



KEY FIGURES:

- 25 DONORS
- 16 IMPLEMENTING UN ORGANIZATIONS
- US\$1,264 mill TOTAL GROSS DEPOSITS
- US\$1,079 mill APPROVED & FUNDED FOR A TOTAL OF 132 PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES
- US\$796 mill (74%) OF APPROVED FUNDING CONTRACTUALLY COMMITTED
- US\$685 mill (63% OF APPROVED FUNDING DISBURSED
- US\$523 mill CONTRACT AWARDS POSTED ON WEBSITE www.irffi.org
- 48 Operationally Closed Projects and Programmes

1. LATEST NEWS

Gross Donor Contributions

During August to October 2007 the UNDG Iraq Trust Fund (ITF) received Euro 22 million (USD 30.5 million) from the Government of Spain, and balance of Euro 6 million (USD 8.5 million) from the European Commission (EC) related to the EC 2006 Contribution Agreement.

Total UNDG ITF deposits currently amount to \$1.264 billion. For further details refer to Donor Contributions link on the UNDG ITF section of the IRFFI web site (www.irffi.org).

Secretary-General Appoints New SRSG and DSRSG for Iraq

United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon appointed Mr. Staffan de Mistura of Sweden as the Special Representative of the Secretary General (SRSG) for Iraq on 11 September 2007 and Mr. David Shearer of New Zealand as the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary General (DSRSG) for Iraq (Humanitarian, Reconstruction and Development) on 22 August 2007.



Prior to his appointment as SRSG, Mr. de Mistura served as Director of the United Nations Staff College in Turin, Italy. For more than three decades, Mr. de Mistura has served the United Nations in many conflict-affected areas including Somalia, the Middle East, the Balkans and Nepal. He has served in Iraq in various capacities in the past including as DSRSG for Iraq from January 2005 to April 2006, as United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator for Iraq from March through August 1997 and in 1999 he was a member of the Security Council Panel on Humanitarian Issues in Iraq.



As DSRG, Mr. Shearer will also serve as the United Nations Resident Coordinator, as well as the Humanitarian Coordinator in Iraq. Mr. Shearer has many years of

experience leading humanitarian operations for the United Nations as well as years of service with non-governmental organizations and the New Zealand Government. Since February 2003, he has been the head of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) in Jerusalem, and has held several senior positions in Belgrade, Albania, Rwanda and Liberia.

Sixth International Reconstruction Fund Facility for Iraq (IRFFI) Donor Committee and Iraq Reconstruction Forum (IRFO) meeting in Bari, Italy, 28-29 October 2007

At the conclusion of the IRFO and IRFFI meetings in Bari, the IRFFI co-chairs, Dr. Ali Baban, Minister of Planning and Development Cooperation (MoPDC) and the Minister Plenipotentiary of Italy, Gianludovico de Martino, expressed the Donor Committee's satisfaction for the successful completion and outcomes of the meeting in particular the adoption of the new IRFFI Terms of Reference (TOR) in line with the decision of the Fifth Donor Committee Meeting of 30 March 2007.

The revised TOR fully aligns the IRFFI mechanisms to the current situation in Iraq and confirms the Government of Iraq's (GOI) lead role in setting IRFFI policy directions, priorities as well as programme and project selection within the framework of the National Development Strategy (NDS) and the International Compact with Iraq (ICI).

Furthermore, taking into account the lessons learned in the performance of the two trust funds during the last three years, the revised TOR establishes an Executive Committee under the chairmanship of Iraq. The Executive Committee has been tasked with preparing an outline of priority sectors and programmes suitable for possible Iraqi co-financing taking into account the availability of funds for new projects. The Committee will make this information available by 15 December 2007.

Donors stressed that IRFFI should concentrate on activities that have the greatest sustainable impact drawing from lessons learned to date as well as the observations emerging from ongoing

Inside this issue:

Page

Crosscutting Theme: Employment	3
Financial Summary	5
Financial Highlights from Sixth Six-month Progress Report	6
Commitments and Disbursements by Cluster	8
Commitments and Disbursements by Agency	9
Summary of Contracts Awards	10

Latest News (continued)

monitoring and evaluation exercises.

The Donor Committee agreed that the role of IRFFI is to:

- build on the recent GOI progress in addressing the challenges of budget execution and making use of its own resources to ensure improved service delivery;
- support increased capacity development in line with the ICI;
- promote initiatives to sectors deemed of high priority by GOI and Donors, including increased assistance to Iraqi IDPs.

