

Developmental experience in Rwanda and the possibility of benefiting from it in Iraq

Prof. Dr. Musa Khalaf Awad
Master's student. Ahmed Attia Khazal

Abstract: -

Iraq and Rwanda have witnessed somewhat close social, political and economic conditions. As the two countries fought a series of wars and civil violence that resulted in poverty, unemployment and mass exodus, which had devastating consequences for both countries, as Rwanda was able through a series of political reforms. the economic economy in recent years has achieved great success in the economic field, the rate of economic growth during the year 2019 was about 9.43%, surpassing the economic growth of many developed countries. The witness of the country and the transformation of Rwanda into the most important country in the world that attracted foreign investment, achieving great success in the agricultural and service sector, Iraq can benefit from this experience to support its unilateral economy, which depends almost entirely on the oil sector.

(The first topic)

An introduction :-

Rwanda is considered one of the important emerging development experiences, as Rwanda was subjected to a devastating civil war in 1994, which claimed the lives of more than 800,000 Rwandans' citizens, and after many years of violence and destruction, despite that, was soon able to overcome all these difficulties, achieving the highest rates of economic growth. Global, taking advantage of the economic openness that has witnessed, achieving scientifically higher economic growth rates, which reached 9.41% in 2019, as Iraq can benefit from this emerging and young experience, which has become one of the most prominent developmental success stories, working hard to find new sources that support additional national income. for the oil sector, on which the Iraqi economy depends almost entirely.

The research's importance:-

This study deals with the development experience in Rwanda and how Iraq can benefit from this experience. This study demonstrated the ability of the third world

countries to progress and develop despite the economic , social difficulties and problems they have gone through.

The Objectives of the study :-

- 1- Reviewing the main features that characterized Rwanda's experience, and working on an inventory of the problems and difficulties that Rwanda faced with regard to economic development.
- 2- Clarifying the main and active role of the market economy and the importance of economic openness and how Iraq benefits from this experience after the openness that witnessed during 2003 and the period that followed.
- 3- Learning about the active role that the government played in economic reform and moving towards a comprehensive development in accordance with steady steps, with an indication of the basic elements that contributed to bringing about development.
- 4- Explaining the possibility through which Iraq can benefit from the experience of Rwanda.

The research's problem :-

The Iraqi economy is characterized as a unilateral economy that depends almost entirely on oil, leaving the effective role of other economic sectors, as we will address the development experience and how benefited from the various economic sectors, and through that was able to achieve economic development, and can Iraq benefit from this experience?

The research's hypothesis:

Iraq can benefit from the Rwandan's experience in achieving economic development, due to the fertile lands, manpower and available resources available in Iraq that allow to achieve sufficient desired development.

The research's Methodology:-

The descriptive and analytical approach was used as the best method in studying social and human phenomena that are commensurate with the phenomenon under study, as used what was available from secondary schools, scientific periodicals, official reports and publications.

(The second topic)

First: - The concept and types of economic development

The economic development : It is a fundamental and fundamental change that lies in the accumulated effort exerted by all groups of society in order to advance the various fields of human life, increase the standard of living and eliminate the phenomena of poverty and unemployment with the cumulative and continuous increase in the average per capita share in society of real national income and achieve the largest possible amount. From social justice. According to this concept, development contains the following pillars: - (**Al-Khodari, 2020: 66**)

1- **An inclusiveness:** The development is a comprehensive change process that includes all social, economic, political, cultural and ethical aspects.

2- A continuous rise in the average real income for a long period of time suggests that development is a continuous and long-term process.

3 - Creating an improvement in the level of income distribution in favor of the poor class, that is, alleviating the problems of poverty and unemployment.

4- Improvement in the quality of goods and services provided to individuals and improving the quality of life

5- Changing the production structure to ensure an increase in the production capacity in an accumulative manner.

6- Continuing and communicating in the development process. (**Sherifat, 2010: 11**)

7- Working on achieve high rates of economic growth and increase dependence on local components (**Parcels, 2020: 313**)

Second: Types of economic development

A- Types of development: - It describes development according to the areas of interest in it into several types. Development may be economic, human, social, political or sustainable, and the most important types of development are (**Al-Jubouri, 2018: 115**)

1- **The economic development:** It is a process in which the state exploits the available wealth to achieve an accelerated rate of economic expansion, but this will only be if the economic problems are overcome and the availability of capital and technological and technical expertise (**Badran, 2014: 14-15**).

