

Sustainable Development in Islam: A Study regarding the Possibility of Achieving Development Goals in Iraq

Asmaa Jssim Mohammed^a, ^aCollege of administration and Economics, University of Baghdad, Iraq, Email: dr.asmma.j@coadec.uobaghdad.edu.iq

Sustainable human development means meeting the basic needs of society and striving for continuous improvement in quality, as it seeks to increase economic well-being while providing adequate housing and nutrition, as well as providing electricity, water, health and education services. Ten centuries ago, Islam highlighted the importance of the development effort and the necessity of its sustainability before the West took it in the 1970s. There are a number of challenges that greatly affect the reality of achieving and ensuring Millennium Development Goals. The research recommends the importance of fighting administrative and financial corruption, as this is one of the biggest challenges facing the possibility of advancing the economy and achieving Millennium Development Goals, as well as adopting a national development policy that seeks to set goals and programs that would achieve realistic goals in terms of reducing rates of inflation, unemployment, and poverty, thereby improving the indicators of sustainable development.

Keywords: *Sustainable human development, Millennium Development Goals, fighting administrative and financial corruption*

Introduction

There is a clear difference between the concepts of human development and development, the first term does not exceed the physical aspects of economic space, while the second takes a larger area as it relates to expanding the individual choices according to what is received from the United Nations Development Program in its definition of sustainable human development, which means reaching to meet particular needs which are essential for society and striving to constantly improve quality, as it seeks to increase economic well-being while providing adequate housing and nutrition, as well as providing electricity, water, health and education services. More than a thousand and four hundred years ago, Islam called for the importance of

an effort to develop and the necessity for sustainability before the West took away these aspirations during the 1970's. A Islamic legislation came in many texts that constitute the basis for sustainable development, and set the controls that govern and define the relationship between humans and the environment, by relying on ethical and ideological aspects, which highlight its role in preventing abuses that diminish sustainable development and justify its continuity. Based on Iraq's commitment to the Millennium Declaration adopted by all member states in September 2000, some reports were put in place to briefly outline the measures that Iraq has taken in order to achieve these goals and achievements that have been achieved in various fields, and it is noted that Iraq's steps are still slow towards implementing sustainable development requirements and goals, and the reality of the situation indicates a number of challenges.

The Importance of the Research: The importance of the research is embodied in understanding the Islamic position regarding the sustainable development process, and studying the reality of development goals in Iraq and the most important challenges facing them.

Research Problem: Iraq currently suffers from many problems and challenges that greatly affect its economic structure, and thus has formed an obstacle to opportunities to achieve development goals and ensure growth opportunities.

Research Hypothesis: Despite Islam's long-term interest in the sustainable development process, at the present time Iraq faces a number of challenges that prevent it from achieving its goals and objectives.

Research Methodology: The study relied on the inductive and descriptive approach in analysing data related to the research.

Research Structure: To prove the hypothesis, the research came with two axes: The first concerns the conceptual side of sustainable development and Islam's position regarding it, while the second relates to examining the reality of development goals in Iraq and the most important challenges facing them.

The Concept of Sustainable Development and Its Launch

Ibn Manzoor defines development as: "Numism: growth: increase. Growth and growth and growth: increase and increase perhaps they say growth is growing (Ibn Manzur, 2003), so we find that the connotations for linguistic development mean increase, abundance, growth, progress, prosperity and goodness.

The meaning does not differ from the terminology, as it refers to the organised process that aims to raise economy's level, and refer to the process of change that is carried out by humans with the intention of moving from an agricultural society to an industrially advanced society consistent with the cultural development of the economic stage, addressing the economic, social and intellectual needs of society, so the term takes an economic, social, biological, cultural or psychological connotation. The term was associated at the beginning of the last century with the material aspects of life, and later incorporated other physical and moral dimensions, so the development process according to the general concept means improving the living conditions of a person through improving income and increasing health as well as increasing scientific development and carrying out development projects and investments in order to serve society members regarding service for future generations within so-called sustainable development. Hence, development issues in all economic and social fields have received great attention from researchers, due to their close connection with human aspects.

Sustainable Development Goals and Indicators

Sustainable development goals focus on a range of topics related to all aspects of human interest, at the forefront of which is emphasis on:

1. Reducing and eliminating poverty.
2. Enabling people to learn.
3. Focusing on the importance of health.
4. Working on economic growth and encouraging industry and innovation.
5. Promoting gender equality, reducing inequalities and empowering women.
6. Providing clean energy at reasonable prices.
7. Seeking to establish a global partnership to ensure development.

