

**T.C.
ISTANBUL KÜLTÜR UNIVERSITY
INSTITUTE OF GRADUATE STUDIES**

**THE ROLE OF UNITED NATIONS IN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF
IRAQ BETWEEN 2003- 2021**

MA Thesis by

SARA DALAL

2000001378

Department: International Relations

Programme: International Relations

Supervisor: Asst. Prof. Dr. Ahmet Cemal ERTÜRK

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ÖZET

Irak'ta birçok farklı taraf, Sünniler, Şiiiler ve muhtemelen İranlılar ve Araplar arasında birkaç yıldır süren ve birkaç eyalette insani, sosyal trajediye neden olan çatışmayı sona erdirmek, uluslararası terörizm platformu ve en önemli bölgeden petrol üretiminde rahatsızlık olarak tanımlanıyor. Küresel petrol piyasalarını etkileyen. Dolayısıyla bu faktörler nedeniyle Birleşmiş Milletler, başarıyı garanti edemesek bile gerekli ve haklı ciddi bir rol oynadı. Bu araştırmada, BM'nin 2003-2021 yılları arasında Irak'ın ekonomik ve sosyal sektörlerini geliştirmedeki önemli rolünü anlatmak için İkincil kaynak kullanılarak yapılmıştır. 2003 yılı siyasi düzeyde bir dönüm noktası olduğu için, özellikle ekonomik ve sosyal durumlarda bir dizi değişime ve zorluğa tanık olan Irak'ta, O zaman sorular şu: Irak halkı zor koşullara nasıl uyum sağladı? Birleşmiş Milletler, Irak Hükümeti ile olan ilişkisi aracılığıyla nasıl önemli bir rol oynadı? Ancak ekonomik ve sosyal koşulların Birleşmiş Milletler tarafından geliştirilmesi birçok detayın ortaya çıkmasında rol oynadı. Bu nedenle bu çalışma, Irak'ı desteklemek için Birleşmiş Milletler Güvenlik Konseyi aracılığıyla her iki sektörün geliştirilmesinde BM'nin rolüne odaklanmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ekonomik, Sosyal, Birleşmiş Milletler, gelişim, Haklar, Güvenlik Konseyi.

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ABSTRACT

Ending several years of conflict between many different parties in Iraq, the Sunni, Shi'a and probably between Persians and Arabs which caused humanitarian and social tragedy in several states, describes as a platform of international terrorism and disturbance in oil production from the most significant area that affecting the global oil markets, so because of these factors the UN played a serious role that is necessary and justified even if we can't guarantee the success. In this research by using Secondary source in order to describe the significant role of UN in developing economic and social sectors of Iraq between 2003 until 2021. The year 2003 was a turning point on the political level in Iraq, which witnessed a series of changes and challenges in particular on the economic and social situations, so the questions are: how did the Iraqi people adapt to the difficult conditions? How the UN played a significant role through its relationship with the Iraqi Government? However, the development of economic and social conditions by the UN played a role in revealing many details.

Keywords: Economic, Social, United Nations, Development, Rights, Security Council.

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List of Abbreviations

MDG: Millennium Development Goals.

UNSC: United Nations Security Council.

UNSG: United Nations Secretary General.

UNSCR: United Nations Security Council Resolution.

UNAMI: United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq.

UNDP: United Nations Development Programme

ILO: International Labour Organization.

IMO: International Maritime Organization.

UNHCR: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

UNHRC: United Nations Human Rights Council.

UNOPS: United Nations Office for Project Services.

UNSDCF: United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework.

FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization.

UNESCO: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

UNDAF: United Nations Development Assistance Framework

WHO: World Health Organization.

WFP: World Food Programme.

UNOCHA: United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs.

R2P: The Responsibility to Protect.

HNO: Humanitarian Needs Overview.

ECHO: European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office.

IDMC: Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre.

IOM: International Organization for Migration.

KRI: Kurdistan Region of Iraq.

WMD: Weapon of mass destruction.

BTI: Binding Tarrif Information.

DFAT: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

PDS: Public Distribution System.

PVP: Plant variety protection.

PSD: Private Sector Development Project.

OCHA: Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs.

CRS: The Congressional Research Service.

CSO: Civil Society Organization.

CSIS: Center for Strategic and International Studies.

DWCP: Decent Work Country Programme.

KAB: Know About Business.

GIZ: German Agency for International Cooperation.

CPA: Coalition Provisional Authority.

MOE: Ministry of Environment.

GCM: The Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration.

SBM: School Based Management.

SMC: School Management Committees.

PTA: Parents and Teacher Associations.

SIP: School Improvement Pans.

SCR: Security Council Resolution.

IAA: Iraqi Al Amal Association.

SOE: State Owned – Enterprises.

UNIAS: United Nations Iraq Assistance Strategy.

MOT: Ministry of Trade.

WMF: World Monuments Fund.

JICA: The Japan International Cooperation Agency.

IRFFI: The International Reconstruction Fund Facility for Iraq.

USAID: The United States Agency for International Development.

UNDGITF: The United Nations Development Group Iraq Trust Fund.

GOI: The Government of Iraq.

SDG: Sustainable Development Goals.

ITC: International Trade Centre.

IDP's: Internally Displaced Persons.

UNICEF: United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.

SFA: The Strategic Framework Agreement.

NGO: non - profit organizations.

NRC: The Norwegian Refugee Council.

USDA: The United States Department of Agriculture.

FAS: The Foreign Agricultural Service.

OFFP: Oil-for-Food Programme.

AGSIW: The Arab Gulf States Institute in Washington.

USACE: The United States Army Corps of Engineers.

ALP: The Accelerated Learning Programme.

UNPF: United Nations Population Fund.

UNSDG: United Nations Sustainable Development Group.

INDP: Iraqi National Development Plan.

KRSO: Kurdistan Regional Statistical Organization.

OHS: Occupational Safety and Health.

EU: European Union.

WB: The World Bank.

CSMGCE: The Civil Society Movement Global Campaign for Education.

MOH: Ministry of Health.

COR: Council of Representatives.

NSSS: National Security Sector Strategy.

CPAP: Country Programme Action Plan.

MOW: Ministry of Water.

OHCHR: The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

IGC: The Iraqi Governing Council.

UNMIK: United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo.

UNCTAD: The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

NIEO: New International Economic Order.

SAS: The Social Assistance Scheme.

OPT: The occupied Palestinian territory.

MOTA: The Motivation and Ability Framework.

PPP: A Public-Private Partnership.

IYCF: Infant and Young Child Feeding.

PLW: Pregnant and Lactating Women.

SRTWG: School Reopening Technical Working Group.

MOGEI: Ministry of General Education and Instruction.

UNCF: The United Negro College Fund.

UNCT: The United Nations Country Team.

GBV: Gender- Based Violence.

WTO: The World Tourism Organization.

OECD: The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.

UNMAS: The United Nations Mine Action Service.

DRC: The Democratic Republic of the Congo.

PVL: Plant Variety Law.

SC: The Security Council.

UNAMID: The African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation.

SCP: The Social Cohesion Programme.

TIFAs: The Trade and Investment Framework Agreement.

AR: Awareness-Raising.

VT: Vocational Training.

IG: Income Generating.

FNFD's: Food and Non-Food Distribution.

IFAD: The international financial institution.

CT: The counter trafficking.

UNNM: The United Nations Network for Migration.

ISIS: The Islamic State of Iraq and Syria.

MOFA: The Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

IMF: The International Monetary Fund.

ICAO: The International Civil Aviation Organization.

CAR: The Central African Republic.

Chapter I: Introduction

The UN Charter clearly defines the mandate of the entire UN system to participate in peacebuilding, the purpose of the UN is "to maintain international peace and security" to achieve this end, however, an effective collective measure shall be taken to prevent and eliminate any threats to the peace. In addition, as for the phases of peacebuilding, most of the time peacebuilding takes place once the violence and conflict have ended, but some peacebuilding tasks can begin even during conflict, for an example the local government and civil society organizations may strengthen conflict resolution mechanisms that seek to provide basic services and the UN can support their efforts. According to (United Nations, n.d.) the first words of UN Charter are to "save generations from the disaster of war" and those words played a vital role in the main motivation for the establishment of the UN, it requested the party that prevent any disputes to turn into war, as well as to enhance peace in societies out from wars.

For decades, the UN supported to end of several conflicts through actions of the SC under the UN Charter for international security and peace protection, however, peacebuilding refers to supporting regions in their transition from war to peace reducing the risk of a country relapsing into conflict by enhancing national abilities for conflict management, peacebuilding includes actions taken by a wide range of UN organizations such as regional economic commissions, World Bank, NGOs and local of citizen groups, it has played a significant role in Bosnia, Kosovo, Liberia and more recently in Afghanistan and Iraq, an example of peacebuilding is the UN Missions in Eritrea and Ethiopia.

The UN is an international organization specialized in maintaining peace and security, monopolizing the use of armed forces, and is an important party in post-conflict intervention to restore and build states in different fields such as economic, political, and cultural on an international level to achieve freedoms. According to (Hopkins, 2010) there are a lot of different opinions and potential definitions of peacebuilding and what it involves, the term first appeared more than twenty-five years ago, when Johan Galtung's works described the establishment of peacebuilding structure to enhance peace through resolving the causes of violence and support domestic abilities to achieve conflict resolution.

Peacebuilding became a familiar idea at the UN in 1992 in the Boutros Ghali report, it was an agenda that defined peacebuilding as peace-consolidation behavior, but the 2000 Brahimi report defined it as "activities that take place on the far side of a conflict to re-group", however, the foundations to achieve peace and the availability of tools to build on them are more than the absence of war.

Moreover, the UN's understanding of peacebuilding has continued to evolve since then, the first post-conflict period was described as insecure in most countries, so (Hopkins, 2010) indicated the success of building peace is depending on the political decisions of those who are involved either in local, UN or national governments. Furthermore, in part around effective leadership will be through national governments, the UN, and resources such as human capital and donors. It is important to start assessing capacities once a conflict has ended, especially national capacity, but also another potentially useful capacities either in the country or region such as NGOs and this essential work enables the UN to respond effectively once a negotiated settlement has been reached and benefited from any opportunities for peace-building, so there are a lot of international actors who contribute in peace-building such as development and humanitarian staff, especially in post-conflict situations.

Humanitarians and development personnel may sometimes be in a country during a conflict, so they are ready once the conflict is over, at that point, the SC may authorize the spread of UN presence, and then the UN will refrain from its various capabilities. However, the resources required to respond to the specific challenges that the country is going through in the post-conflict period, whether security, humanitarian, political, and development challenges in several countries such as Iraq, Bosnia, Afghanistan, Kosovo, and South of Sudan, but this thesis will focus on Iraq as a country and the impact of UN in developing the economic and social sectors.

The similarities between the UN action of peacebuilding in Iraq and other countries are the UN's main mission is to build peace all over the world through negotiations with different parties, finding solutions, and communicating with donors to implement projects that will make positive changes, for example, the UNSCR played a major role to find a solution for the illegal war in Kosovo and Iraq, it supported the peace consent that ended the Kosovo conflict in 1999. In reference to (United Nations Peacemaker, n.d.) the UNSCR provided a framework for the resolution of the conflict in Kosovo by authorizing the deployment of a military presence and an international civilian security presence that would supervise the return of refugees and the withdrawal of military forces from Kosovo, it also mentioned that the international civilian presence will facilitate political procedures, to determine the future situation of Kosovo, so Kosovo became under UN administration. On the other side, the UNSCR number 1500 in Iraq reconfirmed the UNSCR number 1483 by establishing UNAMI, it reaffirmed the importance of the UN and the sovereignty of Iraq as a humanitarian service in the state.

In 2003 after the US invasion of Iraq, the UN mobilized to rebuild stability and peace, despite the UN hadn't political participation in the CPA, it played a humanitarian support factor and supplied Iraqi citizens with tons of food and gallons of fresh water.

On the other hand, the differences between the work of the UN in Iraq and other countries such as Kosovo and South Sudan are represented in several factors like the differences in the political situation, geographical location, wars, and events that affected each country. In addition, the needs of each country in terms of food, security, health care, job opportunities, and the development needs of institutions in several countries. For the situation in Kosovo, UNMIK and NATO established their mission on the base of legitimacy, on this occasion, the civilian mission of UNMIK including NATO took all powers from Serbia in compliance with UNSCR number 1244. However, this authority included powers in the work of the triangle state which are (executive, legislature, and judiciary), the UNMIK authority included powers in the triangle of these states powers, and on the other hand, it considered the cooperation of UN, EU, and NATO.

When it comes to building peace in Kosovo, many challenges have come across the processes and there were many successes and failures in the political situation in Kosovo as (Brovina, 2017) confirmed. UNMIK has established the foundations of government institutions and supported them towards peacebuilding, but in March 2004, it failed to improve the interethnic climate. Furthermore, South Sudan is another example of the UN contribution to building peace, despite the security challenges, the funds supported the implementation of the Juba Agreement for peace aim to support five states in Darfur, especially after the withdrawal of the UNAMID, the techniques have improved the situation of local security through resolving a lot of conflicts and arranging for sustainable agreements on the future. According to (United Nations, n.d.) the impact of the effort has improved security and increased the numbers of displaced Sudanese to returning. Moreover, in South Darfur, the security improvements have been driven by the above \$3 million initiative of UNDP and UNICEF through building new police stations and training the law enforcement personnel.

However, Iraq was involved in three wars between 1980 and 2003: the first one was the Iraq-Iran war between 1980 and 1988, the Desert Storm which was an invasion of Kuwait between 1990 and 1991 then the “Cradle of Civilization,” was conducted in 2003 by US and allies, these three wars have different characteristics, since post-cold war between 1990 and beginning of 2000, Saddam was a populist and he felt that the most important reason of international politics was the ability to manipulate the populace. He felt he could achieve his goals by political pressure on foreign states. This politicized approach to international politics served Saddam in times of peace. He was able to differentiate between his opponents, but he failed to understand the limits of his strategies in the face of wars like in 1991, and in more disastrously in 2003 as (Helfont, 2023) argued .

However, western analysts have inclined to view Saddam's Iraq through the frameworks that have dominated western international relations such the economics, high diplomacy, and military, since those were important elements of Iraqi power under Saddam's regime and he used his oil wealth to invade two of his neighbors, and build a large army as (Helfont, 2023) pointed, while diplomats are not absent from internal Iraqi records, those files are more emphasis on populist elements and political of Iraqi strategy. Furthermore, the Iraqi Intelligence Service and Baa'th Party established themselves in Arab diasporas and worked from Iraqi embassies all over the world. They tried to shape political discourse in and between key states and they organized disparate constituents in foreign countries using a combination of political and moral persuasion.

Moreover, the Iraqi crisis has exacerbated since 2003 due to several factors such as wars, the collapse of Saddam Hussein regime, the failure of the state's general budget and its effect on both social and economic fields. However, as (Al-Taie, 2016) emphasized the economic conditions deteriorated and social growth suffered and led to many protests in which the Iraqi people participated to demand their rights against corruption and terrorist groups that occupied several regions.

Iraq has eighteen governorates including KRI governorates, it has 3 demographic groups such as (Sunni Arabs, Shia Arabs, and Kurds), Arabs are between (75% - 80%), Kurdish are between (12% - 20%) and other groups like Yazidis, Bedouins, Romanis, Circassians, Persians, and Sabeen – Mandaens and Turkmens as (European Asylum Support Office, 2020) emphasized. Moreover, the religion of the country is Islam, and (64% - 69%) are Shia, but Sunni are (29% - 34%), Christians 1% and other religions are (1% - 4%) as (European Asylum Support Office, 2020) pointed. Furthermore, Iraqi people speak Arabic and few of them speak Kurdish, Kurds who are living in Baghdad are around 300,000 according to the report published in 2016 as (European Asylum Support Office, 2020) ensured, however, this study will discuss in detail the above both sectors in several cities of Iraq such Baghdad, Erbil, and Basra to seek on the situations in different governorates and implication of UN agencies like UNAMI which is an important political mission presided by Ján Kubiš, who is the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Iraq.

The situation of UNAMI included the request of the GOI for several issues, like providing assisting to the Iraqi Government and people in enhancing an inclusive political dialogue, providing support to the electoral process, facilitating regional dialogue between Iraq and its neighbors, strengthening the protection of human rights, enhance the gender equality and support the coordination and enhancing delivery in development and humanitarian areas.

Moreover, under SCR number 2107 in 2013, the UNAMI delegated to support and facilitate efforts of the GOI regarding the repatriation including the national archives. Additionally, the UN Team worked to improve the lives of Iraqi people through several sectors. Moreover, under the sponsorship of the UNDAF programs and funds, they supported the restructuring of the country's PDS, rebuilding the agricultural systems through technical way on security sector reform, the social protection reform that helped millions of Iraqi families, restructured the health management systems and enhanced the quality of education as the (United Nations, n.d.) emphasized.

Additionally, the UNHRC emphasized that instability will lead to challenges for the host communities, so ECHO which identified the rebuild ensured that security is unstable in Iraq which caused the mass protests. As well as, UN focused on several factors to develop the economy and society in Iraq, for the economic aspect UN worked in the agriculture field to provide Iraq the food to achieve stability in food security, as well as in job opportunities, water and environmental projects, electricity and tourism, but for social aspect it focused on housing, education, support women and youth, children, health care, equal opportunity and impact of migration. Furthermore, UNOCHA proclaimed that Iraq is experiencing instability on humanitarian fears and HNO confirmed that sectarian tensions continued in Iraq and the majority of people who faced difficult circumstances were those who were displaced between 2014 and 2017 in the dispute against ISIS which affected their livelihoods.

Regarding the critical situation that Iraq has faced after the collapse of Saddam Hussein's regime in 2003, many factors led the US to invade Iraq such as Iraq's alleged development of WMD and the alleged relationship between the government of Saddam Hussein and terrorist organizations. Furthermore, 2003 was a turning point year that affected the Iraqi people and the state institutions since it increased terrorism and corruption which led Iraqi government to cooperate with the UN to support Iraq by SCR number 1500 issued in 2003, it reviewed under resolution number 1770 in 2007 and has been extended on an annual basis.

Moreover, the peacebuilding organization which is located in (Basel) Switzerland devoted as (Pineau, 2021) pointed to reducing violence and enhancing peace in several areas affected by conflict and these principles are aligned with the UNDP Iraq Country Programme for years between (2020-2024) that aims to enhance the environment of peace and stability in Iraq by supporting community peace structures, including religious leaders, women, youth and Community Organizations for local peace operations. About Matthias Boss, the Swiss peace Chief Operating Officer mentioned that this partnership between Swiss peace and UNDP Iraq will emphasize many peacebuilders at national and local levels in Iraq that will have an access to the needed technologies to support them serve their societies and stakeholders with the important skills, moreover, to ensure that working with peace actors in Iraq will add value to

Swiss peace work and extend its knowledge to achieve better effect in local peacebuilding, in 2020 according to (Pineau, 2021), UNDP issued five years of SCP to reinforce cohesive societies in several locations in Iraq.

Briefly, peacebuilding seeks to solve the causes of conflict, supporting people to resolve their differences peacefully and set the foundations to prevent any future violence, it can be engaging different groups to discuss the issues, and it might be providing support to formal procedures of negotiation between armed groups and government. Furthermore, UN Charter described areas which are the pillars of UN in paying attention on Iraq such as Peace and Security, Human Rights and Development, especially in the period after the 2003 war.

However, the significance of Iraq's case compared with other countries like Kosovo and south of Sudan is that Iraq has many issues to be resolved such as the invasion of Iraq by the US which was illegal, the US claimed that Iraq had WMD which led UN to find solutions in a cooperation with the Iraqi government, moreover, the terrorism that raised due to political instability and Iraq's geographical location near Iran which exploited the situation and intervened in Iraq's internal affairs, in addition, Iraq's richness in oil increased the greed of many countries to intervene and benefit from it.

The importance of this thesis, it provides a view of UN implications in Iraq's case, especially in the period after the 2003 invasion which was a turning point year of Iraq's history, it highlighted how the UN is still relevant through implementing projects that contributed in developing the economic and social sectors after the collapse of Saddam Hussein regime. However, this study aims to explain this period and define Iraq as a country that faced several crises in the post of 2003 war. Moreover, the UN as an organization of peacebuilding to the world and its collaboration with the Iraqi government through giving an introduction and an overview of the impact of UN in developing the above sectors and peacebuilding in Iraq.

Additionally, the objective of this thesis is to highlight the vital role of the UN in Iraq between 2003 and 2021. It seeks to understand the need for theory and to provide an analysis of how the UN conducts itself in the light of theory such as neo-liberalism and an example of liberal organization, therefore it's necessary to focus on these sectors in terms of academic level. This research believes in major three arguments that have been explained and mentioned in this chapter, following this topic the research question is: what is the impact of UN in developing the economic and social sectors in the period between 2003 and 2021 in Iraq?

This research argues the changes in Iraq are due to UN instruments, because of the UN collaboration with several parties and donors and engaged with UN agencies through implementing projects that made positive changes in economic and social sectors, such as the increase of health organizations, UN care about biodiversity that led marshes to be listed in the world heritage in 2016, UN improved quality of teaching and rebuilding schools that increased the number of primary, secondary and upper secondary schools enrollments, UN restored statues and monuments in several governorates which motivated tourists for tourism in Iraq.

Moreover, this study argues that despite UN efforts, it's clear from previous years that there were no changes in public services due to the behavior of the Iraqi government which paid their expenses from security and operational budgets instead of using these budgets to complete projects, which caused a negative impact in Iraq's infrastructure and increased corruption. Additionally, this research argues about the factors that played a major role in impeding the implementation of some projects and completion of others, such as terrorism and Covid-19 which harmed UN instruments of change.

According to the above, this study will be divided into six chapters to answer the question and check the correctness of arguments. After describing an overview of the research, background of the study, research question, the objective reasons for choosing the topic, importance of study, similarities, and differences between the UN role in several countries and Iraq. Moreover, Iraq's situation as a country, the UN as an organization of peace-building, and the impact of many factors that exacerbated the Iraqi crisis.

In addition, for research methodology the chosen methods are to be appropriate for the specific research question, the kind of resources that have been used to look for the answer, and how the data will be analyzed. Moreover, the historical background of all events that describe the factors which impact both sectors includes the relationship between the Iraqi government and the UN will be mentioned in the first chapter.

The second chapter is about the previous of past scholarly works that are relevant to the topic of this study including their findings, moreover, the collaboration between the UN and other parties and UN different studies regard actions outside Iraq, in addition, the similarities or differences between the findings of past scholarly works and this research.

The third chapter discusses the theoretical framework of this study, it mentioned the definition of peace-building, Justified it, and its exercise on Iraq by using the term's meaning according to the UN. Moreover, the differences between the concepts for "peace-building", "state-building" and "stability creation" include the reason of considering Iraq as a peace-building case.

In addition, it focused on the reason for the United States intervened in Iraq and how it was driven by an ideology and the challenges of the UN towards US policy after the collapse of Saddam Hussein's regime. Furthermore, it described the neoliberalism ideology which is the most relevant one to this research that explained the role of the UN in developing the economic and social sectors.

The fourth chapter describes the concepts of UN agencies such as UNAMI, UNSCR, UNDP, ILO, UNSD, UNICEF, WFP, FAO, WHO and IOM including their roles globally, moreover, the instruments of change in economic and social sectors including factors and parties, it discussed the implications of UN agencies in the economic and social development of Iraq and several countries. In addition, it focused on the problems over the implementation of instruments such as terrorism and Covid 19. Moreover, it mentioned the current situation of the relationship between Iraq and the UN. In addition, it highlighted the latest projects and mentioned the Implications of future Projections for the relationship between the UN and Iraq through development projects.

The fifth chapter deals with the list of findings and summarized them, in this chapter arguments will be validated. The sixth chapter summarizes the conclusion of the study and reviewed the objective that has been achieved in this thesis.

1.1 Research Methodology

This study is historical research that describes a critical search of events and experiences of the past, it defines the process of growth and dynamics of changes, so to solve such a complicated problem, it is important begin to defining it, to search for the historical background and the reasons behind it, by using qualitative-method with a descriptive, analytic, historical and systematic style. Moreover, to search for past scholarly works that are similar to the topic of this research through secondary sources such as books, journals, articles, websites, and reports, which are important and sorted out to get the needed information that is appropriate for this thesis. Furthermore, mention the theory that describes the research topic, then add the key actors and new changes, as well as the findings that answer the arguments of the study.

In addition, seek the needs to solve the problem and mention an accurate description of the challenges, objectives, potential, weaknesses, and solutions have already been suggested, moreover, to describe the current situation about the subject of this study and at the end to add all references that have been used to prepare this study. However, to answer the research question, analyze the economic and social impact academically, and know the validity of the theory, this study used a literature survey method by secondary sources as an instrument that will be utilized in searching for the required information which will be mentioned in the all stages of thesis methodology including the neoliberalism theory that

described the vital actions of UN in strengthen the economic and social sectors through development projects. In addition, in this research paper, the data will be collected basically as secondary data from reliable sources and statistics taken from websites such as (UN and institutes of research websites), reports such (UN and institutes of research reports) include ideas, results, and opinions that were reached by academic researches like (academic articles, books, thesis, dissertations, and Journals).

This research used these sources and started to describe UN Charter, then an introduction of the UN as an organization for building peace in the world, and the experiences of the UN in state-building in several countries besides Iraq. Furthermore, it defined instruments of peace-building such as social and political aspects, and the effect of cooperation as the key to freedom. Moreover, how neoliberalism described the role of the UN in Iraq focused on the implications of the UN in developing the economic and social sectors between 2003 and 2021 by projects, as well as, it focused on the problems that affected on implementation or delay of some projects such as terrorism and Covid-19, furthermore, it discussed the impact of future expectations and the current situation of UN presence in Iraq.

This research method will be adequate and suitable for this thesis, because it supports going through several types of research to know their results and use them to obtain the required information, however, by studying all the mentioned factors and learning from errors and similar projects, the best solution will be proposed, so this thesis has measured the data to make the arguments a relevant one. Additionally, one of the challenges in preparing this research is the lack of accurate information and statistics including figures varying between the different sources, this issue because Iraq is still in an unstable situation, however, the different references are basically from GOI, UN, and other NGOs.

1.2 Historical Background

Historically, in January 1942, a representatives of 26 nations met in Washington to sign the Declaration of the UN accepting the Atlantic Charter. In August 1943 at the Quebec Conference, the Secretary of British Foreign Mr. Anthony Eden and the State Cordell Hull agreed to a draft declaration which included a request for a general international organization based on the basis dominion equality for all nations. In reference of (United States Department of State, n.d.) prior a Conference of Foreign Ministers that conducted in October 1943 in Moscow, an agreed declaration was issued when President Roosevelt met the Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin in Iran, he suggested an international organization including an assembly of all member states and ten members of an executive committee in order to discuss economic and social issues.

The several parties such Great Britain, US, China and Soviet Union would enforce peace and allied representatives founded a set of organizations such the following:

- In May 1943, (FAO).
- In November 1943, (UNRRA).
- In April 1944, (UNESCO).
- In July 1944 the IMF and the WB.
- In November 1944 the ICAO.

In September 1944, the representatives of British, US, Chinese and Soviet met at Dumbarton Oaks that held in Washington to draft the charter of a postwar international organization based on the principle of collective security, then in 1945 the voting procedures include the veto of permanent members of the SC were finalized at the Yalta Conference when both Stalin and Roosevelt agreed that veto would not prevent discussions through the SC as (United States Department of State, n.d.) emphasized.

The UN and its agencies played a major role in reinforce an international collaboration in the social and economic fields, they considered that stable peace can't be achieved without developing the both sectors of all nations, since a lot of UN resources are specified to economic and social activities. Furthermore, In 1960, the economic and social development of poor countries have been the main mission of the UN, the activities in both fields are varied and aimed in solving problems such poverty, food, housing and disease which have both economic and social impacts, the developed countries are situated in North Europe and North America, these countries such as the US, Britain, Germany, Canada, France and others have high income, educational, industrial growth and health sciences, around two thirds of three-fourths of population in the world are living in 130 countries, but individual income levels are extremely low.

The UN launched since 1960, the first development international institutions such as UNDP and the UN Industrial Development Organization. At the initiative of developing countries, UNCTAD was formed in 1964 to enhance international trade for the benefit of developing countries, it has provided an important support to expand trade and economic cooperation at the regional level and enhanced technical assistance. Additionally, the UN General Assembly and UNCTAD questioned the unfair international economic order, the (National Institute of Open Schooling, n.d.) pointed that in order to protect the economic interests of developing counties, the UN established in 1974 NIEO that described the ideals of equity for all nations either rich or poor.

However, the economic crisis affected negatively on the goals of the Second Development Decade comparing with the first Decade, UN held a series of international conferences to discuss strategies to solve economic and social development concern, furthermore, plans of action were approved.

The following are the most important conferences related to development such as:

- In 1992 the Environment and Development.
- In 1993 the Conference on Human Rights.
- In 1994 the International Conference on Population and Development.
- In 1995 the World Summit for Social Development.
- In 1995 the World Conference on Women.
- In 1997 the UN City Summit on Human Settlement.

Additionally, the UN Secretaries-General had a role in pushing the cause of economic and social development when the former Secretary General Boutros-Ghali has presented in 1994 “An Agenda for Development”, moreover, the UN summit the MDGs in 2000.

