

COUNTRY PROFILE

Iraq

UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE





Dawodeye Camp in Duhok

FOREWORD

The Republic of Iraq is located in an area with a rich urban legacy. Cities started to appear around the Euphrates and Tigris about 5000 years ago, when fertile land was successfully farmed to create agricultural surplus and became densely populated with human settlements. UN-Habitat, as the UN programme promoting sustainable urban development, is proud to work within this deeply historic context. However, established in the 1990s during the Oil for Food Programme, the UN-Habitat Iraq programme is today confronted by very real and contemporary challenges that Iraq's cities are facing. These challenges can be classified into two categories: on the one hand there are general issues that are connected to the processes of rapid urbanization in a developing country and that can also be observed in other countries of the global periphery. At the same time, Iraq is enmeshed in a severe armed conflict and a big part of its cities and population are facing a fundamental threat to their very existence, represented by the group calling itself Islamic State (Daesh).

As for the general urban issues, Iraq's cities accommodate more than 70% of the population and they are growing rapidly. Many people, particularly the poor, live in sub-standard housing and informal settlements and suffer from the health impacts of polluted water sources and growing traffic congestion. Women and children, whose focus of living is predominantly the home, experience the reality of poor services and absence of local amenities most acutely. All of this is worsened by the advances of Daesh and the armed struggle against it, resulting in large numbers of internally displaced Persons (IDPs), destroyed infrastructure, cuts to basic services and disruption of local economies. In order to meet these challenges, UN-Habitat follows a multi-dimensional and coherent approach that is diverse and ranges from urgent tasks such as providing safe basic shelter for IDPs to projects which aim at building the capacities of local and national governments in planning and managing urbanization to more abstract endeavours like researching the dynamics of urbanization and the impacts of armed conflict.

In supporting the Iraqi government to tackle the afore mentioned problems, UN-Habitat is aligned to a global approach and commits itself to mobilizing the Iraqi government towards the realization of the Sustainable Development Goal 11, "Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable" and its integration into the Habitat III process. And despite all of the challenges stemming from urbanization, it has to be emphasized strongly that UN-Habitat also sees great opportunities in it. If urbanization is managed in an inclusive and sustainable way, Iraq's cities can become hubs of economic growth, drivers of development and non-discriminatory homes to its population, providing equal chances for everybody.

Erfan Ali



UN-Habitat Iraq

URBAN PLANNING
AND DESIGN

URBAN LEGISLATION, LAND
AND GOVERNANCE

URBAN
ECONOMY

URBAN BASIC
SERVICES

HOUSING AND
SLUM UPGRADING

RISK REDUCTION AND
REHABILITATION

URBAN RESEARCH AND
CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

URBAN ISSUES

GDP Growth	-0.5% (2014) ¹
Inequality adjusted Human Development Index rank	120/187 (2013) ²
Population	35.1 million (2014) ³
Urban Population	69% (2014) ⁴
Youth population (15-29)	28%(2014) ⁵
Internally Displaced Persons (Anbar/Mosul crisis)	3.3 million (2015) ⁶
Population Growth Rate	3% (2013) ⁷
Urbanization Growth Rate	3% (2013) ⁸
Proportion of urban population living in slum areas	7.7% (2013) ⁹

Ongoing Conflict and Displacement

The current crisis in Iraq is one of the world's most complex humanitarian crises with the surge in internally displaced persons (IDPs), security-related concerns and access as the main challenges in delivering assistance. According to the Iraq Strategic Response Plan (SRP), approximately 800,000 people are in urgent need of emergency shelter assistance. In the Kurdistan region where temperatures normally drop below zero during winter, at least 390,000 newly displaced people require urgent shelter assistance. The recent rise of the group that calls itself Islamic State (IS) and

its expansion into northern Iraq resulted in additional displacements in the region. This situation is accelerating. In August 2014, IS's attacks on the local communities in northern Iraq triggered the internal displacement of some 800,000 persons into three governorates of the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI), namely Duhuk, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah. Within a month between August and September 2014, the number of IDPs more than quintupled from 96,000 to 520,000 in Duhuk, and increased by 50 per cent from 117,000 to 170,000 in Erbil. While some of the displaced persons in the KRI were able to stay temporarily with their relatives or to rent apartments, massive numbers of IDPs are still in need of shelter and basic services. To address such needs, the government of the KRI, UN agencies and international NGOs have been providing camps and temporary shelters as part of their emergency response.

