



KEY FIGURES:

- 25 DONORS TO DATE
- 16 IMPLEMENTING UN ORGANIZATIONS
- US 1,120 mill TOTAL GROSS DEPOSITS
- US 893 mill APPROVED & FUNDED FOR A TOTAL OF 113 PROJECTS
- US\$ 693 mill (78%) OF APPROVED FUNDING CONTRACTUALLY COMMITTED
- US\$ 591 mill (66%) OF APPROVED FUNDING DISBURSED
- US\$ 492 mill CONTRACT AWARDS POSTED ON WEBSITE www.irffi.org
- 21 PROJECTS OPERATIONALLY COMPLETED

1. LATEST NEWS

Gross Donor Contributions

During the month of January 2007 the UNDG Iraq Trust Fund (ITF) received from:

- Denmark DKK 10 mill (US\$ 1.74 mill) earmarked to UNICEF for Education, and
- Australia AUD 2.5 mill (US\$ 1.95 mill) earmarked to Health Cluster (D)

Total deposits at end of January amounted to \$1,119.93 million.

For further details refer to Donor Contributions link on the UNDG ITF section of the IRFFI web site (www.irffi.org).

International Conference on Freedom of Expression and Media Development in Iraq at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris

An International Conference on Freedom of Expression and Media Development in Iraq, organised by the Communication and Media Commission of Iraq (CMC), in cooperation with UNESCO and UNDP, was held at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris from the 8th to the 10th of January 2007.

Iraqi journalists, members of parliament and government officials reached an unprecedented agreement about measures to protect and promote free, pluralistic and independent media in Iraq. The participants adopted a Declaration recognizing the essential role of media in any democratic society. They also addressed concerns regarding the safety of journalists and media regulation.

The safety of journalists in Iraq, which has become the world's worst killing field for media professionals, was central at the conference. The highest priority should be given to the investigation of crimes against journalists and that such crimes should no longer go unpunished. The Declaration also calls for the establishment of a national fund to provide support to the families of journalists who have been killed in the line of duty.

On the subject of media regulation, participants said that the Iraqi National Communication and Media Commission should continue to function as an independent regulatory body, that the Iraqi Media Network should continue functioning as an independent public service broadcaster

and journalists and media should be able to form associations and regulate their own professional themselves.

In their Declaration the participants clearly linked democracy and development with human rights and emphasized the important role of women in the media and in the process of reconstruction.

As a follow up to the conference the CMC has requested support from UNESCO and UNDP to ensure that concrete steps are taken to address the issues raised during the conference.

It is envisioned that meetings be organized between Iraqi stakeholders and international experts on key issues such as the regulatory framework for the media, the increasing deteriorating safety situation for journalists and the need to focus on the building block that will make up the basis for capacity building and professionalization of the Iraqi media sector.

Fifth International Reconstruction Fund Facility for Iraq (IRFFI) Donor Committee Meeting in Turkey

At the invitation of the Government of Turkey the Fifth IRFFI Donor Committee meeting will take place in Istanbul, Turkey on 20 March, 2007.

An expanded briefing is likely to be held on 19 March, where the Government of Iraq may present updated sector strategies to a broader group of donors.

The Fourth IRFFI Donor Committee meeting was held at the Dead Sea, Jordan on 7-8 July 2005. Subsequently, the United Nations and the World Bank organized an informal donor briefing which was held in Amman, Jordan on 24 May 2006 .

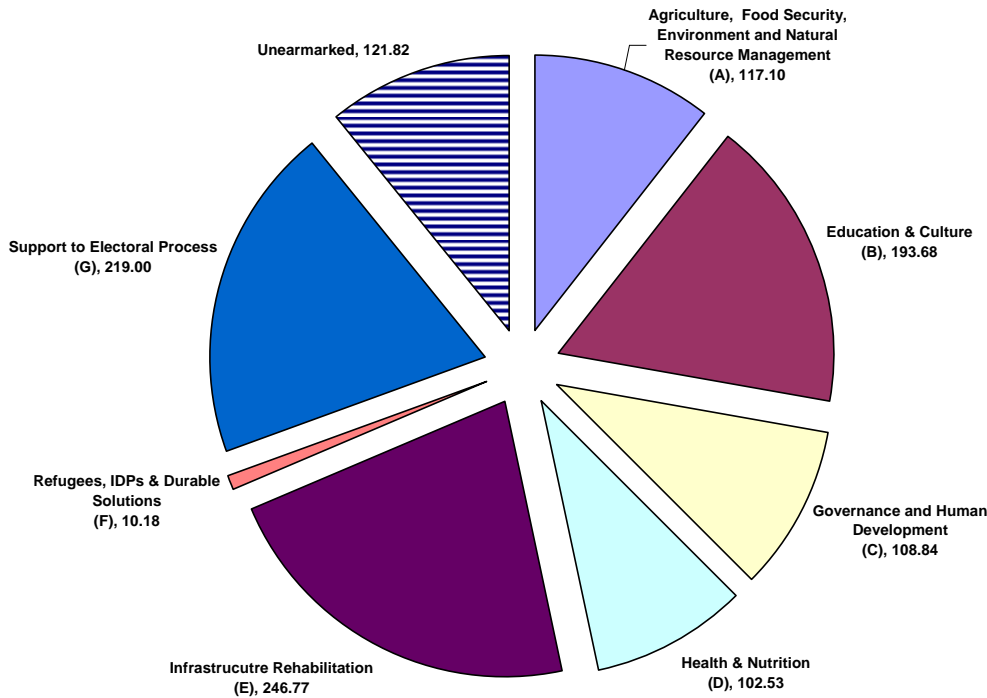
At the 20 March Istanbul Donor Committee meeting, the United Nations and the World Bank will present reports on the activities undertaken under the two windows of the IRFFI—the UNDG Iraq Trust Fund and the World Bank Trust Fund—and assessment of results achieved since the Fourth Donor Committee meeting. The Donor Committee will also consider various strategic and policy issues related to the scope and future operations of the IRFFI.