These goals include the removal of poverty, achieving primary education, reducing child mortality. Furthermore, the development goals were adopted by all UN Member States and set out competences for measuring development progress by 2015, through treating many of the world’s conflicts like the lack of access to health services and education.

According to (United Nations, n.d.) above 75 years later, UN is still working to maintain security, international peace, provide humanitarian support to those in need and protect human rights, the UN has set the 2030 SDG in order to obtain more sustainable future. Moreover, UN has implemented several development projects like in Iraq, State of Palestine, South of Africa, Albania, Bangladesh, Bosnia, Cuba, Ghana, Kenya, Indonesia, Egypt, Myanmar, Ukraine, Sudan, Djibouti, Madagascar, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Kosovo, but this study will focus on the relationship between UN and Iraq.

Furthermore, UN has a vital role in state building of different countries and state building defines as an intervention in order to re-establish central governance structures. Despite of, huge international resources deployed to situations such as South Sudan, the DRC, CAR, Mali, Somalia and Libya, few have shown important improvements towards more inclusive, accountable governance and stable. According to (Brookings, 2022) after two years of one of the most UN led state-building tasks in history, the UN mission in South Sudan abandoned state-building efforts to focus instead of protecting civilians in the face of civil war across the country in 2013. In addition, twenty years after deploying to the DRC, the UN mission faced more armed groups in eastern Congo than any time before, while its mission was to expand state capacity, unfortunately, the reform of the security sector has achieved little. On the other hand, in Somalia and Mali, ongoing challenges and corrosion of international engagement have strengthened and attracted private security companies and jihadi fighters.

In reference of (Chesterman, 2001), a complex peace processes that involve state-building missions are difficult even when the political outcome is obvious, as in East Timor. However, in case such Kosovo, where the final situation of the territory under management remains unclear, each side of state building is more practically complex and politically sensitive. Moreover, in Bosnia the Dayton accords described the risks of a difficult peace agreement developed into an unworkable constitutional framework that was impossible to change.

Therefore, Future peace agreements are likely to contain state-building provisions that international institutions will undertake the task of overseeing, in some cases without defining an obvious political endpoint. Furthermore, state-building will always take years after wars and it is disingenuous to suggest otherwise to local audience. Despite the elections and limited devolution of power, the international community will remain in Bosnia and Kosovo for the expected future, certainly with a strong military presence and at least oversight civilian authority.

Recently, the definition of state-building has developed to include an approach that indicates how to reinforce the rule of weak countries, enhance their institutions, and improve their democratic legitimacy, especially in international intervention. The reflection of the US occupation and the bad legacy of the previous republican regimes, led to collapse of what remained from the previous state in an effort to rebuild the country on the basis of the representative doctrines. Moreover, after 2003 there was an idea to produce a model of “elite inclusiveness” as (Hameed, 2022) emphasized, it was based on the mechanism of sectarian-ethnic representation and to legitimize the new political administration of the country, but that inclusiveness was limited to the new leadership of the country. This progressively, led to the state institutions that became an exclusive investment for that elite based on ethnic polarization.

However, the cost of the state-building procedures depend on the method of power division within the political system, especially when there are foreign forces that support preserving sociological framework and state power. In Iraq, the CPA added some of the foundations for the state-building procedures that included plans to promote and develop a free market economy, achieve security, establish the rule of law. However, in reference of (United Nations, n.d.) the relationship between Iraq and the UN has started in 21st of December 1945 and Iraq became one of the founding members of UN and signed the declaration in 1943, Iraq as a member of UN held a seat between 1957-1958 and 1974-1975 as a non-permanent member in the SC. As (Otterman, 2005) emphasized, the UN is a huge player on the humanitarian side, for example it distributed around one million tons of food and millions of liters of water to Iraqi people, the UN does not have any political power regard the US-led coalition government in Iraq, but Sergio Vieira de Mello was the top of UN official in Iraq and has judiciously a political role for the UN by involving it in a widening range of Iraq’s affairs.

The UN Resolution 1483 has defined the UN role in Iraq, it was passed by the fifteen members of SC to legitimize the U.S-led Iraqi occupation and smooth tense relations between the US and nations, such as Germany, France and Russia that opposed the Iraq war. Moreover, Bush's administration resisted to provide the UN a significant role in Iraq and the resolution spelled out the UN mission in an ambiguous terms.

The main tasks of the Special Representative of UN to Iraq include working strongly with US authorities, were to set a representative government, coordinate the humanitarian relief, facilitate the reconstruction of Iraq's infrastructure, promote the protection of human rights and encourage the international cooperation to support the country, the UN representatives are enthusiastic to maintain their neutrality from the U.S led occupying force as they work in Iraq, additionally, the framing of resolution number 1483 is ambiguous as (Otterman, 2005) pointed and the relationship of US and UN is being worked out day by day.

The Iraq War of 2003 is described as a penetrant and a list of accusation of Bush Administration's ill-judged which led into war, but (Pojman, 2004) argued that the only aspect of his report was the depth of evil perpetrated by the "rebels" in Iraq and Islamic terrorists who purposefully target nonfighters, who regularly behead innocent people like the humanitarian relief worker such as Margaret Hassan. In addition, the BBC announced in Falluja that rebels used civilians as shields, they murdered civilians and policemen, they obligated to the fatwa that allows them killing every American is a religious duty. However, Iraq remains as a critical country in the Middle East and a strategic one that presented its sectarian structure include the different communities, complex of its internal politics, as well as important of reserves in energy resources.

In reference of (Pojman, 2004) in March 2003, the UNSC rejected to accept the US-UK occupation of Iraq, Washington and London wished to ignore the UN and work free, but economic and political problems, a violent resistance in Iraq and continuing of an international criticism forced the US to require an international partners for their project including an assistance from the UN. Furthermore, a debate was between those who thought that the UN could be the peg for internationalization, withdrawal of US - UK and those who thought that presence of UN would only vilification the world organization.

However, during 2003 a huge bombing towards UN headquarters in Baghdad killed fifteen of UN staff including the private representative, so UN withdrawn from Iraq and kept its distance. In April, 2003 President Bush assured, "The UN has a vital role to play in the reconstruction of Iraq" as (Pojman, 2004) ensured. Additionally, Mr. Kofi Annan who was the UN General Secretary pointed, "There are several of areas where UN can play an important role and its participation will bring legitimacy which is an important for the country, region and for peoples all over the world", so in order to evaluate the various roles, the US Institute of Peace prepared an exchange of views through outstanding authorities and the consensus resulting from that discussion was that UN has a range of unique abilities to support the allied coalition and Iraqi citizens with the recovery procedures to reform the country's government, society and economy, part of the steps can be

taken immediately, while others will require a new delegation by the SC and significant lead for funding and planning.

The views which reflected the discussion in the meeting that described what UN unable to do are as the following:

- UN cannot provide a solution regard the current situation in public security.
- UN cannot re-build Iraq by itself.

But, from the other side what UN can do directly are as the following:

- Supporting to destroy the (WMD).
- Provide food to Iraqi families by receiving an international food assistance.
- The UN created an infrastructure for food distribution under the Oil-for-Food program, this network was managed by the UN's WFP, despite of Iraq who was managed by Ba'ath.
- The UNOCHA is well qualified to coordinate between NGOs, intergovernmental agencies and the coalition forces.
- The UN has a lot of agencies including the UNHCR, UNICEF and the WHO that have an experience in urgent humanitarian case and their work does not request a new UNSC decision.
- The UNDP, the WB and other UN agencies can begin to assess Iraq's re-build needs without any new action of SC.
- The UN has a unique capacity to contract donors' conferences, secure commitments of financial support and develop a common international vision for rebuild.

In Iraq the advantages of US effects towards UN role are obvious, such as essential expertise, support in meeting for an urgent humanitarian needs, an international legitimacy, multilateral support for the rebuild procedure and its outcomes, since it cannot lead Iraq.

The UN has a proven record in many important areas and can support in preparing the way for a new Iraqi government as (United States Institute of Peace, 2003) pointed and UN participation is vital for several parties such as Iraqi citizens, the coalition and for the international community in general. In February 2004, under intensive pressure from US, the UN approved to send a mission to the country in order to help build a new tentative government and Washington kept the political role of UN weak, while seeking the legitimacy from its side. The situation is getting more and more out of control, Washington was citing the humanitarian crisis as an enough reason for the UN to intervene, but critics are saying that US propose to use UN to push Iraqis to approve US-required for reconciliation, including a debatable oil law.

The new Secretary General, Ban Ki-Moon, shows to be more flexible to the US and more supportive of greater UN participation in Iraq, as (Global Policy Forum, n.d.) ensured, despite of strong opposition from the UN Staff Council side. In October 2005 in an interview with Scott Ritter, he pointed that “the policy of US about remove Saddam Hussein from his power was started since August 1990 by President George H. W. Bush.” And this policy resulted in the invasion of US military in Iraq. In reality, opinions about Iraqi war in 2003 were divided deeply between countries, some of them felt the regime of Saddam Hussein is one of the worst 21st Century's dictator and the free world should be committed to remove tough dictators and create democracy there.

However, the administration of US turned from a republican to a democratic dominate follow with an inauguration of President Barack Obama in January 2009, Obama during his election campaign vowed to end the presence of the US military in Iraq. According to (Global Policy Forum, n.d.), in 2013 (TIFAs) took a place between the US - Iraq and US with Trade and Investment Council of Iraq that issued by the agreement in 2014 and 2019.

In 2014, US has contributed billions of dollars in humanitarian, efforts and stabilization assistance for displaced Iraqis including effort for communities who are still recovering from genocide, the bilateral economic relations between both parties became obvious and the GOI has proclaimed its determination to transition from a centrally manage economy to market oriented and US is one of Iraq's largest trading and investment partners. Moreover, US companies have increased significantly in the past 10 years.

In order to increase trade, the US has classified Iraq as a beneficiary developing country that is under the system of preferences program and a lot of US companies are active in Iraq including the energy, information technology and transportation sectors. On the margins of bilateral Strategic Dialogue, in August 2020 the GOI signed MOUs about \$8 billion in prospect deals with US companies, furthermore, in December 2021 the US function in Iraq is devoted to the enduring strategic partnership with the GOI and Iraqi people, following the provincial defeat of ISIS in Iraq, the US raise efforts in order to stabilize liberated areas and the security relationship totally moved to an advice and assist role.

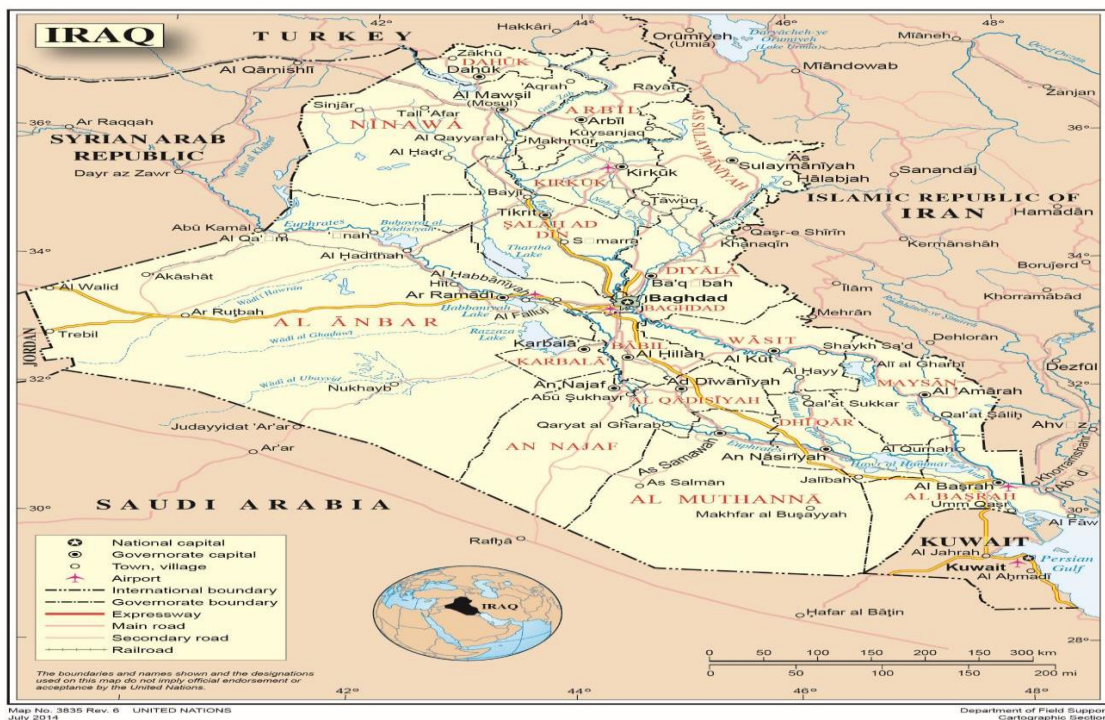
Iraq is now a main partner for the US in the region and a voice of democracy in the Middle East, it benefits from an active government institution and plays an increasingly deductive role in the region, US cares in participating engagement with Iraq on several of issues such as economic, in accordance of the (SFA) between Iraq and US which provides the base for the bilateral relationships that covers a wide range of bilateral issues including diplomacy, political relations, trade, security, energy, finance, law, issues, services, culture, education and environment, which emphasizes the important of relationship between the both countries, the bilateral assistance of US towards Iraq focuses on economic rehabilitation, support democracy, vulnerable groups, human rights and governance.

Additionally, SFA continue to support strengthen the ability of Iraq’s civil society organizations and representatives who have been elected, US bilateral assistance aims not only to boost Iraq’s democratic institutions, but also to preserve the political, strategic and economic importance of partnership between Iraq and US in modifying Middle East region.

Briefly, the historical background described and summarized the declaration of UN as an intergovernmental organization and Iraq as a member in UN include the main key points about the role of UN in state-building and emphasized to be aware about challenges and issues that faced UN during its presence in Iraq and how they affected the economic and social sectors, so after summarized the background of UN impact in developing the both aspects through meetings, discussions and agreements between the three parties UN, US and Iraq, but still Iraqi people are suffering from having their basic rights which will be discussed in the coming chapter

The following map presented Republic of Iraq:

MAP1



Source1: Map1: UN, Iraq - Map No. 3835 Rev.6, July 2014

Chapter II: Literature Review

There are a lot of several opinions and definitions of peacebuilding, the work of Galtung is an example when he described peacebuilding as the way to reinforce the sustainable peace through solving the main reasons of conflict and supporting to reach for conflict resolution, according to (Hopkins, 2010) the success in peacebuilding will be depending on the political decisions for different parties who participated like local governments, UN, an effective leadership by national governments and resources such as donors.

According to (United States Department of State, n.d.) an agreed declaration issued when a meeting conducted between President Roosevelt and the Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin in Iran before a Conference of Foreign Ministers that conducted in 1943 in Moscow, he suggested for an international organization including an association of all member states and members of an executive committee to discuss about social and economic situations, (United Nations, n.d.) pointed about the first words of UN Charter is to keep generations safe from war and those words effected on the main reason for establishing the UN, the UN as an organization of peacebuilding including several partners and agencies such World Bank and NGOs, it has played a vital role in Kosovo, Bosnia, Liberia, Iraq and Ethiopia.

The differences between UN action in Iraq and other countries such as Kosovo and South Sudan are the differences of the geographical location, political situation and events that affected each country, for the case of Kosovo, UNMIK as (Brovina, 2017) mentioned, it established the foundations of government institutions toward peacebuilding, but in March 2004, it failed to improve the interethnic situation, according to (United Nations, n.d.) for the case about south of Sudan, the fund supported the implementation of Juba Agreement for peace that aims to support five states of Darfur, especially after retreat of the UNAMID, it improved the local security by resolving many conflicts. Furthermore, for the case of Bosnia and Herzegovina, UN agencies supported local authorities to enhance social cohesion and peacebuilding. In addition, based on (Macdonald, 2021), UNCT supported the participation of more than 7,300 citizens in domestic decision-making through local community forums.

The implications of UN agencies are different from state to others upon several aspects such as political, economic and social situations. According to (Richardson, 2020) the UNSDCF will guide the work of UNDP in Kosovo until 2025, this framework builds on the lessons of the previous collaboration to work in partnership with Kosovo.

Regarding situation in Iraq, the GOI cooperated with UN to support Iraq by SCR number 1500 which issued in 2003, it was a turning point in Iraq, since several factors such as collapse of Saddam Hussein regime and wars affected the economic and social sectors as (Al-Taie, 2016) ensured that social growth and the economic conditions suffered and led Iraqi people to protest for their rights against terrorist groups and corruption.

The UN as (United States Institute of Peace, 2003) pointed can support in preparing the way for a new GOI, since UN participation is important for several parties such as Iraqi people and an international community, the relationship between UN and Iraq as (Al-Khattabi, 2007) explained has faced several challenges in prior four decades at different levels, but he indicated that on 2003 UN has worked extensively to support Iraq by collaboration with Iraqi government and other parties through agreements and projects, he described that UNSC worked with Iraqi government in several issues, which this action was the key point to find solutions for developing institutions, economic and social sectors in Iraq.

According to (Dwan & Wiharta, n.d.) the concept of peacebuilding through economic means, it attracting attention of UN in areas of international policy, the literature as (Looney, 2003) ensured reflects two different views about the neoliberal reforms, the first one considers the structural reforms inspired by neoliberalism to be the core of good economic policy, while the other view considers this model a disaster one, since it included high costs and measured specifically the suffering imposed on groups who are unable to protect themselves from market powers.

However, this research chosen the “Neoliberalism” theory as (Looney, 2003) pointed because it is relevant to Iraq’s case and he emphasized that this theory since 1970 has been used through economists in order to refer the economic policies. In addition, in reference of (Manning, 2016) that neo-liberalism described the collaboration of both UNSC and USAID in finding solutions for Iraqi economy situation. Furthermore, as (Hinnebusch, 2007) pointed, it was clear to ex-weapons experts that Saddam hadn’t any determination to use WMD and it was obvious that oil does not clarify the case and argued that war was not led just by interests, but through an ideology behind it.

For several years, Iraqi people have suffered from many conflicts along the previous regime as (Abdel Ali, 2012) mentioned, which led the UN to dedicate their efforts and energies towards variety of development programs to support millions of Iraqi people’s lives, he pointed that United States and majority members of UNSC who have veto right have the same interests and directions towards Iraq’s issue and he described that resolutions of UNSC will allow the UN to intervene in developing Iraq’s sectors, the effectiveness of the UN as (Pascual, 2007) emphasized will depend on how the Iraqi parties will have the willingness to participate in brokering and implementing peace agreement.

While the UNSC played an important role in Iraq especially after 2003 and issued a set of important resolutions for several years and represented the moderator between the GOI and the UN organizations like UNDP, ILO, IMO, UNHCR, UNOPS, UNSDCF, FAO, UNESCO, WHO and WFP. One of the most important UN organization is (UNAMI) as (Mahmoud, 2021) emphasized, he ensured it built a mission which provides support and assistance to Iraq in several fields such as economic and social, especially in change of the political system after collapse of Saddam Hussein's regime.

On the economic level, UN played a vital role in supporting several states, for instance, in Kosovo all women demanded their rights, so Kosovo arranged with UN the Cooperation Framework that will participate to women empowerment and gender equality as (Richardson, 2020) indicated, but in the case of Iraq a significant efforts have been made in order to promote the private sector, but unfortunately they failed to diversify Iraq's economy. However, the most risk factors for local private actors was the request to expand the business activities at the same time of terrible and conflict in security situation, also lack of effective mechanisms that will decrease the risk as (Matsunaga, 2019) pointed. In addition, regard women's empowerment indicator as (UNDP Iraq, 2013) pointed, it emphasized that women are facing many situations for participating in Iraqi economic aspect and many organizations requested to support them.

Furthermore, all over the world billion people experienced the impacts of food insecurity. According to (Peacecorps, n.d.) the USAID has described food security as obtaining food at all times. But, in reference to (Koc et al., 2015), he described in his research that one of the most developments about food security in Iraq was introduced by the administrator of CPA through collaboration with USDA called PVL that aimed to support in re-building the destroyed seed industry of Iraq included PVP, he indicated the implications of the project that allowed for plant varieties, it contributed in raising incomes of rural societies and improved the agriculture in south governorates like Thi Qar, Al Qadisiyah and Missan.

On the other side, in Kosovo the Cooperation Framework as (Richardson, 2020) argued, will support efforts to enhance the participation of people particularly for women and youth who have been excluded from the labour force. However, the UNCT in Bosnia and Herzegovina has a role in improving livelihoods for above 17,500 women and men. In addition, above 400 people had jobs as (Macdonald, 2021) indicated. Moreover, UNDP has a major role in supporting stabilize electricity in different governorates especially which have liberated from ISIS power by supporting rebuilding and infrastructure as (Kleitman, 2017) ensured, it is still active in 20 different locations around Iraq.

However, in tourism the OPt has a wealth of cultural and religious, so according to this, UNDP supported the MOTA by providing technical assistance in order to develop a PPP model. In addition, based on (UNDP, 2017), the MOTA with donors have focused on restoring historical sites in the WB, but on the other hand, regard tourism in Iraq as (Papagiannis, 2017) indicated, a conference was conducted in a cooperation between the Iraqi Ministry of Culture and UNESCO, which funded by the Japanese government in order to protect cultural heritage of Iraq.

As for social level, the UN according to (Reliefweb, 1999) has abolished discriminatory laws for housing after being sure they violated the people in the territory. Moreover, UN-Habitat has participated in restoration of destroyed houses from war in Iraq as (Al Ashhab, n.d.) pointed, the development programmes improved the living conditions of more than 45,000 IDPs and returnees by rehabilitation above 3,000 destroyed houses. Moreover, \$100 billion have been requested to rebuild the destroyed areas.

For education, in south of Sudan, SRTWG which led by MOGEI supported to ensure safe re-opening of schools after pandemic, furthermore, back to Learning campaign in a cooperation with the MOGEI aims to increase school's enrollment as (United Nations South Sudan, 2022) pointed, regard education in Iraq, (Hennis, J. & Bachelet, M., 2020) explained the guarantees of the Iraqi Constitution about the right of education for Iraqi people and determine it as a major factor in the process of society. Moreover, the constitution mentioned that primary education is compulsory, it emphasized that all Iraqi citizens have the right for free education in all educational levels. In addition, OHCHR indicated that the minimum standards for education in Iraq has developed by UN agencies, the Federal Ministry of Education and international organizations that are guidelines, specifically appropriated to solve the situation of post conflict.

Regard health care, since 2021, under UNCF support in South Sudan, the health results were secured, more than 8,500,000 outpatients were in health facilities all over the country, moreover, around 46% were children in age under five years as (United Nations South Sudan, 2022) indicated. However, US was a major actor in rebuild process of the sector in Iraq, according to (European Asylum Support Office, 2020) the USACE and USAID include some indicators proved that positive changes have been made such as the rate of infant mortality has decreased in 2003 comparing with 2013 from 34% to 28%.

On the other side, regard migration situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, since 2021 the transfer of responsibility about the coordination of the migrant response to the Ministry of Security of facilities following the opening of a reception center which includes around 1,500 beds, the overall capacity was between 5,000 - 5200 places as (Macdonald, 2021) indicated.

In a reference of (United Nations Network on Migration, 2020) the role of UN Network on Migration in Iraq is to cooperate and support the Iraqi government about Migration issue, so the Network coordinated with UN agencies such as NGOs, Technical Working Group on migration, GOI, CSOs include employers and organizations to implement the GCM system.

On the other hand, McBride and Stern indicated that about a decade of terrorist which established in Iraq led to a group of self-murder attacks and complicated effort of jihadi group by the recorded video of terrorist activities, explosive devices and Suicide which increased in Iraq between 2003 and 2005 as (McBride & Stern, 2013) pointed, so unfortunately that led Iraq to be the top insecure state which impact negatively to the Iraq's relations with UN and other nations during the above mentioned years.

However, Daoud focused on his research about the collaboration between Asiacecell and UNDP in Iraq which have signed two years of Memorandum in order to have a commitment and working together on several of issues in supporting the young entrepreneurs to develop solutions for local challenges, (Daoud, 2021) described that UNDP mission in Iraq is to promote employment opportunities for youth and led support to face (COVID-19), which will be covered in the framework of the Memorandum with both parties. In addition, Al-Mawlawi examined in his research that Iraq is standing at a crossroads, especially after getting out from a costly war with ISIS as (Al-Mawlawi, 2018) mentioned at the end of his research that UN needs to reinforce their obligations towards Iraq in order to build up development economy and society to serve the state and Iraqi people's needs.

On the other side, the US might destruct the role of UN in Iraq as (Taufik, 2003) pointed, he mentioned that it's clearly shown about US polices are against the international law and there isn't an obligation from UNSC, which might be used as a reason for coalition forces to attack Iraq and this attack will impede the development process of Iraq's economy and society. Despite of, the UK and US lost Iraq war in 2003 after temporary winning as (Chitalkar & Malone, 2013) emphasized, but from public opinion the UNSC lost a large deal of legitimacy for failure to prevent it, so as a result there were no winners.

However, according to (Looney, 2003), the debates will be between those in Washington who want to press forward with an ideological neoliberal approach and those in the area who see the requirements for political reasons, moreover, acknowledging a huge amount of suspicion about significant institutional changes by the Iraqis. While having a first look, the reader thinks there is a great similarity between these researches and what this thesis highlights on, while in fact there are big differences. If we focus on the economic and social levels, we found that researches on the above study were limited without highlighting on the influence of other fields or the influence of the role of UN in other areas on these fields.

Moreover, most of these studies were economically and socially limited in the sense which they focused on a specific areas or some governorates. After all these searches, it can be said that these specific studies are totally different from this study, because what these studies aimed to reach answers in the political field, whereas this study is aiming to start from the political field with the aim of reaching the answers in the economic and social fields.

In other words, this study purpose to mention about the impact of UN in the economic and social sectors and how this power gave them the ability to influence the above both fields, we find that they focused on points that are different from the point which this thesis is focusing on. However, some previous studies that related to both fields have been limited, this is the biggest difference between these studies and this study without the need to search for other differences or similarities, but this doesn't mean that there isn't any study in the same area which covered either higher or wider range from an economic and social point of view.

From the other perspective, when we focus on other researches discussed in this paragraph, we note that these researches purpose to analyze the impact of UN or the change of economic and social instruments. Furthermore, a critical evaluation of the implications of UN in Iraq is required to determine the best way forward and it is important while doing this, is to search for how the impact of UN in Iraq has developed in order to take into an account and avoid any shortcoming errors, while none of the researches above have addressed how UN influenced Iraq to implement activities and the link between the state and intergovernmental organization by using its authorization and operation of peace keeping, so this thesis focused on to reach the answer to this question.

Chapter III: Theoretical Framework

The introduction about peace-building as a legitimate mission for UN attention reflected the post-cold war period regard the potential for an international collective action in order to solve violent conflict between states as an obvious consensus agreed, according to (Dwan & Wiharta, n.d.) the period of 1990s was linked with inequality that facilitated the importance of UN engagement in the management of peace, peace-building transcend reconstruction and physical security, since it included non-military instruments and addressed the social, political and economic development of a post- conflict society. The concept of peacebuilding include sustained peace through economic means, it attracting and increasing attention of the UN in circles of international policy, a critical study has developed which argues that in recent years, the role of international peacebuilding has been ordered of a liberal peace.

In 1990 the increase in complex of UN peace processes including significant civilian as well as military components with delegations that included human rights, disarmament, election monitoring, support for rebuilding state institutions and refugee return explained the difficulty of a linear improvement from peacemaking by peacekeeping to peace-building as (Dwan & Wiharta, n.d.) emphasized, throughout 1990 several of conflicts in which UN and other international actors were involved proved resistant to such an organized sequence.

However, the differences between peacebuilding, state building and state creation are the inclusive perspective they adopt, peacebuilding is the end target but state- building is seen as an instrument for targets such as human security, peace and socio-economic development. Moreover state-building seeks to change states and make them more responsive for change but peacebuilding seeks to change societal relationships, both of them gather in their aim to strengthen the relationship between the state and society, in addition to enhance inclusive societies and political systems, while state creation is the operation of the development of a centralized government structure in a situation in which it is not exist.

In 1995, the UN recognized the significance for peacekeeper to participate in immediate peace-building to an Agenda, but this was a temporary and conditioned activity, since a multifunctional peace process must take responsibility for the humanitarian, human rights activities, economic and social, specified as the tasks of peacebuilding to suitable the UN agencies as soon as conditions permitted. This caution was stimulated, in part through a recognition about the lengthy nature of peace-building and of the unsuitability of short-term peacekeeping processes. Moreover, an Agenda for Peace realized the significance of including peacebuilding in peacekeeping and peacemaking operations in order to integrate peace and reinforce a sense of confidence and well-being between people, furthermore, peace-building at first was seen as a strategy that followed instead of joined and UN peace missions, and was a way of gathering international support to enable the post-conflict country to make the transition from a short term that focus on security to a longer-term that focus on development.

This successive approach was represented through the establishment of UN peace-building support offices in several states such as Liberia in 1997, Guinea-Bissau in 1999 and the CAR in 2000, all of these initiatives followed a multilateral peace process included only civilian personnel and processed under a relatively broad delegation, a huge part of their task was to coordinate the activities of different UN agencies in the country.

