



**Sixth Six-month Progress Report on Activities Implemented under the
United Nations Development Group Iraq Trust Fund (UNDG ITF) of the
International Reconstruction Fund Facility for Iraq (IRFFI)**

Report of the Administrative Agent of the UNDG ITF for the Period 1 January to 30 June 2007

PART TWO

**Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office
Partnerships Bureau
United Nations Development Programme**

19 October 2007

Introduction

The Sixth Six-month Progress Report on Activities Implemented under the United Nations Development Group Iraq Trust Fund (UNDG ITF) is submitted to the Iraq Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation (MoPDC) and the Donor Committee of the International Reconstruction Fund Facility for Iraq (IR-FFI) in fulfillment of the reporting provisions of the Letter of Agreement (LOA). The consolidated narrative and financial report covers the period from 1 January to 30 June 2007.

The progress report further updates the information provided in previous six-month reports regarding progress made in the implementation of projects as well as the common challenges, lessons learned and mitigation strategies. The financial analysis of the report extends the reporting period to the third quarter of 2007 (July 1 to 30 September 2007) based on unofficial project contract commitments and disbursements figures.

The Sixth Six-month Progress Report is presented in two parts. Part One contains six sections. Section one provides a brief review of the GOI and the United Nations strategic frameworks and benchmarks that guide project identification, formulation and approval processes. Section two provides an update on project approvals during the reporting period and the challenges, lessons learned and strategies utilized in project implementation. Section three highlights cluster level achievements and projects. Section four provides an overview of the financial performance of the UNDG ITF.

Part Two of the report contains two sections that provide more detailed information to support the consolidated information contained in Part One of the report. Section one contains individual cluster level reports prepared and submitted by cluster coordinators highlighting the specific achievements at the outcome and output levels. Section two contains detailed financial tables.

CONTENTS

PART TWO

CLUSTER PROGRESS REPORTS, 1 JANUARY - 30 JUNE 2007	1
CLUSTER A: AGRICULTURE, FOOD SECURITY, ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	1
CLUSTER B: EDUCATION AND CULTURE.....	16
CLUSTER C: GOVERNANCE AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	24
CLUSTER D: HEALTH AND NUTRITION	43
CLUSTER E: INFRASTRUCTURE REHABILITATION	62
CLUSTER F: REFUGEES, INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS AND DURABLE SOLUTIONS	72
CLUSTER G: SUPPORT TO ELECTORAL PROCESS.....	84
FINANCIAL ANNEXES.....	94
1A . TOTAL EXPENDITURE INCURRED AGAINST APPROVED AND FUNDED PROJECTS, BY CLUSTER, 1 JULY 2004-30 JUNE 2007 (\$000)	95
1B. TOTAL EXPENDITURE INCURRED AGAINST APPROVED AND FUNDED PROJECTS, BY AGENCY, 1 JULY 2004-30 JUNE 2007 (\$000)	98
2A. TOTAL PROJECT COMMITMENTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AGAINST APPROVED AND FUNDED PROJECTS, 1 JULY 2004-30 SEPTEMBER 2007, BY CLUSTER (\$000)	101
2B. TOTAL PROJECT COMMITMENTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AGAINST APPROVED AND FUNDED PROJECTS, 1 JULY 2004-30 SEPTEMBER 2007 ,BY AGENCY (\$000)	104

Cluster Progress Reports, 1 January - 30 June 2007

Cluster A: Agriculture, Food Security, Environment and Natural Resource Management

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): Strengthened sustainable long-term food production and natural resource management.			
Cluster Outcome Achievement to date: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress in the rehabilitation of 9 pumping stations (6 complete/3 final stages). However, the nature of the related activities is long-term due to manufacturing timelines, assessment of yields and salinity can only be done after the harvest. Water dialogue has been initiated among the countries in the region, which 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. Significant activity and progress toward strengthening of human and physical capacity to increase livestock, crop and fish production nutrition. 			
Programme Outputs	Performance Indicators	Output Achievements (Results) for 6-month reporting period	Agency & Implementing Partners
Output #1.1 Improved internal and external water management policies. <u>Baseline</u> 1. 300 officials requiring skills upgrade in water resources management 2. Zero Water Dialogue	1. Min. 300 trained Officials 2. Regional dialogue held with upstream countries. <u>Supporting Projects:</u> #A5-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preliminary water resources assessment completed. 18 training courses and 6 workshops were organized on a variety of subjects of IWRM with the participation of 300 Iraqi water experts. Regional dialogues were initiated on the trans-boundary water resources of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers among the neighboring countries. 3 strategic meetings and 2 joint training were organized with the participation from Turkey, Syria, Iraq and Iran. <u>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unstable political situation. 	<u>UN/Participant Agencies:</u> UNESCO <u>Partner Ministry:</u> MoWR, MoPDC, MoEnv, MoA, MoT <u>Other Partners:</u> 5 Iraqi universities
Output #1.2 Increased utilization of rehabilitated agriculture and grazing land by farmers <u>Baseline</u>	1. 5,000 ha agricultural land cleared of ERW. <u>Supporting Projects:</u> # A7-03, A7-04	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 900 mine action operators equipped with necessary clearing tools, Training of 60 IKMAC staff on quality assurance. 1 mine action NGO was developed. 82,000 munitions disposed making 11,000 ha of agricultural cropland and pasture safe for use. <u>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</u>	<u>UN/Participant Agencies:</u> UNDP.UNOPS <u>Partner Ministry:</u> MoDPC <u>Other Partners:</u>

