



Sustainable Development Goals

" Statistical report "



2017 Department of Human Development Statistics





Index

No.	Index	Page N o.
1	Index	
2	Preface	
3	Introduction	
4	Methodology	
5	Goals	
6	References	
7	Challenges	
8	Summary	
9	Reality	
10	Statistical challenges	
11	Geographical characteristics	
	Population	
12	Goals 1: to eradicate poverty in all its forms everywhere	
13	Figure (1) Info graph: - Poverty ratio	
14	Figure (2) Number of covered by the social protection network by gender	
15	Figure 3: Poverty rates and expenditure on basic services in Iraq	
16	Goals 2: hunger eradication and improved food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture	
17	Figure (4) Info graph: - Nutrition indicators	
18	Goals 3: ensuring that all healthy lifestyles and wellbeing in people of all ages.	
19	Figure (5) Info graph: - Death indicators	
20	Figure (6) Info graph: - Health indicators	
21	Figure (7) Info graph: - traffic accidents	
22	Figure (8) Info graph: - number of medical staffs	
23	Goal 4: Ensure fair and inclusive education for all and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	
24	Figure (9) Info graph: - The rate of participation in organized education	
25	Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	
26	Figure (10) Info graphic:	



	- Empowering women	
27	<i>Goal 6: Ensure the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</i>	
28	Figure (11) Info graphic: - Water and sanitation use	
29	<i>Goal 7: Ensure universal access to modern, reliable and sustainable energy services at affordable cost</i>	
30	Figure (12) Info graphic: - Electricity consumption	
31	<i>Goal 8: promoting sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</i>	
32	Figure (13) Info graphic: - Unemployment rates	
33	Figure (14) Info graphic: - Child labor	
34	<i>Goal 9: Establish resilient infrastructure, stimulate inclusive industrialization and encourage innovation</i>	
35	Figure (15) Info graphic: - Technology and Communication	
36	<i>Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and between countries</i>	
37	<i>Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</i>	
38	Figure (16) Info graphic: - Housing index in slums	
39	<i>Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns</i>	
40	Figure (17) Info graphic: - Quantities of waste in Iraq	
41	<i>Goal 13: Take urgent action to address climate change and its impacts</i>	
42	Figure (18) Info graphic: - Climate total	
43	<i>Goal 14: Conservation and sustainable use of oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development</i>	
44	Figure (19) Info graphic: - Production of fish in Iraq.	
45	<i>Goal 15: Protect and restore land ecosystems, promote their</i>	



46	<i>Goal 16: Promote peaceful, non-marginalized communities for sustainable development, universal access to justice and the building of effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</i>	
47	<i>Goal 17: To establish partnerships to achieve the goals</i>	
48	Figure (20) Info graphic: - Internet services fin	
49	To leave no one behind:	
50	<i>Annex (1) Database</i>	
51	<i>New Sustainable Development Indicators Database 2015-2030</i>	

Preface

Over the past century, the world has witnessed developments at all levels and in all areas (economic, technological, Etc) and the deterioration of environment and ecological crises negatively affect the economy and life on Earth of biodiversity loss and ecosystem, acid rain, high temperatures, floods, lack of non-renewable natural resources, Etc. Because of its irrational use make world aware and makes sure that the prevailing development paradigm has become useless and that is what led to the search for a sustainable development model based on three main considerations economic, social and environmental.



With a view to achieving the needs of current generations without compromising the requirements Future generations.

Sustainable development needs considered optimal model that aims to preserve the environment and working to reduce forest degradation and to achieve sustainable social and economic development based on changing production and consumption patterns and the use of clean technology aimed at protecting the environment from pollution.

By the deadline for completion of the Millennium development goals, the international community waged an intensive debate about global framework that replaces those goals. Moreover, here it is obliging to set developmental agenda formulation for after 2015 to deal with unmet goals of the MDGs, world leaders agreed to adopt an ambitious agenda consisting of 17 major goals and a subsidiary goals 169 in various fields (development goals 2015-2030), adopted by countries during the meeting of United Nations General Assembly in September 2015 as a new global development framework is supposed to continue over the next 15 years.



Introduction

For achieving sustainable development must prepare an environment for human living a long life filled health and creativity and partnership, this kind of development achieves self-sufficiency in various aspects and development actions must be consistent with the present in order to meet the needs and requirements of all members of society.

These developmental processes have emerged on the fringes of what Iraq is suffering from a deterioration in most governorates, and accordingly it is necessitated bearers on developmental processes to address this deterioration and thus achieving economic development and social justice. This report shows Iraq's trip, drawing the course of this trip, and determine the main points the through the available data.

These indicators are almost unavailable at present and to achieve significant and efforts needed to build national statistical capacity is a fundamental step towards determining what we are now and drawing the way forward and advancing our collective vision to become closer to reality.

This report is conceded the second report presents the indicators addressed Iraq situation on the global goals of sustainable development this report analyses selected indicators from the



framework of global indicators data are available as examples highlight some serious gaps and limitations.

Starting in the year 2016 adopting sustainable development plan goals for the year 2030. Central statistics organization seeking in collaboration with all the ministries and the relevant authorities in the development process for monitoring the direction indicators are functioning and working to achieve goals and merge into schemes and strategies.