During the meeting, the sixth six-month progress reports were presented by the UN and the World Bank to update donors on the activities, achievements, challenges and lessons learned of the two trust funds during the reporting period.

Speaker of Iraq's Parliament announces the creation of a Women's Caucus in the Iraqi Parliament

The Speaker of the Iraqi parliament, Mahmoud al-Mashhadani, announced on 23 September 2007 the creation of a cross-party women's caucus made up of 73 women deputies. In his announcement, Speaker Mashhadani described the day as "historical" highlighting the success of the Iraqi women's effort.

The newly formed women's caucus is the fruit of many months of hard work supported by UNIFEM that facilitated several meetings among women Parliamentarians and leaders of various parliamentary groupings backing this step.

The women's caucus will work with other parliamentary groupings to enable women MPs to emerge as efficient actors in the legislature, to pressure the GOI to roll out concrete policies on women's issues and to help victims of the war in Iraq, including widows, orphans, war victims' families and refugees.

The women's caucus "can play a prominent role trying to bring together disparate viewpoints held by the different political parties that MPs belong to," said woman deputy Ala Talbani.

Female MPs have reached an accord on "general principles," such as the rejection of violence and the support for national reconciliation efforts. They have also agreed to press the government to move forward previously stalled legislation, especially that which promotes women's rights in parliament," said woman parliamentarian Samira Musawi.

Over the past three years, UNIFEM has worked closely with Iraqi women parliamentarians and women leaders providing meetings and training workshops for women parliamentarians, NGO representatives, and the Minister and staff of SMOWA. The forums provided the opportunity to discuss possible means to present a unified voice for women within the Parliament. Consequently, it was agreed to establish a women caucus within the parliament whereby women can advocate for

women's rights within the legislative body and within their own political blocs.

To this end, UNIFEM hosted separate workshops for women representatives from the three major political parties: the Tawafiq Iraqi front list, United Iraqi Alliance and the Kurdistan Alliance during which the establishment of a women's caucus, including aims, operational procedures and by-laws, were agreed upon.

New Iraqi SRSG Stresses Transparency at Workshop on Media Law

Approximately fifty media experts, broadcasters, representatives of the judiciary and parliamentarians participated in an UN-sponsored workshop on media law on the 7 November 2007. The high-level technical meeting on the draft Iraqi media law was organized by UNDP, UNESCO and the Iraqi Communications and Media Commission (CMC).

The newly-appointed Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) for Iraq, Mr. Staffan de Mistura addressed the meeting. In his opening remarks, he highlighted the critical role communications will play, both inside and outside Iraq, to resolve current differences. "This implies that Iraq, through its media networks, such as those present here, must foster dialogue and the free flow of information at all levels, he said. "A solid legal framework within which the media operates is essential for this," he continued.

Mr. de Mistura stressed that impartial and factual information is essential for the reconciliation process in Iraq. "We count on the media to provide a platform for open debate, and that the public remains well-informed," he said. "Transparency underscores all communications efforts - whether within Iraq, within the region and most importantly from my perspective, between the United Nations and Iraq."

The SRSG closed with encouraging the Iraqi opinion-makers present in the training to achieve these challenges.



WFP supports access to health services by delivering food through local level Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Community Child Care Units (CCCU) for pregnant/ lactating women, TB patients, malnourished children under 5 years, and their families.

2. Crosscutting Theme: Employment

UNCT and UNGD ITF Support Employment Promotion in Iraq

Background: The national development context

The promotion of sustainable employment is a cornerstone of the National Development Strategy (NDS) and the International Compact for Iraq (ICI). Achieving the economic reform goal of “creating an enabling environment for investment, public and private, domestic and foreign, as a driver for sustainable and diversified economic growth”, requires a commitment “to create an enabling environment for private investment and job creation” (ICI section 4.3., Economic Reforms). Complementary to the structural reforms of the economy, the document identifies a requirement to “protect the citizens, improve their wellbeing and productivity and mobilize Iraq’s human capital as the key ingredient for sustainable development” (ICI section 4.4., Human Development). In pursuing such a goal, the centrality of employment is again underscored (section 4.4.1.2, Employment). “Specific measures” are called for to “promote continuous education for competitive skills and equal opportunities in the labour market, strengthen social partners’ role, encourage job creation while protecting livelihoods of the labour force, particularly vulnerable groups”.

Challenges: The employment crisis in Iraq

The centrality of employment promotion within economic and social policies, as outlined in the ICI, is an essential and pressing need to confront the employment crisis faced by the country.