2- **The social development:** It is the efforts that must be made to bring about a series of structural and functional variables necessary for the growth of society by raising the ability of its members to exploit the available energies to the maximum extent, to achieve a measure of well-being and freedom for individuals faster than the rate of natural growth (**Al-Ghariba, 2010: 63**)

3- **The political development:** It is the study of the official organization of government and local and central administration, and the study of practical problems in coordinating procedures, in order to achieve integration between evaluative and descriptive issues (**Duhan, 2019: 39**)

4- **The cultural development:** It is the process of upgrading and elevating cultural affairs, and the change that takes place in the material and non-material aspects of culture in various societies, including science, philosophy, arts, technology and tastes, in addition to the important change that takes place at the level of social construction and its functions. (**Radha, Redhaei, 2018: 74**)

5- **The local development:** The spatial planning is the best method in achieving national development, as it works to reduce the disparity in the distribution of development through the urban projects that need to be implemented, and to work to secure effective participation by local communities in the development process Ministry of Planning, 2012: 2) and work on developing plans to develop local communities, achieving regional balance through better distribution between regions, and achieving optimal investment of available resources for each region (**Al-Nashi, 2013: 6**)

6- **The tourism development:** Tourism is considered one of the important pillars in the comprehensive economic development process, which makes it the focus of attention of many countries for its significant contribution to raising the country's resources, and it is in the form of providing better tourism services and upgrading them, and the tourism product takes several different forms commensurate with the quality the environment, available resources, and tourist centers and their importance, such as hotels, restaurants, transportation, and other services that attract tourism, as well as the social, cultural, political, environmental and technological environment is considered one of the important factors that attract tourism (**Al-Rahbi, 2004: 113-114**)

7 – **The environmental development:** The environmental development has become one of the important axes at the present time and that attracts the attention of the whole world, as it is considered one of the matters that are considered an important part in the development that allows the preservation and protection of natural resources and the work on the permanence and continuation of wealth to secure a better life for human society, as well as It can achieve better rates of development according to a better model. It can be summarized by Mamaha (**Al-Zuhair 202: 16-17**).

- The human being is in a state of interaction with the environment in which he lives.
- The environmental and societal aspects should be taken with equal importance optimizing the use of resources without overexploiting them
- Reliance on planning methods in the development process

5- **The sustainable development:** It is the one that provides the needs of the present without endangering the interests and capacity of the generations that would lead us to engage in the right kind of economic growth based on biodiversity, control activities harmful to the environment, and develop materials that can be developed environment and natural (**Hassanein, 2020 : 77**).

Third – The sources of financing for economic development :

One of the main obstacles facing the failure of development plans in developing countries is the problem of financing, and financing is considered one of the most important means calling for encouraging economic stability, as this made developing countries less efficient than developed countries (**Al-Salmoni, 2020: 207**)

The sources of financing for economic development can be viewed from two aspects: (**Alimat, 2020: 40**)

The Internal sources of financing

The External funding sources

A: The sources of financing internal economic development

It is that part of the money that is not hoarded or consumed by individuals to the savings of the family sector and the savings of the business sector,

1- Savings of the household sector : It is represented by the difference between disposable income (taxes and fees) and consumption that is subtracted from it, and the most important of these sources, and it takes the following aspects:

- ✓ The increase in the cash assets owned by individuals .
- ✓ Contractual savings represented by insurance premiums, pensions and funds established by institutions and bodies.
- ✓ Direct investments in lands, stores and buildings.
- ✓ The size of income also plays a big role in increasing savings.
- ✓ The degree of concentration of income for a group of society.
- ✓ Interest rates and future expectations, as well as the extent of bank penetration, have a major role in increasing saving.

2- The business sector savings

It is considered one of the most important sources of savings, whether it is the private or public sector, which can be viewed as follows: - (**Awad Allah, 1996: 305**)

The savings of the public business sector, including the savings resulting from the profits of public enterprises, whether they are large commercial enterprises or in the form of industrial enterprises owned by the state, and the volume of savings depends on the size of the surplus generated from those projects, the savings of the private business sector, which represents the undistributed part of the profits achieved from private enterprises, which includes shops, commercial enterprises and small and medium-sized factories, and includes a significant proportion of investments in developed countries, and it is affected by a set of considerations, including high tax burdens and as a result of that Reduced profits distributed and earmarked for investment.