It has been classified into three levels, level 1 (T1) includes the indicators available to the Central statistics organization , level 2 (T2) contains indicators that can be provided through surveys and data in the future and third level (T3) indicators that cannot be provided or these indicators Cannot be applied in Iraq.

The report also aims to highlight the efforts made by the authorities in various fields through national indicators while observing, assessing and monitoring changes for enabling the development of solutions to the shortcomings and improvement the status of the indicators that may appear faulty or negative deviation within the goals for the year 2030.

Methodology

The efforts of the statistics and information Commission staff and employees of the Department of human development statistics for providing indicators and database associated with the reality of



achieving sustainable development goals in Iraq and determining the indicators according to three levels for addressing the lack of data collection, dissemination and monitoring of the goals.

Report preparation stages adopted the statistical data derived from recent and past statistical surveys carried out by Central statistics organization and statistical reports available from the technical departments in the organization.

Goals

1. Preparation of statistical indicators database for tracking goals become standard tools by which to conduct monitoring operations that help to make national and international comparability and integrate these indicators with plans, international policies and to pursue to achieve goals.
2. Making an adequate and continuous change in the needs and priorities of the community in a manner appropriate the potentials of community and allow a balance that can activate economic development, control of all environmental problems and develop appropriate solutions.
3. Good investment for natural resources being finite resources and working on using rationally.

References

1. Comprehensive vulnerability and food security analysis 2016.
2. Iraqi household social and economic survey 2014.



3. Poverty mapping and mothers mortality 2013
4. Multi indicators cluster survey (MICS4)2011
5. Baghdad majority
6. Ministries (health, environment, agriculture, reconstruction and municipal , interior and transport)
7. Central statistical organization directorates (transport and communications, environment, national accounts, agriculture)
8. Road traffic data available in the General Directorate of traffic records for the year 2015

Challenges

1. The rise in poverty rates to 22.5%, with poor numbers after ISIS crises and low oil prices reached about 8 million, among them 36% new poor .the governorates that were occupied by the terrorist organization ISIS are the most governorates having unemployment and poverty that rose in these governorates to 41% , in Baghdad it was 12.8% ,in the center governorates 18.6%, in the southern governorates 31.5% , in the Kurdistan region 12.5% and in the governorates of Kirkuk and Diyala 18%.
2. Despite low unemployment, but it's still high, where data indicate that approximately 800 thousand people are now without work 15-63 years of age as well as the crisis that led to the transformation of productive work and higher earnings in industry and construction productivity



and lower earnings with a potential direction Action on irregular work in agriculture and in the service sector.

3. An increase in the rates of migration from the countryside to city and the spread of work in the informal sector.
4. Decline in private sector role and its inability to absorb unemployed.
5. Irrational overpopulation and lack of harmonization between population growth and available natural resources to meet the growing needs and rising demand for environmental resources, health, education and social services.
6. The prevalence of inadequate housing and urbanization, which lacks basic services.
7. Emerged during recent years negative phenomena such as overtaking on law , tribal conflicts and the emergence of drug use cases which if found in former times it was very few cases but now it expanded its range in recent years, particularly in the southern governorates . phenomena which can pose a challenge to implement policies Effective development.
8. Weak activation of some legislation and laws concerning the agenda of sustainable development goals
9. Poor media role in the field of sustainable development

Summary

Statistical group of the National Commission for sustainable development joined efforts with human development Statistics Department employees for the purpose of providing indicators and database monitoring sustainable development goals in Iraq periodically by collected data



through statistical indicators derived from statistical surveys carried out by Central statistics organization from official sources offered by ministries and Government departments concerned.

This report is the second of its kind that exposes indicators of Iraq situations on sustainable development goals through data available despite the challenges and difficulties facing collecting and making available.

Out of (12) indicator for the first goal of sustainable development, (3) indicators only are available for this goal. The data indicate that the proportion of the population living below the poverty line (22.5%) And the proportion of resources allocated by the Government directly to poverty reduction programme amounts (0.6%) In addition, the proportion of spending on basic services (education, health and social protection) (21.5%, 10.7%, and 1%) Respectively of total government expenditure.

In a related link with the first goal, the second goal indicators reflect the reality of poverty and hunger eradication, but also a few of those indicators, are of malnutrition (stunting 16.6%, wasting 7.5%) also the proportion of crops and indicators also reflected local breeds at risk or lack of an unknown level of Extinction danger. fish (17.7%) ,Both amphibians and reptiles (9.6%) ,birds (6.7%) and Mammals (12%).

More than half of the indicators for goal 3 gave us data about indicators numbers where this goal monitored the greatest number of indicators, which are the indicators of maternal mortality rate (36.1%) And the indicator of births supervised by a specialized health staff (93.9%) , indicator of children under 5



years mortality rate (22.7%) , infants mortality (13.3%) , indicators and numbers of new cases of HIV viral per 1000 people (0.0027), and monitoring of TB prevalence rate per 1000 people (0.19), monitoring the incidence of hepatitis diseases which (0.52) per 10000 people, also been monitoring deaths on cardiovascular disease blood vessel And cancer, diabetes and chronic respiratory diseases, the total number of deaths with diabetes (3915) death, either the total number of deaths from cancers, recorded (10273) death, the total number of deaths from chronic respiratory diseases (2080) deaths.

