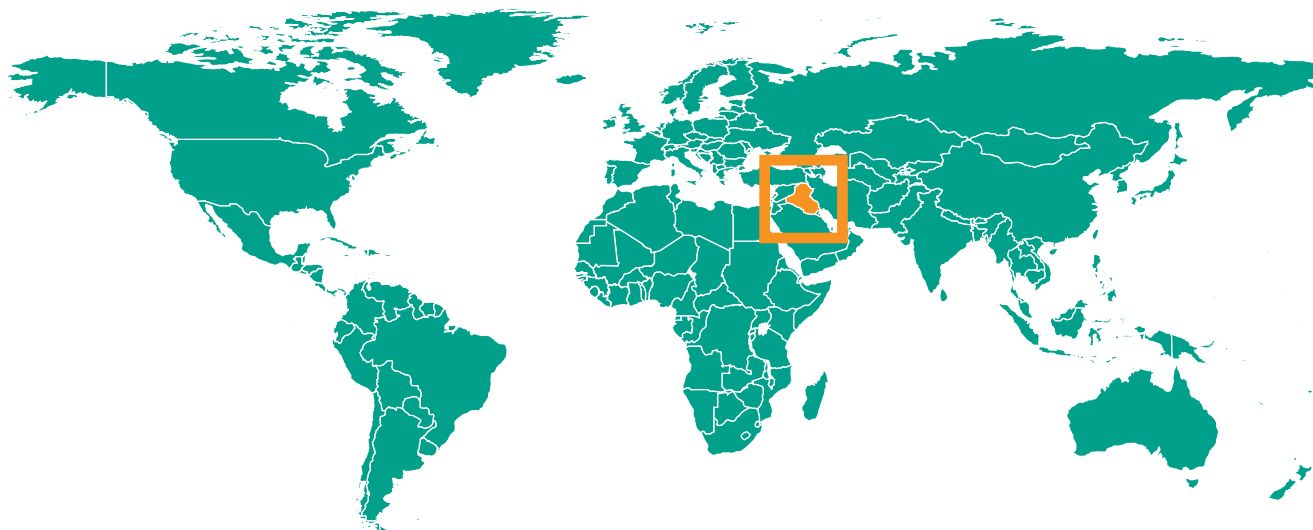


# COUNTRY PROGRAMME DOCUMENT 2009–2011

## IRAQ





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## FOREWORDS

### EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



In April 2007, the Governing Council of UN-HABITAT approved the agency's 2008–2013 Medium-Term Strategic and Institutional Plan. The plan provides the framework for securing greater alignment of UN-HABITAT normative and operational activities at the country level. The UN-HABITAT Country Programme Documents

are tangible components of the plan as well as a genuine endeavour of UN-HABITAT to strategically programme its operational activities in a consultative and inclusive process involving UN-HABITAT's Country Team, national governments, sister agencies from the UN Country Teams, development partners, and all divisions of the agency. It also allows the opportunity to harmonize UN-HABITAT's Country Programme with those of other development partners.

The formulation of the Iraq Country Programme Document (2009–2011) marks a historic turning point in UN-HABITAT's partnership with Iraq. It comes at a time when the nation is emerging from years of unrest and instability and is embarking upon an ambitious economic and social development trajectory underpinned by the production of a medium-term National Development Plan. It is also the time when, in acknowledgment of more stable development conditions, the UN Iraq Country Team has started work on a Common Country Assessment, which will lead to the formulation of a UN Development Assistance Framework. I believe that the Iraq Country Programme

Document – through its in-depth needs analyses and wide consultative processes, which have involved the government and other development partners – will inform processes related to land and housing, urban planning and governance, and access to basic services.

The Iraq Country Programme Document also recognizes the expressed priorities of both government and donor partners with a more pronounced focus on capacity building and technical assistance. It provides the framework for greater partnerships, including with civil society and non-government development actors, many of whom were consulted in this process. The resource requirements are modest and take into account UN-HABITAT's own time-tested delivery capacities in Iraq.

I take this opportunity to thank the various partners who contributed to the formulation of this Country Programme Document: the Government of Iraqi Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation, Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works, Ministry of Construction and Housing, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Displacement and Migration, the respective counterpart authorities from the Kurdistan Regional Government, members of the various Sector Outcome Teams, the UN Iraq Country Team, the World Bank, and various donor partners active in Iraq.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading 'Anna K. Tibaijuka'.

Anna K. Tibaijuka  
Executive Director, UN-HABITAT

## MINISTER



The Government of Iraq has a long history of cooperation with UN-HABITAT on human settlement development, particularly in housing, urban development, and rehabilitation of community infrastructure. These areas of cooperation are extremely crucial in the

context of Iraq, which is 75 percent urbanized and has an increasing housing shortage – estimated at 1.5 million units – and crumbling infrastructure and basic services, the result of years of war, neglect, and lack of sufficient investment.

The cities in Iraq, therefore, embody the country's most pressing development challenges, including proliferation of slum-like settlements, unemployment, and increased economic and social disparities. The government is committed to the implementation of a national programme of development that aims to stimulate growth, create employment, reduce poverty, and maintain social and political stability.

We believe that UN-HABITAT is extremely well placed to bring its rich international experience and sound understanding of the development challenges in Iraq to help our housing and urban governance institutions modernize, in keeping with the vision of Iraq's National Development Strategy.

I would like to express my sincere appreciation of the efforts of the United Nations system in general and UN-HABITAT in particular, and would like to commit ourselves to the implementation of this country programme.

Dr. Ali S. Baban  
Minister of Planning and Development Cooperation  
Republic of Iraq

## CHAIR



Sustainable human settlement development is a major challenge for Iraq. Most cities in Iraq have poor basic services, inadequate land for housing, and an inability to adequately absorb the increasing numbers of people in their labour markets. There are growing concerns that unless effectively tackled,

the cities of Iraq will breed more social problems and health- and poverty-related frustrations.

The population is expected to increase to 40 million by 2020, with most of the growth taking place in cities. Massive efforts are therefore urgently required to make cities productive, with adequate housing and infrastructure. This will require urban governance institutions to be strengthened, making best use of the available skills and expertise.

UN-HABITAT has been actively partnering with us to strengthen capacities with new policies and legislation and train personnel at both the national and local levels to lead rapid reconstruction and reforms in the housing, urban development, and community infrastructure sectors.

The formulation of the Iraq Country Programme Document (2009–2011) has given us the opportunity to jointly look at key development priorities and agree on a medium-term programme of cooperation. The Iraq National Human Settlements Committee welcomes this effort and renews its commitment to facilitate the intersectoral and inter-ministerial coordination that will be required to implement the country programme.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, enclosed within a hand-drawn oval. The signature is stylized and appears to read 'Istabraq Al-Shouk'.

Istabraq Al-Shouk  
Chair, Iraq National Human Settlements Committee  
Republic of Iraq,  
Senior Deputy Minister  
Ministry of Construction and Housing  
Baghdad July 2009

## SITUATION ANALYSIS

### NATIONAL URBAN POLICY CONTEXT

Following are some key data on Iraq today:

- Over 70 percent of the Iraqi population lives in cities and towns.
- There is a housing shortage of at least 1.5 million units, with the total housing stock of about 2.8 million units well below the minimum requirement.
- Only half the Iraqi population have access to safe water regularly.
- Sewage collection and treatment services in Baghdad are provided to 80 percent of the population and only 9 percent of urban populations outside of Baghdad.
- Iraq needs 19,000 primary schools; the current number of available school buildings is 15,815, of which 50 percent require major rehabilitation efforts
- Almost one-third of the 1,809 Public Health Centres are reported to have “deteriorated” due to lack of maintenance, lack of supplies, reduced or unskilled health workers, and inadequate support services.
- Seventeen percent and 30 percent of the workforce is respectively unemployed or underemployed.
- Governance structures in Iraq’s 18 governorates (excluding Kurdistan) are highly centralized.
- The legal structures for registering property ownership, titles, and transfers and for conducting foreclosure processes in the event of defaults are weak.
- Existing national and local legal frameworks, policies, and programmes are outdated or weak.