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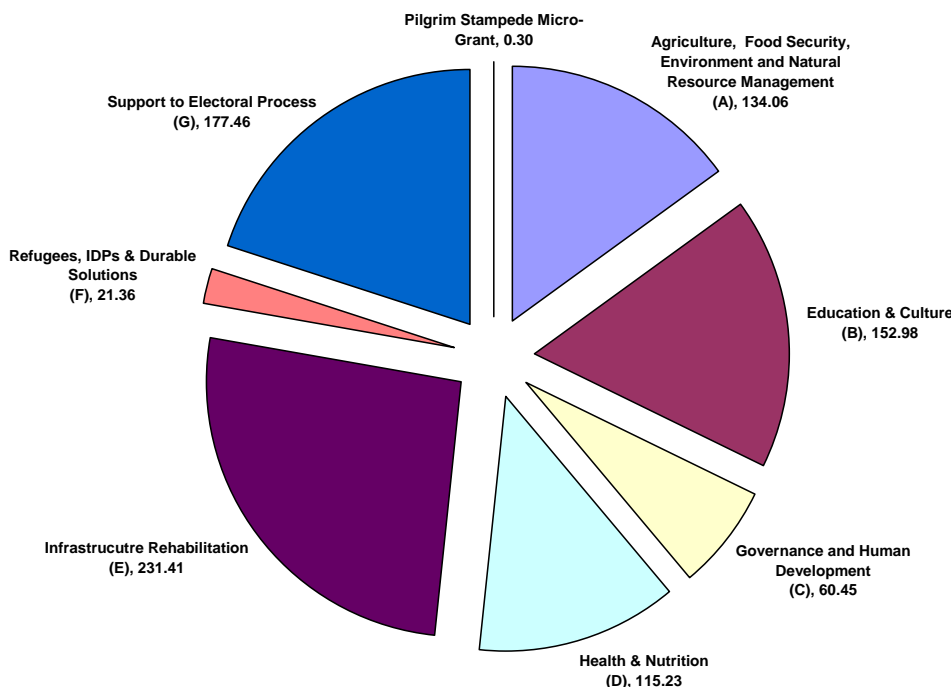
2. FINANCIAL SUMMARY

2.1 Donor Deposits, breakdown by Cluster and Donor (\$US mill)



Donor	Gross Deposit (US\$ mill)
EC/EC RRM	461.20
JAPAN	360.95
UK	55.54
SPAIN	47.51
CANADA	46.40
ITALY	29.78
AUSTRALIA	22.02
DENMARK	12.41
KOREA	11.00
SWEDEN	10.62
GERMANY	10.00
NORWAY	7.01
NETHERLANDS	6.70
FINLAND	6.23
INDIA	5.00
KUWAIT	5.00
QATAR	5.00
USA	5.00
GREECE	3.63
NEW ZEALAND	3.36
LUXEMBOURG	2.32
BELGIUM	1.32
IRELAND	1.23
ICELAND	0.50
TURKEY	0.20
TOTAL	1,119.93

2.2 Approved Funding, breakdown by Cluster and Implementing UN Organization (\$US mill)



Agency	Approved Funding (US\$ mill)	No. of Projects
UNDP	252.45	23
UNOPS	158.59	18
UNICEF	124.12	10
WHO	94.30	13
FAO	75.32	7
UNHABITAT	58.39	8
UNESCO	33.74	12
UNIDO	21.88	5
UNEP	16.61	3
WFP	14.19	2
UNFPA	12.60	1
UNHCR	11.02	3
ESCWA	8.34	4
UNDP/EAAD	7.80	1
UNIFEM	3.57	2
ILO	0.32	1
TOTAL	893.26	113

3. Refugees, IDPs and Durable Solutions (Cluster F)

Cluster F Figures to Date

Approved Funding :\$ 21,364,650
Commitments : \$ 19,823,067
Disbursement : \$ 19,333,881

The Cluster partners are :

UNHCR (Coordinator), IOM (Deputy Coordinator), UNAMI, UNOPS, UN-Habitat, WHO, UNICEF, WFP, ILO, UNIDO, UNEP, UNDP, OHCHR and FAO

Since 2003, Cluster F has coordinated closely on protection and capacity building initiatives with national counterparts, including Iraq's Ministries of Displacement and Migration (MoDM), Interior, Labour and Social Affairs, Justice, Human Rights, Health, Housing and Municipality along with other relevant line ministries, the Permanent Committee on Refugee Affairs, the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Displacement and Migration, the Commission for the Resolution of Real Property Disputes (CRRPD) and regional and local authorities.

In addition, Cluster F actively collaborates with humanitarian actors including the ICRC, IFRC and both local and international NGOs and presents issues of interest and concern of the humanitarian non-governmental actors to the clusters and the World Bank.

Projects :

F8-01: "Return and Reintegration of IDPs in Northern Iraq" (UNOPS - \$9.74 mill)

F8-02: "Return and Reintegration of Iraqis and Others of Concern in Southern Iraq" (UNHCR - \$7.13 mill)

F8-03: "Return and Reintegration of Iraqis and Others of Concern in Northern Iraq" (UNHCR –Approved for \$ 4.24 mill and currently funded for a total of \$2.96 mill)

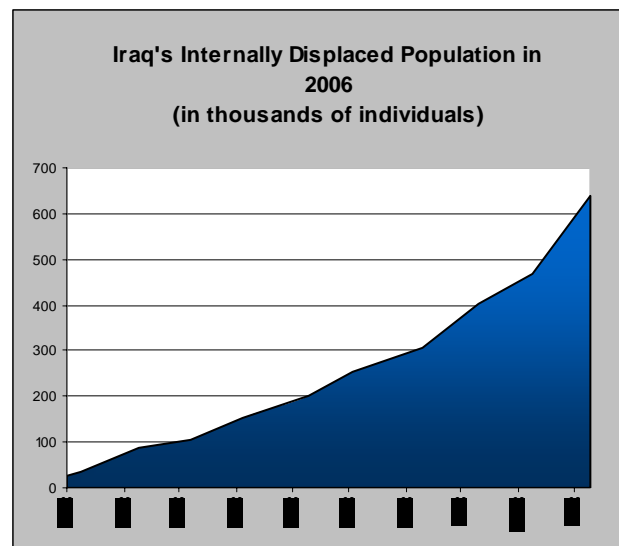
F8-04a: "Support to Iraq's National Regional & Local Authorities and Civil Society Organizations in Developing a Draft National Policy and Addressing Displacement Needs and Gaps (UNHCR \$934,491)