However, UN instruments of peacebuilding will include the following:

- Building infrastructure for basic services.
- Employing several aspects such the political, social and economic aspects to build peace through cooperation between different parties to achieve freedom such (Free Market, Free society and Free State).
- Initiatives for urban planning.
- Primary infrastructure projects.

The initial post-conflict period in majority countries is characterized by important insecurity and political doubt, but the UN as (Dwan & Wiharta, n.d.) indicated, is usually expected to coordinate with international support for national efforts, the peace operations can advance, but they also usually suffer periods of recession.

Many countries are undergoing transitional political arrangements until after the first post-conflict elections, when the new elected representatives have assumed their legislative and executive functions. So, as (Dwan & Wiharta, n.d.) emphasized the success of peacebuilding is depending on the political decisions of those involved such national and local governments, donors, communities and the UN.

In previous few years, there have been some supports to repair the missing of regional dimension in international peace-building efforts, for example, UN played a role to free society in different states, in the Balkans UN collaborated with regional organizations and donor countries to solve shared problems such as organized crime. Meanwhile, UN missions in West Africa have formally agreed to coordinate in several areas including joint cross-border to prevent the movement of fighters and arms smuggling.

However, the complicated peace processes included a group of different actors such as regional organization, UN and state actors, as well as NGO's processing independently of each other with little coordination and often in severe competition. The result as the peace processes in Bosnia and Herzegovina, explained the task of peace-building harder to define and implement. Since 1999, the most important test of the international commitment to identify and support structures to consolidate peace was when the UN took responsibility for the post-conflict administration first in Kosovo then East Timor. Furthermore, peace-building could be seen from one perspective as a conservative international activity and a support to maintain the sovereign state as the main stone of the international system as (Dwan & Wiharta, n.d.) argued.

Additionally, Peace-building builds on the proposition that the state is the best framework to prevent domestic and international conflict, the contemporary perspective on this is that the state provides the best ways of protecting and promoting the rights of its citizens as (Dwan & Wiharta, n.d.) pointed. However, from another perspective, peace-building constitutes a challenge to a system built on the basis of non-intervention in the state's domestic affairs. It suggested that the internal structures and mission of a state affect the international peace and security, obligation of external actors to a role in their management. Moreover, it puts forward a special state model to be implemented.

However, the International peace-building efforts conducted in several states such in Afghanistan, Iraq, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Liberia, these states faced the legacies of decades of neglect, conflict, mismanagement and corruption. In addition, the dimensions of international legitimacy is most often increased in the debate about the right to intervene, in which the sanction of the UN, as the major authority in the maintenance of international security and peace, this has been especially sensitive in the cases of Iraq and Afghanistan, where multilateral peace missions are a result of regime overthrow by US-led interventions.

The importance of UN as the legitimator of peacebuilding support, it acknowledges that regional and alliance organizations such as NATO might be best placed to implement it. Moreover, it focused on the scale of peace-building and the challenges for proposing the creation of a peacebuilding commission to work with local governments and the international community in mobilization and sustaining post-conflict.

In Search about theoretical explanations regard dispute, recently the situation in Iraq was the most argumentative foreign policy, the analysts are split about discussions for the political case in Iraq comparing with other countries, which shows to be a radical divisions between the reasons for 2003 war by its supporter, which proved that Iraqi weapons were empty and as we know the actual reasons for the war were the weapons, so the cheat which practiced through Bush's administration has been revealed, but even before, it was obvious to ex-weapons investigators and experts that Saddam hadn't any intention to use WMD so, as (Hinnebusch, 2007) argued that certainly no one were capable to threat United States security and power.

This study chosen the "Neoliberalism" as it's relevant to the case of Iraq, the term of this theory as (Looney, 2003) pointed, is usually used through economists to refer the economic policies in 1970 by Chile. Therefore, between 1980 and 1990 these reforms spread over most of Latin America and to other parts of the developing world. In this meaning, neoliberalism emphasizes a mix of policy to play a greater role to the market in the distribution of resources, less role for the state and promoting integration into the world economy. Unfortunately, in different nations like in Latin America, neoliberalism has represented as the "evil of all evils" and to hold a charge for all types of problems by people who have no obvious notion of what neoliberalism really about.

In addition, from the neoliberals view, the victory of economies and markets of the democratic states over authoritarianism was combined with efforts to enhance open economies and open policies emphasized export-led industrialization, moreover, from development economist's perspective the rise of the East Asian economies justified the liberal prescriptions of market-oriented policies, participation in the world economy and made old policies drawn from state-interventionist theories. Furthermore, new growth ways emphasizing the importance of export-led development became widely approved as an integral part of the neoliberal ideas inspiring economic changes in the world. However, the collapse of the racism regime in South Africa were depicted as supreme examples of ill-fated tries to sustain economic growth in a closed economy.

The core of neoliberal is based on three important concepts: incomplete information, individual freedom and the market, on a general level a true market economy would be a big change for Iraq. In addition, state-run companies controlling the economy and a culture of entitlements spreads the country, since each one is entitled to obtain food rations. However, Iraqi people often offer beautiful memories of the generous welfare state provided before the economy was drained by three wars starting with 1980 the Iran-Iraq conflict, moreover, there is no culture of free markets and competition, this factor is quite relevant for Iraq because of the type of recovery of the transition economies of eastern and central of Europe those with the longest isolation from capitalist markets have been the slowest in renovating their economies.

Furthermore, peace has been subjected by key institutions of global and the "Neoliberalism" is used through economists to indicate about the economic policies. Moreover, Governance and US imposed a neoliberal political economy with that endeavor experiencing major relapse, it argues for more of differences between liberalism and neoliberalism, the both are overlapping relation but the most negativity were anti-welfare, anti-labour and anti-democratic, the economic policy in Iraq is associated mainly with the last one. Furthermore, liberal is defined here as an obligation to practice of individual rights and a responsibilities in the status of equality of opportunity, the rule of law, a substantial though variable, amount of state ownership of industry, economic regulation and social welfare as (Herring, n.d.) pointed.

The idea of peacebuilding has long been a staple of liberal peace for activists and is now attracting increasing attention in global governance forums, the most notably is the UN, a comparable situation holds that there are two types of liberty the negative and the positive, regard negative liberty, it is the freedom to follow person's interests and choose one's direction, so forming a better society. In this notion of liberty, individuals are unrestricted by meddling from others but, negative liberty is linked to neoliberalism and laissez-faire, it supports the idea of minimal intervene of government and laws in order to allow individual freedom along with keeping government under control. Conversely, positive liberty is the recognition of expert individuals and the follow of case, what this means is that power is firm in a group of people that decide the way to go through and what is best for society, because positive liberty gives power to specific individuals, it leads towards the follow of the interests of those who are in power and the justification of force and coercion the society.

In the case of Iraq, the Bush administration considered themselves as an experts to drive the Iraqi society into the path for a better society even before the 2003 war of Iraq, since 1990 the interest in energy resources have shown by the UN, moreover, the oil-for-food program that exchanged Iraqi oil for development assistance. However, Duffield argues that the NGOs and international system support liberalism, since 1990s the supports for development pushed governance values inherent in a neoliberal political agenda that maintains energy resources and western interests as (Sari, 2019) pointed.

According to the conflict situation in Iraq, the UN advice for the liberalism as it is an organization who has the authority to support countries who are suffering from conflicts that reflects on the development process of their sectors and institutions, so Kofi Annan who is UNSG and the leading director of the major organization is involve in peacebuilding and democratization, he proclaimed in a collaboration with NGOs in 2000 that agencies and donors as Norway, Britain and Japan highlight on the institutional peace to give their efforts and to be the drivers of growth in the case of Iraq to achieve an economic and civil peace, so reform cooperation would be the key for freedom and Iraq has considered as a case of peace-building.

However, the CPA announced a plan for the transform Iraq by end of 2003, this plan set the foundation for a revolutionized economy that would transform the economic process of the whole region, so in order to accomplish the plan, CPA mentioned the reports of international organizations to include more legitimacy, they supposed that orders of it is to open economy of Iraq as the UNSG Kofi Annan decelerate to the SC and the UNSC 1483, they set these orders which were produced in collaboration with WB, IGC and IMF. The CPA orders was supported in the report by Annan, which specified the necessity for the move from a country-planned economy to a free-market one, it had a suggestion for an appropriate route for sustainable growth in Iraq, at this point, it indicated that Iraq requests for a market oriented situation that enhance integration with the global market.

However, the involvement of local actors and political support were necessary for the substantial transformation, since political aspect defined as an instrument of peace building. Moreover, during the market liberalization of Iraq, the UNSC removed all economic sanctions (UNSC Resolution, 1483) before Bremer presented the liberalization of the Iraqi economy in June 2013. In addition, the neoliberal strategy is clearly set out in a USAID document, which cooperated in driving the Iraqi economy from recovery to sustainable growth, many of the document key components have been infiltrated to the journalism as (Looney, 2003) indicated.

The major elements of the strategy include the following:

- Industries of Iraq to be Private.
- The Baghdad Stock Exchange to be Modern.
- Reform the Central Bank of Iraq.
- Set a New Currency.

On the other hand, the implications of neoliberalism on social development such as education, it externally good as it authorized the student to purchase a product that will raise his or her human capital and allow the student to obtain a good job as determined by salary. This theory emphasized the implications of UN in developing the social and economic sectors, despite of, the impact of 2003 war in Iraq which was about liberal and it was clear that oil alone does not clarify the situation and argued that the war was not guided just by interests, but by an ideology behind it, so this study

agree as (Manning, 2016) mentioned for free-market in Iraq and neo-liberalism described the cooperation of UNSC and USAID as mentioned above. In addition, UNSC contributed in removing sanctions on Iraqi economy which led other nations and donors to collaborate in the development process and makes growth in both sectors.

Chapter IV: United Nations in Iraq

According to (United Nations Sustainable Development Group, n.d.), UN agencies have a vital role and implications on developing the economic and social sectors of several continents such as Asia, Africa, Americas, Europe and Middle East. This study describes the impact of UN projects on several countries of these continents, but it will focus on the impact of UN agencies in Iraq. By acting as a focal point the link between the UN membership, the UN System and the Host Country, the UN serves the reasons and principles devoted in the UN Charter. It devoted to their clients, providing them with comprehensive and honest protocol-based services and guidance by the following points:

- Supervisors accredited to the UN through their Offices and Missions, moreover serving the Member States.
- Supporting the President of the General Assembly and all departments and offices within the UN System on protocol issues.

At the global level, the UNSDG serves as a high-level forum for decision making. It leads, supports and supervises the implementation of development actions in 162 territories and countries.

The impact of UN agencies is different from state to others upon several aspects such as political, geographic, historical, economic and social situations. In reference to (Richardson, 2020) the UNSDCF will lead the work of UN development system in Kosovo until 2025, this framework builds on the lessons learned of the past collaboration and commitment to work in partnership with the authorities of Kosovo for the achievement of its priorities framed by the SDGs and international human rights commitments. Thereof, being authorized, have signed this UNSDCF for the period between 2021–2025 on 2020 in Pristina, ensuring their joint commitment to its priorities and cooperation results.

Based on (Macdonald, 2021) for the case of Bosnia and Herzegovina, UN agencies supported communities and local authorities to promote social cohesion and building peace. UNCT supported the participation of over 7,300 citizens in local decision-making and public life through local community forums. In addition, UNCT engaged over 1,400 young people in community level initiatives that promoted dialogue, capacity building.

On the other side, Iraq has faced a critical situation after 2003 war, so UN as an organization of peacebuilding include its agencies played a significant role in collaboration with several donors and partners in developing the economic and social aspects:

- UNAMI and UNSCR.
- UN and UNSDG.
- UNDP.
- ILO.
- UNICEF.
- WFP.
- FAO.
- WHO.

○ UNAMI and UNSCR:

The mission of the UN in Iraq is represent in several UN agencies, but the most important one is UNAMI for Iraq, who played an important role through the establishment of an organizational structure, Iraqi government requested from SCR a mission to support Iraq in many fields such as the economic and social that included thirty resolutions from 2003 until the last Resolution No. 2367, which issued on 2017 by SC to expand the mission, there was also a talk about the development of the political situation. It is obvious that 2003 was unforgettable year for Iraqi people as we have seen and the decision of US and other parties to intervene in Iraq has subjected to many discussions as (Ezirim, 2014) pointed a question, was it a humanitarian intervention or (R2P)? the answer actually affected usage of (R2P) and made a positive contribution for development of (R2P) standard, the effectiveness of the UN as (Pascual, 2007) emphasized will

depend on how the Iraqi parties will have the willingness to participate in brokering and to implement a peace agreement.

On 2003, UNSC issued many resolutions for several cases, some of them are related to humanitarian relief, others in order to develop the situation during military operations and the issue of forming the UN mission and defining its tasks. In the case of terrorism, Kuwaiti-Iraqi relations include the settlement of outstanding cases between them and many other cases have recorded total of decisions, since 2003 it reached 33 decisions, accordingly those decisions were divided into two phases, the first phase talks about decisions for the period between **2003 - 2007** while the second phase talks about resolutions for the period between **2007 - 2017**, the reason is that the role of UNAMI has changed.

In terms of state jurisdiction after 2007, according to the decision of **1770**, those decisions focused on the main objectives of UNAMI in supporting the economic and social aspects in the region, for the (**economic development**) there were several decisions focused on the economic aspect like decision No. **1472 of 2003**, which requested from all parties to follow international humanitarian law, it aims to provide medical, food, materials and right to determine its future. The decision of UNSG focused on establishing alternative sites inside and outside Iraq in a cooperation with responsible governments in order to deliver humanitarian supplies. The decision No. **1476 of 200** emphasized the importance of the humanitarian aid program in light of the economic blockade on Iraq until the end of the difficult and exceptional circumstances of the war, in addition decision No. **1518 of 2003** was focused on the formation of a committee composed of the UNSC to follow up and monitor the situation in Iraq, the aim of this decision is to search for an information related to oil-for-food deals.

Accordingly, decision No. **1538 of 2004** which focuses on the relationship between UN and Iraq for export oil and the oil-for-food agreement that was an in implementation of decision number 986 of 1995, so what happened during this agreement? Including additional fees on oil sales and accusations leveled towards several parties inside the UN, which was after the year of 2003 and known as the stole of oil coupons that was mentioned by the assistant of General Secretary of UN Mr. **Benon Stefan**. Moreover decision No. **2470 of 2019** that emphasized the periodic renewal regard the work of the UN Mission.

However, UNAMI as requested from the Iraqi government, welcomed the efforts through the government program between 2018-2022, which aims to fight corruption so the international community must commitment to their support to Iraq for reconstruction and humanitarian efforts in order to increase equal opportunity among the Iraqi people.

The central of economic system in Iraq is based on the presence of an authority that is responsible of supervising the state sectors and that economic activities such as an investment are approved by the political leadership but after the fall of regime in 2003 in Iraq, which led variables in several factors including the transformation of economic philosophy from a socialist system to a market economy system, but without logical stages of transformation, which suit the nature of society, the mechanism of work of state's institutions, also the lack of economic projects and infrastructure problems are obstacles that require from the state a real confrontation until it is resolved, the economic policies, which were followed were not sufficient and the infrastructure projects remained behind due to social and security challenges, which impact on the introduction of foreign companies and on investment.

The lack of clarity in the integrated economic vision of the state and its dependence on oil to pay the security and the operational budget costs had a negative effect on the development of public services, so this led to shortcomings in strategies to rebuild the economy in Iraq, regard oil which is one of the most significant factors of wealth for countries, but for Iraqi economy it is the main source of national income because the state's budget is depends on oil.

Furthermore, oil financed wars and it was one of the financial corruption sources like what happened in the oil-for-food program, It was pointed out that the years prior 2003 affected Iraq's wealth due to wars, as Iraq's debts increased to 200 billion dollars and this impact to cultural, social and economic aspects, there are two levels of societies the rich class and poor class, but the middle class is few. As for gas, Iraq has a reserve of approximately 3.2 billion cubic meters and a reserve of 4.350 billion cubic meters, which constitutes 70% of its gas that is associated with the process of oil production, while 30% is a reserve of natural gas as (Pascual, 2007) pointed out.

In general, the decrease of oil prices impact to the general budget of several countries, in addition on the operational and investment sectors, unemployment is one of the challenges that facing the economic situation in Iraq, which decreased the investment and development projects that led to increase of unemployment rate in particular after the procedures that taken towards the army and state institutions, which affected the social situation and were one of the most important reasons for increasing in terrorism and crimes, unemployment also was one of the most important causes of the demonstrations during the past three years.

In 2018 there was a shortage in the allocation of employment opportunities, it was clear that Iraq economy's considers oil as most of its exports, around 98% and disguised unemployment rise to 50%, also the state's consideration on foreign industry instead of domestic ones which led import rate to reach 90% as (Pascual, 2007) ensured, the financial and administrative corruption exacerbated in the country and let Iraq to be one of the most 10 countries who has corruption according the estimates of the International Transparency Organization in 2016, another important aspect of economic wealth for countries is water and environment sectors also swamps, which UN through its Environment Program is specialized agency that focuses on environmental issues regionally and globally.

It sets environmental policies by monitoring the global environment and one of the most important programs of the organization are the management of the ecosystem, disasters, climate change, conflicts. The UN has cooperated with Iraqi government through project that funded through Japan, since 2003 the marshes are considered the largest ecosystem of wetlands in the Middle East due to their economic, historical and water importance, but they were subjected to sabotage operations before 2003 due to the drying operations of the previous regime.

Therefore, the UN program alerted the international community to the possibility of losing 90% of UN marshes, so UN has committed through its program since 2010 and in 2009 the United Nations cooperated with UNESCO through its program for sustainable management for the marshes and recognition of the importance of biodiversity, it effected to qualify and include marshes on 2016 in the World Heritage List with some of Iraqi cities and were described as a nature reserve, the second phase of Security Council decisions for the period between 2007-2017 discuss through decision 1770, which was issued in 2007 until decision number 2367 in 2017, it

extended the missions of UNAMI for a new year as a basis for the interaction with institutions of Iraq on level of **(social development)**.

The Iraqi government has an initial planning for implementing programs that improve Iraq's ability to provide basic services to its people, as well as modernizing social and civil services through a contract conferences inside Iraq, UN worked on through its agencies in a Settlements Program that works to develop cities socially and environmentally, it has been working in Iraq for more than 13 years in order to meet emergency needs in several areas such as housing for poor people and land management to increase the housing to meet the population's needs, provision of water services, sewage treatment, construction of primary schools for students and to emphasis on the needs to maintain health centers in Iraq.

UN Fund in a cooperation with other UN agencies arrange for conferences about housing development and supporting the needs for women and youth to reproductive health. The UN in a cooperation with UNAMI discussed to develop important policies including legislation related to land and housing strategies in some provinces such as Erbil, Najaf and Babel, as well as special strategies in Kurdistan region for people who has limited income and rehabilitating infrastructure like (schools, housing and hospitals), UN cooperated with civil society in 2005 through UNOPS and UN Office for Project Services, a conference was held in order to support non - governmental organizations to be a partner with the legislative and executive authorities, the UN implemented several projects through cooperation with Iraqi government, international partners and civil society organizations projects like in water, education, housing, health and nutrition sectors.

UN boost the role of organizations by financing private projects or supporting implementation, Some community initiatives works to fight corruption and promote human rights, the effective non-governmental organizations are present in UN programs in order to increase their ability to influence institutions, some observers have pointed out that the performance of the UN in developing sectors of NGOs was more random than organized. Moreover, UNAMI played a role in equal opportunity through the Electoral Assistance Office which operates through the office and it provides strategic and technical advice to Iraqi institutions, primarily parliament, civil society and the government which it has a role in preparing for the electoral process by supporting the High Commission in developing its capabilities through holding parliamentary elections, rehabilitating the workers in the Public Communications Authority and updating voters

information. UNAMI focused in the development and service activities from 2003-2014, it implemented projects and programs in several Iraqi cities since establishment until the entry of the terrorist organization ISIS, then they were expelled in 2017, but it affected the missions through different sectors.

In the field of education where the mission reconstructed many schools and created a network for teachers training, UNAMI contributed through UNESCO to develop the tourism and culture sector in order to restore the destroyed archaeological and religious sites that were vandalized and plan to restore museums like the Sulaymaniyah Museum and the Iraqi National Museum, from the other side regional development has also a significant role in social development since Iraq has faced external variables and challenges especially after 2003.

- UNSDG:

In 2012 the SDGs were set at UN Conference in Rio de Janeiro city, its objective was to produce a group of universal goals that meet several challenges such as political, economic and environmental facing our world, since 2000 a global effort started to solve the suffering of poverty and the SDGs to replace the MDGs, it set up a measurable and universally agreed objectives to solve hunger also to prevent deadly diseases and to expand primary education to all children. The MDGs drove processes in several areas for above 10 years as the following:

- Reduce the income poverty.
- Providing needed way to have water.
- Decrease child mortality.
- They also started a global movement.
- Free education for primary level to inspire countries to invest in the future generations.

The most significant point is that MDGs made a huge developments in combat HIV/AIDS and other diseases such as tuberculosis and malaria.

The significant of the MDGs achievements is that it provides us a valuable lessons and experience to start work on the new goals, but for a lot of people around the world the job is still unfinished and we need to go to the extra mile to end hunger, achieve gender equality, improve the health services and make sure each child get into school.

The SDGs aims to:

- Shift the world to a better sustainable path.
- It's also a commitment to finish what we started and to solve challenges that facing the world nowadays.

The 17 Goals are connected to each other, which means that success in one will affect success to others, so the way we deal to achieve the gender equality or improve health, will support to eradicate poverty and reinforce peace and will reduce inequalities and support economies. The SDGs synchronized with another historical agreement conducted in 2015 at the Paris Climate Conference and together with framework of Sendai to avoid disaster risk in Japan which signed in March 2015, these agreements provide a set of achievable targets in order to reduce the emissions of carbon, manage natural disasters and the risks of climate change, (United Nations Iraq, n.d.) discussed how the SDGs are unique, since they cover the issues that affect us, they emphasize our international commitment to eradicate poverty, they involve us to build balanced, sustainable and prosperous planet for all.

The UN and Government of Iraq have signed on September 2021 the updated version of UNSDCF for years between 2020-2024, which will lead the job of the UN policy in Iraq, the signing of ceremony for UNSDCF was conducted in the Ministry of Planning, Dr. Khaled Battal Al-Najm who is the Minister of Planning on behalf of Iraq's Government side and Ms. Irena Vojáčková-Sollorano who is the Resident Coordinator from UN party in Iraq have collaborated and the development of UNSDCF was for a serious cooperation with the government after a consultation procedures with private sector, NGOs, academia and civil society, which will support the Government to accelerate the social and developmental transformation in all areas of Iraq as mentioned in the plan of National Development for years (2018-2022), the vision of Iraq 2030 and the plan regard response of UN Socio-Economic towards COVID-19, the National Plan for displacement in Iraq and the UNSDCF plan was updated to include the impact of pandemic and to emphasize the needs for strong solutions for termination displacement.

The signing of UNSDCF shows the recognition of UN endeavors in supporting priorities to develop Iraq to emphasize that those who are most weakness are not alone and left behind as Ms. Vojáčková - Sollorano said, and the fruitful relation between the UN Country Team and government is formalized with this signing, the UNSDCF are working on the Sustainable Development Goals for 2030 through its strategies for priority areas as (Mau, 2021) pointed in the following points:

1. Working on to achieve social integration and social protection to establish inclusive and fair society and to develop economy for all Iraqi people.
2. Reinforce an inclusive, an effective institutions and services for all levels.
3. Reinforce the natural resource, climate change and risk management for disaster to achieve a better, sustainable future for all Iraqis.
4. Work on to achieve durable solutions about displacement in Iraq.
5. The UN agencies will focus more on respecting human rights, integration, woman empowerment, displaced, vulnerable populations and including refugee populations.

The UNSDG will invest their resources, mission and vision in support the economic and social sectors in Iraq by programs that will be implemented through UN agencies like:

- Reinforce social cohesion in Iraq by five years program that established since January 2020 in order to achieve peaceful and cohesive communities all over Iraq such as Integrated Reconciliation Project.
- Regard economic aspect it will work on promoting stabilization, funding facility especially since December 2017 when Iraq liberated from ISIL such as Resilience Programme and rehabilitation of main infrastructure that affected due to ISIL like education, health, water and electricity.

So, UNDP improved the relationships with government of Iraq and Kurdistan Region by continuous the collaborative activities and planning, monitoring of projects between engineers from both parties UNDP and relevant government ministry as (United Nations Development Programme, 2022) ensured.

The UNSDG as (United Nations Development Programme, 2022) pointed out has implemented several projects in Iraq and the following are an examples of these projects:

#Governorate	#Agency	#SDG Goals	#Implementing Partners	#Project	#Duration
Baghdad	UNDP	16.1	Direct Implementation	National institutions supported to develop key legislatives & policies for social cohesion and PVE	01/01/2020 - 31/12/2024
Baghdad & Erbil	UNPF	5.1	United Nations Population Fund	Support development, adoption, revisions and updating of laws, policies and strategies	01/01/2020 - 31/12/2024
Baghdad & Erbil	IOM	10.7	Direct Implementation	Governments to have the skills to identify and screen both adult and child migrants for vulnerabilities	01/01/2020 - 31/10/2022
Baghdad & Erbil	UN Women	16.3, 5.3, 5.2, 5.1	Federal Ministry of Labour	Promote safe environment for women's participation, protection and prevention of conflict-related violence.	01/01/2020 - 31/12/2022
Al-Anbar, Al-Basra, Baghdad, Diyala, Ninawa, Salah Al-Din	UNDP	16.1	Direct Implementation	Capacity Building for National institutions and mechanisms dedicated to promote social cohesion and PVE strengthened.	01/01/2020 - 31/12/2024
Al-Basra, Baghdad, Duhok	UNCF	1.3	MOLSA	Improve National Management Information	01/-07/2021 -

				System (MIS) for Social Safety Nets	31/12/2024
Al-Anbar, Basra, Muthanna, Najaf, Qadisiya, Sulaymaniyah, Babil, Baghdad, Diyala, Duhok, Erbil, Kerbala, Kirkuk, Maysan, Ninewa, Salah Al-Din, Thi Qar, Wassit	UNHCR	16.2, 16.9, 16.a	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development, The International Rescue Committee	Prevention and responsive services for children at risk	01/-01/2020 - 31/12/2024

○ UNDP:

UNDP is the UN lead agency for international development, UNDP supports states and communities as they work to implement the Paris Agreement on climate change, eradicate poverty and achieve the SDG. It advocate for transformational change and link countries to the resources they need to support people build a better life. UNDP are working in 170 countries and regions to eradicate poverty, it support countries develop strong partnerships, policies and institutions so they can keep their progress.

UNDP Iraq is one of significant UN Agencies that has influenced and cooperated with Iraqi Government for more than 35 years in development, supporting, reconstruction efforts and recovery. It coordinated with UNAMI and worked with the UN Iraq Assistance Strategy between 2008– 2010, moreover with the successive of NDPs and the International Reconstruction Fund Facility for Iraq. It also participated with UN agencies and other international organizations since the launching of this funding in managing the UNDGITF in order to implement activities.

The UNDP positioned its situation for the development and reconstruction needs and connected as the following:

- Responding to the local priorities:

The programmes goes with the priorities of development and transition as show in the National Plans, some areas of the programme faced challenges in protecting the national ownership. The NDP provided between 2010 –2014 the first term planning framework after 2003 war in Iraq. It guided between 2011– 2014 the preparation of UNDAF and aligned it with priorities of national development, so these local development included between other issues such as:

- Transportation.
- Infrastructure.
- Sanitation.
- Youth and women.
- Poverty, sustainable environment.

The Responding to national priorities will be as the following:

1. Collaboration with UNAMI and UN country team

There were some fields of long collaboration with UNAMI, which simplified making contributions to enhance the national institutions. In general, the relationship with UNAMI was less appropriate for contributions of UNDP in Iraq.

2. Access to National Partners and Security Constraint

These constraints and the challenges of deliver remotely prevented efforts of UNDP to deliver programmes effectively in several areas of Iraq. These factors made processes of UNDP operations cost a lot.

- Use the Comparative Strength of UNDP:

Efforts to build the confidence of national counterparts continued in support of UNDP, UNDP is seen in many countries as a trustable development partner to the government include the citizens. However, the UN has been connected with conflicts and the following crisis and wars by the Coalition Provisional Authority. However still, majority of Iraqi people started to welcome the presence of UN and unfortunately, majority of Iraqi citizens connected in this role with UNAMI only instead of UNDP.

- Enhancing the Perspective of Human Development:

UNDP designs the programmes to face human development challenges and to share responsibility. In the challenging of political issues in Iraq, however, it was not possible to push forward initiatives to recognize these values. For example, registration of voter in the Election Supports Programme possessed on political sensitivity, gender equality had to be frequently within public sector of agenda's modernization. Gender equity integrated all UNDP programmes to reinforce the participation of women in development, but had limitations in its implementation.

Additionally, the government of Iraq has requested from the UNSCR 1500 and SCR 1770, the 2003 SCR was about to establish UNAMI, so since 2004 the WB and UN launched the multilateral International Reconstruction Fund Facility for Iraq in order to support donor states guide their resources and coordinate their effort for reconstruction and recovery of Iraq.

