



**Progress Report Update on activities Implemented under the
United Nations Development Group Iraq Trust Fund (UNDG ITF) of the
International Reconstruction Fund Facility for Iraq (IRFFI)
1 July 2004 to 31 December 2006**

**Report of the Administrative Agent of the UNDG ITF
submitted to the Fifth IRFFI Donor Committee Meeting,
20 March 2007, Istanbul, Turkey**

2 March 2007

UNDG Iraq Trust Fund

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS

ESCWA	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
ILO	International Labour Organization
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
UN/DESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UN DPA/EAD	United Nations Department of Political Affairs/Electoral Assistance Division
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

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Cluster Co-ordinators UN Country Team Iraq

A. Agriculture, Food Security and Natural Resource Management	FAO
B. Education	UNICEF
C. Governance and Human Development	UNDP
D. Health and Nutrition	WHO
E. Infrastructure Rehabilitation	UNICEF
F. Refugees, IDPs and Durable Solutions	UNHCR
G. Electoral Process	UNDPA

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

DAD	Donor Assistance Database
DoEd	Directorate of Education
DPA	Department of Political Affairs (United Nations)
EAD	Electoral Assistance Division (United Nations)
ECHA	Executive Committee on Humanitarian Affairs
ESCWA	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
ICI	International Compact with Iraq
IDP	internally displaced person
IECI	Independent Electoral Commission of Iraq
IHEC	Independent High Electoral Commission
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IRFFI	International Reconstruction Fund Facility for Iraq
IRI	Iraqis Rebuilding Iraq
ISRB	Iraqi Strategic Review Board
ITF	Iraq Trust Fund
LOA	Letter of Agreement
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MDTF	multi-donor trust fund
MoEd	Ministry of Education
MoEI	Ministry of Electricity
MoEn	Ministry of Environment
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoMPW	Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works
MoPDC	Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation
NGO	non-governmental organization
OCS	Office of Constitutional Support (UNAMI)
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
PHC	primary health care
PWC	PricewaterhouseCoopers
SWG	Sector Working Group
TOR	Terms of Reference
UNAMI	United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WATSAN	Water and Sanitation
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

Summary

This report is an interim summary update of progress on activities Implemented under the United Nations Development Group Iraq Trust Fund (UNDG ITF) submitted to the donors of the International Reconstruction Fund Facility for Iraq (IRFFI) for the Fifth Donor Committee meeting to be held on 20 March 2007 in Istanbul, Turkey. This summary highlights UNDG ITF progress by cluster from the first allocation of funds in July 2004 to the end of December 2006. It should be read in conjunction with the official Fourth Six- month Progress Report on Activities implemented under the UNDG ITF of the IRFFI of 10 November 2006.

In accordance with the reporting cycle of the UNDG ITF specified in the MOU between the Administrative Agent and Participating Organisations, the submission of six monthly project-level progress by Agencies to the Administrative Agent for the period ending December 2006 is underway at present but not finalised – the fifth official report to donors is due only on 30 April 2007. The present update report is based on cluster level assessment of progress through the duration of the UNDG ITF against targets outlined in the UN Assistance Strategy 2004-6 (and further refined in 2005 and 2006). It responds to requests from donors to provide an assessment of results based achievement against the 2003 UN World Bank Needs Assessment and related official benchmarks. Cluster level assessments were facilitated by a series of cluster workshops from 4 February to 8 February 2007 in Amman organised in collaboration between Cluster Coordinators, the UNDP Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office (as the Administrative Agent) and expertise provided on results based reporting by the Canadian Government through CIDA.

The results based reports highlighting programme delivery over the two and a half year implementation period of the UNDG ITF were produced for the seven UN Clusters and are presented in section two of the report. UNDG ITF intends to refine and strengthen them based on further progress and achievements documented during subsequent reporting periods.

The considerable hurdles to implementation present since the beginning of UNDG ITF operations have become more pronounced recently. Since the bombing of the Samarra Shrine in February 2006, the security situation has deteriorated and the situation is taking on many characteristics of a humanitarian emergency. Reflecting the strong donor interest in understanding more closely how the UN agencies succeed in programme delivery under the present difficult circumstances, Section three provides details on implementation mechanisms, some of which were included in previous official reports and presentations.

The fourth section provides summary of financial data and delivery from 2004 to February 2007. In summary:

- \$1.149 billion deposited into the UNDG ITF account as of 28 February 2007 from 25 donors;
- \$903 million had been transferred to the United Nations implementing agencies for 116 approved projects (with additional \$105 million to be transferred shortly based on recent approvals of the ISRB/UNDG ITF Steering Committee);
- \$ 693 million (78%) of approved funding was contractually committed at 31 January 2007;
- \$ 591 million (66%) of approved funding was disbursed at 31 January 2007 ;
- Three projects have been operationally and financially closed and the small unused balance refunded to the UNDG ITF.
- Twenty one projects have been operationally closed.

The fifth and final section provides a brief update on lessons learned.

1. Introduction

This is a summary update report on achievements of activities implemented under the United Nations Development Group Iraq Trust Fund (UNDG ITF) presented to donors of the International Reconstruction Fund Facility for Iraq (IRFFI) at the Fifth Donor Committee meeting in Istanbul, of 20 March 2007. The report provides information on the delivery of United Nations multisectoral operations in Iraq for the period from 1 July 2004 to 31 December 2006. It builds upon the four official six-month progress reports of the UNDG ITF submitted to IRFFI donors and should be read in conjunction with the last official report - the Fourth Progress Report of November 10, 2006.

Achievements under the UNDG ITF need to be set against the limitations and constraints on United Nations action. The UN Assistance Strategy 2004-6 adopted at the First Donor Committee meeting in Abu Dhabi, of February 2004 followed very closely the Iraqi Authority's forecast for progress on security and on governance. Some of these predictions/ targets were over optimistic and particularly during 2006 there has been a marked deterioration symbolised by the 22 February 2006, bombing of the holy Shiite Shrine of Imams Ali Al-Hadi and Al-Hasan Al-Askari in Samarra. This incident led to the escalation of sectarian violence and complications in the political climate of the country.

The present report focuses on the United Nations activities in Iraq that are funded by the UNDG ITF. However in order to provide a holistic assessment of the implementation of the UN Assistance Strategy 2004-6 by the UNCT, it is necessary to include some information on non-UNDG ITF-funded activities (which are significant for some Clusters though decreasing). Such information/data is therefore contained in the tables of achievements by cluster.

2. UNDG Programme Delivery, 1 July 2004 - 31 December 2006

The UNCT, led by UNAMI, has been instrumental in support to constitutional development, delivery of three electoral processes as well as assisting government on key issues such as provision of basic services, avian influenza response, monitoring and surveillance; and coordination of response efforts related to displacement and reconstruction. At the same time, United Nations agencies, programmes and funds have consistently supported Government of Iraq by working to strengthen ministerial capacities, to provide and coordinate access to basic services and to restore public infrastructure.

The Fourth Progress Report indicates the essential needs identified in the United Nations/World Bank Iraq Needs Assessment against which the targets of the different clusters were identified. This update report confines itself to measuring cluster achievements against agreed outcomes from the UN Assistance Strategy 2004- 6 as it was updated during the period. These results are presented in the following section with one table per cluster from A through G.

For each cluster outcome the overall level of achievement is provided and then details given on the programme outputs which contributed to the cluster outcome. Actual achievement is measured against the baseline and target performance. The fifth column then indicates which UNDG ITF project or projects contributed to the programme output. In this section some information is also given about non UNDG ITF funded activities where relevant. The sixth column provides narrative to explain the results and challenges. It is important to note again that many of the target performance indicators were rather optimistic and based on Iraqi government prognosis in early 2004. The structure of the report by cluster outcome is as follows:

Programme output (usually from several projects)	Baseline situation in 2004	Target performance for 2006	Actual achievement in 2006	Cluster projects which support achievement of the programme output	Narrative to explain results and challenges
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UNDG ITF Programme Delivery July 2004- December 2006

Progress in Cluster A

Agriculture, Food Security and Natural Resource Management

Table 1: Progress in Cluster A - Agriculture, Food Security and Natural Resource Management

July 2004 - December 2006

National Long-Term Priority or Goals: Sustainable, economically efficient, socially acceptable and environmentally sound rural development, sustainable management of natural resources and agricultural production for the improvement of incomes, food security, nutrition and the environment

Cluster Planned Outcome 1: Promote sustainable long-term food production and natural resource management.

Cluster Achieved Outcomes: The outcomes of most of the Cluster programme activities are of long term nature that cannot be assessed during or even right after the completion of the work. The rehabilitation of the pumping stations activities, for example, requires a lot of time in preparing the feasibility studies and the technical specifications of the pumps, which requires some 8 months to a year to manufacture. Even after installing those pumps, results assessment to the yields and salinity can only be done after the harvest. Similarly, the rehabilitation of the community irrigation schemes and connecting the irrigation canals to the main drain outfall will indeed reduce salinity, revitalize the lands and bring it under cultivation. However, the tangible results of which can only be assessed after harvesting.

Notwithstanding the time factor, some of the Cluster's activities have already registered notable results. For instance, the water dialogue initiated among the countries in the region is expected to bring positive inputs to the official track of on-going diplomatic negotiation among the countries. Safe drinking water was provided to 15,000 residents in 6 communities around the marshlands area by identifying and implementing suitable Environmentally Sound Technologies (EST) options.

Programme Outputs	Baseline	Target Performance	Actual Performance	Supporting Projects	Results and challenges
Internal and external water management policies initiated.	300 officials requiring skills upgrade in water resources management	Achieve sustainable water resources management through capacity building.	40%	A5-12	Preliminary water resources assessment to collect basic water data was conducted and some detailed pilot studies are on-going. Based on the assessment, the internal water policy will be formulated. So far, 300 water experts participated in capacity building activities in 16 different subjects of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) involving a wide range of participation at DG level officials to PhD students according to the targeted group of each activity. 350 titles technical books and 10 titles of academic journals back numbers were provided for the restoration of the MOWR library. The one training center for water experts to be rehabilitated was equipped with necessary equipment. Water-related ministries and 5 Universities were involved in capacity building activities to disseminate the idea of IWRM. To consolidate relation and coordination among water-related ministries, a special training course for knowledge management was organized for director-level officials from 5 ministries as well as university representatives. Some research papers were produced and presented in the international and regional meetings.
	Zero water dialogue	Regional dialogue with upstream countries facilitated.	100%		Dialogue among riparian countries on the shared water resources of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers has been initiated since 2005. As planned in the project document, 3 trilateral meetings attended by government officials from Turkey, Syria and Iraq were organized to discuss regional cooperation on the shared water issues on the Tigris and Euphrates. As a result of meetings, joint capacity building activities were conducted and attended by Turkish, Syrian, Iranian and Iraqi experts: one joint workshop on the international water resources modeling in cooperation with US Department of Energy and one joint training on Dam safety.

Programme Outputs	Baseline	Target Performance	Actual Performance	Supporting Projects	Results and challenges
Farmers making maximum advantage of the mine/UXO- cleared and rehabilitated agriculture and grazing land.	600 ha (out of 51,000 ha) in Basra gov. contaminated land.	5,000 ha of agricultural land cleared from mines and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW).		A5-01, A5-02, A5-04, A5-18	27,973 items cleared and 1,316 ha of arable land made safe to use in Basra Governorate. This is more than 200% of the total project's clearance target. This is over 2% of the total estimated contamination in Basra governorate (51,800ha). The annual agricultural yield of the cleared land is estimated to be of a value of approximately \$2,000,000 which will directly benefit more than 100 farming families.
Improved water management	14 pumping stations (out of 125) requiring rehabilitation.	320,000 ha of land rehabilitated benefiting 630,000 farm families.	70 %		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 pumping station completed • 1 pumping station 70% installed • 1 pumping station equipment ready for delivery • 5 pumping stations equipment under manufacture • 1 pumping station tender invitation • 4 pumping station survey complete but unfunded
	50 km. drainage canals requiring remodeling.		25 %		A complete set of technical dossiers for the rehabilitation work at the drain was prepared and the contract for remodelling the 50 kms of main drain started 14th May 2006 and is ongoing. Problems encountered with the malfunctioning of the pumping station at the site which delayed the rehabilitation work. However, the pumping station has been re-operated in September 2006; consequently the water level in the drains fell enabling the work to commence.
	115 km of irrigation canals requiring rehabilitation.		70%		<p>Surveying instrumentation including ten total survey stations and plotters to assist MoWR in project design for a value of US\$407,143.75 have been procured and delivered. Supplier has trained MoWR staff.</p> <p>Heran Irrigation system complete</p> <p>Mussieb Irrigation scheme 70% complete</p> <p>Pumping station (Drain 22), the equipment is currently being delivered to site</p> <p>Three aquatic weed harvesters procured.</p> <p>One project in the pipeline to rehabilitate irrigation canals in North of Iraq</p>
	Mosul dam not functioning to full capacity (11.11 Billion m3 benefiting 544,000ha and generating 1,050MWatt).		Restore 300 MWatt of electricity and 2.95 billion m3 of water benefiting 194,000 ha of land and 1.7 million people in Mosul city through the rehabilitation of Mosul Dam.		80%

Programme Outputs	Baseline	Target Performance	Actual Performance	Supporting Projects	Results and challenges
Increased livestock, crops and fish production for improved nutrition.	Rehabilitation of cattle breeding programme prioritized by MOA	The cattle breeding program re-established.	70%	A5-08, A5-10, A5-13, A5-15, A5-16, A6-02	The 30 Holstein Friesian bulls from Australia were received under the Artificial Insemination Project. Two bulls died suddenly due to an acute Enterotoxaemia, the rest of the bulls are in good health conditions. Around 50% were already trained on "Dummy Cows" for the purposes of starting collecting semen. The results of training were very satisfactory and it is expected to start production by January 2007. Out of the 911 Awassi ewes imported from Turkey and mated in August, 253 have lambed and out of them 55 had twins. All the sheep are in good health. The 200 goats imported from Cyprus are all alive and in good health. All have been mated in September and are about to kid.
	Number of livestock infected.	A national Brucellosis eradication vaccination campaign conducted.	30%		A national Brucellosis survey conducted. The vaccination campaign not conducted due to lack of funds.
	Many professional staff have left or died. Research centres devastated and equipment looted. Old methods for variety maintenance	Capacity building of Iraqis in variety maintenance techniques and procedures, seed production and marketing and crops locally produced.			Project commenced in August 2006 and proceeding as per the workplan. PSC convened and is monitoring progress. The training programme is proceeding as planned. 24 Iraqi scientists (out of 24) identified for training and 2 senior staff (out of 2) identified for study tour abroad; the venue for training/tour under finalization. The training is planned to take place in March 2007.
	Increase production in fish ponds from the current rate of 800 – 2 000 kg/ha/yr to 2 000 – 4 000 kg/ha/yr.	1,400 owners of fish ponds benefiting from the supply of fish fingerlings. Two fish farming enterprises in Kut Dam and Hindiya Dam built and restored.			Project commenced in August 2006 and proceeding as per the workplan. PSC convened and is monitoring progress. The list of technical specifications for the equipment was prepared and procurement is now underway.
	Production of milk and milk products has seriously declined.	Pilot dairy plant in Diwaniyah rehabilitated to produce safe milk and milk products enhanced with vitamins according to modern food standards.	90%		A plant with a capacity of 50,000 litres of long life milk per shift, with possibility of running in three shifts had been delivered to the Dewaniya dairy factory to introduce modern dairy technologies in a model dairy factory. The installation and commissioning of the factory has started and is being monitored. Three modules training of trainers course was held in Amman for 18 trainers in: Good Hygienic Practices (GHP), Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP), and Hazard Analysis Critical Control Points (HACCP). In-country training of 298 technical dairy staff all over the country has been carried out by the trainers. The installation and commissioning of the factory has started and is being monitored.
		Number of under 5 malnourished children, pregnant and lactating women and other vulnerable groups benefiting from the direct food aid activities.	100%		Over 10,000 mt of High Energy Biscuits provided through 3,000 primary schools to 1.9 primary school children and 2,000 mt of vegetable oil as incentive to school girls from 2005 to December 2006

Cluster Planned Outcome 2: Rehabilitation of economic and productive rural and urban infrastructure and available resources.

Cluster Achieved Outcomes: The difficult and dangerous situation on the ground hampers and slows down the field work, the delivery of equipment as well as the construction activities. Nevertheless, the cluster has introduced creative implementation modalities to mitigate it. The short term impact of the Cluster activities' can be clearly seen in the job creation, income generation and capacity building components. The number of skilled and unskilled labour employed under the programme contributed to improving the livelihoods and provided them with means to build and sustain their own lives thus maintaining their presence in their areas and reducing migration to the main cities. Artificial Insemination centers and labs as well as the annexed facilities were constructed and equipped with the required tool to start the embryo transfer for the cattle breeding programme. Other training centers were also rehabilitated and constructed; so far, three Vocational Training Centers are operational and equipped for trainings in food and non-food technologies.

Programme Outputs	Baseline	Target Performance	Actual Performance	Supporting Projects	Results and challenges
		4,000 extremely poor people trained and provided with tools and equipment to start their own cottage industry.	60%		The programme has trained 52 trainers who trained a total of 397 beneficiaries in food and non-food technologies. The project has also provided individual beneficiaries with tools, equipment and raw materials to help start their own income generating activities.
Rural technical institutions strengthened.		Artificial insemination centres as well as central facility for embryo transfer technology functioning and well trained managerial staff appointed.	70%	A5-02, A5-08, A5-10	Technical and managerial staff has already been trained in 2005. All 3 A.I staff underwent (9Nov.- Dec. 2005) a focused technical training on "Liquid nitrogen production equipment assembly and maintenance" in the Netherlands. They brought with them a new diagram for the building and have been involved in the installation of the equipment implemented by a private company as soon as the building construction was finished. Rehabilitation of the entire production building completed. Rebuilding the bulls' barns and constructing six more, outer fence of the facility, foundations and umbrella for the generators, feed stores, car parking. Monitoring room for collecting the semen. Embryo transfer department. A cold storage for the drugs and hormones. Building of the Liquid Nitrogen Plant, ongoing. The facility was fully furnished and 6 other centers in Baghdad to be furnished. The embryo transfer training program is planned for 3 veterinary specialists in the Netherlands (from 3 to 31 March 2007) at Wageningen University.
		Central laboratory for feed analysis functioning as the reference laboratory.	60%		Construction was delayed due to security reasons. All laboratory equipment were supplied and the tenders for installation will be launched as soon as the construction is finished.
		Well trained staff in conditions assesment, repair and operation of pumping station.	100%		MoWR pump station and technical staff trained in condition assessment and repair of pumping stations; and MOWR Engineers trained on technical matters for major international procurements contracts. However, after installation is complete, the contractor will complete 100 hours on-the-job training.
		Laboratory capacity for disease investigation, diagnosis and surveillance strengthened.			No progress has been achieved during the reporting period, due to lack of funds under project A5-08 Restoration of Veterinary Services
	Extension services requiring strengthening	Rural households benefiting from the strengthened extension services.	10%		A comprehensive livestock extension training was designed and prepared (as per the agreed training with the MOA and the workplan) covering 20 Iraqis (out of 20) and took place in Syria (ACSAD) in January 2007 and in Morocco (ENA) in February 2007. Two workshops will follow in Amman in April 2007.
		Effective cold chain facilities for storage and distribution of vaccines re-established and improved.	90%		By October 2006, 5 rooms out of 7 for the storage and handling of vaccines and sensitive drugs have been completely installed and are working properly in the Governorates of Basrah, Thi Qar, Kerbala, Babylon and Wassit. Regarding Baghdad and Diyala the equipment has been delivered without installation to the MOA warehouse in Baghdad due to security problems.

Programme Outputs	Baseline	Target Performance	Actual Performance	Supporting Projects	Results and challenges
Rural technical institutions strengthened.	Only 534 (out of 11,000) fish farms are operational.	Fifteen prioritized sites selected and rehabilitated for fish farming.	5%	A5-02, A5-08, A5-10	The list of technical specifications for the equipment was prepared and procurement is now underway.
		Pilot fish cage farms established.	5%		PSC identified the locations for the fish farming enterprises. The list of technical specifications for the equipment was prepared and procurement is now underway.
	5 Iraqi scientists and 17 technicians trained in modern fish farming methods	Technicians trained in hatchery/nursery management, fish farming method, fish health and marketing.			The training programme is proceeding as per the workplan. A field trip to China for 5 Iraqi senior staff was conducted as planned. The list of technical specifications for the equipment was prepared and procurement is now underway.
		Six damaged centres for the seed programme repaired, reconstructed and equipped in Baghdad, Wassit, Ninewa, Salah-Al-Dine and Al-Qadissiya Governorates.			Procurement process for the seed processing plant testing equipment and farm implement in progress. As agreed during the first PSC meeting in August 2006, new buildings to be constructed at three sites (Al Sawar, Al Qadisiyah and Basra); buildings to be repaired and rehabilitated at 3 other sites (Abu Gharaib, Al Mishkhab, Al Rashidi); 4 greenhouses to be built at Abu Gharaib.
	Four vocational training centres constructed as well as six other centres rehabilitated.	VTC constructed and rehabilitated and equipped with tools to train 10,000 un-employed people every year for food and non-food processing through micro-industry.			So far, the programme has constructed one VTC in Basra governorate and rehabilitated two others in Thi Qar governorate. The VTCs have been equipped with the required machinery to train trainers and offer technical and managerial support to individual beneficiaries and micro-enterprise associations. The target is to train 1000 trainees/year.
	Capacity of IKMAC lacking.	Capacity of Iraq Kurdistan Mine Action Centre (IKMAC) in de-mining enhanced.	0%		This project has just started and it is expected that some 900 mine action operators will be equipped with tools and new technologies and around 60 IKMAC staff will benefit from quality assurance training.

Cluster Planned Outcome 3: Reduce the level of food insecurity among vulnerable groups in targeted rural and urban areas.

Cluster Achieved Outcomes: The capacity of the Iraqis for better planning to reduce food insecurity was enhanced through surveys and training. The cluster was able to carry out countrywide surveys and studies (disease control and food security surveys). Those surveys were followed by a training to analyze the data enabling the Iraqis to design a control and intervention strategies based on tangible information.

Programme Outputs	Baseline	Target Performance	Actual Performance	Supporting Projects	Results and challenges
Increase capacity of the government to identify food needs, develop strategies and carry out food based programmes.		Two high quality reports about food security status in Iraq published.	100%	A5-08, A5-16	Completed.
		Assist MOPDC/COSIT in building Iraqi institutional capacity in monitoring and analyzing food security.	105%		Completed. 532 staff of the Food Security Unit in the Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation trained representing 105 % out of 506 planned
	Database system for monitoring the quantities and qualities of imported and locally produced seeds is not functional.	Existing database for seed quality control operations improved and strengthened.			Project commenced in August 2006 and proceeding as per the workplan. PSC convened and is monitoring progress.
		Capacity of Iraqi vets built for better planning and implementation of National Animal Disease Control.	85%		The training programme for the Iraqi vets for better planning of National Animal Disease Control ongoing as planned through the multiple workshops and trainings carried out (4 CMS modules and 2 study tours). However, capacity for implementation is heavily constrained by bad security situation in all Iraq.
Support to the PDS reform by policy, advice on safety options and market reform.		A PDS option plan developed and adapted.	100%		Document on PDS options produced. A bi-monthly internal weekly operations update is being produce by WFP with data analysis on the performance of the PDS.

Cluster Planned Outcome 4: Capacity of local and rural communities institutions (public and private) enhanced for planning and executing development projects at community level.

Cluster Achieved Outcomes: The cluster has assisted in building the capacities of institutions (public and private) for better planning and executing development projects at two levels: information gathering level and planning level. The cluster has assisted the Iraqi government to prepare studies to assist them for better emergency planning. As part of the HPAI combating plan, the cluster has been able to produce a survey on the numbers of poultry in each Governorate (part of the National Livestock Survey) which will act as basic information and statistical data for efficient planning. This was produced with the assistance of the local communities who played an active role in the process. For the planning purposes, the cluster has so far trained more than 460 senior and policy level staff in the fields of Environment, veterinary and water management.

Programme Outputs	Baseline	Target Performance	Actual Performance	Supporting Projects	Results and challenges
Basic information and statistical data in agriculture, livestock and food trade made available for efficient planning.		Established baseline study on Huweza Marsh for fisheries.	0	A5-01, A5-02, A5-04, A5-07, A5-08, A5-11, A5-15	Project commenced in August 2006 and proceeding as per the workplan. PSC convened and is monitoring progress.
	No water management associations in place in rural areas.	Water User Associations created and trained as well as Water Resources and Irrigation Support Unit(s) (WRISU) established, staffed and becomes operational.			Awaiting the completion of the drain excavation contract to use residual funds for this purpose
		A Pump Station Data Base established.	20%		Ongoing and pending feedback from the MoWR for completion.
	No post war statistical data on animal health in place	A countrywide animal health survey conducted.	40%		Survey prepared on the numbers of poultry in each Governorate, but not implemented yet. It is part of the National Livestock Survey which includes poultry. The National Livestock Survey has been postponed due to lack of funds. It is planned to involve a series of three workshops. Some funds were recently transferred for use under this project and the first (planning workshop) was designed and is planned to take place in Amman in January 2007.
		Assessments conducted on contaminated sites, field sample analyses and interpretation.	100%		Five priority sites were identified. Iraqi environmental experts were trained to undertake field assessments and the final assessment report "Assessment of Environmental 'Hot Spots' in Iraq" was launched.
		Institutional capacity assessments, and national environmental action planning by trained teams from the Ministry of Environment.	100%		Equipment, publications and training for the establishment of an Environmental Information Center were delivered. Equipment for an environmental monitoring laboratory were delivered and training was provided.
		Enable Environmentally Sound Technologies implementation in Marshlands through capacity building of policy makers.	100%		Thirty Iraqi participants took part in a week-long course on Integrated Water Resource Management Policy for the Iraqi Marshlands. The Marshlands Information Network (MIN) website was launched and 31 Iraqis were invited to a week of training on the MIN.

Programme Outputs	Baseline	Target Performance	Actual Performance	Supporting Projects	Results and challenges
Local communities play an active role in the identification of plans for rehabilitation of economic and productive rural infrastructure.	No National Seed Board in place.	A strong and clearly mandated National Seed Board with a clear and concise national seed policy formulated		A5-11, A5-16	A PSC in place that would act as the precursor of the fully reactivated National Seed Board
		Hold public meetings and distribute information materials to raise awareness on the state of Marshlands and restoration initiatives.	100%		The Marshlands Information Network (MIN) website was launched and 31 Iraqis were invited to a week of training on the MIN. Thirty Iraqi participants took part in a week-long course on Integrated Water Resource Management Policy for the Iraqi Marshlands.
Capacity built at municipal and local levels.	Capacities lost (died or migrated) and back-dated techniques	6 modules in Change Management System training conducted.	65%	A5-07, A5-08, A5-10, A5-11, A5-15, A5-16, A5-17, A5-19, A5-20, A7-03	Four modules have been so far conducted for more than 120 Iraqi veterinarians(each over a period of 10-12 days). The main focus was on animal disease recognition, epidemiology, and prospects and constituents for disease control and eradication. The fifth module is planned to take place in February 2007 for 15 veterinarians.
		Capacity building of Iraqis in water management and utilization.	100%		Netherlands: 10 (out of 10) Iraqi engineers attended a 6 weeks course in "Soil, Drainage and Land Reclamation" Netherlands: 10 (out of 10) MoWR engineers are attending this 6 weeks course in "Agro-Hydrology" Italy: 10 (out of 10) MoWR engineers are attending this 8 week course in "Planning and design of modern Irrigation Systems" England: 10 (out of 10) Iraqi engineers were trained in weed control in drainage canals while on the course on "Operation and Maintenance of Irrigation and Drainage Schemes"
		Capacity building of Iraqis in environment (EST) and mine clearing.			270 Iraqi decision makers and community representatives were trained on of marshland management and on technical, policy, and institutional aspects of marshland management, provided safe drinking water to 15,000 residents in 6 communities using EST options.
Local governments actively addressing public-private partnership concepts and community involvement in their strategies.		Representation of the private sector and other local stakeholders in the different monitoring and executing bodies.		A5-16	Project commenced in August 2006 and proceeding as per the workplan. PSC convened and is monitoring progress.
	Legislations require revision and up-grading	Legislations updated to meet the current needs in the development of a market oriented and private sector-driven seed industry.			Project commenced in August 2006 and proceeding as per the workplan.

Cluster Planned Outcome 5: Capacities for national institutions strengthened.

Cluster Achieved Outcomes: Capacity was developed through training of 646 workers and 600 veterinarians in 219 veterinary centers. Iraqi veterinarians were able to develop a contingency plan in the event of an Avian Influenza (AI) outbreak, which was put into immediate effect and proved efficient after the AI outbreak in February 2006. Strategies and emergency preparedness plans for Brucellosis and HPAI were set in place. An AI Operations Manual was prepared and a Rapid AI Assessment was prepared. In addition to this, the area of land cleared under the Mine Action activities contributed to job creation and income generation through agriculture.

Programme Outputs	Baseline	Target Performance	Actual Performance	Supporting Projects	Results and challenges
Laboratory capacity strengthened for investigation, diagnosis and surveillance of major livestock and poultry diseases as well as for quality control of locally produced and imported veterinary vaccines, drugs and animal food product.	Lack of emergency preparedness plans	Strategy and emergency preparedness plans drafted for implementation to control and prevent major diseases of livestock and poultry.	90%	A5-08	As per the workplan, strategies and emergency preparedness plans for Brucellosis and HPAI are already drafted in 2005. Foot and Mouth Disease strategies and emergency preparedness plans are ongoing.
	Lack of capacity for HPAI response	Capacity for early and rapid HPAI response.	65%		81 Investigation teams (317 workers), 15 Emergency teams (83 workers), 42 Quarantine teams (115 workers), 37 Spraying teams (131 workers) and 4,000 Epidemiology guards all over Iraq. Moreover, 219 vet centers in center/south and 78 in the north covering districts and sub-districts are also implementing the control strategic plan. That means, more than 600 vets are part of the staff involved in HPAI.
	Poor control policy for major animal diseases	Strengthening of zoonotic and transboundary animal disease control capacity of Iraqi veterinary services.	0		Lack of funds for supplying vaccines and the lab equipment (i.e. PCR) hindered the progress of this component of the project. However, module 5 of the Change Management System training programme is dedicated to focus on import risk analysis and quarantine for animals and animal products. It is planned to take place in February 2007.
Surveys and review studies completed and plans being drafted and agreed for the cattle breeding strategy.		Survey prepared on the numbers of poultry in each governorate.	100%		Prepared, but not implemented yet. It is part of the National Livestock Survey which includes poultry.
		A Poultry compensation study prepared.	100%		A poultry compensation study prepared and is part of the short term Plan for Control of HPAI
		A comprehensive contingency plan Addressing Avian Flu prepared.	100%		A comprehensive contingency plan addressing Avian Influenza 100% prepared and ongoing implementation: 1902 Poultry farms examined out of 4116, 2317 visits carried out by Investigation teams, 14,421,366 Poultry examined for the year 2006, 25,201 other birds of different species examined, 327 different Media activities done
Fully trained, equipped and functional Iraqi NGO Mine Action Organizations became operational in accordance with International Mine Action Standards (IMAS).		One Local mine/UXO clearance organization with 10+15 EOD/mine clearance/disposal teams operating and able to function independently in the South of Iraq.		A7-04	One Local mine/UXO clearance organization with 10 EOD/mine clearance/disposal teams equipped and trained operating with limited supervision and the organisation is expected to be fully independent by end of June 07

UNDG ITF Programme Delivery July 2004- December 2006

Progress in Cluster B

Education and Culture

Table 2: Progress in Cluster B - Education and Culture

July 2004 - December 2006

National Long-Term Priority or Goals: To enhance access and improve participation and completion at all levels of education in Iraq while ensuring adherence to quality, standards and achievement of expected learning outcomes.