B: The sources of financing external economic development

It is considered one of the important resources in bridging the budget deficit, especially in developing countries with low incomes, and it has a direct impact on the process of economic and social development and the development of human capital, at the same time, it has negative effects resulting from the accumulation of debts, the increase in poverty and the obstruction of development, as there is a close relationship between following a sound policy for managing public debt as one of the most important external sources required in the economic reform process, as most of the loans are granted according to conditions linked to political factors. And economically, as the state is required to follow a comprehensive program for the financial reform process, where the aim is to pay off debts .It may take the form of foreign aid, which

plays a major role in alleviating poverty, achieving economic growth, and working to bridge the shortage of local resources (**Al-Fatlawi, 2020: 84**)

The third topic

The development experience in Rwanda and how to benefit from it in Iraq .Rwanda was a German colony in 1889, and after World War II it was placed under Belgian control in 1961, and Rwanda did not gain independence until 1995 when it managed to get rid of the Belgian occupation. Rwanda consists of two ethnic groups, the Hutu and the Tutsi, and the Hutu constitute the majority of the total. The population constituted 80% of the population and the Tutsi constituted 20% of the population, and the country witnessed a bloody war between the Hutus and the Tutsi, in which nearly 800,000 people were killed and the majority of Tutsis were displaced to neighboring countries. The country witnessed difficult economic and social conditions, but soon it was able to recover from all surgeries. Which was exposed and turned to Singapore Africa through the leadership of the ruling political party and under the good governance of the President of Kagame, as Rwanda witnessed a rapid recovery of public security and its return to the correct path of economic growth, and it turned into one of the biggest success stories in Africa and is known as (the African miracle), Not only did it improve security, business, the investment environment and infrastructure development, it also made great progress in 2003 by setting up its new constitution for peace through it The law comprehensively, and in 2007 Rwanda joined the East African Community and a step towards integration with the countries of the world was added to the British Commonwealth and English as an official language to replace the French language in education (***Promar Consulting, 2012: 4***).

The Rwandan government considered education the only way towards a brighter future, as the Rwandan government took important steps to increase freedom of access to public education, build a knowledge-based and self-sufficient economy, and prevent other scandals such as the 1994 genocide against the Tutsi, and Rwanda witnessed a very large percentage of enrollment in primary education. Secondary and low dropout rates (**2013: 4 Vanessa M. Colomba**).

In Rwanda there is great importance for gender equality, strengthening the family, gender equality, empowering women and giving them the role they deserve in building society and activating their major role in the development process in Rwanda.

(*NGO, 2013,4*) We will discuss the most important developments in the development process in Rwanda.

First: - The Rwandan Development Council and its Vision 2020, and how Iraq can benefit from one of the most important institutions concerned with development in Rwanda is the (Rwanda Development Council), which is responsible for setting plans for the development process in Rwanda, and this institution monitors economic activities in various sectors of the state, and monitors them so that they go within the set plan, and the most prominent of these plans is (Vision 2020) And it is working at the present time in the plan or vision 3030, and the Development Board considers the seed that was planted for the success of development in Rwanda, and the most prominent goal of the Rwanda Development Council is to encourage investment and provide suitable local conditions for that, and make Rwanda attractive to foreign direct investment, and this council considers one roof that meets under it All government agencies responsible for investment, and it also includes all the main agencies responsible for registering business, as well as working to promote investment as well as agencies that support the priority sectors in information, communications, technology and tourism, in addition to small and medium enterprises and work to develop human capabilities in the private sector, whether agricultural And industrial sectors, and working to expand the partnership between the private and public sectors (*REVIEW (VNR), REPORT, 2019: 19*)

Rwanda considers regional economic integration and economic openness as one of the crucial elements for achieving its long-term development aspirations, and it is proud of its membership with most regional economic organizations while taking advantage of the main advantage of the broad market base of more than 300 million people for its agricultural commodities and others, as Rwanda is the first country to adopt the comprehensive program for the operation Comprehensive Development in Africa Food and Agriculture Organization, 2018: 7

Through Vision 2020 to economic transformation through a rapid increase in growth and a decrease in poverty levels, during the end of 2020, and work to bring the average per capita GDP to 900 US dollars, and other goals include reducing poverty, and working to raise living standards REPUBLIC OF RWANDA Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources, 2009: 5) One of the main goals of Vision 2020 was the transformation of Rwanda from a low-income country to a middle-income country by 2020. The first strategy paper for poverty reduction in Rwanda (2002-2005) is very important and in line with their vision of 2020, where it was working on a shift from rural and agricultural development to human and economic development (United Nations, Development Program, 2008: 15)

