

Central Organization for Statistics and Information Technology (COSIT)

Measurement of Living Conditions in Iraq

**Presentation for the First Conference on the Five-Year
Plan for 2010-2014**

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Accomplished Achievements that serve the Studies of the Plan:

- Reports of National Accounts
- Sectoral Statistics
- Family Surveys
 - Living Condition Survey for 2004
 - Deprivation Map for 2005
 - Multi Index Clustered Survey for 2006 (MICS3)
 - Assessment of the Nutritional Situation Survey for 2003, 2005 and 2007
 - Iraqi Household Socio-Economic Survey (IHSES)

Poverty Line in Iraq

Computing the poverty line and determining the percentage and gap of poverty is an important tool of analysis for purposes of drafting the plan.

In coordination with the Organization of Statistics in Kurdistan Region supported by the World Bank, the Central Organization for Statistics and Information Technology (COSIT) implemented a year-long extensive socio-economic survey in 2007 which covered all Iraqi Governorates .

This survey represents the first component of poverty reduction policy project implemented by the Republic of Iraq and the World Bank which includes the following three components:

- Data Collection (Household Socio-Economic Survey)
- Development of Poverty and Inequality Assessment Report
- Development of Poverty Reduction Strategy, employment generation and development of the Social Safety Net.

1. Measuring Poverty Line in Iraq:

Numerous attempts were made in Iraq to calculate the poverty line, all of which lacked precise scientific methodology. The last attempt to measure the poverty line was conducted in 1993.

This report (**Poverty Line and Features in Iraq**), supervised by the Supreme Committee of the project in cooperation with Poverty Assessment Sub-Committee, COSIT Statistical Analysis Unit and the World Bank, is presented so as this important national indicator becomes the starting point to build policies and take decisions aiming at promoting the living standards of the Iraqi individual and family particularly that this indicator is based on Iraqi data and includes important geographical signs for features of poverty.

Requirements of Poverty Measurement

Poverty measurement requires three factors:

1. Digital Indicator for Welfare
2. Poverty Line (to define a specific point below which people are regarded poor)
3. Measuring the level of poverty (volume) below the estimated line.

2. Poverty Line

2.1 The method of (Cost of Basic Needs - CBN) is adopted. This method is based on defining the poverty line so as to be equivalent to the cost of a consumer package sufficient to meet the basic consumer needs.

- Basic food needs are estimated on basis of the minimum cost of calories sufficient to maintain a healthy body.
- Basic non-food needs are estimated on basis of personal needs for housing, clothes and others.

Poverty line = Cost of covering basic nutritional needs + Cost of covering basic non-nutritional needs

2.2 Food Poverty Line is calculated as being the result of multiplying the average needs of calories among Iraqis by the cost per calorie according to an appropriate Iraqi feeding pattern.

Cost of food poverty line = Number of necessary calories × cost per calorie

Age, gender, weight and level of physical activity of individuals were taken into account when determining their needs of calories.

The Individual Needs for Calories according to Age and Gender

Energy needs (calorie/person/day)

Age (year)

Sufficient calories according to age and gender are estimated at 2337
calorie/person /day

Cost per calorie for each of Income Decimal Categories

Decimal Categories	1 (The Poorest)	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 (richest)
Cost per calorie (ID)	0.396	0.460	0.490	0.515	0.542	0.568	0.613	0.639	0.707	0.785

- Results based on the survey data reveal that the cost per calorie is ID 0.482
- Accordingly, the cost of 2337 monthly calories per person is ID 34250 which represents the value of food poverty line per person (number of food commodities included is 232 item).
- The monthly basic non-nutritional needs is estimated at ID 42646 per person (number of commodities and services included is 450 items)
- Poverty line is calculated by adding the cost of basic food needs (34250 ID/person/month) to the cost of non-food needs (42646 ID/person/month). Thus the poverty line in Iraq equals (76896 ID/person/month) based on the prices in 2007.

3. Measuring Poverty Level:

3.1 The poverty level is measured by the following two indices:

- **Head Count Index:** This represents the percentage of individuals living below the poverty line (who cannot fulfill their basic food and non-food needs)
- **Poverty Gap Index:** This index indicates the level of remoteness of individuals from the poverty line. It is used to define the required resources to move the poor from below the poverty line to above poverty line.

3. Measuring Poverty Level:

3.2 Summary of Poverty Measurement in Iraq

<u>Poverty Measurement</u>	<u>National Index</u>
Poverty Volume	22.9%
Poverty Gap	4.5%

4. Geographical Description of Poverty

4.1 Poverty is concentrated in rural areas more than urban areas

<u>Poverty Measurement</u>	<u>Rural Areas</u>	<u>Urban Areas</u>
Poverty Volume	39.3%	16.1%
Poverty Gap	9.0%	2.7%

Integration of the Millennium Development Goals within the Plan

Aiming at paying due attention to the Millennium Development Goals while drafting the plan, an important activity was carried out in coordination with United Nations Development Program (UNDP) towards adaptation of the Development Goals to realize what has been called the National Development Goals (NDGs) as illustrated in the following pages:

Republic of Iraq

Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation

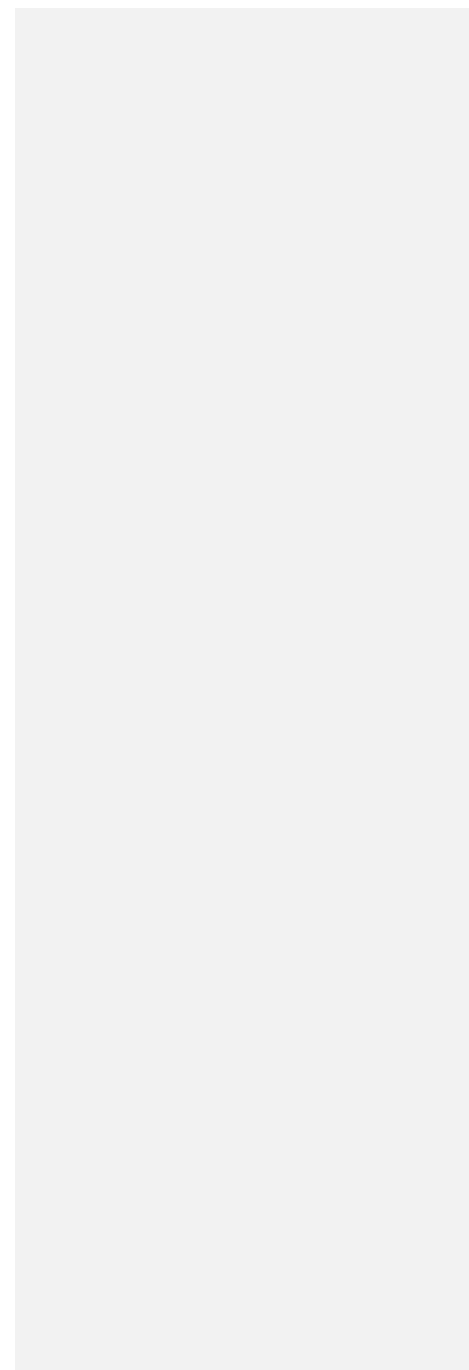
Central Office for Statistic and Information Technology (COSIT)

