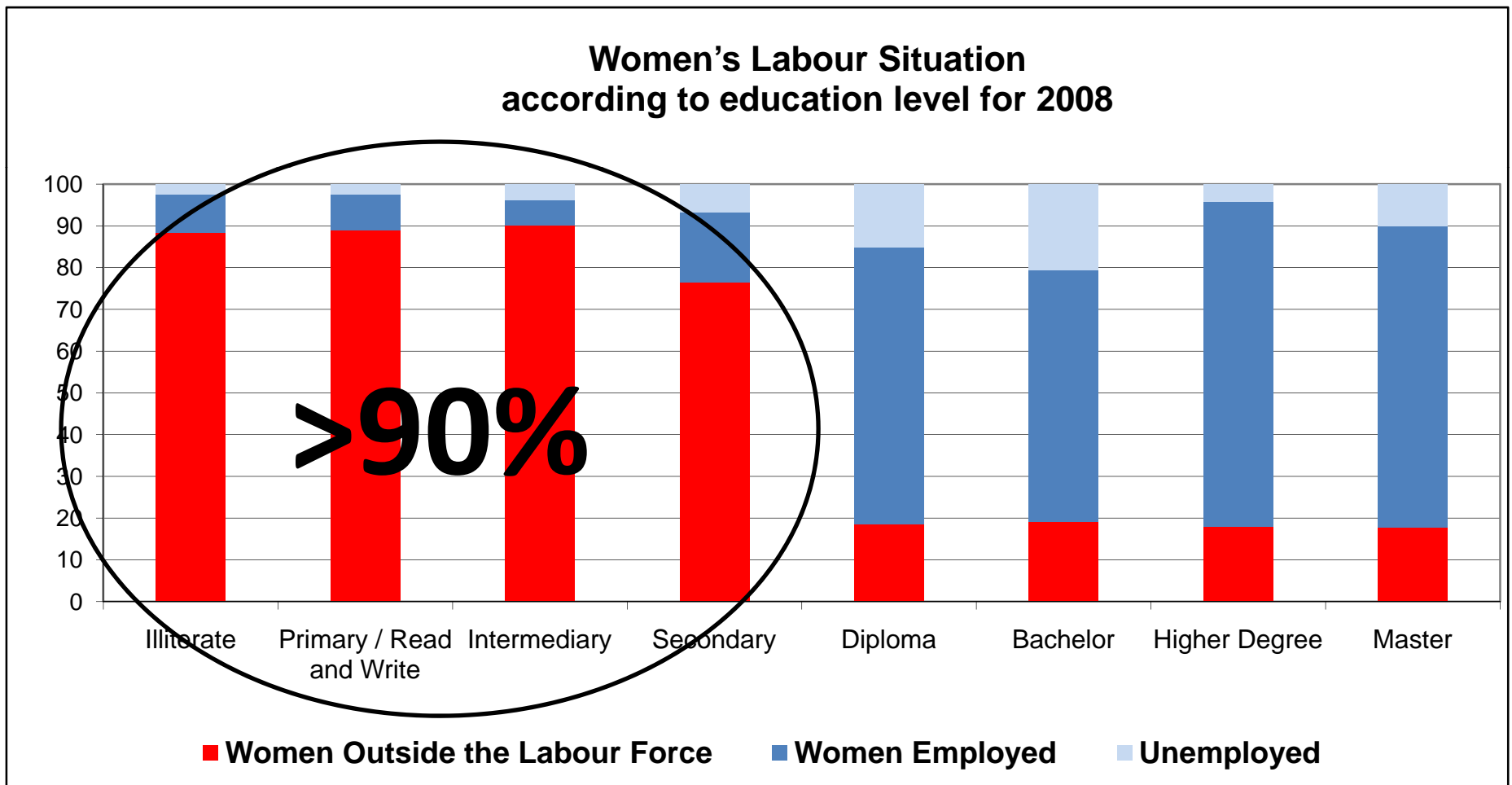


Key Issue 6: Investing in human capital (incl. women, youth and children)