The funding facility was divided into two trust funds as the following:

1. UNDGITF between (\$1.30 - 1.33 billion).
2. The WB trust fund between (\$490 -496 million) to be implemented.

Approximately around \$400 million which means \$50 million per year of the Iraq Trust Fund was Paid to UNDP.

The UN country team was demanded to focus on transition activities and quick impact to be implemented in a flexible way, the UN country team worked on developing the UNIAS for the years among 2005–2007 and 2008–2010 in order to provide a coordinated way for longer-term development assistance. The UNDP programs strategy accomplished by UNDP in a coordination with UN and UNAMI as the following:

1. UNDP Programme between 2008 – 2011\

UNDP prepared the temporary Country Strategy 2008–2010, which replaced the previous project that based on approach. The Strategy includes the outcome of the International Reconstruction Fund Facility for Iraq and introduced for the first time a coherent approach since 1989, the UNIAS results that UNDP supported synchronized with priorities determined in the NDS during 2007–2010, SCR 1700.

The International Compact with Iraq and the UNDP programme concentrated on two aspects such as:

- 1) Governance.
- 2) Economic poverty reduction and recovery the Strategy also included programme areas of another UN agencies which are not directly relevant to UNDP's work).

UNDP focused deeply on:

- Financing restoration efforts.
- Provision employment.
- Rehabilitation the generation of multiple power and plants.

The following Table describes the outcomes of UNIAS between (2008 –2010) that relevant to UNDP:

Table 1. UNIAS Outcomes (2008–2010) Relevant to UNDP	
Governance	
Outcome 1	Enhanced electoral procedures in Iraq
Outcome 2	Enhanced civil society, national dialogue for reconciliation and governance
Outcome 3	Enhanced rule of law and respect for human rights in line with the international standards
Outcome 4	Reinforced regulatory structures, institutions and procedures of national and local governance
Economic reform and diversification	
Outcome 1	Improved strategies, policies and linked institutional developments that are sensitive to the, social inclusiveness, MDGs, gender equality and for poor economic growth
Outcome 2	Enhanced key sectors of local economy specially in most deprived areas
Outcome 3	Reinforced transportation and electricity sector plans for quick economic growth

Source: United Nations Iraq Assistance Strategy 2008–2010: United Nations Country Team, Mission Statement

2. UNDP Programme between 2011 – 2014

The UNDAF among 2011–2014 based on NDP 2010-2014 provided for a merged UN country strategy and accordingly, UNDP transferred to its current full country programme which includes four priority areas such as:

1. Enhance inclusive participation.
2. Reinforce accountable and responsive of governing institutions.
3. Enhance gender equality, inclusive growth, adaptation and achievement of MDG.
4. Restoring the basis for development.

UNDP also changed its programs to focus on capacity development instead of Infrastructure Reform and on key national institutions instead of policy effort.

The following table describes the strategic relations between national priorities represented in the UNDP, UNDAF, NDP and the country programme that has five programme outcomes as each outcome is purposed to be achieved through several of component programs:

Table 2. Country Programme Outcomes (2011–2014)

Outcome	
Outcome 1	The Government of Iraq and civil society have enhanced collaborative mechanisms in place for electoral procedures, reconciliation and national dialogue
Outcome 2	Enhanced rule of law, protection and respect for human rights in line with international standards
Outcome 3	Reinforce the regulatory frameworks, institutions, participatory governance at local and National levels
Outcome 4	The Government of Iraq has the institutional structure in order to implement and develop MDG-based for poor and inclusive socio-economic, environmental strategies
Outcome 5	Frameworks and Enabling policy for quick economic recovery, diversified growth and development of private sector

Source: UNDP Iraq country programme document

3. Implementation of Programme:

There are significant aspects of the Iraq programme that differentiate it from UNDP's programs in another countries and that impact on how the country programme is managed, on 2003 in Baghdad after bombing of the UN offices, the programme was widely implemented from a remote office in Amman the capital city of Jordan. Although a part of the programme staff returned back to Iraq, a large portion of the country office operations remained based in Amman, but in the last quarter of 2013, UNDP closed its office in Amman and returned the all operations to Iraq, the remote operation from Amman impact on the performance of the programme, it reduced the interactions with national partners and somehow, between UNDP programme staff who were dispersed between three offices (Baghdad, Erbil and Amman), unfortunately international programme staff access to national partners has been severely limited by UNAMI security restrictions, which have been a problem particularly in Baghdad as (UNDP, 2014).

The management of UNDP Iraq is discovering options to mitigate the negative effects of security limitations on programme performance, such as increasing the number of national programme staff and nominating national staff in the local offices and ministries where security rules do not allow the international staff to move freely. UNDP supported the Government of KRI and implemented parallel programs.

- ILO:

ILO established their relationships with Iraq when Iraq has been a member in 1932, despite of various strategies designed to support the labour force in the era of 2003 Iraq War, the country is still facing a group of labour market challenges which are connected to the country's social, political, security and economic condition, when we look back on a brief about employment, we can find that rates of poverty are significantly higher in rural areas than others and various of factors such as the displacement of millions of people either internally displaced Iraqi people and refugees from neighbor countries, like Syria which impact negatively in employment and increased inflation in informal sector. Iraq is one of the lowest employments comparing with total population percentages in the region, even between men, 2014 crisis led to decrease in an employment.

Part of labour force participation is under federally-administered Iraq and the rest is for the KRI, but the participation of female labour force in Iraq is low from an estimated working age population, but regard unemployment rate in KRI, it increased on 2013 due to the conflict between Iraqi forces and Islamic militants in 2016 because of refugees and IDPs, so around quarter of the working-age population are suffered, since they may be unemployed or employed in part time, furthermore Iraqi women who participates in labour market they may also more likely to be either unemployed or employed in part-time works.

The Program that is the first Decent Work Country which launched in a cooperation between ILO and Iraq covered period between 2019 until 2023, aims to emphasize prejudice with national development frameworks for Iraq.

This program focuses on three priority points as the following:

- Emphasize that private sector supports the creation of new jobs.
- Strengthen the social protection and solving child labor.
- Improve the social discussion in order to raise rights in work.

For the past joint achievements, Iraq has received supports from ILO side for implementing 2011 National Employment Policy and at regional level, ILO worked in several issues such as with Kurdistan Regional Government in order to develop employment policy and to empower deprived youth either women and men in Kurdistan of Iraq through vocational and entrepreneurship training ILO supported from Iraqi government for developing a national youth strategy.

ILO worked also with youth to launch KAB, it is an entrepreneurship program in the Autonomous KRI that works with relevant executive ministries, governmental and non - governmental organizations that located in several governorates of Kurdistan region, moreover by investing and employing the standards of international labour, ILO cooperated with Ministry of Labour and Iraqi council of ministry to facilitate the consideration of modified social security regulations for temporary workers as (International Labour Organization, n.d.) pointed.

- UNICEF:

UNICEF works to support the disadvantaged children and teenagers, it protect the rights of every child in more than 170 countries and regions, it helps children survive and fulfill their potential from early childhood until adolescence. It supports child health, nutrition, safe water and sanitation and quality of education, treatment for both mothers and babies and protect children and teenagers from violence. In 1984 UNICEF established its office in Iraq, but in 1990 following the first Gulf war, it implemented an emergency programme in order to meet the humanitarian needs of women and children, additionally through the sanctions era of the 1990, UNICEF focused on rehabilitating the social services and supporting the most vulnerable children, since 1997 through the “Oil for Food” programme, UNICEF addressed the relapsing health situation of children and the decrease number of school’s enrollment.

According to (Unicef, n.d.), UNICEF ensured between 2003-2008 an emergency access to water, nutrition, health care and child protection services for a lot of children and women affected by extreme violence, between 2012-2013 it established water, sanitation, health, education and child protection services for 250,000 Syrian refugees in camps, since 2014 a lot of Iraqis in need of humanitarian support, however, it has been working with its partners to meet critical needs as well as providing longer term programs which support children and their families.

The UNICEF office is located in Baghdad, but the field Offices are located in Erbil, Basra, Dohuk and it keeps a field presence in Sulaymaniyah. UNICEF's main goal is to support the GOI in realizing the rights of all Iraq's children for survival, protection and participation. The country programme of collaboration is designed to support the GOI at both national and subnational levels to accelerate the realization of rights for all Iraqi children, the vision of this programme is that by 2024, children, teenagers and women in Iraq are better protected and have more equitable and inclusive access to good basic services.

- WFP:

WFP is adapting to climate change, it improves food system that help lay the foundations for more prosperous future for millions. It works in more than 100 states and regions to supply food for displaced people and support individuals and communities to find solutions to the multiple challenges that may face in building better futures.

WFP work to promote nutrition for women and children, support farmers in improving productivity, help countries and communities prepare for climate-related shocks and increase human capital through school feeding programs. In conflict cases, it brings relief to exhausted people and use food assistance to build peace and stability, additionally, it awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2020.

The security situation remains unstable with significant challenges including political and economic uncertainty, social troubles due to unemployment, corrosion public services and low standards of living, the humanitarian situation is still unstable in many conflict-affected areas, exacerbated by COVID-19 which has also decreased development and raised food insecurity with poverty rate to 31% in 2020 as (WFP Iraq. n.d.) indicated and Iraq ranks 123 of 189 states in the Human Development Index. In addition there are still 1.2 million of IDPs and above 242,000 Syrian refugees in Iraq, WFP supports above 220,000 internally displaced people and more than 65,000 Syrian refugees with monthly food assistance. WFP and partners has took preventive measures like maintaining safe distances, using hand sanitizers, masks and sterilizing used items in the food distribution areas.

- FAO:

FAO is one of UN agencies that is specialized in leading an international supports to eliminate hunger, its goal is to achieve food security for all and make sure that people have an access to good quality of food, it works in more than 110 states with above 190 members and EU, several factors affected agricultural production in Iraq like wars and that led to shortages of quality seeds, as well the high food prices have prevented many of Iraqis from having fresh and nutritious food. Over years, FAO has been working to increase the agriculture, water resources and animal health sectors. Moreover Iraqi people are also benefitting from FAO projects in terms of capacity building, in addition, FAO emergency assistance programmes focus on providing livelihood support to families affected by on-going conflict, during 2014, (El-Zubi, n.d.) indicated that FAO has supported Iraq with the development of long-term agricultural policies and supported Iraqi and Kurdish communities to deal with around two million displaced people, according to (El-Zubi, n.d.) over 225,000 people are being supported with emergency agriculture and livelihood support as part of FAO's Strategic Response Plan, funded by the Saudi Arabia over US\$ 12 million.

- WHO:

WHO was founded in 1948, it is a specialized agency of UN. It is the coordinating authority on the international health, it provides leadership on global environmental health issues, reforms the health research agenda and it provides technical support to states. It is a non-profit foundation that aims to strengthen world health by providing funding to solve the most critical global health cases.

According to (WHO. n.d.) Iraq was one of the first states that joined WHO in the late of 1940, the collaboration between WHO and Iraq has been productive, during the UN sanctions after the first Gulf war in 1991 and after March 2003 conflict under oil for food, it provided emergency support to the Ministry of Health until 2004. Moreover, it worked with the Iraqi Ministry of Health and other ministries such as the Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Education and Ministry of Higher Education, Ministry of Municipality and Public Works, Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Water Resources, it cooperated with Directorates of Health in several governorates.

- The Instruments of Change in Economic Sector of Iraq:

In 2003 Iraq's economy shrank 30 percent for several factors such as sanctions, war and conflicts. The Economic growth was humble between 2004 and 2007 due to the collapse of country institutions and continuous of conflict, but after 2008, an improvements to political mutual with Iraq's fast extending hydrocarbon sector to increase the growth, between 2009 - 2012 GDP growth ranged between 5.0% and 8.0%, Iraqi GDP also increased from 900\$ in 2004 to above \$4,000 in 2010 and above \$6,000 in 2013 as (European Asylum Support Office, 2020) mentioned, so the extending of hydrocarbon sector was one of the factors that played a role as an instrument of positive change in economic of Iraq . UN defines as a significant instrument of change not only in Iraq but for the international law and has the power to support and change, it can make action on a wide variety of cases upon to its unique position in the international character and has the power and impact on states decision makers in order to find solutions of crisis in several aspects such as economic sector, so UN started to analyze and evaluate the economic situation in Iraq by sending experts to measure and find the factors that created the conflict and preparing a report which will help to find the needs in order to collaborate with several parties to implement projects that will serve the Iraqi economy.

The needs of Iraqi people is additionally a crucial area for improvement, but there is a mismatch between the priorities set by the UN (translated into either programs or funds) and those priorities are taken by Iraqi policy makers, for example: determining priorities for the issue of national reconciliation, as the independent evaluation that commissioned by UN recommends establishing

6 strategic which are priorities for UNAMI as the following:

1. Conflict prevention.
2. National reconciliation.
3. Reinforce of human rights.
4. Protection of minorities.
5. Good governance.
6. Support for sovereignty of Iraq and reintegration regional.

These strategies are opposite the official request of MOFA in Iraq for rebuild UNAMI mandate, which identify its areas of support as follows:

- Re- build of liberated areas.
- Emphasizing the return of the displaced people.
- Promoting human rights.
- Reinforce the rule of law.
- Implementing programs.
- Building capacity and national reconciliation.

Furthermore to illustrate this point, the Bayan Center found that only a minority of respondents around the country felt that reconciliation sectarianism should be the most priority for electorates in the election, compared with majority of respondents who expressed their worries towards economic well-being. One of the ways that UN can bridge this strategic gap is by promoting communication with stakeholders through discussions of focus group and surveys of public opinion to find out where are the most important urgent needs and to find a way of measuring the performance of the UN.

The rapporteur of UN about human rights mentioned that the IDP's have limited of food, health care, education, housing and the level of poverty for IDP's who were living in shelters is so high which forced them to sell either food or non-food items, UNOCHA stated that 370,000 IDP's are living in camps and 2 million are living out of camps needs shelters and around more than half of female - headed households have high needs regard safety and security, moreover the employment opportunities is one of an important indicator, so UNOCHA has mentioned the main needs of internally displaced persons are work opportunities. Additionally, UNOCHA mentioned the number of need livelihoods assistance in 2020 around 2.39 million and WB stated in 2018 in its report about the unemployment issue which reached in seven governorates like Baghdad, Babel, Salah Al Din and Ninawa between 17% to 33% as (European Asylum Support Office, 2020) indicated. The implications of UN as a major instrument of changing and developing in Iraqi economy will be described in details in the impact of UN in economic development of Iraq chapter.

- The Instruments of Change in Social Sector of Iraq

Iraq is land of 150 tribes which are formed of about 2,000 smaller tribes, the largest tribe is more than one million people, the smallest one is just a few thousand, around seventy five percent of the Iraqi population are members of a tribe, experts believe that despite of the country's political divides in religion and region, it's clear and understood the country's tribalism. Iraq has a lot of tribal groups to which people commitment their loyalty, it has long of cultural diversity, but in general Iraqi people are conservative and religious people, however there are strong of secular inclination in the country, Iraq is a Muslim country and its formal languages are Arabic and Kurdish. The Iraqi Society aims to establish an open platform for students and experts in order to participate in productive, professional, social, academic and cultural engagement by create unity among the Iraqi people such as Arab, Shia, Sunni, Kurds, Turkmen and Christian.

Despite of, spending billions of dollars on rebuilding Iraq, recovery of sectors unfortunately has been slow and limited of regional disproportions in procedures of rebuilding were wide, southern and northern of Iraq followed different ways than the central part of the state. In addition the improvements in north of Iraq were more sustainable comparing with other areas in Iraq.

Iraq is facing three critical governance of issues through the rebuilding period as the following:

- Institutional ability.
- Corruption.
- Decentralization.

UN as mentioned in previous chapter, it considered as a main instrument of changing not only in Republic of Iraq, but of international law, it has the power to support and can do action on a wide several of issues upon its outstanding position in the international character and has the dominion and effects on decision makers of nations in order to find solutions to solve critical situations in several sectors such as social sector, so UN started to measure and evaluate the social situation in Iraq by sending specialists to analyze and find the factors that caused the conflict and preparing a report that will support to find the requirements in order to cooperate with various of parties to implement projects that will serve the Iraqi society.

In education as one of an important indicator which UNOCHA estimated in 2020 that 1.22 million of IDP children who their ages are between 6-17 needs a government support in education sector and in current status above 300,000 of IDP children and above 800,500 of returnee children are need support to have education such as in Ninawa UN Special Rapporteur of IDP in Human Rights expressed that internally displaced children whether living in camps or outside camps are deprived from having their rights in education. According to UNAMI report currently Ministry of education has required several documents regard school registration but unfortunately, around 45000 of children who are in IDPs camps don't have documents and that impact to their access in education, for returnee children these documents also required for school enrolment such as foreign certificates that certified by Iraqi Embassy in Ministries of Education.

On the other hand, the INDP prepared between 2018-2022 and indicated the participation of women in labor market is 14.5% only and WB proclaimed the percentage of employed women in age 15 and above in Iraq is only 19% as (European Asylum Support Office, 2020) ensured. INDP mentioned the challenges, which effected women's participation in labor market, social factors and cancellation of women human rights, as (European Asylum Support Office, 2020) pointed that UNAMI discussed how insecurity, violence and trouble in electricity impact to women's productivity and decreased their courage.

The survey which conducted by WB in KRI mentioned that above 70% of men and women's employment was acceptable in private sector and above 50% of unemployment women specified their willingness and ability to work. KRI vision of 2020 proclaimed that 80% of employed women are working in private sector and due to the report, majority of women in KRI are not qualified for employment as (European Asylum Support Office, 2020) emphasized, so KRI aimed to narrow the gap of school enrolment between women and men to emphasize that women have the right in equal opportunity in society.

Health care is another important indicator to be measured due to IOM report, Human Rights pointed that people who lost their documents will not have health care and will not be able to have birth certificates for their children, UNOCHA mentioned that less people are need humanitarian health support because of movement and return which took place, UNOCHA also pointed around 500,000 of IDP in out of camp and 325,000 of them in camps are continued in need of health

services, cost of medicines considered as a huge barrier to access in health service, since 2020 Iraq Protection Cluster pointed in Baghdad around 4189 include 656 IDPs and 3472 returnees people required psychosocial support but in Erbil around 10598 include 9764 IDPs and 829 are returnees.

In 2019 the report proclaimed about 13 of NGO's were presented in Baghdad and around 16 of them in Erbil who provided the support of psychosocial needs. The effects of UN as an important instrument of changing in Iraqi society will be mentioned in details in the impact of UN in social development of Iraq chapter.

4.1 The Impact of the UN in Economic Development of Iraq

Prior of 2003, the Iraqi government was in the middle level of centralized system, the United States after the Iraqi war has spent more than a billion dollar in order to enhance decentralization as a way of protecting against a return to dictatorship. The war and the huge inflows of money have exacerbated the level of corruption, despite of the initiatives of anticorruption by the Iraqi government, the United States, international organizations and corruption remains spread and demonstrate a critical challenge for an efficient governance in Iraq.

A significant efforts have been made in order to develop the private sector, but unfortunately they failed to diversify Iraq's economy, the most risk factors for local private actors is requesting to expand the business activities at the same time of terrible and conflict in security situation, also lack of effective mechanisms that will decrease the risk as (Matsunaga, 2019) pointed.

According to (Houdeville, 2017) as noted by several scholars like (Docena, 2007 and Looney, 2003) in beginning of the invasion, USAID had been put in charge to design the US plan of the neoliberal restructuring of Iraq. The agency discussed a confidential document noun "Economic Recovery and Sustained Growth in Iraq" of which some parts were leaked to the US media in 2003, the economic governance assistance of USAID will support a restructured government in Iraq to implement a macroeconomic and structural policy framework that will support the economic recovery to a sustainable market-driven economic system.

Regarding the neoliberal, it was not the reflection of ideology within the US but the set of beliefs that form the superstructure of market globalization which promoted by the international community include its institutions such as UN, IMF, WB and European Commission. However, it is interesting to note that in 2003 the UN report according to the SCR 1483 that recognized US and UK as occupying powers was requesting the transition of Iraq to a market economy.

On the other hand, the German Agency for International Cooperation has implemented PSD for young people in Iraq in order to support government of Iraq and establish business opportunities for Iraqi people, the project discusses the following main approaches:

- Works to reinforce the delivery of effort measures to entrepreneurs and jobseekers.
- An integrated employment that is directed for young Iraqi entrepreneurs and jobseekers, especially for women. It combines skills development that are driven by labour market, entrepreneurship development for either micro, small or medium-sized enterprises.
- The project also supports the providers of business development and universities to get better their services.

Iraq is facing an economic crisis that has been exacerbated due to several factors such as consequences of pandemic, heavy dependence on oil and weakness in contributes Iraqi private sector in economic output and employment, so the objective of this project as (Defer, 2021) pointed is to improve the growth of economic, investment situation and private sector especially for young Iraqis. The report of WB, which published in the second half of 2019 has reported on a broad recovery of Iraqi economy by increase in oil production and improvements in sectors such as food security and electricity, in addition expansion of oil sector estimated around 4.4 % and services sector has been improved as (European Asylum Support Office, 2020) mentioned.

The WB Group announced on October 2019 that Iraqi people protested due to lack of jobs, and poor in quality of services, most of protesters were young and mobilized due to social demands according to an article which published by Al-Monitor since May 2020, protesters in Iraq were returned again after months of quiet, the government procedures forced Iraqi people to protest specially in the period of economic crisis in Iraq.

The economic situation in Iraq is different from governorate to another as the following:

Baghdad

Baghdad is the capital of Iraq where Iraqi federal government located, it has a large part of manufacture. The government is the city's main employer and Baghdad is the center of Iraqi commercial and Banks, moreover it is an important source for oil industry and other manufactures such as production of tobacco, cement and leather. The main airport in Iraq is Baghdad International Airport, Baghdad is well connected to rest of cities by roads and railway and it is the location for several universities and a number of educational institutions.

Basra

On 2019 oil exports of Basra has recorded above 95% of Iraq revenues in a monthly average above \$6 bn, despite of this huge oil export, the lack of basic services and poverty were reasons that led the protests between 2018 and 2019, the current population of Basra recorded around four million and one million in the rural part of governorate, currently several factors effected the economic in Basra and increased the crisis such as migration, drop in global oil prices and the impact of COVID-19.

Erbil

Erbil city is the commercial center of the KRI, it has rich natural resources such as oil, but the food supply is depended on agriculture and food products that import from both Iran and Turkey. The city of Erbil is a trade center and a significant transit point for most import materials that arriving to Iraq from abroad such as Turkey, moreover Erbil attracts tourists and specify it to be the most visited region of KRI, the latest decrease of oil prices has exacerbated the economic crisis of KRI and the crisis effected the all economic sectors including private businesses and services, there were plans in mid of May to diversify the economy and invest other sectors than oil, such as tourism.

The impact of UN in economic development will be measured through the following indicators:

4.1.1 Women's Economic Empowerment

The economic empowerment of women is one of the most major components for achieving gender equality. In reference of (OECD, n.d.) if women engaged in the economy similar to men, it would add more than USD 25 trillion, or above 25%, to annual GDP in 2025 compared with a business and this economic potential is highest in developing states. However, focusing only on women's economic empowerment will not automatically guide to reinforced gender equality. Unfair in distribution of unpaid care work is an example of this. In addition, there is a need to realize how programmes can create unintended negative impacts for the most vulnerable women and girls.

The impact of UN towards women's economic empowerment is varies from country to another and how each country approaches this issue, for example at the beginning of the UNCF, access to basic nutrition, education and healthcare, South Sudan has been delivered to the most vulnerable populations, especially women and children, despite of significant challenges as (United Nations South Sudan, 2022) emphasized. In terms of protecting youth and women from violence, key procedures include analysis of South Sudan laws at both national and state level for discrimination towards girls and women to inform advocacy for repeal of relevant trainings of security sector institutions on cases related to establishment of Women Empowerment Centers as safe spaces for women where harmful social norms are privately discussed, since above 96,500 people more than (26,200 girls; 21,501 boys; 28,582 women; 20,303 men) supported with GBV risk prevention.

According to (Richardson, 2020), he ensures that all women in Kosovo will increasingly demand their rights and responsibilities, the Collaboration Framework will participate to gender equality and the women empowerment in Kosovo, especially young people and displaced persons to change their behavior and increasingly demand their rights. This outcome is considered the empowerment of rights-holders is expected to pressure duty holders, moreover the UN system will take action to enhance sexual and reproductive rights of women, ensure rights of displaced persons and reduce all types of violence with emphasis on preventing domestic violence by solving discrimination motivates and gender inequality.

On the other hand, in Iraq it described the challenges that are facing Iraqi women and chances of women's employment in the Iraqi institutions particularly after 2003 Iraq war that was a turning point in Iraq, it described UN role through development projects. In addition, women's economic empowerment played a role by integrating women in Iraqi economy, which highlighted on the importance of Iraqi women in her community. In response to the difficult and challenges of economic situation that faced Iraqi women, several parties such as the Government of Iraq, private sector, UN and NGOs have developed a several of economic empowerment interventions all over the country, which aim to provide various services upon the local needs.

These interventions included four categories such AR, VT, IG, FNFD's upon overlaps in the actual services which offered by these interventions such as an awareness-increasing project also providing specific work training courses, they were categorized according to the main aim they established.

All interventions finally aimed to break through societal barriers regard women's economic participation by making women better communicators and enabling them to better overcome cultural and family opposition to women working or managing a business. UNDP categorized the above mentioned programs in terms of which objectives were the most common and prevalent many projects had overlapping objectives. UNDP Iraq's defined that many issues are facing women to participate in the Iraqi economy and the organizations were requesting to empower them as (UNDP Iraq, 2013) emphasized.

The social condition, funding cases, lack in experience of the organizations who are in the field of economic empowerment and a general lack of cooperation between government and non-governmental organizations makes it hard for organizations to reach their ambitious targets without communication and support from local communities and the government. Furthermore, UNDP Iraq has determinates ways in order to improve the participation of Iraqi women in economic including improvements of structures, engagement of male leaders in the process of women's empowerment, improvements of the Iraqi legal system, improvements in funding, transparency and support the vulnerable populations of citizens.

More troubles are the general assumptions within the Iraqi tax law, Personal Status Law and Penal Law about the roles of men and women, these assumptions reinforce the roles of women as homemakers, mothers and prevent their full practice of choice and economic independence. Women's economic independence is complicated because of the combination web of personal relationships that women develop with their parents, children and neighbors. In different ways, Iraqi women are taught that their options are limited or can be limited by an effective male in the community.

UNDP and the CSOs utilized three methods in order to research and change the economic lives of Iraqi women, which aim to support Iraqi women in the economy as the following:

1. A workshop arranged by IAA in Erbil.
2. A self-assessment tool in order to collect information about various women's economic empowerment interventions.
3. Case study research conducted in several governorates of Iraq in order to understand a variety of cases that connected to women's economic empowerment interventions.

UNDP Iraq conducted research about peace building activities, which implemented for Iraqi women, both research studies used similar designs. Moreover, IAA organized workshop that was assisted by an Iraqi expert and participants were chosen to join this workshop upon their location, the workshop participation from regions discussed throughout Iraq and experience in the sector of women's empowerment, volunteers from around fifteen governorates participated in the workshop.

The conclusion of workshop in a common understanding of the major cases facing Iraqi women, the development of a self-evaluation tool for organizations who participated in economic empowerment programming and a basic scope for developing case studies that would further focus on the cases which women face in involving in the Iraqi economy. The selection of researchers from the workshop were based on their experiences in women's programming and devotion to conduct a case study which focusing on one woman and her journey through a special economic empowerment.

The impact of UN towards Iraqi women, it has motivated and improved women's integration and participation in society and labor market through above workshops and collaboration with UNDP and other partners.

4.1.2 Employment

In both developed and developing countries, an important parts of the population are living below poverty lines, in many Asian, African and Latin American countries, more than half of the population have incomes under the national poverty line and in the more developed provinces, there are countries in which more than a fifth of the population are living in poverty in such diverse circumstances and changes in the labour from a global as well as a local perspective, the differentiation between employment and unemployment has lost much of its meaning. This is especially true in developing countries, where few of them have regular work on a contractual basis and where the absence of benefits makes unemployment somewhat meaningless concept.

The role of UN in promoting employment depends on the different political and economic situations of each country. In Kosovo, the UN system will emphasize that development is socially, economically and environmentally sustainable, more inclusive, it increase job creation, especially in the private sector, it benefiting women, youth and other vulnerable groups, moreover income generation and decent working conditions. The Cooperation Framework as (Richardson, 2020) will support efforts to increase the participation of people who have been excluded from the labour force, especially for women and youth. Furthermore, the Cooperation Framework will support Kosovo institutions like the Ministry of Labour, Public Employment Service and the private sector to promote policies and systems for labour market management.

In Iraq several factors effected the economic sector, such as the Iraqi conflict, legislative challenges and low investment of new technologies, since above 95% of Iraqi economic depends on export oil. In 2016 it estimated that the public sector excludes the one for KRI, which accounted 1.8 million employees, ministry of education provided above 650,000 jobs, but in 2018 public sector in KRI provided more than 682,000 jobs, but in 2017 the public sector in Iraq was the largest employer, it recorded between 42%-50% (European Asylum Support Office, 2020) pointed.