Informal Settlements

The number of informal settlements in Baghdad is increasing according to a report Central Statistical Organization of Iraq – Ministry of Planning report that estimates there to be more than 360 settlements today. Government officials state this problem did not exist in the city before 2003 and was aggravated by the sectarian violence of 2006. The number of informal settlements in all Iraqi governorates amounted to 1552 informal settlements (excluding the governorates of Kurdistan) which accounted for almost 7.7% of all neighbourhoods in Iraq.¹⁰ Many of the

settlements consist of internally displaced people (IDPs) as well as economic migrants that are coming to Baghdad in the search for work but who cannot find affordable housing and therefore live in informal areas with no or little access to water, sanitation, electricity, schools and health centres. Informal settlements, where migrants, IDPs and homeless returnees live, are spreading out in urban areas much faster than the temporary or durable solutions provided. Nowadays highest priority for IDPs is livelihood, not even shelter, and their most preferred solution is integration. Informal settlers should be seen as a resource rather than a problem. Without a more comprehensive approach, the growth of informal settlements will continue. The city wide approach identifies the city development opportunities for Iraqi citizens in terms of job opportunities provided by the housing and productive sector, the reconstruction of infrastructure, services and facilities.

Access to Drinking Water and Basic Services

This sector has not witnessed any significant development since 1990. With an unstable water supply, the rate of households using potable water sources did not exceed 89% in 2011 and only 60% of the population had water delivered to their house or its vicinity through a piping system. There is also a huge disparity in access to potable water sources between governorates,

1 World Bank: <http://data.worldbank.org/country/iraq>. Attention: estimations range from -2.4% to 8%.

2 UNDP: <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/inequality-adjusted-hdi>.

3 Arab Strategy for Housing and Urban Development.

4 World Bank: <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.URB.TOTL>.

IN.ZS.

5 UN-Habitat/Republic of Iraq (2014): National Report of the Republic of Iraq for Habitat III 2016.

6 UN-Habitat (2015): Iraq Programme; Cairo.

7 World Bank: <http://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports>.

[aspix?source=world-development-indicators](http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.UWVS.SRVS).

8 Ibid.

9 Central Statistical Organization of Iraq.

10 UN-Habitat/Republic of Iraq (2014): National Report of the Republic of Iraq for Habitat III 2016; Baghdad; p. 53

urban and rural areas. Potable water is available to about 97% of the population living in urban areas and 76% living in rural areas. Additionally, access to water is often informalized. The possibility of households in rural areas to have access to water through the public networks is limited. Only 47% of households in rural areas use public networks, in comparison with 67% in urban areas. The salinity of the water seems to be one of the main reasons a significant percentage of households in governorates such as Basra and Maysan refrain from using public water networks.¹¹

Additionally to limited access to water, basic services are unsatisfactory. Around 96% of population in Iraq use improved sanitation means, 99% in urban areas and 90% in rural areas. However, this percentage decreases when considering the use of a sanitation system linked to a sewage pumping network. In the latter case 4% of the population uses these systems in rural areas and 33% in urban areas. There is a prevailing dissatisfaction with the sanitation services in Iraq, with a majority of households describing these facilities as bad or very bad. This opinion is even stronger in rural areas, especially in central and southern Iraq. Similar to the water access, sanitation has often an informal character. About 1/3 of Iraqi households have access to public sanitation services and 66% of these households are based in urban areas, mainly Sulaymaniyah and Baghdad. It is also subject to social more than half of the 53% of households categorized as having a high per capita spending rate have access to the public network compared to 9%

of households categorized as having a low per capita spending rate. Households with no access to the public network tend to use septic tanks and covered sewage holes for. This means that 65% of households use an unsafe sanitation method. It should be noted that 83% of wastewater is not subjected to sufficient treatment, which leads to very serious environmental problems that put the health of citizens at risk and form an obstacle to achieving sustainable development.¹²

