

THE IMPACT OF INSECURITY IN IRAQ, ON ANTI-POVERTY POLICIES

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ABSTRACT: *Insecurity means stops the continues of life, because of fear and instability. In the case of Iraq, insecurity has become a constant situation and Iraqis are exposed daily in their lives. Life in Iraq has become a combination of fear, poverty, extortion and corruption. The chaos has become a normal thing in Baghdad. The Iraqi people have suffered after the occupation from a comprehensive security collapse, poor services and a high rate of poverty due to the interruption of economic life activities and the interruption of the production process, due to the exposure of most of the productive establishments and factories to the US bombing during the invasion of Iraq, while the other was exposed to the operations of terrorist bombing by some terrorist and criminal organizations. In addition to the above, the spread of armed militias and the imposition of control over the Iraqi street directly affected the on daily life. It has also affected the state's policies in the adoption of development or anti-poverty measures and the elimination of unemployment through direct intervention in the drafting of resolutions and also not be allowed to carry out activities to support the poor or do development projects. In general insecurity in Iraq is the most important challenge in front of anti-poverty strategies adopted by the Iraqi government.*

Keywords: Insecurity, Anti-poverty policies, Iraq, US occupation, Ethnic Violence, Coalition Provisional Authority

1. INTRODUCTION

This paper highlights the issues of the security and stability in Iraq especially after the US occupation in 2003. It addresses the concepts of security and stability, also, discusses the reasons for the deterioration of the security situation in Iraq (including the wrong decisions for the administration of US occupation, sectarian conflicts). Finally, analyses and discusses the role of security in the failure of poverty Reduction strategies, the last is the conclusion, this also, covers the findings.

2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The qualitative search method has been adopted for this paper. Through the analysis of data created through interviews with participants. The topic of this paper examines the obstacles that face the policies of reducing poverty in Iraq after the occupation of Iraq in 2003. The adoption of the qualitative research method allowed the researcher to extrapolate the views of the participants and to analyse the reasons for failure to achieve the objectives of these policies according to a methodological framework that allows distinct to explore the human or social problem. The researcher adopts a detailed analysis of the participants' opinions and analysis of the words and reports, allowing the researcher to study the poverty reduction strategy in Iraq after the US invasion in 2003.

3. THE REASONS FOR THE DETERIORATION OF THE SECURITY SITUATION IN IRAQ

Iraq is a developing country faced several problems in the last four decades, starting a devastating war for 8 years in the 80's between Iraq and Iran then the economic blockade for 13 years and the 2003 invasion, and finally, more than a decade of unstable security situation especially in the capital city Baghdad and the centres of large cities.

After the invasion, the Iraqi people lived in an unstable situation on daily basis affect the whole society. The conflict has led society exposed to violence and killings, limit their

access to health care services, unstable electricity supply, declining of drinking water availability and sewage systems, lack of enough food and to disrupt daily life. the unstable security situation has many reasons. So, in this research will be dealt with the main reasons for the deterioration of the security situation in Iraq, especially after 2003.

3.1 The wrong decisions for the administration of US occupation

Iraq was invaded by the US-led coalition forces in 2003, that ousted Saddam Hussein's regime from power before occupying the whole country. In the same year, the US took control of Iraq. It became directly responsible for governing 25 million people, for providing security and infrastructure and stabilizing state and society. But, comprehensive stabilization, was required a solid commitment from the US side. To provide a massive political, military and financial resources over a long stretch of time. However, the Americans faced many difficulties during the implementation of all these tasks, which prevented achieved. That led a huge loss in the US and Iraqi sides, in life and property [2].

In late April 2003, the President Bush's decided to put Paul Bremer in complete charge about Iraq.

After a brief period, from the arrival of Paul Bremer, two key decisions were made in Iraq:

1- The decision to bar from government work Iraqis who ranked in the top four levels of Saddam's Baath Party or who held positions in the top three levels of each ministry.