Cluster Planned Outcomes 1: To enhance access to all levels of education with special reference to disparity reduction (gender, geographical, cultural and socio-economic)

Cluster Achieved Outcomes: Access is being provided at a level higher than previously to both primary and secondary children; however, the actual numbers attending is falling short of targets due mainly to lack of security. The program for higher education is at a standstill as it is impossible to hire qualified university teachers, again because of security issues.

Programme Outputs	Baseline	Target Performance*	Actual Performance	Supporting Projects	Results and challenges
To increase net enrolment rate in primary level from the current level with a focus on rural areas	86%	90%	87%	B1-06, B1-09, B1-11, B1-12, B1-18, B1-19, B1-22a,b, B1-24 (UNICEF bilateral funds and WFP core funds)	236, or 75%, of the targeted 313 schools, in addition to water and sanitation facilities in 110 schools, were rehabilitated to child-friendly standards using ITF funds (only). The remainder are planned for next period. Construction was slowed by deterioration of security. The cost of rehabilitation of schools has escalated in the past two years by 45% due to security. This has caused a reduction in planned targets. Since 2004, 509 or 97% of schools were rehabilitated, in addition, 902 or 67% water and sanitation facilities were provided using ITF and non-ITF funds. Procurement and distribution of essential learning materials to 6 million children in 2005, 4.5 million in 2006 and 4.7 million in 2007. Nine million textbooks (comprising 39 titles) have been printed and distributed throughout Iraq to a total number of 6 million primary and intermediate level pupils in 16,000 primary schools for the academic year 2005/2006. Provision of basic furniture to benefit 114,000 students in 274 primary schools has been completed.
To increase net enrolment of girls in primary education with focus on rural areas	79%	83%	80%	B1-06, B1-09, B1-11, B1-12, B1-18, B1-19, B1-22a,b, B1-24	Over 10,000 mt of High Energy Biscuits provided to 1.9 million primary school children in 3,000 primary schools and 2,000 mt of vegetable oil as incentive to school girls from 2005 to December 2006.
To increase enrolment rates in secondary level from the current level	36%	50%	40%	B1-15	B1-15: 0% of equipment is delivered. All equipment is in the process of purchase and delivery. Three training workshops have been conducted during November and December 2006: one on training science teachers in conducting lab experiments, the second is training in low-cost equipment for Science Education and the last is training of School Library Supervisors.
To increase enrolment of girls in secondary with focus on rural areas and girls	30%	35%	31%	B1-15, B1-18	Procurement of furniture, materials and equipment to libraries and science laboratories to 55 secondary schools in Baghdad and 7 different governorates is underway. B1-15: 0% of equipment is delivered. All equipment is in the process of purchase and delivery. Three training workshops have been conducted during November and December 2006: one on training science teachers in conducting lab experiments, the second is training in low-cost equipment for Science Education and the last is training of School Library Supervisors. B1-18: Project is complete. All 9 million copies of textbooks (39 titles) have been delivered to the Directorates of Education in the 18 governorates for the benefit of 6 million students of primary and secondary schools throughout Iraq, and this directly impacts enrollment of girls.
To increase number of children enrolled in preschool	2.50%	5%	6%	(UNICEF core funds)	Initiation of child rearing practices survey, 750 ECD emergency kits provided and better parenting project is ongoing.

*Figures shown are indicative as revealed by some pilot studies; however MOE has to conduct a fact finding survey to arrive at reliable performance indicators

Programme Outputs	Baseline	Target Performance	Actual Performance	Supporting Projects	Results and challenges
To increase participation in vocational and technical education and training	70,000	85,000	80,000 *	B1-01, B1-14	Full equipment of 11 technical and vocational education and training (TVET) schools in Baghdad, Mosul and Samawah with workshop and information technology equipment (98% of target). The second phase is ongoing and shall benefit 17 other TVET schools in terms of rehabilitation and equipment to enhance the training delivery process. B1-01: Project is completed. All workshop equipment as well as IT Equipment have been fully delivered to 11 Technical and Vocational Schools in Baghdad, Mosul and Al-Muthanna to benefit their students during the scholastic year 2005-2006 onwards. B1-14: Project is ongoing. Training workshop for TVET senior managers was conducted in Alexandria on Effective Leadership and Management of TVET Sub-sector. The workshop benefitted 8 Iraqi MoE officials. Another Training workshop for Master TVET instructors has been conducted. Accordingly, all capacity building activities are completed. impacting % of needed Equipment is under procurement (0% delivered)
To increase the net intake rate for children in Grade 1	71%	80%	75%	B1-06,B1-12, B1-24 (UNICEF & WFP core funds)	1 million bags each in 2005, 2006 and 2007 provided to all grade 1 pupils. High energy biscuits and vegetable oil provided to school children in over 3000 schools.This has resulted in retaining 510,136 girls or 100 % against planned target.The targeted schools are from remote, food insecure and rural areas as per the WFP Baseline survey conducted and published in 2005. Each girl is provided with a gallon of Vegetable oil monthly as an incentive for their parents to ensure continuous attendance. This has been proved to be extremely effective with enrolment rates rose from 92 percent to 96 percent in assisted schools.
To retain children in school	81%	85%	84%	B1-06, B1-09, B1-11, B1-12, B1-18, B1-22A,B B1-24	Provision of learning materials, textbooks, rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities as outlined under narrative of output 1 above has resulted in noticeable increase and retention particularly of girls.
Testing in Grade 4 for literacy	To be determined after first test to establish baseline and target				Monitoring learning achievement test not conducted; expected core funds did not materialize and the MOE did not consider this feasible at the moment given conditions on ground
To improve literacy through non-formal education of adults and students > 12 who did not complete school:	65% adult literacy rate and 600,000 out-of-school children	70% (50,000)	68% (20,000)	B1-08 (UNICEF Bilateral Funds)	20,000 pupils (12-18) enrolled in ALP in 13 governorates and 75% successfully passed their exams in 2006. National Literacy resource centre and 4 Community Learning Centers established and equipped intending to provide literacy classes and income generating activities for girls and women.
To develop Higher education:	N/A	Gross enrollment ratio 4%	NA	B1-23 (WHO core funds)	Brain drain, threats, assassination of professors and teachers. Development of National Nursing Strategy and plan of action 2005-2009. Provision of 3,000 copies of scientific books, magazines and literatures to medical and nursing collages. training of 308 teacher trainers from 4 colleges of education and 4 colleges of science ongoing. 0% , still in contracting stage, training did not start yet due to severe security constraints and travel restrictions on Iraqis.
To improve health and nutrition	N/A	Increase % of students screened for hearing and visual difficulties, % of students receiving mid-day meal from planned targets	34%; 68%	B1-19 (WHO core funds, WFP Core funds)	34% of students were screened for health problems and 68% of all students received mid-day meals. Supplements helped increase health of children. Indicators for school health assessment in 390 schools established in 15 governorates. 100 % of the students in assisted schools provided with daily High Energy Biscuits pack and a monthly 4 liters of vegetable oil for girls as incentive in rural and remote schools

Cluster Planned Outcomes 2: To strengthen the capacity of all personnel and systems in the education sector to ensure adherence to quality, standards and achievement of expected learning outcomes.

Cluster Achieved Outcomes: There was significant achievement in capacity development in areas such as training of statisticians and planners and orientation of Parent-Teacher Associations in school feeding in line with planned targets. However, there were two major shortfalls: only 66% of target for teacher training this year and only 25 per cent of target special needs teachers received their training. In both cases, the shortfall was due to a lack of available professional trainers, security and matching funds.

Programme Outputs	Baseline	Target Performance	Actual Performance	Supporting Projects	Results and challenges
To increase capacity of the MOE, DOEs and MHE	100 planners 135 statisticians	The following outputs are in place: Legal framework in place, Planning, policy, program development evaluation functioning. 150 planners; 150 statisticians	Legal framework drafted: 65 planners; 80 statisticians	B1-08, B1-13, B1-14 (Bilateral UNICEF Core funds and Bilateral funds)	Drafting of Legal framework initiated with participation of MoEd and all DoEs. 65 educational planners and 80 statisticians trained, 63% of needed. 88 NFE planners trained and proposed NFE policy paper drafted.
To train teachers, supervisors and librarians.	250,000 teachers	50,000 teachers only	60% of target or 34,000 teachers trained through cascade training	B1-05, B1-15 (UNICEF core and bilateral funds)	A core team of 25 master trainers trained 440 teacher trainers who in turn trained 34,000 teachers. A core team of 62 teacher trainers were trained in developing instructional materials. Trainers did not fill the prerequisites needed for such training. Turnover of focal points. Delays in the installation of ICT equipment. 14 librarians trained and 42 secondary school science teachers trained on laboratory skills.
To increase Capacity building in data processing and analysis. (EMIS)	135 statisticians	100% of personnel of planning directorate trained	*135 or 100% of staff trained in EMIS. EMIS software	B1-13, B1-23 (Bilateral funds)	School survey 2004 conducted and 3 statistical reports produced and disseminated; 3,000 staff of MOE and DOEs trained in computer literacy and EMIS use at different levels. The EMIS hardware in place; however its use not fully maximized.
To build capacity of the teaching staff for special needs students	4,000 teachers trained in special needs	4,000 teachers to be trained in special needs (mental & physical); and for accelerated learning	25% or 1,000 teachers trained in special needs	(UNICEF CORE FUNDS)	The challenge has been to find teachers with advanced teacher training. 1000 primary school teachers trained in pedagogical methods for out-of-school children. 17 programme managers exposed to NFE best practices in India.
To increase involvement of communities, Parent-Teacher Associations (PTAs), NGOs, civil society in school management	Low involvement	14,000 PTAs	6000 PTAs	B1-08, B1-19, B1-20 (WHO and WFP Core funds)	100% of assessed schools feeding programme is managed with community involvement and 600 schools receiving orientation on PTA role and functioning (WFP) . PTAs in 110 schools organized (UNICEF). Community based initiatives implemented in 9 governorates on community participation in health issues with 550 community leaders and 250 teachers trained (WHO).
To strengthen emergency preparedness and response of key stakeholders	N/A	Key stakeholders are trained to deal with emergencies with focus on the safety of children	N/A	B1-12 transfer of funds (UNICEF core funds)	Essential material and equipment prepositioned for 100,000 children; 20 school rehabilitated in Fallouja. Essential learning materials provided to 225,870 primary level pupils in Anbar province. In addition, school bags were distributed to 49,380 grade 1 pupils. 100% of emergency needs in Anbar governorate addressed.

Programme Outputs	Baseline	Target Performance	Actual Performance	Supporting Projects	Results and challenges
To increase use of ICTs in education	Low utilization of ICT in Higher Education	5 regional networking academies	5	B1-05, B1-10, B1-17, B1-23	5 Regional Networking Academies and 17 Local Academies were established, the remaining local academies will be completed by mid 2007. Most of the hardware, software and IT equipment are received and being shipped to all destinations in Iraq: the shipping of the equipment was delayed since the academies' infrastructure couldn't be set up due to the constant conflicts in Iraq. In August 2004, 13 core instructors from the Regional Networking Academies attended a Cisco Certified Networking Associate (CCNA) training session in the Lebanese American University (LAU). However, and due to instability of teaching staff, another CCNA training session was scheduled for summer 2006. Lebanon's July war halted the progress of the training, forcing the INA team to postpone the session till October 2006. An advanced training session for CCNA instructors also had to be deferred from October 2006 till March 2007 due to the security situation. Even though armed conflict is increasing, more than 650 students attended Cisco student courses in the established local academies and more than 200 instructors attended Cisco instructor courses in the regional academies throughout Iraq. Procurement of IT equipment for 18 teacher training institutes as well as 105 PCs for 7 secondary schools.
To increase use of sports, culture, life skills and interpersonal development in the education system		Increase to 100% of schools implementing these non-academic programmes	To be assessed	B1-06, B1-07 , B1-19 (Bilateral and UNICEF core funds)	As the schools are rehabilitated and made child friendly the curriculum is designed to include these non-academic programs. Playgrounds in 110 schools constructed, 16,000 (or 100%) schools received recreational kits.

Progress in Cluster B - Education and Culture (July 2004 - December 2006)

ANNEX

BREAKDOWN OF SCHOOL REHABILITATION and WES FACILITIES

UN HABITAT		Water and Sanitation	Comprehensive Rehabilitation
	UNDG ITF	15 (+70 ongoing)	80 (+70 ongoing)
	OTHERS	60	84
	TOTAL	75 (+70 ongoing)	164 (+70 ongoing)

UN HABITAT		Targetted Water and Sanitation Facilities	Targetted Comprehensive Rehabilitation
	UNDG ITF	85	150
	OTHERS	60	84
	TOTAL	145	234

UNICEF		Water and Sanitation	Comprehensive Rehabilitation
	UNDG ITF	90 (+20 ongoing)	156 (+ 25 ongoing)
	OTHERS	717	109
	TOTAL	807 (+20 ongoing)	265

UNICEF		Targetted Water and Sanitation Facilities	Targetted Comprehensive Rehabilitation
	UNDG ITF	110	181
	OTHERS	1100	109
	TOTAL	1210	290

SUMMARY	
Total number of schools rehab. through UNDG ITF = 236	429
Total number of schools rehab. through others = 193	
Total number of W&S facilities rehab. through UNDG ITF = 105	882
Total of W&S facilities reh. through others = 777	
Total	1311

SUMMARY
Total W & S Facilities targetted = 1355
Total Comprehensive Rehabilitation = 524

UNDG ITF Programme Delivery July 2004- December 2006

Progress in Cluster C

Governance and Human Development

Table 3: Progress in Cluster C - Governance and Human Development

July 2004 - December 2006

National Long-Term Priority or Goals: Provide a strong foundation for economic growth

Cluster Planned Outcomes 1: An Iraqi-led longer term vision for economic and social reform and a more stable administration

Cluster Achieved Outcomes: The Cluster has ably strengthened institutional capacities among key ministries and across the civil society, fostered dialogue among them and supported the constitutional drafting process. The political and security context marked by increasing uncertainty and instability has however significantly affected the achievement of outcomes in particular in the areas of institutional reform.

Programme Outputs	Baseline	Target Performance	Actual Performance	Supporting Projects	Results and challenges
An active and functional Council of Representatives, sub-committees and parliamentary administration with clear organizational structure, code of conduct and systems of work	Council of Representatives not functioning; Women MPs knowledge and skills need further enhancement to ensure active participation in discussions	Number of sessions led; legislation passed; subcommittees in session; active participation of female MPs; established channels of communications with civil society; number of papers by academia, research and civil society organizations shared and discussed in parliamentary committees	UNDP 50% completed UNIFEM 20%	C9-01, C9-04, C9-05, C9-10a, C9-10b UNIFEM bilateral, C9-12, C9-18, UNDP core/bilateral funds	(i) Parliamentary reforms were difficult to initiate, given the political uncertainties and tensions prevailing. However work with Iraqi CSOs from 18 Governorates has proceeded satisfactorily for their participation in the national debate. (ii) In particular 117 training opportunities were provided for women parliamentarians aiming at strengthening their capacities and enhancing their performance. Women parliamentarians from different political blocs were engaged on establishing 'bloc caucuses' to lobby as a group. The caucuses have been informally developing, and activities with one bloc are underway. Women MPs were also supported to participate in regional initiatives for women parliamentarians and discussions on Resolution 1325; (iii) A needs assessment and strategic planning session was conducted. This led to the development of a comprehensive programme of assistance by UNDP, the Iraqi Parliament & IPU. Activities in this programme were delayed pending receipt of funding.
A constitutional review process that is informed with international expertise, lessons learned and comparative analysis	Constitution approved by referendum on 15 Oct 2005 needs to be revised as it should reflect better shared interests among Iraqi communities and address shortcomings in the present text in terms of State structure, judiciary, federalism, and bill of rights.	Constitutional review needs assessment completed; constitutional review commission established and secretariat supported; revised constitution widely disseminated and referendum on revised constitution held	UNDP 40% UNOPS 30% completed constitutional Review Commission in place, however the process is very fragmented and there is still political instability	C9-04, C9-10a, C9-10b, C9-10c, UNIFEM bilateral, C9-20 UNDP core funds	Results: (i) The Cluster (UNAMI, UNIFEM, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNDP) has provided support to CRC members and parliamentarians on the 60 issues identified for possible amendment; expertise provided in particular on Constitutional Processes, Oil and Gas, Federalism, Women's Rights, Children Rights, Freedom of Expression, Civil / Military relationships, Judicial Architecture; Study tour to South Africa for parliamentarians (ii) Preparations for establishing secretariat are underway; (iii) CRC has not yet started drafting amendments hence not possible to judge if UN advice has been taken into account; (iv) Draft revised constitution not yet finalized by CRC; (v) Constitutional clauses were drafted outlining principles of freedom of expression, including right of access to information and an explicit statement on media freedom. The proposals were submitted to consultation to key Iraqi public officials, media professionals, parliamentarians and other stakeholders. A range of broadcast and online programming on the Constitution was made available to Iraqis through the co-operation of a network of radio stations in the country. It is difficult to assess the impact of support to media programming as there isn't the data to measure audience response. However, constitution based direct radio programming was produced and broadcast through conventional radio and the internet. More than twenty programmes dealing with different issues relevant to the Iraqi constitution were produced and rebroadcast on 22 radio stations. An interactive website to foster debate on constitutional issues was developed (www.iraqidustour.com). Challenges: The Constitutional Review Committee was only established by the Iraqi Council of Representatives on 25 Sep 06 and actually convened for the first time at the end of November. Therefore, all activities planned around the work of the CRC have been affected and many of the planned results have to be shifted to 2007.
A functioning system of inter-ministerial coordination on macroeconomic, social policies, budget and aid effectiveness led by central agencies	Business planning and the tools required for interministerial cooperation are not in place.	Needs assessment and business plans for key ministries developed; Meetings of the Working Groups; budgetary process that use aid coordination tools; policy papers co-owned by these central agencies	45%	C9-01 C9-05 C9-12, C9-18, UNDP core/bilateral funds	Result: Intermin coordination on aid management with 7 Ministries. Following the DAD model, methodology for business planning was agreed to by 7 Ministries and regional authorities Training and preparation of plans will start in April 2007.

Programme Outputs	Baseline	Target Performance	Actual Performance	Supporting Projects	Results and challenges
A strengthened management cadre at the ministries of Planning and Development Cooperation, Foreign Affairs, Women's Affairs, Municipalities and Public Works, Labor and Social Affairs and a focus on service delivery and a more transparent and accountable civil service	The management cadre are relatively inexperienced with modern management practices and marginalized from discourses	Legal, administrative, regulatory reform issues and priority interventions identified; competency profile requirements and merit based civil service management programme designed.	UNDP: 60% for MMPW 80% for MOPDC 0% for MFA 25% activities are in place but constant change in Ministries undermined progress	C9-01 C9-04 C9-05, C9-10b, C9-12, C9-18, UNDP core/bilateral funds	(i) 48 experts have been deployed throughout the public sector of Iraq and an additional 21 are in the process of recruitment. 325 requests were received from 32 different participating ministries and 503 applications from interested Iraqis; 21 experts completed their assignments and returned to their country of residence. Some of the deployed IRI experts decided to settle permanently in Iraq at the end of their assignment. (ii) the SMOWA has been assisted in developing their strategic plan for the coming two years and has trained the 30 gender focal points of different ministries on gender concepts; it provided communication training and gender training for more than 170 government employees. Moreover, SMOWA has been collating information on civil servants in the Iraqi ministries for profiling ministries and further action to ensure gender equality within the ministries; (iv) Over 45 management cadres of MPDC, and 120 management cadre of MMPW were trained on modern management skills and strategic planning.
Commissions on Integrity, Human Rights and Media and Communications established as per the Constitution		Needs assessment; training programme ongoing; operational plan and structure agreed upon for these new commissions; knowledge based support provided for integrity, human rights, communications and media commissions.		C9-19; Pipeline	The Cluster has laid the ground work for the establishment of the Human Rights Commission. A draft law for its establishment is now ready to be approved by the Council of Representatives (CoR). Consultations were held with members of the Council of Representatives, the Human Rights Committee within COR, Ministry officials and representatives of civil society organisations in relation to the establishment of the human rights commission. Awareness of Iraq officials and NGO representatives was raised on the mandate of the commission, its mandate and terms of reference, its relationship with the government, media and other institutions, as well as the Paris Principles and other relevant international standards. Note: The establishment of the Human Rights Commission will be an independent project on its own that will need substantial funding and support from Donors.
A stronger local administration with a trained group of urban and rural planners and municipal employees who are able to better deliver services and represent their interests to the central government	Human resources in this area require strengthening; There is no municipal association. MMPW planners and Baghdad municipal staff need training in modern planning and management methods.	Successful establishment of a municipal association, number of planners trained in modern planning methods, number of municipal training centers established and functioning, new organization structure, staffing plan and departmental business processes developed for the Baghdad municipality, number of municipal position papers prepared and discussed with the central government	20% NA	C9-05; Pipeline: LADP project, Local Governance Association and Baghdad Local Development projects;	A team of 9 representatives from municipalities, local councils, and NGOs from four governorates to was trained on strategic planning, decentralization of service delivery, and be exposed to regional and international decentralization modes. Twinning of municipalities of EU countries and Iraq is ongoing. In addition to the Local Area Development Programme, which was approved by ISRB, the Cluster has approved two other pipeline projects: the Local Government Association and Urban Development Capacity Building Project and the Baghdad Local Government Development Project.

Cluster Planned Outcomes 2: A stronger link between the rulers, their electorate and the citizenship.

Cluster Achieved Outcomes: Managerial and technical skills have been enhanced across over 1,500 civil society organisations to foster awareness and an Iraqi understanding over basic democratic principles including, freedom of expression, gender equality, child rights, etc. Media organisations have improved their capacity to carry and embody the principles of freedom of expression and democracy. The capacity of CSOs to convey the voice of the society and its vulnerable groups at the national level has been hampered however by an unstructured constitutional process and political instability.

Programme Outputs	Baseline	Target Performance	Actual Performance	Supporting Projects	Results and challenges
An enabling legal and regulatory environment for freedom and pluralism in public information and the promotion of a strong civil society	Media Commission and important role of civil society provided for in Constitution; legislation does not systematically ensure protection of women rights/gender equality	(i) A progressive draft legislation for the civil society, (ii) Progressive legal and regulatory framework developed for freedom of expression and media	On Constitution: 50%; Work is just starting in other areas	C9-03, C9-10a, UNIFEM bilateral funds, C9-10c, C9-18	(i) The Cluster has supported the Ministry of Civil Society in the drafting of a draft civil society law that conforms to international best practice to be tabled in government in 2nd quarter of 2007; (ii) Roundtable for 60 NGOs on Legal Framework for Local NGOs; (iii) Constitutional clauses were drafted outlining principles of freedom of expression, including right of access to information and an explicit statement on media freedom. The proposals were submitted to consultation (see above, Constitutional review process); (iv) Capacity building programmes developed and in implementation phase for independent Iraqis journalists.
Strengthened media organizations and professionals that adhere to the principles of independence, ethical reporting and social responsibility, able to sustain themselves through market enterprise and actively engaged in fostering democracy and peaceful transformation	Free speech protections and professional standards in its infancy and capacity low in regards to management and distribution.	Enhance professional skills of journalists; promote journalist professional associations and unions; Awareness raised on freedom of expression principles among the media, public officials and the civil society; Legislation in promotion of an enabling environment for press freedom and freedom of expression established; Increased access to Iraqi produced news through the establishment of an Iraqi news agency.	30% completed. Freedom of expression protection enshrined in Constitution albeit not fully in line with international standards (see above). Professional discussions on labour rights and code of ethics initiated but professional associations in compliance with international standards not in place. Awareness raised on management of economically viable and independent media outlets but business strategies for media not developed	C9-10a, C9-10c, C9-10e, C9-04, UNIFEM bilateral, UNDP core/bilateral funds	<p>Results on an environment conducive to freedom of expression: (i) 500 media professionals, government officials and civil society representatives were trained and supported to promote understanding of the profession in carrying the principles of press freedom; (ii) Constitutional texts referring to freedom of expression were drafted and submitted for consultation among civil society stakeholders as well as through the UN Office of Constitutional Support. (see above) (iii) A number of video discussions, articles, radio and TV programmes supporting national and community dialogue was produced and disseminated throughout Iraq (iv) UNIFEM partnered with an international media company to encourage radio stations to engage with women NGOs and broadcast women programmes. Altogether, 29 radio stations have been downloading and broadcasting reports on women through a website. Moreover, a web page for strengthening the dialogue on women issues has been developed 'www.niqash.org/sawtuha'</p> <p>Results on support to the media sector: (i) professional association building was promoted ;(ii) a code of ethics produced and a Charter of Social and Professional Rights for Iraqi Journalists was adopted amongst the professionals ;(ii) Support was provided for the development of an economically and technically viable independent news agency Aswat al-Iraq (www.aswatiraq.info), which has resulted in number of national regional and international media using pieces from supported news agency; (iv) the independent news agency was supported in the expansion of its editorial network to cover all 18 governorates and doubled its output of news items in Arabic, English and Kurdish to nearly 2,000 news items a month (v) A first Media Sustainability Index, was developed in conjunction with capacity building of local consultants, and provides a baseline for further assessments (vi) training for journalists also focused on safety training: 320 copies of a journalist survival guide to the major news organizations including international organizations.</p> <p>The safety training incorporated field visits to the First Aid Unit (FAU) of the Jordanian Civil Defence Directorate, and the official De-mining Center in the Jordan Valley region on dealing with mines, explosives, improvised and smart bombs, car, motorcycle and parcel bombs.</p> <p>Challenges: (i) While the seed was planted with the help of several International organizations including the International Federation for Journalists (IFJ), more work by the media workers themselves with the help of the International bodies is still needed to build the knowledge and understanding of the journalists role in a democratic environment.more local ownership and a local assumption of responsibility for the continued development of labour rights and professional code of ethics is required. (ii) The security situation remains a major issue hampering the smooth implementation of the above activities, and especially hinders women participation in these activities (since they find it more difficult to travel and are specific targets of threats). The training organized inside Iraq offered a better platform for women journalists to participate, which opened up for specific discussions on safety for women journalists.</p>
Capacity of CSOs strengthened through training workshops and technical assistance and well established CSO networks	The Iraqi civil society counts more than 3,000 NGOs, many of which are weak structurally, managerially and networks are not developed enough.	A workshop on lobbying and advocacy for 25 participants; a workshop on women and Children's rights for 40 participants; 2 institutional management trainings for 50 participants; 1 program for child protection in 8 schools; 2 workshops on gender issues for 30 participants each grants for in-country activity; 2 project management trainings for 25 persons each	100%	C9-03, C9-04, C9-10a, C9-10b, C9-10e, f , UNDP core/bilateral funds	Results achieved: (i) Over 1500 NGOs were supported to participate throughout the constitutional drafting, and these agencies were able to be active participants to such drafting, (ii) furthermore, specific training for CSOs included; 1 Civil Society Forum held on topic of NGOs in Iraq with 50 CSOs, 1 TOT on human rights for 20 CSOs, 2 Human Rights Monitoring networks established, 1 HR Defenders workshop for 24 CSOs, 1 Project management and leadership training for 50 NGOs, 1 Women Awareness Program conducted in the Marshlands, 1 Anti-violence against women program held in Dohuk and Erbil, Environmental libraries in Sadr City, 35 workshops and a computer centre in the lower South, 1 Adult Skills Enhancement and social awareness in Sulaimaniyah, 1 Fallujah community restructuring income-generation project, 1Conference on Women's Rights and the Constitution.

Cluster Planned Outcomes 3: A national commitment to dialogue and reconciliation

Cluster Achieved Outcomes: The Cluster has managed to foster structured, informed and broad-based dialogue processes on critical issues in contention including through the constitutional process. Political considerations outweighing the Cluster have however undermined and invalidated the efforts aimed at a national reconciliation settlement.

Programme Outputs	Baseline	Target Performance	Actual Performance	Supporting Projects	Results and challenges
A series of dialogue initiatives for reconciliation, at the regional, national and community level, jointly promoted by UNAMI/UNDP	Rising inter-sectarian tensions at the local level	National multiparty dialogues promoted by UNAMI on thematic constitutional issues, number of organized sessions with parliamentarians, number of community/NGO-based national programmes on consensus building and reconciliation	65%	C9-20	<p>Results: (i) The Cluster has been able to pinpoint to a greater degree of specificity the nature of the debate in Iraq, to ascertain party positions, and to assist in moving parties from clearly held positions to more consensual arguments. This was done through: Series of 12 multiparty dialogues was convened during first half of 2006 on prioritized constitutional issues, with a view to producing technical solutions to practical problems. It was the only forum in Iraq through which key players were engaging in an ongoing process of structured, informed dialogue during this period on the critical issues in contention. The focus was on the most contentious constitutional issues, including: federalism, human rights, the judiciary, accountability of government, civil/military relations and the role of militia in society. (ii) Expert papers and suggested reformulations of constitutional articles, were distributed to Iraqi participants, parliamentarians and other key stakeholders. These provide a useful expert resource for future review committee members as they undertake the task of suggesting amendments to the Constitution.</p> <p>(iii) Small grants provided to 40 NGOs for reconciliation and constitution awareness activities. National dialogue and reconciliation initiative designed and in place for 350 representatives of Iraqi civil society.</p> <p>Challenges: the political and security climate in the country has considerably deteriorated in the 2nd half of 2006, making more difficult real progress on constitutional review and national reconciliation.</p>
Iraqi Civil Society Organizations promote dialogue on reconstruction, democratization and on the redrafting of the constitution	The Iraqi public is ill-informed, even after the constitutional referendum, on constitutional matters and the issues at stake in the review of the constitution.	Iraqi CSOs capacities supported in promoting dialogue on reconciliation and constitutional issues; regional civil society organizations supported to share views on Iraqi transition process and key human rights and policy related issues;	50%	C9-03, C9-10b, UNIFEM bilat, C9-10d, C9-10e, f UNDP core/bilateral funds	<p>Results: (i) Overall, 1,500 CSOs were supported to participate throughout the constitutional drafting process, and these organisations were able to be active participants to such drafting. As a result of this support, CSOs have continued maintaining, even after Cluster funding was exhausted, a process of national dialogue on subjects including good governance, youth, women religious participation, etc. (ii) A series of regional conferences were held leading to a national conference on National Reconciliation, led by a prominent Iraqi NGO (Al Amal).(iii) Finally, a National Reconciliation Grant Fund was launched on 21 Dec 06 for funding a new series of events related to the review of the constitution and search for national reconciliation (iv) The establishment of CSOs consortia in Muthanna and Thi Qar has been supported to better coordinate and participate in the recovery and development of their provinces. Challenges: see above box</p>

Cluster Planned Outcomes 4: Respect for the rule of law and a national system of human rights

Cluster Achieved Outcomes: The Cluster has widely raised awareness and knowledge on the principles of human rights within governmental bodies and the civil society. The Cluster has progressed in setting the grounds for their protection and enforcement through an independent Human Rights Commission in Iraq and supporting HR system.