<p>1. 600 ha (out of 51,000 ha) contaminated land in Basra</p>		<p>Iraq is considered to be one of the most mine and UXO (Unexploded Ordnance) affected countries in the world. According to Landmine.</p>	<p>IKMAC, Danish De-mining Group, Rafidain De-mining Org.</p>
<p>Output #1.3 Improved water supply and management</p> <p>Baseline 1.14 pumping stations (out of 125) requiring rehabilitation. 2. 50 km. drainage canals requiring remodeling 3. 115 km of irrigation canals requiring rehabilitation 4. Mosul dam not functioning to full capacity (11.11 Billion m3 benefiting 544,000ha and generating 1,050MWatt</p>	<p>1 . 320,000 ha rehabilitated land benefiting 630,000 farm families</p> <p>2. 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</p> <p>Supporting Projects: #A5-01, A5-02, A5-04, A5-18</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 80 % of excavation works for Hilla Hashimiya drain completed. • 9 pumping stations (<i>Completed: Kirkuk 1 & 2, Mandeli 1, Al-Sijilla, North Suweira, Al-Amiriyah / in the final stage: Hutaman, Al-Hussainyah and Salman Pak</i>) • Pre-feasibility study prepared for maintenance of traditional irrigation schemes. • 6 drilling rigs for the grouting of Mosul Dam delivered to site. <p>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration of partners with strong technical capacity, • Field implementation experience. • Community based organizations such as water user associations, input distribution and training. • Collaboration of local firms / contractors. <p>Lessons Learned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Choice of properly organized and motivated implementation partners will be essential to obtain maximum benefits within the limited time frame and budget. • Expertise and training required for project implementation. 	<p>UN/Participant Agencies: FAO</p> <p>Partner Ministry: MoWR</p> <p>Other Partners: MoA</p>
<p>Output #1.4 Increased livestock, crops and fish production for improved nutrition.</p> <p>Baseline 1. Number (6.5% sheep & Goats, 1.5% Cattle, 1.4% Buffalo of livestock infected. 2. Capacity of seeds research centers reduced and absence of suitable national seeds policy 3. Methods for variety maintenance techniques</p>	<p>1 cattle breeding program re-established/# of cattle breed. 9,528022 animals reached w/ National Brucellosis eradication vaccination representing 75.06% of the small animals in the targeted governorates 2. National seeds policy drafted, quantity of seeds increased and quality improved 3. 1,500 fish pond owners supplied with fish fingerlings. In-</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 Effective cold chain facilities for storage and distribution of vaccine re-established. • Laboratory capacity strengthened for investigation, diagnosis and surveillance of major livestock diseases for 1 Central and 18 Governorate laboratories. • Artificial insemination Central facilities restored and functioning and quality semen supplied. • Liquid Nitrogen plant rehabilitated and functioning. • Central facility for embryo transfer technology for sheep and goats re-established, 1000 Awassi sheep and 200 Shamee Goats imported, have already lambed and kidded. • 18 Staff in Livestock services upgraded their knowledge and skills through training of trainers and in turn have already conducted in country 10 training courses for 95 officials from all governorates and who in turn transmitted the experience of developed technology of livestock extension to a significant number of farmers. • The 1st National Seeds Workshop was held in April 2007 with all stake- 	<p>UN/Participant Agencies: FAO</p> <p>Partner Ministry: MoA</p> <p>Other Partners:</p>

need upgrading.

4. Fish pond production rate of 800 – 2 000 kg/ha/yr despite a long production period of 230 days/yr.

5. More than 5 m date palm trees destroyed

6. Decline in milk production.

crease in fish ponds production to 2 000 – 4 000 kg/ha/yr. Two pilot cage culture facilities in Kut and Hindiya Dams built. Modern recirculation hatchery system built in Wassit. Culture-based fisheries developed in Huweza Marsh.

4. Increase in production of safe milk, milk products with vitamins.

5. Establishment of Date palm tissue culture laboratory in Baghdad and # of date palm offshoots produced /distributed

6. # of under 5 malnourished children, pregnant/lactating women and vulnerable groups benefiting from food aid activities

Supporting Projects:

#A5-08, A5-10, A5-13, A5-15, A5-16, A5-19, A6-02

holders (government, private sector, seed growers, breeders, entrepreneurs, etc) present as a first step of consultative process in national seeds policy formulation and legislation review in order to attain a sustainable seed industry development in the country. Recommendations were provided and there was interest among different actors on the future project activities.

- Major procurement process is already done, equipment were delivered to site.
- Study tours overseas has been undertaken in February – March and June 2007 by the senior staff of the Ministry of Agriculture which has enabled them to get informed on aspects of seeds policy, laws, regulations, quality control, production and marketing... etc.
- For development of fish production, all equipment and buildings have been specified.
- Procurement of equipment; fish feed and brood stock worth about US \$ 4 m is in the process.
- 5 senior officials of fisheries sector have been already trained abroad in November 2006.
- The 1st Date Palm Project Steering Committee has met in July 2007 with all stakeholders present during which the work plan was reviewed and some amendments were made.
- Al-Rabee'a – Al-Zafrania project site in Baghdad was selected.
- Technical specifications for Baghdad tissue culture lab and acclimatization unit were prepared.
- Main processing lines installed, concerned departments of the plant repaired.
- Power, air and heat as well as water treatment plants renewed.
- Milk intake, milk pasteurization line, UHT line, CIP line ready for commissioning, filling line purchased and will be delivered by the end of 2007.
- Laboratory tools and equipment delivered and installed.
- Experts trained as trainers in 4 sets of trainings abroad, conducted training for about 400 dairy staff in the country. Refresher training under preparation.
- Training of 6 dairy experts started in May 2007 in Denmark. Training provided for marketing and investment planning.
- Attendance of malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women at local healthcare facilities was increased during food distributions.
- The nutritional status of malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women was improved; recovery rate of malnourished children receiving WFP food is over 90%.

- Iraqi institutional capacity in monitoring and analyzing food security was improved. Food Security Unit was established within Ministry of Planning and Development cooperation. Two comprehensive food security and vulnerability surveys with WFP were conducted since 2004.

Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:

- In the seed sector rehabilitation, a constraint in construction aspect is being felt due to unavailability of engineering personnel in the field. The difficulty can be cited to be of moderate extent. Private as well as public sector companies are being asked for the construction service.
- No tender offers received from international market to purchase the required chemicals for fish project activities.
- Security condition in Iraq hinders the proper on-site project management. Therefore facing moderate/manageable difficulties with a few months delay in some project activities.
- The total eradication of brucellosis from Iraq could take at least 10 to 15 years but, the current short and middle term challenge is to reduce the prevalence of Brucellosis in Iraq to less than 2% in sheep and goats, less than 0.2% in cattle and less than 4 cases/100,000 populations per year.
- Large number of date palm destroyed and steady decline in production
- The production of offshoots by use new method of tissue culture will promote the availability of good varieties
- Enhance the date fruit value and quality to meet the international standers
- Mitigation
- Introduce Integrated Pest Management (IPM) to reduce use of chemical pesticides and improve date palm cultivation.

Lessons Learned:

- Training of Iraqi technical personnel in the seed sector scheduled for a European country had to be cancelled due to visa rejection by the host country. Now the training is being organized in the Asia where the level of technology available is suitable for the Iraqi training candidates. Alternate arrangements are being made to procure chemicals from Iraqi and Jordan market.

Cluster Planned Outcome (#2):

Increased economic well being of communities

Cluster Outcome Achievement to date:

- The short term impact in the job creation, income generation and capacity building components. The number of skilled and unskilled labor 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	Performance Indicators	Output Achievements (Results) for 6-month reporting period	Agency & Implementing Partners
<p>Output #2.1 Strengthened rural technical institutions.</p> <p>Baseline 1. Un-effective Vet. extension services 2. 5 scientists and 17 technicians need training in modern fish farming 4 Vocational training centers damaged. 6. Need to build capacity of Iraq Kurdistan Mine Action Agency (IKMAA) in de-mining.</p> <p>Supporting Projects: #A5-02, A5-04, A5-06, A5-08, A5-10, A5-13, A5-15, A5-17, A5-18, A5-19, A5-20, A7-04</p>	<p>1. 1 main functioning artificial insemination & embryo transfer technology centers and 200 governmental and private regional artificial insemination centers 2. 1 Functional Central laboratory for feed analysis 3. # of well trained staff in conditions assessment, repair and operation of pumping station. 4. Central laboratory capacity –FMD, Brucellosis, HPAI,, Rinderpest, PPR, & other poultry diseases – strengthened. 5. # of rural households benefiting from the extension services. 6. 5 cold chain facilities re-established/ improved. 7.15 fish cage farms established. 8. # of technicians trained in hatchery/nursery manage-</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renovation of all IKMAA (Iraqi Kurdistan Mine Action Agency) owned Bozena Mini Flails. Procurement of spar parts for the entire fleet of IKMAA owned mine detectors. • Completion of a study visit for ten IKMAA senior staff to the Croatian Mine Action Programme. Completion of a three week Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) training course for 12 IKMAA EOD staff. • Completion of a two week Information and Operations Management training course for eight IKMAA Operations staff. • Issuing of a contract for local construction of armored excavators and armored front end loaders (with workshop containers and spare parts sufficient for 12 months) with sifters with delivery of the machines in November 2007 and June 2008. • Procurement of office equipment, IT equipment and mine clearance equipment, including Personal Protection Equipment (PPE) and mine detectors. • Local procurement of office and IT equipment. <p>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The challenge is to strengthen the capacity, at the regional level, of the maximum of vet laboratories at least those belonging to the main governorate vet hospitals. <p>Lessons Learned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnership and cooperation with Iraqi counterparts are essential for identifying needs, finalizing the specifications of inputs, implementing training and distribution of inputs. • The planning of training activities and the nomination of trainees need to be initiated well in advance. 	<p>UN/Participant Agencies: UNOPS, FAO</p> <p>Partner Ministry: MoA, MoT, MoPDC</p> <p>Other Partners: Iraqi Kurdistan Mine Action Agency (IKMAA) Arab Society for Plant Protection (ASPP)</p>

	<p>ment, fish farming method, fish health and marketing.</p> <p>9. 6 damaged centers for the seed programme repaired, reconstructed and equipped in Baghdad, Wassit, Ninewa, Salah-Al-Dine and Al-Qadissiya Governorates.</p> <p>10. Operational date palm demonstration stations, production, storage, packaging, processing facilities & research center.</p> <p>11. VTC constructed and rehabilitated and equipped with tools to train 10,000 unemployed people every year for food and non-food processing through micro-industry.</p> <p>12. Increase IKMAA operational capacity through procurement of up to date mine clearance equipment, repair of current equipment and training of IKMAA staff .</p>		
<p>Output #2.2 Increased employment and income generation opportunities.</p> <p>Baseline</p>	<p>1. 200,000 person-days of unskilled labor employed for canal cleaning, irrigation activities.</p> <p>2. 4,000 extremely poor people trained & given tools and equip-</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two Vocational Training Centers in Nassiriyah were rehabilitated. • A new Vocational Training Centre was constructed and equipped with new agro-industrial processing technology at Al Qurna, in Basrah Governorate. • 60 trainers were trained in food and non-food technologies and they have been training hundreds of end beneficiaries. • 1100 end beneficiaries from identified vulnerable groups, including women headed families, youth, and the unemployed were trained. 	<p><u>UN/Participant Agencies:</u> UNIDO, FAO</p> <p><u>Partner Ministry:</u> MoPDC, MoA, MoI, MoT, MoLSA</p>

1. limited vocational training lines (capacities) for vulnerable groups in the existing two Vocational Training Centres in Thi-Qar
 2. No existing dairy processing unit for community use in Basrah Governorate

ment to start small and micro-industries.
 3. Increase in 8 of operating small and micro-industries/
 4. 1100 of poor people trained & given tools for environmental conservation activities

Supporting

Projects:

#A5-04, A5-06, A5-17, A5-18, A5-20

- Technical specifications of appropriate technologies for food processing and non-food technologies were developed.
- Over 1000 sets of food and non-food tools and equipment were procured and distributed to end beneficiaries as in kind project contribution towards beneficiary efforts to engage in new employment and self-employment.
- The establishment of 8 business associations (cooperatives) in a range of economic activities, e.g. Sewing, Welding, Fruit and Vegetable Processing, Date Processing and dairy processing was supported.
- Training manuals for food and non-food technologies were developed that is being adapted for use in successive projects.
- An inception report and baseline study was conducted, which served as the basis for developing project implementation strategies including: identification of natural resources offering potential for value added through the transfer of new technologies and skills ;identifying technologies needing upgrading for job creation and improved quality of production; marketing strategies for processed food products; training curricula for beneficiaries; identification of beneficiaries as per prescribed criteria; collection and analysis of baseline data that will enable the project to measure achievements in terms of making a difference in the lives of identified vulnerable groups.
- A Vocational Training Centre (VTC) for rehabilitation to serve as the centre for project training and capacity building activities was identified.
- Detailed design and BoQ for the identified VTC in Erbil were prepared.
- 44 trainers trained in: dairy processing, fruits and vegetables processing, beekeeping, carpet weaving, textile/garment design and production, agro/auto mechanics, machine tools and welding. These trainers will train end beneficiaries in their respective specialties.
- Technical specifications developed and bids awarded for the procurement of mini plants, machinery, equipment and tools relating to food and non-food technologies worth over 1 million USD.
- Training manuals were developed for training end beneficiaries in the identified food and non-food technologies.
- The 1st Project Steering Committee meeting was held in mid April 2007, taking strategic and administrative decisions that helped to start the project.
- Relevant TOR was prepared and identified an Iraqi counterpart, Central Organization for Statistics and Information Technology (COSIT), conduct a needs assessment in the cottage industry sector in Diwaniyah governorate.
- A preliminary Survey report has been received from COSIT. The project is already developing technical specifications of identified technologies.
- The Ministry of Agriculture, one of the project counterparts, has offered an

Other Partners:

in-kind contribution of two buildings for the use of project. These buildings will be rehabilitated to serve as vocational training centers for the project.

- A contract has been awarded to a private design consulting firm to develop detailed design and BOQ for the rehabilitation of the two buildings – report expected by the end of September 2007.
- The project has identified 4 food processing and 5 non-food technologies that would best offer opportunities for value added project intervention through upgrading the technologies and training the communities with associated skills.

Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:

- Volatile security situation poses constant risk to the lives of national staff, stresses them and affects the implementation work plan.
- Management from distance constrains effective project management. The projects try to mitigate the situation through the intensive use of IT and Communications technology, organizing technical and planning meetings and Project Steering Committee meetings in Amman.
- Poor services at the project sites that could facilitate project implementation.

Lessons Learned:

- Involvement of counterparts throughout the stages of the project life-cycle enhances relevance of project activities to needs and offers opportunities for improving capacities in development planning and implementation,
- The project has facilitated Inter-ministerial joined-up thinking and dialogue.
- Bringing together stakeholders affected by project activities improve the scope of projects and hence the relevance of project activities to the needs of beneficiaries

Cluster Planned Outcome (#3):

Increased food security among vulnerable groups in targeted rural and urban areas.

Cluster Outcome Achievement to date:

- The capacity of the Iraqis for better planning 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 with a training to analyze the data enabling the Iraqis to design a control and intervention strategies based on tangible information.