"De-Baathification". (Coalition Provisional Authority Order Number 1 of 16 May 2003). Bremer ordered that all senior party members

would be banned from serving in the government and the top three layers of officials of all government ministries were removed, even if they were not senior members of the Baath Party. This included up to 85,000 people who, in Bremer's eyes, were 'true believers' and adherents to Saddam's regime. This included 'forty thousand

Table prepared by the researcher

De-Baathification	Disbanding the Iraqi Army	Total
85,000	presidential security units 50,000	805,000
	forces 385,000	
	Interior Ministry (police) 285,000	
85,000	720,000	

schoolteachers, who had joined the Baath Party simply to keep their jobs'.

2- The decision to disband the Iraqi Army and replace it with a new army built from scratch.

"Disbanding the Iraqi Army". (Coalition Provisional Order Number 2 issued CPA Order Number 2 on 23 May 200W). Which dissolved the Iraqi security forces. The security forces included 385,000 in the armed forces, 285,000 in the Interior Ministry (police), and 50,000 in presidential security units.

But many officers in the Army were professional soldiers, and the rank and file enlisted soldiers constituted a source of stability and order. The disbanding threw hundreds of thousands out of work and immediately created a large pool of unemployed and armed men who felt humiliated.

table number 3.1: the total number of those who have included in the decisions of the Coalition Provisional Authority

The above table number (6) shows the total number of those who have included in the decisions of the Coalition Provisional Authority 805,000. Were dismissed from their jobs and thrown in the streets. made from them an army of unemployed, without any guarantee or retirement.

The plan was part of a policy called de-Baathification, the purpose of which was to cleanse the government of any influence from former members of Saddam's Baath Party so the ancient regime didn't reassert itself after its toppling. The problem with this plan is that a large number of recently unemployed Iraqi soldiers went and joined insurgent militias, greatly strengthening the anti-government forces while simultaneously stripping the government of its military capabilities. The effects of de-Baathification redound to this day[1].

In this regard, Majid Jabbar Abdul-Hussein Al-Gharawi, (interview, August 22, 2016) confirmed that the occupation forces played a prominent role in the collapse of security in Iraq through some of the decisions taken by the Coalition Provisional Authority, which expelled a lot of specialists in the security issue. that made significant security vacuum.

Thus, the situation in Iraq has become chaos. Which led to the spread of the phenomenon of armed groups, in order to provide some of the necessary security requirements. But in fact, these groups have become the main obstacle to the restoration of security in Iraq. Because there is no real security institution that represents the will of the Iraqi people and the Iraqi government. Finally, these groups became armed militias. Threatened national security.

Al-Gharrawi also pointed out that the collapse of security in Iraq is due to the association of security institutions with the Baath regime. Therefore, Al-gharawi stated. it was not for

the management of the coalition authority only one option. It must be the exclusion of the security men who were occupying senior positions in the security institutions, in order to cut the way for the return of the authority of the Baath Party. But the wrong to the decision by the management of the temporary occupation authority is to solve the security institution as a whole.

This has led to a major security vacuum, thus exacerbating the security collapse and the escalation of organized crime and destabilization. The explanation was given by Al-gharawi, fully in line with the vision of the researcher. In terms of the CPA should have excluded people who were connected to the Ba'th regime. Rather than completely dissolving the security establishment. Member of the Security and Defence Committee in the House of Representatives

A similar view was expressed Baligh Mithqal Abu Galal. (Interview, December 25, 2016) Pointed out that the occupation forces have made a big mistake by making Iraq an open space for terrorists and criminals. Through the dissolution of the army, police, and security. Which led to a significant security gap. As well as made the Iraqi border without control and without any protection, which led to the infiltration of terrorists easily. The dismantling of the security institutions has also contributed to political instability through the inability of the state to provide the necessary protection to governmental institutions, as well as the lack of protection for civilian citizens.

