



United Nations  
Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization

## **PROCUREMENT NOTICE / ADVERTISEMENT OPEN INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION (OIC)**

**Beneficiary Country:** IRAQ

**Reference Number:** IRQ/RFP/09/001

**Description:** Studies for the Urgent Preventive Works of Ten Houses at the Erbil Citadel - Iraq

**Deadline for Submission of Sealed Proposals:** 3 February 2009

**Posting Date:** 13 January 2009

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United Nations Educational, Science and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) hereby invite qualified companies to submit sealed proposals for:

The Citadel of Erbil is a rich historical repository holding evidence of many millennia of habitation, more than 8000 years old making it the longest continuously inhabited site in the world. This was made possible by the existence of abundant ground water, which has sustained the population throughout its long history. The Citadel rises 28-32 m above the surrounding city and overlooks the wheat fields which extend all the way to the Greater Zab River thirty kilometers to the west. The mound has been formed by successive layers of settlements: Assyrian, Akkadian, Babylonian, Persian and Greek.

The area of the Citadel is over eleven hectares; its average height above sea level is 430m. Its perimeter measures about 1.5 km. the population is about 5,400, only a fifth of whom are descendents of original families. There are just over 500 dwellings; most of them are courtyard houses of mud walls, short span timer roofs and mud roofing. No more than twenty are in an acceptable state.

Between the years 1980-1995 the area of Erbil received many kinds of refugees and faced many stages of unrest: it can be said that during this period the population of the Citadel was practically totally replaced. More than ninety percent of the current population of the Citadel (estimations are between 96 and 97%) were relocated by the loosening of administrative constraints and eviction of the original families, the majority of which had lived in the Citadel for several centuries. The new inhabitants never obtained resident permits or a title for use of the inhabited property; they pay no rent and from a legal point of view can be regarded as no more than squatters. Most of these refugees started to use the empty structures all over the city including the Citadel, occupying both the Government properties and the private ones. The overall state of no clear authority in the early 1990s and the lack of proper emergency camps pushed them to have shelter in the government properties of the Citadel. This occupation made prices of the properties come down; moreover the regulations of the former rental law imposed that the owner cannot ask for increase of the rent: this of course had the consequence that the buildings did not receive any maintenance or any kind of care.

The population has been evacuated on January 2007, but the occupation of the town by the squatters had serious negative impact on both the, buildings' structures and the city's

infrastructure, which was not designed to accommodate waste and water evacuation. The largest amount of damage to mud bricks structures in Erbil Citadel can be attributed to two main causes: lack of the needed continued maintenance and lack of proper water management, especially when it is abundant and in liquid form (due to rain and lack of water supply drainage). The surface of the material becomes impermeable to water and excess rain runs over the surface, carrying suspended matter and digging preferential channels, that erode even faster because subject to larger water concentration. There is no domestic sewage system, so waste water flows on the surface of the Citadel. Moreover; a clear erosion of the slope surface appears as consequence of the wild routes created by the inhabitants.

**Objectives:**

- 1.1. Architectural documentation and Site Survey for 10 buildings including Photographic Documentation for each building;
- 1.2. Assessment of Structural Stability Studies for each building and the related slope;
- 1.3. Soil studies revision;
- 1.4. Environmental Studies;
- 1.5. Investigation studies for Building Material (Brick, mortar, marble, plaster & paintings) and Laboratory Tests;
- 1.6. Non Destructive Study
- 1.7. **Specification and drawings** showing the required interventions including maintenance guidelines and Bill of quantities.

The purpose of this notice is to provide general information on the requirements for the procurement process and to inform interested suppliers how to obtain a copy of the Solicitation Documents.

The sealed proposals must be delivered to the UNESCO Iraq Office (Amman), 9 Yacoub Ammari Street, Abdoun, Amman – Jordan on or before **3 February 2009 at 14:00 hours**, in strict compliance with the instructions as stipulated in the Solicitation Documents.

Interested companies who wish to participate in the OIC must request for a complete set of Solicitation Documents, available free of charge, from **13 January 2009** at the address shown below.

UNESCO reserves the right to amend the tender documents at any time during the solicitation process. Any amendments or clarifications will be communicated directly to all Bidders who have requested for a complete set of solicitation documents and officially confirmed their intention to submit a sealed tender. No remuneration will be made to companies for preparation and submission of their proposals.

Interested companies may obtain further information and/or request for a complete set of solicitation documents from the address below.

**UNESCO Contact Information**

UNESCO Iraq Office in Amman  
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**Kindly forward a copy of your request for solicitation documents to:**  
[procurement.info@unesco.org](mailto:procurement.info@unesco.org)