The sector employed in several aspects such as education, defense and Ministry of Interior. Moreover, in 2017 salaries of public sector accounted 40% of government's budget, same as was in KRI as (European Asylum Support Office, 2020) emphasized.

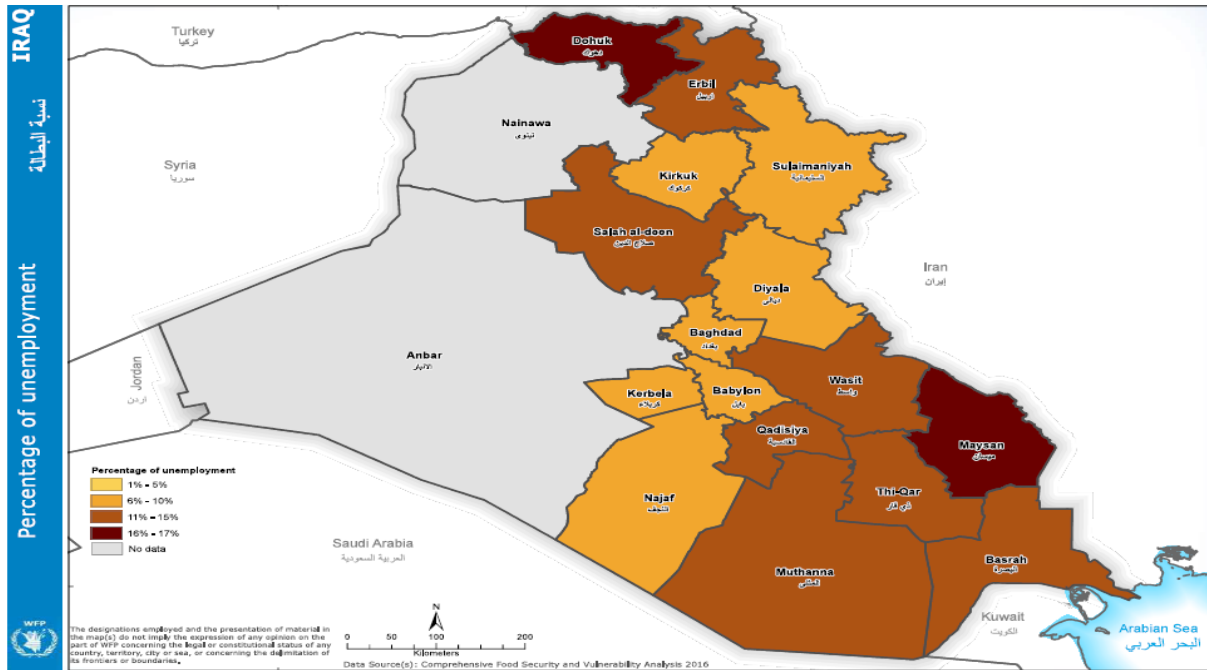
According to WFP, unemployment rate of Baghdad city was 13.2% due to years in 2017 for persons aged between 15-24 years old, but in 2016 the rate for people aged between 15-24 years old was 10.8%, according to DFAT which reported in 2018 that people were moving to another governorates of Iraq such as Baghdad to search for Job as (European Asylum Support Office, 2020) pointed.

In southern of Iraq employment opportunities are limited due to dominance of industry, which is dominated by oil and most of companies in Basra preferred to hire foreign workers instead of Iraqis and that disappointed the local population which are suffering from higher unemployment rates in the south. In response, the government approved an arrangement which required above 40% of oil workers employed by foreign companies were Iraqi people and NRC evaluated the market in Basra and found 80% of employers interviewed considered the private sector to be the main one in Basra that provides employment, WFP announced on 2016 that Basra city had an unemployment rate 10% while on 2017 unemployment for persons aged between 15–24 years old was 11% as (European Asylum Support Office, 2020) indicated.

In Erbil city majority of citizen are employed in public sector and above 70% of employed people had an employment contract but, informal employment was more in sectors such as construction and retail in these sectors. On May 2020, a report released by CSIS proclaimed that there aren't reliable figures about unemployment in Iraq, but indicators mention that during 2020-2030 Iraq may need to look for 300,000-450,000 new jobs for male and female per year.

The following map describes the percentages of unemployment in 2019 based on 2016 data:

MAP2



Source1: Map2: WFP Percentage of Unemployment 2019 based on 2016 data.

The above Map2 illustrate according to WFP percentage of Unemployment for 2019 upon to 2016 data which pointed in a communication with ILO, there isn't a change in unemployment rates in 2019 comparing with 2018, since it reached about 12.86% in 2018 and 12.82% in 2019, the rates were 10.10% for men in 2018 and 10.08% in 2019, and for women it reached in 2018 around 30.85% and 30.40% in 2019, so that shows almost there isn't any change as (European Asylum Support Office, 2020) pointed out.

The ILO currently is implementing five projects in Iraq with a total budget between 15 million to 18 million dollar and discussing for more four projects with a total budget between 11 million to 13 million dollar. PROSPECTS is a programme of an eight-country, funded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, which requires to improve employment, protection, and education prospects either for internally displaced persons, refugees and the local host communities, several of UN agencies such as UNICEF, UNHCR, ILO participated in implementing the global programme in Iraq, Jordan, Egypt, Lebanon and other countries as (Kattaa, 2020) pointed.

In addition the ILO's contribution in Iraq towards the partnership includes (EIIP) which is an employment intensive investment programme and efforts to reinforce refugees' access to the labour market and insure their social protection.

The Five projects are as the following:

- Improve Business Development Services, Education targeting and Youth for the establishment of Decent work opportunities that targets (KRI), this project funded by GIZ that promote work opportunities for micro, medium and small projects.
- Plan of the National Policy for Employment and Survey of Labour force, this project in a cooperation between CSO and KRSO, the survey will support the foundation of national employment policy.
- Social Protection Programme that is an agreement between EU, WFP, UNICEF and ILO in order to implement programme that supports Government of Iraq and will contribute in Social protection by adapting and innovating to address the needs of households in period of pandemic and decrease negative implications of crisis.
- Solving the worst forms about child labour among refugees and IDPs in Iraq, this project will be implemented in a collaboration between ILO, European Regional Development and Protection Programme for Iraq, Jordan and Lebanon.
- Enhance the labour governance and working conditions in a response to pandemic (COVID 19), this project is a partnership between ILO and European Union, it will reinforce labour governance and focus on improve the Occupational Safety and Health (OSH).

As a result, job creation in the non-oil private sector was just a nominal and regrettably the public sector continued to be the main source of employment in Iraq, donor participation in private sector development that focused primary on the financial sector, the provision of microcredit, rehabilitate of SOEs state-owned enterprises and the promotion of private business, inclusive through institutional reforms. In this effort, the major actors were United States, UN agencies and the WB.

In 2003 at the beginning of the reconstruction process, the CPA led these efforts, setting three primary tasks to put free-market institutions in position as the following:

1. Building financial market structures.
2. Enhancing business.
3. Identifying the future of SOEs.

UNDP, ILO and UNDP also involved in private sector development including UNDP's formulation of the Private Sector Development Strategy for (2014–2030) as requested by Prime Minister Advisory Commission of Iraq.

- Unemployment is a result of several factors that impact to Iraqi economic such as climate change, Iraqi conflict, political situation, lack of new technologies and others but, the significant one is export above 95-98% of oil instead of focusing on investment development projects as another sources of income. In reference to WFP report, the unemployment on 2016 and 2017 for ages between 15-24 years old has recorded in the three governorates (Baghdad, Basra, Erbil) as the following chart and shows the increase of its percentage among years as (European Asylum Support Office, 2020) described:

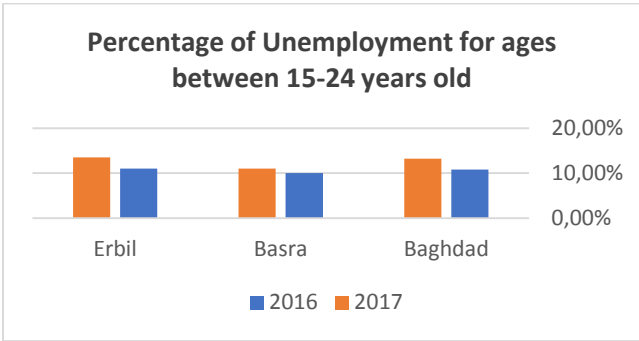


Figure1: WFP. Percentage of Unemployment for ages between 15-24 years old. 2017.

- According to the above chart and due to 2018 and 2019, ILO stated that there isn't any change in rates of unemployment and CISI ensured there isn't any trustworthy figures on 2020.

The implication of USAID as it is one of UN Agency made largescale of several contributions including the development program of private sector which known as “Izdihar” and means “prosperity” in English that implemented among 2004-2008 and costing above US\$130 million, it supported the growth of small, micro and medium enterprises by providing technical assistance and small grants. This program was followed by a regional economic growth program called “Tijara” which means “trade” in English and cost above US\$185 million, both programs included job opportunity provisions.

4.1.3 Food Security

A billion people around the world experience the impacts of food insecurity. According to (Peacecorps, n.d.) the USAID has defined food security as having at all times, both economic and physical access to enough food to meet dietary needs for a healthy life. Both in the US and in developing states, food insecurity is often connected to poverty, increases in global food and oil prices, can impact food security over the world, with especially serious effects in low-income states.

The WHO defines three major sides of food security. The first side is food availability, having adequate supply of food available on a fixed basis, the second side of food security is food access, having enough resources to have appropriate foods for a nutritious diet, the last side of food security is known as food utilization, globally the number of people experiencing food insecurity in the US and other developed countries makes about 2% of the global total as (Peacecorps, n.d.) pointed. However, the FAO proclaimed that above 900 million people in the world are malnutrition. The largest percentage of malnutrition people live in the Pacific Islands and Asia. Fortunately, there is adequate food in the world nowadays for everyone to have the nutrition they need for a healthy life. In addition, a key factor in processing the world's food security challenges is improving the access and utilization of food over global communities.

The food security situations differ from one country to another based on several factors such as economic, agricultural and political situations, so the response of the UN will depend on these situations.

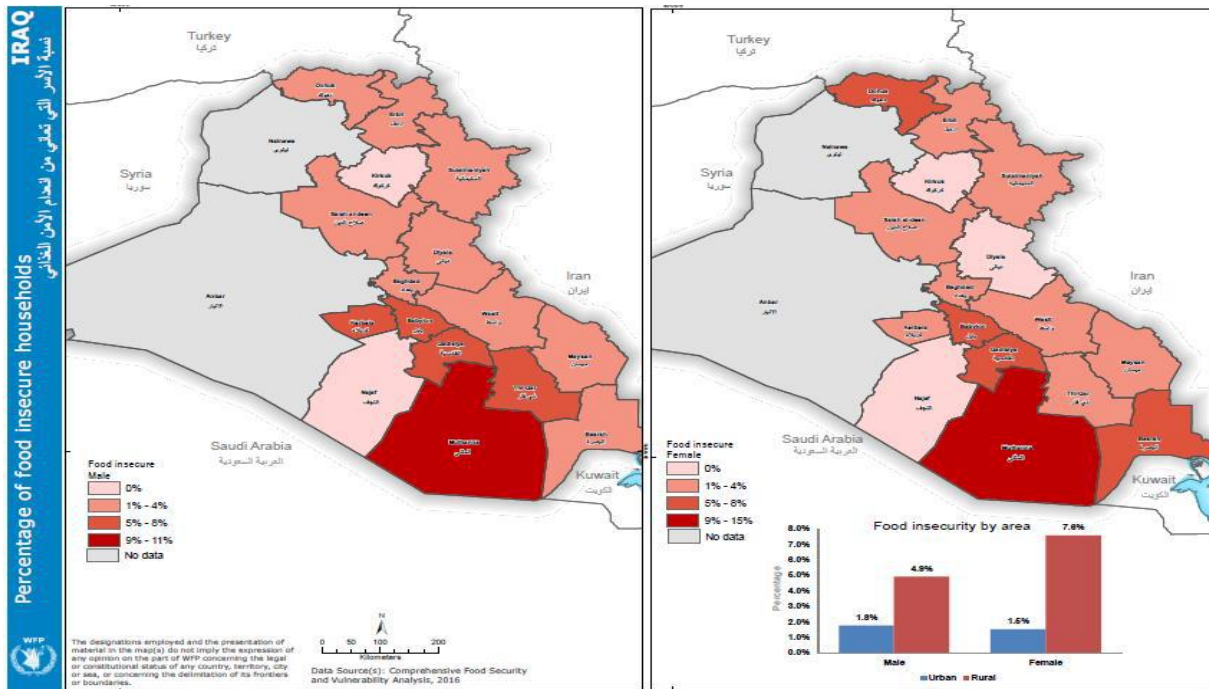
In reference to (Richardson, 2020) the cooperation framework of UN development system in Kosovo will support the institutions and the private sector in their efforts to emphasize economic development in urban and rural areas that produces more green jobs and continues use of natural resources, additionally the Cooperation Framework will support efforts to diversify rural economy, open new market opportunities and enhanced agriculture-food production.

In South of Sudan, UNCF Priority Lifesaving nutrition services were delivered to more than two million children, infant and young child feeding were improved by counselling to above 2,100,000 mothers and caregivers for children aged between 0-23 months as (United Nations South Sudan, 2022) ensured. In addition, blanket supplementary feeding programmes supported fill nutrient gaps for PLW.

Regard situation in Iraq, the plan of Iraqi National Development between 2018-2022 warned that above 4,000,000 donums square kilometers in agricultural land of Iraq were under danger of desertification, WFP in 2017 estimated that between 10% - 12% of Iraqi families depended on agriculture, which contributed in between 8% - 9% of GDP and only between 25%- 28% of Iraq's surface was appropriate for farming as (European Asylum Support Office, 2020) emphasized. Furthermore, the report mentioned that several factors such as weather changes damage sustained by war could confuse threat to agriculture in Iraq.

The below maps describes the distribution about food insecurity based on gender, governorate level and the food security zone in Iraq:

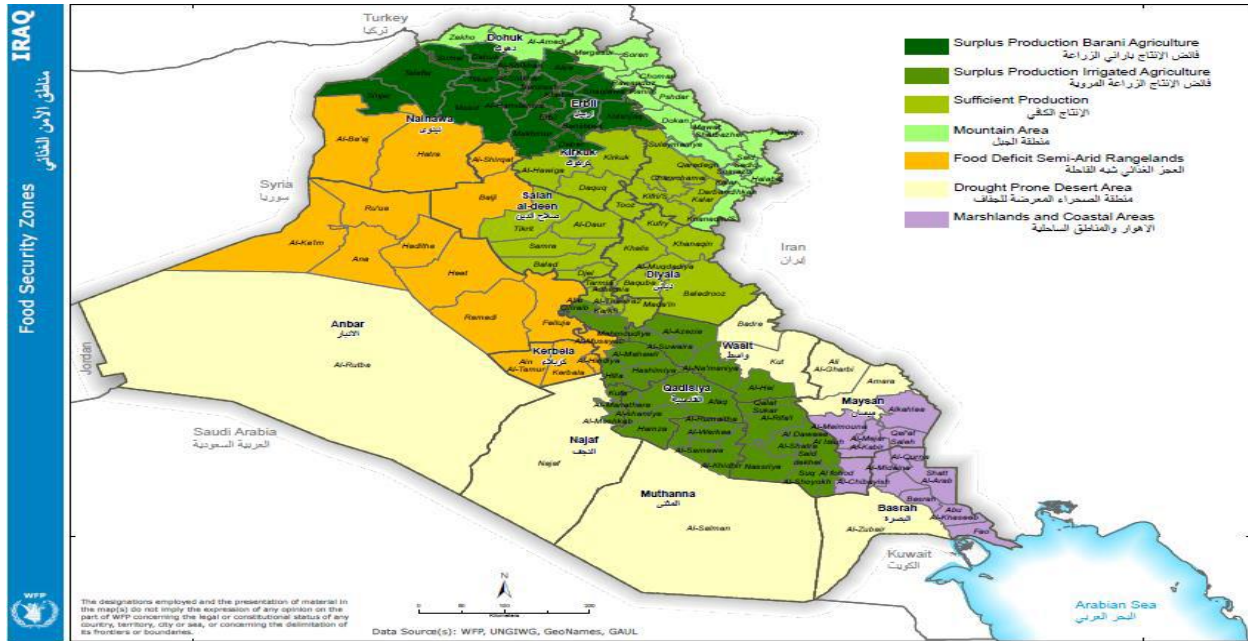
MAP3



Source1: Map3: WFP Percentage of food insecure households 2019 based on 2016 data

The above Map3 describes the rates of food insecure across Iraq upon WFP report, which announced the rate of food insecure for men who lived in urban areas was 1.8% comparing with rural areas was 4.9%, while for women who lived in urban area was 1.5% comparing with who lived in rural areas was 7.6% as (European Asylum Support Office, 2020) mentioned.

MAP4



Source1: Map4: WFP Food Security Zones. 2019.

The report which issued by WFP since 30th of April 2020 pointed out the demand to storage food due to COVID-19 since the lockdown led to an increase in food prices. However on April the prices stabilized due to price control and distribution of food items through PDS, the WFP emphasized the fall in prices of global oil impact in countries which their economies depended on oil such as Iraq will impact to PDS,

According to Map4 which describes the food security zones in several governorates for example in Baghdad the capital of Iraq between 50% -55% of households have food secure and between 40%- 47% were in margin food secure but 1% of population were food insecure as (European Asylum Support Office, 2020) indicated.

On 2017 in Basra the wheat production decreased more than a half from above 38,000 tons to above 15,000 tons in 2018, as same as the production of barley which decreased also from above 1200 tons in 2017 to above 500 tons in 2018, but production of dates however was almost the same above 37,200 tons in 2017 to 37,500 tons in 2018, following for finding the fact in Basra, a mission has conducted in September 2018 as (European Asylum Support Office, 2020) pointed.

Additionally, IFAD is specialized UN Agency located in Rome and the UN food and agriculture main branch, the objective of IFAD is to empower and invest in rural people, raise their food security and incomes.

IFAD expand in rural people businesses, so since October 2016, it started their investment to face challenges of rural development, the goal for engagement in Iraq as (IFAD, 2016) emphasized is to support the priorities of government and the agricultural program in order to increase productivity, reduce poverty, income of farmers and reinforce flexibility to climate change.

The fully problem of food insecurity in Iraq has drawn the attention of many several organizations in both the intergovernmental level and USAID, the main United State foreign organization spent years trying to support in order to meet Iraqis basic needs, especially it seems to be facing an endless struggle.

USAID has a significant role in increase the food security in Iraq, when it cooperated with WFP since 2014, the USAID provided around \$240 million for emergency food assistance for Iraqi people as (Bradbury, 2020) ensured, so this procedure was under the follow up and coordination of WFP and this money has spent for the following issues:

- Food baskets.
- Food vouchers.
- Cash for food.

USAID has also collaborated and supported WFP efforts to establish an electronic distribution platform for PDS of Iraq, which would let Iraqis to update their locations by using biometrics for identification and improve the overall arrival to food supplies.

Currently the organization is looking to extend cash transfers and food access to over 34,000 refugees and 10,000 especially internally displaced people in response of COVID-19 pandemic.

The FAO has worked and collaborated with the WFP by focusing on the following:

- Sustainability of agriculture.
- In order to improve food security and Iraqi self-dependence, the FAO has supported livestock production through seeds, fertilizer and resources to face disease.
- It also uses “cash-for-work activities” to reinforce local markets and support infrastructure.
- Its efforts to promote labor-saving technology to void food insecurity in Iraq.

In the end of Sanctions, Iraq offered an attractive market to attract exporters, moreover the USDA mentioned out some opportunities about foreign business in Iraq to provide it with food needs, through MOT, it distributed monthly a lot of food items. Furthermore, FAS utilize the Foreign Market Development Program to collaborate with US Grains Council in its suggestions to deal with an Iraqi specialist to work on a behalf of cooperators to infiltrate Iraqi Market, one of the most distinguished developments about food security is (order 81) as (Koc et al., 2015) mentioned, it introduced by Bremmer the administrator of Coalition Provisional Authority, this order named “Patent, Industrial Design, Undisclosed Information, Integrated Circuits and Plant Variety Law” which Proclaimed to support in re-building of collapsed seed industry of Iraq and that will include PVP which allows for plant varieties.

The impact of these projects such as IFAD project, it contributed in increasing incomes for rural communities especially in southern governorates of Muthana, Thi Qar, Missan and Al Qadisiyah, it promoted and improved their productivity in agriculture, on the other hand the WFP supported around 280,000 internally displaced Iraqi people and above 75,000 of Syrian refugees in Iraq by providing monthly food and provided local healthy food for over 320,000 schoolchildren so, it served their basic needs from food .

4.1.4 Living conditions - Electricity, Sewerage and Sanitation

UNDP work with states and partners to provide access to electricity, last decades, a huge gains have been made with the participation of the global population include access to electricity from above 72% in 1998 to above 88% in 2020 as (UNDP, n.d.) indicated. However, a key barrier that remains efforts to have universal access to electricity is a shortage of funding for off-grid and sustainable energy solutions that can bring electricity to communities. According to (UNDP, n.d.) it’s indicated that between US\$ 35 billion and 40 billion are needed to reach universal electricity access during 2021 and 2030, public financing will not be adequate. Furthermore, UNDP's main principle is to promote access to electricity and work with governments in order to develop policies and regulations that remove risks and enable such investments.

The implications of UNDP in developing electricity is differ from a country to another upon in which source each country is depending on. As (Richardson, 2020) pointed, the biggest contributor to greenhouse gases in Kosovo is the energy sector, however the electricity generation is around fully dependent on lignite about 97%, furthermore the economy should significantly promote the use of renewable energy sources for electricity production, enhance energy efficiency and improve locative planning.

In Bosnia and Herzegovina, the UNCT contributed in improving livelihoods for more than 17,500 women and men, more than 400 people got new jobs and more than 30,200 people were connected to sustainable value chains and benefitted from around 30% of increase in the selling price of their produce as (Macdonald, 2021) pointed. Moreover, through the support of the UN, 42 public buildings were modified, benefiting more than 202,000 people and decreasing energy consumption in the public sector from 198 to 196 kWh/m² as (Macdonald, 2021) emphasized.

Furthermore, the electricity system of Iraq was one of the best in the region until 1990, the generation capacity overtook the demand by building more power plants, but unfortunately during the gulf war which has occurred on 1991, over 90% of Iraq's power distribution and generating systems have been destroyed, during the following years with the continuation of an international sanctions, the electricity sector has suffered from a shortage in electricity generation capacity synchronous with a decrease of economic growth which resulted as a shortage in the electricity supply either for industrial uses, domestic or commercial. The electricity has its critical situation in Iraq, since it's complicated and the solution needs to be inclusively and to deal with all sides of the problem, the strange thing is that all the additional power plants and reconstruction projects are planned to be manage by fossil fuels which could have been approved since 20 years ago as (Rashid, 2012) pointed.

The suggested solution for the problem is to treat demand in hand with the increase of generation, since private sector also plays a significant role especially in development of an international companies. Moreover, cross-border cooperation could help especially in the short term and it might be later registering in bigger projects such as prevent desertification.

In order to decrease the demand, the below steps are recommended:

- Decreasing the governmental demand, this is basically done by increasing the effectiveness in buildings and generation.
- The industry is needing the electricity demand, by taking industry out of the grid the guaranties demand will drop.
- In order to continue with the PV program, nowadays the lighting of the street in Iraq such as the traffic light is now using PV as a source of energy.
- Regard the commercial and residential sector there is a need to raise awareness in terms of energy saving, with new system of prices that are non-subsidized. There is a need also to have an accurate metering system in order to use renewable energy.

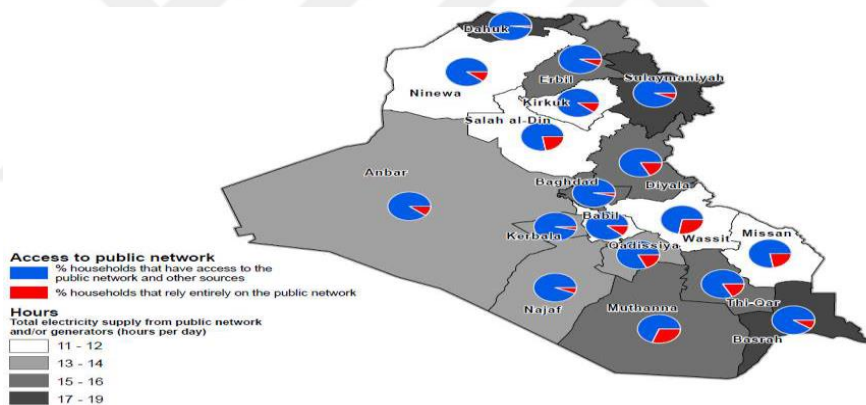
The Continues of chronic lack of electricity is making life difficult for both Iraqi people and Iraqi economy, temperatures can increase to 50°C and more during summer, since 2003 on several opportunity the shortage of power connected with high temperatures unfortunately have led to popular protests, sometimes severe ones to request better service. Unstable supply has also lowered production.

The problem has been especially serious in the oil sector, since plants and strainers rely on electricity to power equipment, which affects power generation of plants depending on a fixed supply of fuel. In post war of 2003, the generate electricity of Iraq capacity declined to 3,300 megawatts comparing with level of 4,400 megawatts in prewar, there was limited damage to the electricity infrastructure of the country during the invasion, but subsequent plunder destroyed many facilities.

The delivery of electricity on pre conflict was chronically weak, it was reported that supply was inadequate and years of ignore have led to a dropped in electricity infrastructure Power, IOM reported in 2019 that in general the public electricity was available for majority of residences in locations where returnees lived, but the availability of daily electricity was depending on the region, the southern cities had per day around 20 hours of electricity, but Ninawa and Salah al-Din are the lowest cities who had availabilities in electricity around 10 hours per day.

On June 2020 Reuter’s agency announced that Iraq has signed an agreement with Iran party to import electricity for both years 2020 and 2021, the (AGSIW) pointed that high damaged through years of crisis and it was concentrated in north area, which affected the all country including the southern oil region of Basra as all governorates were interconnected through the national grid. In Erbil on 2018, according to the demographic survey of KRI which conducted by IOM mentioned the access to electricity in the KRI have an average supply around 17 hours/day, since the average number of hours of public electricity/day around 15.6 hours.

The following Map describes the indicator of households that have access to public network include other sources and the percentage of households that rely entirely on public network, also it describes the generators hours per day:

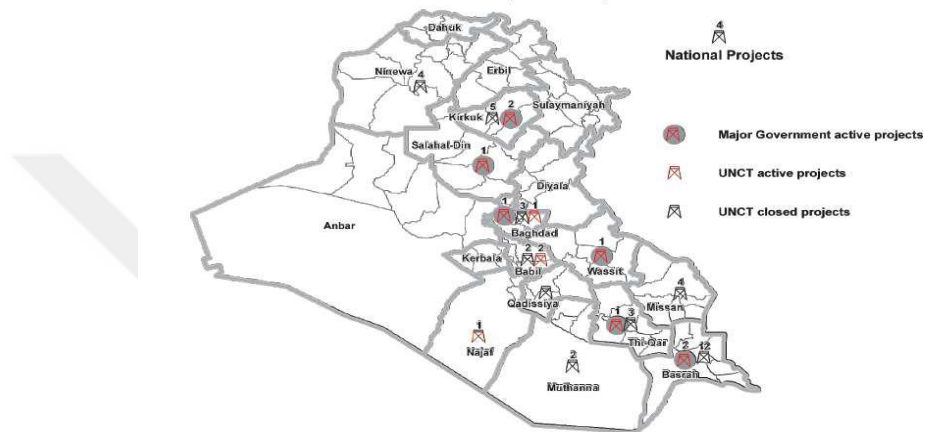


Source2: Map1: IAU. 2011. Access to public and private electricity in different provinces. Iraq.

This Map shows the electricity sources either private generators or national grid - in several governorates. However, it presents that there isn’t any single governorate where all people depend on the national grid as a source for electricity, despite of 98% of household are connected to the national grid as (Rashid, 2012) pointed, the several key actors started implementing many projects in order to rebuild the electricity sector in Iraq, the Saving of energy is important to achieve the (MDGs), as the availability of authoritative power supply is major for the sustainable development and decrease poverty in Iraq, (CPA) worked with many organizations and agencies in order to start rebuilding the electricity sector.

The USACE was responsible for (RIE) that started since September 2003, which included around 66 projects and was funded by U.S around \$1.4 billion, since May 2004, 59 from 66 projects have been completed. However, the project added 1,348-MW of power to electrical grid, but the intermediate goal around 6,000-MW was not achieved.

The following map shows the different projects in which UNDP is involved:



Source2: Map2: UNAMI; UNDP. 2008. Activities related to electricity. Iraq.

The above Map mentioned eighteen projects that implemented by UNDP, such as rehabilitation the power plant projects at Taji and Mosul. Moreover, UNDP supported (MOE) in order to issue on 2006 the major plan for Electricity, which was updated in 2008, MOE and UNDP Iraq have arranged a conference in Jordan about “Partnership for Power Generation or opportunities for IPP investment in Iraq”, in this conference the independent power producers programme for Iraq announced to create relationships and actions between an effective public private sector partnership and the future IPP stakeholders to rebuild Iraq, since UNDP has an important role in supporting stabilize communities especially that have liberated from ISIS control through supporting rebuilding and infrastructure, UNDP is still active in around 20 locations all over Iraq as (Kleitman, 2017) pointed including Fallujah and Ramadi.