In this connection, Abu Gallal said that during that period, Iraq was subjected to thefts and assassinations organized according to the style of international terrorist organizations. Where the institutions of the Iraqi state were stolen under the sight and protection of US forces. As well as the assassination of many of the characters that were working with the Baath regime. In the context that already made by Abu Galal, it is clear that the decisions were taken by the Coalition Provisional Authority. It was one of the most important reasons for the collapse of security in Iraq and thus that led to the spread of the phenomenon of poverty among Iraqis and finally contributed directly to thwart the implementation of poverty reduction strategies in Iraq. Which was adopted by the Iraqi government after the US occupation. General Secretary of the Central Command of Amal Group, Baligh Mithqal Abu Galal.

Soon after, created a major humanitarian crisis or set off mass migration. However, Coalition's counter-insurgency operations, including massive attacks on cities like Falluja, Al-Sadr City in Baghdad, as well as the city of Najaf, led to substantially increased mortality and large displacement, affecting hundreds of thousands of people [11].

The Security collapsed completely, violence has escalated and increased terrorist attacks against Iraqi civilians. Terrible bloodletting became endemic. Especially in the years from 2005 until the end of 2007. Where the number of civilian victims has risen. The rule of Nouri Al-Maliki, it was very troubled [1].

One of the first attempts to independently estimate the loss of civilian life from the Iraqi war has concluded that at least 100,000 Iraqi civilians may have died because of the U.S. invasion.

in the analytical study to Phil Williams (2009, p. 37) in his book titled *Criminal, militias, and insurgents: Organized crime in Iraq*, pointed out that, as the United States moved to occupy Iraq, there was little understanding of the criminality that had permeated Iraqi society during sanctions of the economic blockade, the latent power of criminal organizations and their resources had accumulated, because of, Several U.S. strategic mistakes which had compounded the problem.

Nor was the United States sensitive to the profound divisions under the surface of Iraqi society, divisions which had been held in check by Saddam Hussein but were soon to have full rein. While many the lack of planning for the aftermath of the military campaign, even better planning would probably have omitted measures to constrain and respond to criminal organizations and the appropriation of organized crime methods by political actors. Thus, the United States inadvertently created a highly permissive environment for organized crime and the incentive structure for the new freedom to be exploited. With the experience of a long apprenticeship under Saddam Hussein, criminal organizations had developed significant capabilities and expertise in smuggling and other criminal activities.

Unfortunately, the collapse of Saddam Hussein's authoritarian state not only removed constraints and expanded the power of organized crime but also enabled organized crime to develop in ways that complicated the challenges facing the successor state.

In one sense, this was not unusual or particularly surprising. Weak failed or collapsed states typically provide highly permissive environments for organized crime especially if collapse is sudden and dramatic.

The introduction of U.S. military power caused the state to collapse in Iraq although in retrospect considerable evidence of state erosion existed prior to the invasion. The collapse of the state was accompanied by the breakdown of social control mechanisms; this provided an ideal environment for organized crime.

In effect, the U.S. decapitation strategy in Iraq worked almost too effectively and too rapidly. The problem was that U.S. occupation forces were expected to fill the vacuum, but military forces typically focus on the maintenance of order at the macro level rather than the enforcement of law at the micro level. Consequently, emergent behaviour in this case, criminality at the micro level was unconstrained and had far-reaching consequences at the macro level.

The finding of this study, that the United States has failed to maintain security in Iraq. Because of the wrong decisions that have been taken by the civil administrator Paul Bremer. The invasion caused many civilian casualties. Iraq's death rate has

risen sharply. With stepped up Coalition bombing and ground attacks.

3.2 THE SECTARIAN AND POLITICAL CONFLICT

Iraq's three-way demographic divide didn't cause the current crisis, but it's a huge part of it. In fact, there are three main groups. The most important are Iraq's Shia Arabs (Shi'ism is a major branch of Islam), who are the country's majority and live mostly in the south. In the north and west are Sunni Arabs. Baghdad is mixed Sunni and Shia. And in the far north are ethnic Kurds, who are religiously Sunni, but their ethnicity divides them from Arab Sunnis. Iraq's government is dominated by the Shia majority and has underserved Sunni Arabs. Meanwhile, the Kurds, who suffered horrifically under Saddam Hussein, have exploited the recent crisis to grant themselves greater independence.