- Iraq's depleted human capital is a major challenge to development: loss of professional competencies (brain drain) & lack of skills dev't
 - High gender disparities, e.g. illiteracy esp. among rural women (55% rural women aged 15-24 illiterate, MICS3)
 - Low intermediate (U: 44/R: 23) and secondary (U: 26/R: 11) enrolment rates ; girls consistently lower.
 - Poor quality education & overcrowding: 1 in 3 schools operate double shift (MOE)
 - 28% of 17 yr-olds sat final high school exams (MOE 2007)
 - 40% pass rate in South and Centre

Investing in Human Capital: Education

- Lack of investment in women's capacity causes illiteracy and poverty



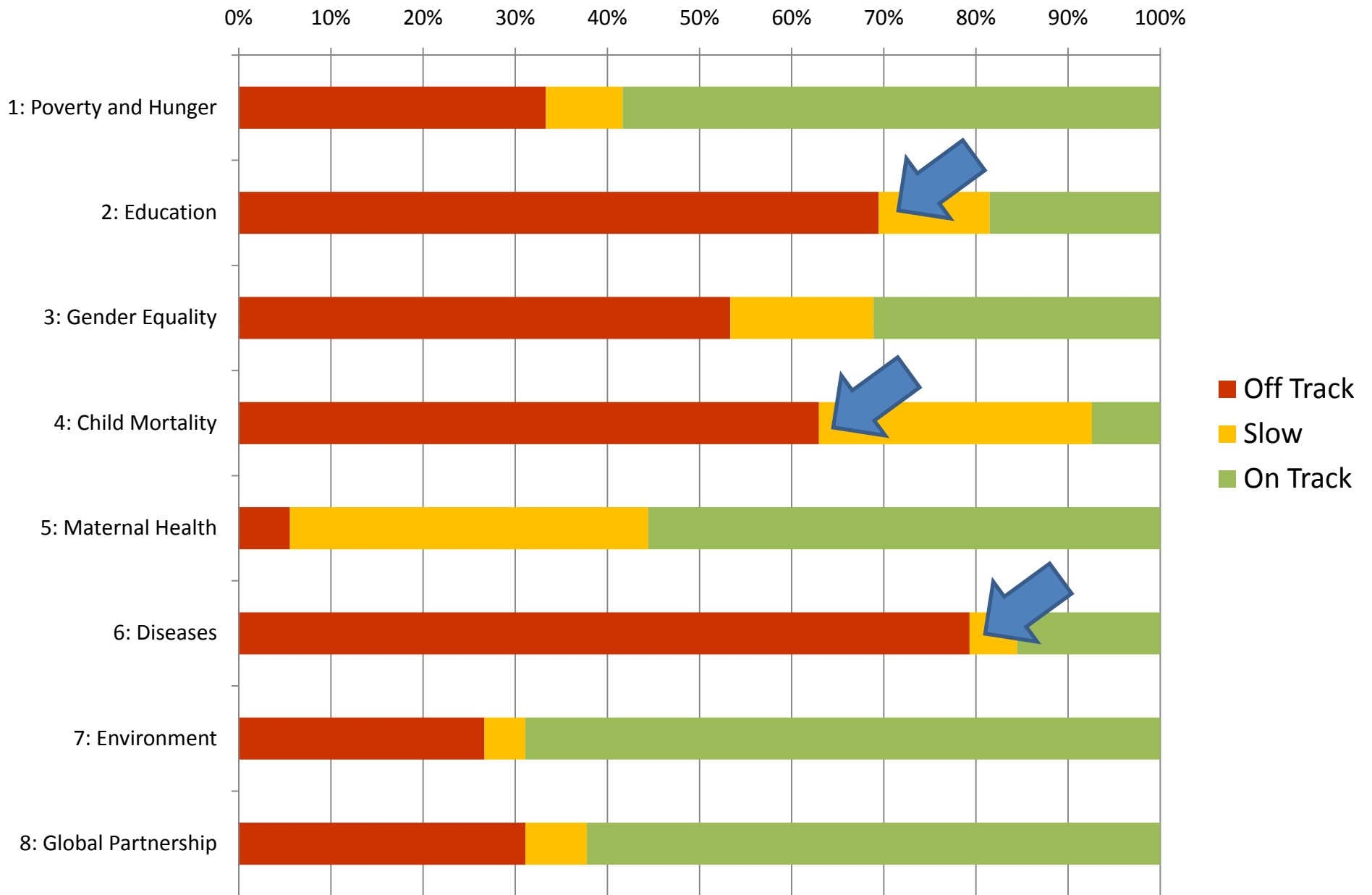
Essential Services & MDGs

- Essential Services is the all-encompassing for achieving the MDGs, necessitating a holistic approach
 - Addressing the root causes impacting essential services will create the foundation of human development
 - Education –esp. for women-,
 - Child mortality (Infant mortality rate = 30 per 1,000 live births (1984-89) / 35 per 1,000 (2006) / Target 2015, 17 per 1,000),
 - Combating diseases –particularly tuberculosis in several areas
- } Lagging behind