National Indicators for Monitoring Millennium Development Goals

(Second Report)

www.cosit_orm.gov.iq

May 2009



Monitoring Indicators of the Millennium Development Goals

Index	Basic Figure	Basic Year	Current Figure	Year	Target
for 2015					
Proportion of population whose income is less than \$1 per day %	27.5	1990	3.1	2007	13.8
Poverty gap ration (incidence x depth of poverty) %	87.7/ urban 86.6 /rural	1993	4.5 total 2.7/urban 9.0/rural	2007	43.9/ urban 43.0 /rural
Proportion of underweight children under 5 years of age (%)	9.0	1991	7.6	2006	4.5
Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (%)	20.0	1991	22.0	2007	10.0
Proportion of insecure – food population (%)	11.0	2003	3.1	2007	10.0
Net enrolment ratio in primary education (%)	90.8	1990	84.8	2007	5.5
Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 and reach 5 (fifth) grade of primary school	75.6	1990	80.2	2007	100
Literacy rate among people of 15-24 year-age %	78.6	1990	83.9	2007	100
Ratio of girls to boys in primary education %	97.5	1990	94.2	2007	100
Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education%	64.1	1990	76.9	2007	100
Ratio of girls to boys in tertiary education%	50.9	1990	86.6	2007	100
Ratio of girls to boys in higher education%	25.3	1990	59.3	2006	100
Ratio of literate women to men, 15–24 years old %	57.6	1990	91.4	2007	100
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector %	10.6	1990	12.1	2008	50.0
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament %	13.2	1990	27.3	2006	50.0
Mortality rate among children under five for every (1000) live – born children %	62.0	1990	41.0	2006	21.0
Mortality rate among infants for every (1000) live – born children %	50.0	1990	35.0	2006	17.0
Proportion of 1 year-old children immunized against measles %	80.0	1990	81.0	2007	100
Maternal mortality ratio for every (1000) live – birth %	117.0	1990	84.0	2006	29.0
Proportion of births under the supervision of skilled health personnel %	50.0	1990	89.0	2006	100

Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate %	0.7	2000	1.1	2006	10.0
Proportion of population in malaria-risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures%	18.3 /treatment 7.4 /prevention	2000	18.3 /treatment 7.4 /prevention	200	100/treatment 100/prevention
Indicator					
Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria for every 100000 population%	26.8	1995	0.1	2006	0
Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis for every 100000 population%	2.0	2000	12.4	2006	0
Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under Directly Observed Treatment Short course%	86.0	2000	86.0	2006	100
Proportion of land area covered by forest%	4.0	1990	4.0	2003	10.0
Carbon dioxide emissions per capita and (in addition to 2 figures for the pollution of the international atmosphere: Ozone Depleting Potential and accumulation of chlorofluorocarbon) %	3.08 /ton 111.8/ M3	2000	.08/ ton 111.8/ M3	2000	1.5/ton 55.9/M3
Proportion of population using solid fuels%	35.0	2003	4.6	2006	0
Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source in urban and rural areas%	Total /81.3 Urban/96.3 Rural/47.0	1990	Total 83.7 Urban/97.5 Rural/50.3	2007	Total 96.6 Urban/98.2 Rural/73.6
Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation, urban and rural areas%	Total /71.5 Urban/95.0 Rural/48.0	1990	Total /83.7 Urban/89.6 Rural/70.3	2007	Total/ 96.3 Urban/100 Rural/
Proportion of house holds who have protected land tenure rural areas%	60.8 owned 23.7 rental	1990	78.6 owned 11.5 rental	2007	80.4 owned 11.6 rental
Ratio of development assistance (million dollar) rural areas%	3.00	1990	4657.60	2004	
Proportion of unemployment among people of 15-24 age according to social category and the total number%	Total /7.1 Male:7.2 Famle:6.3	1990	Total /30.0 Male:30.1 Famle:29.7	2008	Total /3.6 Male: 3.6 Famle:3.2
Number of telephone lines per 100 population %	5.6	1990	5.1	2007	11.2
Number of cellular subscribers per 100 population %	0	1990	39.10	2007	40.0
Proportion of household who owned computers%	3.6	2004	7.4	2007	10
Proportion of households who are using satellites %	32.0	2004	88.3	2007	100

Goal 1

Eradication of extreme poverty and hunger

Target 1 Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day	The result of Iraq Households Socio-Economic Survey (2007) indicate that the proportion of people who are living on less than a dollar per day is (3.1%), while this proportion was (% 23.2) according to the results of the Quick Survey for Households Budgets in Iraq for 2005. However, in 1990 the proportion was estimated at (27.5%) according to the USAID study . This means that the local target can be achieved by (2015)
Indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day● Poverty gap ratio (poverty incidence x depth of poverty)●Share of poorest quintile (1/5) in national consumption.	The study of map of deprivation and living standards in Iraq in 2004, estimates the percentage of households living under the condition of deprivation, according to the index of living condition, at (31.2 %) for the families and (33.8%) for individuals. Out of this proportion, the percentage of families and individuals living in a very low living conditions is (5.4%) for the families and (6.3%) for individuals and those represent the population who are living in extreme poverty.
Target: 2 Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	The proportion of population with food insecurity is estimated at (3.1%) according to the results of the analysis of food security and vulnerable groups in Iraq for 2007. The report of food security and vulnerable groups in Iraq for 2005 estimates the proportion of population with food insecurity at (15.4%) who are in dire need for various types of humanitarian assistance, including provision of food stuff. This result will have a positive impact towards the achievement of the goal.
Indicators	The line of extreme poverty is (34249) Dinar/person/month, while the line of absolute poverty was (76896) Dinar/person/month,

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age ●Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption 	<p>according to the results of Iraq Households Socio-Economic Survey, while the line of extreme poverty is (56762) Dinar according to the Directorate of Living Conditions at the Central Organ for Statistic and Information Technology for 2009. In case of adoption of prices of the ration card, the study indicates that the line of extreme poverty reached (45300) Dinar/person/month, while the line of absolute poverty was (96687) Dinar/person/month.</p>
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The table below illustrates the proportion of underweight children under-five year old

Year	percentage %
1991	9.0
2000	19.5
2003 ●	11.5
2005 ●●	15.7
2006 ●●●	7.6

Sources:

- Results of the Survey of the Evaluation of Iraq Households Nutrition Situation for 2003
- Report of the Analysis of Food Security and Vulnerable Groups in Iraq for 2005
- Multi- Index Cluster Survey (MISC-3) for 2006

The Proportion of underweight children under-five years of age has been reduced to (7.6%) according to the results of Multi-Index Cluster Survey (MISC3) for 2006, in comparison with the previous years. This result indicates the possibility of reaching the target and achieving the goal by 2015.

Chart: Proportion of underweight children under-five years of age (1991, 2000, 2006)

The target can be achieved at the national level by reducing the proportion of underweight children under-five years of age through the provision of an integrated nutritional and health system.