### FOCUS AREA 1: ADVOCACY, MONITORING AND PARTNERSHIPS

UN-HABITAT promotes sustainable urbanization in Iraq through education, communication, data collection and analysis, policy dialogue, and strategic partnerships. These activities have a number of potential results:

- Sustainable urbanization issues will be recognized and integrated into Iraq’s national policies, plans, and strategies.
- Sustainable urbanization facts, figures, values and principles will be reflected in the media, education programmes, and curricula.
- UN-HABITAT will be recognized as a premier centre for crucial data, best practices, good policies, and pilot projects on sustainable urbanization.
- There will be an increase in strategic partnerships that engage national and local

governments, civil society organizations, parliamentarians, and the private sector in sustainable urbanization through policy dialogue, advocacy, and resource mobilization.

UN-HABITAT’s current partners in Iraq include UNESCWA, UNDP, UNICEF, other UN agencies, and local non-governmental organizations (NGOs), as well as the World Bank and the International Finance Corporation.

### FOCUS AREA 2: PARTICIPATORY URBAN PLANNING, MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE<sup>1</sup>

#### GOVERNANCE

The Republic of Iraq is a federal system made up of a federal-level authority, the federal region of Kurdistan (with 3 governorates), and 15 other governorates, which include Baghdad and 251 municipalities.<sup>2</sup> The Constitution of the Republic of Iraq provides for a model of decentralized political and administrative government, with authority devolved to the governorates. In March 2008, the government issued the “Law of Governorates Not Organized into a Region”. However, the scope or limits of government authority and responsibility remain unclear with regard to decentralized finances and service delivery.

At the subnational level, inefficient planning, administration, implementation, monitoring, and follow-up continue in the delivery of services. According to the August 2007 report *Nationwide Needs Assessment of the Capacity of the 18 Iraqi Governorates in Local Governance*,<sup>3</sup> this can be attributed to: (i) poor staff capacity; (ii) outdated management techniques and methodologies; and (iii) lack of coordination mechanisms among and within the central and local structures. Indeed, the governorates have clearly not met their responsibilities: in 2007, only 34 percent of the IQD 3.3 trillion capital budget (for the 15 governorates excluding Kurdistan) was actually spent.

<sup>1</sup> The references for this section include the Iraq National Development Strategy Pillar 4 (“strengthening good governance and improving security”), Pillar 2 (“revitalizing the private sector”), and Goal 1 (“mitigate poverty and hunger”); in addition, Millennium Development Goal 1 (“eradicating extreme poverty and hunger”).

<sup>2</sup> Municipalities comprise districts (*qada’a*) and sub-districts (*nahiya*) outside of the capital Baghdad. The term “municipality” refers then to the government unit below governorate. The term “local government” refers to governorate, district, and sub-district levels.

<sup>3</sup> Conducted by the Iraqi Engineers Union in close collaboration with the Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works, municipalities in the 18 governorates, and UNDP.



To address this issue, in January 2008 the government issued regulations simplifying procurement procedures and expanding the authority of governorates, local councils, and line ministries to spend the 2008 capital budget, which amounts to IQD 15.7 trillion (USD 18.6 billion).

## PRIVATE SECTOR

It remains difficult for the private sector in Iraq to provide sustainable employment and alleviate poverty. Among the constraints: limited land availability; inadequate services such as electricity and water; poorly developed financial markets, with little access to formal sources of capital; and a poor regulatory environment, which fails to exercise sufficient quality control.

Early government efforts to promote the Iraqi private sector have been limited to promoting foreign investment and have not created the required legislative and policy instruments. Much remains to be done to promote a reform package that will address land- and planning-related barriers to private sector development and create a role for the private sector in the delivery of urban services.<sup>1</sup>

## FOCUS AREA 3: PRO-POOR LAND AND HOUSING<sup>2</sup>

There has been a general lack of housing data in Iraq. A number of initiatives supported by UN-HABITAT sought to fill this gap: the 2006 comprehensive *Housing Market Study*, the 2006 *State of Iraq Cities* report (with a special focus on 6 cities), rapid urban profiles for quick baseline information (with a focus on 12 cities), and the inter-ministerial slum-upgrading task force.

Over 70 percent of the Iraqi population live in cities and towns, of which 42 percent live in governorate centres and 29 percent in other urban areas.<sup>3</sup> Baghdad alone hosts about 6 million people (23 percent of Iraq's population). The governorate of Baghdad has the highest urban population (93 percent), followed by Erbil (82 percent) and Suleimaniyah (81 percent).<sup>4</sup>

Iraq is currently experiencing a housing shortage of at least 1.5 million units, with the total housing stock

of about 2.8 million units well below the minimum requirement for the current population. The quality of housing has decreased significantly over the past 15 years due to overcrowding and inadequate maintenance. The average family size in Iraq is 6.9. There are 2.8 persons per bedroom in Baghdad, Al Anbar, and Salahaldin (least crowded) and more than 4 persons per bedroom in Missan and Karbala (most crowded). More than 60 percent of the population live in dwellings that require major rehabilitation. People suffer from adverse environmental conditions: stagnant water (56 percent), open sewage outlets nearby (36 percent), garbage and dirt nearby (36 percent), insecurity (30 percent), insufficient light (28 percent), and insufficient ventilation (15 percent).<sup>5</sup>

Returning refugees and the increasing number of internally displaced people in many areas only add to the problem. Sixty percent of internally displaced families (or 152,123 families) live in dilapidated rental accommodation, lacking basic services and amenities.

## STATE-DRIVEN HOUSING POLICY

Housing policies in Iraq have been mainly state-driven. The private sector has had limited involvement, though it dominates the construction industry. The government assumed the responsibility of providing housing and embarked on social housing projects designed to accommodate higher-level civil servants and military personnel.

## HOUSING FINANCE SYSTEM<sup>6</sup>

Iraq lacks a market-oriented housing finance system. The state-owned Real Estate Bank does not perform well and has very few funds with which to provide new loans. The retail banking system currently offers few credit facilities; even those with relatively developed banking systems generally lack the market-based sources of funding that could underpin efforts by financial institutions to develop longer-term housing loan products.

## LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

The legal and judicial foundations for registering property ownership, titles, and transfers and for conducting foreclosure processes in the event of defaults are weak. The situation is exacerbated by the existing national and local legal frameworks, policies, and programmes, all of which need revision and updating in order to facilitate the transformation of Iraqi cities and towns towards a market economy and decentralized governance.

1 UNDG Trust Fund Private Sector Development Project Document  
2 The references for this section include National Development Strategy Goal 7 ("decent housing for all") and Millennium Development Goal 7 ("environmental sustainability and significant improvement in the lives of slum dwellers").  
3 *Iraq Household Socio-economic Survey (2007)*, World Bank, Central Organization for Statistics and Information Technology.  
4 *Iraq Household Socio-economic Survey (2007)*, World Bank, Central Organization for Statistics and Information Technology.

5 *Iraq Household Socio-economic Survey (2007)*, World Bank, Central Organization for Statistics and Information Technology.  
6 *Iraq Housing Market Study*, UN-HABITAT (2006).





## LAND

Much of the land in Iraq is publicly owned, and the failure to release adequate quantities of this land at the appropriate locations has created an artificial shortage of land, resulting in inflated prices. There is a significant shortage of serviced land.