US agencies played bigger roles in the reconstruction of the sector, especially during the first several years, it supported Iraq financially. The CPA considered rebuilding of the sector for stimulating economy of Iraq to achieve improvement of daily prosperity, so it sets on October 2003 an achievement goal of 4,400 megawatts for generating capacity and on June 2004 to set 6,000 megawatts.

In the first three years of reconstruction the electricity sector of Iraq show a little improvement in United States–led efforts that faced several significant challenges such as the following:

- Prior of war a few planning for the sector, postwar supports should be undertaken about incomplete information.
- In summer of 2004 a lot of generating plants were forced for an operation in order to achieve target of CPA.

The WB and UNDP after 2003 took the lead in evaluating the state of the sector, under OFFP.

The impact of UN in improving the electricity of Iraq was as the following:

- The UNDP which was in charge of Rehabilitation Program for the Electricity Network in the north has rebuild the infrastructure of Iraq by retaining above 80 of an international staff and engineers to implement and supervise electricity projects, which funded by OFFP. Additionally, in Baghdad a group of several engineers and UN observer were stationed to observe the activities of regime in the electricity aspect.
- UNDP accomplished different projects costs around between \$130- \$135 million, but despite of its experience through the years before 2003, UNDP has limitation in its engagement in the electricity aspect.
- The WB in a cooperation with UN, has implemented one project to reform some generation units for a thermal power plant which funded above US\$120 million.
- Japan was another main donor effective, which provided support to several of electricity projects in a collaboration with UN that aimed at reforming generation units and power grids costs above US\$320 million, but the situation changed strongly after the invasion.

The KRG founded the Ministry of Electricity and rebuild work was through the KRG, despite of poor infrastructure of electricity, but the implications of UN projects show more stability in northern of Iraq that enjoying more electricity than the south and center of the country.

As for water and sanitation, the WFP mentioned between 65% - 70% of households drinking water but 30% had infrequent availability. Additionally, between 89% - 92% of people are drinking water from general network, but between 7% - 10% depended on bottled water as (European Asylum Support Office, 2020) emphasized.

The NDP between 2018- 2022 indicated about 35% of demand in drinking water in Baghdad has been covered. Human Rights proclaimed that Iraqi authorities have failed to manage water sources in Iraq, which led citizens in Basra to be deprived from having their right to drink water safely as (European Asylum Support Office, 2020) indicated.

On February 2018, UNOCHA reported that more than 5 million persons need assistance for hygiene, water and sanitation, they estimated that Iraqi people's needs have decreased to 2.3 million people, UNICEF between January and 31 of March 2020 indicated that around 1,200 million people, more than 800,000 were children and above 900,000 were women need humanitarian support.

The main water source of Al Basra is Shatt Al-Arab River that has fresh water, Human Rights emphasized that more than 260,000 of residents in Basra were not connected to sewage network, according to Iraq IOM's factsheet on 2019, vocational training programs which provided by the Iraqi government aim to solve the issues of non-function for sanitation and lack of water, since most of housing connected to sewerage networks and water, but the old of infrastructure caused illness of many people like in Basra and water supply is risky for human consumption as (Rawaf et al., 2014) emphasized that weak conditions towards water and sanitation in Iraq is an obvious, example of its resultant ineffective of disease control such as cholera re-emergence between Sep. 2007 until Oct 2012.

UNICEF collaborated with the civil society organization that represented through Al Sistani Foundation, South Oil Company, the public sector and the administration of water have worked together and cooperated to mitigate the issues as following:

UNICEF has replaced old pumps in R-Zero project in order to deliver fresh water to water treatment plants that are affected by water crises and high numbers of infected population has contributed by supplying five pumps with ability of 1000 m³ /h and 400 m³ /h pumps to, this has been achieved in a coordination with Al Sistani foundation. Al Sistani installed 23 more pumps with several abilities to the project as (Al Khateeb et al., 2019) pointed.

- UNICEF has supported the water management through sharing the cost of repair of mechanical parts in treatment projects to improve the quantity and quality of water supplied to Basra population through these projects. This and the above project with Al Sistani are targeting 750,000 persons in Basra governorate.
- UNICEF completed water trucking above 60 school buildings in Abu Al Khasib district to ensure that safe water to be delivered to the district schools, more than 60,000 students benefited from this activity.

4.1.5 Tourism (Baghdad, Basra, Ur, Babylon and Erbil)

Tourism is one of an important source of employment and foreign exchange, it being closely connected to the social, economic and environmental of many states, especially developing countries. According to (United Nations, n.d.) the 2030 Agenda for SDG target 8.9, it aims to implement policies to enhance sustainable tourism that creates jobs and increases local culture and products, the WTO defines sustainable tourism as “It takes full account of its current and future, social, economic and environmental effects, meet the needs of visitors, the host communities and environment”. The significant of sustainable tourism is also focused in SDG target 12.b that aims to develop and implement tools to observe sustainable development effects for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes products and local culture.

The major role of UN in preserving and developing tourism, it depends to several factors such the state’s cultural, historical sites and political case. In reference to (UNDP, 2017) the OPt has a wealth of attractions of cultural and religious. Moreover, it has the largest concentration of UNESCO World Heritage Sites in the Middle East, before to the occupation, tourism was the strongest sector in the Palestinian economy and had attracted important investment, but after 1967 the occupation of East Jerusalem has undermined the success of sector, it exacerbated by the effect of the First and Second Intifada, the imposition of curfews and increased taxes.

UNDP in collaboration with the European Union and the MOTA, is investing in developing cultural tourism, the Key aims of this work include contributing is to preserve cultural infrastructure and raising awareness of the significance of cultural heritage between Palestinian communities.

In addition, UNDP has been supporting the MOTA through providing technical assistance for developing a PPP model, advocacy for institutionalism of this model within new tourism legislation and train civil servants for the implementation of this model, the MOTA and other donors have largely focused on rehabilitating historic places in the West Bank.

On the other side, In Iraq the impact of UN agencies in developing tourism is different from a governorate to another as the following:

Baghdad

Iraq is a country that has a rich historical cultures that extend back to the first civilizations. It is the heart of many historical, religious sites and archaeological. It also has a diverse of natural landscape from waterfalls in the north, the mountains and the marshes in the south, this provides many opportunities for either domestic or international tourism to succeed. On 2019, this aspect provided above 165,000 jobs in Iraq and contributed to above 1.5% of employment upon World Travel and Tourism Council, 2019. On 2008, the international arrival of tourists recorded above 863,000 and reached the highest amount of 1.5 million in 2010 but on 2013, it raised to 892,000 tourists. Since 2016 the income of International tourism has sharply increased to 1.98 billion USD but on 2019 it reached the highest record around 3.59 billion USD as (KAPITA, 2021) pointed.

The UN through its agencies played an important role in developing tourism aspect of Iraq, so according to the coordination conference about the protection of cultural heritage in the liberated areas of Iraq that was organized for two days and conducted at UNESCO headquarters, the conference finalized with the development of an urgent plan of action for both medium and long term in order to save the country's richness and diversity of archaeological sites that established since thousands of years, in addition to religious heritage, museums and historical locations, representatives from the Iraqi government and around 80 of archaeologists from all over the world agreed to form a joint UNESCO-Iraq guidance Committee to coordinate and support numerous initiatives at both international and national levels in order to restore Iraqis cultural heritage.

Irina Bokova the Director-General of UNESCO said that UNESCO has already started its efforts to support Iraq in its efforts to protect the most at risk and the heritage, as well as guarding the sites. The Deputy Minister of Culture, Tourism and Antiquities, Qais Rashid emphasized that violent have caused massive damage to significant archaeological sites at the global level, destroying between 70% - 80% in Nineveh and Nimrud, so Faryad Raundozi the Iraqi Minister of Culture said the part of our efforts to liberate our country that we need everyone's support, especially the UN and UNESCO in order to rehabilitate sites, museums, cities and return back the stolen items, a conference was organized in a collaboration between the Iraqi Ministry of Culture and UNESCO, it funded by the Japanese government within the framework of the project to protect museum collections and cultural heritage in Iraq as (Papagiannis, 2017) ensured.

On March 2022 in Baghdad, the UNESCO in a collaboration with Iraqi government, has re-opened the Iraqi Museum after restoring cultural heritage and extend them back to Iraq, which motivated tourists to visit the museum and might increase the revenue of the museum for the years between 2022 – 2023, but logically still there isn't any data about the percentage of this revenue, since it is still the beginning of the year 2023 and the financial statement is still not ready until the date of submitting this thesis.

Basra

In Southern of Iraq the Iraqi Marshes located between Tigris and floodplains of Euphrates rivers which bound by city of Basra, it describes as the first combined Iraqi site to be mentioned on the World Heritage List and represented as a live interaction between human and environment in all its aspects. The marshlands region, both the cultural and natural side which are under observation of ministry of water resources, it manages the location and organizes what is linked to the management of the environmental sector of the location and provides the World Heritage Committee with all information that happening on the location and the cultural side, which is under observation of the State Board of Antiquities and Heritage.

The name of the site is the Ahwar of Southern of Iraq that was conducted on 2016, the location needs a lot of work in the field of management and protection at the natural and cultural levels, including facilities of infrastructure such as the Visitor Guidance Center and the Administration Unit Building.

The State is looking to start corrective measures as recommended by the World Heritage Committee and to set up infrastructure facilities in the site, the cultural part of the location explained by three sites: Ur, Eridu and Uruk, these locations were partially closed due to the spread of COVID -19 pandemic, so there wasn't any work except in Ur and Uruk as (Taher & Muhi, 2021) pointed.

Ur

The COVID -19 effected a lot the city of Ur, as the location was closed and the state control was intense, the Ziggurat and Temple of Dab-Lal Mach was surrounded by fence of BRC.

The State board of Antiquities heritage in a collaborative with UN has prepared a plan to develop the location and turn it to sustainable archaeological location open for the visitors, However visitors' services and the parking for small and large wheels are transferred to be close to the location's arriving point in order to protect the location and avoid any deterioration to its antiquities.

The suggested plan to develop the location includes the following points:

- 1- Sorting out a piece of land within the boundaries of the location for establishing the visitor guidance center and to be in the plans through which the location is managed.
- 2- Change and renewing a public garage floor for public cars and buses for employees, visitors and guests.

Babylon

Babylon was the capital of Babylonian Empire, Babylon located in Hillah south of Baghdad. It was the last Iraqi location to be engraved in the World Heritage list, since 2019 Iraq returned the file of mentioning Babylon to the list and during the location listing session that conducted in Azerbaijan, the consulting organizations needed to include the location on risk list under the reason that there were many faults in protection at the location, but many delegation intervened and the location included in the World Heritage List without any risk, the country promised by the Ministry of Culture of effective procedures on location in the field of management and protection, the Iraqi Parliament confirmed the Babylon Law.

In 2017 the civilized capital of Iraq WMF, which is non-profit organization that continue its work and after a long gap as a result of COVID -19, it prepared a schedule preservation work for the last quarter of the year and the following are the works that have completed:

- 1- Cleaning the room the ones located between Cila the sacred room and another room from the dust which falling from wall and ceiling.
- 2- Spraying repelled to expel the ground termites.
- 3- Working in protecting channels for draining water from draining water of the roof, it will ensure that water does not collect in different areas of the surface.
- 4- Raising and removing the old stairs that were built by cement, Bricks and upstanding a new wooden staircase for flexibility in workers movement inside the temple.

Erbil

Erbil is the third largest governorate in Iraq and the history of Erbil is back to 23rd century BC, Iraq has many archaeologists such as the "cradle of civilization" of humanity, but the archaeological locations have suffered from several aspects such as neglect, years of wars, plunder and sanctions, officials pointed that Iraq needs millions of dollars to reconstruction the damage. Nawzad Hadi who is the governor of Erbil laid the base stone for a project to restore the ancient of Erbil Citadel that will be implemented in collaboration with UNESCO, the first stage of the project includes the restoration of castle wall and ten houses. The Iraqi Kurdistan Regional Government will fund the project, which will be monitored and supervised by UNESCO.

The UN Representative of Secretary-General of UN, Mr. Ed Melkert pointed the aim of UN and UNESCO is to support Erbil and the government by benefit from various of experience from all the world on how to rebuild, restore and build people's ability so in the coming years, it will be a successful project, UNESCO mentioned that the location of the castle has been populated more than seven thousand years, in 2003 after the collapse of Saddam Hussein's regime the castle started to attract a huge numbers of visitors, UNESCO mentioned about over 300 of houses are of significant archaeological and importance cultural, the project of Erbil Castle costs more than 10 million dollars and took around 10 years to be completed as (Reuters, 2010) ensured, the importance of the restoration is to register it on the list of World Heritage locations.

The project divided in three stages as the following:

- 1- Restoration of castle wall and ten houses, this step has taken one – two years to be completed then there will be some houses and museum.
- 2- The rest of the work may need between 5-7 years to be completed since it's a huge project.

Nawzad Hadi emphasized that a budget of over 10 million dollar has appropriated from budget of Erbil governorate, the impact of the collaboration with UNESCO is to add the Erbil Castle on the World Heritage List temporarily, but the aim is to add it permanently.

4.2 The Impact of United Nations in Social Development of Iraq

In fact, one year after the beginning of the US-led neoliberal in Iraq, the social consequences of the Iraqi society were visible. In 2004, the Iraqi Living Condition Survey found that such indicators as infrastructure, housing, environment, infant mortality rate, child health and nutrition that had already fallen during the last decade, because of the previous, wars were still deteriorating. In 2004 WFP found that 25% of the Iraqi population was highly dependent on PDS that was created during the Oil for Food Programme for distributing food rations to around 96% of the Iraqi population as (Houdeville, 2017) indicated.

Clearly, the social consequences of CPA neo-liberalization campaign would be overlooked because of the violence and casualties that occurred during 2004-2009 period, but we should understand that between 2003- 2004, Iraq already plunged into economic and social disaster with high levels of social and physical insecurity. The neoliberal experimentation as (Houdeville, 2017) pointed was forced on a society that already been crushed by several decades of dictatorship and wars. Furthermore, the Iraqi society was already lacked on social resources and associations, which had been erased by the dictatorships and that may have isolated Iraq from social collapse, this doesn't mean that during the post of 2003 there was no expression of social resistance against the neoliberal restructuring and social crisis in Iraq, in 2004 the renewed of Iraqi social movements would be crushed through the subjection of public space by networks of violence.

After the damaged of institutional ability in 2003, CPA has taken actions even further, obviously from the beginning headed to circumvent present ministries and Iraqi officials who might have played a bigger role in rebuilding. Donors provided several of institution and training building programs, but the weakness of institutional ability continued to prevent reconstruction activities. Donor funds were provided through international organizations, bilateral aid which called IRFFI, the experience in Iraq shows several lessons concerning how donors supply resources, for example:

- National institutions and an international organizations need to implement reconstruction projects and giving a consideration to their effect on the budget and economy of the country, however the IRFFI focused in rebuilding efforts and stakeholders, it often focused only on the implementation of specific programs.
- The Information about funding needs of donors to be shared with national partners.

Stages of Reconstruction in Iraq:

March 2003 - June 2014

The rebuilding of Iraq after 2003 showed many lessons, above than US\$200 billion was spent on rebuilding efforts between 2003 and 2014.

July 2004 – Mid 2007

According to UNSC Resolution 1546, at June 2004 the CPA transferred authority back to Iraq, during this phase, international organizations and donors have been challenged during their ambition to follow more fundamental rebuilding activities, and providing addition security will increase the programme expenses.

Mid of 2007 - The End of 2010

In early of 2007 the U.S. military wave came into implement, military Operations combined with Sunni tribal security forces under name of “Sahwa”, after nine months of strong negotiations in December 2010 al-Maliki of intensive negotiations would continue to be as a prime minister, with improving of security and reconstruction activities started to show results, but follow up for support about rebuilding has dropped.

2011 - June 2014

There was increasing in criticizing of the prime minister for having power in his hands, Sectarian groups, tensions were growing at the same time and conflict between KRG and central government. Moreover, security looked relatively stable until the mid of 2013, but it started to suffer again when insurgent groups and militia started utilizing political and ethno-sectarian divisions, additionally shortage in the Iraqi security forces.

However, the Funding Facility for Stabilization is UNDP's main channel in Iraq, its work focused on four main priorities as the following:

- Infrastructure repair.
- Enhancing the livelihoods of local citizens by developing the local economy.
- Providing ability support for institution and local governments.
- Promote Social Cohesion.

Additionally, UNDP accomplished more than 300 projects to rehabilitate the infrastructure of hospitals, homes, roads and schools, until the above date over millions of Iraqi households were able to return back to their homes.

The social situation in Iraq is different from governorate to another as the following:

Baghdad

The culture in Iraq is an Arabic culture and majority of Arabs are Muslim. Iraqi Muslims are divided to two groups, the Sunnis and the Shias, The Sunnis are majority in Islam but they are minority in Iraq around 33% only. The Shias are minority in the Arab world but are the majority in Iraq around 67%.

Basra

Basra is famous in its rich culture, it called the most beautiful part side of Iraq, it is the third largest city in Iraq, the main religion is Muslim Arabs, Basra is safer than the other region in Iraq but it is one of the most tribal governorate in Iraq.

Erbil

It is located in KRI in northern of Iraq, Erbil is famous in rich culture such as oral literary tradition, Kurdish citizen are very friendly and likes sports, it is one of the safest and secured city in Iraq Kurdish is the formal language in Kurdistan, it distinguish Kurds from other Iraqi people, moreover, another minority languages are in Erbil such as Turkic, Armenian, Persian and Aramaic.

The impact of UN in Social Development will be measured through the following indicators:

4.2.1 Housing

Housing is the basis of security and stability either for an individual or family, it is the center of our economic and social lives, it should be a place to live in peace, dignity and security.

Adequate housing was known as part of the right to an adequate standard of living.

In regards of (OHCHR, n.d.) the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural, the right to adequate housing should not be narrow interpretation. Instead of, it should be seen as the right to live in security, peace and dignity.

UN played a vital role in promoting housing in various of countries, in Kosovo UN has canceled discriminatory laws relating to housing and ownership, after making sure they violated people of the territory by enacted list, according to (Reliefweb, 1999) the head of the (UNMIK) Dr. Bernard Kouchner canceled two specific laws – one on granting farm land to citizens, another on real estate transactions, he signed a regulation license UNMIK to utilize Kosovo's Public Payment Service and to collect and expend public funds. In addition Dr. Kouchner plans to appoint a supervisory board to supervise payments for public institutions, as well as public sector salaries.

In Iraq, according to NDP 2018-2022, there was a lack in housing between 2 million - 3 million units, 50% of them in Ninawa and Baghdad cities. UNOCHA since 2019 has indicated that between 65000- 700,000 people from 2.2 million in need of shelter. On the other hand IDPs destroying houses was a primary conflict that led people in situations of displacement, which affected several areas. In Baghdad, WFP published a map which describes Baghdad city, it had an informal settlements between 334-1022, In addition, based on an estimates that issued for the National Development Plan between 2018 and 2022, it indicated that there are in Baghdad between 1022 an informal settlements and more than 130,000 informal housing units.

The main reasons of increase in housing cost were the lack of construction materials and rare of service in urban lands. As for the living costs IOM proclaimed that families might spend average between \$10 -\$13 on gas, between \$8- \$23 on water and between \$ 20- \$32 on public electricity.

In Basra IDMC mentioned that flooding caused more than 37,000 displaced in 2019, UN Security Council reported that around 67 of IDPs and 1.4 million of people are living in more than 3000 locations include IDP camps as (European Asylum Support Office, 2020) emphasized. Additionally, the NDP discussed between 2018 -2022 the presence of above 670,000 informal settlements and above 62,500 informal housing units.

On 2018 in Erbil city, IOM data described that majority of families are living in convenient housing, as (European Asylum Support Office, 2020) ensured, one family in a house is between 90%- 93% and for a house shared by more than one family is between 4%- 6% and for an apartment/flat is between 1%-2%.

Regard UN-Habitat, after 2003 it was largely participated in early recovery supports, especially those supports the (IDPs) by the provision of rebuilding solutions and shelters.

The UN-Habitat Iraq has extended beyond urgent responses to include humanitarian programmes such as providing returnees with living environment and development programmes that provide development effort to local government and nation through several activities such as:

- Development of the National Urban Strategy.
- National Housing Policy.
- Support to decentralization.

UN-Habitat after the conflict with ISIL has been participated in the rehabilitation of destroyed houses from war, the development programmes improved the living conditions of above 45,000 IDPs and returnees by rehabilitation more than 3,000 war- destroyed houses and build more than 3,500 strong housing units. Approximately, \$100 billion is requested to rebuild the destroyed areas due to fight with ISIL as (Al Ashhab, n.d.) ensured, since the beginning of process in Iraq UN-Habitat collaborated with international donors and has created a strong network of both national and international partners.

UN-Habitat cooperated closely with the following parties:

- The national and local government such as the Prime Minister's Office.
- The Ministry of Planning.
- The Ministry of Construction, Municipalities, Housing and Public Works.

- Ministry of Justice.
- Local authorities.

Through a group of projects which funded by the Government of Japan, UN-Habitat played a significant role and made changes as the following:

- Improving the living conditions of the IDPs and returnees in the targeted conflict that affected communities.
- Strengthen the self-responsible of the returnees through build of strong low-cost of housing units and the Rehabilitation of damaged houses is completed also under the project funded by the Kuwait Relief Society's side.
- Restoration of war-destroyed houses.
- Increased employment opportunities.

4.2.2 Education

According to (United Nations, n.d.), the education is the basic building of each society. It is the best investment states can make to build healthy, prosperous and equitable societies. However, more than 57 million children remain out of school. Furthermore, education is not only a right, but a passport to human development that opens doors opportunities and freedoms.

The UN worked on to promote and develop education in several states, in Kosovo the efforts of UN system focused on early childhood development in order to emphasize a longer-term impact on education and focus on primary and secondary education on health, this will be achieved by policy support to education including at the local levels as (Richardson, 2020) ensured. Additionally, a focus will be on strengthening the education system to provide quality education on relevant skills for work and life between teenagers in order to emphasize that they are equipped with the important knowledge and skills for the labour market.

In South of Sudan, continuity of learning during the COVID-19 emphasized for around 1.5 million (40% of females) learners at several levels such as primary and secondary, through online and distance learning, SRTWG guide by MOGEI supported to emphasize safe reopening of schools after closure during pandemic, moreover, “Back to Learning” campaign in partnership and cooperation with the MOGEI is to encourage children to enroll school and textbooks were

distributed for more than one million school children as part of this initiative as (United Nations South Sudan, 2022) pointed.

Since 2021, the UNCT in Bosnia and Herzegovina made a significant contribution towards the convergence of economic growth and inclusive development. The UN provided support to all ministries of education to improve the quality of formal education for all children. This included the introduction of standards and the provision of innovative digital learning solutions in order to support children. This support as (Macdonald, 2021) argued had a special focus on emphasizing that opportunities were improved for the most vulnerable, such as children with disabilities and children blended learning or without access to online learning.

Additionally, the UN and its partners provided training for more than 1,420 teachers on digital or blended learning and contributed towards promoted critical thinking, digital and soft skills between children, youth and adults. Moreover between 1990 and 2019 life expectation at birth in Bosnia and Herzegovina increased by six years and a half, expected years of schooling increased by two years.

The Iraqi government after 2003 in a cooperation and support of international organizations and donors, obliged to rebuild the country's education system. Despite of the huge financial contribution from US side, it had less control on rebuilding of education sector, since September 2012 the government of US spent more than US\$370 million on reconstruction of Iraq.

Moreover the UN led the Camp Coordination and Camp Management mapping exercise that conducted in 2019, it documented around ten IDP camps in Iraq without any forms of school needs, However outside of camps, teachers reported to UNAMI that schools for example in Mosul operate up to three shifts and just four hours of classroom time daily for each shift, under such cases unfortunately children's ability to learn is extremely limited as pointed by (OHCHR, 2020).

The Impact of lost civil documentation that are important for access to education is another challenge that facing people who are living in a camp which located south of Mosul, such Ayah who had an interview with UNAMI in Ninewa governorate since July 2019, she is 54 years old a mother for three young children who are sleeping on mats. She described that none of her smaller children has the required documents to have an official IDs as they were born under ISIL control and unfortunately their father is missing, so these factors will prevent their enrolment in school on

September, Ayah expressed her fear and depression of not having future for her children when they grow and how they will be able to learn or to be part of society, so that makes them feel angry and alone.

Thousands of displaced children who are living in camps are facing missing in their civil documentation, while nearly one in five families are living outside of camps reported having children with documentation cases. Majority of families who lived under ISIL control are lost, at least one of their essential civil documents were destroyed. This has serious implications for reaching social services and is a key barrier to enroll children in school.

According to existing instructive by the Ministry of Education registration which needs several types of civil documentation including the ID of both parents and for students, but in the case of a death father, an official death certificate must provide to the school management also to prove the circumstances of the death. There are no provisions to solve the absence of civil documentation either detained or missing fathers

During consultations of UNAMI's focus group, IDPs informed problems in traveling to their places of origin, especially to areas that are under ISIL's control. Despite of efforts from both government and humanitarian to facilitate the return to these areas, threats of violence prevent the families from returning home to some areas, such as Diyala, Anbar, Salah al-Din, Ninewa governorates. The USAID played a main role in United States endeavors in the education sector by providing kits for more than 500,000 schools and supporting rehabilitation of schools.

In 2006, USAID supported the improvement of more 2,800 schools all over the country.

According to UNDGITF, the following UN agencies played a vital role:

- UNESCO.
- UNICEF.
- The UN-Habitat.

The UNESCO, UNICEF and the UN-Habitat have spent above than \$200 million for more than twenty five projects. They mobilized extra resources bilaterally from different donors such as Japan, EU and US have accomplished various of education projects.

The WB implemented several education projects, including provision of emergency textbook more than (US\$35 million from IRFFI), construction and rehabilitation above (US\$50 million from IRFFI).

Changes in Provision of Education Service in Post war 2003:

In recent years, the statistics of Ministry of Education show an important number of students registered in all phases of education academic year between 2012– 2013 that reached 9 million comparing with the year between 2004 –2005 that reached 6.5 million. The number of schools increased more than 27,000 in the year between 2012 –2013 comparing with 2004 that reached around 20,500.

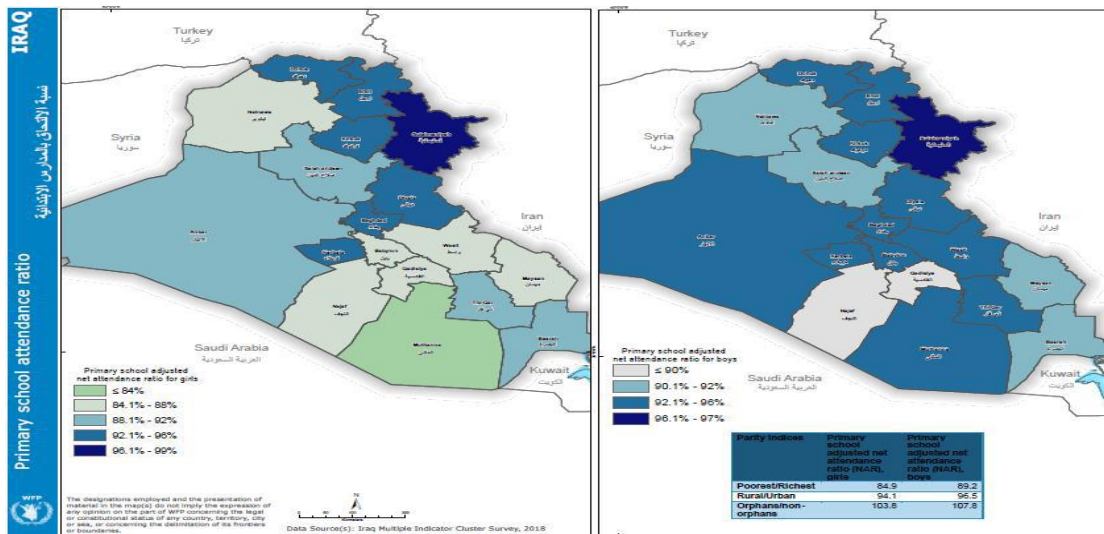
The CSMGCE ensured in report published on 2019 that funding has increased but, this increase were not enough to re-infrastructure thousands of schools that was destroyed during the conflict that held by ISIS, BTI announced that Iraq has suffered from weak of educations infrastructure, especially in areas that was liberated from the ISIS group, the NDP between 2018-2022 based on 2018 data comparing of enrolment rates between females and males, males at several of educational levels were higher than for females but from the other side dropout percentages about female students were higher than for male.