According to the latest Employment Survey (2006) of the Central Organisation of Statistics and Information Technologies (COSIT) (see table below), only half of the Iraqi working age population (15 to 64) are employed or seeking employment today in Iraq: that is 8 million out of a total population of 30 million. In particular, only 20% of working age women are considered economically active.

Within this reduced fraction of the population, 17% are considered unemployed, under a very strict definition of unemployment. Unemployment rates for youth almost double this figure at 30%. A large segment of this population (38%) is not able to work as much as they could and would.

As also seen in the table below, those that are employed are largely employed in the public administration and state-owned enterprises. Evidently, such a labour market situation is unsustainable. The ongoing public sector and economic reform process, including the privatization and rationalization of state-owned economic activities, will result in the not so distant future (see ICI timeline) in a drastic decrease of public sector employment.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN IRAQ, 2006

Employment and Unemployment in Iraq, 2006			
	Individuals		%
Economically active population (% of working age pop. 15-64)	7,981,241		49.85
Unemployed (less than 1h/week)	1,407,891		17.64
Underemployed (less than 30h/week)	3,040,853		38.10
Employed by Government	2,060,260		
Employed by SOE's	580,000		
Other	892,237		
	Males	Females	Total %
Economically active population	78.36	20.89	49.85
Unemployed (less than 1h/week)	16.28	22.78	17.64
Youth Employment	30.4	31.775	30.685

Source: Adapted from COSIT Employment Survey and Population Forecast, 2006

The very limited participation to the economy of the working age population in Iraq is a fundamental constraint to the development of the country. Such a limited participation takes places within a crippled labour market context of high unemployment and underemployment, particularly among the youth. It also takes place within a country that is ill-equipped, considering his recent past of centralised economy, with the institutional, policy, regulatory and legislative tools to confront these challenges.

The promotion of a sustainable, diversified private sector capable to absorb public sector labour surplus, but also to capitalize on the large, underutilized human resources of the country, is one of the most critical tasks faced by the Government of Iraq (GOI) and its international partners. An ambitious but adequately staged,

Crosscutting Theme: Employment (continued)

managed and resourced economic and public sector reform process where unemployment concerns and human capital potentials have a central place will result unambiguously on some stress on the labour market. But it is also the condition and a key opportunity for the GOI to provide itself with the legislative, policy and regulatory tools of a market economy to address the impressive challenges its labour market is facing.

Response: The UNCT contribution to employment promotion

At the earliest stages of its operations after the war of 2003, the UNCT has clearly identified employment promotion as one of its core, cross-cutting goals. This has been a consistent feature of the strategic frameworks and programmatic documents that the UNCT has given itself in collaboration with the GOI. Within the UNDG Iraqi Trust Fund (UNDG ITF) framework, the maximization of employment creation is one essential criteria for project design, review and approval process.

A number of focused employment promotion initiatives have been pursued by the UNCT including ILO, UNDP, UNIDO and ESCWA, which contributed to the following key achievements:

- **Legislation:** the draft labour code is available for consideration of Parliament;
- **Policy work:** The International Conference on Jobs for the Future of Iraq has provided a forum for some 120 high level government, civil society and international representatives, to identify the key issues and agree on a prioritized set of specific measures for employment promotion, included in an Action Plan;
- **Programmatic and regulatory work:** The National Commission on Employment, at the deputy ministry level, has been formed and operates; the National Guidelines on Maximizing Employment through Infrastructures Works have been adopted by the Commission on Employment and key national stakeholders capacity has been developed for their application;
- **Knowledge and information:** The "Jobs for the Future of Iraq" book has been published and compiles key labour market data and employment policies recommendations; the capacities of COSIT and MoLSA have been developed on Labour Market Statistics;
- **Direct employment generation:** UNDP's Job intensive programmes have generated over 5 million working days through small infrastructure projects for over 120,000 Iraqis ².

A number of ongoing projects are expected to produce important results in the field of employment promotion. The "Skills Development for Employment Creation" and the "Technical and Vocational Education and Training" projects are coordinated and ambitious initiatives to directly confront the issue of developing human capital in Iraq to respond to the needs of the labour market and to contribute to economic growth. The large multi-agency "Local Area Development Programme (LADP)," supported primarily through European Commission funding, as well as other agro-food industries and technology enhancement projects aim at fostering sustainable local economic development in priority areas of the country.