Baghdad was the centre of the sectarian conflict in 2005, but the violence spread to surrounding towns as the civil war threatened to engulf the entire country. Sectarian violence in the Diyala province escalated and closed down the provincial capital of Baquba. Violence also increased after few years in the northern cities of Mosul and Kirkuk between Shi'a, Sunni, and Kurds.

The widespread violence in the country made economic conditions continue to deteriorate. Iraqis faced a severe fuel crisis, joblessness, high inflation rates, and a burgeoning black market. Electricity averaged less than 5 hours a day in Baghdad. Education, healthcare, and the rule of law continued to suffer.

The Sectarian conflicts in Iraq was a result of several separate but intersecting factors, some of which are part of a broader pattern and some of which are unique. it has roots in authoritarian and corrupt political structures but appeared in Iraq following the US invasion in March 2003, and the subsequent collapse of Iraq's political structures marked a turning point after which organized crime expanded into a formidable problem for the United States and the nascent Iraqi government [3].

Historically, the division between the Sunnis and the Shiites was caused by disagreements on political, theological, and doctrinal issues, but its modern expression is driven by competition for power, resources, and status. This ethno-religious conflict encouraged the adoption of a consensual democracy (power sharing) as a means to solve the problem of ethnic and religious diversity in Iraq, but the political relations have increasingly been dominated by the idea of communal representation as opposed to citizens' representation, which has exacerbated rather than eased the existing division. As a result, the ethno-religious conflict a negatively impacted the poverty reduction strategies. (Al - Badri, 2014, p. 132)

This sectarian division has given rise to a special culture between the sects and they are of the view that the Iraqis are not equal, but are at different levels depending on the sect he belongs to. As such it became necessary for most of the Iraqis to belong to one of the sectarian parties in order to protect himself and his family as well as to secure his interests. From here on, the political and social chaos started and it has directly contributed to increased poverty. This was due to the weak administration of the law by the officials because the

officials were indicated to the positions because of their sectarian affiliation.

Sectarianism has led to the dismemberment of the unity of the Iraqi people. It has deepened the sense sectarian affiliation, religion and nationality rather than belonging to the homeland.

The Sectarian conflicts are usually in weak states. This notion accords with what has been termed the elite exploitation model of organized crime. Phil Williams stated in his book titled (Williams, 2009) that the main factor is that the political elites control and manipulate criminal organizations for their own purposes. p. 23.

the insecurity in Iraq, at the highest level, was prominently featured since 2005, and it seems that the systematic looting of the state's resources is directly connected with the sectarian and political power struggles.

In another study, [5] in his article titled "The sectarian crisis in Iraq: a legacy of exclusion" concluded that the sectarian conflict in Iraq was because of the political parties failed to establish a system of governance to cover all categories of people. Instead, the political and religious (Shiite, Sunni) parties competed for privileges and freedoms. The sectarian tensions have hampered the state building operations and destabilized the country, but the Iraqi government has not made any clear attempt to overcome the divisions and build a common national identity. In fact, the searcher share with Hassan, the government did not take any actions to come down the sectarian conflict or served the fragment of the state.

This was confirmed by the [6] in his article titled "sectarianism and the collapse of the modern Iraqi state" that the political elites in Iraq failed in providing a good political program to the people, so the political elites resorted to adopting a sectarian and ethnic violence to cover up the failure of leadership for the Iraqi people.