Programme Outputs	Baseline	Target Performance	Actual Performance	Supporting Projects	Results and challenges
Institutions for the administration of justice that are fully operational, more professional, credible and subject to oversight procedures	Iraq's judicial, legal and security institutions suffer from abuse and lack of resources, shortage of trained staff, corruption, which diminish the capacity of the State to deliver justice to its citizens.	80% of MoHR and MoJ employees received adequate training to increase their managerial skills; the mandates of MoHR and MoJ have been reviewed by international and local experts and are fully functional in 3 regions in Iraq; model court developed, increased use of the courts, shorter average time to resolve disputes; Iraqi Judicial Training Institute strengthened; laws and jurisprudence published and distributed to all judicial and legislative institutions and made available to the public.		C9-19	Results: The cluster is working to instill the principles of human rights and the rule of law into national policies by raising the awareness of government actors as well as NGO activists in this area. This was achieved through : (i) Training was provided to MoHR, MoJ and CoR including on HR Standards, detention monitoring, human rights libraries, etc. MoHR was supported on mainstreaming human rights within the government institutions, clarifying the relationship between MoHR and the human rights NGOs, media institutions and other sectors of society. Challenges: (i) High turn-over of ministry staff happens every time there is a change of government and Ministries, leading to loss of institutional memory, need to repeat activities etc; (ii) human rights is a new concept in Iraq which needs to be strengthened and consolidated. Many of the government officials don't take human rights very seriously and often view the organized trainings as a chance to go out on a trip. Selection of the rights staff members for the trainings doesn't follow the professional criteria that the UN agencies set out.
A national human rights system in place that responds to the needs and concerns of all Iraqis and allows the Government to comply with and report on its international human rights treaty obligations	HR Institutions are weak and incomplete (National Human Rights Commission not yet established) and there is a lack of awareness on human rights in rule of law institutions. Legislation needs to be brought in line with international treaties that Iraq is signatory to.	Analysis of current legal framework's compliance with international HR standards, discussed and adopted by Iraqi legislators; establishment of a National HR Institution; programs for the rehabilitation of victims of torture and on prisons monitoring; a library in the Ministry of Human Rights equipped and functional		UNIFEM bilateral, C9-19, UNDP core/bilateral UNOPS bilateral funds	Results: The cluster has prepared the grounds for the establishment of an independent human rights commission to strengthen a national human rights protection system in Iraq. This is done through: Provision of technical support and training to MoHR, MoJ, HJC and other ministries on basic and specialized human rights related issues (ii) developing a national strategy on transitional justice (iii) launching a national human rights awareness campaign (iii) 4 TOT organized, 3 study tours to Morocco, program for rehabilitation of torture victims fully functional (Basra), network of 30 JNGOs for prison monitoring established and prison monitoring started. Challenges: Activities of the project have in some areas been derailed due to the fact that either the Iraqis are not ready for certain activities (draft laws haven't been approved yet) or they are not showing enough willingness in taking on certain advice and support. This is applicable in relation to providing support in reviewing Iraqi legislation in order to bring them in conformity with international human rights standards.
Prisons with sufficient and separate facilities for women and juveniles and those in pre-trial detention and will be in line with international standards	Iraqi prison facilities are not conform to minimum-international standards as they don't separate adults and juveniles, petty crime and serious crime convicts, and there is a shortage of structures adapted to women prisoners. Those in pre-trial detention are housed together with convicted prisoners	Concrete improvement in the living conditions for women and juvenile prisoners in at least three penitentiary centers		C9-19.	Results: Increased general awareness on human rights issues including issues related to torture, detention facilities. This was done through: training catered for the MoHR staff working within the detention monitoring department to intensify effective monitoring of detention centers. More advanced training on detention will be provided to government officials and to human rights NGOs.
Legal and institutional frameworks in place to effectively increase public accountability, combat corruption and prepare Iraq to become a signatory of the UN Convention Against Corruption	Commission of Public Integrity unable to effectively combat corruption as a result of an unclear mandate and inadequate investigative capacities.	Capacities of the Supreme Audit Board strengthened in the areas of fraud and money laundering detection, privatization audit, financial auditing, performance audit; long term training needs assessment of the SAB completed; three anticorruption interventions designed; national anti-corruption awareness raising campaign in place	25%	C9-19	Results: (i) Collaboration with the Commission for Public Integrity (CPI) is ongoing in four corruption combating areas: 1. Strengthen Iraq's key public oversight institutions by clarifying the mandates, roles and responsibilities between the Commission for Public Integrity, the Inspector Generals and the Board of Supreme Audit (BSA), while also stimulating increased cross organizational collaboration; 2. Support the Commission for Public Integrity to build and strengthen its investigative capacity; 3. Increase the Commission of Public Integrity's collaboration with civil society by promoting public engagement in anticorruption campaigns through civic education and other awareness raising programs; 4. Assist Iraq's ratification and subsequently implementation of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC). Funding proposal has been prepared and under informal consultation. (ii) Short term capacity building for the BSA is underway. An impact assessment has been completed and a three year capacity building programme is in place. Discussions for cooperation between BSA and Parliament are underway. (iii) Basic principles of accountability and anti-corruption are promoted as transeversal issue in the work of the Cluster.

National Long-Term Priority or Goals: Strong foundation for economic growth Improving the quality of life					
Cluster Planned Outcomes C HD 1: An economic reform package that is sensitive to social inclusiveness and pro poor growth strategies					
Cluster Achieved Outcomes: The Cluster has closely collaborated with the concerned ministries to equip the Gol with baseline data and policy instruments to address poverty and employment concerns. Institutional reforms and inter-ministerial collaboration in socio-economic fields were also ably assisted.					
Programme Outputs	Baseline	Target Performance	Actual Performance	Supporting Projects	Results and challenges
Statistical and analytical capabilities to provide accurate information for the decision makers enhanced	National capacities not adequately to meet the needs of the reform to an open market economy; lack of exposure to international knowledge and standards concerning Labour market information and other economic fields	Unidentified Basic Needs Index published, disseminated ; Gol capacity in Labour Market statistics strengthened		C10-05 UNDP ILO Core	(i) Both the ILCS and the UBN, including a statistical, analytical, and atlas documents, were successfully completed and disseminated. The Index has provided the basis, inter- alia, for the UNCT vulnerability mapping at national and sub-national levels in Iraq, based on its composite index as well as becoming a tool for policy formulation and development. (ii) Furthermore, the UNDP launched the formulation of the NHDR and engaged central government and an independent think tank in the preparation process to promote ownership. (ii) A technical workshop involving key technical staff and DGs from MoLSA and MoP conducted in Geneva; assistance provided in design of questionnaires and of survey implementation on Labour Force Surveys and Labour Market Demand Surveys; mainstreaming of roles of MoLSA and MoP on labour market statistics supported through coordination and training;
Adoption of MDGs and pro-poor growth strategies into national policy options and development strategies supported	No employment policy in place adapted to the needs of an open market economy; labour code outdated;	Policy papers commissioned upon request, macroeconomic advice on pro-poor growth and employment strategies adopted in line with reform policy	90%	UNDP core funds; ILO core funds	(i) Draft labour code revised for consideration of Parliament; (ii) The National Guidelines on Maximizing Employment through Infrastructures Works has been adopted by the Interministerial Commission on Employment Creation; (iii) The "Jobs for the Future of Iraq" book is in the final process of formatting and design, and compiles key labour market data and employment policies recommendations; (vi) UNDP contributed to the international compact document and setting up the social sector working group; (v) UNDP in full coordination with the central government and the parliament, formulated a concept paper on Iraq waters' vision for 2050 which primarily concentrate on integrated water resources management and institutional and human capacity development.
Employment opportunities optimized within the rehabilitation and reconstruction of social and economic infrastructure through the labour intensive approach and through public works and SMEs at local level	Unemployment and underemployment respectively at 17.9 and 30.3% (COSIT, 2005) ; undersized active population (discouraged workers, low female participation etc).			C10-02 C10-06 C10-04 UNDP IREP, ILO Core - LADP approved by Cluster	Results: (i) Technical Guidelines on Maximizing Employment through Infrastructure works produced and adopted as policy instrument by the National Committee on Employment (NCE); technical workshops conducted, involving MoLSA, MMPW, MoPDC and key UN agencies programme personnel, on applying the guidelines.(ii) An international conference on employment in Iraq involving the prime minister's office, the MMPW, the MoPDC, donor agencies, local and international NGOs, and expertise from various Arab and European countries produced new approaches to direct employment creation with emphasis on area development planning, sustainability, partnership and ownership, participation, gender and human rights mainstreaming and security. Challenges: Challenges to direct employment creation include the deteriorated security situation which led to evacuation of UN staff from Iraq, degraded social, economic and basic infrastructure; resistance to effective coordination amongst the counterparts, difficulty in transferring cash into Iraq, etc
Income generation activities enhanced at the local level through vocational training activities and provision of micro grants	Unemployment and underemployment respectively at 17.9 and 30.3% (COSIT, 2005)	200 jobs created, 400 farmers supported with agricultural inputs		C10-06	Results: No jobs created as yet as the first 6 months of the project (Jul - Dec 06) have been devoted to setting institutional agreements with Ministries, provincial council and municipalities, as well as procuring equipment and services (monitoring, training). Challenges: Very difficult access to Basra for UN international staff and therefore interaction with Iraqi counterparts takes time to organize.
Support to establishment of social safety nets	No monetised Safety Net System targeting the vulnerable is in place	Social Safety Nets established in local areas; policy support for transition to monetisation and targeting of national SSN system.	NA. The introduction of the SSN system is attributable in the final instance only to the Gol.	C10-06; C10-02	Establishing the Social Safety Net is a governmental responsibility (MoF, MoLSA). Cluster C is assisting this ongoing effort in some regions (South in particular) in ensuring better management and targeting of the SSN.
The system of knowledge management and sharing on policy reform at the government level (local, central and in between) developed	In the field of human development, loose inter-ministerial coordination; data management and sharing systems not in place	Support to the establishment of a data base on the marshes is provided. Other data bases set up and communication mechanisms strengthened		C10-01, C10-03 APPROVED BY CLUSTER	(i) A data bank of some 300 Qualified Iraqi Expatriates has been established based on identified human resources gaps in key areas of the public sector (ii) the first interactive MIS dbase (www.bdssite.org) partnered with CSOs, central and local government institutions.

Cluster Planned Outcomes C HD 2: Local authorities managing their own planning processes and better equipped to deliver social services

Cluster Achieved Outcomes: The Cluster has prioritised joint programming at the local, area-based level, for 2006 and 2007. A Joint Cluster C programme involving 8 Agencies has been designed in association with the partner ministries of the Cluster, to provide multi-sectoral support to most deprived areas of Iraq, in terms of basic services provision, income and employment generation, and support to local governance. The approval of this joint Cluster C Area-Based Programme has suffered from a lengthy project approval cycle, and was finally approved by ISRB only in February 2007.

Programme Outputs	Baseline	Target Performance	Actual Performance	Supporting Projects	Results and challenges
Local area development plans supported and local authorities and civil society capabilities in planning enhanced	Very limited local planning capacities; centralised regulatory, legal and policy framework; no or limited participation of local stakeholders in local planning and development issues	3 LADPs developed and endorsed resource mobilization strategies produced. At least 80 managers trained on planning, management, implementation, proposal writing and resources mobilization. 6 municipal development plans developed in pilot locations		UNDP core Pipeline; LADP approved by Cluster	(i) Good coordination mechanism was promoted between the central and local authorities in the Marshlands; (ii) three local planning committees for the marshlands were established and supported in their endeavors to foster trust with local communities. (iii) LADP programme development was a good example for joint planning and programming amongst the various specialized UN agencies. LADP was endorsed by both the central government and the donor (EU). Challenge (foreseen): to finalize the plans in 9 months given the current instable security and political situations.
Statistical data and local indicators provided for planning purposes to local governments	Limited local data and knowledge generation; poor systems to channel, compile and share data	Information Coordination Centre established at the regional level; users and producers of statistics trained on the production of quality gender statistics		UNOPS bilateral funds C9-08 (as per original project document or C10-05 as per last correspondence)	(i) South Information Center established within Basra University, (ii) Field surveys in 4 governorates started end of 06; (ii) 25 users and producers of statistics from the central statistical office, various statistical offices, ministries, NGOs, academia and the media trained on gender mainstreaming in the various stages of statistical work and the identification of priority gender issues and corresponding gender indicators.
Delivery of social and basic infrastructure through small infrastructures works	Devasted infrastructures resulting from 3 major conflicts in Iraq's recent history, economic sanctions, mismanagement and continuing violence; large presence of unemployed, and underemployed persons, and narrowing of active population	110 000 jobs created in Muthanna governorate		UNDP IREP	A socio-economic study was conducted that helped local authorities in their provincial strategic planning; a programme advisory committee established that consist of representatives of the CSOs, provincial council, governor's office and UNDP representative; establishment of CSOs consortium supported in Muthanna to participate in the development and recovery process of the province.
Communication and advocacy	Lack of understanding and awareness of local challenges and needs at central level	Communication & advocacy strategy at local and national levels		Pipeline: LADP approved by Cluster	

Cluster Planned Outcomes C HD 3: A policy framework and public/private partnership for the promotion of sustainable employment

Cluster Achieved Outcomes: The Cluster has fostered inclusive policy formulation to establish a prioritised action plan on employment generation and has equipped several national stakeholders with the policy instruments required to follow-up on such commitment. At the downstream level however, performance in this area has been hampered by the slow approval process of the Cluster C Local Area Development Programme.

Programme Outputs	Baseline	Target Performance	Actual Performance	Supporting Projects	Results and challenges
PPP strengthened in design and implementation of LADP and piloted in selected areas; Comparative experiences shared on PPP with local government and Central government	No knowledge and experience on public private partnerships both in the public and private sectors	Inclusion of PPP in 3 LADPs 3 pilots initiated 3 workshops attended by local representatives 3 workshops attended by policy makers at central level.		Pipeline: LADP APPROVED BY CLUSTER	
Strengthened Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) sector to achieve sustainable employment creation and income generation	Legacy of planned and centralised economy: crippled and mostly informal small business sector No specific economic and employment strategy targetting the needs of the SME sector	Up to 50 small enterprises supported financially and technically, local capacities on employability skills strengthened At least 1500 civil servants and NGOs staff are targeted in vocational training, management and administration Policy frameworks address specific constraints and opportunities for employment promotion of the SME sector	60%	C10-02 C10-04; LADP APPROVED BY CLUSTER	(i) Two Multipurpose Technology Community Centres (MTCCs) were established in north and south Iraq with two trainers each provide training to the local communities : 120 participants have been trained on basic computer skills, training on dairy quality control and processing, (ii) Agro-Food Processing Units (AFPU) currently under establishment. The establishment of such facilities presents a model for the SME sector fit for replication. As the dairy AFPU is profit making, such an establishment shall serve to build local capacity and enhance the local socioeconomic conditions. Results: A strategy paper prepared by the Ministries of Labour and Industries; relevant Iraqi ministries have been sensitized and provided a forum for policy dialogue on specific needs and opportunities of the SME sector; the National Committee for Employment, with participation of 14 Ministries at the Deputy minister level, has met regularly and considered policy and programmatic actions in the area, as a follow-up to the Employment Conference recommendations. Challenge: Declarations of intent need to be followed-up by political actions, that in turn will require more technical input from the Cluster to assist in this totally new area for MoLSA and the Gol.
Support to alternative income resources	Legacy of planned and centralised economy: crippled and mostly informal small business sector that lacks diversification	3 productive and marketing associations, 40 income generation projects; Technology Dissemination Programme (TDP) launched		C10-04; LADP APPROVED BY CLUSTER	The established MTCCs are currently providing training in exchange for minimal fees. The AFPU, currently in the final stages of implementation are profit generating pilot dairy plants. The TDP shall present micro-enterprise models for replication at small scale.
Selected central government staff and community based organizations trained and better able to plan and implement slum upgrading projects; comprehensive slum upgrading projects designed and implemented in 3 cities	A comprehensive approach to slum upgrading which includes social and economic development elements needs to be implemented.	Government staff and CBO representatives trained in slum upgrading methods. Slum upgrading plans approved and projects implemented.		Pipeline: LADP; Baghdad Local Governance and Urban Capacity Building projects;	Projects approved by the Cluster, but still in the pipeline.

UNDG ITF Programme Delivery July 2004- December 2006

Progress in Cluster D

Health and Nutrition

Table 4. Progress in Cluster D - Health and Nutrition

July 2004 - December 2006

National Long-Term Priority or Goals: The National Health Strategy aims to shift from a hospital-oriented healthcare delivery system to one based on Primary Health Care delivery, including emergency preparedness and response addressing the needs of the Iraqis, especially the vulnerable population while promoting a healthy living environment

Cluster Planned Outcomes 1: 50% reduction in U-5 and Infant mortality rate and 15% reduction in Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)

Cluster Achieved Outcomes: Ongoing

Programme Outputs	Baseline	Indicators	Target Performance	Actual Performance	Supporting Projects	Results and challenges
Routine/accelerated immunization programs for women and children strengthened (measles, polio, MNT)	(a) 84% (2005); (b) 9181 measles cases (2004); (c) Zero polio cases (since 2000); (d) 56 districts (out of 116) DPT3 less than 80% (2005)	(a) % of infants received DPT3 by 1st birthday; (b) # of measles cases per year; (c) # of polio cases; (d) # of districts w DPT3 coverage less than 80%.	(a) 90% DPT3 coverage; (b) less than 500 measles cases; (c) Zero polio cases (d) 36 districts (by the end of 2007)	(a) 76% DPT3 coverage; (b) 491 measles cases; (c) Zero cases maintained; (d) # of districts for 2006 are not yet reported by MOH.	D2-06 (Strengthening Immunization Services in Iraq) and limited core funding	No major disease outbreaks reported since 2003, thanks to a well functioning surveillance system; Iraq is polio free for the 7th consecutive year due to the special efforts of the MOH/DOH with strong support from the UN Health Cluster and Donors funds. Since 2003, eight National Immunization rounds took place, where each covered 4.5 - 4.7 million Under 5 children; The comprehensive communicable diseases surveillance system recently introduced is functioning. Weekly reports are received from all PHCs and hospitals. Moreover the lab based surveillance has been strengthened; In 2006 (up to-date) routine DPT3 infant immunization coverage was sustained at around 76% which is less than 90% planned, mainly due to prevailing insecurity leading to potential for Diphtheria and Pertussis outbreak; Measles control activities were implemented - the number of cases of measles dropped from 9181 in 2004 to 491 in 2006 achieving target. Measles lab is fully functioning and accredited by WHO.
					D2-16 (Strengthening Immunization Services in Iraq) Phase 2 and limited core funding	During 2004 & 2005, three high quality MMR campaigns were supported with coverage of more than 95% in each campaign. In March/April 2004 over five million children aged 6-12 years, in December 2004 around 1 million entry school children and in April/May 2005 around 3.7 million children of 12-59 months were vaccinated against MMR; In 2006, all levels of cold chain system were revamped through the provision of cold chain equipment and comprehensive reconstruction of the national vaccine store; self-sufficiency in procuring vaccines was intensively pursued - starting from 2005 all vaccines for routine immunization and MMR accelerated programme are procured with MOH resources and starting from 2006 all AD syringes and needles too. In 2006, only some DPT and Measles were procured using ITF resources on emergency basis to avoid run outs, due to delays with some of the MOH contracts.
					UNICEF Country Programme (Immunization Plus project 2004-2006 - bilateral funds)	Due to insecurity, mothers are reluctant to take their children for preventive services. Also, outreach services were restricted. As a result, over 50 districts (out of 116) achieved less than 80% DPT3 coverage. There are plans to increase number of districts with 80% coverage to 80 by the end of 2007.
Diarrheal Diseases (DD) & Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI) control programme enhanced and integrated into Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI) program	(a) 37% (2004); (b) 88% (2004)	(a) % of U5 children with diarrhea in the 2 weeks prior survey using ORS; (b) % of U5 children using antibiotic treatment for suspected pneumonia	(a) 50%; (b) >90%	(a) MICS3 results be released early March 2007; (b) MICS3 results be released early March 2007.	UNICEF Country Programme (Nutrition and early childhood stimulation project 2004-2006 - bilateral funds) and WHO Core funding and D2-03	Supported the national Control of Diarrhea Diseases (CDD)/ARI programmes, ensuring availability of Oral Rehydration Salts (ORS) and basic essential drugs at PHC level, as well as better case management of these conditions through capacity building of all levels of concerned staff (over 1,000 staff trained), benefiting 4.5 million children under five years of age. Despite the persistent problem of unsafe water supply in the country there were no major diarrhoeal disease outbreaks reported during the year. Starting from 2006 all required ORS (7 mln. sachets annual needs) was procured by the MOH from local pharmaceutical company. Its important step towards ORS self-sufficiency in Iraq. In 2007 \$ 1mln. needed (ITF will be approached) to support treatment of 3 mln cases of diarrhea. IMCI is in initial stage of implementation with some delays due to insecurity.

Programme Outputs	Baseline	Indicators	Target Performance	Actual Performance	Supporting Projects	Results and challenges
Micronutrient deficiencies addressed (Iodine, Vitamin A, Iron and folic acid etc...)	(a) 37.2% (2000); (b) 21.6% (2000); (c) Zero (2004)	(a) % of household using adequately iodised salt; (b) % of postpartum mothers receiving VAC supplementation; (c) % of locally produced flour fortified with Iron & Folic acid.	(a) 80 %; (b) 50%; (c) 100%	(a) MICS3 results be released early March 2007; (b) MICS3 results be released early March 2007. (c) 70% of flour by Dec'06.	UNICEF Country Programme (Nutrition and early childhood stimulation project 2004-2006 - bilateral funds) and WHO Core funding and D2-03	(a) Supported provision Salt Iodization Machines and potassium Iodate for 100% iodization in the country. Insecurity, lack of central monitoring/supervision makes enforcing the existing salt iodisation legislation difficult. Programme is being reviewed to establish new targets and milestones to achieve USI in Iraq by 2010; (b) Vitamin A capsules provided, benefiting nearly one million pregnant and lactating women. Technical materials were provided to a designated MoH committee to review the current Vitamin A supplementation policy. As the recent U5M data (ILCS) appear not to substantiate the blanket distribution of Vitamin A capsules to all U5. (c) Since the launch of the WFF project in August 2006, 175 flour mills across Iraq started fortifying all their flour, covering all flour distributed through the PDS. UNICEF provided feeders, pre-mix, and supported the training of various staff of MoH/MoT in installation of feeders, quality control and quality assurance. Advocacy with MoH/MoT continues to ensure that the GoI will take over the procurement of premix from the 2nd half of 2007. UNICEF is seeking \$ 3 mln. through ITF/bilaterally; (d) Training of trainers, facilitators course on IMCI by WHO for 37 physicians
Infant and Young Child Feeding strategy implemented including Supplementary Feeding programs for pregnant and lactating women vulnerable groups strengthened	(a) 12.3% (2000); (b) 51% (2000); (c) 100% of infants receiving free Infant Formula through PDS. (d) 31 Baby Friendly Hospitals Initiative	(a) % of infants exclusively breastfed up to 6 months of age; (b) % of 6-9 months children timely complementary fed. (c) discontinuation of IF distribution through PDS. (d) # of BFHI hospitals.	(a) 50%; (b) 70%; (c) Stop distribution of Infant Formula through PDS; (d) Increase # BFHI hospitals to 35.	a) MICS3 results be released early March 2007; (b) MICS3 results be released early March 2007; (c) Some progress - parliament was approached with proposal; (d) Little progress. Only one hospital from Erbil expressed interest to become BFHI.	UNICEF Country Programme (Nutrition and early childhood stimulation project 2004-2006 - bilateral funds) WHO: UNDG-ITF D2-03 (PHC)	The development of the Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) strategy was supported, with technical support from BASICS, UNICEF and WHO. The strategy was approved by the MOH and plan of action was developed. UNICEF supported various level of capacity building in BFHI and breastfeeding promotion. 31 BFHI hospitals are being supported. As a result of programmatic and advocacy efforts, one hospital in Erbil (the first in the North) has expressed interest to become baby-friendly. Efforts are on the way to discontinue distribution of Infant formula through PDS. Proposal has been submitted to the Parliament in this respect.
Policy environment that promotes reproductive health & MCH	0	Strategies and policies developed RH in place including safe motherhood	1	100%	WHO: UNDG-ITF D2-03 (PHC)	The Iraq MCH strategy supported by WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, WFP which was funded by the EChas been developed, endorsed in 2005 and implemented.
Access to quality obstetric and reproductive health services provided, including Emergency Obstetric Care, Mother and Child Health and Family Planning	67% (2004)	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	90%	88.50%	D2-02 (Emergency Obstetric Care) WHO: D2-03 UNDG-ITF and core funding	In terms of physical inputs, 13 facilities have been completely finished. 11 facilities had been handed over, another 2 are completed and will be handed over to the MoH soon; in 5 of the selected facilities; the work is ongoing, and for the remaining 3 the tenders are prepared and the work is about to be started. As a result of the project implemented activities, medical attendance has highly improved in these facilities; (42) ambulances delivered to MOH to be distributed 2 per each of the 21 selected hospitals (100% complete); (198) anatomical models purchased and used in the cascade training for health providers (100% complete); Procurement of medical equipments, supplies and essential drugs delivered to the MOH warehouses 100% complete; TOT in EOC for 36 doctors and nurses completed. Cascade training for 892 health providers (doctors and nurses) against 700 originally planned was conducted (128% complete). 462 midwives and nurses out of 900 working at maternity hospitals trained on safe and clean delivery by WHO ; during a five days workshop held in Iraq 15 MCH program managers with 5 health professionals from central blood bank developed guidelines on blood transfusion for EOC; 15 MCH program managers and specialists gynecology and obstetrics reviewed the maternal mortality surveillance system implemented as a pilot in 6 governorates.

Cluster Planned Outcomes 2: Increase access to quality health care services especially for vulnerable groups and the un-reached						
Cluster Achieved Outcomes: Ongoing						
Programme Outputs	Baseline	Indicators	Target Performance	Actual Performance	Supporting Projects	Results and challenges
Developed consolidated review updated and streamlined health policies, laws legislation and strategies that are gender sensitive & based on human rights approach	0	(a) Support to public health legislations /strategies reviews (b) Support to Health Care Financing system	(a)10 (b)1	(a) 8 (b)100%	D2-03 (Supporting Primary Health Care System) and WHO Core funds	Policies established under PHC which result in an increase in access to care: Establishment of National Health Accounts; Financing Options For Iraq's Health Sector; Four high Policy Seminar on Health Strategy; Nursing & Midwifery strategy for Iraq; Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses' plan of action; Infant and Young Child Feeding Strategy; HIV/STI's draft strategy; PHC system strategy : developed during several high policy seminar ; Financial systems: National Health accounts introduced and Health care financing options addressed in close coordination with the WB; Referral system developed: a draft has been developed by the MoH; rehabilitation/reconstruction guidelines; Communicable diseases surveillance systems strengthened; PHC systems in terms of responding to emergencies strengthened : ongoing; Draft Basic Service package and training curricula developed: training curricula and a draft of the service package has been developed. The service package will be finalized in 2007; Health Information System strengthened: hardware is yet to be installed, software developed needs upgrading Training of trainers will commence soon on statistical analysis and data management and network administration.
Provide technical logistical support for PHC system	0	Number of districts with pilot IMCI implemented	6	2		110 health professionals (100% acheived) were trained. IMCI program implemented in two districts (Baghdad Karkh and Rasafa) and it will be implimented in th remaining four districts (2007) -the delay in implimentation in other districts was due to the security situation-, which will lead to the reduction of U5 morbidity and mortality and raise awareness of families and communities on key health issues.
Technical and logistical support provided for improved quality of health care including community outreach programmes.	0	Basic service package adopted at PHC level	1	0.5		Family physician and nurse practitioner model initiated; 50% achieved a study tour in UK was scheduled to take place in January 2007, MoH and MoHE staff arrived to Amman and they were not granted a visa to attend this tour; Enhanced community participation in health activities; 90% achieved – 470 community representative participated in awareness campagins ensuring linkages between health and health related sectors; several self initiated projects completed resulted in improved water and electricity network and improved quality of nlife , there are plans for the rehab / Reconstruction of PHC in these areas.
	0	Community Based Initative Program national policy developed	1	0.5		
	0	Number of hospitals in Baghdad, Kirkuk and Mosul provided with continuous oxygen supply	56	56	D2-11 (provision of emergency medical oxygen supply in Baghdad, Mousel and Kirkuk	A countrywide assessment of medical gases and first aid services at all levels of the health care systems has been completed Hospitals (40 in Baghdad, 13 in Mosul and 5 in Kirkuk) covered by the programme which invovled supplying cylinders of medical oxygen gas needed during operations were able to provide continiuous surgical services and hence were able to reduce the number of deaths attributable to lack or insufficient supply of medical oxygen.The project componen related to the installation of three pilot medical oxygen production plants in Basrah, Diwaniyah and Baghdad has been less successful and discussions with the MOH are ongoing to re-orient this specific component. The problem encountered was that the contractor who was selected to carry out the procurement and installation of the three plants reported not being able to install these plants simultaneously. He requested that the conditions agreed be modified and the Ministry has objected to these amendments. The challenge now is to discuss with the MOH how to move forward in implementing the oxygen plant components.
	0	(a) Number of maintenance workshops rehabilitated	5	To early (project has been approved in Dec 2006)	D2- 15 (Strengetheing Medical Equipment Management and Maintenance System)	The project has just approved (in December 2006) to be implemented in Erbil, Ninewa, Basrah and Baghdad and the target will be achieved in 2007
	0	(b) Number of personnel targeted for training (235) out of a total of 320	235			