- The ratio of the spending of the poorest quintile (1/5) of the population was (10.3%) of the total expenditure according to results of Iraq Household Socio-Economic Survey (IHSES) for 2007, while the ratio was (7.02) from the total spending according to the Quick Survey for Households Budgets in Iraq for 2005.
- The average monthly expenditure of the family was (1005) thousand Dinar, (1078) thousand Dinar in urban areas and (784) thousand Dinar in rural areas. The ratio of expenditure on food stuff was (42.3) of the total family expenditure according to the results of Iraq Households Socio- Economic Survey (2007). Results of the Quick Survey for Iraq Households Budgets for 2005 indicate that the average monthly expenditure of the family on the commodities and consumer services is (300) thousand Dinar, (312) thousand Dinar in urban areas and (276) thousand Dinar in rural areas with an increase of (62.9%) in urban areas and (53.8%) in rural areas, in comparison with the results obtained in 2003 where the result of the Survey of the Evaluation of Iraq Households Nutrition Situation for 2003, indicate that the average monthly expenditure of households on consumer stuff is (191.5) thousand Dinar in urban areas and (201.6) thousand Dinar in rural areas.
- The proportion of population with no access to dietary energy consumption is (22%) according to the results of the Survey of the Evaluation of Iraq Households Nutrition Situation for 2007, while the proportion was (23%) in 1997. This indicates the possibility of reducing the proportion of those who are suffering from hunger through continued consolidation of efforts to provide food necessary for local consumption.

□

Chart: The average expenditure of the population in rural and urban areas on commodities and consumer services for 2005

The average monthly income of households in Iraq according to the results of Iraq Household Socio-Economic Survey (IHSES) for 2007 is (995) thousand Dinar, (1056) thousand Dinar in urban areas and (912) thousand Dinar in rural areas. According to the Quick Survey for Iraq Households Budgets for 2005, the average monthly income of the family is (325) thousand Dinars, (350) thousand Dinar in urban areas and (300) thousand Dinar in rural areas with an increase of (66.4%) in urban areas and (48.8%) in rural areas, in comparison with the results obtained in 2003 where the average monthly income of the households was (210.3) thousand Dinar in urban areas and (201.6) thousand Dinar in rural areas according to the Survey of the Evaluation of Iraq Households Nutrition Situation for 2003 which also indicates that the proportion of expenditure of the households on consumer commodities of the income is (91.1%) in urban areas and (87.6%) in rural areas.

The following table illustrates the proportion of expenditure of the household on food stuff

Year	Proportion of spending on foodstuff
1-1988	50.2 %
2- 1993	61.7%

3- July- August 2002	43.8 %
4- 2005	46.9 %
5- 2007	42.3 %

Sources:

1. Results of Quick Survey for Iraq Households Budgets (1988)
2. Results of Iraq Household Socio- Economic Survey (1993)
3. Results of Iraq Household s Socio-Economic Survey (2002-2003)- First Quarter
4. Results of the Quick Survey for Iraq Households Budgets (2005)
5. Results of Iraq Household Socio-Economic Survey (2007)

Goal 2

Achieve Universal Primary Education:

Target 3

Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary education.

Indicators:

- Net enrolment ratio in primary education
- Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach 5 grade of primary school.
- Literacy rate among population who are 15-24 years old

☼ Net enrolment ratio in primary education is (84.8%) according to the results of Iraq Household Socio-Economic Survey for 2007, while the ratio was (86.8) in 2006 according to the result of the Multi- Index Cluster Survey (MISC-3) and (88.5%) in 2001 according to the reports of the Directorate of Education and Social Statistic in Iraq and (90.8%) in 1990 as indicated in the table below.

Indicator	year	1990	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2004	2005	2006	2007
Net enrollment ratio in primary education		90.8	90.5	83.5	84.3	80.3	88..5	-----	86.6	86.2	86.0	84.8

Chart: Net enrolment ratio in primary education for the years (1990-2001-2006)

The goal of universal primary education can be achieved at the national level by 2015, if primary education is expanded, particularly in rural areas.

☼ The proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5 of primary school is (80.2%) in 2007, (86.8%) in 2004 and (75.6%) in 1990 , which indicates progress towards achieving the goal of universal primary education by 2015, as indicated in the following table:

Indicator Year

Indicator	1990	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2004	2005	2006	2007
Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5 of primary school	57.6	83.7	84.9	88.3	88.1	-----	86.8	89.8	95.2	80.2

- ✿ Results of Iraq Households Socio-Economic Survey (IHSES) for 2007 indicate that the literacy rate is (83.9%); i.e. higher than of its rate in 1990 which was (78.6%).
- ✿ Results of the Evaluation of Iraq Households Nutrition Situation Survey for 2005 indicate that the proportion of literate population at age 10 and above is (79%). In view of the above, the achievement of universal primary education requires provision of proper conditions due to the fluctuation of the educational level from one year to another.

Goal 8
Develop a Global Partnership for
Development



Target 16 – E
In cooperation with
pharmaceutical companies,
provide access to affordable
essential drugs in developing
countries



Proportion of population with access
to affordable essential drugs on a
sustainable basis

Formatted: Centered

Goal 3

Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

Target 4

Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all level of education no later than 2015.

Indicators:

- Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and higher education
 - Ratio of literate girls to boys 15-24 years old
 - Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sectors.
 - Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments.
- ✱ The ratio of girls to boys in primary school is (94.2%) according to the results of Iraq Households Socio-Economic Survey for 2007 while it was (79.5%) in 1990 according to the data provided by the Directorate of Education and Social Statistics. The ratio of girls to boys in secondary school is (76.9 %) according to the results of Iraq Households Socio-Economic Survey for 2007 while it was (64.1%) in 1990 according to the data provided by the Directorate of the Education and Social Statistics. The ratio of girls to boys in tertiary education is (86.6%) according to the results of Iraq Households Socio-Economic Survey for 2007 while it was (50.9%) in 1990 according to the data provided by the Directorate of the Educational and Social Statistics. This indicates that the disparity between genders in education can be eliminated as illustrated in the following table:

Indicator	● 1990	● 1995	● 1996	● 1997	● 1998	● 1999	● 2000	● 2001	● 2002	●● 2004	● 2005	●●● 2006	●●● 2007
Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	79.5	80.5	81.3	81.1	80.5	80.2	80.0	79.2	78.8	83.4	85.7	88.0	94.2
Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education	64.1	64.3	63.4	64.5	64.3	62.5	63.4	64.2	81.6	74.1	75.0	76.9
Ratio of girls to boys in tertiary education	50.9	52.1	50.6	51.0	60.0	51.6	53.3	52.0	64.3	69.3	73.4	86.6
Ratio of girls to boys in higher education	25.3	36.4	46.5	39.9	46.9	53.7	51.7	53.0	49.1	54.0	57.4	59.3	

Sources:

- Directorate of Educational and Social Statistics/ Central Organ for Statistics and Information Technology (COSIT)
- Results of Living Conditions in Iraq Survey for 2004/ Central Organ for Statistics and Information Technology - (UNDP)
- Multi- Index Cluster Survey (MISC-3)

Ratio of literate girls to boys at 15-24 year olds is (91.6 %) according to Iraq Household Socio-Economic Survey for 2007, while it was (75.6 %) in 1990.

Chart: Ratio of girls to boys in primary education for the years (1990, 2005 and 2006)

This target can be achieved at the national level by 2015 if disparity between genders in education is eliminated.

- ⌘ According to the results of the Survey of Unemployment and Recruitment in Iraq for 2008, the share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector is (12.1 %) while the ratio was (15.3%) according to survey of 1990. In order to promote gender equality and empower women, this ratio shall reach (50%) in 2015.
- ⌘ Proportion of seats held by women in the national parliament is (27.3%) in 2006 while it was 25% for the years (2003, 2004, 2005). This proportion was (7%) in (1995, 1997) and (13.2%) in 1990.