From the above, we find that sustainable development goals have included goals and targets are based on the development of society and the effect of their transformation in a world where poverty and hunger do not exist, and all forms of disease, fear and violence are absent, and in a manner in which all areas of life can flourish. This is a transition to a world in which justice, equality, non-discrimination, respect for human rights and the preservation of human dignity prevail, and cultural diversity is prevalent. In this world members enjoy equal opportunities for both genders, thus achieving justice, fairness and social partnership for all.

On the other hand, the sustainable development process emphasises the element of sustainability, by expanding its base and ensuring that people have access to development opportunities without forgetting future generations, which in itself means the importance of introducing the principle of solidarity between generations when planning development policies, as well as the introduction of empowerment. However, development is a human-made

process, which necessitates full participation in decision-making, implementation and bringing it to reality. In order to discover the extent to which these goals can be achieved, a number of indicators measure the effectiveness of the economy towards sustainable development, such as being aware of per capita gross domestic product, the ratio of exports to imports, as well as knowing the size of external debt / gross domestic product to determine the ability of the country's economy to bear debt. It is also important to be aware of social indicators which include the unemployment rate and the rate of illiteracy amongst adults, in addition to measuring health, including environmental indicators that measure per capita share of agricultural land and area lands subject to desertification and its percentage of total area.

Chapter Two: Islam's Position regarding Sustainable Development

Development in the Noble Qur'an and Sunnah

The issue of development occupied Islamic thought from its beginnings but we did not find any reference to economic development in the Holy Qur'an, but from the terms we found terms which contained the term development, including empowerment, revival and architecture. The Almighty said, "He created you from the land and colonised you in it" (Hud verse 61). Therefore, the verse affirms the necessity of the earth's architecture, and who "colonised you in it" understanding that God commanded you to build it with what you need, which means that the land must be built, and the plaster says that it indicates the necessity for building land for agriculture, planting, and buildings (Abu Bakr Al-Razi Al-Jassas, 1994). Consequently, the term architecture includes land architecture or economic development. Many Hadiths were mentioned in the Prophetic Sunnah, stressing the importance and virtue of architecture. On the authority of the Prophet, peace and blessings be upon him, he said: "Whoever builds a land that no one has is worthy" (Abu Abdullah Al-Bukhari). Ibn Hajar said in Fath al-Bari, and whoever has built a land for revival is more entitled to it than others (Ibn Hajar Al-Asqalani). This came on the authority of Umar bin Al-Khattab, may God be pleased with him that confirms the importance of architecture and economic development. He said to Bilal Bin Al-Harith Al-Muzni, may God be pleased with him: (The Messenger of God did not cut you to hold him away from people, but cut you off to work, so take from them what you have been able to build, and rest) (Abu Bakr Al-Bayhaqi, 2003). This confirms the keenness of the Caliph Al-Rashid, may God be pleased with him, to urge people to work and produce and develop, as it does not leave a desire for abstraction, but rather requires people to associate this desire with diligence in work and reconstruction while exerting effort within a certain time period. And God, may God be pleased with him, said: (And by God, if the dictionaries came with deeds, and we came without work, they are more precious than us to Muhammad on the Day of Resurrection) (Ibn Saad), and he also said to his ruler on some of the provinces of the state: (God has succeeded us in His servants to fill their hunger, to cover their nakedness, and to provide for them They traded them, and if we gave them these blessings, we would be

thankful for them, for God created hands to work. (Muhammad Al-Ghazali). Hence the Islamic view of development through productive work is clear and its importance in economic activity and advocacy for development and land architecture.

Sustainable Development from an Islamic Perspective

It appears that the relationship between human development and development is close relationship, however the difference between them appears clear in that the first term does not exceed the physical aspects of economic space, while the second requires more space as it relates to expanding individual choices according to what originates from the United Nations Development Program in its definition for sustainable human development. This means reaching the basic needs of society and striving for constant improvement of quality, and it seeks to increase economic welfare while providing adequate housing and nutrition, as well as electricity, water, health and education services., Islamic legislation appears in many texts which constitute the basis for sustainable development, and set the controls it governs and defines the relationship between humans and the environment, through reliance on moral and ideological aspects, which highlights the role in preventing abuses that lose sustainable development and justifications for its continuity.