F8-04b: " Support to Iraq's National Regional & Local Authorities and Civil Society Organizations in Developing a Draft National Policy and Addressing Displacement Needs and Gaps (UNOPS \$600,644)

Strategic Considerations and Lessons Learned in 2006

Transitional humanitarian assistance and protection require strong international cooperation as well as effective national institutions committed to humanitarian principles. In 2006, Iraq proceeded through numerous political shifts on the national, regional and local levels. Insecurity and explosive violence in the country's centre and south are fundamentally altering the lives and future of ordinary people. Over the past eleven months, Iraq has entered into a humanitarian crisis – deepening existing societal rifts and reaching far beyond the nation's borders.

Six hundred and forty thousand Iraqis have been internally displaced since 22 February 2006, the day on which the Masjid al-Askari was bombed and brutal violence unleashed throughout the country. Iraq's internally displaced population today stands at 1.9 million persons (including the 1.2 million previously displaced), out of an estimated national population of 22 million. One hundred thousand Iraqis fled their homes in both November and December 2006 – and movements have not slowed in 2007. In addition the recently announced transfer of ethnic groups from disputed territories is a step that is likely to cause additional waves of primary and secondary displacement, vulnerability and conflict in 2007.



Today, an alarming number of refugees remain in need of durable solutions in Iraq. Particularly targeted for acts of political violence, Iraq's refugee population has dropped by thousands to slightly over 44,000 persons – as refugees either flee Iraq or face militia-led killing and abuse, particularly refugees of Arab origin

3. Thematic Issues: Cluster F (continued)

in Baghdad. Outside of the areas administered by the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG), Iraq's refugees are largely unable to obtain officially-issued identity documents, and many dare not to leave their homes out of fear of detention or arrest. In Baghdad, refugee groups are now basically without any security support when under attack or access to care for their wounded – and violent attacks on refugee settlements, killings, abduction, torture and threats have become routine. Refugees lacking travel documents are prohibited from leaving the country and many others have no place to go. As a result, nearly eight hundred are encamped near Iraq's borders; others have gone into hiding.



Palestinians flee targeted violence in Baghdad to a remote and harsh location near the border (UNHCR)

Interagency cooperation is vital in order to effectively deliver assistance and protection to Iraq's vulnerable refugee and internally displaced populations. Cluster F members must continue to work with their partners and counterparts to enable national response capacity and address the root causes of flight: a lack of effective national protection, institutional capacity and contingency planning gaps, an absence of national policy frameworks to guide displacement responses and an already inadequate standard of living worsened by displacement's impact.

In light of increasing in-country needs, and progressively factionalized and insecure operating environment, Cluster F has reviewed progress towards 2006 objectives to ensure that 2007 programmes are informed by lessons learned from past challenges. Agencies identified five principal and key strategic considerations toward enhanced humanitarian delivery in 2007 and beyond:

INSTITUTIONAL CHANGE is an ongoing process in today's Iraq, resulting from political processes as well as violence targeting counterparts. Since stability and continuity of national institutions is vital to Iraq's emergence from conflict, programmes must remain flexible and responsive to nation-

ally-identified needs and capacities.

EVOLVING DISPLACEMENT encompasses not only the number of displaced persons, but the nature and duration of displacement itself. Driven from their homes by targeted as well as general violence in their neighbourhoods, many displaced persons are unable or unwilling to return to their former locations in the near future. The communities to which they have fled face extreme housing shortages and strains on collective resources, and require rapid and basic infrastructural and services support to prevent further deterioration, displacement and conflict. In addition, displacement must be also addressed as an emergency issue and through routine functioning of emergency coordination bodies.

FLARING HOTSPOTS FOR VIOLENCE and territorial dispute means that new magnet communities for displaced Iraqis continue to emerge. To ensure that protection and assistance remain accessible in all displacement locations and to all groups, agencies must maintain nationwide capacity through both counterparts and partners.

EMERGENCY FUNDING FOR HUMANITARIAN PROGRAMMES has been historically inadequate, largely due to the overall focus on transitional development and reconstruction in Iraq. Since humanitarian delivery requires rapid response to emergency needs, agencies provided 2006 assistance largely out of carryover, intra-agency loans and pre-positioned items – all of which are largely exhausted coming into 2007. Fresh financial resources and the enablement of rapid and flexible multilateral funding mechanisms are urgently needed for continued delivery of basic assistance programmes.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION of programmes was substantially reinforced in 2006 through the re-establishment of agencies' international presence in KRG-administered areas and more frequent missions to Baghdad. However, remote management and information-sharing continue to remain a challenge for all programme delivery inside Iraq. Cluster F agencies have implemented reporting, audit and peer review mechanisms, while targeted intra-Cluster reporting has facilitated cooperation and eliminated overlap. Cluster F agencies have also enhanced liaison with other Clusters in order to identify underserved sectors and locations, and will concentrate delivery of 2007 programmes in these areas.

Sectoral Progress and Ongoing Activities

F8-03 Return and re-integration of Iraqi's & others of concern in Northern Iraq \$2,962,000 UNHCR

Against limited UNDG Iraq Trust Fund, funds availability for humanitarian responses and protection activities, the overwhelming majority of Cluster F agency interventions – either directly targeting or including internally displaced

3. Thematic Issues: Cluster F (continued)

persons and refugees and programme beneficiaries – were supported through other agency resources. Therefore, highlights from inter-agency humanitarian programmes are presented - irrespective of funding source and including programmes funded through Clusters B (Education), D (Health) and E (Infrastructure Rehabilitation) - in order to provide a full overview of past activities and the Cluster's transition into 2007.

