

Iraq Country Programme Performance Summary

A. Country Information		
Country name: Iraq		
Category per decision 2013/31: Yellow	Current programme period: 2011-2014 extended to 2015	Cycle of assistance: 1 st

B. Country Programme Outputs Achievement <i>(please complete for all your CP outputs)</i>			
Output 1: Technical and institutional capacity is strengthened at national and subnational levels to plan, manage and monitor the implementation of a package of high-quality reproductive health services, as an integral part of the primary health-care system and health-sector reform efforts including humanitarian settings			
Indicators	Baseline	Target	End-line data
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of primary health-care centres and district hospitals providing a high-quality reproductive-health package, including three family planning methods 	No baseline	No target	120 PHCs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of facilities providing basic and/or comprehensive emergency obstetric care per 500,000 inhabitants 	No baseline	No target	UNFPA supported quality improvement for CEmOC and BEmOC services in approximately 30 percent of all facilities in the country.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of health centres with skilled providers and midwives 	No baseline	No target	UNFPA supported skills development of 220 health workers on family planning, 19 health workers on emergency obstetric and neonatal care, 09 health workers on logistics management
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of health directorates, at all levels, adopting and correctly using a reproductive health commodity management and logistics system 	No baseline	No target	UNFPA supported skills of at least 15% of PHCS on Logistics Management
<p><u>Key Achievements</u> (inputs also sourced from the last CP evaluation)</p> <p>The program supported the Ministry of Health to formulate the reproductive health strategy (2013-2017), family planning guidelines; youth friendly health services guidelines and revision of curricula for midwifery training. The program also increased skills of 220 health workers on providing family planning services, 19 health workers on emergency obstetric and neonatal care, 09 health workers on logistics management and facilitated reproductive health services to 176,063 refugee and internally displaced women through 122 health facilities that were supported with personnel, equipment and supplies.</p>			

Output 2: Community-based sensitization on reproductive health and family planning issues, targeting women and men, is intensified in underserved districts			
Indicators	Baseline	Target	End-line data
• Number of health facilities having collaborative agreements with local associations	No baseline	No target	23 district health facilities
• Number of communities with female volunteers conducting outreach activities	No baseline	No target	8 districts (communities)
• Number of health centres conducting outreach	No baseline	No target	25 health facilities
<u>Key Achievements</u> (input also from the last CP evaluation)			
With financial and technical support from UNFPA, 250 volunteers were trained and attached to health facilities to conduct health outreach activities. Every quarter approximately 20,000 family were visited and received health messages			
Output 3: Youth health, development and protection programmes, including awareness-raising, are established within government and community-based services in selected areas, with a focus on youth who are most at risk including humanitarian settings			
Indicators	Baseline	Target	End-line data
• Number of health centres providing youth-friendly health services	No baseline	No target	19 health facilities
• Percentage of educational and recreational youth facilities conducting life-skills training and empowerment programmes through peer educators	No baseline	No target	Seven of 18 Governorates were supported to conduct life-skills education
• Number of secondary schools and vocational facilities integrating life skills into their extracurricular activities	No baseline	No target	Life skills education integrated into 15 vocational centers in 7 Governorates and into 10 vocational schools
• Percentage of youth released from reformatories provided with reintegration assistance	No baseline	No target	Training of social workers on post reformatory release strategy conducted in three of the 18 Governorates.
<u>Key Achievements</u> (input also from the last CP evaluation)			
The program supported development of a life skills manuals; integrated life skills education into 15 vocational centres, trained 155 peer educators who in turn reached 5,230 young people of whom 60% percent were from refugee and IDP affected areas.			
<u>Output 4:</u> The user-oriented national statistical system is strengthened to produce, disseminate and promote the utilization of high-quality population data at national and subnational levels including humanitarian settings			

Indicators	Baseline	Target	End-line data
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of in-depth studies based on data from the census and other surveys 	No baseline	No target	3 studies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of statistical policies and protocols drafted and approved 	No baseline	No target	12 policies and 14 procedures include policies and procedures for statistical software packages. A Policy of Public Use Files has been completed and approved while a manual has been prepared on the Standard Implementation of Surveys
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of statistical subsystems developed as part of a national statistical system, and capable of using existing population-related data 	No baseline	No target	2 sub-systems in health and education
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of dissemination activities related to census and survey data 	No baseline	No target	Results of seven surveys published on the Central Statistics Organization website

Key Achievements (input also from the last CP evaluation)