Thus, sustainable development from the Islamic perspective is a multi-dimensional process, as it is more comprehensive than what is called for by the statutory systems in this field, as it aims to optimise the exploitation and use of resources, while adhering to the provisions of Islamic Sharia as a determinant that is necessary to ensure that the response to present needs is taken into account, , thus ensuring the achievement of sustainable development goals. The Qur'anic verses have shown the necessity to direct and control human behaviour in dealing with environmental resources and their wealth, so Glory be to Him Almighty says: “And you in the land are stable and pleasant until a time” (Surat Al-Baqarah, verse: 36). What came from a timeframe in the verse indicates the importance of observing this restriction. For example, such resources and wealth are not the property of the present generation so that they enjoy them as they wish, but also for the benefit of future generations, which requires the preservation and maintenance of harmful pollution factors, and taking into account the lack of waste and wasteful exploitation or waste, so that future generations can benefit from them. According to the Islamic perspective, sustainable process determines the authority of human beings to dominate nature, so he/she takes from it as much as needed without wasting or neglecting : “Eat, drink and do not waste as God does not love those who are extravagant” (Al-Baqarah V31). Mawardi states: “Were it not for the latter to benefit from what the first established, the people of every age would not have been able to create what they need from housing houses, ploughing lands and other necessities of life, and the widening of hopes as one of the most important reasons for the world’s construction and validity and its transfer of construction from one generation to the next. “If hopes are short, what exceeds one is the need of his day and the



world moving for me after him is desolation, and so, the world is not a liveable home (previous source). As a result, natural resources remain a common benefit for all humanity and for all present and future generations, therefore we must adhere to the rules of Islamic Sharia in their exploitation and development. One of the most important pillars of sustainable development in Islam is caring for human beings as an important component of the environment.

Mechanisms to Guarantee Development Goals in Islam

192 UN member states and at least 23 international organisations have agreed to achieve development goals by 2015, and these goals begin from the United Nations Millennium Declaration, which was signed in September 2000, which obliges member states of the United Nations towards eight basic goals, including combating poverty, hunger, diseases, illiteracy and discrimination against women. The matter did not stop there, as these goals include many goals that aim to achieve Millennium Development Goals and improving the welfare of individuals.

However in reality, Islam preceded the West in approving these goals, as it discussed it from its beginnings and many mechanisms were initiated for its undertaking, and the importance of adhering to the principles of Islamic Shari'a is placed at the forefront as mentioned earlier, as the individual obligation to work according to it. In the end, results must be achieved and bear the fruits of sustainable development and thus achieve developmental goals.

That is why Islam has repeatedly emphasised the role of the state in the economy as one of the mechanisms needed to achieve developmental goals. The Prophet (PBUH) has made it the responsibility of the state to provide basic needs for security, health and education for all members of society, so he says (PBUH) (Imam Rae is responsible for his subjects) (Ahmed Ibn Hanbal, 2001) And Imam Ali bin Abi Talib, may God be pleased with him, says the importance of providing these needs "for people from the Emirate, and when he asks about the reason for this, he answers that he builds the borders, believes in the ways, and the enemy struggles with them and divides the group" (Abd al-Rahman al-Maliki, 1383).

Hence the emphasis is placed on the importance of providing the basic needs of education and health, as they are fundamental rights of society members. Amongst these needs is the importance of seeking secure education for members of society, so the Almighty is saying": "May God raise those who have believed in you and those who have brought knowledge of degrees" (Al-Majadlah V11), and in the Sunnah of the Prophet came from Abi Dradaa and he said I heard the Messenger of God (PBUH): "He who follows a path in which he seeks an easy knowledge for him is a path to heaven (Al-Tirmidhi Abu Issa), as it was reported that he (PBUH) commanded Abdullah and his name is Al-Hakam bin Saeed bin Al-Aas bin his mother, that people teach writing in Medina and he was an improved writer," (Suleiman Al-Khatib,

1986) and the Messenger (PBUH) urges people to learn and provide for his requirements to the extent permitted by conditions at the time, following several methods. (Ahmad Awad Muhammad Al-Kubaisi, 1987).

Islam also care about the health of people, so God Almighty forbade harming the soul, so he wrote in his dear book “Do not receive your hand to perish” (Al-Baqarah verse 195), and his saying: “And we descend from the Qur’an what is healing and mercy for the believers,” (Al-Isra: 82). There are many texts received from the Messenger of God (PBUH) that speak about the importance of health, treatment and prevention of disease, including his saying (PBUH) (Purity is part of faith) (Muslim bin Al-Hajjaj) to emphasise people’s health and protect them from diseases, and the Messenger (PBUH) commanded medication and said: “The servants of God heal, for God the Exalted, the Exalted, did not put a disease except a cure for him, other than one.” They said: What is it? He said: “The pyramid” (Al-Bukhari).