Although the participation rate index monitoring retested before one year of formal schooling age in primary education, indicators of education besides proportion index of children under five who are on the right track with reality (14.8%) For males and (14.4%) For females.

However, the number of existing indicators are still low and do not reflect development in education.

Since the Iraqi Constitution insures equal opportunities and ensuring the right to live a decent life for all Iraqis without exception or discrimination, there were (6) indicators in the fifth goal which are percentage of women aged (20-24) who married before age (15 and 18) ate a rate of (20.8%) Of women in the same age group, and monitoring the proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments (25.2%).

With the eagerness of the organization to monitor the sixth goal indicators, but currently available indicators of drinking water services (83.6%) , Urban (89.4%) and In rural (69.9%).

The proportion of the population who benefit from improved sanitation system (96.1%) In addition, use of available water



resources in terms of the amount of water withdrawn/water quantity received (74.9%).

Not being able to collect data on other indicators due the absence of such data or that it does not apply to the reality for Iraqi society. Except for the initial indicators are shown in the report distributed goals (8, 9, 10, 11), which shows per capita GDP (3.6%) The growth rate of per capita household spending within the lowest (40%) of the population (35%) And the unemployment rate (10.8%) For males and (22.2%) For females.

Reality

Due to the instability of the security and political situation in the country , the resulting from crises such as forced migration , displacement , social repercussions , war on ISIS , low oil prices on economic growth , the labour market and income along with weak financial allocations to ministries, which had its effect Clearly on implementation of investment programmes and projects it all led to a deterioration of services and infrastructure especially in regions exposed to terrorist acts ,war , neglect of rural areas , low productivity and inadequate working conditions increase the concentration of employment in urban areas, increasing rates of Rural to urban migration and the spread of the informal sector, but this does not mean that there is continuous development in those circumstances but at a lower level.



Statistical challenges

1. Lack of recognition of the statistics law in requiring all institutions to provide indicators to the Central statistics organization
2. Poor funding has negatively affected the implementation of statistical surveys and periodic specialized survey
3. Because of suspension of work at a number of directorates in governorates that exposed to terrorism and military operations became difficult to obtain national statistical index or index to these governorates.
4. The difficulty of obtaining real numbers to set up and monitor the movement of displaced people between governorates to add to the difficulty of obtaining the number of migrants outside Iraq reflected negatively on accurate population estimates
5. Because of the lack of implementation of the general population and housing census in Iraq, the population in frameworks made models preview for statistical surveys at the time that Iraq saw demographic changes as a result of terrorism and military operations
6. The inaccuracy of the administrative records in many governmental institutions and sometimes nonexistent
7. Weakness in technology transfer data between State institutions
8. The need to support international organizations in the implementation of surveys that provide sustainable development indicators
9. The need for international cooperation in the field of adapting sustainable development goals that do not match the social and economic situation of Iraq.



10. Decentralization in the governorates affected the data flow from the governorates to the Central statistics organization

Geographical characteristics

Location: the Republic of Iraq in Southwest Asia and northeastern of the Arab world bounded by Turkey to the North and Iran to the East, Syria and Jordan and Saudi Arabic from the West and the Arabian Gulf, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia from the South.

Surface area: Surface area of Iraq (435052) km²

Population

Population of Iraq (36169123) inhabitants according to population projections for the year 2016, male population (18273505) people (51%) Of the total population, while the female population reached (17895618) people (49%).

Total urban population of Iraq (25262782) inhabitants of 2016 with a rate of (70%) Of the total population of Iraq and rural population was (10906341) people (30%) Of the total population of Iraq

Goals 1: to eradicate poverty in all its forms everywhere

goal 1 Calls for the eradicate of poverty in all its forms including extreme poverty during the next 15 years and that all people should enjoy including the poorest and most vulnerable with a basic level of





The issue of poverty is the cause of all time since the found of the disparity in people's capabilities and their livelihoods , aspirations and perhaps the most serious consequences of poverty is that it erodes the human capital that are the most precious thing in the world.

With clarity of the importance human capital but our interest only on physical and natural wealth comes first, The interest in human capital came lately poverty represent a major obstacle to sustainable development and raising the rates of economic growth also poverty and deprivation constitutes a threat to peace ,security , social , political stability and that poverty reduction is supposed to provide basic services such as education ,health in appropriate quantities and qualities of all individuals and groups can access it but sometimes you don't have access to it because they are too poor to

afford the costs associated with the use of these services below are important indicators Available on this goal–:

1-2-1 proportion of the population living below the national poverty line by age and sex

According to the estimates reached ,the crisis in 2014 left negative effects on welfare he anticipated declining poverty rate (19%) The year 2012 (15%) In 2014 under the prevailing circumstances in 2012, is estimated to rise to (22.5%) In 2014, meaning an increase of about 7 points. This also led to the decline of the poor away from the poverty line. Thus we conclude that the incidence of poverty has returned to what it was in 2007, meaning loss of between obtained 2007, 2012.