The Republic of Korea's contribution of USD 1,972,000 to the Cluster in 2006, supported monitoring, legal assistance, shelter and community-based activities in KRG-administered areas implemented by UNHCR partners. Highlights from achievements include:

- Construction of 51 self-built shelters, with land rights and essential services in Dahuk;
- Provision of school furniture and glass for windows to 36 schools in Dahuk and Erbil;
- Health and hygiene education, distribution of sanitary napkins, provision of livelihood grants and loans and community-based organization development for 233 fam. in Dahuk and Erbil;
- Establishment of three independent Legal Aid and Information Centres (LAICs) in the North;
- Monitoring of persons of concern in the North;
- Production of Governorate Assessment Reports (Dahuk, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah).

Protection

Internally Displaced Persons

The Government of Iraq urgently needs a consistent policy to facilitate comprehensive and inclusive internal displacement responses. UNHCR, IOM and UNOPS are supporting the Ministry of Displacement and Migration (MoDM) and the KRG in drafting a *National Policy on Displacement Challenges*. In 2006, UNHCR coordinated closely with Cluster F, MoDM and the KRG in the conduct of consultations with displacement-impacted communities throughout Iraq, complemented by a joint survey of IDP by UNHCR, IOM and UNOPS. Both sets of findings, together with information on the newly displaced, will shape the policy framework. In light of the fresh displacement, this framework will particularly focus on addressing the current emergency situation.

In 2006, UNHCR-supported Legal Aid and Information Centres (LAICs) assisted 24,263 beneficiaries, principally IDPs (8,063) and refugee returnees (5,315) on a broad range of identity, service access, administrative and legal claim mat-

ters. The main areas of practice for the LAICs in 2006 were birth registration, marriage, civil identification, transfer of Public Distribution System (PDS) cards or obtaining new registration and social welfare matters. Implementation of a case management system also enabled tracking of protection concerns on a system-wide basis in 2006.



Survey of IDPs in northern Iraq (UNOPS)

LAICs directly assisted beneficiaries, engaged in advocacy before local and regional authorities on systemic protection concerns, and provided routine reporting to UNHCR on emerging protection issues. The geographic coverage of the LAIC network is being expanded in 2007 through additional offices throughout Iraq and outreach to isolated groups and rural areas through expanded mobile teams.

Refugees

In 2006, Iranian Kurdish, Ahwazi and Syrian refugees were issued with UNHCR refugee certificates to enhance their physical and legal protection. UNHCR also continued to pursue cases of detained refugees and interventions with the Office of the Prime Minister, MoDM, and Ministries of Interior and Defence on enhancing physical protection for Palestinian and Syrian refugees in Baghdad, albeit with marginal success. In promotion of effective national protection of Iraq's diverse refugee groups, the agency organized and facilitated an inter-ministerial Workshop on *Addressing the Current Protection Gaps/Needs of Refugees in Iraq*, which resulted in concrete recommendations including recognition of refugees granted asylum by the former regime, revision of the 1971 Refugee Act and issuance of special identity documents to refugees in Iraq. UNHCR also assisted 21 refugees with resettlement to Sweden, Belgium and Denmark; additional refugees have been submitted for resettlement and await acceptance. UNHCR is actively participating in the re-activated Permanent Committee for Refugee Affairs

3. Thematic Issues: Cluster F (continued)

and in assuring that international standards and principles are taken into consideration.

Children in Conflict



IDP and street children rummage through Nassiriyah dumps to support their families

UNICEF and UNHCR work to ensure that Iraqi children living in an uncertain and sometimes dangerous environment are protected from harm, exploitation and abuse and given opportunities for participation in decision-making. UNICEF helps to build partnerships for children, support local projects to improve children’s lives and promote discussions and analysis of children’s rights within the Iraqi constitution amongst all Iraq’s stakeholders. UNHCR’s programmes, focusing on the impact of conflict on children in displacement, enhanced educational access through advocacy, provided psychosocial counseling for traumatized children in Iraq’s southern governorates along with assistance for juvenile IDP detainees and monitored displacement locations for child exploitation and abuse. In addition, UNHCR and its partners trained numerous civil society organizations and local NGOs in effective child protection, educational methods and creation of ‘child-friendly’ villages, creating spaces in which Iraqi children can express their needs and receive effective assistance through their communities.

Unexploded ordnance in conflict zones and coercion of displaced children into ultrahazardous activity emerged as alarming child protection concerns in 2006. UNICEF helped the National Mine Action Authority to run a national mine risk education programme reaching 300,000 children through information materials and TV broadcast on the dangers of unexploded remnants of war. Direct Mine Risk Education was provided in three southern and central governorates. UNICEF also implemented a juvenile justice project, and supported four drop-in centres for street children and transferred transitional centres for children without primary caregivers and other youth centres to the Government. To enhance national child protection capacity, direct

training was provided to Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs staff and selected NGOs working in Iraq, including training of 172 government social workers.

Distribution of Emergency Relief Items and Cross-Cutting Assistance to Particular Groups

Cluster F agency emergency relief distributions provided life-saving assistance to over 300,000 internally displaced Iraqis in 2006:

To support delivery capacity, IOM maintained emer-

Emergency Distributions to IDPs in 2006				
Duration	Location	Beneficiaries	Agency	Items
2006	Centre, South	156,000	IOM	NFIs
2006	Nation-wide	124,000	UNHCR	NFIs
Feb	Wassit	250	UNICEF	Water kits
March	Salah al-Din	1,800	UNICEF	Hygiene
May	Lower South, Kirkuk, Anbar	15,000	UNICEF	Emergency health (through IRCS)
June	Anbar	NA	UNICEF	Watsan
Oct	Baghdad	2,700	UNICEF	NFIs, hygiene
Nov	North	NA	UNICEF	Health/school supplies

gency warehouses in Anbar (in coordination with OCHA), Kirkuk and Baghdad, and UNHCR maintained warehouses in Baghdad, Erbil, Dohuk and Kuwait, along with regional warehouses in Zarqa and Aqaba.