The state's role also appears in eliminating all manifestations of poverty and thus achieving an economic balance in society. The rejection of the Caliph Omar bin Al-Khattab to distribute black lands and keeping them in the hands of the state had an important role in distributing wealth between the present and the next generation to reduce poverty and ensure equality in the distribution of income and wealth.

Chapter Two: The Reality of Development Goals in Iraq and the Most Important Challenges

Based on Iraq’s commitment to the Millennium Declaration adopted by all member states in September 2000, some necessary reports were put in place to briefly outline the measures that Iraq had taken in order to achieve those goals and achievements that have been achieved in various fields, and it is noted that Iraq’s steps in this field are still slow towards implementing goal requirements and sustainable development, while the reality of the situation indicates that there are many challenges that can be indicated in the following (Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation, 2009):

- 1- Devoting the renter of the Iraqi economy: Extracting crude oil continues to generating gross domestic product at a rate of (43)% in 2011 and in the formation of federal budget revenues (97%) while in Iraqi exports at a rate of (92%) which distorts the relationship between the growth of oil income and the movement of macro variables in the economy and weakens the degree of long-term economic cohesion and future development.
- 2- Decrease in the percentage of merchandise activities in generating domestic product, this withdrawn based on the rates of society’s self-sufficiency and its negative impact.
- 3- The Iraqi economy continues to be exposed to the outside world in terms of a decrease in the percentage of commodity activity contribution to generating GDP without oil by (16.5)%

and by (10.6%) for distribution activities and by (29.8%) for service activities to make the contribution rate for all activities except oil (57)%. This ratio explains the continued decline in the efficiency of the production system and its lack of flexibility in responding to increasing demand in the local market in terms of the increase in imports over local commodity supply.

4- Deepening social distinctions and increasing the area of marginalised groups.

5- Illiteracy to reach one fifth of the Iraq population .

6- The breadth of financial and administrative corruption as the cause of poverty and unemployment are summed up by the phenomenon of corruption and its costly consequences regarding various aspects of political, economic and social life, as it is the first challenge to the sustainable development process and prevents society from suffering from poverty, deprivation and unemployment.

7- The Iraqi federal budget was not able to balance its revenues and expenditures until it could carry out its development plans. It is noted that the structure of public spending is disrupted in favour of operational expenditures and at the expense of investment expenditures, as operating expenditures acquire high rates of (80)% of total public expenditures in their budgets as shown in Table (1), which is very high, in addition to workers' compensation and pensions still constituting (50)% of total operating expenses, which constitute (34.3) % of the total public expenditures for 2012 . This is higher than the percentage of investment expenditures.

This is a dangerous indicator in a developing country such as Iraq, as significant resources are needed to confront reconstruction projects in all areas including infrastructure, education, health, housing, roads and bridges, to other economic sectors such as oil, industry and agriculture, as well as the importance of providing a decent standard of living for members of society in a country replete with resources , but unable to meet the goals set before it.

Table 1: The general budget, the size of operational and investment expenses, and the deficit for selected years / billion Iraqi dinars.

Year	Amount of revenue	Volume of expenditures	Volume of operating expenses	Volume of investment expenditures	Total planned deficit
2012	102.326	117.122	79.954	37.177	14.796
2013	79.296	138.424	83.316	55.108	19.127
2015	94.048	119.432	78.248	41.214	25.414
2016	81.700	105.895	80.149	25.744	34.194

Source: Iraqi Proceedings, Federal Budget Law for the Republic of Iraq for the Financial Years (2012, 2013, 2015, 2016).

The apparent imbalance in the structure of public spending in Iraq appears after operational expenditures formed a large percentage of it, while the investment expenditures did not account for modest proportions only. This constitutes a major challenge, as this type of expense is

reliable in generating job opportunities and facing the challenge of unemployment that the economy suffers from, and as a result, Iraq's ability to achieve the first goal of Millennium Development Goals of combating poverty and unemployment is monitored (Al-Mahdawi).

The Areas of Impact regarding Challenges of Millennium Development Goals in Iraq

1- In the Economic Field

The data indicates a decline in some indicators of gross domestic product, high poverty rate, and increased unemployment rates, due to Iraq's recent security crisis, as a result of terrorist events and the accompanying large-scale movement of families to affected areas, which caused a collapse of infrastructure in these areas, in addition to the economic crisis due to the decline in oil prices, so the progress in achieving goals was not balanced due to a lack of financial resources, vulnerability in infrastructure and the unstable security situation in some areas.