1–1–A percentage of resources allocated by the Government directly to poverty reduction programmes :

The poverty alleviation strategy pilot document within a multidimensional poverty alleviation in Iraq through trapping each of its dimensions and treat his joints according to outcomes and outputs and activities were identified between the folds of that document to achieve the goal of general strategy for poverty alleviation was allocated (209400) billion dinars Which form (0.6) of the total investment budget for the year 2015.

1-2- B Spending on basic services (education, health and social protection) as percentage of total government expenditure




The proportion of expenditure on basic services for the year 2016 (education, health and social protection) (21.5, 10.7, 1) %respectively of total government spending by the Directorate of national accounts data

1-3-1percentage of population covered by minimum social protection systems/classified by gender with discrimination between children ,the unemployed, the elderly , people with disabilities to pregnant/newborn children and victims of work injuries , poor and vulnerable

Compatible with State-directed towards the protection of women, particularly those with families, the data showed by the Ministry of labour and Social Affairs that the number covered by social protection network coverage over the years (2010–2015) has the highest number of in (2015) with (428782) woman covered by network Social protection versus (390394) covered by social protection network for the year 2016 year was the number of women covered (413571).

Goals 2: hunger eradication and improved food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture

Goal 2 seeks to eliminate all forms of hunger and malnutrition and to achieve sustainable food production by the year 2030, this goals on the idea that everyone should be able to get enough nutritious food which requires promoting sustainable agriculture extensively , double agriculture production and increase investment and run food markets properly.

achieving food security and poverty reduction became critical because of  population growth and the deterioration of agricultural resources, water

resources , other determinants of increased agricultural production continuity and good management of the resources below are the most important indicators for this goal:–

2-1-1 Prevalence rate of undernourishment

Reported Prevalence rate of food (2.5)% of households in 2016 by the food security assessment survey data and fragility of the family in Iraq.

2-2-1prevalence rate of stunting (height for age <-2 points of deviation from the average child growth standards of the World Health Organization) among children under five :

The first appearance is stunted because of malnutrition in early childhood data indicate that there is a significant rise in the prevalence of stunting (height for age (<-2) points of deviation from the average child growth standards of the World Health Organization) among children under five (9.9)% %In 2011 (16.6%) %in 2016 and the rise of (6.7).

2-2-2prevalence rate of malnutrition (weight for height $> + 2 <-2$ point or standard deviation from the average child growth standards of the World Health Organization) among children under five by genre (wasting and weight gain):

Wasting refers that short term effects that are usually associated with weight loss and is often caused by hunger or disease, the findings suggest that there is a decrease in the prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height) obesity ($> + 2$) or indicator of malnutrition (wasting) (<-2) points of deviation from the average child growth standards of the World Health Organization



among children under five (8.5) %in 2011 to (7.5) %in 2016 with an estimated decline of one point.

2-5-2 percentage of crops and domestic breeds and related wild species classified as at risk or not at risk or stop at an unknown level of risk of extinction

The proportion of crops and domestic breeds and related wild species classified as at risk or not at risk or stop at an unknown level of risk of extinction as follows–:

- ◆ A significant rise in the proportion of fish from 2 %in 2014 to (17.7) %in 2016, rising (15.7)point.
- ◆ Amphibians and reptiles, converging lineage between 2014 and 2016 estimated (9.6) %.
- ◆ The data indicate that there is a low decrease in birds (6.9) %in 2014 to (6.7) %in 2016.
- ◆ The proportion of mammals decreases to (22) %in 2014 to 12 %in 2016 estimated decrease of (10) points.

Goals 3: ensuring that all healthy lifestyles and wellbeing in people of all ages.

Goal 3 intends to ensure the health and welfare of all ages through improving reproductive health, maternal and child health, communicable disease epidemics, tobacco use and reducing non-communicable diseases, environmental and health coverage for all and ensure universal access to safe and effective medicines and vaccines. Affordable health indicators are the most important indicators of the development function to improve living conditions being reflected and directly linked to the situation of social and economic welfare of the population.

3-1-1 Infants' mortality per 100,000 live births

Maternal mortality rate raised to (35) death per 100 000 live births in 2013 according to the results of poverty mapping and maternal mortality survey (36.1) death per 100 000 live births in 2016 according to the results of vital recording in the Ministry of health and the rising was (1.1) point.

3-1-2 ratio of births supervised by health staff specialist

Contributed to the significant shift in ideas and culture among women to place themselves at birth for trained and qualified medical and health staff in hospitals.

to ensure her health status and birth of affordable competent supervision rather than risk of exposure at birth in home, where the data indicate that the high proportion of Births supervised by specialized health staff was (81.7) %in 2015 to (93.9) %in 2016 .

and that's a good indicator reflects the desire of women to secure a healthy environment suitable for childbirth and avoid the danger of exposure to obstructed labour conditions and the difficulty of dealing with emergencies during childbirth.



3-2-1The mortality rate of infants and young children (number of deaths per thousand live birth)

Child mortality under age 5 Improved from (25.2) deaths per (1000) live births in 2015 to (22.7) death in 2016 according to the results of vital recording in the Ministry of health.