Programme Outputs	Performance Indicators	Output Achievements (Results) for 6-month reporting period	Agency & Implementing Partners
<p>Output #3.1 Increase capacity of the government to identify food needs, develop strategies and</p>	<p>1. Two food security in Iraq status reports published. 2. Catalogue of improved varieties of food</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WFP New project • 115 veterinary and Lab staff with increased skills for disease intelligence and surveillance, laboratory diagnosis and disease control. • The number of counterparts staff trained is higher than planned (294 % of 	<p><u>UN/Participant Agencies:</u> FAO, WFP</p> <p><u>Partner Ministry:</u></p>

<p>carry out food based programmes.</p> <p>Baseline</p> <p>1. Nonfunctioning database system for monitoring quantities and qualities of imported and locally produced seeds</p>	<p>crops available. Quantity of breeder and foundation classes of seeds of food crops available.</p> <p>3. Capacity of MOPDC/COSIT in monitoring and analyzing food security built.</p> <p>4. Capacity of Iraqi vets built for better planning and implementation of National Animal Disease Control</p> <p>Supporting Projects: #A5-08, A5-16</p>	<p>planned figures) as WFP and UNICEF cooperated in supporting the training of 153 health workers on nutrition, health and hygiene practices.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical assistance provided supported the foundation seed production in the research center. <p>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field monitoring of the seed production operations in the research centers is challenge. Monitoring with means of report and photographs received from the field. <p>Lessons Learned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constant communication with counterparts can be an important monitoring tool. • The Food Security Unit created in COSIT with the technical and physical support provided by WFP has been performing on food security household vulnerability studies with great success in 2003 and 2005. Conducting both studies have filled the previously existed gaps in knowledge and information availability of food security and created new skills on the understanding of the conceptual framework and the analysis of food security. The diagnosis of the food security situation in Iraq concerning the most vulnerable populations has been regularly available since then. What is current an urgent need is to provide COSIT with the mechanisms and tools to be able to monitor the food security between one survey to the other in view to assess what have been the responses and actions and how these are operating in the ground. 	<p>MoA</p> <p>Other Partners: COSIT</p>
--	---	--	--

Cluster Planned Outcome (#4):
Enhanced capacity of local and rural community institutions (public and private) for planning and executing development projects.

Cluster Outcome Achievement to date:

- Increasing capacities of institutions (public and private) for better planning and executing development projects at two levels: information gathering level and planning level.
- Iraqi government increased capacity to prepare studies 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 baseline information and statistical data for efficient planning. The survey was produced with the active participation and assistance of the local communities.
- Training of more than 460 senior and policy level staff in the fields of environment, veterinary and water management.

Programme Outputs	Performance Indicators	Output Achievements (Results) for 6-month reporting period	Agency & Implementing Partners
-------------------	------------------------	--	--------------------------------

<p>Output #4.1 Increased availability of basic information and statistical data in agriculture, livestock and food trade.</p> <p>Baseline 1. No water management associations in place in rural areas. 2. No post war statistical data on animal health in place</p>	<p>1. Baseline study available on Huweza Marsh for fisheries. 2. Water User Associations & WRISU established, trained & operational. 3. Pump Station Data Base established. 4. Countrywide animal health survey conducted.</p> <p>Supporting Projects: #A5-01, A5-02, A5-04, A5-15, A5-07, A5-08, A5-11, A5-15, A5-21</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline study of Huweza Marsh is in the process. • Establishment of a Pumping station database is on-going. • Water Users Associations to be established. • 8 kurdish experts trained on several aspects of the Kahrez system. <p>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration of partners with strong technical capacity, • Field implementation experience. • Community based organizations such as water user associations, input distribution and training. • Collaboration of local firms / contractors. <p>Lessons Learned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Choice of properly organized and motivated implementation partners will be essential to obtain maximum benefits within the limited time frame and budget. • Expertise and training required for project implementation. 	<p>UN/Participant Agencies: FAO</p> <p>Partner Ministry: MoWR</p> <p>Other Partners: MoA</p>
<p>Output #4.2 Increased skills of local communities to participate in the rehabilitation of economic and productive rural infrastructure.</p> <p>Baseline Absence of the broad-based and stakeholders represented national seeds committee.</p>	<p>1. Established National Seed committee with clear national seed policy formulated.</p> <p>Supporting Projects: #A5-11, A5-16</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommendations to form the committee with the participation of all stakeholders represented. <p>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultative meeting in the field is a challenge. This will be addressed with scheduling of meeting venues in safer / alternate locations. <p>Lessons Learned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With pre-planning, consultative meetings can be organized in alternative venues. 	<p>UN/Participant Agencies: FAO</p> <p>Partner Ministry: MoA</p> <p>Other Partners:</p>
<p>Output #4.3 Improved capacity of training institutions and policies at local levels.</p> <p>Baseline 1. Capacities lost</p>	<p>1. 5 modules in Change Management System trained. 2. Capacity building of Iraqis in water management and utilization. 3. Improved capacity of Iraqi technical person-</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 modules were trained respectively on: (1) Restructuring the Iraqi vet services to most deliver core services (2) Disease surveillance And Epidemio Analysis as Basis for decision making (3) Planning Disease control strategies (4) Preparedness for Tads & other emergency diseases (5) Animal Quarantine and Import Risk Analysis. • 18 training courses and 6 workshops were organized on a variety of subjects of IWRM with the participation of 300 Iraqi water experts. 	<p>UN/Participant Agencies: FAO, UNIDO</p> <p>Partner Ministry: MoA, MoPDC, MoLSA, MoA</p>

(died or migrated) and back-dated techniques

nel in improved seed production, quality control and marketing
4. Creating self-employment opportunities.

Supporting

Projects:

#A5-07, A5-08, A5-10, A5-11, A5-12, A5-15, A5-16, A5-17, A5-19, A5-20, A7-03

- Two Vocational Training Centres (VTC) rehabilitated and equipped with latest technology to train beneficiaries in food processing and non-food technologies. These VTCs are expected to train 1000 beneficiaries every year for ten years after project completion.
- Constructed and equipped with a Dairy Plant a new VTC at Al-Qurna, Basrah Governorate. This VTC will provide services to surrounding farmers to process their farm produce for added value.
- Trained a total of 110 trainers who will continue to train beneficiaries long after the completion of the project.

Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:

- The first challenge was establish a public veterinary service in Iraq capable of supporting four priority programme within modern state such as Disease investigation & response, diagnosis & reporting, Surveillance & control import export safety & border quarantine.
- Volatile security situation poses constant risk to the lives of national staff, stresses them and affects the implementation work plan.
- Management from distance constrains effective project management. The projects try to mitigate the situation through the intensive use of IT and Communications technology, organizing technical and planning meetings and Project Steering Committee meetings in Amman.
- Poor services at the project sites that could facilitate project implementation.

Lessons Learned:

- Partnership and cooperation with Iraqi counterparts are essential for identifying needs, finalizing the specifications of inputs, implementing training and distribution of inputs.
- Involvement of counterparts throughout the stages of the project life-cycle enhances relevance of project activities to needs and offers opportunities for improving capacities in development planning and implementation,
- The project has facilitated Inter-ministerial joined-up thinking and dialogue.
- Bringing together stakeholders affected by project activities improve the scope of projects and hence the relevance of project activities to the needs of beneficiaries.