The aftermath of conflicts and terrorist events which occurred in Iraq after 2014 has led to the spread of security instability and stalled national development and withdrawal from the process of achieving Millennium Development Goals, which is clearly shown in the indicators of poverty and increasing failure rates in primary and secondary education as well as the spread of epidemics such as cholera (Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation, 2015).

After the poverty rate decreased from (23)% to (19)%, the ratio was expected to reach (15)% as a result of the economic development before the country witnessed before the crises and the events of 2014, but the security events which led to a decrease of (7.5) points for the level of poverty in Iraq, to return to (22.5%), which was demonstrated by a study of the effects of the dual crisis of displacement due to events and low oil prices regarding the economic situation and poverty in Iraq during 2014, which was conducted by the Ministry of Planning in cooperation with the World Bank.

The regions that were affected by the events witnessed a greater percentage than the rest of the regions, where the poverty rate increased to more than (41)%, followed by the regions of Kurdistan, the proportions increased threefold, i.e., by the effect of (9) degrees (Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation, 2015). according to the data of the Economic and Social Survey of the Family in Iraq for 2007 and the Iraq Knowledge Network Survey for] 2011, it is clear that the percentage of spending (based on the percentage of the population which has a daily spending of less than two and a half dollars) that leads to the poorest (20%) of the population which did not improve between those years in most governorates, on the contrary, the governments of Maysa and Karbala decreased during 2011 compared to 2007, as (20)% of individuals in Maysan governorate were only getting (10.6%) of total expenditures,

then in 2011 decreasing to (7.8)%, so that in this governorate the poor became poorer (Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation, 2012). This is what is ultimately meant by the indicator reflects equality in the distribution of spending as the distribution of justice requires that each percentage of the population receives an equal proportion of public spending.

Table 2: The share of the poorest fifth of consumption for some governorates for the years (2011, 2007)

Governorate	2007	2011
Nineveh	9,5	7,4
Kirkuk	9,9	9,1
Baghdad	9,6	8,3
Anbar	8,8	8,0
Babylon	8,1	7,8
Karbala	10,2	7,3
Wasit	7,8	7,7
Al-Qadisiyah	8,5	6,7

Source: Ministry of Planning, Report on Monitoring Millennium Development Goals at the Governorate Levels, August 2012, p. 12

As shown in Table (3), there is a significant imbalance in the structure of spending on social benefits, as the ratio of social benefits to total operating expenses declined from (17)% in 2007 and (10)% in 2009 to (7)% in 2012. This is a negative indicator that confirms the decline in social security during strategic years and the decline in the protection of poorer classes, which may increase the proportion of the population that is below the poverty line.

Table 3: The structure of spending on social benefits for the period (2007_2012) / percentage

Percentage, Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
The Ratio Of Social Benefits To Total Operating Expenses	0.17	0.14	0.1	0.08	0.07	0.07
The Ratio Of Donations And Benefits To Total Social Benefits	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.025	0.029	0.031
The Ratio Of Social Protection Network To Total Social Benefits	0.18	0.11	0.15	0.19	0.2	0.21
The Ratio Of Ration Card To Total Social Benefits	0.7	0.76	0.75	0.72	0.71	0.69

Source: Abdel-Hussein Al-Anbuge, Budget Strategy Assessment (2010_2012), Prime Minister's Office, Advisors' Commission, Economic Consulting Office, Net

When pursuing the development goals, the risk of food deprivation is still present in southern governorates, including Wasit, Basra, and Dhi Qar, as these governorates witnessed a decrease

in calorie consumption by the disadvantaged population in 2011 compared to 2007, which means that they are far from achieving the goal of poverty reduction as shown in table 4. With regards to child malnutrition, the target was to reach a percentage of children under five years of age who suffer from stunting in 2015 to (5.4)%, but the results of the socio-economic survey of an Iraqi family for 2012 shows a high rate of stunting to (27.35)% and a high rate of waste (7.97) % (Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation).

Table 4: Percentage of food deprivation of the total population in some governorates of Iraq (2011, 2007) %

Governorate	2007	2011
Nineveh	2.0	7.0
Kirkuk	6.0	3.0
Baghdad	3.0	5.0
Wasit	8.0	11.0
Al-Qadisiyah	6.0	3.0
Dhi Qar	4.0	17.0
Basra	20.0	21.0
Dohuk	1.0	5.0

Source: Ministry of Planning, Report on Monitoring Millennium Development Goals at the Governorate Levels, August 2012, p. 15

The Social Sphere

Noting that the result of tangible economic stability before the events of 2014 resulted in a decrease in unemployment rates, which was witnessed in 2012, when the unemployment rate reached (11.9) % after it was (15.34)% in 2008, due to low oil prices and the suspension of numerous government and private projects in addition to the emergence of Military crises led to the exit of 800,000 individuals from the category of workers into unemployed and economically inactive categories.