The CSO mentioned the following data for national level about the year 2018/2019 as the Following table:

Type of Education	# Schools	# Enrolment	# Dropout	# Teachers
Primary Education	17,235	6,501,053	127,891	290,664
Secondary Education	8,139	3,140,110	72,658	168,330
Vocational Education	314	50,603	1607	10,976

The following maps describes the attendance rates per gender for the primary and secondary school (Lower and Upper):

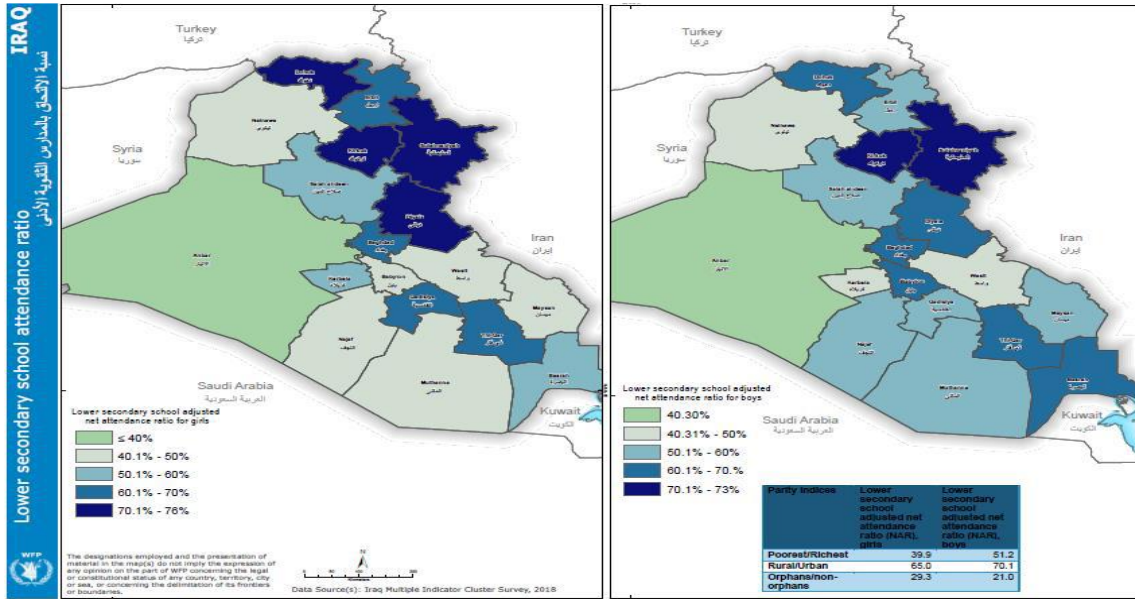
MAP5



Source1: Map5: WFP Primary School Attendance Ratio. 2019.

Map 5 in a reference of WFP report that describes the primary school attendance ratio on 2019 for girls and boys in several governorates, but sulaymaniyah has recorded as the top city of primary school attendance for both genders.

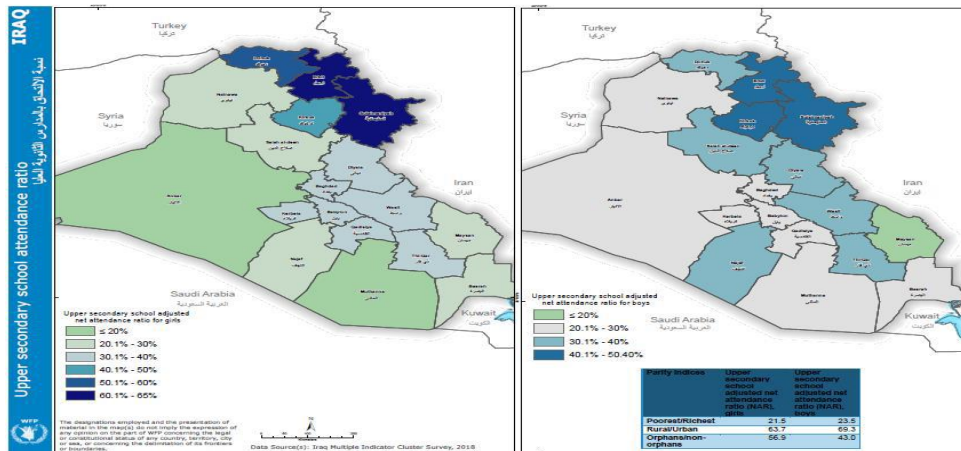
MAP6



Source1: Map6: WFP Lower Secondary School Attendance Ratio. 2019.

Map 6 in a reference of WFP report that mention the lower secondary school attendance ratio on 2019 for girls and boys in several governorates, but KRI such as Dohuk and Sulaymaniyah has recorded as the top city of primary school attendance for both genders.

MAP7



Source1: Map7: WFP Upper Secondary School Attendance Ratio. 2019.

Map7 in a reference of WFP report, which illustrates the upper secondary school attendance ratio on 2019 for girls and boys in several governorates but, it is obvious that KRI has recorded as the top of upper secondary school attendance for both genders.

In Baghdad during 2016-2017 the percentages of the school enrolment were 97% for elementary school, more than 65% for secondary, above 35% for preparatory and above 65% for high school, the CSO proclaimed that through the school year between 2017-2018 above 1,550,000 students were enrolled in primary schools and more than 750,000 in secondary schools. WFP mentioned the below collapse of the education level of family members in the 10 of age: unlettered (9%) for who can read only (2%), who can read and write around (14%), about the other levels for primary above (30%) and intermediate around (15%), for secondary (12%), diploma around (5%), and higher around (9%) as (European Asylum Support Office, 2020) mentioned.

In Basra, The NDP between 2018-2022 announced that between 2016 and 2017 the school enrolment rates were above 96% for elementary school, above 57 % in secondary school and above 26% for preparatory school and more than 60% in high school, however there was a gap of more than 1000 buildings for kindergarten and more than 720 for elementary schools and an excess of above 45 buildings for middle and high school buildings, the CSO announced that for the school year between 2017-2018 more than 600,000 were enrolled in primary schools and above 290,000 in secondary schools. In Erbil according to the survey that has conducted in 2018, WFP announced that the rate of children who attended the primary school was between 20-25%, moreover a report has issued by the Erbil Refugee Council, IOM, UNHCR, OCHA, UNFPA and other agencies proclaimed that primary and high school education provided public schools that are free for citizens in Kurdistan region as (European Asylum Support Office, 2020) emphasized.

Furthermore, UNICEF played an important role for supporting the MOE in the implementation of ALP for children who are out of school and students who need more classes to make up for years they spent them out of school through e-learning. UNICEF is making their best effort to meet the education needs of Syrian refugee children as (UNICEF Iraq, n.d.) pointed. In Southern Governorates UNICEF is continue expanding to schools, especially for girls in locations where there are no schools.

UNICEF is cooperating and working with the MOE in order to support three initiatives to improve the learning environments and learning results in Iraq as the following:

- SBM: The approach is promoting decentralization and power sharing between parties as Schools Managers, teachers, parents and community members, allowing many stakeholders to have part daily in taking decisions that will improve school governance. Furthermore, (SMCs) and (PTAs) are cooperating to develop the (SIPs) with the support of scholarships from UNICEF.
- Mainstream life skills into the teaching and learning system: UNICEF in a collaboration with MOE is working to make school environments safer and more conducive for better quality of learning. UNICEF supports the development of learning and materials including resource materials. Moreover, UNICEF also will look for developing a qualitative assessment that will measure the success of life skills programme, it supports the part of core skills like positive discipline, psychosocial training, and civic education for social cohesion.
- Improve quality of teaching: both UNICEF and UNESCO planned to work with MOE to improve the quality of teaching, the both UN organizations are supporting the MOE’s work to develop teachers for five years training and development plan. In addition, UNICEF is supporting training on participatory learning, teaching, subject matter training and regular classroom-based managing by supervisors.

Additionally, the existence of ISIS as “Global Campaign for Education” ensured on 2019 report, and decreased the level of education, since it effected on the following indicators:

- The Schools rates in several governorates such as (Baghdad, Basra) for four levels (Elementary, Secondary, Preparatory and High) Schools as the below table:

Governorates	Elementary	Secondary	Preparatory	High
Baghdad	97%	67.7%	34.6%	66.3%
Basra	96.5%	59.8%	28.2%	60.8%

In Erbil upon IOM’s Survey, it recorded the highest level of literacy around 80% of people in KRI can write and read, so the level of education is better than Baghdad and Basra.

- The attendance rate in different governorates such as (Baghdad, Basra and Erbil) for the three levels (Primary, Lower Secondary, Upper Secondary) Schools for boys and girls as the below table:

Governorates	Primary	Lower Secondary	Upper Secondary
Baghdad	92-96%	60-70%	30-40% for girls & 20-30% for boys
Basra	88-92%	50-60% for girls & 60-70% for boys	20-30%
Erbil	92-96%	60-70% for girls & 50-60% for boys	60-65% for girls & 40-50% for boys

4.2.3 Health Care

The UN, since its beginning, has been actively involved in developing and protecting health worldwide, leading the effort within the UN system is the WHO, it established on 7th of April 1948, according to (United Nations, n.d.) it was decided that its top priorities would be women's and children's health, tuberculosis, malaria, environmental pollution and nutrition. The UN played a significant role to develop and promote the health system in several areas of states, in Kosovo the health system is mostly tax-funded, however, private out-of-pocket payments compensated an important share of contributions, leaving the most vulnerable groups disproportionately affected.

Furthermore gender responsiveness are weak for certain categories such women and girls with disabilities, as health professionals are weakly educated on how to provide care to them, moreover distrust in Kosovo institutions and social prejudices decrease access to services for non-majority communities as (Richardson, 2020) argued. The UN system will support institutional policies to achievement progress of universal health coverage and affordable vaccines and capacity-building effort to increase access to quality health care services and enable better treatment of particular groups and women in reproductive age through effective care, family planning and breast cancer screening.

In South of Sudan, since 2021 under UNCF support, the following health results were secured: above 8,500,000 outpatients were seen in health facilities around the country, more than 1,500,000 medicinal consultations (above 860,500 female and 735,000 male) were conducted, moreover 46% were children under five years (above 423,614 girls and 398,000 boys) and above 400,760 infants received Penta vaccination as (United Nations South Sudan, 2022) mentioned. Access to and benefit from quality and gender responsive, additionally over 4 million people (including the most vulnerable adolescents, disabilities and persons living with HIV) reached with related services.

On post of 2003 war, the Iraqi government, international organizations and donors have spent a deal about several resources to rebuild the health system, US was a major actor in the rebuild process of health sector, first of all through the efforts of USACE and USAID some indicators proved a change has been made such as the rate of infant mortality that decreased in 2003 from 34% per 1,000 persons to 28% per 1,000 persons in 2013 as (European Asylum Support Office, 2020) mentioned. WHO cooperate with the MOH to recognize the urgent health needs for the Iraqi people while strengthening the sector policy by providing a significant data to policy makers. Despite of NGO activities that undertaken upon needs, unfortunately they were weakly coordinated.

The Impact on Provision of Health Service in the period of 2003 Post war:

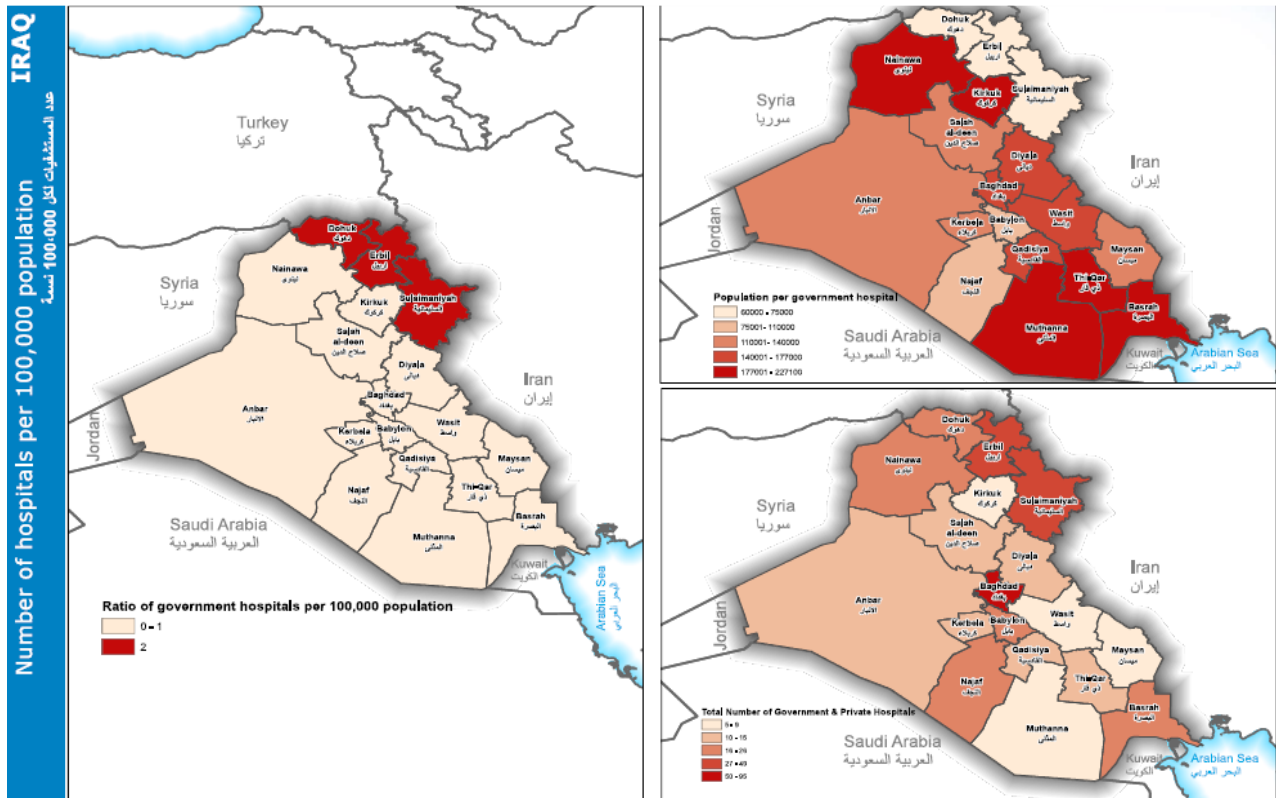
The MOH played a major role, since 2003 it faced challenges to improve the sector and has been exit of experienced health workers. In reference of some estimates, between 15,000 -20000 physicians before the war have escaped from Iraq. During 2011 the Iraqi government estimates that above 620 of physicians were murdered, departure of qualified health workers have been murdered by the sectarian groups.

The population in the KRI such as (Dahouk, Sulaymaniya and Erbil) ensured about the services they received were better than the rest governorates.

The report which published on March 2020 through Reuter's agency mentioned about healthcare system of Iraq that is suffering from reduction of medical, the MOH authorized for investment in private sector which that increased in 2019 between 3%- 4% of beds per 1000 people. The CRS pointed out that both of Public and Private Health systems have suffered from limited capacity, However, Reuter's agency pointed that pharmacies unfortunately smuggled expired drugs.

The following map describes the number of hospitals per 100,000 population according to WFP report on 2019:

MAP8



Source 1: Map8: WFP Number of Hospitals per 100 000 Population. 2019.

According to Map 8 in Factsheet of 2019, IOM indicated that clinics and public hospitals charged low fees, but they might not provide most of medical services. In Baghdad regarding to WFP Socio-economic Atlas there was one government hospital between 140,000 and above 175,000 persons, WFP indicated for each 10,000 persons will have between 10% -15% of doctors, WHO and Iraq Health Cluster 2018 indicated that there are six organizations have opened health facilities in more than 10 several locations as (European Asylum Support Office, 2020) pointed.

In Basra since 2020, Reuters agency ensured that the system of healthcare has lack in fund, in spite of Iraq's production of oil, nurses and doctors which were overworked and WFP noticed that Basra city had between 16 to 26 public and private hospitals, moreover there was a shortage of above 40 governmental hospitals and above 150 primary health care units.

In Erbil and other governorates of KRI the percentage of public government hospitals depending on citizens was higher than other areas in Iraq, since one hospital can have above 55,000 to 75,000 persons and according to the WFP report, Erbil city had between 25 to 50 private and public hospitals and a higher rate of doctors between 15 to 19 each 10,000 persons, Reuters agency mentioned in KRI there was 1.5 hospital beds for each 1000 people as (European Asylum Support Office, 2020) pointed.

The Deputy Secretary-General Mrs. Migiro mentioned in a conference which held since 2010 that United Nations main goals is to support Iraq to continue develop the country's progress government that has suffered from war and as (United Nations, 2010) emphasized that the Government is now look to increase efforts for social and economic development for coming years, Mrs. Migiro at UN Headquarters in New York in a conference of the International Compact with Iraq, she discussed the important of it, the conference launched in 2006 to establish a new partnership with the international community to develop peace and follow economic, political and social development for the next five years, it thought that there was a lack in providing support by the international community since the gap between both parties the Government of Iraq and the rest of the world which was huge, but she pointed that now security has improved, moreover Iraq held successful elections since year ago with parliamentary elections and the economy also showed signs of life include oil production that has increased and an international interest regard developing Iraq's oilfields was massive.

The high-level delegation, which led by Dr. Ahmed Al-Mandhari with HE Prime Minister Mostafa Al-Kadhimi and other high-level representatives include Minister of Health HE Dr. Hani Mousa Al Iqabi, the both parties discussed the performance of the Iraqi health system and their response to the pandemic and reviewed the strengths points of the response and the aspects that need to be improved, both in terms of the health system and in the health security aspects pertaining to readiness and response to emergencies.

WHO is proud of its contribution in supporting Health system in Iraq and it is completely ready to further reinforce cooperation with the government and Iraqi people to emphasize the best accessible health outcomes for everyone in Iraq.

4.2.4 Migration

Since previous years, humanity has been on the move, some people move to search for work or to join family or to study, others move to escape from conflict, terrorism or human rights violations, but others move in response to the effects of climate change or other environmental factors. In reference to the IOM report 2020, the number of international migrants was estimated to be around 271 million, more than 50 million in 2010 and international migrants contain 3.5 % of the global population in 2019 compared to 2.8% in 2000 and 2.3% in 1980 as (United Nations, n.d.) ensured.

In 2019, the percentage of international migrants worldwide were different from region to another, female migrants around 48% of international migrants. Furthermore, there were more than 37 million migrant children, three out of four of an international migrants were on working age between 20 and 64 years old. Above 162 million were migrant workers, 31% of the international migrants in Asia, around 30% in Europe, 10% in Africa, around 26% in the Americas and 3% in Oceania as (United Nations, n.d.) emphasized.

In 2017, the UN Secretary-General appointed his Special Representative for International Migration to lead the follow-up to the migration aspect of the High-Level Summit. As a result of the New York Declaration, UN Member States confirmed to work together to develop the GCM. The GCM covers several issues such as strengthening labour rights for migrant workers, improving migration data, saving lives and establishing international efforts on missing migrants. The impact of the GCM will represent progress in governing migration in a way that raises its benefits for communities, individuals and countries.

In 2021, the transfer of responsibility over the coordination of the migrant response to the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina and of the management of temporary reception facilities to the SFA, following the opening of a reception center that includes 1,500 beds, the total capacity was around 5,280 places as (Macdonald, 2021) mentioned, overall, 206 migrants with 3 children were assisted to return voluntarily to their countries.

The UNCT worked with the SFA and other relevant partners to enhance the reform of CT systems and workout a new approach to the capacity building of national stakeholders in order to tackle the shortage of identification of potential victims of trafficking in mixed migration flows, using simulation exercises. In addition, totally 502 participants, including around 250 staff from TRCs were trained on the referral mechanism.

In Baghdad since 17th of March, according to a kick-off meeting that conducted on February, the UNNM initiated its work in Iraq. The Network focused on supporting the efforts of international community towards implementing the GCM, which is the first negotiated agreement of inter-governmentally that covers the all proportions of international migration in a comprehensive way. Migration management requests a ‘whole of Government’ process to emphasize that social, security and economic sectors are considered as Mrs. Irena Vojáčková-Sollorano the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary General for Iraq pointed.

“The UNNM in Iraq will coordinate the UN support to the GOI to improve migration governance in alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals.”

The Network will be coordinated as (IOM Iraq, 2021) ensured by the following UN agencies:

- (IOM).
- (UNHCR).
- (UNESCO).
- (FAO).
- (UNIDO).
- (OCHA).
- (ILO).

- (WFP).
- (UNODC).
- (UNFPA).
- (UNOPS).
- (UNICEF).
- (UNDP) as members.

The Network will meet with representatives from the GOI, latest years the government of Iraq has made a significant moves towards improving the framework of migration policy, notably by the development of a National Migration Strategy, it sets out recommendations to solve aspects of governance and migration policy that are lacking, for an example such as the following:

- Policies dealing with impacts of displacement.
- Participating with the civil society in setting the agenda or collecting demographic data about migrants either inside or outside Iraq.

The Network will work beside the government to sustain on these efforts. On December 2018, the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, determined to make an important contribution to reinforce collaboration on international migration in all its proportion, Member States agreed the (GCM) rests on the international law, respects the objectives, principles of the UN Charter and mentioned them in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The role of UN Network about Migration in Iraq is to support the Iraqi government regard Migration issue, so the Network coordinated with UN agencies in a cooperation with mechanisms of relevant national coordination such as non-governmental organizations (NGOs), (GOI) Technical Working Group on migration, civil society organizations (CSOs) and a range of other interested stakeholders such as employers, workers and organizations in supporting the GOI in order to implement the GCM in Iraq as (United Nations Network on Migration, 2020) ensured. The Network will take note of the National Migration Strategy, which pointed the SDGs, GCM and the Iraq Vision 2030 national development plan.

4.3 Problems over Implementation of Instrument

Iraq as a country is facing several factors that caused problems over implementing of UN projects in both (economic and social) sectors such as terrorism and Covid-19.

4.3.1 Terrorism

The war of Iraq on 2003 by coalition forces without back up of UN legal, has effected badly to global security, since resolutions must be taken by the international communities for actions which must be forced in order to restore UN dignity, the UN should not justify the war against Iraq without any condemnation through the international communities, the US has Proclaimed and emphasized to re-build Iraq's economy in order to achieve democratic in future.

However, population of Iraq are divided into several groups approximately most of them are Muslims. Furthermore, majority of Iraqi people are Shiite, some of them are Sunni and rest of population are divided between Christianity and several doctrines such as Yazidism and Mandaism, all groups have joined together to establish the Iraqi Islamic country, since the collapse of Saddam Hussein's regime all groups objected strongly the US policy and its hegemony in general in the world.

There was a believe from the US government's justification to invade Iraq specially after the event of 9/11, their point was to ensure that Iraq will not pose threat or become safe shelter for terrorist groups, since March 2003 and during US invasion, terrorism increased within Iraq's borders and in the first year there were over 75 terrorist attacks, following US invasion in second year this number quadrupled to over 300 attacks.

On 2007 terrorists killed over 5,400 civilian and caused over 9,800 casualties, the strange thing about occupation of Iraq is that jihadi leaders are describing the presence of US troops in the state is serving a kind of powerful tool for recruiting since a group of jihadi leaders described the occupation of US as a favor for their efforts, the Syrian born Mustafa bin Abd Al Qadir who was the strategist of Al Qaeda claimed that the war in Iraq saved the jihadi movement and he was the intellectual architect of Al Qaeda's transfer from a bureaucratic organization to global group.

Al-Qaeda group, whose leader at first was sponsored partly by the US against the threat that the Soviets in Afghanistan, supposedly posed to oil fields of Middle East that has turned against its US supporter as a result of American's policies which established Iraq war 1991 and the presence of America in Saudi Arabia, who overturned Islam and oil in the region, the siege has continued and sanctions imposed on Iraq since the double competences which free Israel from the types of UN resolutions that supposed to be enforcing against Iraq, the first obstacle that Bush's administration had to clear, was to legitimize war on the country that did not threaten the US, the issue about WMDs was hit in a way to turn the war on terrorism so, Bush had to pretend that Saddam Hussein was linked to al-Qaida group and was active in developing WMD that he might use it or deliver it to terrorists and hence that Iraq is represented a threat to the US, since these pretentions have not only been lost its truthfulness but, there was strong evidence that Washington have exaggerated the allegations and knew that Iraq was not threatening US.

Bush pretended Iraq became a central point of war on terrorism, despite of US troops left Iraq, the worse thing was that terrorist group which born from AQI conflict that was still existing and rising not only inside Iraq, but as a regional movement that rebuild its networks in several states like Jordan, Libya and Syria.

The costs of terrorism by war are much more, since between years 2004 - 2012 the number of terrorist attacks on civilians were increased and numbers of people who lost their lives within Iraq's borders raised up. Al Qaeda and its parties received an advanced education, testing their endeavor in facing the best trained army in the world, new techniques and tactics including the use of explosive and copied it somewhere else also new alliances were formed, the factor of propaganda became a focal and basic part of the Salafi-jihadist's arsenal and the flowed of veterans through Iraq's borders to new blocks protruding in the "global jihad", between the year of 1984 till 1992 foreign fighters who participated in the war exceeded the number of active fighters in Afghanistan.

The cost of war affected to the relations between Sunni- Shi'a, since it increased the tensions and created a fighting force capable on utilizing from those tensions around the region. However, Iran used terrorists including activists from Hezbollah group in its way to undermine the coalition forces in Iraq, the percentage of Iraqi Shi'a fighters who moved to Syria has been increased either Sunni or Shia, the Iraqi fighter will complicate these struggles because they are probably will advocate various agendas from local rebel.

AQI has jihadi groups with powerful roots that can be related to AQI, the group has the responsible and contributed to majority of terrorist activities in Iraq, it poses a threat on regional security. Moreover, most notable is Jabhat Al - Nusra in Syria (JN) which was a Syrian jihadi fighter group that led by Abu Mohammad al-Julani who was Iraq veteran with jihadists from previous leader of AQI Abu Musab al-Zarqawi's, this group even it was small compared to others who participated in the Syrian civil war, but it was the most active and significant one in the country, It has also continuing relationships with AQI and its political bloc, the ISIS has sent to Syria the veterans of the Iraq conflict and experts who are involved in guerilla warfare since the beginning of the Syrian conflict.

Fatah al-Islam (FAI) is another Sunni Islamist active group in Syria, which founded in a camp of Palestinian refugee by Shakir al-alleged who is associate of Zarqawi, FAI group fighters were responsible of small attacks in Syria, in fact since 2012 it faced and suffered a serious leadership losses, the significant export might come from Iraq-based on terrorist groups. For around a decade, Iraq worked as a laboratory in which terrorists actor able sharpen techniques that might be shared globally, terrorist tradecraft created in Iraq contain a widespread campaign of self-murder attacks, a complicated effort to expansion propaganda of jihadi group through the video-recorded of terrorist activities and development of jihadi websites, the extended use of explosive devices for example Suicide were increased between 2003 and 2005 in Iraq as (McBride & Stern, 2013) emphasized, the consideration of this tactic through Taliban actors in Afghanistan was noteworthy and represented a mark point that given the feasible absence of suicide attacks in Afghanistan during the years between to 2005 and 2010.

However, suicide attacks were more in Afghanistan comparing with Iraq, but Iraq seems to be the place where terrorists preferred to use car bombs and explosive devices. In the first year following the invasion of US around 19 attacks of vehicle bombs reported in Iraq. This number increased over the next few years since there were over 50 attacks in 2004, over 80 attacks in 2005, over 100 attacks in 2006, and over 200 attacks in 2007, during this period over 60 percent of car bombs occurred in Iraq, while since 2007 the number of attacks in worldwide and Iraq has decreased, neither statistic has returned to the level of pre-invasion.

In fact since 2007 while the number of attacks has declined to around 70 % since the peak of 2007, the number of attacks worldwide has only decreased 49 % as (McBride & Stern, 2013) indicated, the tactic has moved to the other side of Iraq's borders, the long term occupation and the failure to reform a function government which able to gain widespread legitimacy and secure its borders, created the motivations, reinforced the ability and terrorist groups to fight, the US didn't totally believe how a protracted war would support the terrorist groups which used a techniques by allowing them to prepare themselves and train against the top powerful military, unfortunately Iraq became the top dangerous export for terrorism, since war was an inspiration for terrorist group, it's probably might be a source of loss for coming years.

The international communities agreed that the founding member of UN is the only super power, since the Third Gulf War that was on 2003, politicians began to ask questions about reason for invading Iraq by coalition forces, if UK and US are having hidden agenda about oil which was one of the reasons that been discussed, since controlling oil by Saddam was challenge to American party to implement their strategy and military domination, another reason will be was the global hegemonies, George Bush as (Taufik, 2003) emphasized that Americans haven't any ambition except to reduce threat, however, the justification of US looks to be faked .

Despite of, the success of UN in Building peace in various places in the world but from another aspect, the implication of terrorism was over UN in Iraq, since UN also is being evaluated for its failure to set decisions as a party who has authorities in law, even if the US didn't attack Iraq, UN can be judged as an organization which be the one who set principles while practicing another things by themselves, the war of Iraq in 2003 by US should be condemned in order to avoid any accusing towards UN. On September 2002 in a meeting of UN General Assembly Bush pointed out willingness of US to attack Iraq despite of the deal with the international community and UN.

Saddam's regime between 1973 until 2003 shown as a threat to the region and against Kuwait and Iran polices, but for above than 12 years ago Saddam's regime was disabled and powerless by US through sanctions and various of UN Resolutions, so it doesn't make sense to argue that power countries such as British, United States and Australia will be threaten by Iraq, in post war of Iraq according to newest opinion vote of Gallup people in more than 40 countries felt that the world is dangerous rather than secure.