¹Unemployment rates are based on a strict definition of unemployment, which does not count as unemployed a person that had worked for as less as one hour during the surveying period of a week. Furthermore, these rates do not take into consideration a large and mounting population of "discouraged workers", that do not "actively seek" employment, due to the fact they consider it a futile or a dangerous exercise. Neither do these rates take into account other socio-cultural factors that prevent youth from entering the labour force. For instance, young women that are not seeking employment out of social coercion are not considered unemployed.

² Overall UNCT direct employment generation goes beyond these figures, but cannot be precisely measured, considering that typical infrastructure projects do not regularly report job creation.



**UNDG ITF Sixth
Six-month Progress Report
Covering Period Jan—June 2007
Now available on www.irffi.org**

PART ONE:

- Executive Summary
- IRFFI/UNDG ITF Strategic Framework
- Project Approval and Implementation Updates
- Cluster Highlights during Reporting Period
- Financial Performance
- Transparency and Accountability

PART TWO:

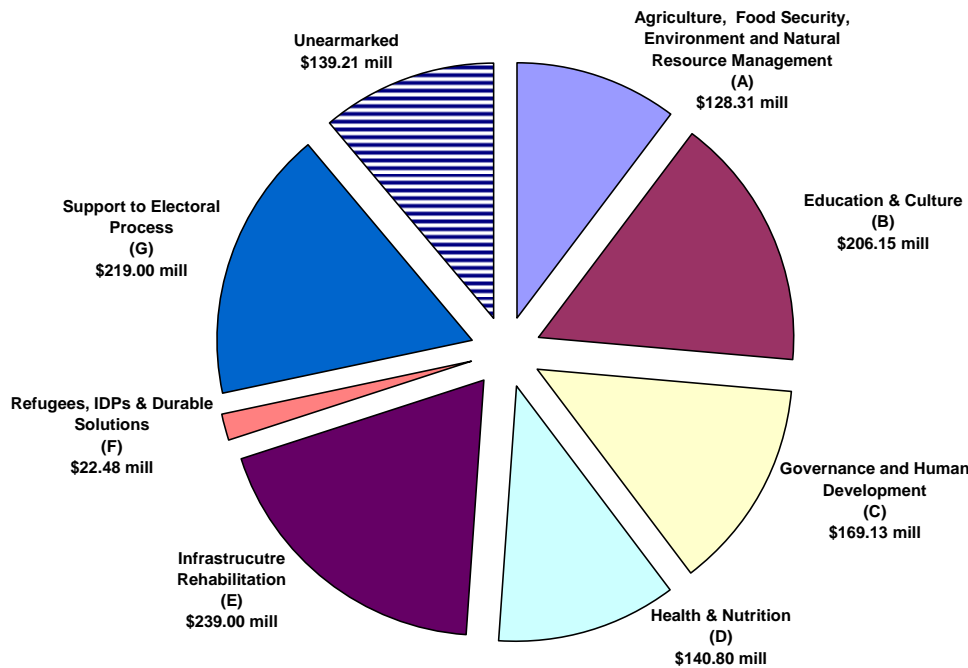
- Cluster Progress Reports, 1 Jan-30 June, 2007
- Financial Annexes

Note:

- Financial Highlights of Progress Report on pages 6-7 of the October Newsletter

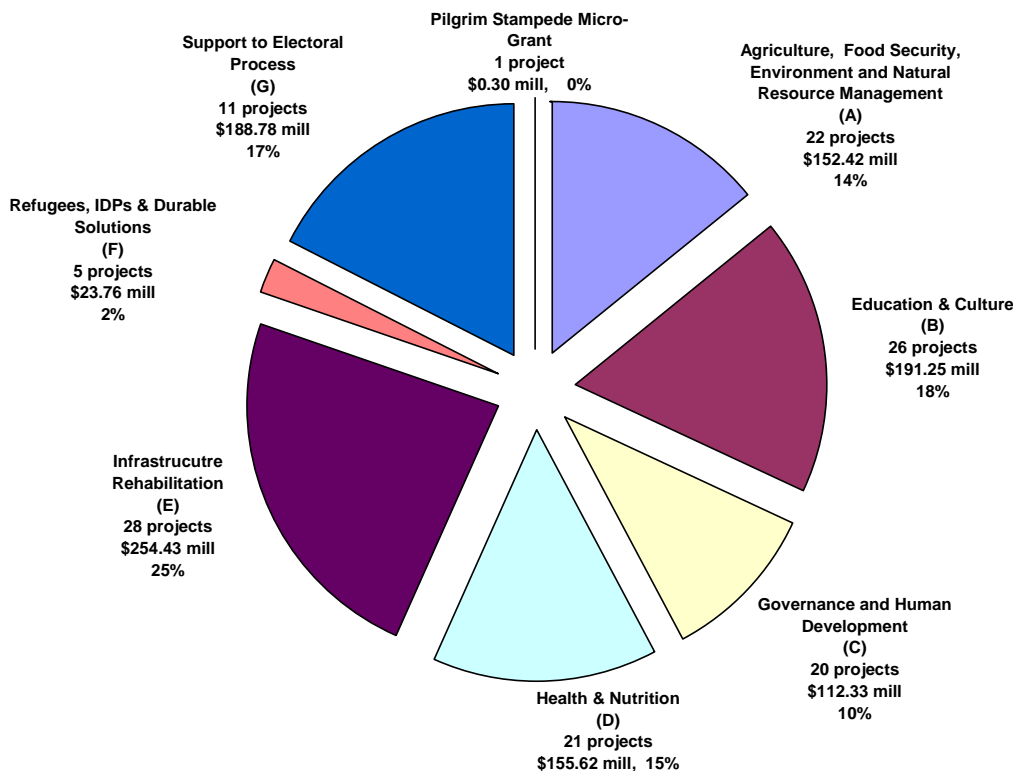
3. FINANCIAL SUMMARY

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



Donor	Gross Deposit (US\$ mill)
EUROPEAN COMMISSION	537.36
JAPAN	360.95
SPAIN	93.17
CANADA	63.79
UK	55.54
ITALY	29.78
AUSTRALIA	26.96
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	1,264.08

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



Agency	Approved Funding (US\$ mill)	No. of Projects
UNDP	301.91	30
UNOPS	185.59	27
UNICEF	153.15	20
WHO	105.57	18
FAO	87.45	10
UN-HABITAT	70.79	12
UNESCO	57.72	19
UNIDO	30.42	9
UNEP	16.61	3
WFP	14.19	2
UNHCR	13.42	4
UNFPA	12.60	1
ESCWA	10.38	5
UN DPA/EAD	7.80	1
UNIFEM	5.73	4
ILO	5.56	4
TOTAL	1,078.89	169

Projects shown under "Cluster" will be less than the number of projects shown under "Agency" since a joint programme implemented by two or more agencies while counting as one programme under a cluster is reported separately by each agency thereby accounting for more than one project.

4. FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS from Sixth Six-Month Progress Report (July 2004 - June 2007)

Table 4.1 Distribution of Approved Funding, by Cluster and Type of Funds and Reporting Period (US\$ 000s)

CLUSTER	30 June 2007					30 September 2007				
	Earmarked	Unearmarked	Total	% of Total	No. of	Earmarked	Unearmarked	Total	% of Total	No. of
	(\$000s)	(\$000s)	(\$000s)	Approved Funding	Projects	(\$000s)	(\$000s)	(\$000s)	Approved Funding	Projects
Agriculture, Food Security, Environment and Natural Resource Management	111,209	37,979	149,187	14	21	111,209	37,979	149,187	14	21
Agriculture, Water Resources and Environment	101,875	28,659	130,534	13	17	101,875	28,659	130,534	12	17
Food Security	2,195	7,000	9,195	1	1	2,195	7,000	9,195	1	1
Mine Action	7,139	2,319	9,458	1	3	7,139	2,319	9,458	1	3
Education and Culture	163,161	545	163,706	16	22	188,952	545	189,496	18	25
Governance and Human Development	106,139	2,777	108,915	11	19	106,139	2,777	108,915	10	19
Governance and Civil Society	18,480	0	18,480	2	7	18,480	0	18,480	2	7
Support to Constitutional Process	38,048	-180	37,868	4	3	38,048	-180	37,868	4	3
Poverty Reduction and Human Development	49,611	2,957	52,567	5	9	49,611	2,957	52,567	5	9
Health and Nutrition	117,228	38,388	155,615	15	19	117,228	38,388	155,615	15	19
Infrastructure Rehabilitation	217,278	28,852	246,131	24	26	223,596	28,852	252,448	24	27
Water and Sanitation	51,996	8,154	60,150	6	13	58,313	8,154	66,468	6	14
Infrastructure Rehabilitation	165,282	20,698	185,980	18	13	165,282	20,698	185,980	17	13
Refugees, IDPs and Durable Solutions	10,140	13,625	23,765	2	5	10,140	13,625	23,765	2	5
Support to Electoral Process	183,935	-159	183,777	18	10	183,935	-159	183,777	17	10
Emergency Response Project *	0	0	300	0	1	0	0	300	0	1
TOTAL	909,089	122,006	1,031,395		123	941,197	122,006	1,063,504		127

* Emergency Response Project has been entirely funded by fund earned interest and not from earmarked or unearmarked contributions.

4. FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS from Sixth Six-Month Progress Report (July 2004 - June 2007)

Table 4.2 Summary of Total Expenditure, by Category and Reporting Period 30 June 2007 (US\$ 000s)

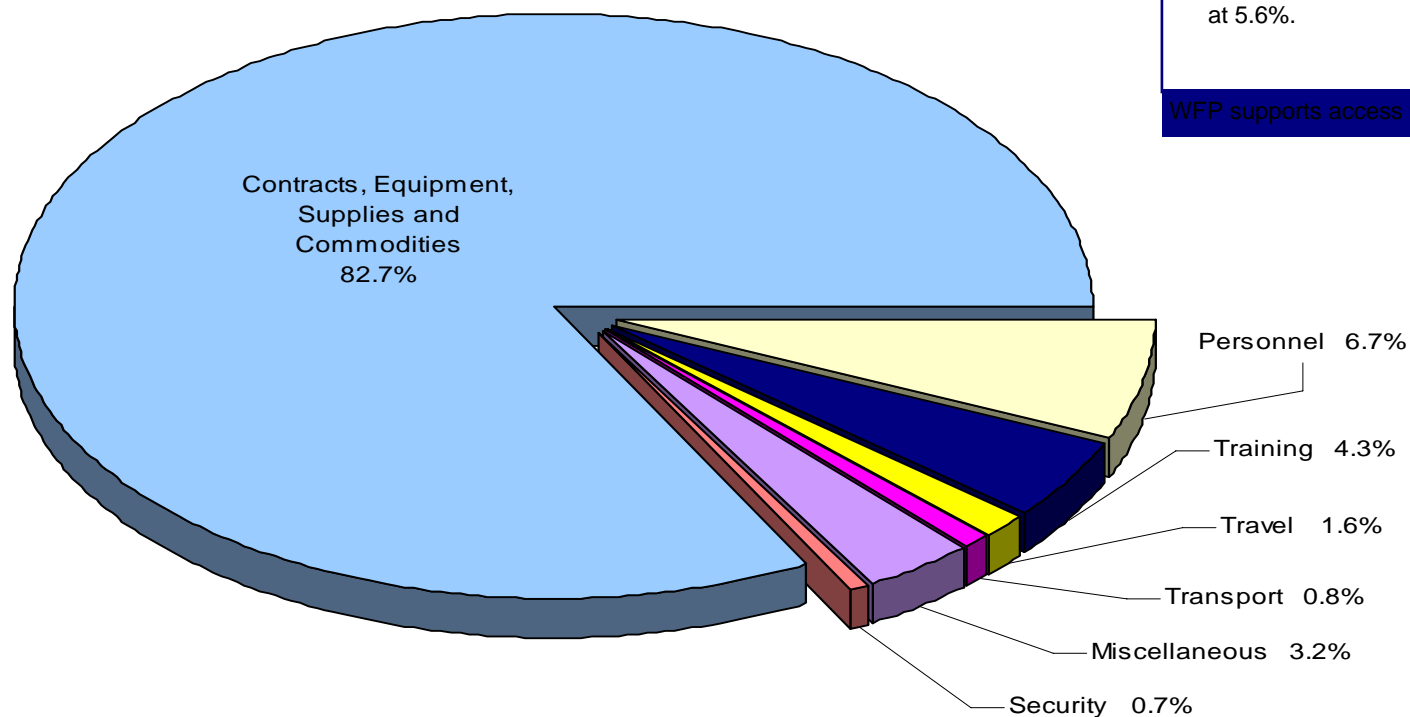
CATEGORY	TOTAL EXPENDITURE						July 2004- June 2007	% of Total Programme Costs
	P1 Jul-Dec '04	P2 Jan-Jun '05	P3 Jul-Dec '05	P4 Jan-Jun '06	P5 Jul-Dec '06	P6 Jan-Jun '07		
Personnel	3,619	12,381	7,504	8,570	7,279	10,295	49,649	6.7
Contracts	47,819	93,393	111,857	36,714	36,233	30,639	356,654	48.3
Training	2,413	3,624	8,905	4,630	8,524	3,868	31,964	4.3
Transport	303	326	147	2,164	(720)	3,410	5,630	0.8
Supplies and Commodities	41,001	7,351	38,975	(340)	22,353	3,052	112,391	15.2
Equipment	12,888	38,389	28,715	29,896	13,150	18,885	141,923	19.2
Travel	658	2,483	2,393	2,736	461	2,757	11,488	1.6
Security	672	661	1,363	1,356	536	594	5,182	0.7
Miscellaneous	3,047	6,750	5,020	2,185	3,736	2,779	23,516	3.2
Total Programme Costs	112,419	165,358	204,879	87,910	91,553	76,278	738,396	-
Total Indirect Support Costs	6,579	4,642	15,276	2,627	8,618	3,778	41,520	5.6
TOTAL Expenditure	118,997	170,001	220,155	90,537	100,170	80,056	779,916	