UNFPA supported three large population based surveys including the Iraq Knowledge Network (IKN) survey in 2011; Iraq Woman Integrated Social and Health Survey (I-WISH) survey in 2012 and its in-depth analysis in 2013 and the Iraq Poverty and Maternal Mortality Mapping (I-PMMM) in 2013. The three large studies provided the richest source of health and demographic data. Through the UNFPA supported Iraq Statistical System Modernization Project, the program supported modernization of the central and regional statistical systems through hands-on technical support to central and regional statistical personnel in areas of statistical governance, computer networking, database management, metadata, and data analysis and dissemination

Output 5: A multi-sectoral national youth strategy is formulated and monitored, with the participation of youth, at national and subnational levels

Indicators	Baseline	Target	End-line data
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of sectoral strategies integrating youth issues into action plans 	No baseline	No target	2 strategies: National Youth Strategy which is being revised and the Volunteerism Strategy currently under development
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of participatory youth structures established at national and local levels 	No baseline	No target	3 networks: 2 youth advisory boards and 1 Y-Peer network
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of districts implementing a package of interventions targeting youth 	No baseline	No target	15 out 18 governorates are implementing youth packages

Key Achievements (input also sourced from the last CP evaluation)

The program supported the in-depth analysis of the National Youth Survey of 2009 leading to the formulation and adoption of the National Youth Strategy in 2012

Output 6: The capacity of national and subnational entities is strengthened to develop and monitor action plans on priority population issues, including rapid population growth, population displacement, rural-to-urban migration, youth and gender equality

Indicators	Baseline	Target	End-line data
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of national and sectoral action plans developed 	No baseline	No target	4 sectoral plans
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amount of legislation submitted by parliamentary commissions 	No baseline	No target	None
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of population-related research studies published 	No baseline	No target	3 studies
<p><u>Key Achievements</u> (input also from the last CP evaluation)</p> <p>The program supported formulation of the national population policy and the establishment of a national population commission. The program also supported the fourth Conference for Arabs Statisticians and the national conference on population and development. At the sub-national level, the program supported formulation of a draft Kurdistan Regional Population Policy.</p>			
<p><u>Output 7: The institutional, technical and operational capacity of line ministries and local non-governmental organizations are strengthened to secure services for survivors of violence against women including humanitarian settings</u></p>			
Indicators	Baseline	Target	End-line data
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation rate of national and sectoral strategies that combat violence against women 	No baseline	No target	No data available
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of statistical reports and studies produced by relevant sectors and civil society on violence against women 	No baseline	No target	3 reports
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of sectoral and civil society services providing violence management 	No baseline	No target	14 supported by UNFPA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation rate of sectors and civil society in coordination mechanisms 	No baseline	No target	11 NGOs and 3 Government institutions actively participate in cluster coordination on protection/GBV
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality of care provided by sectoral and civil society services 	No baseline	No target	No data is available
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number & type of services created by sectors and CSOs for VAW survivors in 6 governorates 	No baseline	No target	4 types of services (safety, psycho-social, legal and medical)
<p><u>Key Achievements</u> (input also from the last CP evaluation)</p> <p>The program improved the policy environment and technical capacity for gender equality and empowerment of women through formulation of national and regional Violence Against Women (VAW) strategies and action plans; enhanced skills of 482 gender-based violence service providers (51 medical professionals, 163 social workers, 224 uniformed personnel and 44 participants for GBV IMS); reached 330,460 refugee and internally displaced women with a range of gender-based violence services through 54 women safe spaces in refugee and IDP camps and host communities.</p>			

Output 8: The capacity of women’s non-governmental organizations is strengthened to advocate gender equality, women’s rights, and reproductive health, and to promote women’s empowerment and participation in the peacebuilding and development of Iraq including humanitarian settings

Indicators	Baseline	Target	End-line data
• Number and percentage of districts that have at least one local women’s association	No baseline	No target	Eight out of 18 Governorates of Iraq
• Number of communities provided with women’s outreach activities	No baseline	No target	Nine out of 18 Governorates of Iraq
• Percentage of women who are members of local associations	No baseline	No target	No data
• Number of sensitization events conducted with the involvement of local community and religious leaders	No baseline	No target	No data
• Number of women’s associations that are part of established networks	No baseline	No target	No data
• Number of local women’s associations conducting outreach activities among women	No baseline	No target	8 women NGOs

Key Achievements (*inputs also sourced from the last CP evaluation*)

The program supported two women machineries and women non-governmental organizations to advocate for key issues related to gender equality, women’s rights and gender-based violence. The program also supported 11 women NGOs to deliver gender-based violence services mainly in humanitarian settings.