## BUILDING MATERIALS<sup>7</sup>

Although a wide range of public, private, and state-owned industries produced the basic building materials used in residential construction, most of them have outdated production technology and consequently extremely low efficiency and poor quality products. As a result, most of the reconstruction needs are met through imports, which expose the construction sector to severe price volatility. Both industrialized and local materials need to be developed and improved.

## FOCUS AREA 4: ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND BASIC URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES<sup>8</sup>

### WATER

Only half of the Iraqi population has regular access to safe water. Eighty-one percent of individuals live

<sup>7</sup> *Iraq Housing Market Study*, UN-HABITAT (2006).

<sup>8</sup> The references for this section include National Development Strategy Goal 2 ("achieve primary education for all") and Goal 6 ("full access to water and health services"), as well as Millennium Development Goal 2 ("achieving universal primary education"), Goal 3 ("eliminating gender disparity in primary and secondary education"), and Goals 4 and 5 ("reducing child and maternal mortality").

in dwellings connected to public water networks. However, only 12.5 percent of persons with access to a public network report that the supply is stable. Twenty-nine percent report daily interruptions; 18 percent report weak water supply; and 16 percent report interruptions more than once a week. Of the estimated 2 million displaced persons within Iraq, one-third reportedly rely on broken pipes, lakes, and streams as primary water sources.<sup>9</sup>

### SANITATION

Fifty percent of Iraq's untreated wastewater is discharged into rivers and canals. Of the estimated 1.4 billion litres of wastewater and sewage generated every day in Baghdad city alone, only 34 percent is treated; the rest is untreated and discharged directly into the waterways.<sup>10</sup> On average, half of all individuals have septic tanks in their homes to dispose of waste (the range is from 90 percent in Diyala and Al Anbar to virtually none in Erbil). Overall, 27 percent of individuals use public sanitation networks – more than two-thirds of individuals in Baghdad and in Suleimaniyah, and almost none in Ninevah. Open drains are used by 15 percent of people.

Overall, 55 percent of Iraq's residents dispose of garbage simply by throwing it outside their housing unit. Twenty-nine percent of persons live in households where garbage is collected by the municipality. Of the estimated 31,000 tons of solid waste produced every day in Iraq, only 4,000 tons are collected and moved to landfill sites. The

<sup>9</sup> UNICEF *Multi-Indicator Cluster Survey* (2007).

<sup>10</sup> UNICEF *Multi-Indicator Cluster Survey* (2007).



uncollected waste poses grave health risks, especially through the contamination of the water table.

## EDUCATION

Iraq requires 19,000 primary schools to meet its needs. The current number of school buildings is only 15,815, of which 50 percent require major rehabilitation. Similarly, out of 306 vocational schools, 133 buildings require comprehensive rehabilitation. Higher education also suffers from a shortage of facilities, but has seen additional problems such as a devastating brain drain. According to a recent Central Organization for Statistics and Information Technology survey (2007), among people between the ages of 6 and 50 who have never attended school, 27 percent said they did not have access to a school.

Enrolment rates for the 2006–2007 academic year indicated a significant fall compared with previous years. Net enrolment in primary school (Grades 1–6) is 54 percent. Primary level dropout rates range from 1.1 percent to 5.1 percent, and are highest in certain areas of Baghdad, Al Anbar, Erbil, and Missan. The enrolment pattern at the secondary level shows a wide variation among governorates, with a national gross enrolment ratio of 51 percent.<sup>1</sup> The ratio for female students is reported to be 44 percent.<sup>2</sup> There is an urban–rural gap at all levels – for example, primary school enrolment averages

85 percent among Iraqis 6–11 years of age, with the lowest rate (70 percent) among rural girls.

## HEALTH

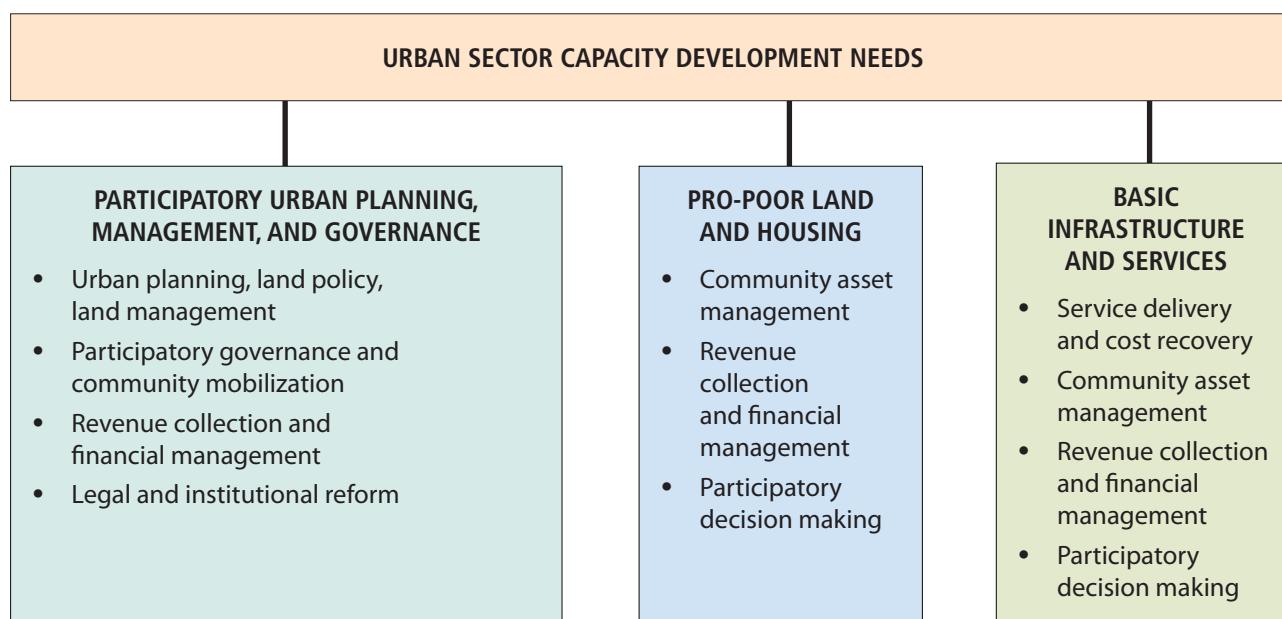
Over the past 20 years almost one-third of the 1,809 public health centres are reported to have “deteriorated” (Iraq Living Conditions Survey, 2004) due to lack of maintenance, lack of supplies, few or unskilled health workers, and inadequate support services. Since 2003, 210 existing facilities have been restored or reconstructed. Environmental health has also deteriorated, particularly in areas having safe water and adequate sanitation. Poor sewage and waste management systems have affected the health of many vulnerable people. Two-thirds of childhood mortality is due to diarrhoea and respiratory infections. The situation is further exacerbated by shortages of health services and drug supplies (10 out of 32 essential medicines were not regularly available).<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> UN Joint Assistance Strategy (2008–2010)

<sup>2</sup> UN Joint Assistance Strategy (2008–2010)

<sup>3</sup> UN Joint Assistance Strategy (2008–2010)

## URBAN SECTOR CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT NEEDS



## RECENT AND ONGOING WORK

### UN-HABITAT

UN-HABITAT has close to 11 years of programme experience in Iraq. The post-war (2003) interventions are summarized below.

#### LAND AND PRO-POOR HOUSING

*Capacity-building projects in housing and urban development 2004–2006:* UN-HABITAT has successfully implemented two major capacity development projects within the housing sector and the urban sector in Iraq. The details of these projects are presented in subsequent sections of this report.