3-2-2infant or newborn (number of deaths per 1000 live births)

There is little change in the rate of newborn mortality from (13.9) per (1000) live births in 2013 to (13.3) death in 2016 and this reflects improved health services for children and provide them with appropriate health care according to vital recording results in the Ministry of health.

3-3-1 the number of new HIV infections per 1000 people uninfected population (by age, sex, and main population categories)

The number of new HIV infections for each (1000) people uninfected population (by age, sex, and main population categories) (0.01) for each (1000) people for the year 2015 in 2016 gross was (0.0014) males (0.0023) and females (0.0004).

3-3-2 prevalence rate of tuberculosis per 1000 people

average rate of tuberculosis Improved (23) for each (1000) people in 2015 (0.19) in 2016 with the male rate (0.18) and females (0.21).

3-3-4the number of new cases of hepatitis B disease per 100000 of population in a given year

The number of new cases of hepatitis diseases (0.23) per (10000) of the population in 2015 and (0.52) in 2016.

3-4-1 deaths due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes and chronic respiratory diseases

Diabetes mortality are among the top ten causes of death as much as the number of male deaths in diabetes (1831) death and female deaths (2084)



death and total (3915) death for the year 2016, the number of cancer deaths recorded in 2012 (10273) death.

The total number of deaths from chronic respiratory diseases in 2016 (2080) death and the number of male deaths (1128) death and female (952) deaths.

3-6-1 number of deaths resulting from fatal injuries due to road traffic accidents in the period of 30 days per 100 000 inhabitants (standardized old rates)

The number of deaths resulting from fatal injuries due to road traffic accidents in the period of 30 days (0.9) per (100000) people for the year 2016.

3-7-1 percentage of women of childbearing age (15-49 years old) granted access to modern methods of family planning

The proportion of women of childbearing age (15–49) years who were granted access to modern methods of family planning (33.6%) The year 2011.

3-7-2 teenage birth rate (age 10-14 years and 15-19 years) per 1000 women in those ages



Teenage birth rate by age (10–14) and (15–19 years) (0.8) and (59) live births per 1000 women in the same age group, respectively for the year 2013.

3-1-B proportion of population with access permanently on medicines and vaccines at affordable prices

Proportion of population with access permanently on affordable drugs and vaccines (2.8) %in 2007 by the Ministry of health records.

3-1-C Density and distribution of health specialist.

According to Ministry of health data for the year 2016 the proportion of physicians College (8.4 %) and (2.4)% dentists pharmacists either (2.6)% held ultimate (19.4) %, as it turns out, (19.0) %for other health professions and laboratory staffs amounted to (2.7)% and amounted to Proportion of health assistants (0.3).

Goal 4: Ensure fair and inclusive education for all and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Goal 4 focuses on the acquisition of foundation skills and higher skills, greater access to TVET, more equitable training, lifelong training, knowledge, skills and values needed to deal well with society and contribute to it.

Education is a priority for sustainable development Goals. Good education is the foundation for improving people's lives and achieving sustainable development, and highlighting education as the main driving force for building society, more inclusive and flexible to achieve lasting peace. The fourth objective seeks to benefit all girls and boys in quality education, promote educational opportunities at all levels and achieve gender equality. The integration of sustainable development into education programs and plans is the basis of this Goal. A special effort should be made in training the teaching staff and creating a quality educational environment and teaching curricula Keep abreast of developments and increase the number of curricula.

4.2.2 Rate of participation in organized learning (one year before the age of formal enrollment in primary education)

The rate of participation in organized learning (one year before the formal age of primary education) increased from 4.9 per cent for males to 6.1 per cent for females in 2011 to 14.8 per cent for males for 14.4 per cent for girls for the 2015-2015 academic year, 2016.

Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Goal 5 aims at empowering women and girls to their full potential and eliminating all forms of discrimination and violence against them, including harmful practices, and seeks to ensure that all opportunities are available for them in the area of sexual and reproductive health and in respect of their reproductive rights and due



recognition for their unpaid work and Full access to productive resources and equal participation with men in political and economic life.

According to Article 14 of the Constitution, Iraqis are equal before the law without discrimination in terms of sex based on international human rights standards.

Article 16 states that equal opportunities are guaranteed to all Iraqis. Article 20 states that men and women have the right to participate in public affairs. Nevertheless, the role and participation of women in decision-making remains limited, despite positive measures such as the quota system And to emphasize the participation of women in the economic, social and political development process, which requires that they do not play an active role in identifying needs and developing and implementing programs and plans.

5. 1 - 1 whether there were legal frameworks list, or not to strengthen the enforcement and monitoring of equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex

Article 16 of the Iraqi Constitution stipulates that equal opportunities are guaranteed to all Iraqis and that the State shall ensure the necessary measures to achieve this

The Iraqi government has taken a series of institutional measures that would allow for the enactment of numerous legislation to form the infrastructure for the exercise and enjoyment of rights, which is a standard for measuring the empowerment of women.

The Ministry of State for Women's Affairs was formed under the Coalition Provisional Authority Regulation No. (6) Of 9 June 2004. Its task is to study the situation of women and develop a strategy for their advancement.