Programme Outputs	Baseline	Indicators	Target Performance	Actual Performance	Supporting Projects	Results and challenges
Health System research Strengthened	0	Number of operational research projects conducted in support to quality services	15 operational mental health researches	100%	D2-05 (Non-Communicable Disease and Mental Health)	Research methodology workshop was conducted May 2005 and a review was conducted in December 2005 which resulted in the implementation of 15 pilot studies in the area of mental health and NCD, completed in March 2006. These studies provided information about the prevalence of mental disorders in different population groups as well as the impact of mental disorders on the ill persons.
	0	Number of operational research projects conducted in support to quality services	4	20%	D2-03 (Supporting Primary Health Care System)	Workshop was completed in December 2006 which included a multidisciplinary group from MoH, MoE, MoHE, Professional syndicates. The group was informed about research methodology and development of Research Proposals and developed priorities for Policy and Health System Research in Iraq, the 20% comprises the implementation of the workshop and development of research proposals while the 80% will be the implementation of the researches inside Iraq.
Improve physical access of population to quality services through strengthening supporting PHC network, key laboratories and institutions at the National and Regional levels.	0	(a) Number of people benefitting; (b) Number of Health Care Professionals Trained; (c) Number of PHCs rehabilitated; (d) Number of training centres	(a) 4.4 million (b) 5100 (c) 135 of PHCs to be rehabilitated (56% of the PHCs in the 19 model districts) (d) 19 training centres to be reconstructed	(a) 4.4 million (b) 5100 were trained (c) 128 PHC (d) 19 Training centres	D2-03 (Supporting Primary Health Care System)	The aim is to develop 19 model districts out of a total of 89 country wide districts; Facilities Infrastructure: To date 128 out of 135 originally planned PHCs (benefiting 4.4 million) and 19 training centers geographically in the 19 model districts have been rehabilitated/reconstructed benefiting 5100 of health care professionals (circa 56% of the total PHCs in these districts). The remaining 7 PHCs which have not been renovated due to security situation are located in Baghdad Karkh district due to security situation; Refurbishment: All medical equipment, furniture (medical, non medical) worth of 19.3 million USD have been procured, 85% of the equipment, and furniture procured has been shipped to Baghdad
	0	(a) # of people benefiting from improved health facilities; (b) # of PHCs constructed; (c) # of PHC rehabilitated.	(a) 2.2 mln. people; (b) 13; (c) 65.	(a) 2.1 mln. people (b) 9; (c) 65.	UNICEF Country Programme (Child health promotion project 2004-2006 - bilateral funds)	Over 2 million people in 13 governorates benefitted through rehabilitation/construction of PHCCs. In addition to rehabilitation/construction required supplies and equipment was also provided, including some vehicles (for outreach services) as well as staff trained. MOH is requesting construction of 20 new small size PHCCs (about \$300,000 each) and rehabilitation of about 20 PHCCs more for areas of low access. Proposal \$6.5 mln to the ITF is being submitted for construction of new PHCCs and rehabilitation will be done through bilateral funding.
	The lab was damaged and not functional	National Drug Quality Control Lab fully functional - ensuring safety of medicines in Iraq	1	1	D2-04 (Re-establishing the National drug Quality Control Lab)	With the completion of the physical and operational rehabilitation of the National Drug Quality Control Laboratory in November 2006, there has been an overall increase in the access by the population to safer and quality medicines and medical supplies due to the following: Increase in number and range of tests that the NDQCL is able to perform (the 2006 number of tests is 3 times higher than in 2003, steady decrease in number of tests not performed due to lack of equipment/skills from 156 in 2003 to 80 in 2006). Public and private institutions that are the clients of the NDQCL have started to benefit from the increased capability of the lab to carry out more rapidly than before the required Quality control tests. It is now taking only two to three days to perform tests for which 8 days were needed before.
	0	Number of public health laboratories accredited	2 (polio and measles labs)	2	WHO Bilateral and core funding	The national reference laboratories for polio and measles have been rehabilitated and are now fully functional and accredited.
Strengthened capacity development in the areas of health, nutrition and health related sectors	36% (2005)	% of PHC performing quality antenatal care (4 Visits)	80%	62%	D2-03 (Supporting Primary Health Care System)	127 out of 600 general practitioners working at PHC centers trained on safe motherhood initiative and growth monitoring for U5 children; 100,000 copies of MCH forms provided to PHC centers all over Iraq and training on recording as part of health information system
	0	Number of MOH staff & CCCUs volunteers trained	2454	2399	D2-14 (Assistance to Primary School Children and Vulnerable Groups) and WFP core funding	WFP continues to provide assistance to the government of Iraq through an emergency operation targeting the most vulnerable groups and primary school children in Iraq by providing training and other capacity needs to MOH staff and Community volunteers working in the CCCUs to efficiently deliver the needed services

Programme Outputs	Baseline	Indicators	Target Performance	Actual Performance	Supporting Projects	Results and challenges
Assistance to School Feeding Program including school health	0	Number of schools covered by the assistance	3,000	100 % coverage	D2-14 (Assistance to Primary School Children and Vulnerable Groups) and WFP core funding	<p>Under the vulnerable groups' component and as of January 2007, WFP provided nearly 15,000 mt of fortified food commodities to 2.2 million people through 933 primary health care units and community child care facilities. These include 223,200 malnourished children and their family members (over 1.1 million), over 350,000 pregnant women and nursing mothers and 6,400 tuberculosis patients. Under the School Feeding, during the 2005/2006 school year which ended in May, a total of nearly 10,000 mt of High Energy Biscuits and about 2,000 mt of vegetable Oil as incentive to girls were distributed through 3000 primary schools benefiting 1.9 primary school children. On the impact, data collected by project implementation staff revealed that attendance rates increased by 10 % and female student enrolment rate by 12 % in the districts where vegetable oil was distributed as an incentive. In some primary schools children who completed their Grade six, recorded 95 % success and attendance was reported to be 99%.</p>
	0	Number of children receiving assistance	1.9 million children	100% coverage		
	0	Number of feeding days.	135 days (is it 174)	76% of the planned 174 feeding days		
	0	mt of fortified foods provided to primary school children and vulnerable groups.	Over 27,000 mt	100% coverage		
	0	2,000 mt of Vegetable Oil provided to girls as incentives for their families to send them to school	19,000 girls received a 4 litres the ration	100% coverage		

Cluster Planned Outcomes 3: Enhance Disease Prevention and Control including HIV/Aids

Cluster Achieved Outcomes: Ongoing

Programme Outputs	Baseline	Indicators	Target Performance	Actual Performance	Supporting Projects	Results and challenges
Disease control / prevention strategies , policies and programs (communicable and non communicable/ mental health) strengthened and enhanced	0	Number of national disease reduction policies and strategies supported	2	100%	D2-05 (Non-Communicable Disease and Mental Health)	Development of Mental Health policy Training of 13 medical officers and 26 nurses for 3 months in psychiatry, to work at the level of Governorates where there are no specialistsThe estimated number of mental health professionals is less than 50 as the number dropped from about 100 due to migration. A comparable figure for the number of psychiatrist in a developed country with the same amount of poulation is around 2000, thus there is a big gap in the trained specialits. This gap is being filled by alternative personnel trained for specif service activities. Updating of skills of over 50 specialists in different fields of mental health care. New knowledge about the prevalence of mental disorders in different population groups, through 15 research projects was implimented. Improvement in hospital facilities in 10 centres for mental health care. Mental health education campaign materials and manuals for psychological first aid developed for use in Iraq.
	0	% of suspected human H5N1 cases investigated	100%	100%	D2-18 (Avian and Pandemic Influenza Preparedness and Response)	With the support of WHO, the Ministry of Health developed and approved a comprehensive preparedness and response plan for a possible AI outbreak backed by a high quality AI surveillance system. All needed drugs, equipment and supplies are in place. The 2 confirmed human AI cases reported in 2006 were professionally investigated and contained by a WHO international team of specialist and based on the results of the this limited outbreak, the above mentioned plan including AI surveillance system were worked out. Since then, no other AI cases were reported thanks to the presence of a sensitive surveillance system.
	2004 (155 cases)	Number of malaria cases per year	50% reduction in reported cases	2006 (21 cases)	D2-09 (Malaria and Leishmenia Control and Prevention Emergency Program)	Iraq is moving towards malaria elimination. Only 26 malaria cases were reported in 2006 compared to 100,000 cases 10 years ago. Forty percent decrease in Kala-Azar cases during 2005 in comparison to 2004
	Last outbreak in 2000	Number of cholera outbreaks	Prevent and control all cholera outbreaks	Zero outbreaks since 2000	D2-07 (Improving Preparedness and Response to an Impending Cholera Outbreak)	No cholera out break have been reported during 2005 and 2006 despite reported outbreaks in the neighboring countries such as Iran 2005
	0	Support to Non Communicable Diseases risk factors assessment	1	100%	D2-03 (Strengtheing Promary Health Care System) D2-05 (Non-Communicable Disease and Mental Health)	Part of the Iraqi Family Health Survey- Mental Health Survey was carried out nationwide for prevalence of mental disorders is in progress. The conducted NCD survey shows an alarming presence of risk factors for NCD like diabetes, hypertension, smoking, physical inactivity, and unhealthy dieteray habits in the population between 25 and 65 years of age. 66.9% of the Iraqi population is obese or overweight, equal to approximately 6.5 millions Iraqis between 25 and 65 years of age. Similarly, almost 4 millions Iraqis suffer from hypertension (40.4), around one million have diabetes (10.4%), 3.7 millions have high cholesterol (37.5%) and around 2 millions are smokers (21.9%). The commenest combination of risk factors were due to raised blood pressure, high cholesterol, and a little fruit and vegetable consumption.

Programme Outputs	Baseline	Indicators	Target Performance	Actual Performance	Supporting Projects	Results and challenges
Supplementary feeding to TB patients and food aid to vulnerable people and health institution residence	0	6,400 cases enrolled for assistance	5,041 assisted	79%	WFP Core Funds	The assistance encouraged the patients to follow up on their treatment and complete the regime. The achievement is 79% against planned target.
Public health laboratories systems strengthened	1	Number of Public health laboratories rehabilitated and functioning at regional and national level	9	100%	D2-03 (Strengthening PHC in Iraq) D2-04 (Re-establishing the National drug Quality Control Lab) WHO bilateral funding from flash appeal	A total of 9 laboratories at national level and 3 at regional level have been rehabilitated/constructed, 200 personeel have been trained on best practices, 10 study tours for 30 health care professionals have been completed in developed countries and policies have been reviewed and updated. The standard operations procedures have been reviewed. These labs were components of different WHO programmes funded under UNDG ITF. With the completion of the main lab for drug quality control, the Ministry of Health has started to ascertain the quality of drugs that are being used in health facilities. The rehabilitated public health laboratories are also contributing to a better diagnosis of patients through more accurate laboratory lab results
Strengthened program for prevention and early detection of HIV/AIDS and STI's (Primary prevention, VCCT, PMTCT etc.)	0	Number of voluntary counseling and testing centers established in Baghdad	Not Applicable	1	UNICEF Country Programme (HIV/AIDS Prevention and control project 2004-2006 - bilateral funds)	UN Health Cluster team (WHO, UNFPA) on HIV/AIDS, coordinated joint inputs toward the development of the national strategic framework for HIV/AIDS response. Strategy framework developed and the initial guidelines for initiating planning for an HIV/AIDS analysis/rapid assessment were prepared, a mapping exercise of HIV/AIDS activities completed and key actors identified. The capacity of 12 national MoH staff was developed on strategic planning, Voluntary Counseling and Testing and hot line, through technical exchange visits to Jordan. Support was also provided in the development of communication strategy for HIV/AIDS prevention.
	(a) no comprehensive HIV prevention strategy; (b) lack of trained staff in strategic planning, VCCT; (c) 0	(a) strategy framework; (b) # of key managers trained; (c) Number of Health Professionals trained on updated surveillance system	(a) Strategy framework developed; (b) 30 key managers trained; (c) 20 health professionals trained on updated surveillance system	(a) Strategy framework developed; (b) 12 key managers trained; (c) 12	UNICEF Country Programme (HIV/AIDS Prevention and control project 2004-2006 - bilateral funds) and WHO core funding	UN Health Cluster team (WHO, UNFPA) on HIV/AIDS, coordinated joint inputs toward the development of the national strategic framework for HIV/AIDS response. Strategy framework developed and the initial guidelines for initiating planning for an HIV/AIDS analysis/rapid assessment were prepared, a mapping exercise of HIV/AIDS activities completed and key actors identified. The capacity of 12 national MoH staff was developed on strategic planning, Voluntary Counseling and Testing and hot line, through technical exchange visits to Jordan. Support was also provided in the development of communication strategy for HIV/AIDS prevention.
Comprehensive approach to HIV-AIDS prevention, treatment and care developed and mainstreamed into existing services	62 patients registered	Number of HIV/AIDS patients	to maintain low prevalence of HIV/AIDS	59 patients latest statistics december 2006	WHO core funding and D2-03 (Strengthening PHC in Iraq)	Through the development of a strategy and a PoA and through the provision of technical and logistical support WHO was able to decrease the prevalence of HIV/AIDS cases in Iraq
	(a) 0 (b) 0	(a) Number of MoH staff and community members trained on HIV/AIDS awareness at the workplace; (b) IEC materials printed and distributed.	(a) 1, 000 MOH staff and Community members completed HIV/AIDS awareness session on HIV/AIDS; (b) 8,000 IEC materials printed and distributed.	100 % all activities accomplished.	WFP Core Funding	There was enthusiasm on the part of the beneficiaries during the awareness sessions and that such training should be conducted in a more wider scale across the country. More sessions are being considered when funds are available. 8,000 IEC materials printed and distributed.

Cluster Planned Outcomes 4: Healthy living environment enhanced and healthy lifestyle promoted

Cluster Achieved Outcomes: Ongoing

Programme Outputs	Baseline	Indicators	Target Performance	Actual Performance	Supporting Projects	Results and challenges
Medical and psychological services for victims of gender and sexual based violence and substance abuse provided	0	Public education campaign for psychological trauma care developed	2	60%	D2-05 (Non-Communicable Disease and Mental Health)	Two manuals of psychological first aid and five posters and pamphlets developed in Arabic language the campaign will be launched in 2007
Environmental health and chemical safety addressed	10,000 M3 of rubble and 15,000 M3 of garbage plus daily production of 500 tons	Rubble and garbage removed from the streets on regular basis- List of equipment purchased and delivered to the municipality- Number of containers put in place	Removal of 25,000 m3 of rubbish- Purchase of : (7- amended to 8) garbage trucks and (1- amended to 2) bulldozers; 70 garbage container; 1500 half barrel containers; 630 garbage collection tools; black plastic bags distributed to 32 quarters. Short term employment for 830 labourers for 9 months. 20 municipality staff trained	31,726M3 removed; 8 trucks and 2 dozers under order; 1500 containers WAITING FOR PHASE II FUNDS; bags and tools supplied to workers, training under development	D2-12 Establishment of Solid Waste Management System in the City of Kirkuk	31,726M3 (5,934 tonnes) of rubble, putrescent waste, and garbage removed and disposed of safely . Procurement of 8 trucks, 2 compactors, 200 skips and 200 compactor containers, 1500 bins, and misc. consumables ongoing. Public education on waste management process underway. Capacity building activities with local government officials in process.
					D2-08 (Hazardous Chemical Waste Collection and Storage in Al Qadissyia Site)	Removal of radiological waste at Al Sweira Site.
	0/3	Number of Food control lab rehabilitated out the three planned)	3 (by 2007)	Project has just started	D2-17 Rebuilding Food Safety and Food Processing Industry Capacity	Actual project implementation started only in August 2006: Assessment of physical rehabilitation needs for the regional food control infrastructure/facilities included in the project has been completed; Texts of existing food laws and regulations have been compiled and their review has started; a detailed operational plan for project implementation was produced.
	0/6	Proportion of border food facilities upgraded & operational	5 by 2007	Project has just started	D2-17 Rebuilding Food Safety and Food Processing Industry Capacity D2-03 Strengthening PHC in Iraq	The analytical capacity of the MOH/National Food Control Laboratory (previously equipped through EC funding) is being strengthened through capacity building which focused on upgrading skills of technical staff.
	0	Food safety strategy developed	1	100%	D2-03 Strengthening PHC in Iraq	Food Safety Strategy completed in July 2004 and is being implemented through the D2-17 project which started in August 2006
Developing and implementing the waste disposal capacities at hospitals	0	Percentage of 148 hospitals implementing Health Care waste management	10%	100%	D2-10 (Health Care Waste Management)	Technical and managerial capacity of about 300 professionals dealing with health-care waste management in the selected 19 health facilities enhanced. 170% achieved, 512 health professionals received trainings on management of HCW within the 19 selected health facilities. 19 infectious disease control committees will be established in the 19 selected health facilities. 100% achieved, currently there is an Infectious disease committee in each of the 19 selected health facilities. Four hygiene awareness campaign targeting workers and patients at the 19 selected health facilities will be implemented. 100% achieved, information materials and 34000 copies of posters were printed and distributed in the 19 health facilities and also to other health facilities in Baghdad. Essential equipment and supplies (shredder autoclaves, bins, plastic bags, trolleys ...etc) for the proper management of health-care waste are provided for the 19 selected health facilities. 90% achieved in terms of shredder autoclaves while 100% achieved in terms of the other supplies which are bins, plastic bags, trolleys and the workers safety materials.

Cluster Planned Outcomes 5: Emergency preparedness and response ensured

Cluster Achieved Outcomes: Ongoing

Programme Outputs	Baseline	Indicators	Target Performance	Actual Performance	Supporting Projects	Results and challenges
Enhanced national capacity and capability to deal with health sector aspect of emergencies (including in the fields of food and vulnerability analysis) and support provided if needed for 300,000 people	0	Number of food security household surveys conducted	Two surveys conducted	100%	WFP Core Funds and UNICEF funds	Two quality survey reports produced and widely distributed
	0	Number of staff trained in the use of specialised methodologies to carry out vulnerability assessments/ analysis and monitor the overall food security in the country	30	100%	WFP Core Funds and UNICEF funds	In May 2006, the Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis Survey Report of the study that was carried out by WFP in collaboration with UNICEF and Ministry of Health with support from Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation was published. This is a follow up to the 2004 published Baseline Food Security Survey. The COSIT staff of the food security unit within MOPDC are equipped with tools and trained in the use of specialised methodologies to carry out vulnerability assessments/ analysis and monitor the overall food security in the country
	0	Number of trained staff in the area of emergency response	150	(120) 80%	WHO: Core Funds and D2-03 (PHC)	Circa 120 health professionals have been trained in the following areas: 1- Public Health in complex emergencies 28 Feb-12 March 2005 in Lebanon 2- Prevention of Injury and violence multi sectorial workshop 8-12 Dec 2005 in Amman 3- National Training on management of Public Health Risks in Disasters and complex emergencies 14-25 June 2005 in Amman 4- National Workshop on Kimadia operations and capacity to respond to drug needs in emergencies (4-7 Dec 2005 in Amman) 5- Technical meeting on Rapid Health Facility assessment The target was not achieved due to the following reasons: 1) difficulty in nominating the right candidate for a training or a fellowship 2) last minute change of names for candidates attending a training or a fellowship 3) frequent change in MoH senior management 4) communication problems between Baghdad and other Governorates (resulting in delay in travel authorization) 5) passport and legal documentation problems 6) Iraqi boarder closure 7) constrains in entry to neighbouring countries 8) problems in getting visas to developed countries such as UK and USA 9) security situation in Iraq.
	0	Updated emergency and response plan	1	0.5	WHO D2-03 Strengthening PHC in Iraq, and Core funding	A draft Emergency and preparedness plan has been completed which strengthens the role of PHC in the provision of first aid in cases of an emergency

UNDG ITF Programme Delivery July 2004- December 2006

Progress in Cluster E

Infrastructure Rehabilitation

Table 5. Progress in Cluster E - Infrastructure Rehabilitation

July 2004 - December 2006

National Long-Term Priority or Goals: Water and Sanitation: To reduce the percentage of people without access to safe drinking water and sanitation by 50% by 2015 (MDG/ICSD) and to contribute significantly to reaching the infant mortality rate and nutrition MDG.

Cluster Planned Outcomes 1: Increased access to safe water, improved sanitation and solid waste collection/disposal

Cluster Achieved Outcomes: Over 3.5 million people in central and southern Iraq have access to potable water against target of 4 million. Population in Baghdad's unserved areas (e.g. Sadr city and six hospitals) receive safe water through water tankering. Approximately half a million people in Iraq provided with safe means of excreta disposal. Against the estimated budget of US\$ 703.4 million, the sector received funding of US\$ 40.95 million, i.e. 5.82%.

Programme Outputs	Baseline	Target Performance	Actual Performance	Supporting Projects	Results and challenges
15 % of urban and rural population provided with sustainable supply of safe water.	estimated at 50%	15%	63% (13% increase)	E3-01, E3-04, E3-05, E3-06, E3-07 and agency core funding	3.4 million people have access to safe water through completion of several ITF funded projects as well as agency core funded projects. Compact units/water treatment plants, water networks, sewer networks, sewage pumping station, storm water drains have been rehabilitated/constructed; sewage-flooded neighborhood sites have been transformed into play areas for children; reverse osmosis units have been installed. In the process of rehabilitation work, employment opportunities estimated at 2 to 3 million person days were generated. Equipment like water tankers, sewage tankers, solid waste containers and solid waste trucks have been provided as per agreement.
Half a million people provided with safe water and sanitation in emergencies, and the unserved population in rural/urban areas	120,000 people	500,000 people	100%	E3-09 and UNICEF core funds	Tankered water provided to the underserved population and the IDPs in Baghdad, Basra, Muthanna, Kirkuk, Mosul, Najaf, Anbar between 2004 and 2006.
Water quality monitoring systems in place.	Information on functioning laboratories in 2003 is not available	256 laboratories	100%	E3-03, E3-01	Water treatment plants in 18 governorates have commenced water quality testing. 1,810 staff benefited from 89 training courses. Ministry of Municipality and Public Works and Ministry Of Environment have commenced water quality testing. There is 80 % increase in water sample testing. In 2006 - 44,631 water samples were tested compared to 24,585 in 2004. Water quality testing now includes new parameters. Challenge is the resource allocation by the ministries to maintain the functionality of the laboratories.
5 % urban and rural population provided with safe sanitation	estimated at 50%	5% increase	3% increase	E3-08 and Agency core funds	Sewage systems in 7 Governorates rehabilitated through agency core funds and E3-08 as well as provision of water supply systems & waste water & solid waste collection in Safwan Khor Zubair, Umm Qasr and Shueiba. Solid waste management plan prepared for these areas. Capacity development is inherent to all projects.
Improved community awareness of personal and household hygiene practices	0	Pilot project	Pilot completed	Agency core funds	Carried out by UNICEF through the NGOs on a small scale in southern Iraq.
Policies, strategies and capacity for solid waste management in place at national level.	8 legislations on water and sanitation	all reviewed	National policies have not been reviewed so far	E3-08, E3-14	Full-fledged solid waste management plan prepared for Safwan Khor Zubair, Umm Qasr and Shueiba. Project E3-14 will commence in 2007.
Increased solid waste collection and disposal by 30%	estimated at 10%	30	less than 1% increase	E3-06, E3-08	254,000 inhabitant of Southern Iraq have benefited from Solid Waste Collection equipment and systems supplied. In Safwan Khor Zubair, Umm Qasr and Shueiba, waste water and solid waste componet 100% achieved with a 25% delivery achievement on the water supply component.

National Long-Term Priority or Goals: Electricity and Transport : The Iraqi population and all essential humanitarian services supplied by continuous, sufficient and reliable electric power and maximizing accessibility through reliable and efficient waterways and seaports.

Cluster Planned Outcomes 2: Increased availability of electricity, particularly to rural and low income areas and increase the flow of port traffic at Umm Qasr

Cluster Achieved Outcomes: Over 350 megawatts of electricity generation capacity added to or otherwise stabilized within the national grid, emergency power supply provided to vital institutions, Umm Qasr port facilities upgraded to accept bigger vessels, waterways opened up and, technical and management capacity enhanced for the Ministry of Electricity and Ministry of Transport.

Programme Outputs	Baseline	Target Performance	Actual Performance	Supporting Projects	Results and challenges
Generation Capacity Stabilized	4000 MW generation capacity but with little reliability and stability	400 megawatts	88% of the target (350 megawatts added to power generation) Assessment of the state of the generation units to be carried out	E4-07, E4-08, E4-09, E4-10, E4-15	Over 350 MW of electricity generation, representing about 10% of the current operating generation capacity, was added to or otherwise stabilized within the national grid, with special emphasis on sustainability and capacity building through rehabilitation of power stations at Mosul, Taji, Harth and Mussayib and National Dipsatch centre. Thanks to the training and equipment provided, these rehabilitations can be sustained for at least 2 years..
Emergency power supply provided to key installations like hospitals, water pumping stations etc.	0	150 facilities	100% of the target (150 facilities with emergency power supply)	E4-01	Over 150 diesel generators delivered and installed in critical humanitarian facilities (Hospitals, pumping stations, schools) with a special focus on Southern Iraq.
Electricity grid repaired or extended	No scheduled maintenance plan	Rehabilitation of the old Umm Qasr community electricity network & 75% of the entire Umm Qasr distribution network	100 kms of distribution line in Umm Qasr representing 75% of total distribution needs	E4-01	Over 100km of distribution lines and over 40 transformers have replaced and expanded the pre-existing ailing network in Umm Qasr, benefiting about 200,000 people. Additional transformers and switches were delivered for rehabilitation of the national network by MoE.
Distribution network planned.	No coordinated planning	Pilot project leading to Iraqi owned national level planning	250 kilometers of network planned by Iraqi engineers	E4-02	As a result of training and institution building, 250 km of network was analysed and planned by Iraqi engineers. The plan enable to proceed easily to upgrade a network serving up to 600,000 people for the next 10 years, with confident estimates of quantity, type and timing of the equipment needed.
Technical and Management Capacity Enhanced	Capacity not upgraded for two decades	Capacity needs assessment of 100 engineers	70% of target	E4-02, E4-06, E4-07, E4-08, E4-09, E4-10, E4-15	Over 70 engineers were trained and exposed to international best-practices.
Increase the flow of port traffic at Umm Qasr	1.8 million tons import through Umm Qasr port	Increased import through Umm Qasr Port (up-to 3 million additional tons)	100% of the target (estimated 3 million tons of additional import annually through the port due to improved navigational safety & access)	E4-06	The approach channel in Khor Abdallah was dredged over 85 km with 8 million cubic meters of silt removed. The annual benefits to the Iraqi economy are estimated to be well in excess of USD 69 million. The admiralty charts, updated by UK hydrographic office on 27 July 2006, certifies to the shipping word the improved capacity and safety of the channel. Shipping and insurance rates for vessels calling at Umm Qasr are expected to decrease as a consequence.

National Long-Term Priority or Goals: Housing and Urban Management: Adequate housing for all Iraqis, a functional housing policy, sustainable urban settlements with modern infrastructure and improved national capacity in housing and urban sector..

Cluster Planned Outcomes 3: Progressive housing policy incorporating appropriate mix of private sector initiatives and public sector intervention in place; an operational urban planning system providing the necessary strategic direction and land management controls; the capacity of Iraqi institutions raised and modernized; construction industry modernized to improve the supply capacity for the delivery of housing and infrastructure, and the Land Administration Department revived and modernized.

Cluster Achieved Outcomes: Increased awareness of critical reform requirements in laws, policies and programmes and related capacity building needs, improved data availability and strengthened capacities of national and local personnel. . Against the estimated budget of US \$ 350.2 million, the sector received ITF funding of US \$ 24.54 million i.e. 7%.

Programme Outputs	Baseline	Target Performance	Actual Performance	Supporting Projects	Results and challenges
National housing policy and strategy developed	Baseline assessment completed	Formulate draft policy and strategy with stakeholders	Policy and strategy completed	E4-04, E4-14	Senior ministry officials exposed to international best practices in housing policies and programmes. A comprehensive Housing Market Study providing information (on need, demand and supply aspects) and related set of recommendations on critical policy areas has been completed. Basic elements of policy and strategy formulated. Slum Upgrading Strategy Guidelines have been developed and adopted by the Gol. Action plan for implementation completed and supported by MOCH. Capacities and leadership abilities of Ministry officials are minimal. Frequent changes at the top decision making level affected the continuity of policy dialogue. Experience of rehabilitating 1527 houses is providing useful local experience in the cost effective approaches to shelter improvement.
'Housing fund' restructured to address housing needs of the poor and marginalized.	N/A	10% of population has access to housing fund.	50% of target. (5% of population)	E4-04,	Recommendations for improving the fund's performance and establishing a new institutional and statutory framework were developed. The aim is to implement these recommendations through the recently approved E4-16 project as well as through a proposed joint initiative between UN HABITAT, The World Bank and the IFC. For the Housing Finance sector to be fully effective, reforms of the wider financial markets in Iraq need to be undertaken, although these are well outside the current scope of existing UN initiatives. Nearly 10,000 loans have also been disbursed.
National and local housing institutions restructured and capacities built to transform them from being provider to an enabler	N/A	Capacities of up to 20% of senior Ministry head office and local staff improved	50% of target (Capacities of 10% of senior staff improved)	E4-04,	The National Housing Policy and Strategies when finalised will provide the basis for restructuring of National and Local Housing Institutions. In the meanwhile, through the UN assistance, the National Habitat Committee has been restructured and a Slum Upgrading Task Force has been constituted.. Business plan and training needs assessment for Ministry Training and Knowledge Center completed and this also has provided broad recommendations on structural reforms required within the MoCH for strengthening the Housing sector, with implementation to be initiated under E4-16. The involvement of NGOs in housing delivery has been promoted and a database of active agencies has been prepared. Towards interim capacity building 450 person weeks of training for close to 250 persons were delivered inside and outside Iraq. Officials and stakeholders exposed to international best practises in housing construction management through reports and study tours. Further outputs in this area will be generated through E4-16. The project targetted 10% of the senior staff for capacity building (on a pilot basis) with the plan to upscale training activities locally.
Urban land management and municipal finance policies reformed.	Baseline assessment completed	Completion of reform strategy	Reform strategy completed	E4-11	Over 25 senior officials exposed to international best practices and involved in formulation and approval of the reform strategy. A detailed review of related laws, policies and programmes were carried out and Action Plans for reform based on international good practices were formulated, discussed and agreed with the Ministry. A multi year implementation plan is necessary because of the nature and extent of the required changes.
Organizational development and capacity building of select municipalities.	Baseline assessment completed	Completion of organizational improvement strategies and	Org. improvement and capacity dev. plans completed	E4-11	Based on resources available over 30 local officials from Basrah and Erbil, constituting about 5% of critical staff received municipal management training on a pilot basis. Organizational improvement strategies and related capacity building plans were formulated with and approved by municipal and ministry officials.
City Development Strategies for select urban areas formulated.	N/A	Background studies and TORs for city development	Background studies and TORs completed.	E4-11	Based on available resources over 30 local and ministry officials, constituting about 30% of the relevant cadre strength in the two cities received training in urban planning and reconstruction, local economic development and GIS mapping.
Municipal services delivered with public private partnerships.	N/A	Establishment of public private partnerships in 2 cities	50% of target (PPP feasibility study completed in 1 city)	E4-11	Security conditions made it impossible for consultants to complete a feasibility study in Basra. A study for Erbil was completed and approved by the local authorities.
Policies, strategies and capacity for modernizing the construction sector at national level enhanced	N/A	Capacities of up to 30% of senior Ministry staff and key stakeholders improved	33% of target (Capacities of 10% of senior staff and stakeholders improved)	E4-04, 46	The Housing Market Study included a detailed assessment of the Construction and Building Materials sectors and the emerging recommendations which have been in principle agreed by Ministry officials provide pointers for industry modernization. In addition, the training and institutional needs assessment study has also covered these sectors and have provided guidelines for modernization. The project targetted 10% of the senior staff for capacity building (on a pilot basis) with the plan to upscale following the completion of the Training Needs Assessment and the establishment of the MoCH Knowledge & Training Centre to carry out further activities locally.

UNDG ITF Programme Delivery July 2004- December 2006

Progress in Cluster F

Refugees, Internally Displaced Persons and Durable Solutions

Table 6. Progress in Cluster F - Refugees, Internally Displaced Persons and Durable Solutions

July 2004 - December 2006

National Long-Term Priority or Goals: Cluster "F" supports the Iraqi authorities to provide adequate assistance and effective protection to uprooted populations, and assists them to prevent new displacement and to achieve durable solutions, in line with the National Development Strategy. In particular, provision of basic assistance and humane treatment to the displaced should be ensured alongside measures toward sustainable return, relocation and peaceful reintegration into society.

Cluster Planned Outcomes 1: Enhanced self-reliance through creation of sustainable employment opportunities and social protection for IDPs, returnees, refugees and their communities.