*Improving the quality and relevance of Technical and Vocational Education and Training in Iraq:* Since August 2007, UN-HABITAT, ILO, and UNESCO have been working jointly to establish a National Technical and Vocational Education and Training Policy Framework. They are enhancing related skills in Baghdad, Basra, Nassiriya, Ninevah, Babylon, Karbala, and Amarah and are upgrading equipment at the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, and the Foundation of Technical Education.

*Improving access to acceptable shelter solutions for IDPs and returnees:* This project focuses on providing an improved and enhanced standard of living for up to 800 IDP and returnee families through the construction of up to 400 low-cost, self-help shelter units in Karbala, Najaf, Thiqr, Erbil, and Babylon. The land was provided by the Ministry of Displacement and Migration.

#### URBAN GOVERNANCE AND PLANNING

*Area-based Development Programme – Local Area Development Plans:* Since May 2007, seven agencies have been jointly implementing this programme in the marshlands, Hilla, and Suleimaniyah. The expected outputs include locally prepared, human rights-based local area development plans; an improved environment for small businesses; and enhanced employment skills for residents. The programme also aims at improving community infrastructure while

generating local employment. Work has started on the preparation of the development plans and the identification of rehabilitation projects for immediate implementation.

*Solid waste management project for the Governorate of Basra:* This joint project with UNICEF started in July 2007 and is helping to strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works to develop new waste management laws, policies, and programmes. It will also establish waste management demonstration projects in Basra, assist the governorate to prepare a Waste Management Master Plan, and supply equipment and sanitation vehicles.

*Local government association and urban development capacity building:* This project is providing technical assistance to the Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works for the preparation of city master plans and for enhancing the skills of the professional planning staff in the Ministry's Physical Planning and Municipalities Directorates involved in reconstruction, urban planning, and local economic development. It will also assist the ministry to establish a municipal association.

#### INFRASTRUCTURE AND BASIC SERVICES

*Reconstruction and rehabilitation projects 2004–present:* Since 2004, UN-HABITAT has implemented 7 reconstruction and rehabilitation projects involving 384 educational facilities, 20 community facilities, and 3,278 houses in Baghdad, Basra, Diwaniya, Erbil, Kirkuk, Najaf, Nassiriya, and Samawa.

*School rehabilitation and capacity development for enhanced access and retention in primary education:* This joint UN-HABITAT and UNICEF project covers Missan, Najaf, Muthana, Kirkuk, and Dohuk Governorates and aims to upgrade 200 girls' schools and mixed schools, equipping them with furniture, learning materials, playgrounds, and safe water and sanitation facilities. It is also working to create awareness on the importance of girls' education; train teachers on gender-sensitive teaching methods; increase parents' participation; and promote health and hygiene in the curriculum.





#### THE INTERNATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION FUND FOR IRAQ AND THE UN JOINT ASSISTANCE STRATEGY FOR IRAQ (2008–2010)

- UN-HABITAT's work is in line with the UN Joint Assistance Strategy, the common UN Country Team Plan to support the implementation of the National Development Strategy (2007–2010), and the International Compact with Iraq.
- Most of UN-HABITAT's projects have been funded by the UN Development Group-coordinated Multi-donor Trust Fund under the International Reconstruction Fund Facility for Iraq, which is supported by 25 member states.
- In 2008, 7 out of the 12 projects under the reconstruction fund were joint programmes with one or several UN agencies.
- UN-HABITAT is the lead agency for the inter-agency Housing and Shelter Sector Outcome Team, the deputy lead agency for the Water and Sanitation Team, and an active member of the Education, Governance, Economic Reform and Diversification, and Protection Sector Outcome Teams.

## RECENT AND ON-GOING WORK

The following tables provide an introduction to projects implemented in Iraq by UN-HABITAT and its partners. The matrix below illustrates details of donors and budgets and outlines the main activities and objectives of each programme.

### UN-HABITAT

Project title	Time frame	Budget (USD)	Funding partners	Partners	Main activities / Outputs
Educational Facilities Rehabilitation	2004–2008	17.58 million	UNDG Trust Fund	Government of Iraq, local education directorates, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Higher Education	To rehabilitate kindergarten, primary, secondary, technical, and university facilities damaged by war and looting (55 educational facilities); develop the skills of construction workers and young professionals in various construction-related trades; and provide employment opportunities in the construction sector.
Rehabilitation of Community Facilities and Infrastructure	2005–2009	16.02 million	UNDG Trust Fund	Government of Iraq, Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works, Ministry of Construction and Housing	To rehabilitate severely dilapidated houses in several rundown urban areas and water and sanitation facilities in Baghdad, Basra, Samawa, and Najaf (2,460 housing units). To improve the living conditions of the most vulnerable groups in Iraqi society, primarily the urban poor, women-headed households, and persons living in disadvantaged urban neighbourhoods.
School Rehabilitation and Capacity Building for School Maintenance	2006–2008	6.63 million	UNDG Trust Fund	Government of Iraq, Ministry of Education	To improve the physical environment of 160 schools in 18 governorates, including water and sanitation facilities. To enhance the capacity of the Department of Education to undertake the maintenance of schools and promote hygiene practices. To reduce the number of class shifts and the number of students in crowded classrooms. To build the capacity of local contractors, encouraging the use of local materials and reduce unemployment in remote local communities.
Strengthening the Capacity of the Housing Sector Phase II	2006–2009	2.38 million	UNDG Trust Fund	Government of Iraq, Ministry of Construction and Housing	To assist the ministry with (1) a comprehensive housing information system; (2) a new institutional and legal framework for the housing sector; and (3) the establishment of a Knowledge and Training Centre.
Local Area-Based Development Programme	2007–2009	3.98 million		Government of Iraq, Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation, UN-HABITAT, UNDP, ILO, UNOPS, UNIFEM, WHO, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNDG Trust Fund	To support (1) comprehensive human rights-based, gender-sensitive local area development plans for the three areas; (2) an improved local business environment for small businesses; and (3) improved housing, community infrastructure facilities, and water facilities, and increased environmental awareness.
Solid Waste Management for Iraqi Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works and the Governorate of Basra	2007–2009	2.39 million		Government of Iraq, Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works, UN-HABITAT, UNICEF, UNDG Trust Fund	To (1) strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works to develop new national waste management laws, policies, and programmes and (2) support the improvement of solid waste management in Basra Governorate.