C. National Progress on Strategic Plan Outcomes¹	Start value	Year	End value	Year	Comments
Outcome 1: Increased availability and use of integrated sexual and reproductive health services (including family planning, maternal health and HIV) that are gender-responsive and meet human rights standards for quality of care and equity in access					
Percentage in which at least 95% of service delivery points in the country have seven life-saving maternal/reproductive health medicines from the WHO priority list					Data not available
Contraceptive prevalence rate (total)	40%	2011	55%	2014	
Proportion of demand for contraception satisfied (total)	78%	2011			Data not available for later years

¹ The format is aligned to the UNFPA Strategic Plan outcomes, 2014-2017.

Percentage in which at least 60% of service delivery points in the country have no stock-out of contraceptives in the last six months					Data not available
Percentage in which at least 80% of live births in the country are attended by skilled health personnel	91%	2011			Data not available for later years
Number of adapted and implemented protocols for family planning services in the country that meet human rights standards including freedom from discrimination, coercion and violence					Data not available
Percentage of women and men aged 15-49 who had more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months who reported use of a condom during their last intercourse (female/male)					Data not available
Has the country increased the national budget for sexual and reproductive health by at least 5 per cent?	Yes	2011	Yes	2015	Government has consistently increased the RH mainly for Family Planning

Summary of National Progress

Iraq has made relevant progress in maternal health care with the proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel raised considerably from 72% in 2000 to 90.9% in 2011. Deliveries in rural areas under the supervision of a physician also increased significantly, from 60.2% in 2000, to 78.1% in 2006 and to 84.5% in 2011. Nine governorates supersede the national average and Karbala had reached the MDG target of 100%. Institutional deliveries are also quite high. The percentage of unmet needs in the area of family planning decreased from 10.8% in 2006 to 8.0% in 2011, and there is a rising demand for contraception, shown in the increase of demand from 43.5% in 2000 to 52.5% in 2011. This notwithstanding, Iraq has been struggling to reduce the number of women dying in childbirth to MDG target of 29 by end of 2015.

Iraq has also improved the policy environment for reproductive health including the formulation of the maternal child health and reproductive health strategy and its four years Action Plan (2011-2014) as well as the recent reproductive health strategy (2013-2017).

The recent humanitarian crisis arising from conflict has caused a severe dent to the health service delivery. Currently close to 3.5 million people have left their homes and the health infrastructure that had been established for them and are living in camps and urban areas where health services have been strained. The gains Iraq had made on sexual and reproductive health have now been severely compromised.

UNFPA's Contributions

UNFPA's support to Iraq over the years has been aimed at enhancing efficiency of primary health care and referral systems to offer a comprehensive reproductive health package and increasing utilization of reproductive health services by women and young people in underserved areas. Specifically, UNFPA supported Government to formulate the reproductive health strategy (2013-2017), tools, and guidelines. With the emergency of the humanitarian crisis, UNFPA has increased efforts in providing emergency reproductive health services to refugees and internally displaced persons in camp and non-camp settings

Outcome 2: Increased priority on adolescents, especially on very young adolescent girls, in national development policies and programmes, particularly increased availability of comprehensive sexuality education and sexual and reproductive health

Percentage of young women and men aged 15-24 who correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission (female/male)	3.1%	2011			Data not available for later years
Does the country have laws and policies that allow adolescents (regardless of marital status) access to sexual and reproductive health services?	Yes	2011	Yes	2015	RH/MCH National Strategy provides for ASRH services

Summary of National Progress

Young people aged 15-29 represent the biggest age group in the Iraqi population (28%). Young Iraqis face a challenge of accessing reproductive health services and employment opportunities. Currently, one in three young person in the age group 15-29 is illiterate with a marked gender difference between young women and young men (36.2% and 22.4% respectively). Young people's access to formal education and health services is impacted by the years of conflict and displacement.

In response to the needs of young people, the Iraqi government has adopted the National Development Plan (2013–2017) with a focus on young people. Government has also formulated the National Employment Policy and National Education Strategy as well as the National Youth Strategy. The Iraq National Human Development Report of 2014 focusses on opportunities and challenges related to youth development. All these initiatives are a promising foundation for improving the socio-economic wellbeing of youth.

UNFPA's Contributions

UNFPA support to government of Iraq over the years has primarily focused on advocacy campaigns for adolescent health and youth empowerment; development strategies, guidelines and strategies including the National Youth Strategies. With the recent humanitarian crisis, UNFPA has provided focused support to displaced young people reaching them with life skills through different strategies including recreation and peer education.