In the same field, it is noticed that the impact of increasing population growth in Iraq, decrease in employment opportunities and an increase in the number of unemployed due to a lack of diversified economic and unilateral activity suffered by the Iraqi economy suffers from the weakness of the private sector's contribution which is the sector's inflation. The general concentration of job opportunities led to a lack of assimilation of new job opportunities (Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation). With regards to education, which is a basic requirement for achieving economic and social development in any society, by caring for the formation of human capabilities to participate in the development process, economic growth derives its substance and reduces social poverty as much as possible within society while increasing productivity. When education is an independent variable which explains

the process of improving quality of work, which can explain (3.6%) changes in gross domestic product in Iraq, while other studies have shown that the illiteracy factor productivity increases by 30% after one year, by about (320)% after studying for a period of 13 years and 600% after completing University studies. In Japan, it has become clear that investment in rural education and research has led to an increase in agricultural production, amounting to (35)% annually (Jawad, Abbas Naji, 2005), while some studies have shown that education contributes directly to increasing national income by raising the efficiency of the labour force (Flih, Farouk Abdo. 2003).

In this field it's noted that the crises that Iraq is going through have also affected primary school enrolment rates, especially for the displaced, as the percentage of those outside education has reached (23.0)%, while in the middle stage it was found that (41.4)% of the displaced are not enrolled in education. According to data of the National Survey of the Displaced in 2014, the proportion of lower secondary education has reached about (59.6%), therefore we can reach the conclusion that the financial situation of the displaced family significantly affected the decline in enrolment rates in secondary education, as (45.4) % of individuals were displaced at the age of (12_17). [Text missing] a year are not enrolled for economic reasons and some are almost not enrolled for after School for harbouring (Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation, 2014) areas. Despite some improvement in the ratio of female to male enrolment in secondary education as shown in Table (5), the difference in enrolment ratios in some governorates will lead to difficulty in achieving the goal of gender equality in enrolment in secondary education, which has decreased the ratio of female to male enrolment in secondary education in those governorates that are considered poor (Maysan and Muthanna).

Table 5: The ratio of female to male enrolment in secondary education stage / the ratio is%

Governorate	2006	2011
Nineveh	0.44	0.70
Kirkuk	0.59	0.83
Diyala	0.79	0.95
Baghdad	0.84	0.93
Wasit	0.70	0.80
Najaf	0.87	0.88
Muthana	0.72	0.64
Maysan	0.73	0.60

Source: Ministry of Planning, Report on Monitoring Millennium Development Goals at the governorate level, August 2012, p. 23

On the other hand, it is noted that in the field of gender equality that Iraqi women managed to reach advanced positions after 2003, as Iraq ranks first in terms of the highest percentage of parliamentary seats occupied by women compared to Arab countries, as the percentage of seats



occupied by women reached in the national parliament of about (27.0) % in 2007, but it decreased to (25.2) % in 2010 (Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation). With regards to fighting HIV / AIDS, malaria and other diseases, the annual statistical report of the Ministry of Health for the year 2014 showed that the number of HIV infections (Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation, 2015) infections for both genders is higher than in 2013, Regarding the seventh goal of ensuring environmental sustainability infrastructure forms the base through which building elements of human development are available, however at the present time Iraq has lost these aspects due to erosion, demolition and sabotage of the infrastructure as a result of successive wars and security conditions. Instability and the level of concern for the environment appears to be very high in Iraq. Sanitation projects are one of the environmental problems that Iraq suffers from, as these projects face major challenges and corruption has a significant role regarding this aspect, despite the huge investment allocated to sanitation in the governorates of Iraq, which amounted to (750) billion dinars for the period (2004-2008) with high rates of exchange up to (90)%, yet the level of sanitation services deteriorated (Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation, 2014), which confirms the need for this sector to have huge financial resources to increase the coverage rate for the population in Baghdad and rural areas while improving quality of service. Another challenge is the aging of sewer networks.