The main goal of Vision 2020 is to work to build a prosperous, modern, united and strong nation that prides itself on its social values, politically stable, without discrimination between the sexes, and to achieve this, government policy will focus on:

- 1- Rebuilding the state.
- 2- A strong state capable of uniting and mobilizing the population.
- 4- Developing the infrastructure important to the development process, including rural and urban planning.
- 5- Development of entrepreneurship in the private sector.
- 6- The introduction of technology in agriculture and animal production.
- 7- Enhancing savings and the banking sector .
- 8 - Investment in infrastructure, education and health, including vocational training, and the goal is:
 - A- Providing work jobs to absorb the newcomers to the labor market and the surplus labor force as a result of the updates in the agricultural sector.
 - B - Establishing special programs to facilitate the transfer of technology to the Rwandans.
 - C- Working to increase the production of goods and services for the purpose of export.
 - D- Promote growth.
 - E - Accepting and establishing foreign direct investment through the Rwandan Agency for the Promotion of Investment and Exports in Rwanda is one of the most open foreign direct investment regimes in the continent, without restrictions on establishing foreign

investment as the government works to develop laws that make Rwanda more attractive and stimulate foreign investment. Foreign investors have equal treatment with foreign citizens (*Oulu, 2019: 117-118*).

Rwanda's ambitions did not stop at the vision of 2020 after achieving the goals that were set for that, but a set of plans were developed until 2050 and through this long-term plan, the industrial sector will become the leading sector in the process of economic development, so that other sectors become linked to it with forward and backward links .

Since 2000, Rwanda has adopted a policy of decentralization that involves transferring responsibilities and resources to lower levels and giving them great powers in implementation, so that the region is a decentralized entity responsible for political, administrative, social and economic affairs, and the responsibility of each region includes additional matters, the most important of which are (*Ministry of: -Trade and Industry, 2017: 17-18*)

- 1- Implementation of government policy.
- 2- Working to provide high-quality services to the population, and this is what made the cities of Rwanda one of the most beautiful, clean and livable cities in Africa.
- 3- Preparing, coordinating and implementing development programs.
- 4- Strengthening solidarity and cooperation with other institutions and regions.

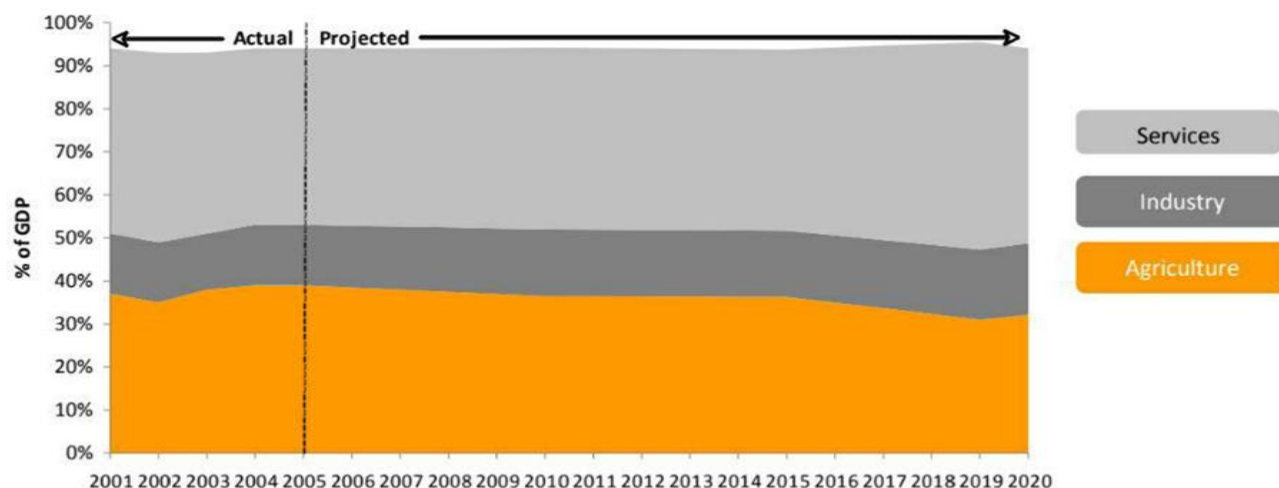
The government of Rwanda transferred powers in the form of phases, the last of which was the third phase in 2011, according to which many of the powers of sector ministries and government agencies were transferred to the central level.