Other Partners:

<p>Output #4.4 Strengthened public-private partnership at local levels.</p> <p><u>Baseline</u> 1. Legislative revisions to facilitate partnerships</p>	<p>1. Private sector representation and other local stakeholders in the different monitoring and executing bodies. 2. Legislative amendments support partnerships.</p> <p><u>Supporting Projects:</u> #A5-16</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On-going partnership and policy formulation. <p><u>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broad-based consultation with stakeholders inside the country is difficult due to prevailing security conditions. Therefore planned at Amman. <p><u>Lessons Learned:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Well planned meeting outside Iraq to be participated by stakeholders can be effective in meeting objectives. 	<p><u>UN/Participant Agencies:</u> FAO</p> <p><u>Partner Ministry:</u> MoA</p> <p><u>Other Partners:</u></p>
--	---	--	---

Cluster Planned Outcome (#5):

Strengthened capacities for national institutions.

Cluster Outcome Achievement to date:

- Iraqi veterinarians 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, following trainings provided through the Change Management System programme,
- Avian Influenza Operations Manual and a Rapid AI Assessment was prepared.
- Area of land cleared under the Mine Action activities contributed to job creation and income generation through agriculture.

Programme Outputs	Performance Indicators	Output Achievements (Results) for 6-month reporting period	Agency & Implementing Partners
<p>Output #5.1 Strengthened laboratory capacity for investigation, diagnosis and surveillance of major livestock and poultry diseases.</p> <p><u>Baseline</u> 1. Lack of emergency preparedness plans 2. Lack of capacity for HPAI response 3. inadequate control policy for major animal diseases</p>	<p>1. Strategy and emergency plans drafted for implementation. 2. Capacity for early and rapid HPAI response built. 3. Capacity of zoonotic and transboundary animal disease control of Iraqi veterinary services strengthened.</p> <p><u>Supporting Projects:</u> #A5-08, A5-10</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HPAI Surveillance and control strategies on going • 18 Iraqi veterinarians from the Veterinary Services central level and from border inspection points attended a training workshop dedicated to important aspect on import risk analysis and quarantine. <p><u>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Because of its livestock production system characterized by an extensive and seasonal migration, Iraq having common land borders with six other countries is at high risk of introduction of several TADs and the challenge is to prevent the potential disastrous consequences posed by the high threat of these diseases for the recovering livestock farming sector and the food security. <p><u>Lessons Learned:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid response to any disease outbreak is one of the most important factor for a good control of the disease. 	<p><u>UN/Participant Agencies:</u> FAO</p> <p><u>Partner Ministry:</u> MoA</p> <p><u>Other Partners:</u></p>
<p>Output #5.2 Strengthened cattle breeding strategy.</p> <p><u>Baseline</u> 1 Lack of essential Livestock services 2. Collapse of Main Artificial Insemination Services 3. Lack of feed quality control</p>	<p>1. National Livestock survey prepared 2. Artificial insemination Facilities restored, Animal breeding imported 3. Central Feed Lab for quality control rebuilt and functional</p> <p><u>Supporting Projects:</u> # A5-10</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Livestock Survey preparation on going. • Main Artificial insemination centre in Abu Graieb is rehabilitated and selected 30 Holstein Bulls imported from Australia. • Central feed Lab for quality control already rebuilt, equipment procured and installation of the equipment on going. <p><u>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The challenge is to conduct a field survey to gather the necessary and updated base-line information for • to restore the nation-wide scheme of semen distribution to cattle producers <p><u>Lessons Learned:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnership and cooperation with Iraqi counterparts are essential for identifying needs, finalizing the specifications of inputs, implementing training 	<p><u>UN/Participant Agencies:</u> FAO</p> <p><u>Partner Ministry:</u> MoA</p> <p><u>Other Partners:</u></p>

		and distribution of inputs.	
<p>Output #5.3 Strengthened Iraqi mine action organizations</p> <p>Baseline</p> <p>1. Lack of national operational capacity for Mine and UXO clearance</p> <p>2. Contaminated land in Basra according to the ILIS amounts to (518,000,000 m²)</p>	<p>1. A national NGO for demining established and officially registered.</p> <p>2. # of national Iraqi mine action practitioners trained on management of clearance operations and task prioritization.</p> <p>3. Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) obstacles cleared and land made available for further reconstruction (Minimum 6,000,000 m²) in Basra Governorate.</p> <p>Supporting Projects: #A7-04</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGO established; UNDP continued to support the establishment of a National NGO which has been officially registered under the name of Al Rafidain Demining Organization (RDO) during the project reporting period, and is working in Basra. The staff have been trained to increase their operational and managerial capacity and extensive clearance activities have taken place by them. The NGO is at a point where it can operate independently from the Intentional Advisors. Additional training will be carried out upon the request of the NMAA, which will also include additional Clearance activities. • 84 Iraqis trained and practicing mine Action in Basra. External trainings were identified for key managers and training to improve the financial planning and development of organisational strategy were conducted in Jan 07 aiming to support the management team of the local national NGO to acquire sound operations /implementation and planning abilities, and to consequently develop quality assurance systems. • 323 % of set clearance target achieved. NGO cleared 22,143 items and made 19,418,751 m² of arable land safe to use. • UNOPS trained, equipped and operated 15 national Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) teams through implementation of the project “Explosive Ordnance Disposal Capacity Building” in Basra governorate. • A total of 66 trainees have successfully completed the EOD course, including 15 team leaders, 36 deminers and 15 medics. • Vehicles and a specialized demining equipment for a total value of USD 1,68 million has been purchased and delivered to Iraq. • The teams are now fully equipped and with support and supervision can continue clearance work for tasking by the Regional Mine Action Authority in the South. • A total of 106,519 munitions were destroyed and 6,531,282 sq m cleared both surface and sub-surface • Employment creation for over 130 nationals during the clearance operations. <p>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a need to strengthen the coordination between the NMAA, RMAC and RDO, especially in prioritization of clearance tasks. • More funds are needed to create additional National capacity to cope with the extent of the contamination. • Clearance is very expensive, and is not very attractive to Donors. • Staff of the NGO need to be trained on advocacy and fund raising in order 	<p>UN/Participant Agencies: UNDP, UNOPS</p> <p>Partner Ministry: MoPDC , NMAA, Regional Mine Action Centre (South),</p> <p>Other Partners: RDO, DDG</p>

to become self supporting and sustainable.

- **Constraints:**

Due to delays in funding and resulting delays in the provision of equipment, training had to be suspended for more than two months. Unless equipment was available, newly trained teams could not function under Phase 4 – Supervision Phase. The two-month suspension of training had a knock-on effect in limiting the funds and therefore time available for Phase 4 - Supervision Phase.