It was a significant achievement to claim women's rights; however, the cancellation of the Ministry of State for Women's Affairs in 2015 represented a decline in the institutionalization of the gender perspective and its integration into government policies. It was s subsequently formed by the Council of Ministers Resolution No. 333 to empower Iraqi women in the General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers.

- Formation of the Special Investigation Tribunal for Human Rights Violations in Baghdad in 2014
- Under the order of the Prime Minister in 2013 established (32) Division of Gender in all Iraqi ministries and is currently working on the formation of units to empower women in all bodies and institutions
- Approval of linking the Women's Welfare Department after its establishment in the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs



- Legislation No. 28 of 2012 on combating trafficking in human beings and 8 articles on the prevention of exploitation of women and children
- Adoption of the Labor Code of 2015, including paragraphs to criminalize harassment and punishment
- Adoption of quota system for women in the election law for the parliament as well as provincial councils
- Forming the community police within the Ministry of Interior
- Implementation of the National Plan of Action for Resolution 1325 to establish mechanisms to ensure fair and full participation in all State authorities and decision-making centers (legislative, executive and judicial) at the local and national levels as well as women's participation in all reconciliation committees.

5.3.1 Percentage of women between the ages of 20 and 24 years who married or engaged in cattle before the age of 15 and 18 years

The proportion of women between the ages of 20-24 years who had married before they reached 15-18 years of age was 20.8 % of women in the same age group in 2013.

5.3.2 Percentage of girls and women between the ages of 15 and 49 who underwent FGM / C by age

The proportion of girls and women aged between 15 and 49 years who had Distortion/Amputation was 1.2 % for 2011.

5-5 -1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments

The percentage of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments was 25.2 % for 2014.

The results of the 2013 provincial elections showed that the percentage of female candidates for men was 37.28 per cent. The number of women was 2188 compared with 5869 candidates.

Decision making

The data of the functional data bank in the Central Bureau of Statistics indicated that the number of women in the special grades (A, B), which includes senior positions (minister, deputy minister, ,,, etc.) in the ministries and agencies and the



offices of the provincial councils reached (65) The number of men in those grades, which reached 610 men

This reflects the gender gap and the need to achieve equal opportunities in the distribution of those positions to ensure wider participation of women.

UN Security Council Resolution (1325)

The first Security Council resolution adopted on October 31, 2000, linked the experience of women in conflict and the maintenance of peace and security

Goal 6: Ensure the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

The sixth objective also includes the quality and sustainability of water resources. Achieving this Goal, which is critical to human and planet survival, means broadening international cooperation and mobilizing community-level support to improve water and sanitation management.

Working to ensure improved access to water allows individuals and families, especially women and girls, to take advantage of time to attend school, take care of children and earn income."The right to access to safe drinking water and sanitation is the right to an adequate standard of living and is closely linked to the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health as well as the right to life and to human dignity.

6- 1 - 1 Percentage of population benefiting from safe drinking water services

The percentage of population benefiting from safe drinking water services (86.8) % in 2015 was 91.4 % in urban areas and 75.0 % in rural areas, with a slight decrease in 2016 (83.6) in urban areas (89.4 %) and in the countryside (69.9).

6.2.1 Percentage of population benefiting from the proper management of sanitation services, including hand-washing facilities with soap and water

The proportion of the population benefiting from the proper management of sanitation services (96.1) % in 2016.

6.3.1 Percentage of treated wastewater in a safe manner

The proportion of treated wastewater in a safe manner (71.8) % in 2015 and decreased in 2016 to (47.7).



6.4.2 Percentage of total available water resources taking into account the water resource environment needs

The total amount of water resources available has been calculated taking into consideration the environmental needs of the available water resources (the volume of water pressure). The quantity of water withdrawn / the quantity of water received is 105.1 % in 2015 and 2016 (74.9 %).

Goal 7: Ensure universal access to modern, reliable and sustainable energy services at affordable cost

Which seeks to promote greater access to energy and improved use of renewable energy, including through the promotion of international cooperation and the expansion of clean energy infrastructure and technology.

7-1-1- Percentage of population benefiting from electricity services

The percentage of the population benefiting from the electricity services (99.4%) in 2014, where Goal 7 refers to access to modern energy services necessary for development and aims to significantly increase the share of renewable energy from total energy sources.

Goal 8: promoting sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Sustainable, inclusive and sustainable economic growth is a prerequisite for global prosperity. Goal 8 aims at providing opportunities for full and productive employment and decent work for all, while eliminating forced labor, trafficking in human beings and child labor. One of the aims of this Goal is to achieve full and productive employment and decent work. This Goal can only be promoted through other policy areas. The opportunities for employment are not fixed. This group, or that or that or that, but the opportunities are increasing with the participation of women and men in the production of income and wealth. The most important indicators available for this objective are:

8.1.1 Annual growth rate per capita of real GDP



The annual per capita growth rate of real GDP increase from 3 % in 2014 to 3.6 % in 2016.