A continued lack of full coverage of families using improved water sources amounted to (82%) in 2011, as well as the unstable supply of water and pollution of the water network, which indicates a difficulty in achieving Millennium Development Goals by reaching (91)% of families in terms of supplying them with improved water, and the problem deepens more in the field of sanitation services, both at the country level and according to the urban and rural environment, while the coverage of sewage network in Baghdad increases to (86)% of the population, decreasing to (32)% in the provinces with no present sanitation networks in rural areas (Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation, 2013). In addition, there is continued suffering in the Iraqi environment from environmental pollution, as well as the exacerbation of desertification due to climate change.

Regarding the last goal of global partnership, Iraq is one of the recipients of official development assistance during the period (2007_2008), as statistics for the United Nations indicate that it absorbed about (Abu Yusef, 1981) billion dollars of this official assistance during this period, and alleviating the burden of foreign debts, while a group has reduced Paris Club countries according to the Paris Club Agreement, their official debts owed by Iraq at a rate of (80)% of the nominal value of debt balances at three stages starting from 2004 and ending in 2006 (Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation, 2015).

Conclusions

1- Islam called for the importance of the development effort and the necessity of sustainability before the West seized it during the 1970's , as Islamic legislation came in many texts that constitute the basis for sustainable development, and setting controls that govern and define the relationship between humans and the environment, through reliance on moral and ideological side, which highlights its role in preventing abuses that cause a loss of sustainable development and justifications for their continuity.

2- Sustainable development from an Islamic perspective is a multi-dimensional process, as it is more comprehensive than what is called for by statutory systems in this field, as it aims to optimise the utilisation and use of resources, while adhering to the provisions of Islamic Sharia as a determinant that is necessary to ensure that the response to present needs is taken into account, without wasting the rights of future generations, thus ensuring the achievement of sustainable development goals.

3- From its beginning, Islam has embarked on sustainable development through many mechanisms . The foremost of these mechanisms is the importance of adhering to the principles of Islamic Sharia, as the individual's obligation to work according which must achieve results and bear the fruits of sustainable development and thus achieve development goals.

Islam has repeatedly emphasised the state's role in the economy as one of the mechanisms needed to achieve developmental goals, including the importance of seeking to secure society's basic needs such as education and health and the state's role also appears in eliminating all manifestations of poverty and thus achieving economic balance in society.

The Zakat Foundation is one of the most important mechanisms of Islamic financial policy that has proven its effectiveness in achieving development goals and ensuring them over periods of time , as it shows its role in treating the problems of economic growth in society such as poverty and unemployment, as well as training Science students and encouraging education and investment in scientific research projects, as well as contributing in providing health care and raise the level of health for community members, thus creating a healthy and safe society.

As for the goal of achieving equality between both genders, we find that the texts that came in the Noble Qur'an and the Sunnah of the Prophet emphasise the innate complementarity between them in order to perform their functional tasks in disagreement, as both genders participate in carrying out tasks and duties imposed on them according to the provisions of Islamic Sharia. On the other hand, they differ on the points that Sharia did not neglect in separating them, especially regarding innate and moral tasks, from the reality of what each mountain has concerning physical and mental capabilities that distinguish one from the other.

4- I found a number of challenges that greatly affected the reality of achieving the Millennium Development Goals, and amongst the most prominent of these challenges was the dedication of the rentier of the Iraqi economy and the low percentage of merchandise activities in generating domestic product, with continued exposure of the Iraqi economy to the outside world, as well as a disruption in the structure of public spending. In favour of operational expenditures and the expense of investment expenditures, which is a major challenge because this type of expense is reliable in generating job opportunities and facing the challenge of unemployment that the economy suffers from through which Iraq's ability to achieve the first goal of development goals is monitored. The Millennium Challenge, which is represented by fighting poverty and unemployment, in addition to the challenge of deepening social distinctions and an increase in the area of marginalised groups, and challenging the breadth of financial and administrative corruption, which is one of the causes of poverty and unemployment due to the costly results this phenomenon has left on various aspects of political, economic and social life, as it is the first challenge to a process of sustainable development and prevents the suffering of society from poverty, deprivation and unemployment.

Recommendations

The Research makes the following recommendations

1. Working to exploit oil revenues for investment purposes in the economic sectors that contribute to economic development.
2. Properly managing the state's financial resources and trying to distribute spending and allocate it to ministries and agencies in a manner that contributes to achieving development goals.
3. Development and advancement of agricultural and industrial economic sectors, as this contributes to diversifying sources of revenue for the public budget and increases and alleviating the burden of the budget in terms of spending .
4. Challenging administrative and financial corruption is one of the biggest challenges facing the possibility of promoting the reality of the economy and achieving Millennium Development Goals.
5. Adopting a national development policy that seeks to set goals and programs that can achieve realistic goals in terms of reducing inflation, unemployment, poverty, regional development, individual and community income growth, thus improving indicators of sustainable development.