Project title	Time frame	Budget (USD)	Funding partners	Partners	Main activities / Outputs
School Rehabilitation and Capacity Development for Enhanced Access and Retention in Primary Education	2007–2009	4.01 million	UNICEF, UNDG Trust Fund	Government of Iraq and Directorates of Education in selected governorates, in close collaboration with the Ministry of Education in Baghdad and Erbil	To upgrade 200 girls' schools and mixed schools to a child-friendly status and include health and hygiene activities in the school curriculum. To generate 2,200 job opportunities.
Improving Quality and Relevance of Technical and Vocational Education and Training in Iraq	2007–2009	2 million	UNDG Trust Fund, ILO, UNESCO	Government of Iraq, Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, Foundation of Technical Education, Ministry of Education, and Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs	To (1) establish a National Technical and Vocational Education and Training Policy Framework; (2) enhance vocational and technical skills provision in all public institutions involved in technical and vocational training; and (3) improve and modernize relevant Ministry of Education, Foundation of Technical Education, and Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs equipment.
Feasibility Study for Technical Assistance Intervention to Support the Housing Construction Sector in Iraq	2007–2008	63,360	International Finance Corporation	Government of Iraq, Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works, Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation, and Ministry of Construction and Housing	To assess the feasibility of local level interventions to address supply constraints in the Iraq housing sector: whether there are suitable municipalities that have control over available lands, whether financial resources and mechanisms exist to provide the necessary infrastructural services, and whether there are regulatory and policy constraints to the creation of a housing finance industry.
Improving Access for IDPs and Returnees to Acceptable Shelter Solutions	2008–2009	5.15 million	UNDG Trust Fund	Government of Iraq; Ministries of Displacement and Migration, Construction and Housing, Planning and Development Cooperation, Municipalities and Public Works; Governorates of Babylon, Karbala, Najaf, Thiqr, and Erbil	To (1) enhance the standard of living of 800 displaced IDP/returnee families and integrate them with their host communities by supplying adequate and affordable shelter for a contextually appropriate duration; (2) develop a coordination mechanism among concerned ministries for addressing IDP and returnee shelter needs; and (3) address capacity gaps of the authorities responding to IDP and returnee shelter needs.
Local Government Association and Urban Development Capacity Building	2008–2009	1.985 million		Government of Iraq, Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works	To (1) improve the capabilities of 250 urban, regional, and rural development planners in urban planning, reconstruction, development control, and local economic development planning, and (2) establish a municipal association, which will enable municipalities to share information and experiences, voice their concerns and priorities to regional and central governments, play a role in decentralization and local government reform, and sponsor conferences and training programmes.
Supporting the efforts of the Government of Iraq in developing the capacity of the Iraqi education sector/Enhancing the Learning Environment in Vulnerable Areas in Iraq for Meeting Education for All Goals	2008–2010	12.46 million	UNICEF, UNESCO, WHO, and UNIFEM	Government of Iraq, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health (central level and Kurdistan), State Ministry of Women's Affairs (Baghdad and Kurdistan), Ministry of Human Rights, and Directorate of Education and Directorate of Health in Suleimaniyah, Salahadin, and Thiqr	To develop the institutional capacity of the Ministry of Education and Directorates of Education in policy formulation, strategic planning, service delivery, project design, and management. To provide an environment conducive to learning for 25 primary and intermediate schools, replacing old mud school structures in the most deprived rural areas in Suleimaniyah, Salahadin, and Thiqr.

## PARTNERS

Partners and their activities
<p>UN-HABITAT's partners are involved in local area planning, solid waste management, rehabilitating education facilities, and addressing local constraints to housing supply. In addition, partners engage in local economic development and provide support to the technical and vocational sector.</p> <p>UN-HABITAT's current partners in Iraq include UNESCWA, UNDP, UNICEF, other UN agencies, the World Bank, the International Finance Corporation, various ministries and directorates, local authorities, local NGOs, and local academic institutions.</p>

## STRATEGY



### NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND PRIORITIES

Improving quality of life is a core pillar of the National Development Strategy of Iraq (2007–2010). The strategy focuses on improving access to clean water and sanitation; improving the quality of and access to medical care; increasing affordable housing units through housing finance facilities, and investing in human capital, with a focus on adult literacy, vocational training, and reducing dropout rates in primary school.

The National Development Strategy also highlights the importance of governorates and regions participating in planning, prioritizing, and managing financial resources. With an emphasis on decentralization, it notes that governorates should take over some tasks from ministries – in particular, planning and implementing programmes related to delivering health, education, water, sanitation, roads, and other services.

The strategy states that a vibrant private sector is the engine of growth and job creation. The government wants the private sector to lead certain local community projects.

### UN-HABITAT'S PROPOSED STRATEGY FOR THE SECTOR

UN-HABITAT's operational activities are focused on the following priorities:

- Promoting shelter for all
- Improving urban governance
- Reducing urban poverty
- Improving the living environment
- Managing disaster mitigation and post-conflict rehabilitation

In consultation with government partners<sup>1</sup>, UN-HABITAT Iraq developed three complementary programmes, which are in line with national development priorities and the UN-HABITAT Medium-Term Strategic and Institutional Plan priorities for 2008 to 2013. Various assessments and studies – including the State of Iraq Cities Report, and the Housing Market Survey, and the Iraq Household Survey by the World Bank and Iraq's Central Organization for Statistics and Information Technology – informed the formulation of these priorities.

<sup>1</sup> From 8 to 10 March 2009, a joint review and planning retreat was held with Iraqi Government Partners, which included the Ministries of Education, Housing and Construction, Municipalities and Public Works, Planning and Development and the respective Kurdistan counterparts.

## PARTICIPATORY URBAN PLANNING, MANAGEMENT, AND GOVERNANCE PROGRAMME

This programme builds capacity in urban planning, management, and governance. It supports legal, policy, and administrative reforms in focus areas such as local area planning and waste management. It also promotes the establishment of local governance networks and supports the adoption of new inclusive planning processes. The programme researches urban planning and local governance tools then develops them further.

## PRO-POOR LAND AND HOUSING PROGRAMME

This programme works on national housing policy and governorate housing strategies, while addressing related legal and institutional reforms. It also supports private or community-led land and housing projects that are small in scale and pro-poor. Finally, it works on shelter options for early recovery and reconstruction.

## BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES PROGRAMME

This programme focuses on strengthening local capacity for delivering community infrastructure and basic services such as schools and water and sanitation systems. It includes technical assistance and capacity-building support for the planning and management

of construction and rehabilitation works, as well as post-implementation operations and maintenance.

## PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES

Acting as a catalyst in the mobilization of technical cooperation, UN-HABITAT is supporting the implementation of the Habitat Agenda at the local, national, and regional levels and the goals of the Millennium Declaration on improving the lives of slum dwellers and improving access to water and sanitation. Lessons learned from operational activities are also being used to formulate global policy options and guidelines.

The programmatic objectives in Iraq can be summarized as follows:

### PARTICIPATORY URBAN PLANNING, MANAGEMENT, AND GOVERNANCE

- Strengthen urban governance and management.
- Build the capacities of local authorities to manage rapid urban growth, with particular emphasis on legal and institutional reform, urban planning, land policy and management, revenue collection and municipal finance, and participatory decision making.

UN-HABITAT's six-year **Medium-Term Strategic and Institutional Plan (2008–2013)** is designed to support member states in meeting the challenges that stem from rapid urbanization, urban poverty, and slums. The plan is informed by an in-depth analysis of emerging trends and patterns of urbanization, slum formation, and urban poverty, and constitutes UN-HABITAT's contribution to system-wide UN reform and coherence.

The vision of the plan:

*“To help create by 2013 the necessary conditions for concerted international and national efforts to realize more sustainable urbanization, including efforts to arrest the growth of slums and to set the stage for the subsequent reduction in and reversal of the number of slum dwellers worldwide.”*

Under the plan, UN-HABITAT will concentrate on six focus areas:

- Advocacy, monitoring, and partnerships
- Participatory urban planning, management, and governance
- Pro-poor land and housing
- Environmentally-sound and affordable basic infrastructure and services
- Strengthening human settlements finance systems
- Excellence in management