250 Palestinian and 15 other refugees at the Jordanian border received emergency assistance pending durable solutions. 142 Sudanese refugees received life-saving emergency assistance including food, medicines, water and health care at K-70 camp. Syrian and Palestinian refugees in Baghdad, including single and double orphaned children, benefited from targeted support including cash assistance, rental subsidies and transportation allowances.

223 families formerly residing in UNHCR’s al-Tash camp benefited from the construction of 144 houses, a school, health centre and community centre at the newly-established Kawa settlement; 194 Iranian Kurdish refugees at the Iraqi-Jordanian border received regular medical check-ups and treatment; 770 Iranian refugee families who settled in urban areas in Erbil were provided with in-kind and cash assistance; and 150 refugees and local residents completed vocational

3. Thematic Issues: Cluster F (continued)

training and English language classes. Turkish refugees in the Makhmour camp received basic care and maintenance.

Food

IOM 2006 distribution programmes delivered food to hundreds of thousands of persons displaced after 22 February 2006 in Anbar, Diyala, Babylon, Kerbala, Wassit, Najaf, Qadissiya, Missan, Thi-Qar, Baghdad, Muthanna, Salah al-Din, Kerbala, Kirkuk, Erbil and Ninewa, as well as to victims of flooding in Iraq's north and south in January and February 2006.

Throughout 2006, WFP tracked the performance of Iraq's Public Distribution System (PDS), monitoring shortfalls in availability and nutritional adequacy of the standard food basket as actually delivered – in order to remain informed of food needs in the event of displacement-inducing emergency. In November 2006, WFP undertook a rapid food needs assessment to determine the food gap for IDPs to assess the need for additional food rations complementary to the PDS-provided basket.

During the 2005-2006 school year, ending in May 2006, WFP distributed 12,755 metric tonnes (mt) of high energy biscuits and vegetable oil to 1,856,816 primary school children at 3,013 primary schools throughout Iraq. 14,270 mt of vegetable oil, wheat flour and pea-wheat blend were distributed to 2,181,763 beneficiaries through 933 PHCs, including malnourished children under five as well as pregnant and lactating women. These interventions equally benefited IDP children attending schools in the targeted districts as well as malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women, improving the nutritional status and health prospects of these vulnerable groups.

Monitoring

IOM carried out monitoring and rapid assessments of IDPs displaced post-February 22 in the 15 central and southern governorates, and UNHCR in the 3 northern governorates. In addition, UNHCR monitored IDPs in hotspot locations in the South, where host communities were particularly impacted by IDPs. The two agencies coordinated assistance responsibilities, targeting the most vulnerable IDPs throughout Iraq.

Infrastructure and Basic Services

Based on inter-agency monitoring, IDPs in Iraq are residing in rented flats, collective towns, makeshift camps and public buildings. The displaced are accommodated in various locations in Iraq, and are frequently housed in sub-standard or over-crowded accommodation. Many thousands occupy public buildings (estimates are as high as 150,000 persons) which have not yet been reconverted and lack basic services such as running water and sanitation facilities. Rapid assessment of the newly displaced reveals that shelter,

food, water/sanitation, NFIs and employment are their most pressing needs.

Shelter

Through Cluster E (Infrastructure Rehabilitation) Project (E4-04) Strengthening Capacity of the Housing Sector in Iraq, UN-HABITAT has enhanced capacities in the Ministry of Construction & Housing and the Ministry of Municipalities & Public Works towards new strategies and solutions to Iraq's endemic housing problems. In addition, UN-HABITAT has assisted in assessing the housing market in Iraq and analyzed major impediments to the production of adequate and affordable shelter for all. Based on the Iraq Housing Market Study, the Government of Iraq and stakeholders defined a policy strategy and required reforms to improve access to affordable adequate land and shelter by all Iraqis. The Housing Market Study addresses the growing shelter needs of IDPs and calls for measures to ensure their access to shelter solutions. In the project second phase, UN-HABITAT will assist counterparts in preparing a National Housing Policy and city strategies that will consider the needs of vulnerable groups including IDPs on the national and city levels.

Iraq's slums house the most vulnerable Iraqis and are increasingly a destination for newly-displaced families. UN-HABITAT was also able to place the problems of these deteriorated areas on the Government agenda and provided the Government with guidelines and action plan to prepare a Slum Upgrading Strategy.

UN-HABITAT partnered with MoCH in providing services, community awareness and strengthening community management capacity in Diwaniya, while MoCH has assisted in house rehabilitation and extension through its annual budget by USD 1.5 million. The project will improve living conditions for 300 families by paving roads, provision of green areas and solid waste collection, and benefit 60 IDP families living with relatives or in rented accommodation.



Before and after

UN-HABITAT's extensions made thousands of dilapidated homes livable.

3. Thematic Issues: Cluster F (continued)

Phases I and II of UN-HABITAT's Community and House Rehabilitation Project has improved the living conditions and enhanced hygiene and supply of upgraded water and sanitation services to 5,410 families living in 4,162 rehabilitated houses in Baghdad, Basrah, Najaf, Kirkuk, Samawah and Erbil. The project has assisted more than 500 IDP families living in over-crowded houses with poor sanitation and water supply through rehabilitation and services improvement. The second phase of the project was completed this month in Najaf and Samawa; work in Erbil is ongoing. UNOPS and UNHCR partnered on the distribution of construction materials to local authorities toward greater availability of shelter for internally displaced persons. Shelter materials were distributed to 1,400 families in the Governorates of Dahuk, Erbil, Sulaymaniyah and Kirkuk. Transportation was arranged by the Governorate; final distribution remains ongoing.