Demographic Challenges

High rates of population growth pose a challenge to development in Iraq in general and to urban development in particular. The country's population in 2007 was 10 times greater than it was in 1927. In 2014 the total population of Iraq was almost 35 million according to the Arab Strategy for Housing and Urban development that was endorsed by the Arab League. Additionally, an increase in the percentage of youth took place, which in 2014 formed 28% of the population. This percentage is expected to continue rising during the next two decades and will challenge the economy to provide suitable job opportunities.¹³ So far the Iraqi economy has not been able to absorb this growing workforce satisfactory in its private sector. Previous policies targeting the youth were not comprehensive nor able to initiate sustainable change. This has made services provided to the youth unstructured and ineffective. Together with the low level of technical skills acquired by the youth in their daily live, this makes for a precarious situation which also reflects on the participation of the youth in

the political area and public life.

Spatial Disparities

The living standard in Iraq is closely linked to the level of urbanization. In general, rural areas suffer from higher levels of poverty, meaning disparities in the quality and access to infrastructure, health, education and security for different social strata. The bigger the agglomeration grows the less poverty occurs and thus reaches its lowest levels in large cities. This has constituted a major motive for internal migration in Iraq towards large cities, especially during the fifties and the sixties of the last century.

Many coercive measures have led to a degradation of rural areas and villages. For instance, when in the 1990s the government has dried marshes in the countryside, many people left their villages due to a sudden lack of water on which they depended for their livelihood. In 2012 it was revealed that rural areas, where poverty rates reached 58%, suffer far more than cities and urban areas with poverty rates of 17% according to the standard of living index.¹⁴ The rest of the basic fields vary, indicating a clear superiority of urban areas compared to rural areas.

Urban Mobility

The transportation network of roads or railways in Iraq extends longitudinally, parallel to the courses of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, which has traditionally led to the concentration of human settlements and activities along these two corridors. On the other hand, other Iraqi

11 Ibid.; p. 56f

12 Ibid.; p.58f

13 Ibid.; p. 8

14 Ibid.; p. 4

regions faced a lack of main transportation hubs. Thus, these traditional corridors suffered from high traffic volumes and increased pressure on the main roads in the country. Consequently, there is a need to increase expenditure on road maintenance and to address the soaring rate of traffic accidents. Moreover, this situation was reflected in the high cost of delays in trips and had negative repercussions on other economic sectors that are affected by transportation. To strengthen the longitudinal extension of the Iraqi transportation network that links and connects industry and agriculture and overlaps with other economic sectors, there is a need to establish a network of radial roads that would connect small and medium cities and create new hubs for development in Iraq.

Additionally, Iraqi roads are not in a good shape. According to international standards, for each 100 inhabitants per km² of population density, 1 km/km² of roads are required. Road density in Iraq is around 0.19 km/km², that is, the road network should be around 240,000 km, given that the population density in Iraq according to 2011 estimates is 79.5 inhabitants per km². If we exclude the unpopulated desert areas, the need for new roads is about 20,000 km, according to the standard mentioned above. The road network in Iraq was exposed to heavy abrasion. Most of its parts were destroyed and damaged as a result of military operations, acts of sabotage and little and scarce emergency and periodic maintenance work. This led to reducing the level of road network efficiency to very low levels and a decrease in its capacity to absorb the volume of traffic. Aside from this, most of the traffic signs and the directional and warning signs on the international roads and expressways were

damaged or lost. Hence repairing the current road network is one of the priority areas.

Environment

The environment was not regarded as a priority by the state of Iraq during the past three decades. The deterioration and destruction that struck environmental infrastructure during decades of war, economic blockades and the absence of security and stability is today very visible. Additionally Iraqi cities capacities for resilience are challenged with a high population growth rate and the country's high levels of urbanization, desertification, deterioration of the quality of agricultural land, salinization and over-watering, discharge of drainage water, wastewater and untreated effluents from hospitals and factories. Furthermore, there is a lack of treatment units for dust and gases from industrial facilities, primitive methods of solid waste disposal and poor community awareness of the importance of the environment and methods of its conservation. All these factors contributed to the deterioration of the Iraqi environment in its three elements: water, air and soil.