We can say that Rwanda was able to chart a clear path for development by setting a vision and specifying specific time periods for implementation. A set of short, medium and long-term plans, despite its limited capabilities, was able to accomplish a lot and get rid of the effects of the wars that befell it, and these achievements were not in isolation from political reform, especially distance The arrival of President Kagame to power, and the building of a state on modern foundations free of corruption with the presence of a ruling class whose goal is reform. This was accompanied by a popular will to do so, as Iraq witnessed many development plans, but wars and conflicts quickly fail them with no real will for development. At the present time, there are many obstacles that

stand in front of development plans, the most prominent of which is quotas and administrative corruption. This phase was accompanied by the development of many development plans that were not implemented on the ground, with the government undertaking a series of measures that made the situation more complex, and referring to reforms that are unable to advance reality. The current, but Iraq can, through the available resources and draw a future vision for it, and accompanied by economic and political reform, the advancement of a reality because Iraq has various economic resources available for that, and build international relations based on common interests, and activate the economic sectors on a regular basis and not leave one behind. Riding behind and making it integrated among themselves, through the establishment of a special council or institution in Iraq whose mission is to achieve economic development, and that organization or council must be supported by all the agencies. The state considers it an expression of its future aspirations and aspirations, and that it be a series of interconnections that successive governments work within a unified program to implement them.

Second: - The most important sectors participating in the development process in Rwanda and for Iraq to benefit from it. In recent years, it was indicative of the success of the dialogue between the public and private sectors, and is considered one of the great success stories at the local level. In 2012 the Rwanda Development Board and the private sector joined with the support of the RPPD program, which is a technical assistance program to support dialogue between the private and public sectors. Specialized work in this and more than (100) decisions have been agreed upon, and most of them have been implemented, and that work is to activate the role of the private sector in the provinces, and work to activate the role of women in the private sector, as well as work on land reclamation, and work to draw a common infrastructure between The two sectors (Ministry of Trade and Industry, 2017: 17-18).

Although Rwanda aims to become a service-based economy, the agricultural sector is expected to continue to contribute significantly to the country's development in the long term, and the industrial sector has not obtained the share it deserves yet, but it contributes to the GDP in a significant proportion through The following figure shows the contribution of each sector to the Rwandan GDP (2001-2020) as shown in the figure



Source: MININTER, 2007; Vision 2020

1- The agricultural sector in Rwanda and how it can be used in Iraq

The agricultural sector is considered the most important sector in Rwanda, and it enjoys great priority in the government's reform and development project, the agricultural sector witnessed a radical transformation from a space sector to a planned sector that attracts investment, and during the year 2020 the contribution of this sector was 33% of the GDP, (REPUBLIC OF RWANDA) Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources, 2009: 5

Table selected national and agricultural targets in Vision 2020 for Rwanda

Indicators	2000	2010	2020
Population (million)	7.7	10.1	12.7
GDP per capita (fixed in US dollars in 2000)	220	400	900
Agriculture as a percentage of GDP	45	47	33
Agricultural GDP growth%	9	8	6
Agriculture as a percentage of the total population	90	75	50
Participation of the bank portfolio to the agricultural sector	1	15	20

Reference : - From the student's work, based on data from the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning in Rwanda 2003 among the most prominent goals that the agricultural sector seeks to achieve in Rwanda: -In statute of policy Analysis and Research -Rwanda Improving Policy, 2009: 10-11.

1- Increasing foodstuffs and food security guarantees within the country.

The agricultural sector in Rwanda plays an effective role in creating job opportunities as it is the backbone of the Rwandan economy.

3- It has a major role in bringing in foreign cash revenues through exports.

4 - He has priority in fighting poverty and eliminating the famine that Africa has suffered from for many years, and the importance of the agricultural sector is shown by generating 90% of job opportunities, especially women, and about 70% of exports and constituting 90% of the food inside the country, and is considered as an engine of economic forces in the country .

In addition to the effective role of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, there are five other important ministries and government agencies that have responsibilities towards the agricultural sector: -

1- Ministry of Local Government: - Responsible for 30 regions. It is run by people whose mission is to provide services at the local level and work to expand them, and agriculture gets its share from the provincial budgets to implement the priorities of the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources as specified from the total budget of the Ministry of Agriculture, and the percentage allocated to each province.

2- The Ministry of Natural Resources: - In addition to its responsibility to protect the environment, this ministry works to increase the cultivated area and maintain the permanence of the flow of water resources to these agricultural crops.