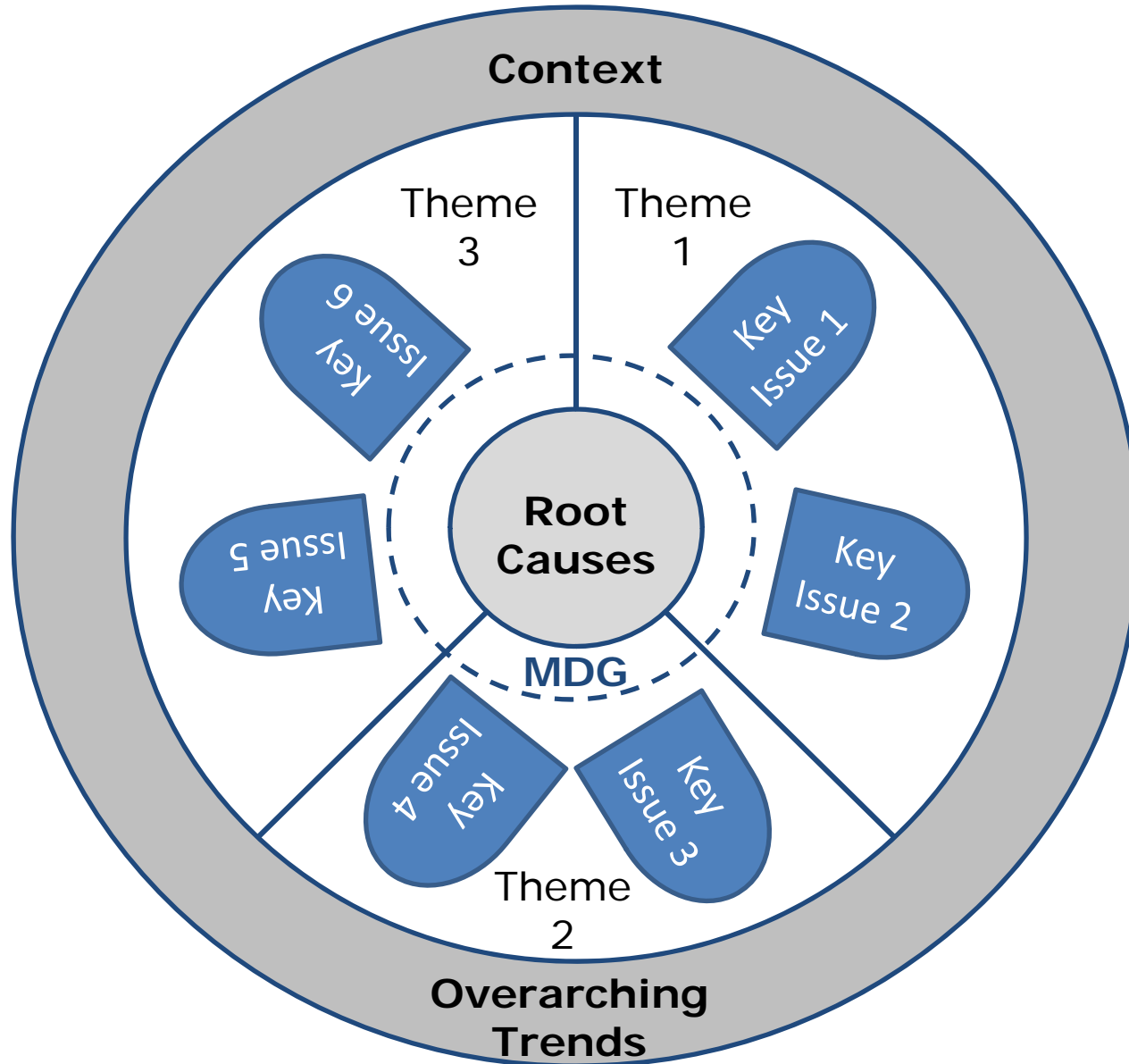
Essential Services: Root Causes

- Violence, armed **conflict** and sanctions
- **Democratic** governance structures still in early stages of development
- **Corruption**, lack of accountability, transparency and information sharing
- Weak **human rights** culture including concept of rights and duties
- **Non-inclusion** of groups in political, social and economic processes
- Weak **civil society** participation and capacity
- Unfocused **social protection** system
- Centralized system with poor **institutional capacities** for policymaking, planning and management, resulting in inadequate national/local **investments**
- Shortage of qualified **human resources** and weak human capacity development
- Declining quality and quantity of **natural resources**, exacerbated by unsustainable use

MDG Graph: % of indicators by status per Goal



Structure of Presentation



COMMON ROOT CAUSES

Human Rights and Governance

1. Violence, armed conflict and sanctions
2. Democratic governance structures in early stage of dev't
3. Weak human rights culture incl. concept of rights & duties
4. Exclusion of specific groups in political, socio economic processes
5. Unfocused social protection system
6. Corruption, lack of accountability, transparency & info sharing
7. Weak civil society participation & capacity







Economy and Service Delivery

8. Oil dependent growth directed to state-controlled economy, separating state from citizens