8-5.2 Unemployment rate by sex, age, persons with disabilities

The unemployment rate in 2016 for persons aged 15 years and above was 10.8 % (8.5 %), males (22.2 %) and persons with disabilities (10.7 %), (8.9 % for male) (26.2 % for female)

8.7.1 Percentage of children aged 5-17 years who are involved in the child labor market by gender and age

The percentage of children between the ages of 6-17 years and those involved in the child labor market was 4.9 % , the rate of boys was 7.1 % and that of girls was 2.5 % in 2016.

Goal 9: Establish resilient infrastructure, stimulate inclusive industrialization and encourage innovation

Goal 9 focuses on promoting infrastructure development, industrialization and innovation. This could be achieved through enhanced support, research and innovation in the financial, technological and technical fields at the international and domestic levels and increased access to information and communication technologies. The pace of growth and urbanization requires new investments in sustainable infrastructure that can give impetus to economic growth and political and social stability and help to adapt more to political, environmental and social changes (armed conflicts, climate change, increased severity of natural disasters, migration, And that economic development as an essential element in comprehensive development is heavily based on infrastructure, roads, bridges and facilities that allow companies to work, and individuals to access basic services for economic and sustainable development, we need infrastructure to be sustainable in construction and use through environmentally sound technology.



9.1.2 Number of passengers and volume of cargo by mode of transport

The number of passengers according to the means of transport (393) thousand passengers by rail and (70) thousand unpaid by railways also for the year 2015 (1747062) passenger for international flights by air transport and (1060815) passenger for internal flights through Air transport by 2015

9.2.1 Value added of manufacturing as percentage of GDP and according to per capita

The value added of manufacturing industry as a percentage of GDP and according to per capita increase from 1.9 % in 2014 to 2.2 % in 2016.

9.2.2 Employment in manufacturing industry as a percentage of total employment

Employment in the manufacturing industry for persons aged 15 years and over as a percentage of total employment was 9.2 per cent, for males (9 per cent) and for females (10.6 per cent) in 2014.

9.3.1 Percentage of the share of small-scale industries in total value added of industries

The share of small-scale industries in the total value added of industries declined from 30.8 % in 2014 to 30 % in 2105.

9-C-1 Percentage of population covered by mobile phone network by technology

The percentage of people covered by the mobile phone network by technology was 22.7 % in 2014

Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and between countries

Goal 10 calls for reducing inequalities in income, gender, age, disability, race, religion and opportunity both within and between countries ‘It also aims to ensure that migration is secure and organized and addresses issues relating to the representation of developing countries in global decision-making and in development assistance.



Due to the unstable situation in Iraq, led to the lack of financial space necessary to adopt policies of recovery and economic recovery in the formulation of strategic development plans, which requires the special support of donor countries whose role is to provide funding for the process of development and well-being.

10.1.1 Growth rates per capita household expenditure or income within the lowest 40 per cent of the population and the total population

The per capita household expenditure growth rate was among the lowest 40% of the population (35%) between 2012 and 2014, according to the Household and Economic Survey of the Household in Iraq 2012 and continuing 2014.

10.1.2 Proportion of population living below 50 per cent of average income disaggregated by age, gender and persons with disabilities

The results of the ongoing Social and Economic Survey 2014 show that (7%) of individuals spend less than (50%) of their average income.

Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Goal 11 aims to renovate and plan cities and other human settlements in a manner that fosters community cohesion and personal security while at the same time stimulating innovation and employment.

The increase in low housing and increasing slums is a result of lack of planning and this affects the areas of urbanization and issues related to the system of housing, daily living, services and mobility.

11.1.1 Percentage of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing



The urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (9.9%) in 2013

11.6.1 Percentage of urban solid waste collected regularly and with sufficient final discharge, taking into account the total waste generated from the city

The proportion of waste in urban areas collected regularly and with sufficient final discharge, with total waste generated from the city being 81.1 % in 2015 and 65.4 % in 2016.

By 2030, the population is expected to increase to 5324,242 million. Most of the population will be concentrated in urban areas, providing good living in cities, access to housing, basic services, efficient and safe transportation, green spaces, cultural spaces, good air intake and protection against the consequences of climate change. in providing a model of sustainable cities.

Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

This goal aims to promote sustainable consumption and production patterns through various measures, including the development of specific policies and international agreements on the management of substances considered toxic to the environment.

Iraq faces simultaneous crises in all environmental, economic and social fields: the depletion or deterioration of natural capital, the continued rise in pollution levels, high unemployment, rampant poverty, inequality, deterioration of social cohesion, depletion of resources and high levels of pollution. Policies that stimulate movement towards sustainable production and consumption patterns should be adopted. The most important indicators available for this objective are:

12.4.2 Waste treatment, generation of hazardous waste and hazardous waste management by type of treatment

The amount of treated waste and the generation and management of hazardous waste by type of treatment (6.542) kg per day in 2015 and decreased in 2016 to



(2.582) kg per day except for the governorates of Nineveh, Anbar and the Kurdistan region of Iraq.

Goal 13: Take urgent action to address climate change and its impacts

Climate change is the greatest threat to development and its unprecedented and widespread effects disproportionately burden the poorest and most vulnerable. There is an urgent need not only to address climate change and its impacts, but also to build capacity to withstand climate-related natural hazards and disasters.