Additionally, Iraq is no different from the rest of the world in being affected by the phenomenon of climate change including global warming, declining precipitation, rising annual rates of temperature and humidity, increasing rates of evaporation, dust, sandstorms and thunderstorms. Iraq sought to monitor changes in these rates through the monitoring stations for natural conditions which amounted to 10 stations since 2011, four in Baghdad, Basra, Mosul, and Rutbah, and the remaining six are spread across the cities of Kurdistan. Substantial progress in the monitoring and control of the environmental situation was achieved and enhanced with regular and continuous readings of natural phenomena. However it did not rise to the planned level yet, due to the quantitative shortage and limited geographical spread of monitoring stations. Iraq seeks to increase and expand their geographical distribution during the years 2013-2017, making them an early warning system against natural phenomena and for the measurement of pollutants in order to respond to the negative impacts on the environment and human beings.



IDPs moving to their shelter unit in Erbil

UN-HABITAT PROGRAMMES IN IRAQ

Urban Planning and Design

Project: Improving the Housing Delivery System in Erbil, KRG (30/5/2012 – 30/6/2015; USD 1,086,724)

This project aims to support the implementation of the Erbil Housing Strategy by strengthening local capacities. To demonstrate environmentally friendly and cost-effective approaches to housing design and area upgrading, this project was the first comprehensive upgrading intervention in an informal area in the city.

» Outputs:

- Social interventions executed: community participation, partnership with NGOs, literacy, sewing and English courses;
- The formalization of tenure facilitated through negotiations with land owners and illegal residents; Relocation of 400 houses that illegally occupied government-owned land in Kurani Ainkawa to a newly serviced site;
- New master plan and physical pilot interventions devised (road construction, multi-purpose hall, school).

Establishing a Building Control Regime for KR-I (4/1/2015 – 9/12/2015; USD 380,000)

The project aims to ensure the safety and health of people in or about buildings in KR-I through standards for the design and construction of buildings. Additionally it will increase the capacities of staff that are involved in making approvals and ensure that they are adequately qualified.

» Outputs:

- Building Codes are updated in line with social, environmental and technological requirements;
- Building Control Enforcement Regime is streamlined.

Project: Iraq - Public Sector Modernization Programme (I-PSM), Phase II (1/1/2013-31/12/2015; USD 2,078,947)

The I-PSM is a Government of Iraq-led UN joint programme supporting Iraq's Strategic Government Plan (SGP) 2011-14 and its National Development Plan (NDP) 2013-2017. The programme is fully aligned with the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2011-2014. UN-Habitat has been operational in the areas of urban planning and local governance, housing and land management and reform as well as urban services – with a focus on water, sanitation and education.

» Outputs:

- The laws and regulations of the Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works MoMPW reviewed, and proposals on civil service reform submitted while considering the decentralization approach, transparency and accountability;
- MoMPW qualified to apply ISO system review and the organizational structure of MoMPW updated;
- Task group in MoMPW formulated and trained to develop job description manuals;
- Comprehensive model for decentralized

management of WATSAN in Najaf and Duhok developed.



Rehabilitation work for Syrian refugees in Erbil

Urban Legislation, Land and Governance

Project: Safer Cities Programme in Suleimaniyah, KR-I (1/9/2014 – 30/11/2016; USD 329,537)

The Safer Cities model is an integrated and multi-sectoral approach to improve the liveability of cities and quality of life for all urban residents. It is developed on the basis that good urban governance, planning and management can contribute to improving the safety of neighbourhoods and seeks to move

its city partners away from a traditional focus on enhancing security through the criminal justice system towards a more preventive approach that tackles root causes of violence and insecurity. The city of Suleimaniyah was selected as pilot model.