Chart: Proportion of seats held by women in the national parliaments for the years (1990, 2004, 2006)

This target can be achieved at the national level by 2015 with continued efforts to accelerate economic development in a balanced way.

**Goal 4
Reduce Child Mortality**

Target 5

Reduce by two thirds the mortality rate among children under five during the period between 1990 and 2015.

Indicators:

- Under-five mortality rate
- Infant mortality rate
- Proportion of one year-old children immunized against measles

✚ The 2006 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS-3) results show that under-five mortality rate amounts to 41 deaths per 1000 live births. This rate stood at 122 deaths per 1000 live births according to the 1999 Child and Maternal Mortality Survey and at 62 deaths per 1000 live births in 1990. This indicates the possibility of achieving this target by 2015.

✚ The 2006 (MICS-3) results show that infant mortality rate amounts to 35 deaths per 1000 live births. This rate stood at 101 deaths per 1000 live births according to the 1999 Child and Maternal Mortality Survey and at 50 deaths per 1000 live births in 1990.

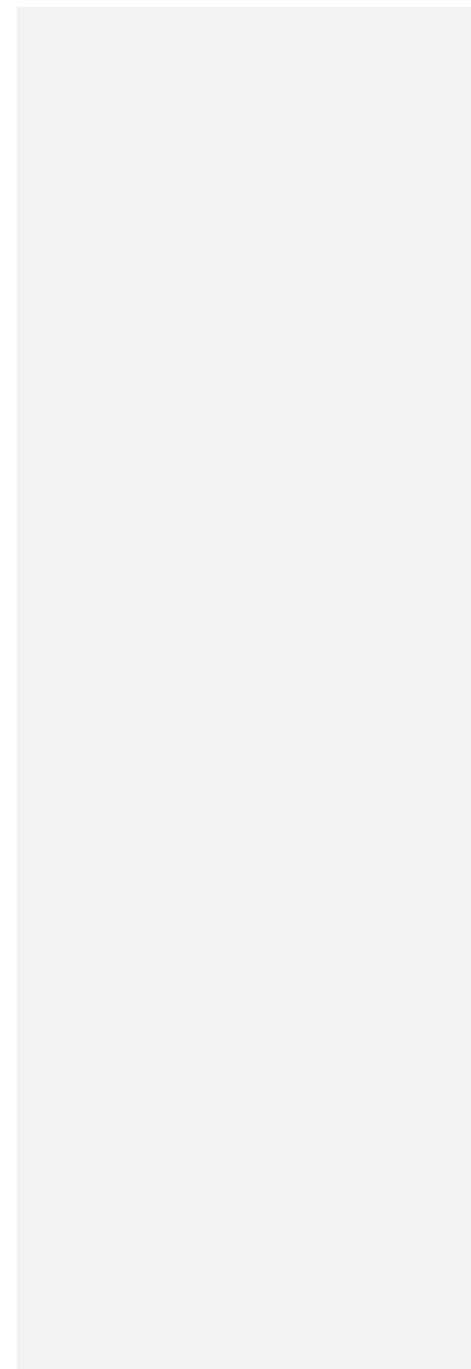
✚ The proportion of children immunized against measles amounts to (81.0) according to the Iraq Household Socio-Economic Survey (IHSES) for 2007 while the 2006 (MICS-3) indicates a percentage of 68% for children aged (18-29) months immunized against measles.

✚ Ministry of Health/ Department of Health and Demographic Statistics data show the following percentages for one year old children immunized against measles:

Year	Percentage (%)
1990	80.0
2000	93.0
2001	73.2
2002	79.0
2003	66.4
2004	82.0
2005	75.0
2007*	81.5
* Iraq Household Socio-Economic Survey (IHSES) for 2007	

Chart: Under-Five Mortality Rate in 1990, 1999, 2006

The goal of reducing child mortality rates can be achieved at the national level by 2015 if child health care is given further attention.



Goal 5

Improve Maternal Health

Target 6

Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality rate during the period between 1990 and 2015

Indicators:

- Maternal mortality rate
- Proportion of births attended by professional health personnel

✚ According to the 2006 Iraqi Family Health Survey (IFHS) the maternal mortality ratio amounted to (84.0) per 100000 live births, 193 per 100000 live births according the 2004 Iraqi Household Survey, 291 per 100000 live births according to the results of the 1999 Child and Maternal Mortality Rate in Iraq and 117 per 100000 live births in 1990 according to a Harvard University study. As the maternal mortality ratio declines, the aimed at rate, which is 29 per 100000 live births, can be achieved by 2015.

Chart: Maternal mortality rate in 1990, 1999 and 2006

The goal can be reached at the national level by 2015 if more access to maternal health care at birth is available.

✚ Ministry of Health/ Department of Health and Demographic Statistics data and the 2006 MICS-3 results show the following proportions of births attended by professional health personnel:

Year	Proportions of births attended by professional health personnel (%)
2000	80.79
2001	80.79
2002	81.42
2003	88.44
2004	89.23
2005	82.0
2006*	89.0

*Source: 2006 MICS-3 results

The 2006 MICS-3 results show an 8.5% increase in the proportion of births attended by professional health personnel as against 2005 while it stood at 50% in 1990. The survey results indicate that 62.2% of births take place in health institutions, 54% are attended by a physician and 9% are attended by a certified midwife. This means the possibility of achieving this goal by 2015.

Chart: Proportion of births attended by professional health personnel for 1990, 2000 and 2006

The goal can be achieved at the national level by 2015 with antenatal care coverage and access to advanced health care.

Goal 6

Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Target 7

Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS by 2010

Indicators:

- Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate
- Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct, knowledge of HIV/AIDS
- Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years

Photo: Iraq is almost AIDS-free

- ✚ 2006 MICS-3 results show that 50% of married women aged (15-49) do not use any method of contraception, 14.6% use birth control pills, 12.2% use an intra-uterine device (IUD) and only 1.1% use condoms. On the other hand, the 2000 MICS-3 results show that 56.5% of married women aged (15-49) do not use any method of contraception, 9.2% use pills, 10.7% use IUDs, 0.7% use condoms and 1.3% use injections as demonstrate the following table:

		Percentage of use %		Percentage of use%
Pills	2	9.2	2	14.6
IUD	0	10.7	0	12.2
Condom	0	0.7	0	1.1
Injections	0	1.3	6	..

Source: MISC-2 results, MISC-3 results

- ✚ In 2006, there were 5 cases of HIV/AIDS infection, 3 of which were males and 2 females. In 2005, there were two cases and only among males. The number of deaths was 11 in 2006, 2 males and 9 females, while there were 5 deaths in 2005, 4 males and 1 female according the Department of Health and Demographic Statistics at the Ministry of Health.

- ✚ The results of the 2004 Survey of Knowledge, Attitude and Practice among Youth in Iraq indicate that 45.5% of young people aged 15-24 have comprehensive and correct knowledge about HIV/AIDS, 70.0% of young men and women believe that abstinence from out-of-wedlock sex is one of the most important methods to prevent infection with HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases and that 25.7% of youth have zero knowledge about any prevention method.