Cluster Achieved Outcomes: Vocational training and income-generation projects improved the socioeconomic well-being of some 9,700 persons of concern (80% of the targeted beneficiaries) in northern and southern Iraq, as well as Baghdad.

Programme Outputs	Baseline	Target Performance	Actual Performance	Supporting Projects	Results and challenges
1. Creation of employment opportunities through vocational training and income-generation projects to enhance level of self-reliance.	Baseline not known	Creation of employment opportunities for some 12,000 vulnerable IDPs, refugees and returnees, with a particular focus on participation of women	80% (9,667 direct and 58,000 indirect beneficiaries)	F8-01, F8-02, F8-05 and agency core funds	Through participation in vocational training courses, 6,413 refugees, returnees and IDPs (over 70% of them women) acquired proper skills in building, car mechanics, body work, sewing, hairdressing, traditional birth attendance, computer, Arabic, adult literacy, agriculture and livestock breeding. Some 35% of beneficiaries received start-up toolkits upon completion of training. 603 families (over 3,600 persons) received livelihood grants tailored to local needs and market conditions. 2,651 persons (15,900 beneficiaries) found gainful short-term (3-6 months) and medium-term to relatively stable (6 months and above) employment in construction works, tree weeding, production of mosquito nets and hospital linens, cement bricks manufacturing and other community improvement projects, 267 of whom established their own businesses by receiving micro credit loans. Main challenges included access to beneficiaries in centre and south, selection of beneficiaries, lack of expertise of NGOs in this area, sustainability of the employment, identifying marketable skills.

Cluster Planned Outcomes 2: Improved availability of adequate housing for 9,000 returnee, IDP and refugee families.

Cluster Achieved Outcomes: Adequate and sustainable housing facilitated the socio-economic (re)integration of over 4,700 returnee/refugee families in their communities (53% of target).

Programme Outputs	Baseline	Target Performance	Actual Performance	Supporting Projects	Results and challenges
1. Construction or rehabilitation of housing for returnees and IDPs. 2. Finalize permanent housing for refugees within the three Northern Governorates and support temporary housing solutions for refugees throughout Iraq pending their durable solutions.	Baseline not known	Provide some 9,000 vulnerable returnee/refugee families with housing solutions	53% (4,729 needy returnee and refugee families [over 28,300 persons])	F8-01, F8-02, F8-03 and agency core funds	2,224 returnee families (over 13,300 persons) in three northern and four southern governorates were provided with adequate and sustainable accommodation. Permanent homes were constructed for 151 returnee families and 494 refugee families in Northern Iraq. Rental subsidies were paid for 460 vulnerable Palestinian families in Baghdad, as well as other needy refugees throughout Iraq. Agencies distributed 1400 self-built shelter starter kits, including 150 construction toolkits to IDPs in four governorates in northern Iraq. Main challenges included identification of beneficiaries, disputes over land ownership, rising prices for construction materials, short construction season in the north, problems in accessing the apartments of the beneficiaries in Baghdad due to security risks.

Cluster Planned Outcomes 3: Improved efficiency of the housing sector delivery system with a focus on returnees, IDPs and refugees.

Cluster Achieved Outcomes: Shelter solutions provided to 4,462 families, which met beneficiary needs and improved housing availability in communities, including for IDPs (some 560 families), 12.45% in relation to the 20% target.

Programme Outputs	Baseline	Target Performance	Actual Performance	Supporting Projects	Results and challenges
Housing improvement projects provide permanent shelter in keeping with international standards and establish replicable model for resolving property issues through secured tenure. Sustainable land management and housing programmes ensure shelter access for persons of concern.	Baseline not known	20% of IDPs with access to shelter with durable structures.	12%	E3-05, E4-04, E4-14 and unfunded pilot activities	Through inclusion in Cluster E-funded projects, 20% of IDP families out of a total of 300 beneficiary families in the 14th Ramadan in Diwaniya enjoyed improved shelter and sanitation services. More than 500 IDP families living in overcrowded houses had their situation improved through extension and rehabilitation of 4,162 houses in Baghdad, Basrah, Najaf, Kirkuk, Samawah and Erbil. A workshop raised awareness and provided concrete information on security, property rights and resolving conflicts. In a pilot project, three Public-Private Partnership housing and land development programmes will integrate IDP, returnee and refugee needs, and ensure shelter solutions for 550 families occupying public buildings upon funds availability. Main challenges included identification of beneficiaries, disputes over land ownership, rising prices for construction materials, short construction season in the north, problems in accessing the apartments of the beneficiaries in Baghdad due to security risks.

Cluster Planned Outcomes 4: Improved access to basic infrastructure and services at the local level.

Cluster Achieved Outcomes: Living conditions improved for 1.164 million people through community-based interventions in the sectors of water, sanitation, health and education (78% of target). These projects further generated short- and medium-term income for hundreds of community members.

Programme Outputs	Baseline	Target Performance	Actual Performance	Supporting Projects	Results and challenges
Rehabilitation of infrastructure, including: construction of access roads, sewage pumping stations, water networks/system, drilling of wells and the construction or rehabilitation of schools, health clinics and hospitals.	Baseline not known	1.5 mio beneficiaries in communities throughout Iraq	78% (1,164,000 persons of concern and host community members)	F8-01, F8-02, F8-03, F8-05, agency core funding. Further contributions through projects carried out by Clusters B, D and E (re IDPs/returnees).	12 projects aiming at development or improvement of water supply networks in the three Northern Governorates provided clean potable water to over 34,000 persons of returnee and their host communities. Construction or rehabilitation of 24 school buildings in one northern and 3 southern governorates and provision of school furniture and glasses for windows to 39 schools in two northern governorates under ITF-funded projects helped over 15,700 children benefit from decent school facilities. In the health sector, ITF-funded projects helped construct or rehabilitate 5 health centres in the North benefiting at least 30,000 persons, and provide medical assistance through two mobile medical teams to 5,300 Turkish and Syrian refugees. Moreover, through implementation of 74 Quick Impact Projects in Southern Iraq, aiming at communal infrastructure improvement (footbridges, cleaning of water channels, tree plantation, etc.) over 120,000 returnees and their host communities were assisted. A low-cost mosquito spraying in autumn and spring, which employed 355 persons for three months. Covered areas with a total population of about 800,000 in Thi-Qar and Missan Governorates. In the same period, through bilateral funding, the agencies assisted 21,000 refugees in the North and 143,000 IDPs and local people in Central and Southern Iraq through construction or rehabilitation of 38 schools, 3 health centres and water networks and sewage systems.

Cluster Planned Outcomes 5: Institutionalized and effective national/ local emergency coordination and response mechanisms.

Cluster Achieved Outcomes: Enhanced responses to displaced groups and in emergency situations through support to official institutions, in defining their mandates, guiding legislation, internal roles and operational responsibilities.

Programme Outputs	Baseline	Target Performance	Actual Performance	Supporting Projects	Results and challenges
1. Methodologies for needs assessment and early warning systems are developed and effectively deployed within MoDM, and Contingency Plan is articulated and resources are allocated for implementation on an as-needed basis.	Only for MoDM: 0%	90%	30%	Agency core funds	Standard Operating Procedures developed on data management; Situational Emergency Trainings included component on contingency planning and early warning, but not yet fully realized in MoDM/at Governorate level. No funding available during 2006 for on-the-job training. Support provided to IRCS (key partner of MODM) in strengthening its rapid assessment and operational capacity.
2. Creation of training capacity on emergency preparedness/response	No prior capacity in this area	Equip key counterparts with basics on emergency preparedness/response	120 staff of emergency actors	Agency core funds	Staff of official institutions (including MoDM, other key line ministries and the KRG), NGOs and other UN agencies participated in Situational Emergency Trainings during 2004 and 2005. Given MoDM's mandate, the Prime Minister's Office tasked MoDM to deal with new displacement. However, given scale of current displacement throughout Iraq and turnover of staff, it is vital to enhance not only the capacities of the different stakeholders at Governorate level but also to strengthen the local-to-central coordination/response mechanisms.

Cluster Planned Outcomes 6: Meeting the assistance needs of vulnerable groups, including during emergencies.

Cluster Achieved Outcomes: Life-saving assistance was readily available for over 1.3 mio IDPs and distributed in a timely manner to persons of concern in many areas of Iraq.

Programme Outputs	Baseline	Target Performance	Actual Performance	Supporting Projects	Results and challenges
1. Until national institutions are fully capacitated, international agencies continue to undertake timely contingency planning, ensuring that emergency stocks, supplies and common spaces (Such as temporary learning and medical facilities) are available and ready for deployment based on assessed need.	40% (Intern.Agencies)	Emergency items readily available/distributed; Inter-agency Contingency Plan remains current; 100% of the basic emergency needs of affected persons of concerns are met in a timely manner, provided access is possible.	70%	Agency core funds, ITF-funded projects through Clusters B, D and E	Cluster F agencies' contingency plans were updated on a regular basis; inter-agency CP carried out in 2005 and preparations made in 2006. During 2004-2006, agency core funds supported emergency assistance to over 1.3 mio IDPs (including water and sanitation, health kits, blankets, tents, hygiene kits, cooking stoves and heaters). Warehouses were stockpiled with NFIs to rapidly deliver IDP emergency needs. Emergency assistance reported in Cluster B, D, E have also contributed to assisting IDPs through ITF and bilateral funding. Main challenges included accessibility of beneficiaries and warehouses inside Iraq, finding safe distribution mechanisms and monitoring and high costs of transportation of items.
Agencies deliver protection and assistance to refugees, stateless persons and other persons deprived of national protection within Iraq.	40%	Protection and assistance of refugees and others in Iraq through protection activities, pursuit of durable solutions, advocacy before national authorities, coordination with relevant governments and maintenance of secure and stable facilities.	50%	F8-05 and agency core funds	Erbil/Sulaymaniyah authorities provided land for 4,500 Iranian Kurdish families who relocated from Al-Tash (due to security situation, camp was closed). Other Iranian Kurds are living in urban/rural settings. Pursuit and/or prep. activities carried out for durable solutions (incl. for Turkish refugees). Registration of 1,222 Ahwazi refugees with UNHCR; update of registration database relating to Syrian refugees. Other assistance included in relevant sectors. Overall, protection space for refugees significantly deteriorated during reporting period, particularly for those of Arab origin. Palestinian, Syrian and certain Ahwazi refugees were specifically targeted (threats, kidnappings, arrests and killings) and identity documents were no longer renewed. Consequently, refugee attestations issued for Syrian and Ahwazi refugees to enhance their physical/legal protection. Continued lobbying and advocacy (including inter-ministerial workshop) did only yield a slight improvement of protection situation for these groups.
Mine risk and protection education is provided to affected populations.	Baseline not known	325,600 IDPs, returnees and community members (100%)	150,600 IDPs, 25,000 returnees and 150,000 community members (100%)	F8-05 and agency core funds	National MRE programmes reached some 300,000 children, of whom half were IDPs. Partners were trained in Mine Risk Awareness at IDP sites (600 IDPs). Mine risk education was incorporated into return assistance packages (some 25,000 returnees).

Cluster Planned Outcomes 7: Reconciliation and increased tolerance promoted through education.

Cluster Achieved Outcomes: Awareness raised/understanding of reconciliation enhanced for some 17,000 beneficiaries (85% of target)

Programme Outputs	Baseline	Target Performance	Actual Performance	Supporting Projects	Results and challenges
Reconciliation incorporated into income-generation and education projects, particularly in ethnically-mixed communities; conflict resolution workshops are organized as part of the development of a National Policy on Displacement Challenges.	Baseline to be developed	20,000 direct beneficiaries (100%)	17,000 direct beneficiaries (85%)	Agency core funds	508 consultations with IDPs and their communities throughout Iraq promoted reconciliation between groups in conflict; peace/reconciliation promotion among 6,000 persons of concern and host community members in Kirkuk through youth activities and human rights seminars. Cluster F agencies developed framework for conflict management to assist agencies/NGOs to carry out projects in a streamlined manner.

Cluster Planned Outcomes 8: Capacitated civil society organisations responding to needs of IDPs, returnees, refugees, stateless persons and their communities.

Cluster Achieved Outcomes: Training of 76 civil society actors enhanced advocacy, direct assistance (psychosocial counselling and child protection [1,130 beneficiaries]) and intra-organizational management (100% of target).

Programme Outputs	Baseline	Target Performance	Actual Performance	Supporting Projects	Results and challenges
National NGOs/CBOs are able to undertake protection activities and liaise effectively with relevant local counterparts.	CBOs - 0%; local NGOs started with limited capacity but not from zero.	Operational capacity 100% of those trained	100%	F8-01, F8-2, F8-03 and agency core funds	In the three NGOs, 15 teachers trained in psychosocial counselling, allowing them to serve an advocacy and training capacity for educators. 28 local and international NGOs in Southern Iraq were trained in project management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting and the protection of and assistance to refugees/returnees according to internationally accepted standards. Other trainings included child protection activities, communication and fund-raising. They are now effectively liaising with local and regional authorities and Ministries. 6 local NGOs which manage Legal Aid and Information Centres (LAICs) received specific training and guidance on legal issues pertaining to cases dealt with by the LAICs. 20 child protection projects implemented by 17 civil society organizations benefited 1,139 children, including IDP and returnee children. Ten Community-Based Organizations were established in communities with more than 60% of IDPs or returnees. Training enabled CBOs to carry out needs assessments, advocate before official institutions and increase gender awareness.

Cluster Planned Outcomes 9: Reformed legislative system for the protection of refugees, IDPs, returnees and stateless persons.

Cluster Achieved Outcomes: Ministry of Displacement and Migration submitted proposal for accession to Council of Ministers; at inter-ministerial workshop agreement achieved on how to enhance legal protection of refugees in Iraq.

Programme Outputs	Baseline	Target Performance	Actual Performance	Supporting Projects	Results and challenges
1. Accession to international instruments: Support MoDM in encouraging Iraqi accession to key international treaties (including refugee and statelessness instruments) through training and informational sessions.	Some knowledge of international provisions	Gvt of Iraq supports accession; draft instruments and laws abide by int. standards, are ratified in acc. with national legislation and are deposited with UN.	30%	Agency core funds	The benefits to Iraq of acceding to refugee and stateless instruments were outlined. MoDM supported accession and an inter-ministerial Committee was established; Permanent Committee for Refugee Affairs and Prime Minister's Office equally supported accession to 1951 Convention/1967 Protocol. Because of deteriorating security situation, Iraqi authorities asked for postponement of accession discussions.
2. National Legislation: Provision of technical assistance to MoDM to revise refugee legislation, and to Mol to implement Nationality Law, including training on protection of refugees and stateless persons.	Some knowledge of international provisions	Stakeholders sensitized to protection issues lead to revision and implementation of relevant legislation, in line with international standards and produced in accordance with a defined process.	30%	Agency core funds	At an inter-ministerial workshop in August 2006, participants agreed on the need to revise 1971 Refugee Act, and agencies are assisting the Iraqi authorities to revise refugee legislation. Due to lack of funding, statelessness activities were temporarily halted in 2006. Research commissioned on statelessness assisted in better understanding previous causes and how to best address them.

Cluster Planned Outcome 10: Capacitated local and central institutions protecting and assisting refugees, IDPs, returnees and stateless persons.

Cluster Achieved Outcomes: The institutional and operational capacity of MoDM was strengthened, and CRRPD supported in its formation and claims systems.

Programme Outputs	Baseline	Target Performance	Actual Performance	Supporting Projects	Results and challenges
Development of MoDM's institutional capacity through definition of its mandate as well as internal functions and procedures	No national legislation	Drafting, revision and adoption of current draft Basic Law; definition of functional statements and standard operating procedures.	65%	Agencies core funds	Agencies supported MoDM in drafting its Basic Law (Statute); departmental functional statements were drafted and agreed upon by MoDM; their issuance as internal regulations is pending. SOPs were developed in the areas of website, data and information management. Agencies are also assisting Departments to fully implement and adhere to their functional statements.
Development of MoDM's operational capacity	40%	90% (MoDM possesses staff capable of running Ministry effectively and prepared to operate in key functional areas, along with necessary infrastructure and communications facilities.)	70%		Training activities during 2005/06 concentrated on enhancing understanding of refugees, IDPs and returnees, respective processes (e.g. registration, monitoring), as well as administrative and managerial skills. Agencies provided training to 276 staff, not including attendance of workshops which served to develop the institutional framework for MoDM/SOPs. Branch offices in Basrah, Thi-Qar, Missan, Wasset and central Iraq were provided with needed furniture, equipment and vehicles.
Commission for the Resolution of Real Property Disputes (CRRPD, formerly known as the IPCC)	0%	90% (CRRPD is institutionally & operationally capable of receiving, processing & adjudicating claims from both in & out of Iraq in a fair, efficient & transparent manner.)	70%		Agencies supported the CRRPD by contributing to the establishment its legal framework, designing an out-of-country claims intake programme for Iraqis abroad, and running several workshops on claims management and claims processing techniques based on best practices from other international and national claims programmes. An internet-based claims processing application enabled receipt, management and securing of claims received online. Support to CRRPD has helped establish the Commission and increased the efficiency and effectiveness in claims intake, as well as processing and resolution of property claims, including the return of property or payment of compensation to claimants.

Cluster Planned Outcomes 11: An Iraqi-led vision on how to address displacement challenges.

Cluster Achieved Outcomes: Information on displaced groups gathered, analyzed and provided to official actors toward effective national displacement policies; process of drafting Policy Framework started.

Programme Outputs	Baseline	Target Performance	Actual Performance	Supporting Projects	Results and challenges
Preparatory activities underway to develop the National Policy on Displacement Challenges and Durable Solutions.	0%	Consultations with affected communities and survey of IDP intentions conducted by well-trained national NGO staff throughout Iraq; results are reported to MoDM and stakeholder agencies.	80%	F8-04 and agency core funds	Cluster F, MoDM and KRG jointly developed the concept underlying the National Policy on Displacement Challenges (Policy Framework), enhancing the authorities' ownership of the process. Nationwide grassroots consultations were conducted in 18 governorates, complemented by awareness-raising on IDP rights. The expressed needs, challenges and actions to be taken to pursue their durable solutions will be published in March 2007. During 2005-06, an IDP intentions were surveyed throughout Iraq; data has been compiled and the final joint report is expected in April 2007.
	0%	A Core Group is formed in MoDM and leads the drafting of the Policy Framework.	50%	F8-04 and agency core funds	Core Group established within MoDM; MoDM worked closely with Cluster F on developing structure and coverage of Policy Framework. Prime Minister's Office expressed support of the Policy. In light of new displacement, Policy Framework will particularly focus on emergency response.

Cluster Planned Outcomes 12: Enhanced respect for human rights through tailored protection tools.

Cluster Achieved Outcomes: Assistance, monitoring and reporting by national and international actors enhanced/advocated for protection of 1.7 mio persons of concern (IDPs, returnees) throughout Iraq.

Programme Outputs	Baseline	Target Performance	Actual Performance	Supporting Projects	Results and challenges
Facilitated Voluntary Repatriation - Provision of transportation, security and assistance, including risk education, to returning Iraqis.	20% of refugees abroad opt for facilitated return	Organized return of 45,000 Iraqi refugees from neighbouring countries	25,239 returnees (56%)	F8-03 and agency core funds	From August 2003 to 31 December 2006, 25,239 Iraqis were assisted in voluntary and safe repatriation to their country, mostly from Iran but also from Saudi Arabia and other neighbouring countries. Returnees were transported to their final destinations safely and provided with food, water and medical facilities en route. Mine risk education was also provided upon arrival in the South and the North. In addition, 20% of the returnees who were assessed as particularly vulnerable, received NFI basket upon arrival. There was a sharp decline in the number of returnees as of mid-2005, believed to be due to deteriorating security and economic conditions and a resulting lack of clear reintegration prospects in Iraq.
Monitoring- Provision of on-the-job training to MoDM to allow for regular monitoring of the various persons of concern (IDPs, returnees, refugees and stateless persons).	0%	MoDM and JHIC routinely monitor IDPs, refugees and returnees and report on their conditions and situations	50%	F8-01 and agency core funds	The KRG's Joint Humanitarian Information Centre (JHIC) regularly monitored IDPs in northern Iraq with a view to eventual handover of IDP monitoring. MoDM field staff were trained in monitoring throughout 2004/05. MoDM and KRG staff were involved in agency returnee monitoring. Delay in full assumption of duties caused by turnover of staff, new institutions responsible in the KRG and delays in funding.
Pending full national capacity to regularly monitor persons of concern, international agencies continue their monitoring activities and produce periodic reports in a transitional capacity.	0%	20% of the target population is covered by international organizations' monitoring structures.	100%	F8-01, F8-02, F8-03, F8-04, F8-05 and agency core funds	Regular monitoring of IDPs and returnees throughout Iraq from 2004-2006, covering the protection and assistance needs of IDPs, refugees, returnees and their communities. Governorate Assessment Reports produced for Basrah, Sulaymaniyah, Thi Qar, Missan and Diyala, along with returnee monitoring reports; update of Country of Origin Reports. IDP-specific monitoring, needs assessments and reporting (IDP profiles for all 18 Governorates) determined the number, needs and locations of 1.2 million pre-2006 IDPs, as well as over 660,000 Iraqis displaced by 2006 violence, incl. military operations.
Legal Aid and Information Centres (LAICs) - Independent network of Legal Aid and Information Centres and mobile teams are expanded and further operationalized, providing professional and unbiased services in line with local communities' needs.	0%	15 LAICs with mobile teams effectively established, managed and staffed by end of 2006; provide information and representation when needed on protection issues.	93.0%	F8-03, F8-05 and agencies core funds	By end of 2006, agencies funded, managed and capacitated 14 centres providing legal aid in 11 Governorates. In 2006, LAICs provided 24,263 beneficiaries, including 11,238 IDPs, in rural and urban areas with legal aid and/or court representation in 27,791 cases, and advocated, raised awareness and built capacity of civil society and authorities, significantly enhancing their access to services and documentation and advancing their basic legal rights.

UNDG ITF Programme Delivery July 2004- December 2006

Progress in Cluster G

Support to Electoral Process

Table 7: Progress in Cluster G - Support to Electoral Process

July 2004 - December 2006

National Long-Term Priority or Goals: Cluster G provides assistance to the Iraq by (a) supporting the electoral operations to ensure transparency, cost-efficiency, and general acceptance of the results, (b) facilitating the institutional development of the IECI/IHECI, and (c) working with the civil society to promote electoral awareness and to foster a democratic environment.

Cluster Planned Outcomes 1: Elections successfully completed and results accepted nationally (operational assistance)

Cluster Achieved Outcomes: Successful completion of three electoral process in Iraq in 2005: results certified and accepted on national and international level (confirmed by observer reports etc.)

Programme Outputs	Baseline	Target Performance	Actual Performance	Supporting Projects	Results and challenges
IECI provided with International assistance expertise to ensure operational proficiency during the January 2005 General Elections		Sufficient and suitably qualified and experienced experts identified and recruited Selected experts work cohesively within IECI Elections deemed as free and fair by observers' reports	Sufficient and suitably qualified and experienced experts identified and recruited Selected experts work cohesively within IECI Elections deemed as free and fair by observers' reports	G11-03 G11-04 G11-08	The General Elections of Jan 2005 were the first democratic elections organized and managed by the Independent Electoral Commission of Iraq. While the operation was confronted with a number of challenges, the results were confirmed by national and international observers to be in line with international standards and certified accordingly.
IECI provided with International assistance expertise to ensure operational proficiency during the Oct 2005 Const. Referendum and the Dec 2005 General Elections		Sufficient and suitably qualified and experienced experts identified and recruited Selected experts work cohesively within IECI Elections deemed as free and fair by observers' reports	Sufficient and suitably qualified and experienced experts identified and recruited. Selected experts work cohesively within IECI Elections deemed as free and fair by observers' reports	G11-03 G11-04 G11-09	Within the period of less than one year after the first elections, a national referendum on the constitution as well as general elections (based on the accepted new constitution) were held. Both events were carried out successfully: the results were accepted nationally and internationally and certified to be based on a transparent and fair electoral process. Passive and active participation saw an increase compared to the previous elections of January 2005.
Efficient and effective communication between all levels of commission is implemented		International experts advised IECI on setup of a communication network IECI agreed on and established a communication plan Required communication hardware and software made available Procedures in place to ensure that instructions pass quickly and accurately to all levels Training conducted to ensure correct use of equipment Board decisions promptly recorded and key decisions posted on IECI website	Targets were partially achieved: a working communication network had been set-up during the electoral events and IECI decisions and announcements were posted publicly.	G11-04 G11-08 G11-09	Efficient and effective communication was addressed by a number of projects in support of the electoral events. Further activities aiming at the establishment and implementation of a permanent communication plan still need to be addressed and respective projects are in the process of development.

Programme Outputs	Baseline	Target Performance	Actual Performance	Supporting Projects	Results and challenges
Voters Register is complete, accurate and up to date		<p>International experts provided on request to advise IECI on various operational models</p> <p>The selected model included exhibition and challenge period</p> <p>Information utilized from other sources, e.g. birth and death registers</p> <p>Number of complaints received</p> <p>IECI adopt and agree on a model for implementation</p>	<p>International experts provided on request to advise IECI on various operational models</p> <p>The selected model included exhibition and challenge period</p> <p>Information utilized from other sources, e.g. birth and death registers</p> <p>Number of complaints received</p> <p>IECI adopt and agree on a model for implementation</p>	<p>G11-03</p> <p>G11-04</p>	<p>The Voters Register for the 2005 electoral processes was based on the PDS system and was successfully implemented. However, with the potential discontinuation of the PDS system in the mid-future, IHECI will be required to develop an alternative approach and implement accordingly. This process is supported by the IEAT.</p>
Operational support provided to an electoral event in 2007		<p>Operational plan detailing international support developed in consultation with IECI</p> <p>Appropriate international experts deployed to facilitate operational plan</p> <p>Lessons learned exercise undertaken</p>	Not achieved		<p>Due to the delays in the certification of the electoral results of the Dec 2005 elections, the formation of the government and the passing of the electoral law to establish a permanent institution Independent Electoral High Commission of Iraq and also due to the prevailing security situation in parts of the country, planned electoral activities (local elections, 2nd constitutional referendum, Kirkuk referendum, etc.) were postponed and are not expected to take place before late 2007. The IEAT has developed and is implementing a work plan aimed at ensuring operational preparedness for the next electoral events and respective projects are pending decisions on the exact nature of these future events.</p>

Cluster Planned Outcomes 2: IECI Institution accepted as Professional and Expert Electoral Body (Institutional Development)

Cluster Achieved Outcomes: The existence of an independent electoral commission has been anchored in the Iraqi Constitution and its institutional foundations have been developed. Significant other portions (e.g. Board of Commissioners) are pending development due to delays in the passing of the electoral law and the appointment of the BoC members. Some operational training activities have been carried out, other areas where further capacity building is still required have been identified through needs assessments and will be addressed through ongoing activities.

Programme Outputs	Baseline	Target Performance	Actual Performance	Supporting Projects	Results and challenges
Capacity building of a permanent electoral institution established under the constitution is undertaken		A permanent electoral commission as required by the constitution established by the Iraqi government Following a request an assessment undertaken of commissioners to evaluate their development needs Capacity building program for commissioners is developed Training program monitored to ensure effectiveness Relations established with other EMB's regionally and worldwide Focus of international assistance shifted to mentoring	All targets aiming at the capacity of the IECI BoC have been achieved. However, same outputs will be required for the BoC of the IHECI which is still pending appointment. Training activities for the institution's administrative body have commenced and are currently still ongoing, based on updated assessments of the actual needs for capacity building in the various sections.	G11-02 G11-04	Capacity was built to enable the IECI's Board of Commissioners to successfully carry out the various electoral events so far. Similar activities will need to be carried out after the appointment of the new BoC - an objective addressed in current programming.
Institutional Memory recorded of all Electoral Events in 2005		International experts identified and accepted by IECI Database and documents collected and accurately recorded Comprehensive webpage established and able to be accessed	International experts identified and accepted by IECI Database and documents collected and accurately recorded Comprehensive webpage ready but pending final approval by BoC	G11-04 G11-10	The Institutional Memory initiative was started in 2006, aiming at compiling a comprehensive register of documents and decisions related to the January 2005 elections and meant to serve as a source of reference for documentation and lessons learned. Upon very successful completion of this first phase, it was extended to also cover the electoral processes of October and December 2005 -- an activity which was completed in the end of 2006. Final results are now being handed over to the IECI and are partially pending the appointment of the new BoC.
Training for IECI staff at HQ and Governorate offices provided		International experts assess the needs of individual IECI working units Training matrix developed as a result of the assessment Training program implemented and monitored	International experts assess the needs of individual IECI working units Training matrix developed as a result of the assessment	G11-02 G11-04 G11-08 G11-09	Previous and ongoing projects have tackled a number of training activities, e.g. in the areas of warehouse management and IT. A number of needs to develop capacity further have been identified and are addressed through ongoing and planned projects in 2007, aiming to increase the institutional capacity to a level where international assistance is no longer required.
IECI undertake review of their management processes, operational and financial procedures.		IECI encouraged to participate in external and independent auditing Audit process facilitated by international community on request from IECI. Elections deemed as free and fair by observers reports Best practices in the area of management, operations, finance	IECI encouraged to participate in external and independent auditing Audit process of OCV facilitated by UNEAD/UNOPS on request from IECI. Elections deemed as free and fair by observers reports	G11-04 G11-09	The IECI underwent a number of reviews, including an external audit of their OCV operations for the Dec 2005 elections -- a process facilitated by the international community to demonstrate transparency and independence of the audit exercise. Electoral processes were observed by local organizations (trained and supported by independent Cluster G partners) and the results were found to be in line with the principles of fairness and transparency. The review and improvement of management, operational and financial processes within the IECI/IHECI will also be addressed through the clusters 2007 programme.

Cluster Planned Outcomes 3: Voters in Iraq understand and participate in electoral process (awareness & education)

Cluster Achieved Outcomes: Already the results of the December 2005 elections demonstrated that voters in Iraq had an increased awareness and understanding of the electoral process (compared to January 2005 elections) but additional activities aiming at a further increase of awareness and participation have been carried out, the results of which will become visible once the participation data and results for the next electoral events become available.

Programme Outputs	Baseline	Target Performance	Actual Performance	Supporting Projects	Results and challenges
Women and Youth empowered to participate in the electoral process	Presently not available	Suitable Iraqi organizations identified Successful training of 69 NGOs in Iraq 208 workshops held by the participating Iraqi NGOs Successful public outreach campaign conducted Number of complaints received regarding their ability to freely participate High turnout of women and youth as indicated by observer reports	Identification of 69 qualified Iraqi NGOs to participate: 208 workshops held all over the country on the issue of empowerment of women and youth to passively and actively participate in electoral processes. Successful public outreach campaign held.	G11-13	Activities aiming at achievement of this output were carried out in close cooperation between the cluster (UNEAD/UNOPS) and NGO partners (1 international NGO, 69 Iraqi NGOs). Final performance can only be assessed/evaluated after the next elections are held and data on active/passive participation will be made available.
Capacity of electoral observer groups in Iraq increased		Trainings completed and successful observation of electoral events in Iraq (incl. reporting, etc.)	Completion of a number of trainings and successful observation of electoral events in Iraq (incl. reporting, etc.)	G11-06 G11-10	While a number of activities in support of the national electoral observer capacity have been successfully carried out prior to the Jan 2005 and the Oct/Dec 2005 electoral events, other activities are still in the pipeline and programmed for 2007.
Media's understanding and participation of the electoral process is increased.	Presently not available	Sufficient Iraqi organizations identified to assist the implementation Observer groups assessment that information campaign and voter education has improved considerably since Jan 2005 Number of Voters in relation of previous electoral events Complaints process is publicly announced and decisions on complaints announced	Sufficient Iraqi organizations identified to assist the implementation Observer groups assessment that information campaign and voter education has improved considerably since Jan 2005 Number of Voters in relation of previous electoral events Complaints process is publicly announced and decisions on complaints announced	G11-07	Activities aiming to support the media in carrying out its role to promote electoral awareness and understanding and to serve as a platform for election related dialogue and presentation in line with the standards of fairness and transparency have been carried out and their success has become evident through the increase of participation by both voters and candidates. Activities to further increase public awareness and education of electoral processes and events through the media in Iraq are programmed for 2007.