Michelle Levine who attended vote in Australia said that majority of people emphasized how the latest event affected UN and believe that American foreign policy has negative impact on their country instead of positive impact, so people should concern about harm that hit UN and their fear of terrorism had increased, sarcastically vote found US citizens think the actions of their government are excused, ironically there was no decision to condemn US by UN organization which should be since invasion of Kuwait by Iraq, the reason was US could use veto against any condemnation in Security Council and had failed to condemn it, so this was enough reason why Bush's administration was brave to challenge and face the civilization and international communities.

In Future, the International communities should let the 191 members of UN to have authorities, so they can play an important role to achieve its mission. Moreover, UNGA should become the base stone of the organization in preserve the international security and peace, it may seems difficult to achieve but not impossible.

Nowadays, the duties of General Assembly are:

- Consider recommendation.
- Discuss recommendation.
- Receive annual report.

In addition, the most trustworthy functions of General Assembly are to elect non- permanent member and approve budget of UNSC.

The Security Council has powerful functions such as:

- Do military action against offender.
- Contact members to apply an economic sanction.

It's clear that nowadays, the terrorism problem is less than prior years such between 2004 until 2017 due to collaboration between Iraqi government, local parties such as Sunnis and Shiaas and an international parties such as Iran and United States, but still the negative implications of terrorism impedes implementing various of social and economic development projects of UN due to fears from unexpected political situation.

4.3.2 Covid-19

The business environment in Iraq is difficult especially after the pandemic, since a lot of challenges faced entrepreneurs and businesses like the technological ones, it made the transition from the world of theory obtaining a tangible sales to a realistic procedures for startups, In addition, the transformation in priorities such funding sources and markets due to the Covid-19 as Mr. Amer Al-Sanaa, the CEO and Managing director of Asia cell Communications confirmed. This memorandum was signed according to a recommendation on a new research in refreshing the Iraqi economy after pandemic to expand the coverage of social security and support the active partners such as Asia cell to fund sustainable development programs and encourage the distribution of more resources for developing private sector as (Daoud, 2021) pointed.

Asiacell has signed with UNDP a Memorandum for 2 years, during this memorandum the both parties, Asiacell which is the leading company in the sector of communications and UNDP obliged in working on various of initiatives that are specialized in supporting the young entrepreneurs to develop creative solutions to domestic challenges. In addition, UNDP in Iraq is working to promote sustainable employment opportunities for youth, the Iraqi youth led an efforts to face (COVID-19) that will also be covered include the framework of the Memorandum between the two parties, and focus on platform of the Corona awareness in Iraq.

UNFPA, has published since 2020 a report which highlighted on the implication of Pandemic on women. In reference to the report, potential risks included the following:

- Limitation in obtaining services.
- Physical assaults.
- Added load on girls and women as caregivers.
- Raised the infection of COVID-19.
- The constraints of financial issue for migrant women due to imprisonment.

So, the contributions of UN by the outcomes of programme, applying the standards of effectiveness, relevance and sustainability.

The contribution of UNDP will be in the following outcomes:

- Reinforced the Mechanisms of Participatory.
- Reinforced Rule of Law.
- Transparent Governance and Accountable.
- Support the Strategies for Pro-Poor.
- Enabling Policy scopes for Economic Revival.

Reinforced the Mechanisms of Participatory:

The Result 1, includes programmes that respond to priorities and citizen's needs as the following:

- Support the elections.
- Support the COR.
- Empower CSO.
- Reinforce reconciliation.

Result Statements 1:

The civil society and government have enhanced mechanisms of participatory for national dialogue.

Result includes the below districts of work:

- Elections.
- COR (parliament).
- Support to CSO and reconciliation.

Result Indicators 1:

- Number of persons.
- Fragmented by gender.
- The GOI and civil society.
- Women candidates have the ability to engage an effective electoral campaign.

Programme Activities under result 1

Program	Duration	Original Budget	Source	Location
Support to Elections	(2005 – 2013)	(5.5 – 10.1) million\$	UNDP& Iraq Trust Fund	National
Support to the COR	(2010 – 2013)	(1.4) million\$	UNDP	National
Support to COS	(2012 – 2014)	(2.7) million\$	UNDP	National
Reconciliation and Peace	(2010–2013)	(0.18 – 0.5) million\$	UNDP& Government of Netherlands	National & Nineweh

Reinforced Rule of Law:

The Result 2, includes programs as the following:

- The rule of law.
- Access to justice and human rights.
- Reform of Security Sector.

Result Statement 2:

Reinforced respect for human rights and rule of law.

Result Indicators 2:

- Percent of courts to minimum of international standards.
- Reduction in percentage of civil and criminal cases.
- The Development of the NSSS that presented to the GOI.

Programme Activities under result 2

Program	Duration	Original Budget	Source	Location
Rule of Law	(2008 – 2015)	(0.6 – 20.4) million\$	UNDP, Iraq Trust Fund & Government of Germany	National
Access to Human Rights & Justice	(2010 – 2014)	(0.7- 2.5) million\$	UNDP, UNDAF & Danish International Development Agency	National
Reform of Security Sector	(2012 – 2014)	(0.15-1.15) million\$	UNDP Core Funds & UK Conflict Pool	National

Transparent Governance and Accountable

Result 3, includes four programme as the following:

- Modernization of Public Sector.
- Anti-corruption.
- Coordination with donors.
- The Global Fund Support of UNDP.

Result Statement 3:

Enhanced regulatory frameworks, transparent, institutions and participatory governance at local levels and nationals.

Result Indicators 3:

- The Reform of Civil Service and adopted of Modernization Plan, taking into consideration of the national strategy for women.
- Ministries which obtaining the ability for responsive budgeting.
- Training programmes to enhance advancement of women in positions about decision making.

Programme Activities under result 3

Program	Duration	Original Budget	Source	Location
Modernization of Public Sector	(2010 – 2014)	(17.0 – 55.0) million\$	UNDAF and Iraq Trust Fund	National
Anti-corruption	(2008 – 2014)	(3.0 – 9.8) million\$	UNDP, UNDAF & United States of America	National
Donor Coordination	(2012 – 2014)	(0. 5-2.6) million\$	UNDP Core Funds & KRG	National & KRG
The Global Fund Support of UNDP	(2008 – 2015)	(14.1-32.7) million\$	Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Malaria and Tuberculosis	National

Support the Strategies for Pro-Poor

Result 4, the UNDP for CPAP included of 32 projects, 25 of these projects were ‘legacy projects’ that produced before 2010.

Result Statement 4:

The Iraqi government has the institutional framework in order to implement and develop MDG based on support the poor people, include socio-economic and strategies.

Result Indicators 4:

- Number of regional development plans that are conflict-sensitive include centralized MDG targets.
- Percentage of achievement targets of centralized MDGs indicators.
- The MOW Resources Decision Support System rules water resource distribution.
- National Adaptation Strategy confirmed by the council of ministries and started the implementation at domestic levels.

Programme Activities under result 4

Program	Duration	Original Budget	Source	Location
Conflict Prevention and Recovery	(2007 – 2011)	(9.6 – 40.9) million\$	UNDP and Iraq Trust Fund	South
Recovery Environment and Conflict Prevention	(2008 – 2012)	(3.0 – 9.8) million\$	UNDP	National
Conflict Recovery and Prevention, Health and Electricity	(2007 – 2012)	(6.2- 36) million\$	Japan and Swedish International Development Cooperation	Central, North and National
Conflict Prevention, Recovery and Service Delivery	(2008 – 2014)	(14.1-32.7) million\$	US, UK, UNDP and Iraq Trust Fund, JAPAN	National, South and North
Conflict Prevention, Recovery and Water	(2006 – 2010)	(1.3-1.9) million\$	UNDP and Iraq Trust Fund	South and National

Environment	(2008 – 2013)	(0.1-6.2) million\$	UNDP, UNDAF, JAPAN, GEF Italy and Iraq Trust Fund	National
Health, Governance	(2007 – 2013)	(38.5) million\$	UNDP and Global Fund to Fight Tuberculosis and Malaria	National
Service Delivery and MDG	(2006 – 2013)	(0.8-6.7) million\$	UNDP, JAPAN and Swedish	National & 5 Governorates

Enabling Policy scopes for Economic Revival.

Result 5, Includes between 25-30 projects, all of them have been developed under the recovery area and crisis reduction divided into six sectoral aspects as the following:

- Civil Aviation.
- Inclusive Growth.
- Development of Housing and Private Sector.

Result Statement 5:

Enabling frameworks and policy for economic revival, diversified growth and development of private-sector.

Result Indicators 5:

- Air traffic and Iraqi airspace managed and regulated in range with international standards.
- Number of state-owned companies reformed with appropriate of social reduction measures.
- Increase in percentage of employment in the private sector.
- Percentage of technical workers and female professional.

Programme Activities under result 5

Program	Duration	Original Budget	Source	Location
Conflict Reduction and Recovery	(2006 – 2011)	(0.5 – 5.8) million\$	UNDP and USA	National
Conflict Reduction and Recovery/ Inclusive Growth	(2006 – 2013)	(2.5 – 14.3) million\$	Japan and UK Department for International Development	National and South
Conflict Reduction and Recovery/ Housing	(2008 – 2013)	(0.5- 3.7) million\$	UN-HABITAT, UNDP and Iraq Trust Fund	North
Conflict Reduction / Infrastructure	(2006 – 2013)	(0.3-70.1) million\$	UNDP, Iraq Trust Fund and Danish International Development Agency	National, South and North
Conflict Reduction	(2006 – 2013)	(0.4-12.8) million\$	UNDP, Iraq Trust Fund, Japan, Australia, UK Department for International Development, Shell Iraq Petroleum Development.	National, South and North
Conflict Reduction and Development of Private-Sector	(2008 – 2013)	(10.8) million\$	UNDP and Iraq Trust Fund	National
Comprehensive Growth	(2007 – 2010)	(3.0- 16.1) million\$	UNDP, Iraq Trust Fund and Swedish International Development Cooperation	5 Governorates

4.4 The Current Status of the relationship between UN and Iraq

The UN is an important international organization which currently have 193 of Member States, the UN and its work are leaded by the purposes included in its founding Charter. The UN over the years has developed to keep fast changing world. The UN remains to be the only place where all the world's states on earth can engage together, discuss popular problems and find mutual solutions that will benefit the all humans.

The major bodies of the UN are: the SC, the General Assembly, the Trusteeship Council, the Economic and Social Council, UN Secretariat and the International Court of Justice.

The UN is a major part of the UN system, in addition to the UN itself which includes many programmes, funds and specialized agencies, each of these programs have their own scope of work, budget and Leadership.

The funds and programmes are funded through voluntary instead of evaluated contributions. The expertise Agencies are an independent international organizations funded by both evaluated contributions and voluntary. Furthermore, the UN coordinates its work with these an individual UN system parties, which collaborate with the organization to support in achieving its missions and goals.

The UN have an important role in developing the economic and social aspects through implementing several projects prior 2003, recently on December 2021 the JICA and UNDP Iraq have signed in Baghdad a renewed partnership agreement to observe and support acceleration of the operation about socio-economic infrastructure projects, since these projects are implemented and operated by the GOI with loan support from JICA with the objective of improving living conditions and revival economy of Iraqi communities as (Al-Bahbahanee, 2021) pointed.

Despite the challenges which forced by COVID-19, the two major of Official Development Assistance Loan projects specialized in fertilizer production sectors and electricity were finalized during the first half of 2021 with an effort from JICA, which added 330 Megawatts from Babil governorate Al-Mussayab the Thermal Power Plant to the national grid.

Furthermore, an annual output of 300,000 tons of urea fertilizer has increased from the reform of one production line that is against the production of two lines of 180,000 tons from the South Fertilizer Company that located in Khor Al-Zubair. In addition, Basra Governorate is feeding trustworthy supply of urea fertilizer to 50% of domestic market demand. During signing of this agreement, the JICA, UNDP and GOI reaffirm their obligation to improve the case of public services, national infrastructure and development of private sector which advancing Iraq to become closer to the accomplishment of the UNSDG.

A ceremony was conducted on 14th of December 2021 in Baghdad to launch ‘Enhancing the agriculture and value of agri-food chain and developing the trade policy’ (SAAVI) project. The project duration for five years and worth 22.5 million Euro is funded by the EU and is being accomplishment by the ITC in a collaboration with the GOI and other domestic partners as (Al Adilee, 2021) ensured.

Briefly, the role of UN emphasized on its positive impact by implementing some economic and social projects and it played a vital role in guiding development projects with UN agencies and international organizations, but another factors limited the implementation and continual of the rest projects.

4.5 Implications for Future Projections

Although countries rich in resources should be stable but, recent reports show the failure of these countries to benefit from their natural wealth and tend to have more conflict, corruption, economic instability and competitiveness which increase the exchange rate and jobless. Unfortunately, the recent report shows Iraq as an example, the oil wealth authorized Iraq to have an upper-middle-income status in many ways, but the outcomes of its institutions, social and economic results show it as a low-income country.

Growth is paid by oil production only, on the other side, the previous education system ranked close to the top in the Arab world, but unfortunately nowadays, it is close to the bottom and Iraq ranked as one of the lowest participation rates of female labor force in the world and a youth unemployment rate recorded 36% as (Celiku & Mansour, 2020) indicated, also other factors have been affected such as destroying infrastructure.

Iraq recorded as one of the highest poverty rates between upper-middle-income economies and recent conflicts contributes, moreover, a huge economic costs since 2018 per capita GDP was estimated about 20% as (Celiku & Mansour, 2020) mentioned, which is lower than it would be without the ISIS conflict. However, after two decades, Iraq is still facing political instability, trouble in growing social and deepening divide between citizens including shock in oil price and impact of Covid19, as well as, poor in economic policies and inability in facing corruption, so Iraq is having its worst performance of growth in 2020 since the collapse of Saddam Hussein's rule. Furthermore, understanding weakness, violence and limited in development are a careful analysis regard the country's political system and the social divisions inside society.

This is can be done by using an analytical framework that focuses at levels of “contestation” as the following:

- First level is between political elites and between the states.
- Second level is between society and between social groups.

So, understanding such a framework in fragile and violence, which effected on countries help to know the reasons why reforms process have failed.

In recent history, these contestations have turned into violent and conflict that increased over competition for resources and power, Iraq's elites have taken an advantage of ethno-sectarian divisions in their pursuit of power, however, the high levels of dependence on oil have fueled contestation in all levels which increased to elite competition and undermining the state's accountability in front of citizens, so oil wealth has reduced incentives to mobilize different types forms of government revenues, especially from taxation, so this has removed the need for state-society bargaining, which is the main reason to build successful state-processes, but in the case of Iraq the country's political balance will become more fragile in the coming years.

However, Iraq has one of the youngest populations in the world, regional differences of both poverty and service delivery to citizen, moreover, the social trust and cohesion are low in liberated areas from ISIS, despite of producing most of the oil wealth, poverty rates recorded the highest in the south.

This research suggested three better model:

- A focused politics that includes each social group.
- A social contract that establish confidence.
- A reviewed economic model that diversifies the national asset portfolio of Iraq as the following:
 1. Refocus on politics over development, despite of the slow moving in reforms of office and gradual process that requires reform coalitions between citizens from all social groups and ruling elites. Progress in Iraq will still be out of reach unless elite incentives be changed and the country needs to share political vision that recognizes the need for a system which delivers development for all Iraqi people.
 2. To restore the social contract, it needs building confidence between citizens and the government also nourishing wishes that include strengthening the institutions in order to respond to public concerns regard facing corruption and strengthening citizen engagement in establishing infrastructure and finding ways to create an investment opportunity that led to job creation for Iraqi youth.
 3. To revisit the economic model and focus on diversifying the Iraq's asset portfolio first by investing in people, improving the infrastructure of Iraq, and strengthening the institutions to deliver social services, managing volatility of macroeconomic and regulating private projects as (Celiku & Mansour, 2020) emphasized.

In reference of the above three suggested models, the implications of UN role in future projection for development of both sectors in Iraq have been translated in fact by a cooperation consensus that has launched in September 2021 between GOI with different parties such as the Ministry of Labor, the Ministry of Planning and other three of UN agencies who are leading efforts for reform of social protection. Additionally, poor families will be supported through programs which funded by project aims to build an inclusive and sustainable system and the EU has contributed for around 30 million Euro for SPP through the coming four-years.

The Ministry of Planning and other ministries are leading works for several aspects such as strategy for poverty reduction, response plan for Covid19, reforms at the program implementation level and focus on PDS.

Under this first and largest program in Iraq, the UN agencies such as WFP, UNICEF and ILO will support the ministries in years between 2021-2025 in order to build a strategy and implement a reform of roadmap, expand to focus on child and employment. On the other hand, regard Social Protection Program, it aims to develop a roadmap to expand the coverage of social security in order to include the informal workers to mitigate the impact of COVID 19, the program wishes to achieve efficient comprehensive and active coverage for poor groups and to offer ways for people who are under risk to economic integration and for human development by 2025, the priorities will be for poor groups include youth, children, woman, old people, displaced persons, disabilities and people who are working in an informal sector and several projects have being developed such as cash transfer and others for pregnant women and children with connection to key service.

The impact of pandemic led to a significant decrease of income and jobs which make it more difficult for poor families to afford their basic needs such as food, health care, education which leading to risks of exile outside their country, in a joint statement the reform of social protection supports treat poverty as Iraq representative of UNICEF Mrs. Sheema Sen and Mrs. Ally-Raza Qureshi, also the country coordinator of ILO Mrs. Maha Kattaa and the EU Ambassador of Iraq Ville Varjola for WFP have mentioned. The three of UN agencies as (Munoz & Kafembe, 2021) have pointed, will support several ministries such as the Ministry of Trade and others in evaluation, analysis of multisided of poverty and the labor force.

In addition, the SP Program established the base to build an evidence that supported by policies, reinforced institutional and effective coordination, these reforms are necessary in case of pandemic. Furthermore, this study pointed some commentators expected that Iraqi people would distrust the UN because of the harsh sanctions from the UN put on Iraqi people after the 1991 Gulf War. In addition, the envoy of UN has said, while the Iraqi people's main goal is to have their state run through an Iraqi-led government, they also need the UN to play a significant role in a long term in the future as (Otterman, 2005) argued, "it's false to assume that Iraqi people are against the UN, since it considered a neutral party" as Crossette said, however, the outcomes of UN economic and social projects will effect on Iraqi people opinion towards UN by evaluating the implications of these projects in fact.

Following 2022 year of political violence, Iraq finally has a new prime minister and a new government, Mr. Mohammed al-Sudani who made many reform commitments, including creating thousands of new jobs and solving corruption, In the first three months, the new government of Iraq under the leadership of Mr. Mohammed al-Sudani demonstrated its obligation to address the most challenges facing the state, including corruption, high levels of unemployment and poor in public service, but so far, 2023 shows that it is a year of memory in several ways since the Iraqi government cooperated with parties that maintained its relations with the UN over these two decades.

Chapter V: Findings

This research described the impact of UN agencies and their missions in Iraq for both sectors economic and social. The responsibilities of UN Security Council in issue resolutions especially after 2003 war. It mentioned how UN through its agencies collaborated and planned for development programs and pointed out the indicators for both aspects on details and analyzed results for each one through Tables, Charts, and Figures. The following findings are based on the above arguments:

- The Oil for Food Program played a role in disturbing economic development in Iraq according to the following points:
 - The Program which, issued on 1995 by UN aimed to let Iraq sell the oil to world market in an exchange for food, medicine and another needs for Iraq people, but according to decision 1538 that issued on 2004 in a cooperation between Iraq and UN party to export oil, it has been used for another issue such as funding wars that caused insecurity and barrier the procedures of program, instead of meet Iraqi people needs in food and other services.
 - The Program should support the procedure of import food to Iraq, but oil in Iraq is the source of funding wars which caused corruption.

- The Iraqi government has paid their expenses from operational and security budgets that funded among export oil instead of working on developing the infrastructure of Iraq's institutions and public sectors, which resulted as a negative impact on Iraqi citizens to have their basic rights.
- The commitment of UN towards Iraq through development projects such as protection of marshes from extinction on 2010 by cooperation between UN and UNESCO and the awareness of the importance about biodiversity, these factors supported recognition of marshes in the World Heritage List on 2016. Furthermore, UN development of rebuilding schools and improve the quality of education effected positively and increased the percentage of schools enrollments. In addition, the obligation of UN in restoring monuments and statues in several sites of Iraq encouraged foreigners to visit Iraq.
- The terrorism and Covid-19 had a negative impact in finalizing and accomplish some projects, since terrorism caused fears for donors, nations and UN according to insecure and instability of political situations in Iraq. On the other hand, Covid-19 has forced the all parties either Iraqi government, UN, donors and nations to postpone part of projects and implementing others due to the instructions of the WHO to citizens in many countries to maintain a safe distance for their health security, so this led to delays in completing many projects and obtaining the desired results.

Chapter VI: The Conclusion

The aim of this dissertation is to research for the implications and functions of UN in the economic and social sectors of Iraq, as well as its effects on Iraqi citizens for years, especially after the 2003 war, it was clear that oil wasn't the reason for the war, furthermore, the war wasn't driven through interests like saving and obtaining energy resources in Middle East for the present and future, but through reasons behind it, so neo-liberalism was not a justification for military action, but the leading power. Back to history, the role of UN in Iraq began since 2002 after 2 months of negotiations, the UNSC took a resolution number 1441 to give Iraq solutions. Furthermore, as explained earlier, many basic factors of living such as the situation of electricity in Iraq has a complicated case and the solution to communicate with all aspects of the problem, the weird thing is that all the reconstruction projects are planned to be managed by fossil fuels, which could have been accepted for 20 years ago.

The invasion of Iraq in 2003, described as a significant lesson for post-conflict, state-building and reconstruction. In the situation of processing "Iraqi Freedom", the insufficient number of troops on the ground to secure key sites, coupled with a lack of post-war planning, led to widespread looting and collapse of primary services such as medical, electricity and local security services. The multiple failures by the invading coalition as researches revealed an important lessons for post-conflict reconstruction as (Chitalkar & Malone, 2013) argued. These include preparing for a basic commitment, committing enough troops with the appropriate rules of engagement to mobilize the international cooperation and legitimacy, as well as creating trust within the post-conflict state. These recommendations applied to the SC in planning UN procedures just as far as Washington is concerned in planning US intervention. The American public seems deeply convinced of this wisdom, but at the same time at a huge cost to their country and also at a terrible cost to the prestige of the UN, frequent attempts to deal at the international level with the consequences of decisions at the national level formulated for local political reasons. However, reflecting on the failure to obtain UNSC approval for invasion of Iraq in 2003 may have fruitfully led to other ideas.

Despite of that UK and US lost the 2003 war after shortly winning it, but from public opinion the UNSC lost a huge deal of legitimacy for failing to prevent it, so there were no winners from this failure as (Chitalkar & Malone, 2013) emphasized. However, this thesis has argued, "There is no alternative" as Margaret Thatcher expressed her disapproval of any reasonable alternatives to her believe in hard neoliberalism such as the British, but the economy has proved later. In reference of (Looney, 2003), the huge debates will be in Washington among who want to press ahead with an ideological neoliberal approach and those in the scope who see the necessity often for political reasons to go stage-by stage. Moreover, acknowledging a huge amount of suspicion about what institutional changes are important by the Iraqis. On the other hand, regard the Iraqi's side advocates for the adoption of an Islamic economic system will be more vocal if the neoliberal reforms will not show quick dividends. Furthermore, the most intermediate groups, no doubt they will pay for a different one as "Third Way" system, circulating on retaining state ownership of the oil sector and the expenditure of its revenues to the inhabitation.

The suggested solution for the problem is to solve demand in side with the increase of generation, moreover, private sector also played a significant role in the developing process particularly international companies. Furthermore, UNDP since 2008 has purposed to transfer its programme to work on reconstruction in order to achieve development and growth. However, the GOI wasn't trusted by UNDP, despite of the long-term relationship with development partners who provided efforts by integrated programs that delivered what have committed. The collaboration between UNDP and UNAMI was weak and didn't serve to enhance its contribution, UNDP did not give priority for an adequate gender equality in implementation phase of the program and didn't continue its support about gender integration. Moreover, the lack in strategic leadership of UNDP at crucial points, undermined the prospect of its contributions. However, this study stated that food security is evaluated in terms of the five competencies such as (availability, acceptance, sufficiency, accessibility and agency), all of these indications led to large parts of the population being affected as a result of exclusion from the global market due to sanctions and still suffering during forced inclusion, which it led to high rates of malnutrition, but later the availability of food increased due to the abolition of the sanctions system.

On the other hand, the development in health services is critical to raise the health case of the population, however, similarly heavily investing is an important outcome to reinforce the situations of the social determinants of health by sustained reasonable management. Moreover, Iraq's human and natural resources can be a worthy source for their coherent social structure and the contribution of Iraq to the provincial development will be important. Furthermore, this study discussed about Iraqi people who have been forced by violence or fear and at the same time, they don't have the necessary social or financial source to buy protection either in Iraq or another region and those who have been able by their access to assets adopt a form mobility as a response to the distribution of security and opportunities between Iraq and neighbor countries. It is vital obvious that, it will be hard for the UN to create peace without include the all parties in decision making operation to manage the universe where they live. If the International community want to create world and peace for the generation in the future, it should start to be fair and should make the UN an organization that does not denial itself in decision making.

Consequently, it is difficult for the SC to manage the world alone, the UN have to be liberated, so we can liberate the Iraqi citizens and the whole world, this might sounds too ideal, but it must be understood. In addition, this study found that "Oil for Food Program" has a vital role in impede the development operation in Iraq, but according to the decision number 1538 that issued in 2004 upon a cooperation between Iraq and UN side to export oil, unfortunately, it has been used for another reasons like funding war and paying expenses of Iraqi government from the security and operational budgets which caused insecurity and obstructing the implementation of development projects, instead of meet Iraqi people's needs in several aspects and that raised corruption.

Moreover, the obligation of UN towards Iraq by development projects like protection of marshes from extinction through a cooperation between UNESCO and UN include the awareness of biodiversity, so this collaboration led to add marshes in the World Heritage List in 2016. Furthermore, the improvement of education level raised the schools enrollments and the commitment of UN in restoring statues in different sites of Iraq led foreigners to visit Iraq. On the other hand, terrorism and Covid-19 affected negatively in completing some projects, since terrorism caused fears for partners and donors to implement projects. On the other side, Iraqi government, UN and donors were forced to postpone their projects due to WHO instructions for

safe distance, so that caused a delay in completing several projects. Furthermore, Jeanine Hennis, who is the representative of the Secretary-General mentioned that Iraq's challenges did not emerge overnight as (United Nations, 2023) pointed, it will take time to deal with challenges of both in the past and the present. Since October 2022, above a year of tensions the council of representatives approved Iraq's new president and government.

However, since 2003 a lot of opportunities have been wasted, so Jeanine pointed that corruption was a basic root cause of Iraqi troubles. Recently, the new GOI seemed their commitment to solve the most challenges facing the state, including corruption, weakness in public service and high levels of unemployment. Moreover, effecting responsible change can only be through stronger institutions, systematic socioeconomic reform and better governance. Regard external relations of Iraq, the Government continued its policy of balance, it remains one of the most contaminated with explosive ordnance states in the world, so Iraqi citizens are paying the price and it's clear that in 2022, war continued to be the guiding cause of child casualties and caused total one third of Iraqi citizens' casualties as (United Nations, 2023) argued. In recent years, the UN, the GOI, international donors, private sector, national and other groups have joined forces to decrease the negative effect of explosive hazards on socioeconomic and humanitarian aspects. Moreover, according to OECD, Iraq is technically specified as a middle-income country and a recent high in oil prices accumulated unmatched revenue, all that should bring benefits to Iraqis. However, inequality and corruption are also high in Iraq and poverty increased between 2019 -2020 from 20% to 25% in 2022 as (United Nations, 2023) pointed.

The UNMAS led an efforts to localize demining procedures in Iraq by a model that collecting international and national NGO's to transfer knowledge and skills. Moreover, a lot of efforts is requested for humanitarian supports in Iraq. In 2020 the humanitarian funding for domestic actors declined from 4.7 % to 2% in 2021 and it was far from the target of 25% as (United Nations, 2023) emphasized. However, the new Prime Minister of Iraq Mr. Mohammed Al-Sudani is working to achieve the goals that will meet Iraqi people's needs such as to fight corruption, improve the public services, provision the electricity, encourage the Government to promote the private sector, job growth, and women's participation in the workforce as (United Nations, 2023) pointed. Furthermore, the United States is working with the Iraqi Government to address the effects of climate change, and support the UNAMI to continue its efforts as dealing with these

issues will lead to positive economic impacts in Iraq. On the issue of displaced persons, the continue collaboration between the UNAMI and the GOI aims to seek solutions for all displaced Iraqis.

Moreover, this study has faced some constraints and factors that impact on searching for a significant sources such as the implications of Iraq war 2003, since Iraq war affected the search for sources, as many books and articles were stolen and many libraries were destroyed. Moreover, the security and political situations led to troubles in obtaining some important books and resources due to the difficulty of transportation and insecure in transportation facilities. Additionally, the Corona pandemic and the closures due to the curfew for long periods affected the ability to communicate with public libraries in order to obtain important resources, in addition the delay in implementing of some UN recent projects during the years 2020 and 2021, led to a shortage of information about projects during the above years.

Chapter VII: References

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