Health

Through Cluster D (Health & Nutrition), WHO and the Government of Iraq jointly developed a Country Cooperation Strategy to clarify work strategies for planned activities. The WHO/Ministry of Health (MoH) 2006-2007 Workplan covers the following practice areas and is designed to equally benefit internally displaced persons:

- Access to Quality Health Services;
- Health Policy, Planning and Sustainable Development; Human Resources Development;
- Mother/Child, Reproductive and Adolescent Health;
- Communicable Diseases (CDs): Prevention and Control;
- Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs): Prevention and Control;
- Social Determinants for Health; and
- Iraq Polio Eradication.

2006 activities with particular benefit to IDPs included nationwide CD programmes, resulting in progress toward diseases including malaria and measles, the rehabilitation of 129 Primary Health Care (PHC) and training centres, finalization of a national strategy on maternal, neonatal and child mortality, production of a draft National Drug Policy and establishment of 265 water quality control laboratories with 1,572 staff receiving training in quality monitoring throughout Iraq.

Across Iraq, UNICEF works to protect Iraqi children's right to survive and grow up healthy. National immunization programmes have effectively protected children against major disease outbreaks and equally include displaced children. UNICEF has rehabilitated, constructed and supplied 25

PHC centres, Maternal and Child Health (MCH) units and delivery rooms throughout the country, improving basic health care for over 500,000 people in remote and underserved areas. UNICEF continues to deliver essential supplies to help children survive and thrive, and supports nutritional fortification and child survival through nationwide provision of therapeutic and supplementary food items. Basic essential drugs and supplements have been supplied through the Ministry of Health to PHCs, benefiting 4.5 million U5 children. Local health workers and paramedics received training at PHCs, maternity and pediatric hospitals, NRCs and CCCUs across the country on basic child survival healthcare.

UNHCR quick-impact projects rehabilitated strained PHCs in displacement-impacted communities, and provided needed equipment to effectively treat increased patient loads, benefiting 79,893 persons in communities impacted by return and displacement. In support of adequate health for refugees, UNHCR coordinated with local authorities on the provision of health care services for Turkish and Syrian refugees in Dohuk Governorate through mobile teams. IOM health activities included promoting equal opportunities for women and health promotion, support of two medical teams in Diyala, training of traditional birth attendants in Iraq's marshlands and Missan, training, education and treatment for leishmaniasis, avian influenza prevention in Missan and emergency health response through the provision of two mobile clinics in Najaf and Wassit.

Education and Youth

With Iraq's education system steadily eroded by conflict and insecurity, Cluster F members prioritize continued rehabilitation of Iraq's learning infrastructure and bringing displaced children back into the school system. UNICEF has trained over 20,000 teachers, improving the overall quality of education and teaching in primary schools. A nationwide school survey was carried out after the 2003 war and the results made available online for global analysis. UNICEF has fully rehabilitated 152 schools, including six schools in Choman District heavily damaged by flooding, and upgraded water and sanitation facilities in 717 schools.

Quick-impact projects implemented by UNHCR partners rehabilitated kindergarten, primary and secondary schools while providing needed furnishings, school supplies and equipment for youth activities, enabling enhanced educational and activity access for 185,810 children in impacted communities.

Water and Sanitation

In the wake of widespread damage to national water

3. Thematic Issues: Cluster F (continued)

supply and sanitation facilities UNHCR, IOM and UNICEF helped to restore families' access to these critical services and avert deadly disease outbreaks. The agencies have worked to rebuild and expand local water and sanitation facilities, improve hygiene and sanitation in schools and provide emergency assistance to families in crisis. UNHCR implemented quick-impact projects improving water and sanitation quality and access throughout southern Iraq, benefiting 222,890 persons in communities impacted by return and displacement. Programmes included waste collection, repair of municipal water networks, removal of sedimentation from community tanks, installation of tanks and clearance of overgrown and disease-prone marsh areas.

Through Cluster E (Infrastructure Rehabilitation) , UNICEF completed 189 projects throughout Iraq improving access to water supply for more than 3.4 million people, including persons of concern, and bringing better sanitation to over 1 million others. Areas suffering from chronic water shortages and in conflict received 800 million litres of water through UNICEF programmes. UNICEF continued to provide most of the essential water treatment chemical needs of the country, supplying 6,000 tons of chlorine and 11,000 tons of aluminium sulphate. Looking toward 2007, an Integrated Basic Services Project currently being implemented in six Governorates in Iraq is providing safe water and sanitation services to families within a package of other basic needs.

IOM's 2006 water and sanitation activities included construction of a water supply network in Diyala, distribution of water systems in Diyala, rehabilitation of three water networks and one filtering compact unit, delivery of water in al-Anbar, emergency water trucking response for IDPs in Kut and Tal Afar, establishment of potable water systems in several displacement-impacted locations, rehabilitation of sewage disposal systems in Amarah and Missan, water network extension in Najaf and an integrated water and sanitation project in Shirakhan.

Income Generation

In the displacement context, families are severed from their resources and traditional support networks while entering into unemployment, significantly imperiling their survival prospects and continued basic dignity. With displacement potentially extending into the long term, income generation support is essential to their survival. UNHCR programmes in income generation and livelihood reached more than 8,000 beneficiaries in Iraq's southern and northern areas, through vocational training, start-up grants, support to entrepreneurship and establishment of micro-enterprise, in community-based projects benefiting returnees and IDPs along with vulnerable host community members. IOM enhanced income generation capacity for IDPs through computer and literacy training in Abu Ghraib and implemented a

training of traditional birth attendants and computer literacy training in Missan.



The establishment of brick-making factories provided income, employment and building materials (UNHCR partner)

Transportation

Basic infrastructure has been heavily eroded in many of the rural areas in which Iraq's returnees and internally displaced are concentrated, and many found themselves without effective access to services, urban centres and schooling due to transportation difficulty. To facilitate freedom of movement for these groups, UNHCR targeted particularly-vulnerable small villages in Iraq's south for rehabilitation of roads and bridges. In several project villages, several transportation routes had to be rehabilitated to provide meaningful access for the community. These quick-impact interventions enabled basic and safe transportation for 102,060 beneficiaries, including host community members.