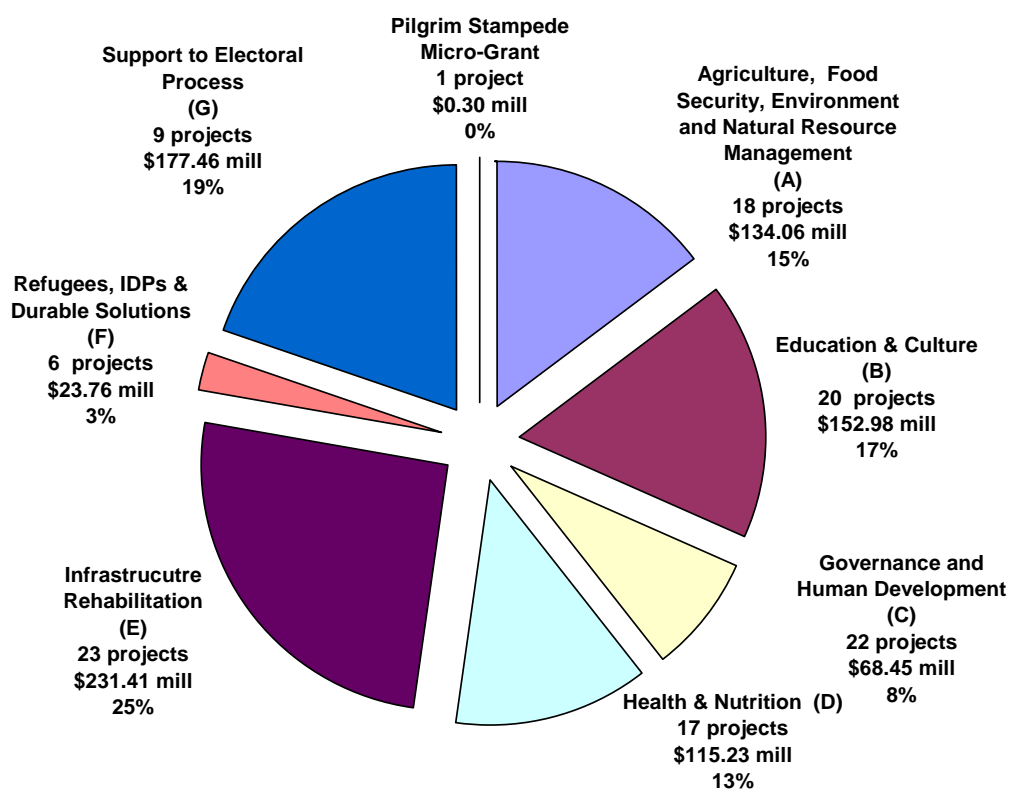
3. UNDG Method of Operating in Iraq

Details on the UNDG method of operating in Iraq have been provided in the Fourth Progress Report and the previous six monthly progress reports submitted to the IRFFI Donor Committee. This section attempts to bring together the information presented to date. For more detailed information readers are referred to the individual progress reports of the UN Participating Organisations where aspects of their respective programme and operational procedures are covered.

3.1. Project Approvals

As of end February 2007, 116 projects were approved and funded for \$903 million broken down by cluster as follows:

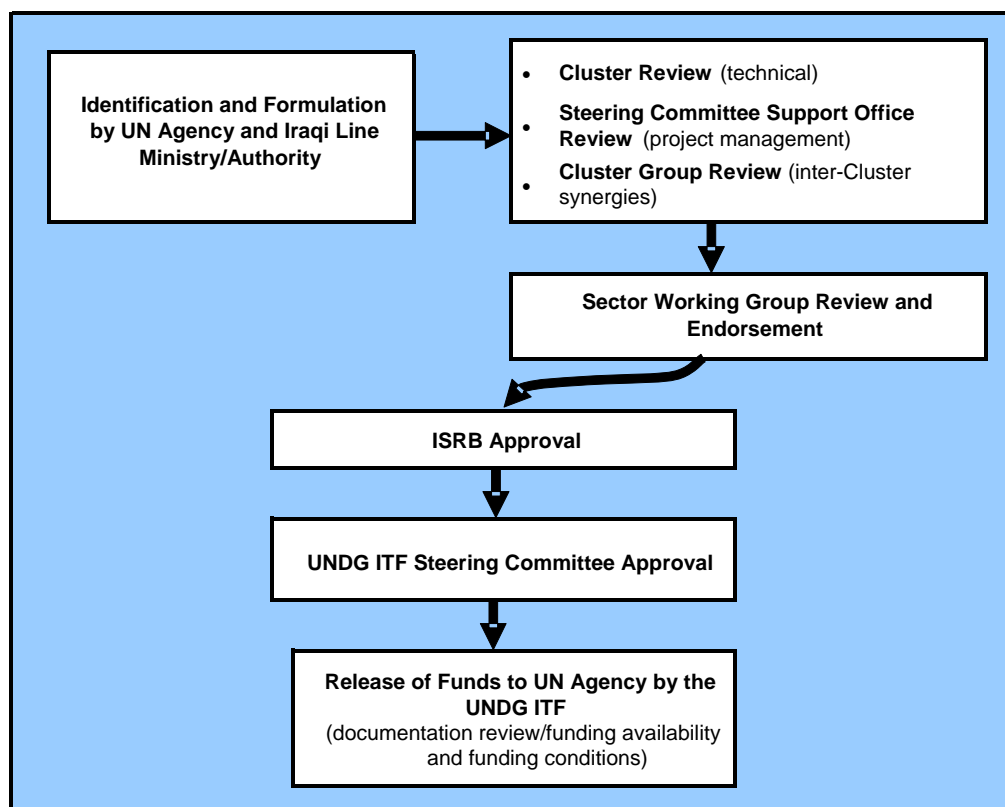
Figure 1. Projects Approved by Cluster



The complete list of project approved from July 2004 to December 2006 is provided in annex 2.

It may be useful to recall the project/programme identification, review and approval processes that activities that are funded by the UNDG ITF presently follow. As shown in figure 1, the Iraqi-led institutions play the key role in the identification (line ministry), review (SWGs for sectors that have been established) and approval (ISRB) of UNDG ITF-funded projects/programmes.

Figure 2. Project/Programme Identification, Review and Approval Processes for UNDG ITF-funded Activities



3.2. Project Completion

Three projects were financially closed as at the end of the Fourth Progress reporting period 30 June 2006 - the UNESCO-implemented project, “Support for Fair and Professional Media Election Coverage”, UNOPS A7-02, “Explosive Ordnance Disposal, Capacity-building and Clearance”, and UNHCR F8-02, “Return and Reintegration of Iraqis and Others of Concern in Southern Iraq”. The Administrative Agent understands that a number of further projects have been financially closed in the mean time – however these will be reported at the time of the official Fifth Progress Report. In addition it is understood through informal reporting that a further 18 projects are operationally closed making a total of 21 completed projects. Again these figures will be confirmed and reported in the Fifth Progress Report.

3.3. Delays in Project Implementation

The hurdles to implementation outlined in the Fourth Progress Report and previous six monthly reports have continued to delay project implementation.

Insecurity remains an ever-growing concern for project implementation and is having a severe impact on the implementation of specific projects. The UNDG takes every precaution possible to ensure the safety of project staff. However, it is increasingly difficult to adequately respond to or advise project personnel on the appropriate security precautions to take. Many suppliers of equipment are now refusing to send staff to Iraq. Consequently, inspection of equipment and training of Iraqis for equipment maintenance and operation were, and will continue for sometime to be, undertaken outside the country. This increases cost and causes delay in implementation. At the same time this has led UN agencies to support focussed capacity and skills development of Iraqi counterparts in order that they can take full responsibility for operations. For many infrastructure

rehabilitation projects, contracted manufacturers, who under normal circumstances would supervise installation on site, have instead trained Iraqi counterparts to a sufficient level so that they can organise installation themselves. This is a positive contribution to the sustainability of project activities- Iraqi staff trained to the level required for installation will easily be able to handle maintenance. Promoting community participation however does become very difficult when international or even national NGO execution partners cannot be present on the ground owing to security concerns. Indeed, the whole area of promoting the development of civil society as an essential pillar of a well-functioning democracy is increasingly falling victim to the security situation.

Delays in decision-making and arbitrary changes in decisions by Iraqi counterparts to the detriment of timely project implementation remain of concern. The level of coordination between the local and the national government or even within ministries at the local and national levels also remained a fundamental blockage to progress.

Rehabilitation works continue to be affected by significant cost escalations as a result of the very limited number of qualified local companies available, volatility of raw materials prices and the security situation.

A particularly serious constraint continues to be the lack of adequate operational funding in service ministries such as the ministries of health and education, despite the overall availability of adequate budgetary resources.

3.4. Project Implementation Mechanisms

This report contains a major section on implementation mechanisms of the different UN Agencies in order to address questions of donors regarding the ability of UN entities to operate in the present difficult environment in Iraq.

Implementation of UNDG projects has been through a range of national entities:

- National staff of UN agencies
- National Ministries/National Bodies
- Local Government
- Private Contractors/Consultants
- National and International NGOs

The adapted implementation mechanisms described in the four six monthly progress reports continue to be used. United Nations implementing agencies retain financial and programmatic responsibility and accountability and, as a reflection of this, also the role of initiator and guide for programme implementation. Implementing agencies have had to adapt their standard contracting and supply delivery procedures to the necessity of remote supervision by international staff and the requirement to ensure the least exposure of national staff while safeguarding the transparency and integrity of business processes.

UN agencies broadly follow similar contracting procedures that are primarily based on international competitive bidding. All agencies involve ministry counterparts extensively- however there are differences in approach as to whether bid review is led by the UN agency or the Ministry and as to whether contracting is done by the UN agency or the Ministry.

First a formal request is required from the relevant counterpart ministry to initiate project actions. This is then reviewed by the technical team of the UN agency. If the review is positive an official correspondence is sent to the Ministry supporting the project and requesting preparation of a bid document. The bid document, including attendant specifications, is then prepared in collaboration between ministry staff and UN agency technical staff. Formal approval of the bid document by the UN agency is the next step. Bid announcements are then made by the relevant ministry and/or the

UN agency as well as on www.irffi.org depending on the size of the potential contract. UN Agencies have an extensive database of firms which have reached recognised quality standards. Bids may be received either at the ministry concerned or at offices of the UN agency in Baghdad or Amman. The most frequent scenario is for bids to be delivered in Baghdad and the unopened bids sent by a courier company to UN offices in Amman. Public bid opening is then made by the UN agency in the presence of the bidding companies or sometimes by the Ministry with the UN agency as an observer. Bid analysis is then undertaken jointly by Ministry and UN Agency officials. In all cases the UN agency Bid Review Committee reviews all documentation and if in agreement sends official correspondence to the Ministry supporting the choice of supplier and advising the commencement of contract preparation. Depending on the size of the potential contract the bid review may take place at UN Agency headquarters. Contracts are then prepared either by the Ministry or the Agency directly and the winning bidder provides bank guarantee and signs contract with the Agency/Ministry.

For contract implementation the Ministry hands over the site to contractor and work is supervised by independent engineers from the UN Agency and relevant Ministry. When the contractor requests an interim payment, the work is reviewed by the UN Agency engineering team along with the Ministry engineers, the UN Agency Representative approves, and funds are then released. Progress reports on works are made on a daily and weekly basis. On completion of the work the contractor sends a request to Ministry/Agency, Ministry and UN Agency engineers make a site visit for assessment. Approval must be obtained from both the Ministry and UN Agency engineers. The Work Completion Certificate is then issued by the Ministry. Before final payment however the Ministry and UN Agency engineers make final measurement and approve the quality and quantity. A joint committee of UN Agency and Ministry officials visit site to check quality and then the Ministry issues first acceptance. The Ministry/Agency then returns part of the bank guarantee to contractor and requests the UN Agency for final payment. There then follows a maintenance period from three to twelve months after which there is final acceptance and release of final insurance following final site inspection by UN Agency and Ministry engineers.

It is important to note that the effect of adaptations to contracting procedures has been broadly to increase the proportion of projects being implemented by Iraqi local contractors. With \$83 million in contract awards reported so far, Iraq is the largest supplier of goods and services under the UNDG ITF, indicating the large volume of national/local contracting, particularly community-level infrastructure rehabilitation, that is being undertaken in Iraq. This continues to reflect the investment made by the UNCT in opening up procurement to Iraqi contractors.

Programme management is provided by international and national staff. The numbers of UN agency international and national staff in the different clusters is indicated in the table below. These figures are estimates, which may not be totally exhaustive and it should be noted that some of the national staff are on consultancy type contracts:

Table 8 Project Staffing Levels, by Cluster, 28 February 2007

Cluster	International Staff	National Staff	Total Staff
A	18	139	157
B	24	105	129
C	4	94	98
D	18	150	168
E	17	49	66
F	55	136	191
G	20	42	62
Total	156	715	871

Monitoring systems used by the United Nations implementing organizations have been adapted to the security situation in Iraq. Participating UN Organizations retain responsibility for monitoring and oversight in accordance with their standard implementation modalities; this responsibility is not handed over to a separate monitoring agent. As explained in the earlier section, monitoring is undertaken in close consultation with counterpart line ministries and with their participation. In most cases, a triangular system is used comprising supervision by private contractors combined with that by national staff and government officials overseen by international United Nations staff working in Amman.

Specific Implementation Mechanisms by Cluster

Details on implementation mechanisms have been provided in previous reports. Below some examples are provided of the different mechanisms used by cluster – the list is not exhaustive. Further examples of procedures used by individual agencies which sometime apply to more than one cluster are included in annex 1.

1. Cluster A: Agriculture, Food Security and Natural Resource Management

The Cluster contracts consultancy and supervision services from consultancy companies, either based in Iraq or abroad, employing either Iraqi or non-Iraqi nationals, to provide surveys and studies, reports, tender documents, technical tasks and supervision. Agencies in the Cluster work very closely with the counterpart Ministries and use joint Project Steering Committees (PSC) with Iraqi counterparts. The purpose of the PSC is to empower Iraqis and enhance the joint implementation of projects by establishing a committee that meets regularly and agrees to the modus operandi of the project in addition to its effective role in monitoring and expediting implementation on the ground.

Identification of inputs or services required, as well as preparing the technical specifications, is completed by agencies in close collaboration with the line ministry. Tenders are issued by the agencies (within the cluster) to the list of suppliers; locals (provided by the line ministry) and internationals.

As a Cluster programme policy, agencies seek to implement in the field through local contractors. A lot of training is conducted outside the country due to the security situation although some external training is included by design for the purpose of exposing Iraqis to international best practice in situ.

Cluster A members seek to implement joint activities whenever possible. The joint FAO-UNIDO small and micro-industries programme and the Date Palm sector rehabilitation programme are examples of such intra-cluster cooperation. Cluster A is also joining efforts with other clusters in the FAO-UNIDO-WHO Food Safety project under Cluster D.

The cluster employs various methods of monitoring its work, some are described below:

- 1- Project Steering Committee:** a PSC comprises of UN agencies representation, stakeholders and Iraqi line ministries and is chaired by the Iraqi counterparts. As it meets regularly (quarterly or six-monthly) a PSC functions as a monitoring mechanism to assess and evaluate implementation on the ground and decide on counter measure for shortfalls.
- 2- Site supervisors:** the cluster has an appointed specialized national 'site supervisors' operating at the various locations, acting as monitors to ensure timely and precise implementation of project and report back.
- 3- Weekly reporting:** weekly reports from field (enclosing photos from the sites) are submitted to the projects managers for close monitoring on implementation.
- 4- Monthly reporting:** based on the weekly reports from the field, project managers prepare their monthly reports and present them to the senior level of the agency and counter measures are decided on in case of shortfalls. .

For details on FAO contracting and risk management procedures see Annex 1.1

2. Cluster B: Education and Culture

Quality Control Mechanisms

1- Procurement of supplies:

1.1- Local Procurement.

UNICEF, for example, uses the following quality control procedure for local procurement of supplies:

- Only pre-qualified suppliers who have previous experience with the UN agencies and Government are invited for bids.
- Clear and detailed specifications of the supplies are put in the bidding documents
- All invited suppliers have to send samples of the supplies with their offers.
- The samples will be checked by qualified staff and if the samples are approved the offers will be considered.
- Pre delivery quality control is also applied in Iraq, where random samples are selected and checked before delivery of the whole lot or partial delivery.
- Final check will be done by UN monitors at the end user and report is prepared on the quality before paying the supplier.
- Warranties are obtained for the supplies specially electronics and IT equipment.

1.2- Off-shore Procurement.

- International suppliers are pre-qualified and selected to offer their quotes.
- The factories will be visited by qualified staff from UNICEF Supply Division before the selection.
- Clear and detailed specifications of the supplies including brand names of high quality supplies are put in the bidding documents
- All invited suppliers have to send samples of the supplies with their offers.
- Quality control team tests the samples and gives recommendations on the quality.
- Pre delivery quality control is also applied at the factory, where random samples are selected and checked by third party quality control before delivery of the whole lot or partial delivery.
- Final check will be done at the end user and report is prepared on the quality before paying the supplier.

2- Rehabilitation of infrastructure (see detailed procedures at Annex 1.5)

- The BOQs are prepared by qualified engineers (hired by UNICEF under an institutional contract with a qualified engineering company) in coordination with the counterpart/ government engineers

- Bids are distributed to short listed qualified contractors grade 1-5 only as per pre-qualification done by Iraqi Ministry of Planning based on the capacity of the contractors.
- Transparent selection process is applied where contract review committee assigned by UNICEF regional Office from staff members who are not involved in the implementation process. The committee recommends the awarding to the contractor with the most acceptable offer.
- UNICEF contracted engineers conduct the supervision during the rehabilitation process in coordination with the counterpart/government engineers.
- Payments will be made only after completion of certain percentage of the works, based on actual measurements done by a committee assigned by the Government department, and a letter issued by the Director Generals (DGs).
- The payment documents will be sent together with photos reflecting the before and after status of the building.
- Final and warranty payment will be processed after completion of the works and the committee from DOE, UNICEF and school head teacher have checked and certified that the works are completed according to the specifications, a letter issued by the DGs and photos showing the completion of works and evaluation of the contractor's performance during the process.

UH-HABITAT technical quality control

Technical quality assurance runs through the entire implementation cycle of all UN HABITAT physical rehabilitation works and is as follows:

- Detailed condition assessments are carried out by qualified and experienced engineers of the UN HABITAT Team using a standard format which was developed with a lot of technical specialist inputs. The assessment reports provide spatial, visual and technical data and form a good basis of computing bills of quantities. The assessment reports are checked and confirmed by the local authorities and again subject to a full technical review by the senior technical staff in Amman;
- The tendering process is fully transparent and follows a well laid out Procurement Manual specially put together by the Procurement Specialists at United Nations Office at Nairobi. Contractor capacities are verified at the point of registration by field staff, and the selection of Contractors for the ITB is done centrally from the database in Amman. Contractors who fail to deliver are blacklisted. Agency estimates are separately and independently prepared and prices of materials and labour are frequently cross checked with those collected by other agencies. The tenders are opened publicly in presence of the bidders and the local authorities. They are evaluated by a specially set up Committee in Amman or at UN HABITAT HQ depending on the estimated value of the contract;
- All works are technically supervised and monitored on a daily basis by UN HABITAT Consultant Engineers who check and approve works at all key stages such as checking the reinforcement before any concrete casting, or checking the foundation structure before the backfilling, etc;
- All required technical tests for the materials used in the works are done regularly and in advance of their use, by government laboratories;
- The Technical Team at the Amman Office are in touch with the field personnel on a daily (if not hourly basis) to provide technical assistance and for progress monitoring. All works are photographed at various stages and these form the basis for further quality assessments by

the technical team at Amman;

- The technical staff of the counterpart local authorities also visit the sites on a random basis to check quality of works; and finally
- UN HABITAT organizes training and workshops for its field personnel on a regular basis where they are exposed to new ideas, good practices and sensitized to issues of quality of rehabilitation works.
- See Annex 1.3 for further details on UN HABITAT infrastructure rehabilitation procedures.

Cluster C: Governance and Human Development

The implementation mechanisms of the Cluster are characterized by a strong degree of inter-agency/joint implementation. The Support to the Constitutional Process programme was managed as part of the UNAMI core mission in Baghdad as a joint programme (UNAMI, UNDP, UNESCO, UNIFEM and UNOPS all working together for common objectives). The ESCWA Smart Communities project brings together three further UN entities to deliver parts of the project in accordance with their special expertise.

The unique capacity-building initiative Iraqis Rebuilding Iraq uses Arab radio stations (for example, SBS Australia, Radio Monte Carlo and Radio Middle East Canada) around the world to publicize the programme and attract suitable candidates. The support cell in Baghdad, which operates from within the MoPDC, is a key to the success of the project. Participating ministries are coordinated through this cell and support is provided to experts once deployed.

For the implementation of the Support to the Constitutional Process programme on the ground in Iraq, three international experts were in place in Baghdad assisting the Constitutional Committee full time in addition to the UNAMI Office of Constitutional Support. The programme provided key support to the whole of the operation of the Constitutional Committee: provision of over 200 Iraqi staff and logistical support. In addition, a unique provision was made for securing public outreach. A special office was created under the Constitutional Committee, which concentrated on organizing public debate and relations with the media. Using the key international implementing partner, the Reuters Foundation, project management and training support was provided to the nascent Iraqi news agency, Aswat al-Iraq, establishment of an independent news agency being considered as a sine qua non of successful constitutional development.

Cluster D: Health and Nutrition

- Project execution can be through line ministries' staff, UN agencies national staff, private contractors, National and International NGOs, local and regional authorities, community and religious leaders.
- For each project the implementation is guided by a Project Steering Committee (PSC) and Project Management Units and/or Project Management Committees (PMC) in respective ministries. PSC Membership includes UN agencies and ministry staff with defined responsibilities and roles.
- Some Cluster members such as WHO, UNICEF, WFP have a historical nationwide presence. Focal points have been appointed in all Governorates who are not constrained by UN security rules in movement and are also residents in those governorates. Hence, they can follow up on programme implementation. These focal points are equipped with appropriate means of communication to serve this purpose

- Independent monitors are used to evaluate programme implementation, as during immunization campaigns where the Iraqi Red Crescent Society (IRCS) and medical schools have been trained to act as independent monitors, the Cluster is also depending on IRCS to monitor and deliver assistance during emergencies.
- For reconstruction and rehabilitation a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) defining the roles and responsibilities of WHO and the MoH is in place. It provides the '*Standard Operating Procedures*' followed. The focal points (engineers in this case) monitor quality, verify progress and report back. This is supported by photos and/or videos. All progress reports including financial statements are to be reviewed and approved in WHO-Iraq Office in Amman. See annex 1.2.for WHO rehabilitation and equipment and supply procedures
- For construction/rehabilitation activities, UNICEF monitoring of programme implementation was essentially carried out by contracted monitors and engineers, who undertook the field visits (which normally would have been done by UNICEF staff members). Their responsibilities includes monitoring the arrival/distribution of supplies/equipment inside the country, supervising the rehabilitation work on project sites, collecting programmatic data against given sets of indicators. Information collected and submitted by the monitors/engineers enabled UNICEF to fill some of the gaps faced by the lack of ground presence, and sustained the programme implementation capacity within the country.
- Both UNICEF and WHO also strengthens the capacity of the monitors/focal points to assess the situation of children/women displaced during emergencies where access is possible.
- UNFPA during its implementation of the 'Emergency Obstetric Care project' took responsibility for the overall execution of the project with the exception of rehabilitation/reconstruction activities that were contracted to UNOPS. UNOPS has great difficulties in recruiting and hiring local contractors due to the deteriorated security situation. Therefore, UNOPS shifted from centralized to decentralized recruitment to overcome this problem
- WFP is monitoring and controlling its work through a custom-built data base fed with information inputs by staff from the MoH and MoE, which provides management with up to date information on project implementation. This Food Monitoring and Evaluation and Reporting Access Data Base System has been successfully established and is operational in the 14 governorates where WFP is implementing its project.
- UNOPS' project "Solid Waste Management System in the City of Kirkuk" is working on a Memorandum of Understanding that promotes good procurement practice within the municipality, while retaining oversight and monitoring of the disbursement of UN funds in accordance with UN best practices.
- For supplies provision, the procurement process is agency specific, however, all Cluster members apply 'international competitive bidding process' to ensure quality, efficiency and cost effectiveness.
- The Cluster is using different innovative communication modus operandi such as Tele/video conferencing and enhanced access to internet.
- Moreover policies, strategies and ways forward are discussed during face to face meetings in Amman with MoH and other line ministry staff at all levels be it Ministers, Director Generals or programme managers or technical professionals.
- The Cluster is assisting the MoH in the Emergency Preparedness and Response that includes in addition to the pre-positioning of emergency supplies and training of MoH/DoH staff, the mitigation of epidemic outbreaks of measles, cholera and diarrhoeal diseases.

- In most cases, funds are not released to the Ministries in advance, but upon completion of work which is verified also by the Cluster national staff and Focal points on the ground.

Monitoring

During the rehabilitation of Primary Health Centres all MoH staff were trained on proper rehabilitation operation standards and procedures. All plans and BoQ are critically examined in Amman, with the aid of the engineering team in Iraq. No payment is affected before it being approved as a first step by WHO and MoH engineers and counterchecked by WHO engineers in Amman.

Fellowships and training sessions conducted in Amman are being followed up by WHO program managers in Iraq and Jordan to ensure the application of new acquired knowledge. Moreover full payment to fellows is not affected before the receipt of a final report on the training including how much they benefited and steps forward.

As a result of monitoring reports (supplies shortage, surplus stocks, influx of IDPs and services needed to cater for increased targets, define most vulnerable groups, lack of service delivery staff and technical capacities etc) specific actions were initiated – provision of required supplies, provision of transport to DOHs with high influx of IDPs with transport through contractors, facilitate operational ability of DOH to assess the situation, as well as deliver additional services using mobile type of operations.

As part of implementation of corrective measures successful actions were reported such as provision of required supplies/training identified during monitoring/assessment activities. Following subsequent disease surveillance reports (WHO) two districts in Wasit were identified as having low immunization coverage which was addressed by the WHO and UNICEF special immunization/measles campaign.

As for WFP, the findings of the monitoring activities are utilized in all project management activities including preparation of monthly work plans, monthly reports, Country Office briefs and Bi-Monthly Operation Updates, distribution, commodities allocation plans, preparation of the quarterly SMC meetings, training plans and resolving field based implementation constraints.

Cluster E: Infrastructure Rehabilitation

This section concentrates on UNDP and UNOPS procedures – other key agencies such as UNICEF and UN HABITAT are covered under Cluster B

UNDP's Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Approach

Purpose and Scope

UNDP's projects are being monitored in accordance with standard procedures and the involvement of external monitoring during the implementation phase, periodic ad-hoc monitoring and final assessments. Project monitoring and evaluation will be based upon periodic assessment of the progress of the delivery of specified project results against their targets, and the achievements of the project objectives.

Monitoring consultants are being hired (through a bidding process) to undertake M&E works in the field. The counterparts are often also being required to cross check and report back on the progress and quality of the works and to monitor the project to ensure adherence to specifications and project requirements. In this regard, it is the key recipients that will benefit the most from successful project delivery. UNDP's consultants on the ground often conduct their impact assessment in consultation with the local Municipalities & recipients.

A central condition for UNDP has been its ability to implement the ongoing projects under the

current security situation. The Satellite based AVT system deployed by UNDP in the electricity sector at Mussaib Power Station, and other key facilities, for conducting remote assessment has proven a successful and useful tool. For power station work, it has proven almost essential in regard to:

- Managing and coordinating team activities at different locations (in Iraq & outside).
- Assessment of equipment condition in Iraq for repair/replacement decisions.
- Gathering and transmitting from Iraq large volumes of data for processing/analysis.

Thus, in the light of UNDP's good experience with this management approach, it seems highly beneficial, given the enduring security situation to expand this technique to other important areas of Iraqi reconstruction as a project tool for remote observation and management.

Financial tracking is used extensively to backstop operations of the Infrastructure team in Amman and a financial audit is regularly being undertaken according to UNDP rules and regulations.

Finally, UNDP's M&E strategy is keyed to demonstrate results, results based management and to learn from experiences in order to improve service delivery, planning and as part of accountability to key stakeholders.

Performance Indicators

UNDP's use of performance indicators helps to identify and measure inputs, processes, outputs, outcomes, and impacts for development projects, programmes, or strategies. These are normally based on collected data through on-the-ground surveys, analysis and reporting. Stakeholder participation is key, whilst establishing performance indicators due to the fact that they have a better feeling for the actual conditions and being UNDP's development partners.

Performance indicators are useful for:

- Setting performance targets and assessing progress toward achieving them.
- Identifying problems via an early warning system to allow corrective action to be taken.
- Indicating whether an in-depth evaluation or review is needed.

Formal Surveys

Formal surveys such as UNDP's unmet basic needs survey, etc. are useful tools for the collection of standardized information from a carefully selected sample of people or households. UNDP has some experience in this field & the surveys are often used for our strategic planning -and project identification purposes.

Formal surveys are useful for:

- Providing baseline data against which the performance of the strategy, program, or project can be compared.
- Comparing different groups at a given point in time.
- Comparing changes over time in the same group.
- Comparing actual conditions with the targets established in a program or project design.
- Describing conditions in a particular community or group.
- Providing a key input to a formal evaluation of the impact of a program or project.
- Assessing levels of poverty as basis for preparation of poverty reduction strategies.

Participatory Methods

UNDP uses the participatory method providing for active involvement in decision-making for those with a stake in a project, programme, or strategy to provide a strong sense of ownership and providing M&E results as well as in the identification of recommendations.

Impact Evaluation

Impact evaluation, sometimes referred to as post-execution assessment, is the systematic identification of the effects – positive or negative, intended or not – on beneficiaries and the environment caused by a given development activity such as a program or project. While this is not always possible to monitor with one-hundred percent accuracy, the impact evaluation tool helps UNDP better understand the extent to which activities reach the beneficiaries and the magnitude of their effects on people's welfare. Most UNDP impact surveys are small-scale rapid assessments & participatory appraisals where estimates of impact are obtained from combining group interviews, key informants, case studies and available secondary data.

Impact Evaluation is useful for:

- Measuring outcomes & impacts of an activity distinguishing these from other external factors, and to clarify whether costs for an activity is justified.
- Whether to expand or modify or eliminate projects, programmes or policies drawing on lessons for improving the design and management of future activities.
- Comparing the effectiveness of alternative interventions and accountability for results.