## PRO-POOR LAND AND HOUSING

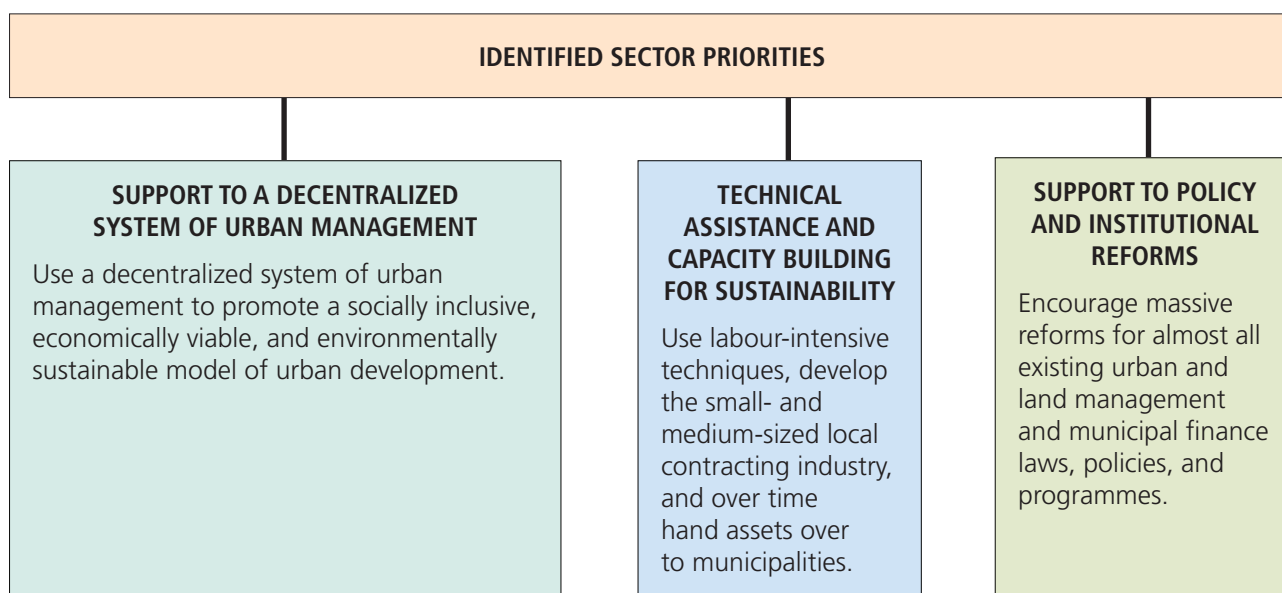
Provide shelter, secure tenure, and upgraded settlements to accommodate the higher number of internally displaced persons and other vulnerable groups.

## BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

- Rehabilitate and reconstruct key public infrastructure and assets in order to stimulate economic development and improved service provision.
- Build the capacities of local authorities to improve service delivery, revenue collection, and municipal financial management and encourage participatory decision making.



## IDENTIFIED SECTOR PRIORITIES





## IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

### KEY PRINCIPLES

#### NATIONAL OWNERSHIP

All of UN-HABITAT's projects will be developed, implemented, and monitored in partnership with the relevant Iraqi ministries to ensure they are in line with the Iraq National Development Strategy (2007–2010), the International Compact with Iraq, and the National Development Plan presently under formulation.

The National Development Strategy is a localized plan to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (and targets), and UN-HABITAT's projects will contribute to Iraq's implementation of these goals, particularly Goal 7, Target 11: "Making a significant difference in the lives of 100 million slum dwellers by 2020." Its projects will also relate to the following goals and targets:

- Goal 1: "Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger" by providing significant employment opportunities.
- Goal 2: "Achieve universal primary education."
- Goal 3: "Promote gender equality and empower women" by offering equal opportunities for girls and boys in education.
- Goal 7 Target 10: "Halve by 2015 the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation."

#### SHARPENING THE PROGRAMME FOCUS IN LINE WITH THE UN-HABITAT MEDIUM-TERM STRATEGIC INSTITUTIONAL PLAN (2008–2013)

UN-HABITAT programmes are designed around the UN-HABITAT Medium-Term Strategic Institutional Plan focus areas, which are those identified globally as UN-HABITAT's areas of technical expertise.

#### STRENGTHENING AND EXPANDING PARTNERSHIPS

UN-HABITAT will continue to work in close partnership with other UN agencies through the UN Joint Assistance Strategy (2008–2010), which is the common UN plan to support the National Development Strategy. It will continue to forge strategic partnerships with the Government of Iraq, UN agencies, the private sector, civil society, local NGOs, academic institutions, and research institutes.

#### TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOCUSING ON POLICY AND STRATEGY FORMULATION AND STRENGTHENING MANAGEMENT CAPACITIES

The operational activities of UN-HABITAT are focused on supporting governments in the formulation of





policies and strategies to create and strengthen management capacity at both national and local levels.

Technical and managerial expertise is provided for various activities: identifying the development constraints and opportunities of human settlements; generating and evaluating policy options; designing and implementing housing and urban development projects; mobilizing national and local resources; and developing external support for improving human settlement conditions. Capacity-building assistance is provided to government institutions, as well as community stakeholders, non-governmental organizations, universities, and research institutions. Emphasis is also placed on strengthening public sector monitoring and evaluation capacities in human settlement management.

#### LOCAL LABOUR AND UNEMPLOYMENT

UN-HABITAT uses labour-intensive technologies, increasing the employment generation potential both for the skilled and unskilled, and enters into agreements only with small and medium-sized local contractors that in turn use labour-intensive methods. Currently there is a roster of over 1,000 contractors, and the agency has already enlisted more than 100 of these to carry out rehabilitation projects. UN-HABITAT also carries out monthly surveys to price materials and labour, and these are regularly cross-checked with those carried out by other UN agencies (e.g. UNICEF and UNOPS). UN-HABITAT also deploys a robust monitoring system that includes periodic photographic documentation by its staff and long-term consultants.

#### TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND CAPACITY BUILDING USING IN-COUNTRY RESOURCES AND EXPERTISE

UN-HABITAT will continue to use the following implementation modalities for technical assistance and capacity-building activities in the housing and urban sectors in Iraq: training and advisory services, the conceptualization and organization of consultations and workshops, and specialized research and studies. The implementation of the activities is underpinned by the following principles:

- Full agreement of Government of Iraq partners with the contents and structure of courses, scope of advisory services, and organizational arrangements.
- Whenever available, use of Iraqi professionals and institutions with sufficient technical expertise and consulting experience.
- Use of Arabic-speaking international consultants.

- Emphasis on exposure to good practices in the Middle East region, which have a higher contextual relevance for Iraq.
- Seeking opportunities to create or strengthen “in-country” capability for capacity building and technical advisory services in the medium and longer term.
- Overall cost-effectiveness.

#### INCREASING PRESENCE IN IRAQ

Progressively, UN-HABITAT will increase its presence, subject to decent security conditions. In the meantime, UN-HABITAT staff will undertake frequent and extended missions to Iraq. UN-HABITAT headquarters will provide backstopping.

#### STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS IN SELECT GEOGRAPHIC LOCATIONS

UN-HABITAT will focus on select geographic locations in Iraq, based on an assessment of needs and its own delivery capacity. Evidence-based studies such as *The State of Iraq Cities, Housing Market Survey*, UNICEF *Multi-Indicator Cluster Surveys*, and the World Bank household survey will be used to guide its interventions.

#### CO-FINANCING OF THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME

In recognition of Iraq as a resource-rich nation and to further promote national ownership, UN-HABITAT will continue to seek government financial contributions to implement its country programme. This is encouraged by most donors engaged in Iraq. The International Reconstruction Fund Facility for Iraq, which has been funding most UN-supported projects in Iraq, is phasing out by the end of 2010.

#### INFORMATION

Information will be disseminated through the Iraq Programme Newsletter, thematic brochures, field-based visibility actions, the Iraq Programme website, and training manuals and toolkits. Completed projects will be suitably documented, with a focus on key results and lessons learned, and will be widely disseminated.

## PROGRAMME FRAMEWORK

### RESULTS / RESOURCES BY THEMATIC COMPONENT

The following results/resources matrix is divided into the three main thematic components that have been used throughout this document for analysis. Under each thematic area, specific programme components aligned to national development priorities have been identified. The expected results, key indicators, main partners, and budget for each programme are shown.