External QA of the contracted EOD training and clearance services provided by Mine-Tech International (MTI) was set up because UNOPS could not directly monitor projects inside Iraq with UN personnel due to the prevailing security situation. Also, the RMAC did not have the QA capacity.

Lessons Learned:

- The environment in Basra is not conducive for a national NGO with access to explosives and expensive equipment. Even if the Iraqi NGO will be able to operate independently after 30 September 2007, the security situation will require International involvement in the handling of explosives as well as acting as the guardians for the NGO's interest.

Cluster B: Education and Culture

National long-term priority or goals:

To enhance access and improve participation and completion at all levels of education in Iraq

Cluster Planned Outcome (#1):

Enhanced access to all levels of education with special reference to disparity reduction (gender, geographical, cultural and socio-economic)

Cluster Outcome Achievement to date:

- Improved access to quality education through the construction of 124 classrooms in 34 schools, rehabilitation of 354 schools and one school to serve as a national center for early childhood, rehabilitation of 100 playgrounds and rehabilitation of 150 WES facilities.
- Improved learning environment through the provision of teaching and learning materials to benefit 5.4 million children in 2004/2005 and 4.5 million in 2005/2006, refurbishment of 274 primary and secondary schools
- Increased quality of education through the establishment of 17 vocational institutes and one National Literacy Resource Center , rehabilitation of 7 technical collages, equipment of 11 TVET schools and 5 Community Learning Centers, development of a national textbook policy ,establishment of a printing unit at the Ministry of Education, procurement and distribution of 9 million textbooks benefiting 6 million students and 3,000 copies of scientific books and magazines to medical and nursing collages. In addition, the preparation and distribution of 28 manuals for vocational and technical subjects which were translated to Arabic language.
- Improved health and nutrition status of students through the provision of high energy biscuits to 1.9 million primary school children and medical equipment/ tools for detection of visual and hearing disabilities, screening of 4,500 pupils for health problems, training of 278 teachers, orthopaedicians, ophthalmologists and technicians on early detection of visual and hearing disabilities and the development of school health manuals in addition to National Nursing Strategy 2005-2009. (34% of total primary level pupils screened for health problems)
- Education opportunities have been given to a total of 20,000 out of school children through the Accelerated Learning Program (ALP) An increase of 42% compared to the 2004 figures of 14,000

Programme Outputs	Performance Indicators	Output Achievements (Results) for 6-month reporting period	Agency & Implementing Partners
<p>Output #1.1 Increased pre-school GER (by gender, rural and urban and administrative/geographical regions)</p> <p>Baseline 1. 2.5% children attending some form preschool education</p>	<p>1. Actual increase yet to be assessed</p> <p>Supporting Projects: B1-19, B1-09, UNICEF & WHO internal/bilateral funds</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed plan for conducting baseline study survey on child rearing practices in Iraq worked out and the results will be used as a baseline for future programming and policy making in Iraq. • Training manuals for field Surveyors and supervisors developed and translated into Kurdish, training of surveyors and field supervisors conducted in Erbil July 2007 • Field survey conducted and concluded in all 9 governorates by 23 August and data entry started in all 9 governorates • 750 Early Childhood kits procured to be distributed inside Iraq, compiling the kits is underway, distribution plan received an additional 2000 Early Childhood kits under procurement. • Preschool health examination and immunization implemented regularly 	<p>UN/Participant Agencies: UNICEF, WHO, UN-HABITAT</p> <p>Partner Ministry: MOE, MOH</p> <p>Other Partners:</p>

MICS 3 2. 3.6% Urban 3. 0.9% Rural		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation and provision of furniture for 10 kindergartens in Baghdad 	
Programme Outputs	Performance Indicators	Output Achievements (Results) for 6-month reporting period	Agency & Implementing Partners
Output #1.2 Increased net intake rate (NIR) for children in Grade 1 in primary schools (by gender) <u>Baseline</u> NIR = 71% (School Survey 2004)	1. Net intake rate = 63.2 % (MICS3-2006) (6 years) 2. 82.1% (7years) <u>Supporting Projects:</u> B1-24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One million school-bags in 2007 provided to all grade 1 pupils. Together with the bags, each child received a variety of school supplies (note and drawing books, pencils, colour pencils, eraser, sharpener etc) Media campaigns (by the MOE) addressing the importance of education as well as information of the distribution of school supplies, broadcasted through radio/TVs 	<u>UN/Participant Agencies:</u> UNICEF <u>Partner Ministry:</u> MOE <u>Other Partners:</u>
Output #1.3 Increased net enrolment ratio in primary level (by gender, rural and urban, and geographical and administrative regions.) <u>Baseline</u> 1. NER= 79% ILCS2004 2. 2004 School Survey – out of school children =800,000 3. 13,500 school buildings in Iraq (2007)	1. NER = 85.8%: Urban = 91.5% Rural = 77.7% (MICS3 -2006) .2. 20,000 children enrolled in ALP classes 3. 409 schools rehabilitated (by Cluster B) <u>Supporting Projects:</u> B1-22A, B1-24,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive rehabilitation of 55 schools of 160 targeted schools Teaching and Learning materials provided to 4.7m primary school children for the scholastic year 2006/2007 	<u>UN/Participant Agencies:</u> UNICEF, UNHABITAT, <u>Partner Ministry:</u> MOE <u>Other Partners:</u>

<p>Output #1.4 Increased net enrolment rates in secondary level (by gender, rural and urban, and geographical/administrative regions.)</p> <p>Baseline</p> <p>(MICS2-2000) NER= 27.1% Urban = 34.91% Rural =24.4 %</p>	<p>(School Survey 2003-04) NER= 36.0% Male= 42.0% Female= 30.0%</p> <p>(MICS3) NER= 40.1% general Urban =49.1% Rural = 24.4%</p> <p>(SOWC 2006) Male =32.0% Female =22.0%</p> <p>Supporting Projects: B1-06, B1-09, B1-11, B1-12, B1-15, B1-18, B1-22</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 105 science laboratories rehabilitated at 35 secondary schools. • 35 school libraries rehabilitated. Library furniture and IT & AV equipment delivered to 55 secondary schools. • 165 science laboratories received laboratory furniture and Physics and Biology equipment, • 15 teachers' experiment manuals printed, • 15 students' experiment manuals prepared and delivered to MOE. • 8 secondary schools comprehensively rehabilitated 	<p>UN/Participant Agencies: UNESCO, UNICEF, UNHABITAT</p> <p>Partner Ministry: MOE</p> <p>Other Partners:</p>
<p>Output #1.5 Increase adult literacy rate (15 years and above) by gender</p> <p>Baseline</p> <p>(ILCS 2004) Adult Literacy rate= 71%</p>	<p>MICS3 Adult Literacy Rate = 65.6 % Urban= 76.2% Rural= 45.2%</p> <p>(SOWC 2006) Females= 68.0% Males= 74.0%</p> <p>Supporting Projects: B1-08</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Literacy Resource Centre and 5 pilot Community Learning Centers (CLCs) received the last batch of equipment and furniture. These CLCs intend to provide literacy classes and income generating activities for girls and women. • Multi-media literacy training materials developed. • The analysis report of the Need Assessment survey conducted on NFE and Literacy status in Iraq will be issued by end of September 2007. • Advocacy materials on awareness about literacy and importance of education prepared and will be printed for use in the launch of the national literacy campaign throughout Iraq. • 80 Literacy and Peace Education classes opened in the Southern Marshlands benefiting illiterate and semi-literate people and providing them with knowledge in human rights, peace and democracy, women and child welfare, child rights, etc.. (in cooperation with AMAR International Charitable Foundation). 	<p>UN/Participant Agencies: UNESCO</p> <p>Partner Ministry: MOE</p> <p>Other Partners: AMAR International Charitable Foundation, Norwegian Church Aid</p>