EXPENDITURE

- **Personnel**, (which includes international and national staff), remains low at 6.7%.
- **Contracts, Supplies and Commodities, and Equipment**, are the three biggest categories, which together account for 82.7% of total expenditure.
- **Security** costs remain relatively low at 0.7%.
- **Indirect Agency Support Costs** averages at 5.6%.

WFP supports access to

Figure 4.1 Distribution of Expenditure by Category as of 30 June 2007 (US\$ 000s)



5. PROJECT COMMITMENTS & DISBURSEMENTS

Implementing UN agencies have to date **legally committed \$796 million and disbursed \$685 million of total approved funding (which amounts to \$1,078.90 mill for the implementation of 132 projects and programmes)**. Tables 5.1 and 5.2 provide a summary of project commitments and disbursements by UN Cluster and Participating UN Organization, respectively. Figures for the period July-October 2007 are based on latest available information from various operational units of the Iraq UN County Team and provide informal updates on the progress made in 2007. **As of end October 2007, agencies' average commitment and disbursement rates amount to 74% and 63% of approved funding, respectively.**

Table 5.1 CLUSTER COMMITMENTS AND DISBURSEMENTS SUMMARY, US\$ 000s

		2004-2006		2007		TOTAL		
CLUSTER	APPROVED FUNDING	July 2004-End December 2006 ACTUALS		January 2007 - End October 2007 ACTUALS		July 2004 - End October 2007 ACTUALS		
		COM ^A	DISB ^B	COM ^C	DISB ^D	COM	DISB	
A	Agriculture, Food Security, Environment and Natural Resource Management	152,419	92,336	67,031	15,939	21,020	108,275	88,051
							71%	58%
B	Education and Culture	191,251	122,810	97,679	19,248	17,301	142,058	114,980
							74%	60%
C	Governance and Human Development	112,330	30,161	29,358	19,720	12,712	49,881	42,070
							44%	37%
D	Health and Nutrition	155,615	85,465	69,393	20,959	19,048	106,423	88,441
							68%	57%
E	Infrastructure Rehabilitation	254,431	173,038	140,437	26,466	23,729	199,504	164,166
							78%	65%
F	Refugees, IDPs and Durable Solutions	23,765	21,645	20,875	1,633	1,450	23,278	22,324
							98%	94%
G	Support to Electoral Process	188,783	164,449	162,277	2,170	2,037	166,619	164,315
							88%	87%
	* Emergency Response Pilgrim Stampede Micro-Grant	300	274	261	0	0	274	261
							91%	87%
	TOTAL	1,078,895	690,178	587,312	106,136	97,297	796,313	684,608
							74%	63%

* 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, 2005 and 2006 commitments)