Governance and Civil Society

IOM and UNHCR strengthened the institutional and operational capacity of MoDM to better address protection of refugees, returnees and IDPs through development of Functional Statements for each of MoDM's Department and Standard Operating Procedures (data management, website management, customer relations). NGOs inside Iraq participated in designing the concept, form and methodology for the consultations, in a process designed to build national civil society.

In addition to on-the-project training, UNHCR trained 18 national and international NGOs on project management (3 sessions in Kuwait and Amman) and 31 local NGOs on child rights and child protection through the Child Protection Fund in the south (resulting in the assistance of some 500 children). In addition, UNHCR

3. Thematic Issues: Cluster F (continued)

held three human rights and coordination sessions in Kuwait and Iraq for local field staff of LAIC partners to enhance awareness of human rights and their implementation.

Coordinated Emergency Response in 2007

Informed by lessons learned in 2006, Cluster F will focus strongly on emergency response to and protection of the internally displaced and refugee populations in 2007, concentrating on life-saving assistance and community-based direct delivery to additional support depleted host communities. Consistent with inter-agency contingency planning and depending on available resources, Cluster F agencies will stockpile emergency relief items for vulnerable persons among an anticipated 1.1 million IDPs throughout Iraq.

Infrastructural and basic services support is increasingly vital to continued survival, and Cluster agencies have developed a coordinated package of cross-cutting and quick-impact rehabilitation projects increasing access to shelter, watsan, education and health in underserved displacement locations. Where feasible, these interventions will deliver sustainable improvements to communities, as well as income opportunities for IDPs and vulnerable community members through cash-for-work schemes. A strengthened LAIC network will continue to address the protection concerns and needs of IDPs and refugees.

Cluster agencies anticipate that a National Conference on Displacement Challenges, particularly focusing on new displacement, will be held in May 2007, and are strongly concentrating capacity-building initiatives toward the administrative, managerial and legal protection skills needed to articulate and implement this policy framework. Management of displacement issues on the Governorate level is also a strong priority, and training will be delivered alongside concrete on-the-job activities, including emergency training.



Funding Situation of Cluster F

Cluster F is grateful for the financial contributions received through UNDG ITF/IRFFI from the Governments of Australia, Denmark, the European Commission and the Republic of Korea. Yet, the needs of the displacement emergency far exceed currently available resources that would require significant new contributions in 2007.

Funding to date

Australia	US\$ 4,781,530
Denmark	US\$ 2,400,622
Republic of Korea	US\$ 2,958,000
The European Commission	US\$13,000,000

The above contributions (except from the EC which was received in February 2007) have been fully used for approved projects including for two projects approved in January 2007.

Required Funds in 2007: US\$150 million

While it is difficult to predict the scale of displacement unfolding during 2007, the current funding available to Cluster F is not sufficient to adequately respond to the needs of those displaced during 2006.

Cluster F agencies (as indeed other clusters) are making the necessary preparations now for the delivery of urgently required emergency assistance. Overall, it is estimated that, at a minimum, US\$ 150 million is needed to respond to the needs of those already displaced and those who are likely to be displaced in the next six months.

4. PROJECT COMMITMENTS & DISBURSEMENTS

Implementing UN agencies have to date **legally committed \$693 million** and **disbursed \$591 million of total approved funding (which amounts to \$893 mill for the implementation of 113 projects)**. Tables 4.1 and 4.2 provide a summary of project commitments and disbursements by UN Cluster and Participating UN Organization, respectively. Figures for the period January 2007 are based on latest available information from various operational units of the Iraq UN Country Team and provide updates on the progress made in 2007. **As of end January 2007, agencies' average commitment and disbursement rates amount to 78% and 66% of approved funding, respectively.**

Table 4.1 CLUSTER COMMITMENTS AND DISBURSEMENTS SUMMARY, US\$ 000s

CLUSTER	APPROVED FUNDING	2004-2006		2007		TOTAL	
		July 2004-End December 2006 ACTUALS		End January 2007 ACTUALS		July 2004 - End January 2007 ACTUALS	
		COM ^A	DISB ^B	COM ^C	DISB ^D	COM	DISB
A Agriculture, Food Security, Environment and Natural Resource Management	134,055	91,594	66,262	998	1,413	92,592	67,675
						69%	50%
B Education and Culture	152,984	122,510	97,389	2,664	1,063	125,174	98,452
						82%	64%
C Governance and Human Development	60,449	30,870	29,846	319	78	31,189	29,924
						52%	50%
D Health and Nutrition	115,232	85,469	69,623	846	750	86,315	70,374
						75%	61%
E Infrastructure Rehabilitation	231,414	172,980	140,367	285	1,967	173,266	142,334
						75%	62%
F Refugees, IDPs and Durable Solutions	21,365	19,823	19,334	0	0	19,823	19,334
						93%	90%
G Support to Electoral Process	177,457	164,493	162,804	89	30	164,582	162,834
						93%	92%
* Emergency Response Pilgrim Stampede Micro-Grant	300	295	283	0	0	295	283
						98%	94%
TOTAL	893,256	688,034	585,908	5,201	5,302	693,235	591,210
						78%	66%

* Humanitarian Emergency Project funded from Fund Earned Interest

NOTES:

A/ Legally binding contracts signed in 2004, 2005 and 2006 (including multi-year commitments which may be disbursed in future years)

B/ Disbursements made in 2004, 2005 and 2006

C/ New legally binding contracts signed in 2007

D/ Disbursements made in 2007 (including disbursements made against outstanding 2004 and 2005 commitments)