Enhancing awareness about HIV/AIDS and use of healthy methods for birth control and prevention from malaria and other diseases contributes to reduction of death rates associated with these diseases and control the spread of HIV/AIDS.

- ✚ According to the 2006 MICS-3 results, the proportion of women aged (15-49) years who are aware of two tools to prevent transmission of HIV/AIDS amounted to 13%~~17%~~ in urban areas and 6% in rural areas. The survey also indicates that 2% of women aged 15-24 have correct knowledge about HIV/AIDS transmission, 3% in urban areas and less than 1% in rural areas.
- ✚ The ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans amounts to 0.9% according to the 2006 MISC-3 results.

Comment [m1]: I think this should be 23% according to the next given percentages (in the same sentence)

Target 8

Halt the spread of HIV/AIDS and other major diseases by 2015

Indicators:

- Malaria incidence rate per 100000 of population
- Proportion of population in malaria risk areas who take effective prevention and treatment measures
- Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis (TB)
- Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course

- ✚ According to Ministry of Health/ Department of Health and Demographic Statistics data, malaria incidence rate per 100000 of population is indicates in the following table:

Year	Malaria incidence rate per 100000 of population

1995	26.8
1996	30.1
1997	6.1
2001	0.1
2002	0.1
2003	0.1
2005	0.03
2006	0.1
Source: Ministry of Health/ Department of Health and Demographic Statistics	

✚ The proportion of children under 5 with fever albeit treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs is 18.3%, while the proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bednets is 7.4% according to the 2000 MISC-2.

✚ The following table indicates TB incidence rate per 100000 of population:

Year	TB incidence rate per 100000 of population
2000	2.0
2001	14.0
2002	15.0
2003	14.0
2004	13.6
2005	12.9
2006	12.4
Source: Ministry of Health/ Department of Health and Demographic Statistics	

✚ The proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured is as follows:

Year	Number of cases	Cured cases	Percentage (%)
2000	407	353	86
2001	3559	3035	85
2002	3895	3342	86
2003	3577	2775	78
2004	3585	2783	85
2005	3381	2881	90
2006	3096	2648	86

Source: Ministry of Health/ Department of Health and Demographic Statistics

Chart: TB incidence rate per 100000 of population

The goal can be achieved at the national level by 2015 if causes of TB are eliminated

- ✚ According to Ministry of Health/ Department of Health and Demographic Statistics data, TB mortality in 2006 amounted to 558- 367 males and 191 females- which is 16% lower than 2005 with 667 deaths- 473 males and 191 females.

Year	Males	Females	Total
2005	473	191	664
2006	367	191	558

*Source: Ministry of Health/ Department of Health and Demographic Statistics

Goal 7

Ensure Environmental Sustainability

Target 9

Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse loss of environmental resources.

Indicators:

- Proportion of land area covered by forest
- Proportion of population using solid fuels
- CO2 emissions per capita, in addition to figures of global atmospheric pollution: ozone depletion and global warming.

Target 10

Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.

Indicators:

- Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved drinking water source in urban and rural areas
- Proportion of population, urban and rural, with access to an improved sanitation facility

- ✚ Agricultural studies show that the proportion of land area covered with forest in Iraq is 4%.
- ✚ 2006 MISC-3 results show that 4.6% of households use solid fuel, 8% as a heating source and 10.5% use it for cooking according to the results of 2005 Rapid Household Budget Survey in Iraq. According to the results of 2003 Household Nutritional Status Survey in Iraq, 35% of households use wood as a fuel source. These indicators are consistent with the possibility of improving the environment.
- ✚ Results of the 2000 Comprehensive Industrial Survey show that CO2 emission per capita is 3.08 tons and 111.8 cubic meters.
- ✚ The 2007 Iraq Household Socio-Economic Survey indicate that 83.7% of the population has access to an improved drinking water source, (97.5%) in urban areas and (50.3%) in rural areas. These percentages are close to those of 1990.

By 2015, 90.6% of the population should have access to safe drinking water, 98.2% in urban areas and 73.6% in rural areas.

Target 11

By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.

Indicators:

Proportion of households with access to secure tenure

- ✚ According to the 2007 IHSES results, the proportion of population with access to improved sanitation facility is 83.7%, 89.6% in urban areas and 70.3% in rural areas. On the other hand, the results of 2000 MICS-2 show a percentage of 92.5%, 99.1% in urban areas and 77.8% in rural areas while it was 71.5% in 1990, 95% in urban areas and 48% in rural areas. This indicates the possibility to achieve the targeted development by 2015.
- ✚ The 2007 IHSES results show that 78.6% of households own private houses and 11.5% live in rented houses. In 1990, however, 60.8% of the houses were private property and 23.7% were rented.

Chart: Proportion of households with access to secure tenure for 1990, 2004 and 2005

The goal is achievable at the national level by 2015 only with the adoption of a population policy to curb the housing crisis.

Goal 8:
Develop a global partnership for development

Target 12

Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system. This includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction – both nationally and internationally.

Indicators:

Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied.

Target 15:

Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term.

Indicators:

Debt relief committed under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative

- ✚ In 2004, the proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied offered to Iraq amounted to USD 4657.6 million while it was USD 3 million in 1990.
- ✚ In 2003 and according to baseline data indicated in the standby credit agreement which Iraq signed with the International Monetary Fund, Iraq's debt totaled USD114 billion. On 21 November 2004, Iraq concluded an agreement with the 18 Paris-Club member states alongside Korea to reduce 80% of the nominal value of its official debt stock. This reduction was to be in three phases, as follows: 30%, 30% and 20% successively as of November 2004 until end of 2008. The following table illustrates Iraq's external debts and liabilities before and after the Paris-Club agreement:

Billion Dollars				
Details	Before 2004	2008	New debts	Total
Paris-Club debt	36.6	7.3	7.7	15.0
Gulf liabilities	40.0	-	2.0	2.0
Other government debt	21.4	2.8	2.0	4.8
International organizations	0.6	2.3	2.3	4.6
Banks and providers	15.4	2.4	-	2.8
Total value of debts and liabilities	114.0	15.4	15.0	30.4
Percentage to Gross Domestic Product	443%	37%		73%
* Source: Study of the Map of Deprivation and Living Standards in Iraq for 2006				

Target 18

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

Indicators

- ◆ Telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 100 population
- ◆ Personal computers in use per 100 population

✚ The Transport & Telecommunications Statistics of COSIT show the number of telephone fixed lines per 100 population is as indicated in below:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Telephone Density</u>
1990	5.6
1995	4.1
1996	4.1
1997	4.2
2000	3.6
2003	4.3
2005	5.1
2006	5.1

- ✚ Results of the Iraq Household Socio-Economic Survey for 2007 show that the average of cellular mobiles per family is 1.56.
- ✚ Number of internet users is 11.4 per 100 populations according to reports of the Directorate of Transport and Telecommunications Statistics of 2007.
- ✚ Proportion of families with personal computers is 7.4% according to results of the Iraq Household Socio-Economic Survey for 2007. However, in 2005, it was 5.1% according to the analysis report on food security and vulnerable groups in Iraq. The survey on Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices of youth (KAP2) for 2004 shows that the proportion of personal computer users is 3.6%.
- ✚ Proportion of families with possession of satellite receivers is 88.3% according to the Iraq Household Socio-Economic Survey for 2007, while in 2005, it was 69.2% according to the analysis report on food security and vulnerable groups in Iraq, i.e. with an

increase of 27.6 %. The survey on Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices of youth (KAP2) of 2004 shows that the rate of the use of satellite receivers is 3%.