UNOPS Monitoring Modality

Internal and External Monitoring

- Internal monitoring is established through a mechanism at the local level (Local Monitoring Committee), including district authorities/technical ministries and civil society organizations/community leaders).
- The Local Monitoring Committee could comprise two members for each project/programme or as appropriate, one member from the concerned ministry/authority at the local level and one member from the beneficiary community.
- External monitoring is performed by international independent firms/organizations with expertise in the relevant field and selected using a competitive bidding process.
- The external independent firm or organization would provide training to the internal mechanism to facilitate coherent, compatible monitoring processes.
- Internal and external monitoring are performed independently with a different frequency and timing in line with the work plan of the project/programme, e.g., weekly internal monitoring while external monitoring would be carried out monthly.
- Internal and external monitoring reports are made available through a Monitoring and Evaluation Unit based in Amman and in Baghdad.

Performance Delivery – Certification

- Local personnel are contracted directly by UNOPS and have the responsibility for supervision of the provision of service/completion of work. Monitoring includes preparation of progress reports and certification of payments.
- MOUs are signed with the relevant Iraqi institutions that are responsible for certifying receipt of goods as well as implementation of works and services as required.

- Grant agreements, as required, are signed with the Iraqi institutions for complete implementation of the work plan prepared at the local level with assistance from UNOPS staff in Iraq.
- UNOPS verifies the consistency of information received, monitors and controls key indicators against agreed criteria, reviews and approves work plans proposed by implementation partners, triggers spot checks and finally reports progress to clients and Iraqi Government as per established agreements.

Impact Delivery – Validation/Quality Assurance

- Spot checks are made on project delivery/impact through internationally/regionally recruited specialized firms/institutions.
- Field audits are carried out upon completion of project/pre-established benchmarks by specialized firms/institutions.
- Mechanisms are established at the municipality level enabling a checks and balances system for selection of priorities and implementation of activities.
- Support for these mechanisms and oversight of their operations and validity are provided through internationally/regionally recruited specialized firms/institutions.

Lessons Learned UNOPS Iraq: Monitoring and Evaluation

The prevailing security situation in many of the areas where UNOPS implements on the ground in Iraq generates one of the biggest challenges for our successful project work: the need for remote management. Under such a scenario, UN personnel (especially international) cannot be present at the project location and even missions to the Green Zone in Baghdad, Basrah airport and Erbil are difficult to arrange. Instead, many of the project management activities are carried out remotely, while some other tasks, usually assigned to international experts, need to be carried out by local staff instead.

Monitoring and Evaluation, an integral part of good project management, is one of the areas most heavily affected by the absence of internationals on the ground. When UNOPS started implementing under these circumstances, it was realized that the role of a relatively independent international UN expert to monitor progress, evaluate results and assess impact cannot just be transferred to other local actors.

Local staff, experts and counterparts can add tremendous value to UNOPS operations by bringing in local knowledge and their usually very strong personal commitment. However, this cannot substitute other requirements such as technical expertise which is yet not locally known (e.g. new technologies). The same applies to the contribution of local staff to give UNOPS access to local networks – necessary to ensure proper communication, coordination and involvement of local stakeholders. Due diligence for donor-funded project activities requires independence, especially in cases where there are problems requiring intervention (e.g. with contractors or local authorities) or escalation (reporting of problems and failure). Likewise, UNOPS staff who live and work within the local community can be exposed to personal threats (e.g. against their families) – a risk that would be much smaller for an international whose presence is more temporary.

In order to address the dilemma described above, UNOPS successfully introduced to most of its projects a component of Independent Monitoring: based on a competitive exercise, UNOPS identifies a qualified international entity capable of carrying out project-specific assignments of monitoring, evaluation, impact assessments or even back-stopping inside Iraq. This contractor reports to UNOPS management in Amman and is tasked to visit project sites and carry out assignments on behalf of the (remote) Project Manager.

Experience shows that this instrument has helped UNOPS to re-gain an otherwise missing perspective on developments and achievements on the ground, not only improving UNOPS' capability to respond to problems, delays, changed circumstances, etc. and to draw lessons learned for future activities but also to professionally and convincingly document results, achievements and impact of UN activities in Iraq.

See Annex 1. 3 for specific UN HABITAT procedures for technical assistance and contracting

See annex 1.4. for UNOPS, 1.5 for UNICEF and 1.6 for UNDP contracting procedures for rehabilitation

Cluster F: Refugees, IDPs and Durable Solutions

All agencies have maintained networks of established implementing partners since 2003 which, over time, have acquired considerable knowledge and experience in implementing humanitarian interventions even at the height of conflict. Partners are carefully selected on the basis of factors including their credibility, international and in-country knowledge and operational experience, as well as demonstrated implementing capacity inside Iraq.

Supply: Agencies deliver incoming goods directly to the partners in the Governorates, as well as routing through warehouses. Iraq supply capacity is maintained both inside the country and throughout the region.

Contracts: The scope of rehabilitation work in all sectors demands careful and extensive work on bidding, adjudicating and contracts review processes, and for processing Contracts and Cooperation Agreements with NGO partners. Each agency adheres to its guidelines and modalities for bidding and issuance of institutional contracts, which ensure transparent and competitive processes.

National staff and contracted monitors, who either reside in or are assigned to collectively cover all governorates in all programme areas, monitor implementation of ongoing programmes despite the extremely difficult operating environment. Certification of work completed enables prompt payments and timely completion.

Monitors regularly report to national and international officers for direct guidance and supervision, through email, phone and visits to Amman and Kuwait. Through these communications and daily supervision, agencies maintain adequate control and accountability. Information provided through monitors is validated through various control and certification procedures implemented by the Government of Iraq, as well as through daily monitoring of Iraqi local media for relevant projects.

Agencies have successfully utilized contracted monitors to track beneficiary populations, movement of supplies and distribution, monitor the implementation of activities and liaise with counterparts, partners and contractors on the ground. Agency national staff members also perform vital monitoring and coordination functions inside Iraq, providing feedback from the field for course correction, strategy formulation and review of effectiveness.

IPs are required to supply reports in addition to the standard reporting requirements, such as: Monthly Progress Reports against performance indicators; photo albums and at times video films; Monthly Statistical and Analytical Reports; Monthly IDP Profiles; Quarterly Monitoring and Needs Assessment Reports on IDP impacted and selected return areas; Needs and Intentions Surveys. IPs are also required to submit official certificate/attestation from local authorities on satisfactory completion of works and achievement of expected results.

Agency reinforcement of monitoring and evaluation includes:

- Training of the IP staff on monitoring and evaluation will establish a network of skilled monitors and a peer monitoring mechanisms among IPs.

- The effectiveness of joint monitoring teams, composed of representatives of the local authority, refugee/IDP community, an external NGO and agencies will also be tested.
- Twice in 2007 (mid-year and end of the year) select agencies will contract a private firm to conduct an independent evaluation of the achievements and impact of projects.
- In 2007 specific agencies will hire a reputable audit firms to audit all sub-agreements.
- Agencies may require that IPs provide beneficiary testimonials of achievements.

Agencies document feedback from monitoring activities and implement lessons learned. For example, from the six governorates where UNICEF's integrated area-based basic services project is being implemented, assigned monitors have been submitting standardized weekly reports, and summing up findings on a monthly basis. Such information provides UNICEF with information on rate of implementation on the rehabilitation works; weekly status of supply components reaching beneficiaries; progress achieved in engaging local stakeholders (local councils, school supervisors) in children's issues; key impediments to implementation; detailed observation of work quality; calls for immediate remedial actions; and recommendations which are duly taken into consideration by UNICEF.

Agency monitoring and control modalities themselves are subjected to audit. Several Cluster agencies were audited on a routine or Operation-requested basis in 2006, with positive findings.

Cluster G: Support for Electoral Process

Applied monitoring mechanisms 2004-2006

- certification process itself
- through national observer groups
- placement of international staff within the IECEI during elections (incl. one International Commissioner)
- results-based reporting
- several audits/reviews of UN operations
- independent (UN facilitated) audit of IECEI OCV operation
- cooperation with local NGOs etc. feedback, needs assessments, recommendations
- Lessons Learned conference with all stakeholders represented
- needs assessment missions detailed analysis of situation, achievements, future requirements
- international presence in Red Zone through sub-contractors (incl. e.g. GEO Support units during Oct/Dec 2005 events: communication/coordination/reporting/monitoring parallel/complementary to IECEI structures)
- Institutional Memory project (data collection, compiling/classification documents related to 2005 electoral events, converting into electronically accessible format/data base, etc.)
- The UNDP and UNOPS implementation mechanisms described under Cluster E also apply to Cluster G

Further details on the various implementation modalities and their use by different Participating UN Organizations are provided in the individual project progress reports of the Organizations that are available from the Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office, UNDP.

4. Financial Status

As Administrative Agent of the UNDG ITF, UNDP officially reports to IRFFI donors on a six-month basis on total contributions (earmarked and unearmarked) received, transfers made to Participating UN Organizations for the implementation of approved projects and the expenditures incurred against these projects. In between the official reporting periods, Iraqi officials, donors and the general public are kept informed of the financial status of the UNDG ITF through the monthly UNDG ITF newsletters that are posted on the www.irffi.org web site. The Istanbul Donor Committee meeting comes mid way between the Fourth and Fifth progress reporting periods. Therefore, the Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office, UNDP, as Administrative Agent, is only in a position to provide some unofficial updates of the situation. An attempt has been made to provide, in this section, the latest figures on the key financial parameters of interest to donors.

Donor Contributions to the UNDG ITF

As of 28 February 2007, \$1,139 million in donor contributions had been deposited net into the UNDG ITF account. Of this amount, \$903.6 million has been transferred to the implementing agencies.

Table 9. Gross Total Donor Deposits

Donor	Gross Deposit (US\$ mil)
EUROPEAN COMMISSION	473.49
JAPAN	360.95
SPAIN	62.63
UNITED KINGDOM	55.54
CANADA	46.40
ITALY	29.78
AUSTRALIA	23.96
DENMARK	12.41
REPUBLIC OF 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
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	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	1,149.29

Table 10. Distribution of Deposits by Year and by Donors

UNDG Iraq Trust Fund																			
Gross Donor Deposits (\$000s)																			
as at 28 February 2007																			
Donor		2004				2005				2006				2007				Total July 2004 to February 2007	
		<small>(Donor Currency)</small>		<small>(US\$)</small>		<small>(Donor Currency)</small>		<small>(US\$)</small>		<small>(Donor Currency)</small>		<small>(US\$)</small>		<small>(Donor Currency)</small>		<small>(US\$)</small>		<small>(Donor Currency)</small>	
European Commission	EUR	EUR	80,400	101,798	EUR	157,590	195,328	EUR	127,858	164,072	EUR	9,500	12,295	EUR	375,348	473,492			
Japan	USD	USD	360,000	360,951										USD	360,000	360,951			
Spain	USD				USD	20,000	20,000							USD	20,000	62,631			
	EUR							EUR	21,600	27,509	EUR	11,500	15,122	EUR	33,100				
United Kingdom	GBP	GBP	30,000	55,542										GBP	30,000	55,542			
Canada	CAD	CAD	50,000	37,767	CAD	10,000	8,633							CAD	60,000	46,400			
Italy	EUR	EUR	10,000	13,261	EUR	13,900	16,521							EUR	23,900	29,782			
Australia	AUD	AUD	10,822	7,689	AUD	12,000	9,060	AUD	4,500	3,318	AUD	5,000	3,890	AUD	32,322	23,957			
Denmark	DKK	DKK	25,000	4,526	DKK	20,000	3,167	DKK	18,183	2,974	DKK	10,000	1,744	DKK	73,183	12,410			
Republic of Korea	USD	USD	7,000	7,000	USD	4,000	4,000							USD	11,000	11,000			
Sweden	SEK	SEK	47,000	6,824	SEK	30,000	3,797							SEK	77,000	10,622			
Germany	USD							USD	10,000	10,000				USD	10,000	10,000			
Norway	NOK	NOK	29,000	4,449	NOK	16,000	2,560							NOK	45,000	7,009			
Netherlands	EUR	EUR	5,000	6,697										EUR	5,000	6,697			
Finland	EUR	EUR	3,000	3,886	EUR	2,000	2,349							EUR	5,000	6,234			
India	USD	USD	2,500	2,500	USD	2,500	2,500							USD	5,000	5,000			
Kuwait	USD	USD	5,000	5,000										USD	5,000	5,000			
Qatar	USD	USD	2,500	2,500	USD	2,500	2,500							USD	5,000	5,000			
United States of America	USD	USD	5,000	5,000										USD	5,000	5,000			
Greece	EUR	EUR	600	764				EUR	2,400	2,866				EUR	3,000	3,630			
New Zealand	NZD	NZD	1,500	941	NZD	2,000	1,420	NZD	1,500	1,004				NZD	5,000	3,365			
Luxembourg	USD				USD	200	200							USD	200	2,319			
	EUR				EUR	800	1,037	EUR	900	1,082				EUR	1,700				
Belgium	EUR				EUR	1,000	1,321							EUR	1,000	1,321			
Ireland	EUR	EUR	1,000	1,226										EUR	1,000	1,226			
Iceland	USD	USD	500	500										USD	500	500			
Turkey	USD				USD	200	200							USD	200	200			
TOTAL			628,821			274,592			212,823			33,050			1,149,287				

At end of February 2007, the five largest contributors to the UNDG ITF were the European Commission (\$473.5 million), Japan (\$361 million), Spain (\$62.6 million), the United Kingdom (\$56 million) and Canada (\$46 million), as shown in table 10. In addition non-traditional donors such as India, Kuwait, Qatar and Turkey have joined in as donors to the UNDG ITF.

Table 11. Donor Allocations, by Cluster, Approved Funding, Total Commitments and Disbursements, Balance of Funds and Pipeline Projects

UNDG Iraq Trust Fund														
Donor Allocation by Cluster, Approved Funding, Delivery, Balance of Funds and Pipeline Projects														
as at 28 February 2007														
CLUSTER	Total Donor Deposits		Approved Funding			Total Commitments and Disbursements ⁶				Funds Available	PipeLine ⁵			Funds Available after ISRB /Pipeline
	Donor	Net	Earmarked	Un-Earmarked	Total	COM ^a	% of Approved Funding	DISB ^b	% of Approved Funding		ISRB/SC Approved Projects	Pipeline Projects		
A Agriculture, Food Security, Environment and Natural Resource Management	Australia	3,758,965									A5-18 3,598,077	A5-21 1,600,628	peer review	
	European Commission	61,616,196									A5-19 8,011,117	A5-22 4,233,287	peer review	
	Greece	2,225,683									A5-11 1,000,000			
	Italy	21,081,824									A5-11 phase II			
	Japan	15,676,272									A5-08 additional funding	1,922,293		
	Kuwait	4,905,000												
	Republic of Korea	3,944,000												
	Sweden	1,021,154												
	114,229,094		96,076,512	37,978,781	134,055,293	93,089,357	69%	67,793,444	51%	18,152,583	14,531,487	5,833,915	-2,212,819	
B Education and Culture	Denmark 2007	1,719,418									B1-25 1,757,280	B1-29 11,301,596	peer level	
	European Commission	116,740,861									B1-27 4,971,428	B1-28 8,860,000	peer level	
	Germany	9,860,000									B1-26 4,000,606	B1-26 11 projs 50,342,898	ISRB level	
	Ireland	1,203,098											cluster level	
	Japan	62,342,965												
		191,866,342	152,439,714	544,649	152,984,363	125,174,385	82%	98,451,844	64%	39,426,628	6,720,536	74,505,100	-41,799,008	
C Governance and Human Development	Australia	722,541									C10-09 30,295,396	C9-xx 531,000		
	Canada	2,566,471									C9-21 7,249,687	C9-07 3,512,819		
	Denmark	531,398									C9-07 3,857,280	C9-17 4,294,600		
	European Commission	13,044,140												
	European Commission	36,518,940												
	European Commission	46,553,310												
	Total EC cluster C	96,116,390												
	Finland	1,270,591										Econ Women's emp 2,651,041	Women Res Doc Ce 1,657,000	
	Greece	585,706												
	Italy	3,642,832												
	Spain	3,176,408												
	Spain	14,985,714										Iraq rebuild III 3,317,126	Slum Dwellers 6,013,518	
	Sweden	2,853,898										CapDev Census 3,317,126		
	126,451,948	68,449,448	0	68,449,448	31,765,075	53%	30,890,921	51%	58,002,500	30,295,396	36,401,197	-8,694,093		
D Health and Nutrition	Australia	1,932,472									D2-19 12,000,000	Waste Management 1,400,056		
	European Commission	73,713,701									D2-20 5,233,263	Malnutrition 6,102,638		
	Japan	25,960,901												
	Spain	21,726,629												
		123,333,704	76,847,747	38,384,315	115,232,062	87,118,745	76%	70,290,112	61%	46,485,957	38,983,263	7,502,694	0	
E Infrastructure Rehabilitation	European Commission	34,542,365									E3-10 1,529,051	E4-17 586,880		
	Japan	183,826,648									E3-12a 2,496,475	E3-14 6,317,441		
	Luxembourg	2,078,651									E3-12b 2,006,340	E3-15 1,993,000		
	Spain	2,358,184									E3-13a 1,537,622			
		222,805,847	202,562,759	28,850,755	231,413,514	173,272,905	75%	142,369,834	62%	20,243,088	14,132,076	8,897,321	-2,786,309	
F Refugees, IDPs and Durable Solutions	Australia	4,781,530										F8-06a 3,000,000		
	Denmark 2006	2,400,662										F8-06b 5,150,000		
	European Commission	12,184,246										F8-06c 4,690,000		
	Republic of Korea	2,958,000										Water Supply 2,427,764		
		22,324,439	10,139,502	13,625,148	23,764,650	19,823,067	93%	19,333,881	90%	12,184,936	15,267,764	-3,082,828		

Table 11. Donor Allocations, by Cluster, Approved Funding, Total Commitments and Disbursements, Balance of Funds and Pipeline Projects (continued)

UNDG Iraq Trust Fund													
Donor Allocation by Cluster, Approved Funding, Delivery, Balance of Funds and Pipeline Projects													
as at 28 February 2007													
CLUSTER	Total Donor Deposits		Approved Funding			Total Commitments and Disbursements ⁶				Funds Available	PipeLine ⁵		Funds Available after ISRB /Pipeline
	Donor	Net	Earmarked	Un-Earmarked	Total	COM ^A	% of Approved Funding	DISB ^B	% of Approved Funding		ISRB/SC Approved Projects	Pipeline Projects	
Support to Electoral Process	Australia	12,545,864											
	Belgium	1,295,905											
	Canada ¹	21,149,451											
	Denmark	7,584,836											
	European Commission	74,316,707											
	Finland	4,876,330											
	Italy	4,789,129											
	Japan	39,940,526											
	Luxembourg	196,200											
	Netherlands	6,603,242											
	New Zealand	922,925											
	Norway	2,278,076											
	Republic of Korea	3,944,000											
	Spain	19,820,000											
	Sweden	6,597,814											
United Kingdom	9,910,000												
	216,771,005	177,615,455	-158,611	177,456,844	164,581,700	93%	162,834,495	92%	39,155,550				
Total Earmarked		1,017,782,379	784,131,136										0
Un- Earmarked	Canada	22,266,275											
	Greece	749,464											
	Iceland	490,500											
	India ²	4,905,000											
	Japan ³	29,954,660											
	New Zealand	2,377,993											
	Norway	4,633,082											
	Qatar	4,905,000											
	Turkey	196,200											
	United Kingdom ⁴	45,132,122											
United States Of America	4,930,000												
	120,540,297	119,225,037	119,225,037					1,315,260				1,315,260	
Emergency Response		300,000		300,000	300,000		294,780	98%	282,536	94%			
Grand Total		1,138,622,675	784,131,136	119,525,037	903,656,173	695,120,013	78%	592,247,067	66%	234,966,502	104,662,758	173,367,931	-43,064,187

* Humanitarian Emergency Project funded from Fund Earned Interest

NOTES:

A/ Legally binding contracts signed in 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007 (including multi-year commitments which may be disbursed in future years)

B/ Disbursements made in 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007

¹ US\$15.16mill of Contribution unearmarked with a preference towards Cluster G, including enhancing the role of women, civil society and media in the Iraqi election. Therefore, this contribution is treated as "earmarked" for Support to the Electoral Process

² Contribution given as unearmarked but with a preference for Support to Electoral Process.

³ Contributions while "earmarked" to Health/Medical Care, Employment Creation, Water & Sanitation and Environment, for \$10mill each, also available to fund activities in other clusters based on prior consultations. Hence, the contribution treated as "unearmarked".

⁴ Contribution is broadly earmarked to 10 out of the 11 old Clusters with some activities excluded but with inter-cluster funding allocation decision left to the UNDG ITF Steering Committee. Hence, treated as "unearmarked".

⁵ Pipeline includes projects at the stage of cluster, SCSO, peer review and ISRB review/approval

⁶ Commitments and Disbursements are as at 31 January 2007 and include data not published in January Newsletter

Funding Availability

As indicated in Table 11, at the end of February 2007 \$235 million was available in the UNDG ITF account. However \$105 million of this has already been approved by the ISRB/UNDG ITF Steering Committee and funds will therefore shortly be transferred to implementing UN agencies. Fund availability therefore stands at \$130 million. If the already substantially developed pipeline of projects amounting to \$173 million is taken into account in fact the UNDG ITF has a negative balance of \$43 million

Expenditure

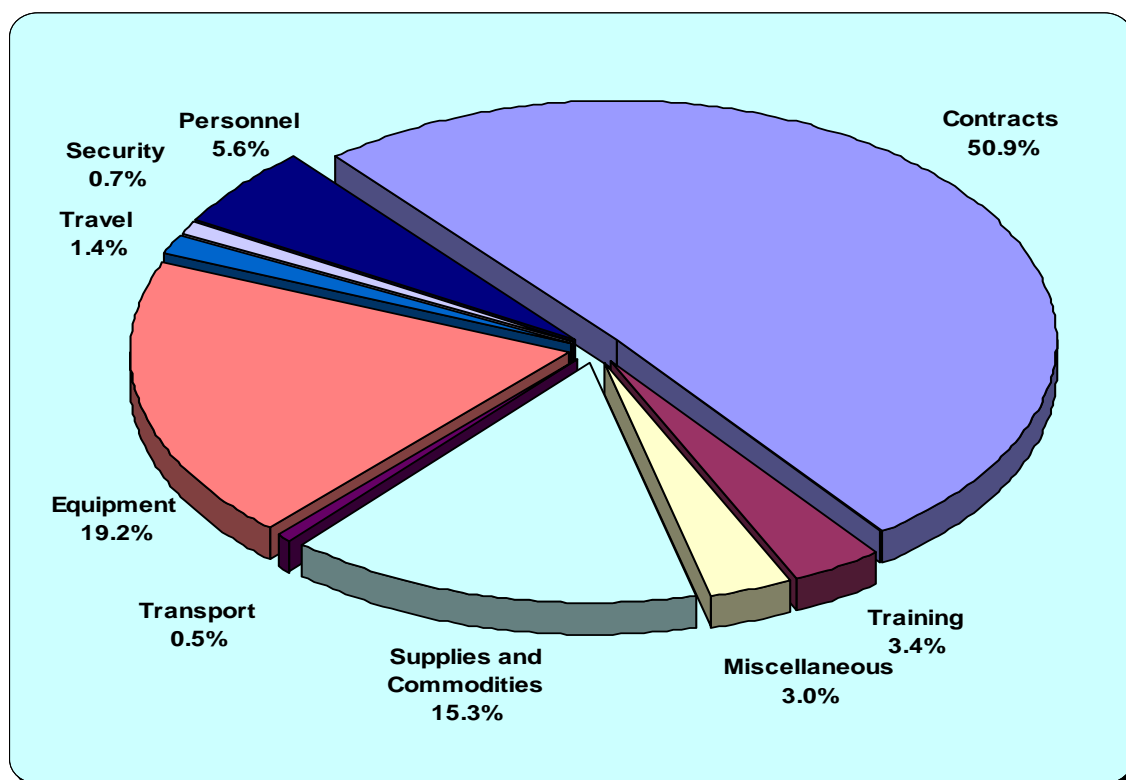
Expenditure data for the UNDG ITF can only be provided for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2006 (the fourth reporting period on the UNDG ITF). This was a mid-year expenditure report, and it is at best an approximation for the reporting period. Official figures for end 2006 are now in the process of finalisation and will be presented in the official Fifth Progress Report.

During the fourth six-month reporting period (P4), a total of \$90.49 million was expended, bringing the cumulative expenditure as reported by implementing agencies from inception to 30 June 2006 to \$599.64 million, or approximately 75 per cent of the total approved funding of \$802.49 million.

Table 12. Expenditure by Category as of end June 2006

CATEGORY	TOTAL EXPENDITURE				
	P1	P2	P3	P4	July 2004-June 2006
	July 2004 - December 2004	January 2005 - June 2005	July 2005 - December 2005	January 2006 - June 2006	
Personnel	3,619	12,381	7,504	8,701	32,205
Contracts	47,819	93,393	111,857	37,071	290,140
Training	2,413	3,624	8,905	4,411	19,353
Transport	303	326	147	2,164	2,940
Supplies and Commodities	41,001	7,351	38,975	(321)	87,005
Equipment	12,888	38,389	28,715	29,767	109,759
Travel	658	2,483	2,393	2,566	8,101
Security	672	661	1,363	1,355	4,051
Miscellaneous	3,047	6,750	5,020	2,152	16,968
Total Programme Costs	112,419	165,358	204,879	87,866	570,522
Total Indirect Support Costs	6,579	4,642	15,276	2,624	29,121
TOTAL Expenditure	118,997	170,001	220,155	90,490	599,644

Figure 3. Expenditure by Category as of end June 2006



Particular note should be made that of total expenditure, less than 1% is spent on security, while expenditure on personnel (national and international) accounts for less than 6%. Further details on expenditure are contained in the Fourth Progress Report section 2.4.3. pages 68 to 75.

In addition to consolidated six-month progress reports submitted by UNDP as Administrative Agent on the basis of individual project reports from Participating UN Organizations, UNDP also receives and consolidates monthly figures of project commitments and disbursements as well as contract awards from these agencies. These contract commitment and disbursement figures provide a good indirect indicator of project implementation progress and are used by the UNDG ITF Steering Committee as a basis for new project approvals. They are also reported in the UNDG ITF monthly Newsletter and posted publicly on the IRFFI web site. These figures are available as of end January 2007- the updated figures for end of February 2007 will be made available for the Fifth Donor Committee in Istanbul.

As of 31 January 2007, a total of \$693 million had been legally committed and \$591 million had been disbursed.

The two following tables provide preliminary figures on total project commitments and disbursements as of 31 January 2007 by Cluster and by agency, respectively.

Table 13. Total Project Commitments and Disbursements, Updated by Cluster (\$000s)

		2004-2006		2007		TOTAL		
CLUSTER	APPROVED FUNDING	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 14. Total Project Commitments and Disbursements, Updated by Agency (\$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%
UNDP/EAAD	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)

The overall commitment rate of 78 per cent and the disbursement rate of 66 per cent represent record implementation levels attained by the United Nations agencies in Iraq despite ongoing security challenges and a difficult operating environment on the ground.

As shown in table 15 overleaf, during the period from 1 July 2004 to 31 December 2006, contracts were posted on the UNDG ITF web site and awarded to suppliers from 47 countries. These contracts are for the provision of services, supplies, commodities, equipment and other project inputs and have a combined value of \$492 million. Iraq, with \$83 million in contract awards, is the largest supplier of goods and services, indicating the large volume of national/local contracting, particularly for community-level infrastructure rehabilitation, which is being undertaken in Iraq.

Table 15. Value and Number of Contract Awards, by Country (\$)

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
Other			1	44,632			1	44,632
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

5. Update on Lessons Learned

As an innovative new funding mechanism, the UNDG ITF is continually drawing lessons learned and directly incorporating them into its operations.

An independent “lessons-learned and review exercise” of the entire UNDG ITF operation was undertaken by Price Waterhouse Coopers under contract with the UNDP Office of Audit and Performance Review in 2005. The Participating UN Organizations and Administrative Agent have provided management comments on the resulting programmatic review report. These together with the final PWC report were issued by the UNDP Office of Audit and Performance Review in January 2007 following review by the audit offices of the UN Participating Organisations. The main recommendations are contained in the Fourth Progress Report of November 2006. The PWC report as well as the management comments of the Administrative Agent and the Participating UN Organisations will be provided to the Donor Committee separately.

The external review undertaken by Scanteam, a Norwegian consulting group, for Norway and the World Bank was considered at a stakeholder meeting in The Hague in early December 2006. The final report issued in January 2007 strongly confirms the value of the pooled funding represented by MDTFs and the strategic and complementary roles of both the World Bank and the UNDG organizations. MDTFs are designed as practical applications of the broader effectiveness and harmonization agenda and more particularly a practical implementation of the Statement of Resolve on “fragile states” contained in the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness: “In fragile states, as we support state-building and delivery of basic services, we will ensure that the principles of harmonisation, alignment and managing for results are adapted to environments of weak governance and capacity“. UNDG trust funds are also contributing to the ongoing work on United Nations coherence. UNDP, in consequence and responding to specific recommendations from both reviews, has widened the remit of the UNDG ITF Unit in New York to become a focal point for MDTF matters in a newly constituted MDTF Office within the Bureau for Resources and Strategic Partnerships.

Scan team agreed with the conclusion of the UNDG ECHA review that: a) World Bank and UN managed MDTFs are both necessary in most transition situations, b) they cannot be treated as successive stages but need to operate concurrently albeit with the UN MDTFs starting earlier and the World Bank MDTFs continuing until governments are in a position to accept General Budget Support (GBS), c) that they need to work within a structure which maximises synergies and complementarities and encourages donors to see them as two arms of transition financing, rather than competing options. “

Within UNDP, careful consideration has been given to the issue of firewalls between the fund management and programme implementation sides of MDTFs. In the case of the UNDG ITF, the Administrative Agent is situated in the Bureau for Resources and Strategic Partnerships, whereas programme implementation is under the responsibility of the Regional Bureau for Arab States. This division of responsibilities resulting from a recent corporate decision has been confirmed and expanded to apply to all new MDTFs, such as the Peacebuilding Fund, the Lebanon Recovery Fund, the UN Central Fund for Influenza Actions, and the Spanish MDG Achievement Fund... etc where UNDP is providing similar Administrative Agent services as under the UNDG ITF.

Annex 1. Agency-Specific Implementation Mechanisms

1.1. FAO adapted procurement process for goods and services

FAO procures goods and services in close cooperation with the Iraqi authorities:

- Identification of inputs or services required is undertaken jointly by FAO and the Iraqi line Ministry;
- Preparation of detailed specifications, bills of quantities, drawings, delivery time and destination is undertaken jointly by FAO and the Iraqi line Ministry;
- A list of local potential suppliers is provided by Iraqi line Ministry and enlarged by FAO;
- Tenders are launched by FAO inviting local and international potential suppliers;
- Technical review of the offers received and preparation of recommendations are carried out jointly by FAO and the Iraqi line Ministry;
- Final selection of suppliers and issuance of purchase orders or contracts is done by FAO.