Table 5.2 AGENCY COMMITMENTS AND DISBURSEMENT SUMMARY, US\$ 000s

AGENCY	APPROVED FUNDING	2004-2006		2007		TOTAL	
		July 2004-End December 2006 ACTUALS		January 2007 - End October 2007 ACTUALS		July 2004 - End October 2007 ACTUALS	
		COM ^A	DISB ^B	COM ^C	DISB ^D	COM	DISB
ESCWA	10,378	4,858	3,616	2,252	2,379	7,110 69%	5,995 58%
FAO	87,448	55,049	33,393	8,536	13,802	63,585 73%	47,195 54%
ILO	5,560	315	320	109	21	424 8%	341 6%
UNDP	301,908	181,047	164,754	20,640	20,774	201,687 67%	185,528 61%
UN DPA/EAD	7,802	6,710	5,310	496	496	7,205 92%	5,805 74%
UNEP	16,605	16,488	13,950	0	455	16,488 99%	14,405 87%
UNESCO	57,718	27,099	23,091	10,359	6,331	37,458 65%	29,422 51%
UNFPA	12,603	9,146	6,382	861	707	10,007 79%	7,089 56%
UN-HABITAT	70,789	48,061	37,587	8,102	10,953	56,163 79%	48,540 69%
UNHCR	13,423	11,927	11,799	1,496	1,380	13,423 100%	13,179 98%
UNICEF	153,148	101,447	73,652	20,802	12,429	122,250 80%	86,082 56%
UNIDO	30,417	7,650	7,166	4,476	2,772	12,125 40%	9,937 33%
UNIFEM	5,733	3,406	3,406	354	339	3,759 66%	3,744 65%
UNOPS*	185,594	133,761	130,805	12,181	7,875	145,942 79%	138,680 75%
WFP	14,194	12,169	7,659	1,327	5,538	13,496 95%	13,197 93%
WHO	105,575	71,045	64,422	14,147	11,048	85,192 81%	75,470 71%
TOTAL	1,078,895	690,178	587,312	106,136	97,297	796,313 74%	684,608 63%

* includes 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, 2005 and 2006 commitments)

6. CONTRACTS AWARDED UNDER UNDG ITF-FUNDED PROJECTS

(316.252 mt High-Energy-Biscuits and 985.098 mt of vegetable oil) were distributed to 789,389 vulnerable beneficiaries.

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		Jan - Sept 2007		Total	
	Awards	Amount	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	5	425,416	4	150,272	26	5,686,421
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	10	13,509,110					30	48,381,805
Croatia			1	11,780			3	14,103	4	25,883
Cyprus			3	219,835	1	1,890			4	221,725
Czech Republic	1	287,522	2	5,980,425	1	23,681	5	1,173,680	9	7,465,308
Denmark	8	11,118,139	17	20,572,443	17	982,203	16	404,012	58	33,076,797
Egypt	10	177,364	23	895,763	4	54,927	4	61,820	41	1,189,874
Finland			2	211,154					2	211,154
France	4	210,377	20	1,833,391	3	654,094	2	42,799	29	2,740,661
Germany	9	1,473,443	60	6,504,379	19	11,482,237	12	1,624,216	100	21,084,275
India	1	26,496	10	1,859,428			5	536,624	16	2,422,548
Indonesia			1	112,000	1	2,948			2	114,948
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1	56,980	3	55,635					4	112,615
Iraq	81	8,128,524	457	48,974,321	182	26,287,523	161	19,757,312	881	103,147,680
Ireland			2	79,696					2	79,696
Italy	6	1,603,691	30	7,459,626	5	174,317	19	739,640	60	9,977,274
Japan	3	16,987,896	19	51,981,986	6	342,219			28	69,312,101
Jordan	54	6,316,590	129	12,595,069	112	1,269,396	41	707,137	336	20,888,192
Kenya			1	284,457					1	284,457
Kuwait	1	304,750	13	3,623,003					14	3,927,753
Lebanon	3	2,626,192	25	2,455,757	30	1,386,736	9	271,962	67	6,740,647
Liechtenstein	1	22,700,000							1	22,700,000
Morocco			1	16,400					1	16,400
Netherlands	10	1,784,903	21	4,100,272	5	975,210			36	6,860,385
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	4	150,857	22	2,827,663	1	27,660			27	3,006,180
Syrian Arab Republic			3	463,061					3	463,061
Thailand	1	8,221	1	43,836					2	52,057
Tunisia	1	3,000	2	47,340					3	50,340
Turkey	6	2,446,956	1	452,500			2	112,263	9	3,011,719
United Arab Emirates	1	32,500	7	41,390,975	5	100,142	4	64,122	17	41,587,739
United Kingdom	27	14,567,065	55	37,366,022	26	2,285,875	8	224,564	116	54,443,526
United States	7	1,467,602	28	8,251,020	12	1,433,984	5	310,221	52	11,462,827
Total	274	163,884,512	1,017	284,191,635	448	48,767,882	300	26,194,747	2,039	523,038,776

To date, contracts for a total value of

\$ 523 mill awarded to Suppliers from **46 countries** are posted on the IRFFI website.

Contract award

Details;

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

UNDG ITF

Contract Scam Alert!

For details please refer to

www.irffi.org