3- The Ministry of Trade: - In addition to its work on developing commercial businesses, as it works to develop agricultural trade.

4- The Rwandan Development Council: One of the most prominent objectives of this council is to work on developing investments in the agricultural sector.

5- The Rwandan Development Bank: - It is the main investment arm of the government. The bank works to provide agricultural loans. The funds provided by the Rwandan Development Bank to the agricultural sector amounted to 33.3 billion Swiss francs in 2014 and include a large proportion of the bank's total loans. (*Document of The World Bank, 2014; 23-24*)

- The strategies proposed for the development of the agricultural sector in Iraq

1- Finding coordination formulas between the Ministry of Agriculture and other ministries regarding the implementation of joint projects.

2-Increasing the percentage of investment in the agricultural sector, while encouraging foreign investment, while working to provide the appropriate atmosphere for this investment, taking into account the areas in which the investment is made.

3- Paying attention to the basic infrastructure for agriculture, with attention to agricultural services and the development of rural reality.

4- Paying attention to agricultural scientific institutions and institutes and increasing spending in aspects related to developing agricultural technology, encouraging agricultural scientific research, and increasing the level of industrialization of agricultural products.

5- Follow global contexts in terms of quality specifications for Iraqi agricultural commodities, and introduce good quality agricultural crops.

6- Elimination of administrative corruption in all its organizational forms, including those related to the violations issued by the employee while performing his duties, or financial violations such as bribery and other various forms of corruption (Al-Aqidi: 362)

8- Finding the best solution to deal with the problem of dumping of agricultural crops coming from other countries to the Iraqi market, and important strategic crops such as wheat, dates, rice, corn, etc. should be taken care of and given priority, and the state must take the following measures: -

1- Exemption from tax on imported inputs that are used in the production of agricultural commodities.

2- Establish controls to control the entry of imported agricultural commodities and combat dumping policy

And smuggling, through the adoption of the law protecting products from the dumping policy, and the enactment of the consumer protection law. (*Hussain, 2017: 483*)

2- The services sector in Rwanda and how to benefit from it in Iraq

Increasingly, the production and trade of services is moving to the forefront of the government's agenda in the world, and the promotion of services trade is seen as a means of developing the economy, as it makes significant gains in creating jobs and reducing the rate of poverty, and the services sector is now the largest and most dynamic sector in the Rwandan economy. It consists of sub-sectors such as wholesale

and retail trade, which represent the largest part of the services sector, followed by transport, storage and communications, as the development of the financial sector is the key to the Rwandan economic development, including the services sector in general, and foreign investment plays a major role in that. Rwanda in many international events, organizations and unions all help to ensure success in attracting foreign investment to the service industry, for example Rwanda participates in the United Nations World Tourism Organization as well as the International Air Transport Organization, which played a major role in facilitating tourism (2014: 10), Mina Mashayekhi), Rwanda has natural ingredients that qualify it as an important place within the countries that attract tourism, especially as it has a beautiful nature with vast areas that are a scene for adventures The safari is in the African jungles, and it is considered one of the important tributaries of the Rwandan economy, and tourism has achieved high rates, as the number of tourists reached 405,801 tourists in 2011, with revenues of 115,600,000 dollars. Rwanda, and other attractions include forests (Nyungwi) as well as Lake (Keigo) (Atwa, 2016: 5). Tourism has a great impact on increasing national income, as it contributes to highlighting the country's cultural heritage and preserving its natural features. Countries of the world with tourism of all kinds and work to create a clean environment free of pollution, tourism is one of the important pillars on which development is based in developed and developing countries, and Iraq possesses the elements of natural tourism, in addition to the archaeological sites and geographical disparity of mountains, marshes and vast areas of the desert (Al-Yasiri,: 13). Therefore, we will deal with the idea of the tourism multiplier on the basis that all expenditures generate income, within the economic cycles, and to clarify this we assume that it has achieved investment spending in tourism in the amount of (10 million dollars). The national income is a direct result of investment spending in the tourism sector, and it is noticed in the first step that the income moves from investors to the tourism project (restaurants - hotels ... etc.) that work to provide the tourist product for the tourist and this is known as his first turn of income) is not The income turnover does not stop at this level, so the owners of tourism projects must spend part of the income they have on purchasing the tourism production requirements from the sectors equipped for tourism, and this is what is known as (the second income cycle). Successive tunnels and this is

known (the tunnels Generated) and each role creates new additional income and this is known as (the tourism multiplier effect) (Abdel-Wahab, 2017: 483)