FAO risk management procedures

There are substantial risk elements involved in the implementation of irrigation projects and especially the rehabilitation of pumping stations. This is due to potential incompatibility between new and existing (often 30 year old) equipment when replacing or repairing pumps, motors, electrical control and auxiliary equipment in an existing pumping system and pump house structure. Such incompatibility could lead to the procurement of high value equipment that could not be fitted into the existing structure or system, or would not work once it had been installed. In addition, FAO cannot field international technical staff to inspect the pump station sites.

In view of the above, a full risk assessment analysis was undertaken and procedures to request proposals from suppliers were designed to minimize risks, as follows:

- Training is provided to the MoWR technical staff in order to establish an accurate data collection mechanism to describe the state of equipment and infrastructure currently in place;
- Information collected on the equipment currently in place is discussed with the Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM);
- The OEM is requested to specify the equipment required to replace that which is missing, damaged or unusable;
- If the OEM agrees to install the new equipment, then the OEM is requested to verify the specifications of the equipment currently in place before submitting a proposal in order to further reduce the risk of non-compatibility of equipment;
- The proposal submitted by the OEM is technically reviewed by an FAO international expert in Amman, by an international independent technical consulting firm contracted by FAO and by the FAO technical services at headquarters before being accepted;
- If the OEM does not agree to install the equipment, MoWR technical staff and the staff of the Iraqi company contracted for installation are trained at the OEM's factory on installation and operation of the equipment;
- Performance of the installation company is closely supervised by an inspection/supervision company.

1.2. WHO physical rehabilitation works procedure

Stage 1: Formal Request

Written formal request from Ministry of Health to WHO
WHO Engineering team reviews, if positive WHO sends official correspondence to Ministry supporting the project and requesting preparation of bid document

Stage 2: Bid document Preparation

Ministerial engineering directorate in collaboration with WHO engineers produces bid document. Bid document sent to WHO for review and approval

Stage 3: Bidding Process

Bid announcement made by Ministry in newspapers and web site
Bid opening by Ministry with WHO as observer
Bid analysis jointly by Ministry and WHO
WHO Amman Bid Review Committee reviews all documentation and if in agreement sends official correspondence to Ministry supporting the choice of supplier and advising the commencement of contract preparation

Stage 4: Contract Preparation

Contract prepared by Ministry in dollars
Winning bidder provides bank guarantee and signs contract with the Ministry
WHO engineering team prepare adjudication report
WHO official correspondence to Ministry supporting the project and advising the commencement of rehabilitation implementation

Stage 5: Implementation

Ministry hand over site to contractor
Ministry and WHO engineers supervise the work
Ministry requests interim payment, WHO engineering team reviews, WHO representative approves and funds released
Daily and weekly progress reports

Stage 6: Issuance of Work Completion Certificate

Contractor sends request to Ministry
Ministry and WHO engineers make site visit for assessment
Approval by Ministry and WHO engineers
Work Completion Certificate issued by Ministry

Stage 7: Final measurement, first acceptance and final payment

Ministry and WHO engineers make final measurement and approve the quality and quantity
Ministry WHO Committee visit site to check quality. Ministry issues first acceptance
Ministry returns half of bank guarantee to contractor
Ministry requests WHO for final payment

Stage 8: 12 month maintenance period

Stage 9: Final acceptance and release of final insurance following final site inspection by WHO and Ministry Engineers

WHO procurement of equipment and supplies procedures:

In order to establish the needs of the Healthcare facilities /Laboratories, a needs assessment of the equipment/supplies needed is carried out by MOH with technical support from WHO. It is mainly national execution.

Extensive consultations between WHO and the concerned healthcare professionals are held to agree on the final requirements and every effort has to be made to ensure that specifications meet and satisfy users' requirements that are technically sound.

Writing general performance oriented technical specifications for all the items of required medical equipment and supplies, including cost estimates, required training package, post-delivery services and suggested suppliers/vendors.

The choice of specific medical equipment must take into account that the more complex an instrument is the more the end-user will depend on the support of a supplier/local agent for installation and maintenance. Hence, choosing High-Tech technology equipment should be considered from vendors having capable agents in Iraq or training facilities outside Iraq to train the end-users on clinical and technical applications (Equipment faults could be avoided if the user has clear understanding of the equipment operation).

WHO procedures for tendering and contract award are applied to the purchasing and delivery of equipment and supplies. At this stage it is the government choice given that it is faster to go through WHO system than the government procedure.

The vendors are requested to provide technical specification/data sheets for all equipment components and supplies, including description of all major features and performance specifications, as follows:

- Manufacturer and model name
- Physical, environmental, and electrical utility requirements (i.e., steam, medical gas, vacuum) requirements
- Physical dimensions and weight of the unit

The vendors are requested to provide: Quality assurance and Quality control for all supplies and equipment procured.

All procured consignments are covered by insurance coverage: in normal case of 90 days from date of arrival to Iraq till duration of 1 year less one day.

For procurement of laboratory equipment the vendors are requested to provide lists for reagents, consumables, and disposables including pricing.

Procured supplies should have A MINIMUM 75% of MAXIMUM shelf life at date of shipment.

Payments will only be affected once the goods are delivered and receiving report from the line ministry is received.

Photos/videos of most of the steps are taken by both WHO/MOH staff and Focal points.

1.3. Implementation Modality for UN-HABITAT Technical Assistance and Capacity-building in Iraq

UN-HABITAT technical assistance and capacity-building in the housing and urban sectors in Iraq include training and advisory services, the conceptualization and organization of consultations and workshops, and specialized research and studies. The implementation of these activities is underpinned by the following principles:

- Full agreement of Government of Iraq partners with the content and structure of courses, scope of advisory services, and organizational arrangements;
- Use of Iraqi professionals and institutions whenever available with sufficient technical expertise and consulting experience;
- Use of Arabic-speaking international consultants;
- Emphasis on exposure to good practices in the Middle East region that have a higher contextual relevance for Iraq;
- Seeking opportunities to create or strengthen in-country capability for capacity-building and technical advisory services in the medium and the longer term; and
- Cost-effectiveness.

Training activities use the following approaches:

- Using off-the-shelf training packages from reputable institutions, which meet the Iraqi needs. UN-HABITAT experts are continuously taking stock of such packages and assess, through a technical committee, course structures and content and the profile of resource persons. If these are relevant, of high quality and cost-effective, UN-HABITAT sponsors Iraqi participants in such courses (e.g., EMEND, for Construction Project Management and IHS, Netherlands, for Land Management and Informal Settlement Regularization).
- Developing training through in-house resources and support from specialist consultants. UN-HABITAT experts develop a training package and use specialists to run sessions alongside UN-HABITAT experts. UN-HABITAT carries out all organizational arrangements directly (e.g., Training in Strategic and Action Planning for Housing Developments).
- Outsourcing training on a turnkey basis to reputable training service providers. Relevant institutions are invited to submit proposals for evaluation by an in-house technical committee. UN-HABITAT then contracts the provider with the most attractive technical and financial proposal (e.g., Darmstadt University for Community Self-help Initiatives for Housing Projects). Organization and logistics rest with the service provider.
- Outsourcing training to institutions or other UN agencies that deliver specialized courses and that are open to customizing them in line with Iraqi and UN-HABITAT requirements (e.g., ESCWA for Management Skills Training). Organization and logistics rest with the training service provider.
- Using Iraqi institutions to deliver training based on technical assistance from other reputed international agencies. UN-HABITAT sponsors trainers from the Iraqi institutions to undergo further specialized training elsewhere. For example, trainers from Baghdad Technical College were provided additional training in specialized areas by an Amman-based agency and are now successfully delivering geographical information system (GIS) training in Baghdad.
- Technical assistance is provided mostly through twinning international consultants – preferably of Iraqi origin – with teams of local Iraqi consultants. On the one hand, there is a severe shortage of Iraqi consultants to support work in the housing and urban sectors since they lack relevant experience and education. On the other hand, most international consultants are not available to travel to Iraq. They do, however, supervise the field work carried out by Iraqi consultants. Frequent meetings are organized between them to ensure quality control and reduce transmission losses. This is helping to strengthen the capacity of local Iraqi professionals, exposing them to international expertise, best practices, tools and techniques. In the longer term, such arrangements will help to reduce dependency on international resources. UN-HABITAT regularly seeks structured feedback from the Iraqis for technical services to inform the design of subsequent capacity-building and technical assistance activities.

UN-HABITAT Implementation Modality for Rehabilitation Projects

Rehabilitation projects have considerable potential to create employment and enhance the capacity of small contractors. UN-HABITAT adopts an implementation modality that seeks to achieve these key objectives while adhering to a system of tendering and procurement that is based on full transparency, built-in checks and balances, and a clear segregation of functions.

The implementation modality for rehabilitation projects is as follows:

- A detailed assessment of the facility to be rehabilitated is carried out by UN-HABITAT national consultants with the active participation of the local authorities, community groups and the beneficiaries. An assessment report is prepared and forms the basis for discussion among all stakeholders to agree on the priority needs to be addressed by the rehabilitation. As soon as a consensus is reached on the broad scope of the rehabilitation works, a BOQ is prepared by the consultants that detail the scope of work and specifications.
- The BOQ and the technical specifications are sent to the UN-HABITAT Kuwait Office for review (all rehabilitation projects are managed by this office). Once approved, authorization is given by the Programme Manager to prepare tender documents. The rehabilitation works are packaged into small contracts – typically \$50,000 to \$200,000 – so that they can be carried out by small Iraqi companies.
- UN-HABITAT maintains a register of Iraqi contractors (over 1,000 contractors are now registered) and a comprehensive contractor database that is used as a decision support system to select contractors to be invited to tender. Between 10 and 20 Iraqi contractors are normally invited to tender for each rehabilitation contract.
- The tender evaluation process incorporates a system of checks and balances with a clear segregation of functions. Tenders are opened publicly by a Tender Opening Committee and evaluated by a *separate* Tender Evaluation Committee in the Kuwait Office. The Agency Estimate is prepared by a *separate* technical team based in Erbil, Iraq, using a computerized system that generates a priced BOQ using market prices that are updated monthly. For contracts exceeding \$70,000, the tender evaluation report is subject to review and approval by the UN Office in Nairobi and the Local Contracts Committee in Nairobi. Contracts for less than \$70,000 are reviewed and approved by the Programme Manager in the Kuwait Office.
- Once the lowest-priced acceptable tender is established, the contract is awarded and work begins. The rehabilitation works are supervised and monitored by Iraqi national consultants. The progress of the works is monitored in the Kuwait Office through time-series photographs, daily briefings from the consultants, videos, test reports from approved agencies, and interviews with local authority staff and beneficiaries. Payments are released to the contractor on the basis of work completed.
- Before the completed facility is accepted, a final inspection is undertaken by an Acceptance Committee that comprises representatives of the local authority, the beneficiaries, the relevant Department of the Government and UN-HABITAT staff and consultants. The final payment is not released until the Acceptance Committee certifies that all work has been satisfactorily completed. All contracts incorporate a defects liability clause so that any defects that emerge after completion will be repaired by the contractor.
- After the facility has been completed, an interview is held with the beneficiaries to assess the level of satisfaction with the standard of the work.

1.4. UNOPS Procurement Process for Goods, Services and Engineering Works

UNOPS procures goods and services in close collaboration with the clients, Iraqi authorities, and the beneficiaries.

Requirements

- The required goods and services are identified jointly with the Iraqi counterparts and as per the agreed project.
- Detailed specifications of equipment, terms of reference for services, scope of works including BOQs and drawings (whenever possible) for engineering works and work plans are prepared by UNOPS with the participation of the Iraqi authorities and, where possible, beneficiaries.

Selection of Bidders

UNOPS maintains a database of qualified suppliers and service providers in Iraq (including performance assessment, capacity and registration in Iraq) and a roster of registered experts.

- Qualified vendors are also drawn from the databases of the local authority, company registration offices, professional bodies, contracting associations, etc. with the assistance of UNOPS staff.
- Interested companies are also requested to submit their profiles in response to specific Expression of Interest published on IRFFI, UNOPS and *UN Development Business* web sites and in the Iraqi and international media as appropriate in accordance with the established security guidelines.
- Where necessary and relevant, information on companies/vendors is also drawn from other UN agencies and entities operating in Iraq.
- A shortlist of bidders is established by the relevant project officers after reviewing the above databases.
- The shortlist is approved by the Country Coordinator for estimated bid amounts of less than \$30,000 and by the Regional Director for amounts of \$30,000 or more.

Tendering Process

- UNOPS issues a Request for Quotation (for amounts less than \$30,000) or Invitation to Bid/Request for Proposal for amounts estimated at \$30,000 or more to all short listed companies, requesting them to submit a Quotation/Bid/Proposal in line with the specific requirements.
- In cases where the bidding process is done nationally in Iraq, the Bids/Proposals are hand delivered to the UNOPS Office in Amman or delivered to a courier services in Baghdad and sent to Amman.
- UNOPS, in consultation with the relevant Iraqi authorities and/or beneficiaries, responds to requests for clarification received from potential bidders prior to the closing dates.
- Received bids are publicly opened by a UNOPS Bid Opening Committee, which is open to observers from the relevant Iraqi authorities, the beneficiaries and representatives of bidders.
- The Bid Opening Committee determines the compliance and validity of bids and forwards them to an independent bid evaluation committee. Bids are assessed by the evaluation committee using UNOPS standard procedures and the criteria set forth in the solicitation documents.
- Generally a recommendation for award of contract is made to the lowest priced, compliant bid. This recommendation is then approved by UNOPS senior management with delegated authority.

1.5. UNICEF Implementation Modality for Rehabilitation

- Bills of Quantity (BOQs) prepared inside Iraq by Iraqi engineers working for UNICEF under an institutional contract in collaboration with the government engineers;
- BOQs costed jointly by the government- and UNICEF-contracted engineers;
- BOQs sent by pouch to UNICEF Amman office for review by the Programme Section.
- Contracts Section prepares bidding documents on the basis of documents received;
- Bidding documents delivered to Iraq by a locally contracted firm in sealed envelopes to the invited companies (on the basis of pre-qualified company lists);
- Bid responses collected in Iraq by the local firm in sealed envelopes are delivered to Contracts Section in Amman for analysis in consultation with Programme Section;
- Analysis presented to the Contracts Review Committee in UNICEF Amman and a recommendation to award the contract is made to the UNICEF Iraq Representative;
- After the decision to award is made, a request for contract is prepared by the Programme Section and forwarded to Contracts Unit, which issues a contract;
- All payments to the Iraqi contractors are made in Amman (no problems encountered);
- Rehabilitation work is undertaken by the awarded contractor under day-to-day supervision of a monitor hired under the institutional contract, backed up by a government engineer, checked periodically (when security permits) by UNICEF staff;
- Upon satisfactory completion of work, the Government sets up a committee of three people who certify and accept the work on behalf of the Government;
- Following acceptance, payments made by UNICEF;
- 10 per cent retention fee (warranty) held for three months to ensure work is well done.

1.6. UNDP Implementation Modality for Rehabilitation

- Advertisements in major Iraq newspapers and on UNDP and IRFFI web sites requesting services of government-registered Iraqi contractors and consultants in electrical, civil, mechanical, etc. areas;
- Contractors/consultants are pre-qualified against set criteria and the successful companies are selected for consideration for contract scales ranging in value from \$50,000 to above \$300,000 based on experience and past financial turnover;
- Scope of Works /TORs are prepared by the UNDP procurement unit in liaison with Iraqi engineering consultants and in collaboration with the Ministries concerned and, in some cases, via international consultants contracted by UNDP;
- Bidding documents prepared by the procurement unit in Amman/Cyprus and sent to the prequalified companies;
- Running parallel with the “works” contract is a “supervisory” consultancy contract to monitor the progress of the implementation of the “works”;
- Sealed bid responses collected by UNDP-contracted Baghdad courier company and delivered to UNDP Amman for evaluation;
- Procurement unit in Amman/Cyprus evaluates offers and makes recommendation for award to the Contracts Assets Procurement Committee in Amman (and, depending on the value of the contract, to the Advisory Committee on Procurement in New York);
- Upon approval of recommendation, the contract(s) is drafted by the procurement unit in Amman/Cyprus and awarded to the successful contractor(s);
- Implementation of the “works” carried out by the works contractor is monitored by the “supervisory” consultants;
- Stage payments are made based on progress reports from the consultant;
- Final payment made to the contractor upon satisfactory completion of the work and receipt of the final consultant report;
- All payments made either by bank transfer in the case of Baghdad and north area contractors or via cash provider in the case of south area contractors. No problems have been encountered in using either of these methods;
- Payments are made under standard UNDP payment terms.

Annex 2. Projects Approved

UNDG Iraq Trust Fund Approved and Funded Projects by UN Cluster as of 28 February 2007

NB: Date of Steering Committee Approval does not signify date of project implementation start-up.

Cluster	Project No.	Project Title	Funded Amount (US\$)	Agency	Steering Committee Approval Date
A Agriculture, Food Security, Environment and Natural Resource Management	A5-01	Drainage Conditions in Agricultural Areas	5,126,600	FAO	3-May-04
	A5-02	Rehabilitation of Pumping Stations	25,158,544	FAO	3-May-04
	A5-04	Community Irrigation Schemes	16,958,942	FAO	20-May-04
	A5-06	Promotion of Cottage Industries	5,013,000	UNIDO	20-May-04
	A5-07	Strengthening environmental governance in Iraq through assessment and capacity building	4,700,000	UNEP	8-Jul-04
	A5-08¹	Restoration of Veterinary Services in Iraq	6,836,672	FAO	8-Jul-04
	A5-10	Restoration and Development of Essential Livestock Services in Iraq	8,545,727	FAO	8-Jul-04
	A5-11	Support for EST Applications in the Iraqi Marshlands	11,000,000	UNEP	22-Jul-04
	A5-12	Capacity Building of Water Institutions	3,275,550	UNESCO	22-Aug-04
	A5-13	Rehabilitation of Dairy Plants	4,419,514	UNIDO	22-Aug-04
	A5-15	Restoration and Modernization of Fish Production in Iraq	7,312,177	FAO	20-Apr-06
	A5-16	Rehabilitation and Development of National Seed Industry in Iraq	5,383,460	FAO	20-Apr-06
	A5-17	Community Livelihoods and Micro-industry Support in Rural and Urban Areas of North Iraq	5,800,116	UNIDO	20-Apr-06
	A5-20	Job Creation through Cottage and Micro-Industries Promotion in Al-Qadessia	5,871,891	UNIDO	28-Jan-07
	A6-02	Development of Safety Nets and Food Security through Food Assistance	9,194,839	WFP	11-Nov-04
	A7-02⁴	Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) capacity building and clearance	3,340,612	UNOPS	11-Nov-04
	A7-03	Support to the Iraq-Kurdistan Mine Action Center	2,921,852	UNOPS	16-Mar-06
	A7-04	Strengthening of National Mine Action Organization In Southern Iraq	3,195,797	UNDP	28-Sep-06
Cluster A Total			134,055,293		
B Education & Culture	B1-01	Vocational Education	2,758,274	UNESCO	3-May-04
	B1-05	In Service Training for Teachers	2,346,400	UNESCO	10-May-04
	B1-06	Strengthening Primary & Intermediate Education (Phase 1)	34,253,604	UNICEF	10-May-04
	B1-07	Protecting Iraqi Cultural Heritage	2,092,000	UNESCO	20-May-04
	B1-08	Literacy and life Skills Development	2,230,400	UNESCO	8-Jul-04
	B1-09	Education Facilities Rehabilitation	17,580,663	UNHABITAT	8-Jul-04
	B1-10	Iraq Networking Academy Project	1,000,000	ESCWA	22-Jul-04
	B1-11	Rehabilitation of School Bldgs in Lower South Iraq	5,270,152	UNHABITAT	11-Nov-04
	B1-13	Education Management Information System	1,500,000	UNESCO	11-Nov-04
	B1-12	Strengthening Primary & Intermediate Education (Phase 2)	16,230,000	UNICEF	11-Nov-04
	B1-14	Revitalization of Technical and Vocational Education (Phase 2)	3,000,000	UNESCO	29-Aug-05
	B1-15	Strengthening Secondary Education (Phase 1)	4,721,300	UNESCO	29-Aug-05
	B1-17	Iraq Networking Academy Project (Phase 2)	3,780,000	ESCWA	29-Aug-05
	B1-18	Textbooks Quality Improvement Programme II	7,100,000	UNESCO	29-Aug-05
	B1-19	Integrated Community-based project to deliver quality basis social services	12,900,360	UNICEF	29-Aug-05
	B1-20	Basra Leadership Human Rights Awareness	62,538	UNOPS	16-Mar-06
	B1-22a	School Rehabilitation and Capacity Building Phase 1	9,029,119	UNICEF	16-Jul-06
	B1-22b	School Rehabilitation and Capacity Building Phase 1	6,631,818	UNHABITAT	16-Jul-06
B1-23	Training of Trainers in Teacher Education for Sustained Quality Education	2,325,116	UNESCO	16-Jul-06	
B1-24	Provision of Learning Materials for All Primary Level Students in Iraq	18,172,619	UNICEF	28-Sep-06	
Cluster B Total			152,984,363		

Annex 2. Projects Approved (continued)

NB: Date of Steering Committee Approval does not signify date of project implementation start-up.

Cluster	Project No.	Project Title	Funded Amount (US\$)	Agency	Steering Committee Approval Date
C Governance & Human Development	C9-01	Support to Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation (MoPDC)	1,744,000	UNDP	8-Jul-04
	C9-03	Civil Society Forums	1,720,224	UNOPS	22-Aug-04
	C9-04	Women solidarity toward active participation in elections	1,904,616	UNIFEM	9-Oct-04
	C9-05	Capacity Building and institutional strengthening of Municipal Ministry of Public Works	3,018,710	UNDP	22-Mar-05
	C9-10/a	Institutional Support for the constitutional drafting process	14,648,252	UNDP	8-Jun-05
	C9-10/b	Iraq National Constitution and Referendum Awareness Campaign (INCRAC)	1,670,010	UNIFEM	8-Jun-05
	C9-10/c	Media and Human Rights: Promotion of Freedom of Expression and Human Rights in Iraq	1,993,520	UNESCO	8-Jun-05
	C9-10/d	Civil Society Constitutional Outreach Campaign	4,963,703	UNOPS	8-Jun-05
	C9-10/e	Involving the Iraqi media and journalists in covering the constitutional process	993,752	UNDP	8-Jun-05
	C9-10/f	Involving the Iraqi media and journalists in organizing public debates on the new Iraqi constitution and support for a "New Democracies TV Film Festival"	494,852	UNDP	8-Jun-05
	C9-18	Supreme Audit Board	4,879,535	UNDP	9-Nov-05
	C9-12	Support to Government of Iraq in International Assistance Coordination and Capacity Building	2,643,000	UNDP	9-Nov-05
	C9-19	Human Rights Project for Iraq 2006 - 2007 Phase 1	2,570,000	UNOPS	4-Apr-06
	C9-20	Facilitating Reconciliation in Iraq through Constitutional Review and National Dialogue	6,033,807	UNOPS	16-Oct-06
	C10-01	Iraqis rebuilding Iraq	387,105	UNDP	9-Oct-04
	C10-02	International Employment Conference	321,000	ILO	22-Aug-04
	C10-03	Iraqis rebuilding Iraq (Phase 2)	2,777,323	UNDP	22-Mar-05
	C10-04	Smart Community Project for Iraq	2,703,202	ESCWA	8-Jun-05
	C10-05	Development of National Gender Statistics in Iraq	856,553	ESCWA	16-Mar-06
	C10-06	Governance in Support of Employment Creation Programme (GEC)	4,126,284	UNOPS	16-Jul-06
	C10-08a	Restoration of Al Askari Shrine in Samara City and Rehabilitation of Other Damaged Religious Sites Throughout Iraq	2,600,000	UNDP	13-Dec-06
	C10-08b	Restoration of Al Askari Shrine in Samara City and Rehabilitation of Other Damaged Religious Sites Throughout Iraq	5,400,000	UNESCO	13-Dec-06
Cluster C Total			68,449,448		
D Health & Nutrition	D2-02	Emergency Obstetric Care	12,603,477	UNFPA	10-May-04
	D2-03	Supporting Primary Health Care System	37,363,516	WHO	20-May-04
	D2-04	Re-establishing the National Drug Quality Control Laboratory	5,977,090	WHO	8-Jul-04
	D2-05	Non-Communicable Diseases and Mental Health	11,000,000	WHO	22-Aug-04
	D2-06	Strengthening Immunization Services in Iraq	7,900,000	UNICEF	8-Jun-05
	D2-07	Improving preparedness and response to an impending Cholera outbreak	857,964	WHO	29-Aug-05
	D2-08	Hazardous Waste Chemicals Collection and Storage: Al Qadissiya site	905,005	UNEP	29-Aug-05
	D2-09	Malaria and Leishmania Control and Prevention Emergency Programme	5,156,640	WHO	29-Aug-05
	D2-10	Health Care Waste Management	1,407,722	WHO	29-Aug-05
	D2-11	Provision of Emergency Medical Oxygen Supply of in Baghdad, Mosul and Kirkuk	2,824,760	WHO	29-Aug-05
	D2-12	Establishment of Solid Waste Management System in the City of Kirkuk	2,000,000	UNOPS	23-Mar-06
	D2-16	Strengthening Immunization Services in Iraq Phase 2	8,162,830	WHO	19-Apr-06
	D2-14	Assistance to Primary School Children and Vulnerable Groups	4,999,050	WFP	16-Jul-06
	D2-17	Rebuilding food Safety and Food Processing Industry Capacity	6,506,112	WHO	16-Jul-06
	D2-18a	Avian and Pandemic Influenza Preparedness and Control	4,365,921	WHO	29-Nov-06
	D2-18b	Avian and Pandemic Influenza Preparedness and Control	1,483,694	UNICEF	29-Nov-06
D2-15	Strengthening Medical Equipment Management and Maintenance System Across Iraq	1,718,281	WHO	18-Dec-06	
Cluster D Total			115,232,062		

Annex 2. Projects Approved (continued)

NB: Date of Steering Committee Approval does not signify date of project implementation start-up.

Cluster	Project No.	Project Title	Funded Amount (US\$)	Agency	Steering Committee Approval Date
E Infrastructure Rehabilitation	E3-01	Rehabilitation of Water and Sanitation Systems in Southern Iraq	21,500,000	UNICEF	20-May-04
	E3-02	Rehabilitation of Chlorination Plant	771,330	UNIDO	22-Aug-04
	E3-03	Water Quality Control and Surveillance	6,262,094	WHO	22-Aug-04
	E3-05	Community based integrated WATSAN Rehabilitation and Mgmt Project	1,983,516	UNHABITAT	29-Aug-05
	E3-06	Emergency WATSAN and Health Support for Basra governorate	4,919,519	UNDP	29-Aug-05
	E3-07	Kerbala WTP Rehabilitation of Filter Units	1,251,320	UNOPS	29-Aug-05
	E3-04	Emergency Rehabilitation of Karama Water Treatment Plant - Line 1	2,955,875	UNDP	29-Aug-05
	E3-08	Addressing Short and Long Term Water and Sanitation Needs for Umm Qasr Region	1,020,000	UNDP	16-Jul-06
	E3-09	Emergency Water Supply in Unserved/Underserved/Vulnerable Areas in Baghdad and IDPs	1,058,652	UNICEF	16-Jul-06
	E3-11a	Water Quality Control and Surveillance in Iraq Phase II	2,700,895	WHO	22-Dec-06
	E3-11b	Water Quality Control and Surveillance in Iraq Phase II	1,596,748	UNICEF	22-Dec-06
	E4-01	Emergency Power Supply	11,999,140	UNDP	3-May-04
	E4-02	National Dispatch Centre	11,947,978	UNDP	3-May-04
	E4-04	Strengthening Capacity of Housing Sector	5,965,638	UNHABITAT	10-May-04
	E4-06	Dredging of Um Qasr Port Approach Channel	24,742,359	UNDP	20-May-04
	E4-07	Rehabilitation of Mosul Gas Power Station	17,585,450	UNDP	22-Jul-04
	E4-08	Rehabilitation of Taji Gas Power Station	25,891,860	UNDP	22-Jul-04
	E4-09	Rehabilitation of Hartha Power station	17,789,018	UNDP	22-Aug-04
	E4-10	Rehabilitation of Mussayib Power Station	15,510,982	UNDP	11-Nov-04
	E4-11	Strength. Urban Sector through bldg capacities in Municipal Plng and Mgmt	2,550,216	UNHABITAT	13-Sep-04
E4-14	Rehabilitation of Community Facilities and Infrastructure	16,025,007	UNHABITAT	29-Aug-05	
E4-15	Rehabilitation of Mussayib Gas Power Station (Phase 2)	33,000,000	UNDP	8-Jun-05	
E4-16	Strengthening Capacity of Housing Sector - Phase II	2,385,917	UNHABITAT	13-Dec-06	
Cluster E Total			231,413,514		
F Refugees, IDPs & Durable Solutions	F8-01	Return and Reintegration of IDPs (N. Iraq)	9,741,315	UNOPS	20-May-04
	F8-02 ⁴	Return and re-integration of Iraqis and others of concern in Southern Iraq	7,126,200	UNHCR	8-Jul-04
	F8-03	Return and re-integration of Iraqis and others of concern in Northern Iraq	2,962,000	UNHCR	29-Aug-05
	F8-04a	Support to Iraq's National, Regional and Local Authorities and Civil Society Organizations in Developing a Draft National Policy and Addressing Displacement Needs and Gaps	934,491	UNHCR	28-Jan-07
	F8-04b	Support to Iraq's National, Regional and Local Authorities and Civil Society Organizations in Developing a Draft National Policy and Addressing Displacement Needs and Gaps	600,644	UNOPS	28-Jan-07
	F8-05	Support to Iraq's National, Regional and Local Authorities and Civil Society Organizations in Developing a Draft National Policy and Addressing Displacement Needs and Gaps	2,400,000	UNHCR	28-Jan-07
Cluster F Total			23,764,650		
G Support to Electoral Process	G11-02	Support to Electoral Process (Phase II)	11,245,944	UNDP/EAD	13-Sep-04
	G11-03	Support to Elections (Phase III)	39,057,144	UNDP/EAD	23-Sep-04
	G11-04	Technical Assistance to IECI	7,801,998	UNDP/EAD	25-Oct-04
	G11-06 ³	Provision of Electoral Support to Observer Groups in Iraqi Elections	3,415,975	UNOPS/EAD	7-Dec-04
	G11-07 ⁴	Support for fair, safe and professional media coverage	396,389	UNESCO	7-Dec-04
	G11-08 ³	Logistics Support to IECI	45,343,650	UNOPS/EAD	23-Dec-04
	G11-09 ³	Logistics Support to IECI (Phase 2)	61,309,996	UNOPS/EAD	29-Sep-05
	G11-10 ³	Provision of Electoral Support to Observer Groups (Phase 2)	6,041,763	UNOPS/EAD	20-Sep-05
	G11-13	Empowerment of Women and Youth in Iraqi Electoral Process	2,843,985	UNOPS/EAD	26-Mar-06
	Cluster G Total			177,456,844	
Emergency Response Project	NA ²	Pilgrim Stampede Emergency Micro-grant Response	300,000	UNOPS	2-Sep-05
Grand Total			903,656,173		

¹ Partially funded project due to inavailability of funds

² Humanitarian Emergency Project funded from Fund Earned Interest

³ Due to unutilized balances, total project budget has been reduced and unutilized balance from phase 1 of project reallocated to fund phase 2

⁴ Operationally and Financially closed and unutilized balances, (if any), refunded