REFERENCES

- Abu Bakr Al-Bayhaqi, (2003). Al-Sunan Al-Kubra, investigation: Mohamed Abdel-Qader Atta, Dar Al-Kutub Al-Alami, Beirut - Lebanon, 3rd floor, 1424 AH -CE, Vol. 6, hadith No. 11605.
- Abu Bakr Al-Razi Al-Jassas, (1994). Rulings of the Qur'an, Dar Al-Kutub Al-Alami, Beirut - Lebanon, 1994, Vol. 4 / p. 378
- Abu Yusef, (1981). "Al-Kharj," Achievement of Al-Banna, Dar Al-Islah, p. 101 and beyond.
- Ahmad Awad Muhammad Al-Kubaisi, (1987). Economic Needs in the Islamic Economic Doctrine, Al-Ani Press in Baghdad, pp. (150_153).
- Ahmed Ibn Hanbal, (2001). Musnad of Imam Ahmed Ibn Hanbal. Al-Resala Foundation, The First, 1421 AH -CE, 7/13815.
- Al-Bukhari, Sahih Al-Adab Al-Mufrad, Investigation: Muhammad Nasir al-Din al-Albani, Dar al-Siddiq for Publishing and Distribution, 4th Edition, Pg. 168.
- Al-Mahdawi, Wafaa Jaafar. Women - the new partner for sustainable development and transition to a market economy in Iraq. www.ijer.org/.
- Al-Mawardi, (1987). "Literature of the World and Religion," by Mustafa Al-Saqqa, Fifth Edition, Mustafa Al-Babi Library, pp. 139-141.
- Al-Tirmidhi Abu Issa, Sunan Al-Tirmidhi, Dar Al-Gharb Al-Islami, (1996), hadith number 2646.
- Al-Zubaidi, Ali. (2013). Trends of government educational spending in Iraq and its determinants 2004-2013. Net
- Douglas Moschin, (2000). Principles of Sustainable Development, Translated by Bahauddin, International House of Culture, Egypt.
- Flih, Farouk Abdo. (2003). Economics of education. Al Masirah House for Publishing and Distribution, Amman. I 1. P. 36.
- Ibn Hajar Al-Asqalani, Sahih Al-Bukhari, Hadith No. 2238.
- Ibn Manzur, (2003). Lisan Al-Arab, Dar 12 Sader, Beirut - Lebanon, 1st edition, AD.
- Ibn Saad, the Great Classes, investigation and study of Muhammad Abdul Qadir Atta, Dar Al-Kutub Al-Alami, Beirut, Part 1, p. 224.



- Jawad, Abbas Naji. (2005). A standardized study of the impact of the economic blockade on government spending on education in Iraq. College of Administration and Economics Tikrit Journal of Administrative and Economic Sciences. Vol (1). Issue (2). P. 64.
- Majda Ahmad Abu Zant and Othman Muhammad Ghunaim, (2009). Sustainable Development, Its Philosophy, Planning Methods and Measurement Tools, Dar Al-Safa for Publishing and Distribution, Jordan, p. 23
- Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation, (2009). Central Agency for Statistics and Information Technology. Five-year national development plan for the years (2010_2014). Baghdad. P. 23, 114, 119.
- Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation, (2013). Central Agency for Statistics and Information Technology. The Five-Year National Plan for Development (2013-2017). Baghdad,. p. 27.
- Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation, (2015). Central Authority for Statistics and Information Technology. Millennium Development Goals in Iraq for the year 2014 and a look beyond 2015. P 2-3, 9, 17, 25
- Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation, (2012). Central Agency for Statistics and Information Technology. Report on monitoring the Millennium Development Goals at the governorate level, p. 12, 13, 26.
- Mohamed Mamdouh Sabry, (2009). The Differences between Women and Men in the Provisions of Islamic Sharia and Positive Law, Dar Al-Nahdah Al-Arabia, Cairo, I 1, p. 533.
- Muhammad Al-Ghazali - Darkness from the West, p. 189,
- Muslim bin Al-Hajjaj, Sahih Muslim, Dar Taibah, 2006, 1/203.
- Suleiman Al-Khatib, (1986). Foundations of the concept of Islamic civilization, Dar Al-Zahra, Cairo, p. 262.