In an interview with Sami Diab Mahal (interview, May 20, 2016), he stressed that the issue of sectarianism in Iraq from 2003, was created by the U.S. occupation. Iraqi society has been divided into several categories, i.e. The Arabs and Kurds have been split on a national basis, and the Arabs were further divided based on the sects that belong to, Sunni or Shia. He also stated that sectarianism has brought corrupt persons to the power centres of governance in the country it has significantly affected the prevalence of corruption in Iraq. Dr. Sami Diab pointed out that the objective of the U.S. occupation was to put a stumbling block in the way of development of Iraq, through the establishment of a weak government that is unable to formulate strategic decisions also unable to enforce the law. These have led to the spread of chaos (including security) in all parts of Iraq as well as the spread of corruption in all the Iraqi state institutions. (Dr. Sami Diab Mahal, regional advisor for Malaysia, China, India and Singapore, May 20, 2016).

While [4] stated in his article titled "terrorism and sectarianism and its impact on the peaceful coexistence in Iraq" that the sectarian violence has increased because of the religious parties that ruled Iraq after 2003. The religious parties encouraged the sectarian violence and spread the chaos between citizens. Through kidnappings or murder of Iraqi citizens. Or clashes violence between armed militias

belonging to religious parties, because of ideological differences confessional, but in fact for political interests or political corruption.

In another context, Mehdi Al-Hafez (interview, September 12, 2016) argued, that the insecurity in Iraq has reached the highest level because of sectarian violence.

This is because the sectarian violence has led to the violation of freedoms and threatened the stability of citizens. Also to the sectarian violence has largely contributed to the increase in the number of victims who were murdered for reasons of sectarian or ethnic lines.

Where sectarian violence has led to the weakening of the state as well as to the weakening of the rule of law. Also, threatened the stability of the political system. Thus, led to the failure of the implementation of the economic policies.

Al-Hafez confirmed that sectarian violence is the main reason for the lack of security and stability. it's a major factor in increasing the rate of poverty in Iraq. As he argued that sectarian violence is a tool for the implement the agendas of sectarian religious parties that ruled Iraq after 2003.

It is clear from Al-Hafez speech, that sectarian violence is

1. One of the main underpinnings that led to the destabilization of the Security.
2. it is a tool that was the reliable political system in order to cover the political failure.

The failure of the sectarian quota system in the country's leadership. Had paved the way for the emergence of armed sectarian militias, which adopted violence as a means to resolve differences and to impose a sectarian agenda, has taken from terrorist acts, a way for private gain. Which led to the lack of security and political stability, and increased the risk of sectarian civil war [6].

Based on an analysis of the above-mentioned views expressed by the respondents and scholars, a consensus was observed on the impact of sectarian conflict on performance in the post-US invasion-led. Most government officials interviewed said the sectarian conflict was the main challenge to the stability of security in Iraq. Which negatively affects the implementation of the goals of a poverty reduction strategy.

Thus, the current study determined that the ethno-religious conflicts between the Sunnis and Shiites, have played a significant role in the instability of security in Iraq. However, the sectarian parties that led the country. Has led to the collapse of security and total failure to adopt good economic policies. Because of the sectarian strife adopted by these parties in order to ensure the continuity of their presence in governance. With regard to the poverty reduction strategy, all the parliamentary blocs in the government did not provide any real support for this strategy. On the contrary, the goals of this strategy have been exploited as well as the exploitation of the poor by deceiving them that the parties that represent them are working for them. But in fact, these parties and through their sectarian agenda were the one of the factors contributed to failed to achieve the goals of the PRS. This situation is clearly seen in the political blocs that protect their failed and corrupt ministers, as well as in the process of defending them and justifying their mistakes.

To provide more information about the vein of violence and terrorism. but totally different perspective. A report issued by

the Institute of “economics and peace” carried the title “the economic value of peace”, The report pointed that the economic impact of violence was increased by 77 in Iraq, since 2007, noting that the economic impact of terrorism in Iraq rose by 185% between 2009 and 2015, due to the rise of the “Daesh,” and the war of the international coalition against it in Mosul.

The report adds that in spite of lower revenues due to falling oil prices, Iraq has increased military expenditures by 14% (“The economic impact of terrorism in Iraq,” 2016, P. 1).