Outcome 3: Advanced gender equality, women's and girls' empowerment, and reproductive rights, including for the most vulnerable and marginalized women, adolescents and youth					
Does the country have the gender equality national action plans that integrate reproductive rights with specific targets and national public budget allocations?					Country has a National GBV Strategy
Proportion of taken actions by the country on all of the Universal Periodical Review (UPR) accepted recommendations on reproductive rights from the previous reporting cycle					The only UPR report has been released recently and recommendations are yet to be implemented
Percentage of women aged 15–49 who think that a husband/partner is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner under certain circumstances	58.3%	2011			The indicator targets women aged 15-29.

Summary of National Progress

Iraq's National Development Plan (2013-2017) focuses on women's equitable participation and has provisions for participation in decision-making and education. Iraq has also ratified international conventions on gender equality and has in 2013, endorsed a National Strategy to Eliminate Violence against Women. The governmental report of 2011 to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). Through the 2005 Constitution, women have a right to hold at least 25 percent of National Parliament and Governorate Council seats. This notwithstanding, women remain under-represented in the higher decision-making levels of the public sector and government. Conflict and displacement have meanwhile acutely increased the vulnerability of women and put them at high risk of violence and exploitation, including sexual exploitation in an already patriarchal society.

UNFPA's Contributions

UNFPA's contribution has mainly been around improving the policy environment and technical capacity for gender equality and empowerment of women through formulation of national and regional Violence Against Women (VAW) strategies and action plans; supported two women machineries and women non-governmental organizations to advocate for key issues related to gender equality, women's rights and gender-based violence. During the recent humanitarian crisis, UNFPA has put a special focus on preventing and managing consequences of gender-based violence in both camp and non-camp settings.

Outcome 4: Strengthened national policies and international development agendas through integration of evidence-based analysis on population dynamics and their links to sustainable development, sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, HIV and gender equality

Has the country had at least one census of good quality that was processed, analyzed and disseminated following internationally agreed recommendations (during the last 10 years)?	No	2011	No	2015	Due to political reasons, a census was postponed in 2012. UNFPA instead supported a large demographic survey which is being used for population projections
Has the country collected, analyzed and disseminated a national household survey that allows for the estimation of key population and reproductive health indicators (in the last 5 years)?	Yes	2011	Yes	2013	
Has the country completed evaluations on strategic interventions around sexual and reproductive health and adolescent and youth?	No	2011	No	2015	One thematic survey on UNFPA's supported interventions in reproductive health was supported

Proportion of new national development plans that address population dynamics by accounting for population trends and projections in setting development targets					The 2013-2017 National Development Plan addresses population dynamics
<u>Summary of National Progress</u>					
<p>Iraq faces challenges in providing up-to-date and disaggregated data for evidence-based policy-making. A national census that was organized to take place in 2012 was cancelled on the last minute due to political sensitivities. The country's national and sectoral plans are therefore not informed by up-to-date population data. The recent wars and humanitarian crisis also imply that resources for population data generation and formulation of policies are limited. The High Population Council that was established in 2013 has so far remained largely non-functional.</p>					
<u>UNFPA's Contributions</u>					
<p>UNFPA's support has largely been around formulation of the national population policy and establishment of a national population council; availing disaggregated population data through three large population surveys. The program has also supported modernization of the central and regional statistical systems through hands-on technical support to central and regional statistical personnel in areas of statistical governance, computer networking, database management, metadata, and data analysis and dissemination</p>					

D. Country Programme Resources						
SP Outcome Choose only those relevant to your CP	Regular Resource (Planned and Final Expenditure in Millions of US Dollars)		Others (Planned and Final Expenditure in Millions of US Dollars)		Total (Planned and Final Expenditure in Millions of US Dollars)	
Increased availability and use of integrated sexual and reproductive health services	3.1	3.3	12.2	14.5	15.3	17.8
Youth policies and programmes, and increased availability of comprehensive sexuality education	2.3	1.9	4.8	4.0	7.1	5.9
Advanced gender equality, women's and girls' empowerment, and reproductive rights	2.2	1.2	8.0	10.2	10.2	11.4
Strengthened national policies and international development agendas through integration of evidence-based analysis on population dynamics	1.5	2.2	7.0	5.3	8.5	7.5

Programme coordination and assistance	0.7	0.8	0	0	A0.7	0.8
Total	9.8	9.4	32.0	34.0	41.8	43.4