#### RESULTS / RESOURCES BY THEMATIC COMPONENT

Results	Objective	Key partners	Resources (USD)
THEMATIC AREA 1: PARTICIPATORY URBAN PLANNING AND URBAN GOVERNANCE			
Programme Component 1: Institutional, legal, and policy reforms in urban service delivery and private sector development			
1. Functional reviews and road maps for urban service delivery reforms	1. Road maps for structural reforms for the Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works developed and adopted	Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works, governorates, districts, private sector, community groups, Ministry of Finance, World Bank, UNDP, UNICEF, UNIDO, ILO, UNOPS, FAO, and Iraqi Task Force for Economic Reform and Private Sector Capacity	1.55 million funded 11 million unfunded
2. Costed urban service delivery models	2. Costed delivery model for specific urban services adopted		
3. District and urban planning reform strategies	3. Extent of review recommendations in the reform strategy		
4. Assessment of legislative institutional issues related to land and planning for private sector-led development	4. Assessment report with clear recommendations to task force		
5. Draft legislation on land and planning for private sector-led development	5. Draft legislation endorsed by regional peer reviewers and number of peer review comments		
6. Land and planning issues incorporated in the Local Economic Development Plans for three governorates	6. Number of economic development plans with land- and planning-related projects, number and type of stakeholders, and amount of feedback received		
7. Draft waste management law	7. Extent to which the draft law is in line with international good practice and number and type of stakeholders included		
Programme Component 2: Capacity building in urban planning, management, and governance; research on and development of urban planning and local government tools			
1. One hundred thirty planners have improved knowledge of contemporary urban planning approaches	1. Number of master trainers certified and number of staff certified after training (by sex and ministry)	Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works, Kurdistan Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works, and Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation, ILO, UNDP, UNICEF, district councils, governorates, mayors, Iraqi Electoral Commission, universities, and training colleges	2 million funded 4.75 million unfunded
2. One hundred thirty planners have improved knowledge of contemporary economic development approaches	2. Number of master trainers certified and number of staff certified after training (by sex and ministry)		
3. Pilot projects on decentralized urban services in six districts	3. Number of people benefiting from improved service delivery and number of districts with pilot projects		
4. At least 40 policymakers and practitioners have improved knowledge of waste management practices by 2009	4. Number of policymakers or practitioners trained (by sex, location, and ministry) and number of exposure visits		
5. Training materials and methodology for training of locally elected officials	5. Existence of materials adapted for Iraq, number of consultation sessions with stakeholders, and amount of field testing of materials		
6. Research and toolkits on urban planning and local governance	6. Number of materials developed and tested and number and types of stakeholders included in the dissemination programme (by partner)		

## RESULTS / RESOURCES BY THEMATIC COMPONENT

Results	Objective	Key partners	Resources (USD)
THEMATIC AREA 1: PARTICIPATORY URBAN PLANNING AND URBAN GOVERNANCE			
Programme Component 3: Promoting local governance networks			
Options on local government associations and city twinning presented to the Government of Iraq by 2010	Number of participants in international networking events, existence of a local government association, and existence of models of local associations and city twinning	Governorates, districts, provincial associations, Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works, and UNDP	1.55 million funded 11 million unfunded
Programme Component 4: Supporting new inclusive planning processes in Iraq			
1. Local Area Development Plans for Suleimaniyah, Hilla, and the marshlands by mid-2009	1. Number of districts with multi-sector plans, and number and type of stakeholders included in planning processes (by sex and socio-economic level)	District governments, governorates, UN agencies, and national and local steering committees	500,000 funded 5 million unfunded
2. Formulation of 10 urban plans, as well as local plans for 28 districts	2. Number of cities with urban plans, number of district plans, and number and type of stakeholders included in the planning processes (by sex and socio-economic level)		
THEMATIC AREA 2: PRO-POOR LAND AND HOUSING			
Programme Component 5: National housing policy, governorate housing strategies, and associated legal and institutional reforms			
1. Draft gender-sensitive, rights-based national housing policy and attendant regulatory frameworks by 2010	1. Extent to which draft policy meets international standards and the housing adequacy standards and criteria of the Habitat Agenda, and number of stakeholders involved in the formulation	Ministry of Construction and Housing, Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Displacement and Migration, private developers, contractors, unions, private business associations, UNDP, UNHCR, World Bank Group, International Organization for Migration, Governorate Housing Committee, Central Organization for Statistics and Information Technology, and CHF International	1.41 million funded 4.5 million unfunded
2. Six governorate housing strategies and related action plans by the end of January 2010	2. Number of governorates with housing strategy action plan and number of governorates with operational housing facilitation units		
3. A housing market monitoring system	3. Number of governorates surveyed		
Programme Component 6: Private and community-led pro-poor land and housing development programmes			
1. Three pilots for participatory improvement of run-down neighbourhoods and housing in Erbil, Hillah, and Najaf by 2012	1. Number of plans prepared, number of design models, number of public-private partnerships, and number of consultations	Governorate Housing Committee, municipality departments in governorates, NGOs, the private sector, and UNDP	900,000 funded 2.2 million unfunded
2. At least 90 key municipality personnel in Erbil, Hilla, and Najaf trained in housing delivery, land management, neighbourhood upgrading, participatory budgeting, and management of change by 2011	2. Number of staff trained (by governorate, sex, and type of training) and percentage of staff qualified in a certification process		
3. National public-private partnership framework for low-cost housing by mid-2010	3. Existence of national public-private partnership guidelines, funding mechanisms, standard operating procedures, and a set of procedures for land allocation		
4. Knowledge products related to land, building materials, housing, finance, and infrastructure services disseminated to partners by the end of 2011	4. Number of policy and case study documents published and disseminated, and conference organized		

## RESULTS / RESOURCES BY THEMATIC COMPONENT

Results	Objective	Key partners	Resources (USD)
THEMATIC AREA 2: PRO-POOR LAND AND HOUSING			
Programme Component 7: Emergency response, early recovery, and reconstruction shelter options			
1. Emergency response, early recovery, and reconstruction shelter options, shelter manuals, and localized guidelines developed and disseminated	1. Existence of an emergency shelter strategy, manual, and localized guidelines, and number of technical staff trained (by location)	Ministry of Displacement and Migration, International Organization for Migration, UNHCR, CHF International, Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works, Ministry of Construction and Housing, and six governorates	3.25 million funded 2.2 million unfunded
2. Two thousand eight hundred IDPs and returnees benefiting from 400 durable, cost-effective model housing units in Erbil, Wassit, Babil, and Thiqr	2. Number of durable model housing units constructed (by location), and number of IDP/returnee families living in durable housing (by location)		
3. Thirty-six staff from concerned national and local authorities familiar with the model designs and strategy options	3. Number of ministry staff trained on designs, models, and strategy options (by ministry, governorates, and sex)		
THEMATIC AREA 3: INFRASTRUCTURE AND BASIC SERVICES			
Programme Component 8: Rehabilitation and construction of education infrastructure			
1. Two thousand four hundred children benefiting from 12 new gender-sensitive and child-friendly primary school buildings (replacing existing mud schools)	1. Number of schools that meet child-friendly school design standards (by type – unisex or mixed) and number of children enrolled in newly constructed schools (by sex)	Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, WHO, UNESCO, UNIFEM, UNAMI, and Directorates of Health and Education	4 million funded 8 million unfunded
2. New designs and technology options for child-friendly schools, including solar energy developed with participation from technical staff of concerned national and local authorities (Suleimaniyah, Salahaldin, and Thiqr)	2. Number of new model designs with different technology options, number of Ministry of Education technical staff trained on new design and technology options (by governorate and sex), and number of schools provided with solar units to generate electricity		
3. Sixty thousand children benefitting from upgraded water and sanitation facilities in 100 urban schools	3. Number of children benefiting from upgraded water and sanitation facilities (by sex) and average number of students per toilet		
4. Sixty-two thousand five hundred students and 1,500 teachers benefiting from improved water and sanitation facilities in 125 primary and secondary schools in waterborne disease-affected areas	4. Number of schools with access to safe water (by type of school) and number of students and teachers served (by sex)		
5. School asset management plans for three governorates (Thiqr, Suleimaniyah, and Salahaldin)	5. Number of governorates with plans		