National Millennium Development Goals

Draft recommendations of the Committee for the adaptation of the Millennium Development Goals for review purposes with the United Nations Development Programme for the Millennium

In order to design national policies and strategies in line with the Millennium Development Goals, the Commission on the preparation of National Millennium Development Goals has adapted the Millennium Development Goals in accordance with the local priorities and data to be the basis for guidance at the development of the five-year National Development Strategy (2010-2014).

This strategy is in parallel with the strategy of poverty alleviation in light of the support provided by UNDP in this area.

**First Goal
Eradicating Poverty**

Target 1
Halve by 2015 the proportion of poor population with income below National Line of Poverty

Indicator 1
Proportion of population with income below National Line of Poverty

Target 2
Halve by 2015 the proportion of population who suffer from malnutrition

Indicator 2
Proportion of under-five children who suffer from malnutrition (Stunting)

Indicator 3
Proportion of under-five children who suffer from malnutrition (wasting)

Indicator 4
Proportion of population with food insecurity

Target 3
Ensure a complete productive and decent work for all, including women and youth

Indicator 5
Unemployment Average for youth

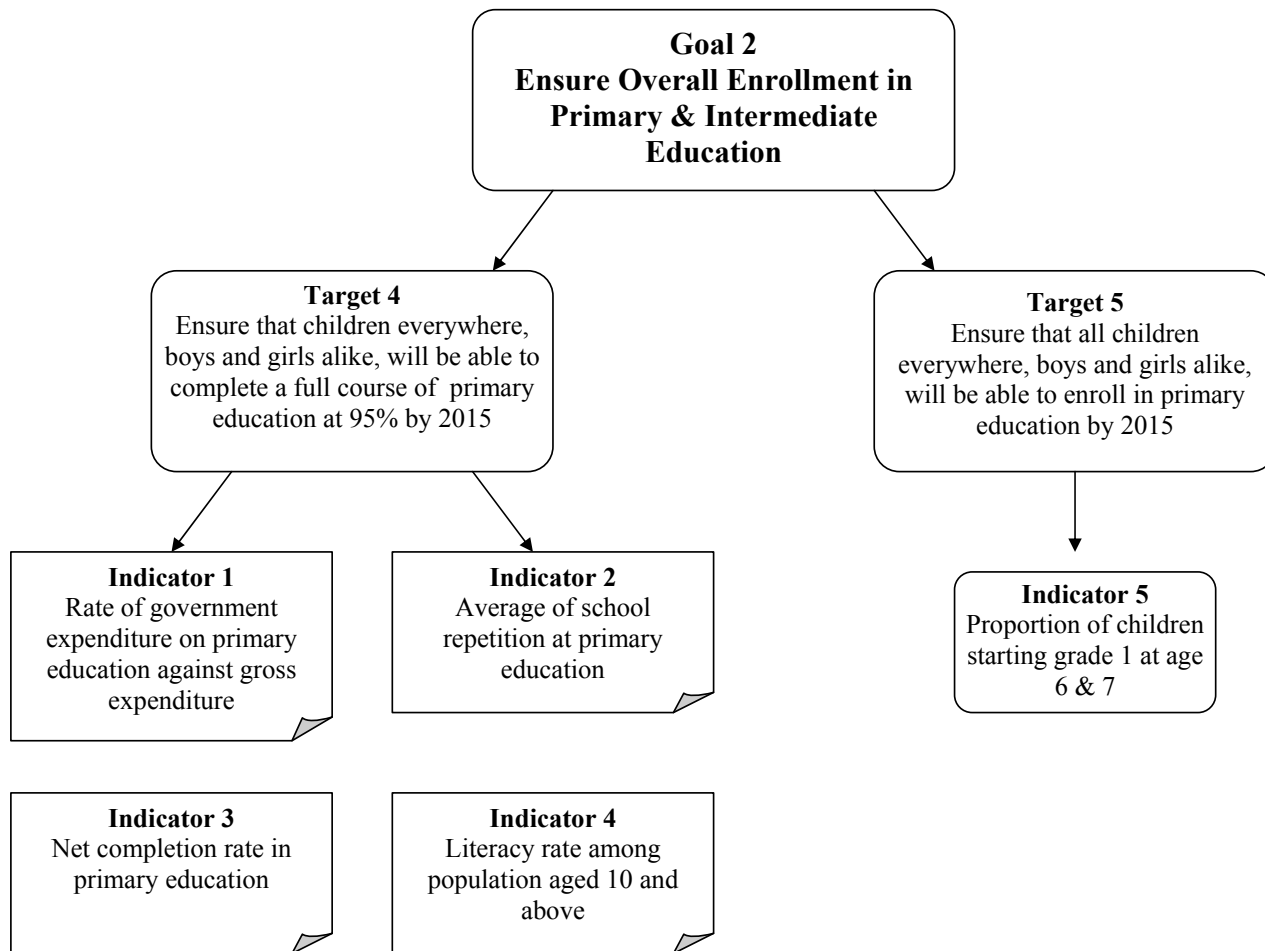
Indicator 6
Average of women participation in labor force