Goal 14: Conservation and sustainable use of oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

This objective seeks to promote the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal ecosystems and to prevent pollution of the seas and increase the economic benefits that small island developing States and least developed countries derive from the sustainable use of marine ecosystem

14.4.1 Percentage of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels

Amounted to fish stocks within sustainable levels of biologically (39 824) tons of inland waters fish (rivers and lakes in Iraq) and (6422) tons of Marine Fish in 2015.

14-7-1 Fisheries as a percentage of GDP

Fisheries as a percentage of GDP (0.1) % in 2014.

and 65.4 per cent in 2016. 11.6.1 Percentage of urban solid



Goal 15: Protect and restore land ecosystems, promote their sustainable use, manage forests sustainably, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation and halt loss of biodiversity.

Goal 15 focuses on sustainable forest management, restoration of degraded lands, successful desertification control, and reduction of natural resource degradation and termination of biodiversity loss. These efforts, as a whole, will help ensure that the livelihoods of those directly dependent on forests and other ecosystems are maintained and that the recovery of biodiversity and the enjoyment by future generations of benefits from natural resources are ensured.

Goal 16: Promote peaceful, non-marginalized communities for sustainable development, universal access to justice and the building of effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Goal 16 envisages the establishment of peaceful, non-marginalized societies based on respect for human rights, the rule of law and good governance at all levels and transparent, effective and accountable institutions. Many countries continue to face prolonged violence and long-term armed conflict. Too many people do not receive Their meager institutions have little support and lack access to justice, access to information and other basic freedoms



16.1.1 Number of murder victims per 100,000 inhabitants by age and sex

(1983), the number of adult males (1480), the number of adult females (364), the number of (juveniles) male victims of murder (86) and (juveniles) female (53).

16.1.3 Percentage of population exposed to physical, psychological or sexual violence during the past 12 months

The percentage of women exposed to sexual violence (0.02) for 2016

16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 inhabitants by sex, age and form of exploitation

The number of victims of human trafficking (153) victims according to the Ministry of Interior data for 2016

16.9.1 Percentage of children under the age of five whose births have been registered in the civil registry by age

The percentage of children under 5 years of age whose births were registered in the civil register (99.2%) according to the MICS 4- 2011 results.

Goal 17: To establish partnerships to achieve the goals

17.1.1 Total government revenues (by source) as a percentage of GDP



Total government revenues as a percentage of GDP increased from 40.7 per cent in 2014 to 41.6 % in 2016.

17-8-1 Percentage of individuals using the Internet

The percentage of individuals aged 5 years and above who use the Internet was 17.66% for males and 8.59% for females in 2014.

al discharge, with total waste generated from the city being 81.1 per cent in 2015 and 65.4 per cent in 2016.arge, final discharge, taking into account the total generated from the city

To leave no one behind:

The goals adopted by world leaders unanimously represent a bold and ambitious international plan for poverty eradication, addressing inequality and climate change, and the goals are to call on developed, developing and all human beings to mobilize efforts to ensure economic development, social progress and environmental sustainability throughout the world of waste in urban areas, with total waste generated from the city being 81.1 per cent in 2015 and 65.4 per cent in 2016Percentage of urban solid waste collected regularly and with sufficient final discharge, taking into account the total waste generated from the city.

The goals of sustainable development (2015-2030) committed by the member states of the United Nations (including the Arab States) will be used to frame the policies of these countries to push global efforts towards a sustainable world free from poverty, gender equality, sustainable economic growth and other goals and priorities , On the



contrary to the previous goals (2000-2015), which focused on developing countries, these new goals of sustainable development are global and goal all countries alike. Sustainable development, by nature, involves many different stakeholders at different levels, starting with national governments and non-governmental organizations Local and international governments.

The Summit on Sustainable Development adopted the agenda for the year 2015 under the theme transforming our world into the sustainable development agenda for 2030. It is an ambitious and very bold agenda to move the world towards a path of sustainability, resilience and commitment, and to ensure that no one falls behind and ends poverty and hunger in all its forms To protect the planet from degradation and to take urgent action on climate change, to enjoy a prosperous and fulfilling life, to achieve economic, social and technological progress in harmony with nature and to mobilize the necessary means of implementation through the revitalization of the global partnership for sustainable development.

The proportion of waste in urban areas collected regularly sufficient final discharge, with total waste generated from the city being 81.1 per cent in 2015 and 65.4 per cent in 2016.1.6.1 Percentage of urban solid waste collected regularly and with sufficient final discharge, taking into account the total waste generated from the city

The proportion of waste in urban areas collected regularly and with sufficient final discharge, with total waste generated from the city being 81.1 per cent in 2015 and 65.4 per cent in 2016.10 calls for reducing inequalities in income, gender, age, race, religion and opportunity both within and between countries



It also aims to ensure that migration is secure and organized and addresses issues relating to the representation of developing countries in global decision-making and in development assistance. Goal 10 calls for reducing inequalities in income, gender, age, disability, race, religion and opportunity both within and between countries

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Employment in manufacturing as a percentage of total employment

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Goal 9 focuses on promoting infrastructure development, industrialization and innovation. This could be achieved through enhanced support, research and innovation in the financial, technological and technical fields at the international and domestic levels and increased access to information and communication technologies

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