Table 4.2 AGENCY COMMITMENTS AND DISBURSEMENT SUMMARY, US\$ 000s

AGENCY	APPROVED FUNDING	2004-2006		2007		TOTAL	
		July 2004-End December 2006 ACTUALS		End January 2007 ACTUALS		July 2004 - End January 2007 ACTUALS	
		COM ^A	DISB ^B	COM ^C	DISB ^D	COM	DISB
ESCWA	8,340	5,107	3,616	117	45	5,224	3,661
						63%	44%
FAO	75,322	55,049	33,393	840	1,372	55,889	34,764
						74%	46%
ILO	321	315	316	0	0	315	316
						98%	98%
UNDP	252,448	181,047	164,754	0	0	181,047	164,754
						72%	65%
UNDPA/EAD	7,802	6,710	5,310	0	0	6,710	5,310
						86%	68%
UNEP	16,605	15,737	13,192	0	0	15,737	13,192
						95%	79%
UNESCO	33,739	27,099	23,091	-179	237	26,919	23,327
						80%	69%
UNFPA	12,603	9,146	6,382	11	12	9,158	6,394
						73%	51%
UNHABITAT	58,393	48,061	37,587	687	2,152	48,748	39,738
						83%	68%
UNHCR	11,023	10,088	10,022	0	0	10,088	10,022
						92%	91%
UNICEF	124,125	101,447	73,652	2,399	606	103,847	74,259
						84%	60%
UNIDO	21,876	7,650	7,166	207	37	7,857	7,202
						36%	33%
UNIFEM	3,575	3,386	3,386	0	0	3,386	3,386
						95%	95%
UNOPS*	158,588	134,161	132,155	701	223	134,862	132,378
						85%	83%
WFP	14,194	12,169	7,659	0	0	12,169	7,659
						86%	54%
WHO	94,304	70,862	64,226	418	619	71,280	64,845
						76%	69%
TOTAL	893,256	688,034	585,908	5,201	5,302	693,235	591,210
						78%	66%

* includes Humanitarian Emergency

NOTES:

A/ Legally binding contracts signed in 2004, 2005 and 2006 (including multi-year commitments which may be disbursed in future years)

B/ Disbursements made in 2004, 2005 and 2006

C/ New legally binding contracts signed in 2007

D/ Disbursements made in 2007 (including disbursements made against outstanding 2004, 2005 and 2006 commitments)

5. CONTRACTS AWARDED UNDER UNDG ITF-FUNDED PROJECTS

Table 6.1 Value and Number of Awards by Country US\$ (as posted on website www.irffi.org)

VALUE AND NUMBER OF AWARDS BY COUNTRY								
Country	July- Dec 2004		Jan- Dec 2005		Jan-Dec 2006		Total 2004 - 2006	
	Awards	Amount	Awards	Amount	Awards	Amount	Awards	Amount
Australia	1	15,664	2	473,222			3	488,886
Austria	4	641,557	13	4,469,176	2	124,812	19	5,235,545
Bahrain			7	2,337,656			7	2,337,656
Belgium	1	22,500,000					1	22,500,000
Canada			4	187,228	1	12,000	5	199,228
China	20	34,872,695	9	13,464,478			29	48,337,173
Croatia			1	11,780			1	11,780
Cyprus			3	219,835			3	219,835
Czech Republic	1	287,522	2	5,980,425	1	23,681	4	6,291,628
Denmark	8	11,118,139	17	20,588,584	15	737,367	40	32,444,090
Egypt	11	210,364	23	895,763	2	40,927	36	1,147,054
Finland			2	211,154			2	211,154
France	4	210,377	21	1,857,513	3	654,094	28	2,721,984
Germany	9	1,473,443	60	6,504,379	19	11,482,237	88	19,460,059
India	1	26,496	10	1,859,428			11	1,885,924
Indonesia			1	112,000	1	2,948	2	114,948
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1	56,980	3	55,635			4	112,615
Iraq	78	8,128,524	458	49,108,686	173	25,760,336	709	82,997,546
Ireland			2	79,696			2	79,696
Italy	6	1,603,691	30	7,459,626	5	174,317	41	9,237,634
Japan	8	17,317,159	20	52,053,602	4	125,999	32	69,496,760
Jordan	51	6,295,890	127	12,574,369	73	793,846	251	19,664,105
Kenya			1	284,457			1	284,457
Kuwait	1	304,750	13	3,623,003			14	3,927,753
Lebanon	3	2,637,565	13	2,263,206			16	4,900,771
Liechtenstein	1	22,700,000					1	22,700,000
Morocco			1	16,400			1	16,400
Netherlands	10	1,784,903	22	4,125,272	5	975,210	37	6,885,385
New Zealand	1	160,997					1	160,997
Norway	1	41,000			1	4,962	2	45,962
Oman	4	493,485	6	1,457,456	4	489,610	14	2,440,551
Pakistan			1	15,062			1	15,062
Saudi Arabia			4	314,019	1	153,000	5	467,019
Slovenia			2	380,980			2	380,980
South Africa			3	42,188	1	6,700	4	48,888
Spain			2	150,595	1	24,623	3	175,218
Sudan			1	78,975			1	78,975
Sweden	2	12,680,046	3	106,731	4	166,529	9	12,953,306
Switzerland	5	184,332	25	2,069,252	1	27,660	31	2,281,244
Syrian Arab Republic			3	463,061			3	463,061
Thailand	1	8,221	1	43,836			2	52,057
Tunisia	2	38,650	2	47,340			4	85,990
Turkey	6	2,446,956	1	452,500			7	2,899,456
United Arab Emirates	1	32,500	7	41,390,975	3	94,622	11	41,518,097
United Kingdom	23	14,596,065	57	37,540,997	25	2,251,262	105	54,388,324
United States	8	1,562,414	18	7,821,762	8	249,642	34	9,633,818
Total	273	164,430,385	1,002	283,236,934	353	44,376,384	1,628	492,043,703

To date, contracts for a total value of \$ 492 mill awarded to Suppliers from 47 countries are posted on the IRFFI web-site.

Contract award details, procurement method, for what, to whom, when and for how much posted on the website