<p>Output #1.6 Increased participation in technical and vocational education</p> <p>Baseline (School Survey 2003-04) Total = 88,400 VE students Male= 71,600 Female= 16,800 293 VE schools</p>	<p>Indicator 37 VE school equipped 59,732 VE students</p> <p>Supporting Projects: B1-09, B1-14,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training workshop for two master trainers in the installation, use and maintenance of mechanical equipment was conducted during July 2007 in Austria. • Most of the workshop equipments foreseen in the project for equipping 37 vocational education schools with workshop equipment belonging to 9 disciplines were purchased during 2006. However, about 40% of workshop equipment was delivered to the 37 VE schools during the period January – June 2007. • The rehabilitation of 17 Vocational institutes and 7 technical collages is completed. 	<p>UN/Participant Agencies: UNESCO & UNHABITAT</p> <p>Partner Ministry: MOE, MOLSA, MOHE</p> <p>Other Partners:</p>
<p>Output #1.8 Increased gross enrollment rate in higher education.</p> <p>Baseline 1. 300,000 students (2004)</p>	<p>1. Planned increase in Gross enrollment ratio by 4% during the project implementation period (in 2007 % N/A)</p> <p>Supporting Projects: B1-10, B1-17, B1-23</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teacher Training Network for Iraq (TTNI) created and officially launched in May 2007. • 20 master trainers trained on ICDL, these shall train about 300 other lecturers on ICDL inside Iraq. • 20 core lecturers went through a 50-hour intensive crash English course. These shall train about 300 lecturers inside Iraq. • 50% of the core team of teacher trainers trained on Peace and Democracy. • TOR and technical specifications of the website prepared and under the bidding process. • 6 Iraqi instructors attended a training-of-trainers (ToT) programme in March-April 2007 covering 3 advanced-technology Cisco courses; • Purchasing procedures for 44 advanced-technology courses lab bundles, related to the ToT, started in May 2007; • Purchasing 40 large-scale UPSs was finalized and started the delivery process in June 2007; • 2 shipments to Basra and Mosul were completed in May 2007, equipping 7 academies with IT infrastructure for the classrooms; • Process for shipment of the remainder of IT equipment to all academies started during June 2007; • Several instructor and student classes were conducted at the different academies in Iraq. 	<p>UN/Participant Agencies: UNESCO</p> <p>Partner Ministry: MOHESR, MOE, MoP</p> <p>Other Partners: University of Foggia - Italy, University of Alberta - Canada, University of Buckingham - UK, University of Cairo - Egypt, UCD – Ireland, University of Bangor - Wales</p>

<p>Output #1.9 Improved health and nutrition conditions of children in primary school including psychosocial and mental health.</p> <p>Baseline 1. N/A-</p>	<p>Indicator -100% of primary school children in 150 schools in 9 governorates screened & provided with eye glasses , hearing aids . - 46 schools in all governorates implementing and sustaining the health promoting schools guidelines including</p> <p>Supporting Projects: B1-09, B1-19, B1-25, WHO & WFP core funds</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The construction of the Deaf and Dumb Institute is nearing completion rate of 93% • Procurement of supplies and equipment (61 audiometers, 61 ophthalmoscopes and 40 auroscopes for school health screening • Indicators for school health assessment in 390 schools established in 15 governorates. • 90 schools of the targeted 110 schools upgraded to child friendly standards. 	<p>UN/Participant Agencies: UNICEF, WHO & WFP</p> <p>Partner Ministry: MOE, MOH</p> <p>Other Partners: Kurdistan Women Union</p>
<p>Output #1.10 Increased number of schools promoted to child friendly schools.</p> <p>Baseline 1. 13,500 school facilities</p>	<p>Indicator 99 schools fully rehabilitated and equipped for child friendly learning.</p> <p>Supporting Projects: B1-19, B1-22</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing rehabilitation of 20 schools; 10 of them are at final stages and 10 have reached a progress rate of more than 70%. The rehabilitation works include the provision of essential sports and recreational materials such as volleyball, football poles and nets, basket ball poles and rings including lining the yards using oil paints • 76 (31 UNHABITAT and 45 UNICEF) schools are still ongoing and the rehabilitation of the remaining 23 schools is still in the bidding and evaluation process. 	<p>UN/Participant Agencies: UNICEF, UNHABITAT</p> <p>Partner Ministry: MOE</p> <p>Other Partners:</p>

Cluster Planned Outcome (#2):

Strengthen the institutional and human capacity of the Education and Culture sector

- Improved working environment by the provision of IT equipment for all the Regional Networking Academies (RNAs) s, Local Networking Academies (LNA), 23 DOEs, the Institute of Educational Development and 17 Teacher Training Institutes throughout Iraq,
- Improved quality of teaching for 33,000 teachers trained using modern pedagogical methods, and for 38 science teachers on laboratory skills
- Strengthen education and management capacity for the MoE with the installation of EMIS software and education planners at all levels trained in various areas. The 2004 School survey completed 3 statistical reports generated. Education data entered in 15 out of the 23 governorates.
- Improved understanding of school health for 550 community leaders and 250 teachers trained in good health practice.
- Promotion of Cultural heritage through the rehabilitation of a National Library, Cultural premises, Child Museum and melodic institute, provision of 37 specialized cars and telecommunication equipment for archaeological sites, and for border patrols to enable them to stop illicit trafficking and looting, training of 9 museum personnel in the latest GIS and GPS and the conduction of assessments of archaeological sites' conditions and development of databases