Iraq has been on the top of the list of the “most affected” states in the world of terrorism on the human and economic levels among the hardest hit states in terms of loss and terrorist incidents and the number of accidents, deaths and injuries and loss of property, especially after the emergence of state regulation “Daesh” which has been classified by the researchers that “the bloodiest organizations” among the other terrorist organizations.

Terrorism has cost, which cast a shadow over Iraq, a lot of its abilities both financial and human resources altogether, and brought the country to the brink of a real collapse at a given moment, and this case was accompanied by the rise of the military spending and estimates suggest that the impact of wars on the rise, however, the fact that the economic problem of Iraq is bigger than the issue of terrorism, there is a giant named “corruption” parallels to the terrorism Daesh and criminal gangs in all its forms that turned the country to the mafias and gangs to dominate the public money without the accountability or punishment, and without being for the Iraqi citizen a minimum of rights, who is today among the displaced people and immigrants, or detainees in his native country without a savior.

Based on the above mentioned, Economic Adviser to the Prime Minister, Mudher Mohammed Saleh, also stressed that the war against al- Daesh, cost Iraq large sums of money, which reached 15% of GDP, an estimated \$ 30 billion, in addition, it is estimated that the cost of the war up to about \$ 10 million a day. Saleh added: that the productive sectors in the provinces experiencing military operations were paralyzed as oil production stopped at the Baiji refinery, adding that the growth rate in the Iraqi economy has become 1% according to International Monetary Fund IMF estimates, which will reflect negatively on the country.

The same article mentioned, that the Iraq owes to many countries in more than \$ 21 billion because of the war against Daesh, revealing that the infrastructure of the provinces experiencing military operations are broken down significantly and need to nearly \$ 60 billion for rebuilding [7].

Finally, the finding of this study, from the above, that the insecurity in Iraq. Caused by sectarian and ethnic violence, because of the political system based on the basis of sectarian and ethnic. the political elite made sectarian and doctrinal militias, which led to the weakness of the state to impose the rule of law and justice, social equality, the legitimate interests of ethnic, religious and sectarian minorities.

In conclusion, the researcher suggests should enhance confidence between all components of the Iraqi people, and the political elites, as well as changing the nature of the religious discourse, which has a significant impact on the

spread of peace among peoples through the emphasis on the principles of Islam, which is based on love and compassion and fraternity. In addition to education against violence and revenge.

In short, transfer the political will from the hate speech and discrimination. to the speech of tolerance and the dissemination of a culture of peace. And then build a state based on citizenship rights and duties and non-discrimination and distinction between all components of the nation.

Arguably, the most significant outcome of the Terror ethnic and sectarian conflicts was in giving a rhetorical rationale for the collapse the security of Iraq.

At last, a diversity of terrorist groups was active in Iraq after the occupation. Which led to collapse the security and directly affected the level of life, and hindered the policy of poverty reduction strategies.

4. THE INSTABILITY LED TO HIGH POVERTY RATE

This section focuses on the impact of the unstable security situation on the poverty Reduction strategies after the US occupation.

The US occupation has caused an unstable security situation; it has placed Iraq in a spiral of disputes and conflicts of the sectarian sedition. In fact, Iraq has witnessed a significant rise in the level of terrorism after the occupation of US in 2003.

there was deterioration of security in all parts of Iraq after 2003. Meanwhile, the armed groups were on public roads and intervened in all the details of the state institutions. In addition, the terrorist bombings and car bombs within civilian districts frightened the Iraqis citizen.

All these events led to the failure of the economic development. Further, poverty in Iraq has been increased because of the weakness of the rule of law.

In this context, [8] pointed out that the deteriorating security situations are reflected on the population as a whole but the most impact is felt by the poor. As the poor lacks abilities, they become victims of job opportunity loss, price rises, scarcity of goods, and the difficulty of access to basic services. Undoubtedly, the possibility of alleviating poverty remains limited at a time of growing instability situation [8].