» Outputs:

- Capacity to respond to and prevent violence against women and girls in public spaces enhanced (assessment, capacity enhancement, intervention sites, safety audit, detailed neighbourhood upgrading plan);
- Participation of local stakeholders, trainings on public participation, good governance and urban management implemented;
- Awareness of the general public to be more responsive to and prevent violence against women and girls in public spaces enhanced (public awareness campaign, focus groups events);
- Local infrastructure that incorporates practical measures to address women and girl's safety improved (community police task force, pilot interventions in markets).



Shelter units construction in Barzanja Camp in Sulaimaniya

Housing and Slum Upgrading Project: “Kurani Ainkawa Neighbourhood Upgrade: Erbil (31/5/2012-31/12/2013)

Kurani Ainkawi, situated in the north of Erbil, is a neighbourhood of 352,000 m² and home to approximately 14,000 people. Due to its high degree of informality there is a wide array of issues the neighbourhood is confronted with. Among these are limited access to some of its areas, an informally planned layout with narrow streets and in some parts there is no provision of public services, no infrastructure and no police. This resulted in a high crime rate with frequently occurring road blocks. Together with the poor housing standards, this in turn lead to a high vulnerability to fire. There is also illegal subdivision of plots and illegal occupation of public and private land. This precarious situation makes private investment into this area rather improbable and the neighbourhood is also mostly neglected by government spending.

Furthermore, the conditions of the neighbourhood pose a threat for the safety of the children living in it. It is dangerous for them to access the school and there is no safe playing environment. Finally, Kurani Ainkawi is lacking of social cohesion that could absorb some of the consequences stemming from its informality.

The UN-Habitat project aims to improve living conditions for the people of Kurani Ainkawa as part of a wider initiative for the Erbil Governorate. The project has successfully designed activities to address the challenge of informal housing and to implement settlement upgrading. Supported by UN-Habitat and the United Nations Development Programme, the Ministry of Planning and the

Governorate and Municipality of Erbil will improve the Kurani Ainkawa neighbourhood in accordance with its master plan. The plan creates space for public facilities in the southern part of the neighbourhood and provides better access to vehicles and pedestrians. The project designs for a neighbourhood with basic services and recreational facilities including schools, a nursery, a kindergarten, a health centre, shops, parks, recreational space and provides for a multi-purpose community centre.

» Outputs:

1. The Kurani Ainkawa’s housing sector improved by supporting tenure arrangements;
2. Space for community facilities that serve the neighbourhood established;
3. A pedestrian friendly road network with trees, street parking and benches that run in parallel to the pavement constructed;
4. A multi-purpose community centre that includes environmentally friendly features constructed;
5. The community engaged and empowered and its capacity to manage the multi-purpose community centre with the support of the partner ministries enhanced;
6. The lives of residents through organized activities improved, with a special focus on women and youth.

Project: Initiating Durable Shelter Solutions for IDPs and Returnees, Phase II (1/4/2013 – 31/3/2014; USD 1,500,000)

The project aimed to support the Iraqi government in implementing pilot projects that provide IDPs and other vulnerable people living in informal

settlements with long term housing solutions, and continues the development of the legal, financial and institutional framework.

» Outputs:

- Land tenure in Al Sadek and Al Sajid in Baghdad secured (approx. 900 households);
- Land sharing model for redeveloping the informal settlement/IDP camp in Al Bahith Al Elmi designed;
- Resettlement project Mahmoudiya designed (approx 900 families);
- City-wide initiative addressing IDP and informal settlements challenges developed and intervention modalities at the level of each area in Baghdad proposed;
- Training on planning and development of informal areas to Gol staff continued.

Project: Durable Shelter Support for IDPs in Iraq (2014/2015; 7.85 million USD)

The initiative, funded by the Saudi Humanitarian Fund and launched in early August 2014, aims to develop infrastructure and public facilities including 5,339 temporary prefabricated shelter units for 32,034 IDPs as well as medical facilities and schools in three shelter sites located in Dawodye (Dohuk); Barznja (Sulaymaniyah) and Bahrka (Erbil). Prefab shelter solutions are considered as dignified and durable for fast installation and protection from harsh weather conditions. Additionally, due to the protracted nature of this displacement crisis, the adopted prefab shelter solution is more economically feasible for the medium and long term sheltering. This project brings together the expertise of different UN agencies to tackle the multidimensional challenges of the crisis, enabling

timely, effective and efficient responses.