9. Centralized system with poor institutional capacities for policymaking and planning, leading to inadequate investments
10. No legal env't for private sector dev't & public-private partnerships

Resources

11. Declining quality & quantity of natural resources + unsustainable use
12. Shortage of qualified human resources + weak human capacity dev't

MDG Framework

N	Indicator	Baseline Total	Year	Current ₁					Year	National Target 2015	Total GAP ₂	Target Achieved (%) ³	Status ₄
				Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female					
6	Net enrollment ratio in primary education (%)	90.8	1990	84.8	88.8	76.9	87.2	82.1	2007	100.0	15.2	-65%	
7	Net enrollment ratio in inintermediate education (%)	..	1990	36.7	43.5	22.8	40.1	33.3	2007	100.0	63.3	37%	
8	Net enrollment ratio in secondary education (%)	..	1990	21.2	25.5	10.9	22.5	19.9	2007	100.0	78.8	21%	
9	Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach 5th grade (%)	75.6	1990	95.2	95.0	95.5	96.2	94.0	2006	100.0	4.8	80%	
10	Literacy rate of the segment of the population aged between 15 – 24 years (%)	78.6	1990	83.9	88.3	73.3	87.7	80.4	2007	100.0	16.1	25%	
11	Female to male literacy rate of the segment of the population aged between 15 – 24 years (%)	75.6	1990	91.4	96.2	78.2	-	-	2007	100.0	8.6	65%	



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Thank you!

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