The same view was expressed by Magda Tamimi, (Interview, August 31, 2016) who affirmed that Terrorism has a significant role in increasing the incidence of poverty in Iraq. Poverty could result from the forced displacement because the terrorist attacks could lead to an internal and external displacement of citizens. In 2014, nearly 4 million people in Iraq were displaced. The displacement has caused them to lose their job.

Thus, Magda Tamimi justified that the collapse of the Iraqi state after the US occupation and the abandonment of all the leaders who had been working in the Iraqi state at the time of the regime of Saddam Hussein, significantly contributed to the collapse of the security situation.

For instance, the Iraqi army and the security establishment were disbanded and some new security institutions were established as a replacement. New persons were selected to lead these institutions, but they had no experience in the management of these institutions. In addition to that, the disagreements between political blocs in the Iraqi parliament were directly reflected on the Iraqi people through bombings

and terrorist attacks by the armed groups of these Parties. Al-Tamimi stressed that the corruption in the conclusion of contracts contributed to the collapse of security in Iraq. (Dr. Magda Tamimi, deputy chairman of the National Alliance. August 31, 2016).

Since the US invasion, the severe social, political and economic fragmentation of the country has intensified with the rise of a multiplicity of forces with different concerns, needs, and demands, while at the same time, religious and doctrinal divisions between Muslim communities have also increased. The sectarian split between Sunni and Shia has become wider, creating a generation of enemies, mostly in terms of sectarian identity, association, and action, which is destabilizing the state and society at great human and material cost.

Further, as estimated by the Ministry of Oil of Iraq, the poor security situation caused massive devastation in the operations of the oil pipelines, causing the loss of more than \$10 billion. The sabotage of electric lines and generation stations affected the lives of Iraqis. Failure to improve the security situation is linked to the lack of required protection of the Iraqi borders, which extend for approximately 3650 km, against Iran, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, Kuwait, and Jordan, to the infiltration of terrorists, and to the shortage of financial and military subsidies.

In sum, the development process and poverty eradication process in Iraq cannot be reached without radical solutions [9].

At the same time, [10] pointed out to the statement by Stuart Bowen in 2006. Bowen, who was the special inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction, stated that insurgent attacks on Iraq's oil pipeline were a significant challenge for Iraq. He stated: "There is a huge smuggling problem. It is the number one issue." Bowen further added that the pipeline has been destroyed, and Iraqi oil Cargoes transiting over insecure roads, under the control of the smugglers, thieves, then oil is sold on the black market.

Iraq's economy remained weak, and its per capita income was so low that ranked in world provincial and local governance was a poor country. and corruption was also rampant. Iraq remained a fragile state with uncertain security and political and economic stability (Cordesman & Khazai, 2014, p. 8).

According to the most recent UN report, an estimated population of 930,000 (3.1% of the households sampled) are classified as food insecure in Iraq. living on less than \$1 per day. Further, the Central Organization for Statistics and Information Technology reports that 22% of the population (6.6 million) is malnourished. (Supplemental & Act, 2010, p. 14)

In Iraq, since 2003, the unstable Security has become the major stumbling block for the country's return to development and stability, and in fact, the unstable Security could cause the country to plunge into more turmoil and back into civil war (Pace, 2014, p. 12).

The collapse of security remains a major problem. there are some efforts to extend the role of the police in the state to control security in all sectors include petroleum sector [10].

In tandem with the above assertion, Sami Diab Mahal (Interview, May 20, 2016) argued that the unstable security

situation had contributed to the production halt through car bombs targeted at industrial installations. Due to insecurity, most foreign investment companies have refused to invest in Iraq. In particular, there has been a lack of a secure environment for investment. He also noted that the cost of the investment projects in Iraq has increased tenfold because of the poor security situation through the imposition of commissions from some of the armed actors in return for allowing these companies to continue to operate. This has led to a decline in the level of development while increasing the poverty rate due to the lack of security and stability (Dr. Sami Diab Mahal. May 20, 2016), Regional adviser for the State of Malaysia, China, India, Singapore).