The resurrection of tourism investment projects has become an inevitable necessity for the urgent need to develop this vital sector, and there are several challenges facing the tourism sector in Iraq, including: -

- 1- Initiate the development of development plans for archaeological, religious and environmental tourism, with its shrines, monuments and environmental diversity.
- 2- Establishing offices whose mission is to activate the tourism activity to facilitate the procedures for entering the country, and to follow modern and comfortable methods for tourists.
- 3- Increasing government investment for tourism activity and activating the role of the private sector in tourism investment
- 4- Work to build supporting industries for tourism activity.
- 5- Promote tourism media and promotion, including tourism awareness programs.
- 6- Development of border crossings and international airports in Iraq.
- 7 - Establishing a monitoring body to diagnose and deal with financial and administrative corruption in the tourism sector

The Conclusions: -

- 1- The process of economic development that took place in Vietnam and Rwanda was preceded by political reform and accompanied by constitutional reform that is consistent with the aspirations of economic development open to external science, and the enactment of laws that are compatible with its economic potential, supported by a popular will that supports the development process, surpassing everything left by wars and internal conflicts of negative effects.
- 2- The lack of a clear vision for the advancement of the developmental reality, and this negatively affected the performance of the various economic sectors in Iraq.
- 3- The increasing problems of unemployment and poverty in Iraq as a result of political and economic instability and the destruction of the infrastructure of the Iraqi economy.

Recommendations: -

- 1- Working to activate the role of the Ministry of Planning, with drawing plans related to specific time periods for implementation, with a future vision for subsequent projects to form an integrated series of plans aimed at advancing the economic reality in Iraq through coordination between the various ministries.
- 2- The necessity of completing the legislative and institutional frameworks for the development process, by following scientific methods and methods, and adopting a monitoring method consistent with the Iraqi reality in implementing projects.
- 3- It is necessary to take into account the indicators of economic efficiency in all its dimensions, and to search and investigate the reasons for the failure of the projects that were spent on.
- 4- Directing the agricultural sector towards diversifying production and not relying on field crops only, as well as adopting the method of intensive and vertical production and working on activating the work of the Agricultural Cooperative Bank and working to know the extent of the conformity of what was presented of agricultural data and what was actually done on the ground.

The Arabic References : -

- 1) Al-Khudairi, Mohsen, Globalization, "An Introduction to Thinking, Economics, and Management of the Age of No Return", Nile Arab Group, 2020, p. 66.
- 2) Al-Sharafat, Ali, Economic Development in the Arab World, Dar Jalis Al-Zaman, Amman, 2010, p. 11
- 3) Parroudi, Linda, The Path of Democratic Transition in Egypt and Its Implications for Israeli Security, Academic Book Center, 2020, p. 313.
- 4) Al-Jubouri, Amer Hadi Abdullah, Transitional Justice and the Role of United Nations Agencies in Establishing Their Curricula, Al-Manhal Publishing, 2018, p. 115.
- 5) Badran, Ahmed Jaber, Economic Development and Sustainable Development, Center for Jurisprudence and Economic Studies, University Economic Book Series, Egypt, First Edition, 2014, pp. 15-24.
- 6) Al-Gharaybeh, Faisal Mahmoud, Dimensions of Arab Social Development in Light of the Jordanian Experience, Al-Manhal Publishing, 2010, p.63.