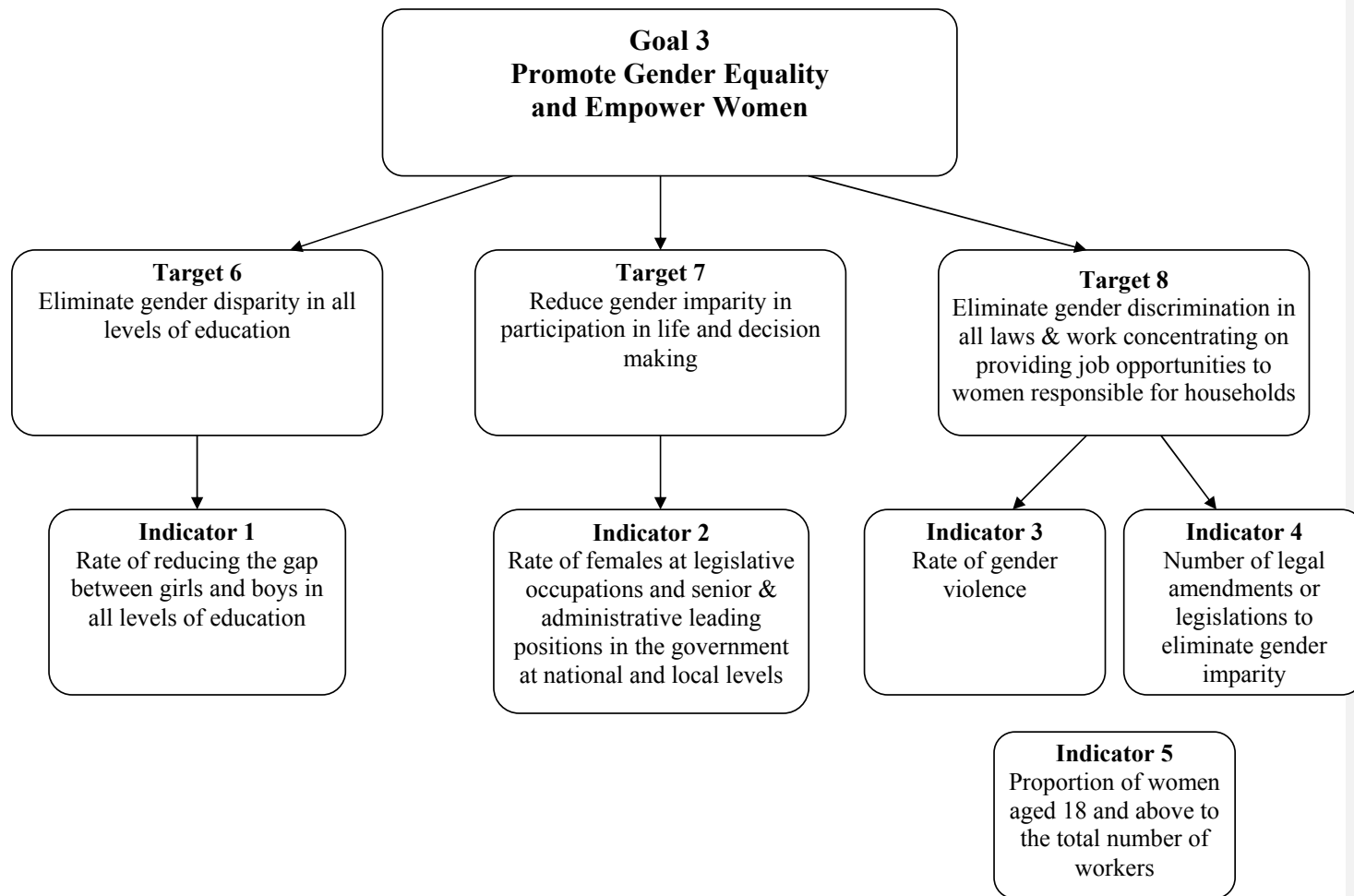
Indicator 7
Added value per each worker against the purchasing power