The Governorates of Dohuk, Sulaymaniyah and Erbil allocated lands in Dawodye (34.2ha), Barzja (3.1ha), and Bahrka (12.1ha), respectively, as temporary shelter sites. UN-Habitat carried out with the three governorates the site selection, preparation, planning, production and implementation of the shelters, while ensuring the coordination of site developments with its partners. The partner agencies: IOM, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNOPS and WHO, are supporting the implementation of infrastructures, basic services and social amenities.

Under the first phase of the project, 879 prefabricated temporary shelters are currently being

installed by UN-Habitat in partnership with local NGOs, to be distributed to 5,274 IDPs based on selection criteria seeking to identify those who are in urgent needs among the displaced families. IOM provided 500 prefabricated temporary shelters in the project site in Dawodye/Dohuk. To develop basic infrastructure in the temporary shelter sites, UNDP is constructing roads, an electricity supply system, a water supply system and sanitation facilities. UNOPS is installing solar streetlights and providing solar lamp kits to each household. UNESCO and UNICEF are constructing schools. WHO is providing clinics and medical equipment and UNFPA is establishing reproductive health clinics and women spaces based on the shelter arrangement plans for the three project sites.

The respective governorates are responsible for maintaining the prefabricated shelters and public facilities that are installed as well as for providing services. UN-Habitat jointly with the local governments has selected new sites in Baghdad, Anbar and Karbala to replicate and upscale its durable shelter interventions during 2015. The agency is actively working on resources mobilization with donor community. UN-Habitat received generous donation of USD 7,850,850 from the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia but the current funding gap for the next project phase is the current funding gap is approximately USD 32,500,000.

Project: Enhancing Health and Dignity of Displaced Women in



Slum Upgrading in Kwrani Ainkawa, Erbil.

Iraq (4/1/2015 – 30/3/2015; USD 995,100)

The outcome of this joint project with UNFPA is: Increased access to maternal health and gender- based violence services. This was achieved through establishment of fully equipped maternity centres and women's friendly spaces. UNFPA in collaboration with the Department of Health provides additional support outside of this joint program to ensure that the established facility is functional.

» Outputs:

- 122 units of reproductive health (RH) units established/rehabilitated, primary health care (PHC) units, maternity units, women spaces and cultural centres.

Project: Humanitarian Support to IDPs in the Republic of Iraq Including the Kurdistan Region of Iraq through Provision of Durable Shelter (1/3/2015 – 29/2/2016; USD 15,000,000)

This project was formulated to address a huge gap by constructing shelter sites for IDPs that are equipped with durable shelters, basic infrastructure and social services. In three governorates of Dohuk, Baghdad and Kerbala, where concentration of IDPs are the highest and the need for support is dire, the project aims at enhancing self-reliance and improving living conditions of IDPs through provision of prefabricated durable shelters and basic services in the shelter sites.

» Outputs:

- Institutional capacity of the targeted governorates and line ministries to respond to shelter needs of IDPs developed;



Student going to school in Dawodeye Camp in Erbil

- Guidelines and plans to develop and manage the shelter sites formulated and adopted by the governorates;
- Selected IDPs in the targeted governorates in the prefabricated durable shelters accommodated (based on vulnerability selection criteria).

Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation

Project: Shelter and Infrastructure Support for Non-Camp Refugees – KRG (1/2/2014 – 31/12/2014; USD 2,500,155)

This project was funded by UNHCR to assist the Syrian urban refugees living in poor shelter conditions and lacking basic services in Erbil, Sulaymania and Dohuk. In accordance with RRP

6 UN-Habitat aimed to support 10% of the most critically affected families with shelter support. Given that 760 families were assisted, the project aimed at targeting 3240 refugee families with adequate shelter solutions (basic improvements on incomplete houses being rented by the refugees to allow basic appropriate shelter). Additionally the project supported municipalities to provide basic services and cope with increased population in certain areas.