On the same issue, Majid Jabbar Abdul-Hussein Al-Gharawi (Interview, august 22, 2016) agreed that the destabilize the security stability, sought to the continuation of the phenomenon of poverty, because of there is no censorship from the government or fear of the law. Destabilized security means the weakness of the State and it staggers the government, leading to the weakness of the legal authority and this means the corrupter will not be subjected to judicial accountability. In this context, MP said that the unstable Security is the biggest challenge for policies of combat poverty and it is the second face of corruption. As an example, contracts to purchase explosive detection equipment have been linked with a great amount of corruption. This is because these devices were a big fraud.

Devices were ineffective in the detection of explosive materials were non-accordance with the specifications required.

He added also, that the contracts that were held between the Iraqi Ministry of Defence, Russia and Bulgaria for the purchase of Kalashnikovs weapons were deceptive. These weapons were bad and were not within the agreed terms. These weapons have been sent and received without any tests and this has led to the adverse side effects on its users. In particular, it threatens the life of the security elements and the army as well, leading to the loss of confidence in the supreme leadership in the ministries of defence and the police. Consequently, this led to a lack of stability and security and contributed to the spread of chaos in the country.

He argued that the weakness of the security institutions led to the continued deterioration of security. This is consistent with the emergence of armed groups, which led to major security breaches because of the lack of a stable political system which has thus led to social instability and contributed to increasing poverty gap (Majid Jabbar Abdul-Hussein Al-Gharawi. August 22, 2016. A member of the security and Défense committee in the Iraqi parliament).

As evident from the data gathered from the officials who were interviewed, most of them confirmed that unstable security situation leads to spread the phenomenon of poverty. Meanwhile, the goals of poverty reduction strategies cannot be achieved when security is unstable. On the other hand, when social justice is attained and law and order and security are established, it will be easy to achieve economic stability.

5. CONCLUSION

Iraq is one of the most countries in the world that has faced violence and terrorism. Which caused the destabilization of

security and stability, particularly in the era after the American occupation (2003), which constitute a significant turning point in the modern history of Iraq as a result of political shifts, economic and social deep. It led to the lack of progress development levels commensurate with the potential and the needs of Iraqis

International Terrorism Iraq has found fertile ground and a safe harbour for ethnic and sectarian conflicts after the US invasion. The Iraqi government and foreign forces were unable to prevent the spread of terrorist acts in Iraq. Failure in the fight against terrorism, provided an appropriate environment for the emergence of terrorist networks abusing Iraqi people and other neighbouring countries and weaken international security.

Terrorism has become the result of ethnic and sectarian conflicts. And the biggest challenges facing the most serious and seeking national, regional and international stability both governments, it is a major obstacle to the development and the development of peoples.

Adopting an integrative approach

This situation requires the adoption of a comprehensive approach. Iraq has suffered a lot due to terrorism. Which led to a complete security collapse throughout the country. Iraqis are living in constant fear. Therefore, efforts must be made to establish security in Iraq.

Through the adoption of a comprehensive theory according to integrated plans. These plans can identify priorities, and then request support from international organizations as well as large countries in order to provide the necessary support to be able to fight terrorism.

This is in accordance with specific steps. This plan will be the first step forward in establishing comprehensive peace, achieving economic growth and eliminating the terror of ethnic and sectarian conflicts. Thus, achieving the objectives of poverty reduction strategies.

Finally, the data gathered from the articles and interviews demonstrated that all a respondents and scholars agreed that the insecurity weakens the implementation of the poverty reduction strategies that serve the Iraqi people in all areas of life.

They said government policies had tried to find a solution for the poorest people by making some decisions that provide support to these poor people through poverty reduction strategies. But these attempts did not rise to the level of ambition that has been disclosed. Because of the lack of real political will to face the challenges of implementing the objectives of these strategies. These strategies, it was just an attempt but it was a failure.

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