## RESULTS / RESOURCES BY THEMATIC COMPONENT

Results	Objective	Key partners	Resources (USD)
THEMATIC AREA 3: INFRASTRUCTURE AND BASIC SERVICES			
Programme Component 9: Water and sanitation infrastructure planning and management			
1. Sixty staff of local water and sanitation authorities (Suleimaniyah, Al Anbar, and Thiqr) have enhanced knowledge and skills in planning, operations, and maintenance of solid waste management systems	1. Number of local water and sanitation authority staff trained in planning, operation, and maintenance of solid waste management systems (by governorate and sex of staff)	Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works Training Centres, local water and sanitation authorities, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Environment, and three municipalities	1.56 million funded 5.5 million unfunded
2. Two solid waste management fleet maintenance workshops operational in Basra	2. Number of workshops established and proportion of fleet maintained		
3. Thirty Basra Municipality staff familiar with good practices on solid waste collection and disposal	3. Number of municipality staff exposed to good practices in water and sanitation (by governorate)		
4. One hundred fifty thousand people benefiting from rehabilitated water supply networks in waterborne disease-affected governorates (Karbala, Baghdad, and Basra)	4. Number of people served (by location)		
5. One hundred technicians from the General Directorate of Water in waterborne disease-affected governorates have improved knowledge on the operation and maintenance of water and sanitation utilities	5. Number of people trained (by location and professional category)		
6. Comprehensive system designs for water supply or sewage disposal	6. Number of cities with comprehensive designs for water or sewage systems		
Programme Component 10: Strengthening the capacity of the construction sector			
1. Eight thousand unemployed youth and 150 contractors in select governorates in south, central, and north Iraq with improved skills in construction management and different construction trades	1. Number of certified contractors trained (by sex and location) and number of certified unemployed youth trained (by age group and location)	Provincial councils, local planning units, governorate offices, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, Foundation of Technical Education, UNDP, WHO, ILO, UNOPS, UNESCO, UNICEF, and UNIFEM	4.55 million funded 2.5 million unfunded
2. Ten vocational and technical programme facilities operational	2. Number of technical and vocational training facilities provided with laboratory equipment		
3. Sixty trainers from technical and vocational institutes have enhanced knowledge of new technical and educational methods	3. Number of trainers with course certification (by sex and location)		
4. An estimated 360,000 persons benefiting from the rehabilitation of locally established priority housing and community facilities using labour-intensive approaches (Babil, Suleimaniyah, and the marshlands)	4. Number of person days of local employment generated, number of people benefiting from rehabilitated facilities, number of youth centres with improved water and environmental sanitation facilities, number of green areas and playgrounds created, and number of neighbourhoods with improved access roads		



**REQUIRED BUDGET****REQUIRED BUDGET**

The table reflects the budget for the UN-HABITAT Iraq Country Programme over the two years from 2009 to 2011. All funds are in US dollars.

Thematic Areas / Programme Components	Year 1	Year 2	Secured funds	Unsecured funds	Total
<b>Thematic Area 1: Participatory urban planning and urban governance</b>					
Programme Component 1: Institutional, legal, and policy reforms in focus areas	-	-	1,550,000	11,000,000	12,550,000
Programme Component 2: Capacity building in urban planning, management, and governance; research and development of urban planning and local governance tools	-	-	2,000,000	4,750,000	6,750,000
Programme Component 3: Promoting local governance networks	-	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
Programme Component 4: Supporting new inclusive planning processes in Iraq	-	-	500,000	5,000,000	5,500,000
<i>Total participatory urban planning and urban governance</i>			5,050,000	21,750,000	26,800,000
<b>Thematic Area 2: Pro-poor land and housing</b>					
Programme Component 5: National housing policy, governorate housing strategies, and associated legal and institutional reforms	-	-	1,410,000	4,500,000	5,910,000
Programme Component 6: Private and community-led pro-poor land and housing development programmes	-	-	900,000	4,200,000	5,100,000
Programme Component 7: Emergency response, early recovery, and reconstruction shelter options	-	-	3,250,000	2,200,000	5,450,000
<i>Total pro-poor land and housing</i>			5,560,000	10,900,000	16,460,000
<b>Thematic Area 3: Infrastructure and basic services</b>					
Programme Component 8: Rehabilitation and construction of education infrastructure	-	-	4,000,000	8,000,000	12,000,000
Programme Component 9: Water and sanitation infrastructure planning and management	-	-	1,560,000	5,500,000	7,060,000
Programme Component 10: Strengthening the capacity of the construction sector	-	-	4,550,000	2,500,000	7,050,000
<i>Total infrastructure and basic services</i>			10,110,000	16,000,000	26,110,000
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>			<b>20,720,000</b>	<b>48,650,000</b>	<b>69,370,000</b>



## ACRONYMS

FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
IDP	internally displaced person
ILO	International Labour Organization
NGO	non-governmental organization
UNAMI	United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNESCWA	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
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
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
WHO	World Health Organization

## LIST OF CONSULTEES

As part of the process of developing the Iraq Country Programme Document, the following persons were consulted:

Ayad Al Safi	Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works
Dr. Mohammad Sabah Al Shabandar	Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works
Huda Jaffar	Ministry of Construction and Housing
Dr. Mohammad Muhsin Al Sayed	Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation
Anwar Buni	Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation
Hasaneen Mualla	Ministry of Education / Baghdad
Sarwat Mustafa	Ministry of Education / Kurdistan Regional Government
Khalid Sulaiman Smael	Ministry of Municipalities / Kurdistan Regional Government
Ali Shalan	Ministry of Displacement and Migration
Mahmoud Shaker	Foundation of Technical Education
Marianna Tonutti	Italian Embassy
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Leonid Barkousky	Russian Embassy

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The UN-HABITAT Iraq Country Programme Document outlines the main objectives and priorities for UN-HABITAT in Iraq. Formulated in collaboration with the Government of Iraq and other national and international partners, including other United Nations agencies, the overall aim of this document is to promote the Habitat Agenda. UN-HABITAT in Iraq plays an active role in strengthening the housing, urban, and community infrastructure sectors.

Through partnerships with various ministries, UN-HABITAT has assisted in identifying key issues and areas of support to improve the housing and urban situations in Iraq. Through an analysis of three key sectors – urban planning and governance, pro-poor land and housing, and basic infrastructure and services – the Iraq Country Programme Document provides an overview of the national policy context and the intervention areas for the government to address urban development challenges.

The multilateral programming instruments presented in the Iraq Country Programme Document that help to guide national priorities and UN system priorities are the National Development Strategy (2007–2010), the International Compact with Iraq (2007–2011), and the UN Joint Assistance Strategy (2008–2010). Iraq's national development goals and priorities are represented in the National Development Strategy and will be fully presented in the National Development Plan currently being formulated. The latter will be the country's main development policy framework.

The National Development Strategy supports poverty reduction and economic growth. Taking into account the UN Common Country Assessment (currently



underway), the UN Joint Assistance Strategy, and other UN system activities – all of which will influence the creation of the UN Development Assistance Framework – the UN-HABITAT Iraq Programme is formulating a plan to approach the housing and urban sectors through the development of long-term development strategies.

As a whole, the UN-HABITAT Iraq Country Programme Document clearly and comprehensively describes the country programme and is intended as a guide for UN-HABITAT's current and future work in Iraq.



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