- 7) Dohan, Harith Shibli, Development and Political Stability in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Al-Manhal Publishing, 2019, p. 39.
- 8) Fayrouz Rad, Amir Rezaei, Culture Development (Ali Shariati Cultural Development), Civilization Center for the Development of Islamic Thought, 2018, p.74.
- 9) Ministry of Planning, United Nations Country Team in Iraq, Spatial Development 2012-2013, Baghdad 2012, p. 2.
- 10) Al-Nashi, Sahar Karim Kata'a, The Reality of Spatial Development in Qadisiyah Governorate and Its Future Prospects, Master Thesis Introduction, College of Administration and Economics, Qadisiyah University, 2013, p.6.
- 11) Al-Rahbi, Samar Rafqi, Modern Tourism Management, Al-Manhal Publishing, 2014, 113-114.
- 12) Al-Zahi, Garage, Local Development in Algeria, Reality and Prospects, PhD thesis in Economic Sciences, Trade and Management Sciences, Department of Economic Sciences, Specialization in Money and Finance, University of Algiers, 2012-2013, pp. 16-17.
- 13) Hussein, Ahmad Jaber, Strategic Training and its Role in Achieving Sustainable Development of Human Resources, 2020, pg. 77.
- 14). Al-Salmouni, Suad Ibrahim, Strategies for Social and Economic Development, Al-Manhal Publishing, 2020, p. 207.
- 15) Olimat, Khaled Ayada, Corruption and its implications for development in Jordan, Gulf House for Evil and Distribution, Edition 2020, p. 40.
- 16) Awad Allah, Safwat, International Trade and Economic Development, Dar Al-Nahda Al-Arabiya, Cairo, 1996, p. 305.
- 17) Al-Fatlawi, Haider Majeed Abboud, The Role of Financial Policies in Addressing the Problem of Poverty, Al-Yazouri Scientific Publishing and Distribution House, 2020, p.84.
- 18) Oulu, Kansi, The Impact of Investment Policies on Attracting Foreign Investments to the Tourism Sector in Africa (A Case Study of Rwanda during the Period 2005-2017), Complementary Research for a Master's Degree in Economics, International University of Africa Graduate School of Economics 2019, pp. 117-118 .

- 19) Al-Aqidi, Muhammad Abdul-Karim Manhal, The proposed strategy for developing the agricultural sector in Iraq, Studies and Research in the Arab World, Issue / 20-21, p. 362.
- 20) Hussein, Ibtisam Ali, Obstacles to sustainable agricultural development in Iraq ... Solutions and Treatments, Technical Administrative College / Baghdad, Journal of Economic and Administrative Sciences, Economic and Management Issue No. 95, Volume 2, p. 362.
- 21) Atwa, Shaima, Kigali, the capital of Rwanda, the country of a thousand hills, from extermination to the title of the most beautiful cities in Africa, Africa Magazine, Our Continent, 19th Issue - January 2016, p.5.
- 22) Al-Yasiri and Wahab Fahd, Environmental Tourism Development in Iraq, University of Kufa, Faculty of Arts, p. 13.
- 23) Abd al-Wahhab, Nour Abdul-Razzaq, The role of tourism in achieving economic development in Iraq for the period (1990-2015), College of Administration and Economics / University of Baghdad 2017, p. 483.

Foreign references :

- 1)Promar Consulting ,AGRICULTURE FORESTRY AND FISHERIES OF RWANDA , Fact-finding Survey for the Support of Aid to Developing Countries (Fiscal Year 2011 Research Project) Supported by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries,2012,p;4
- 2)Vanessa M. Colomba, A Master's Thesis entitled Post Conflict Peace Building in Rwanda, the Effect on Youth And the Development of Bright Future Generation ,
- 3)NGO ,Submitted to the Graduate Faculty as partial fulfillment of the requirements For the Master of Arts Degree in Peace and Conflict Studies , LOWELL 2013;P4 .
- 4) REVIEW (VNR) REPORT, 2019 RWANDA VOLUNTARY NATIONAL, UBUMWE-UMURIMO-GUKUNDA IGIGHUGU 2019,P;19.
- 5) Food and Agriculture Organization, Food and Agriculture Organization for the United Nations Representation in Rwanda, United Nations 2018, p;7.
- 6)REPUBLIC OF RWANDA Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources, Strategic Plan for the Trans formation of Agriculture in Rwanda–Phase II(PSTAI), UBUMWE-UMURIMO-GUKUNDA IGIGHUGU2009,p;5.

- 7) United Nations Development programme , ASSESSMENT OF DEVELOPMENT RESULTSEVALUATIONOF UNDP CONTRIBUTION RWANDA, Evaluation Office, May 2008,P;15.
- 8)Ministry of Trade and Industry, Made in Rwanda Policy, VBUMWE-UMVRIMO-GUKUNDA IGIHVGU 2017,P;17-18.
- 9)In statute of policy Analysis and Research -Rwanda Improving policy, impacting change, RWANDAN AGRICULTURE SECTOR SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS An IPAR sector review, IPAR Rwanda Report August, 2009, p:10-11.
- 10) Document of The World Bank, NTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATIONPROGRAM APPRAISAL DOCUMENT, Agriculture Global Practice Country DepartmentAFCE2Africa Region, Report No: 89984-RW2014,p;23-24.
- 11) Mina Mashayekhi, SERVICES POLICY REVIEW, UNTTED NATIONS New York and Geneva 2014, P;10.