» Outputs:

- Water system constructed and/or upgraded (for 3500 persons);
- Household sanitary facilities constructed;
- Latrines and water systems for IDP families improved.



UN-Habitat participatory planning process

Urban Research and Capacity Development

Project: Strengthening Urban and Regional Planning in KR-I (01-09-2014– 29-02-2016; USD 1,070,950)

This project aimed to better understand the existing planning capacities of KR-I and its priority planning needs and enhance them through a training programme and on-the-job learning at regional and governorate levels. The project further aimed to establish urban planning units in Erbil Governorate and within Ministry of Municipalities and Tourism, to improve the capacity of staff so that they can perform planning duties according to modern urban design principles. Essential components of the planning process

include participatory planning approaches and cross cutting issues of gender and environment.

» Outputs:

- Technical trainings at regional and governorate level conducted;
- Relevant IT skills enhanced and on the job learning for administration staff conducted;
- Capacity in UP project management, supervision and implementation enhanced.

Project: Local Area Development Programme II (1/1/2015 – 31/12/2017; USD 2,101,048)

The project aims to strengthen good governance in Iraq by improving the delivery of public services, through improved planning and implementation

processes at governorate level.

» Outcomes:

- The capacity of institutions, private sector and civil society to provide equitable and quality public and civil services strengthened;
- National and sub-national government capacities for evidence-based decision-making enhanced.

KEY PARTNERS

IOM, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNOPS, WHO, UNOCHA, UNHCR, BPRM (Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migrants/ Department of State).

OUTLOOK

In the near future UN-Habitat in Iraq will most likely still be engaged in the relevant emergency response to minimize the effects of the armed conflict in the country. While the focus is on the humanitarian needs of the IDPs, at the same time the damages caused by the combat operations in many cities need to be addressed and the

adequate plans and strategies to address them to be drafted. The recovery and reconstruction process will start following the stabilisation of the security situation in those cities. Furthermore UN-Habitat's Iraq programme will focus on implementing the Sustainable Development Goals and streamlining their targets in Iraq's urban

policies. The programme also aims to mobilize the Iraqi government towards the realization of the New Urban Agenda. Only through national and international cooperation of the multiple stakeholders can safe, sustainable and inclusive cities be achieved.



Health Care and Women Social Centre in Barzanja Camp in Sulaimaniya

URBAN PLANNING AND DESIGN

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URBAN RESEARCH AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

CURRENT PROJECTS

Project Title	Donor	Duration	Objective
Iraq - Public Sector Modernization Programme	UNDP	2013-2015	To support Iraq's Strategic Government Plan (SGP) 2011-14 and its National Development Plan (NDP) 2013-2017 and to build capacities of urban administration
Initiating Durable Shelter Solutions for Iraqi IDPs and Returnees	USA	2011-2016	To support local and national institutions to implement long term shelter solutions for IDPs and returnees that are currently living in unplanned settlements
Improving the Housing Delivery System in Erbil	Iraq	2012-2016	Establishing slum-upgrading master plans in two pilot slum-like neighbourhoods in the Erbil
Strengthening Urban and Regional Planning in KR-I	Iraq	2014-2016	To better understand the existing planning capacities of KR-I and its priority planning needs and enhance them through a training programme and on-the-job learning, at regional and governorate levels
Establishing a Building Control Regime for Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I)	Iraq	2015-2016	Ensure the safety and health of people in or about buildings in KR-I through standards for the design and construction of buildings
Humanitarian Support to IDPs in the Republic of Iraq Including the Kurdistan Region of Iraq through Provision of Durable Shelter	Japan	2015-2016	To provide IDPs with durable shelter, basic infrastructure and social services
Safer Cities Programme in Suleimaniyah, KR-I	Iraq	2014-2016	To improve the liveability of cities and quality of life for all urban residents
Local Area Development Programme II	EU/UNDP	2015-2017	To strengthen good governance by improving delivery of public services, through improved planning and implementation processes at governorate level

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