Indicator 8
Average of annual growth of labor force

Indicator 9
Employment average of children aged 6-14 year

Indicator 10
Unemployment average by educational level





Goal 4
Reduce Child Mortality

Target 9
By 2015, reduce by 75% the under-five mortality rate

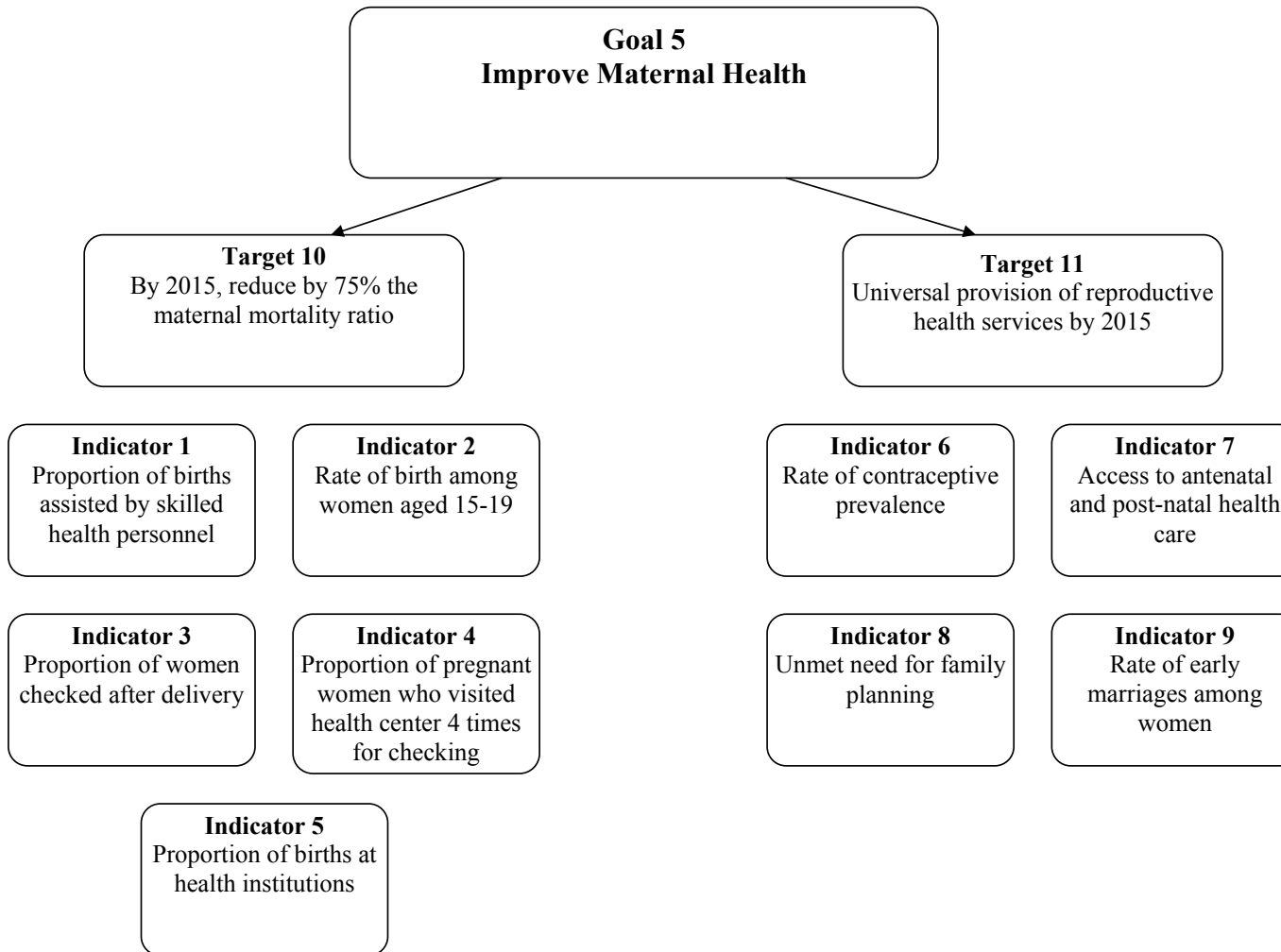
Indicator 1
Infant mortality rate

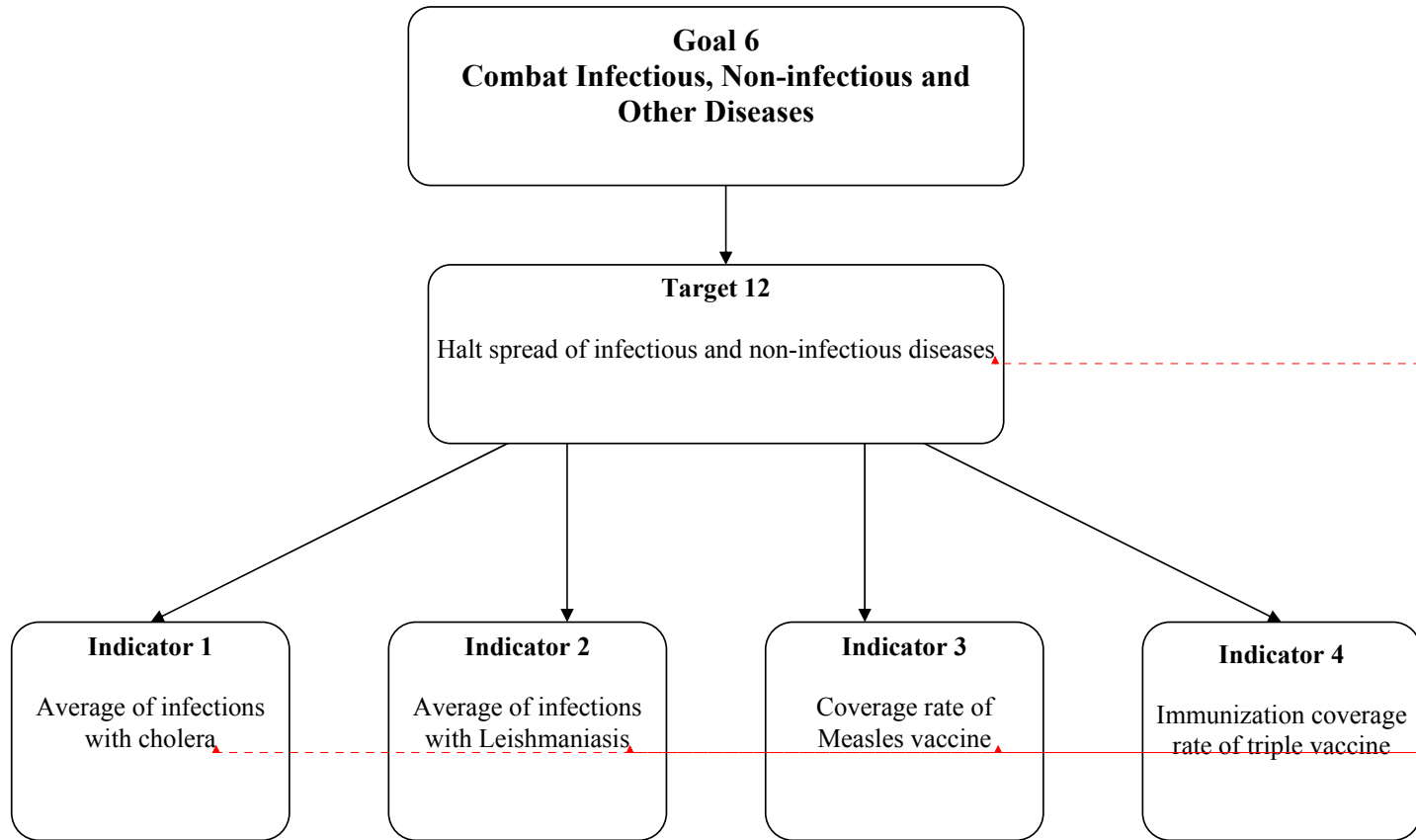
Indicator 2
Mortality rate post partum (late delivery mortality)

Indicator 3
Rate of infants below 2500 g upon delivery

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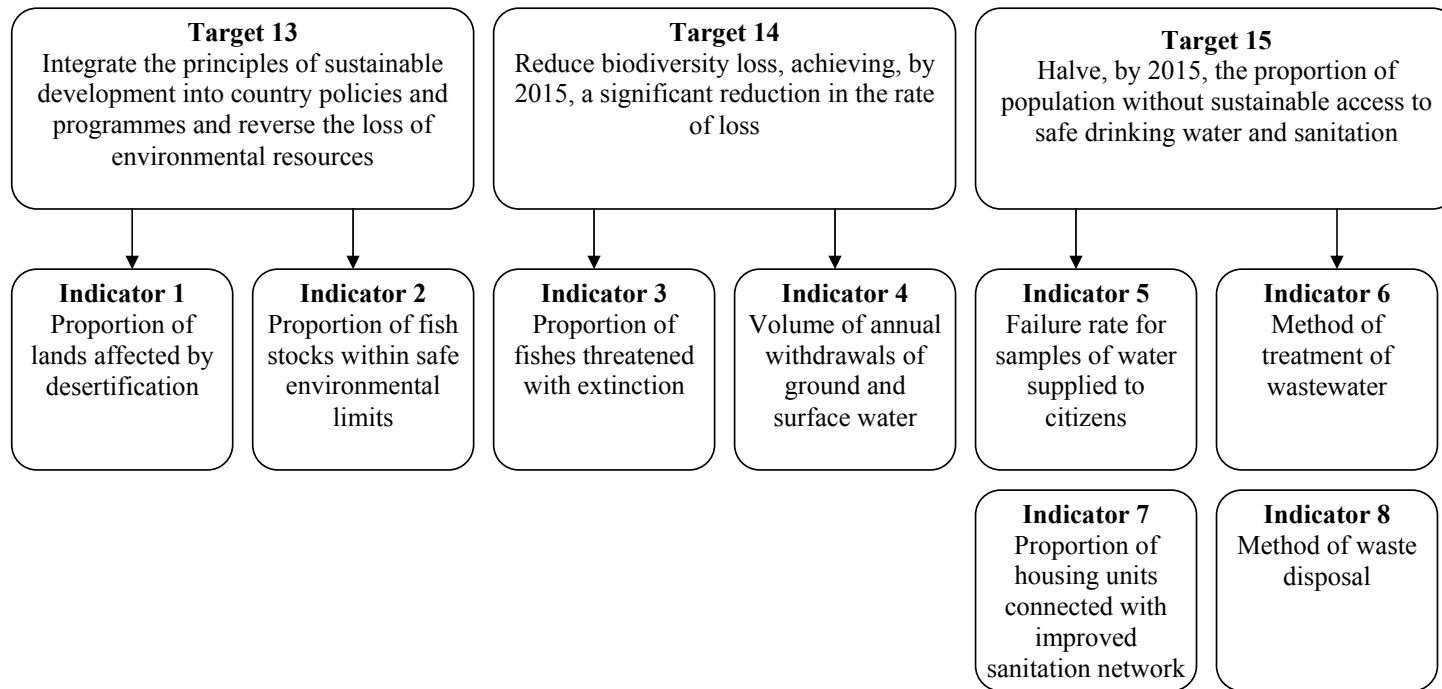
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Goal 7
Ensure Environmental Sustainability



Goal 8 Develop a Global Partnership for Development

Target 16 A

Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable and non-discriminative trade and financial system. This includes commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction at the national and international levels

Target 16 B

Address the special needs of least developed countries, including tariffs and quotas free exports of these countries, enhanced relief program for heavily indebted poor countries and cancel official dual debts, and provide more generous development assistance to countries committed to poverty reduction

Target 16 C

Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing States (through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly)

Target 16 D

Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term

Official Development Assistance:

8-1 Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income

8-2 Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation)

8-3 Proportion of official development assistance

8-4 Official development assistance (ODA) received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of their gross national incomes

8-5 ODA received in small island developing States as a proportion of their gross national incomes. This assistance is provided by donors to development assistance commission/ Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)

Access to Market

8-6 Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and least developed countries, admitted free of duty

8-7 Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries

8-8 Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their gross domestic product

8-9 Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity

Debt Sustainability

8-10 Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative)

8-11 Debt relief committed under HIPC and MDRI Initiatives

8-12 Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services