Programme Outputs	Performance Indicators	Output Achievements (Results) for 6-month reporting period	Agency & Implementing Partners
<p>Output #2.1 Strengthened human and institutional capacity of administrators, teaching and non-teaching staff at all levels within the education sector</p> <p><u>Baseline</u> 1. 100 planners working at MoE Planning Directorates (2004)</p> <p>2. 250,000 teachers (2004)</p>	<p>A. 150 planners trained in areas of education management and planning</p> <p>B. 33,000 teachers trained in pedagogical methods (inclusive of 4,000 teachers trained in special needs(mental & physical); and for accelerated learning</p> <p><u>Supporting Projects:</u> B1-08, B1-13, B1-14, B1-15, UNICEF core and bilateral funds</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training workshop for two master trainers in the installation, use and maintenance of mechanical equipment was conducted during July 2007 in Austria. Most of the workshop equipments for the 9 disciplines were purchased during 2006. In addition, about 40% of workshop equipment was delivered to the 37 targeted Vocational Education schools during the period January – June 2007. • Training of 5 MoE officials on the installation of school laboratory furniture completed. • Training of 9 MoE officials to improve their skills and knowledge in equipping secondary school principals with the necessary basic management concepts and related skills (May 2007) • Training of 12 MoE officials to increase their skills in training science teachers in conducting experiments, tests and analysis (June 2007). • All ALP Master Trainers (35) in 15 Governorates have comprehensive training focused on the key areas imperative for accelerated education. Consequently, 1000 new ALP teachers have during the course of the summer holiday 2007. 	<p><u>UN/Participant Agencies:</u> UNICEF & UNESCO</p> <p><u>Partner Ministry:</u> MOE, MOHE</p> <p><u>Other Partners:</u></p>
<p>Output # 2.2 Strengthened national EMIS and software development</p> <p><u>Baseline</u> School survey 2003/2004</p>	<p>EMIS software developed , data entries delayed at DOE levels</p> <p><u>Supporting Projects:</u> UNICEF core funds</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School registers (attendance and grades) updated and finalized by MOE and 10,000 copies are in the process of being printed to be piloted in a number of schools. UNICEF has unified the school census forms of north, south and center and in the process of being printed. 	<p><u>UN/Participant Agencies:</u> UNICEF</p> <p><u>Partner Ministry:</u> MOE</p> <p><u>Other Partners:</u></p>
<p>Output #2.3 Increased use of ICTs in education delivery and management</p> <p><u>Baseline</u> 1. N/A</p>	<p>5 regional networking academies established</p> <p><u>Supporting Projects:</u> B1-10, B1-17, B1-23</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 Regional Networking Academies (RNAs) and 6 Local Networking Academies (LNAs) established. • IT equipment for the RNAs and LNAs purchased, all procured items are being shipped to their final destinations in Iraq and some are still under the process of being purchased. • Cisco training that was interrupted in 2006 was conducted during March 07-Apr 07 for 6 Iraqi instructors on different courses of the Cisco Networking Academy Program. Several meetings took place in Iraq between National project coordinator and officials from the MHE • 20 core university lecturers were trained on ICDL. These shall be responsible of training about 300 other lecturers in computer skills inside Iraq. 	<p><u>UN/Participant Agencies:</u> UNESCWA & UNESCO</p> <p><u>Partner Ministry:</u> MOE, MOHE, MOC (communication)</p> <p><u>Other Partners:</u> IRAQI Universities, Government Training</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TOR and technical specifications of the Teacher Training Network's website prepared and under the bidding process. 	Center, LAU, Cisco, University of Foggia - Italy, University of Alberta - Canada, University of Buckingham - UK, University of Cairo - Egypt, UCD – Ireland, University of Bangor - Wales
Output #2.4 Enhanced protection of culture heritage (both physical to avoid looting ...etc and technical conservation safeguarding <u>Baseline</u> 1. N/A	1. Rehabilitation of 6 cultural institutions 2. Capacity building 100 cultural heritage experts in Iraq <u>Supporting Projects:</u> B1-07, UNESCO core funds,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 Iraqi Archeologist from the State board of Heritage and Antiquities trained to run archeological excavation from A to Z, from preliminary study and planning to the promotion and communication on the excavated site; 9 Museum Managers from different regions (Kurdistan, Babylon, Baghdad & Mosul) of Iraq trained on Museum Management, Fund-Raising and Legal aspects of Museum Managements 	<u>UN/Participant Agencies:</u> UNESCO <u>Partner Ministry:</u> Ministry of Culture Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities <u>Other Partners:</u> ICCROM, World Monument Fund. Getty Conservation Institute; ICOM
Cluster Planned Outcome (#3): Enhanced policy formulation and curriculum development			
Cluster Outcome Achievement to date: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan of Action developed for launching the National Literacy Campaign in Iraq. A framework for standards and norms for the proposed Non Formal Education (NFE) policy paper drafted. Development of National Nursing Strategy and plan of action 2005-2009. 			
Programme Outputs	Performance Indicators	Output Achievements (Results) for 6-month reporting period	Agency & Implementing Partners

<p>Output #3.1 Developed early childhood learning strategy</p> <p>Baseline 1. N/A</p>	<p>1. N/A</p> <p>Supporting Projects: UNICEF bilateral funds</p>	<p>Detailed plan for conducting baseline study survey on child rearing practices in Iraq worked out and the results will be used as a baseline for future programming and policy making in Iraq</p>	<p>UN/Participant Agencies: UNICEF</p> <p>Partner Ministry: MOE</p> <p>Other Partners:</p>
---	---	---	---

Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:

- Market price fluctuation and the steep increase of the cost of rehabilitation/construction materials and labor have resulted in a reduction of the planned number of schools earmarked for intervention. Delay in issuance of exemption letters for import of equipment and materials to Iraq and the unavailability of local suppliers for certain kinds of equipment, hamper a smooth implementation of projects.
- The decision process processes within the ministries, cause delays in the development, review and approval of the projects. In addition too, high turn over of staff in ministries and insufficient clarity of roles and responsibilities
- Restricted UN staff movement to monitor the status of projects on the ground has partly been solved by hiring teams of local contractors
- The lead and responsibility of the Early Childhood Development program is not clearly defined among line ministries in the view of the absence of the active role of Child Welfare Commission (CWC), MOE to take the lead in activating the CWC.
- More attention will be required by MOHESR for the timely implantation of projects activities.
- Although MOE has undertaken national level school survey to collect primary data. The coverage and the reliability of this information is highly questionable and hence most of the indicators presented in this matrix are proxy indicators providing some insight on critical issues the problem is further serious due to the desegregation of these data by rural/urban and gender.

Lessons Learned:

- UN-agencies could hire local Consulting firm to monitor the progress of the rehabilitation works and provide monthly reports and for closer follow-up on project implementation rate
- Selection of alternative materials and construction technology that are less sensitive to price fluctuations
- In the context of Iraq, more realistic planning of implementation schedules of physical works to overcome unanticipated delays is needed.

Cluster C: Governance and Human Development

National long-term priority or goals: Provide a strong foundation for economic growth			
Cluster Planned Outcome (#1): An Iraqi-led longer term vision for economic and social reform and a more stable administration			
Cluster Outcome Achievement to date:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthened institutional capacities among key ministries and across civil society and fostered dialogue among them and supported the constitutional drafting process. 			
Programme Outputs	Performance Indicators	Output Achievements (Results) for 6-month reporting period	Agency & Implementing Partners
<p>Output #1.1 An active and functional Council of Representatives, sub-committees and parliamentary administration with clear organizational structure, code of conduct and systems of work</p> <p><u>Baseline</u> 1. Non-functional Council of Reps 2. Lack of Women MPs full participation</p>	<p>1. #sessions led; 2. legislation passed; 3. subcommittees in session; 4. active participation of female MPs; 5. # papers by academia, research and civil society discussed in subcommittees.</p> <p><u>Supporting Projects:</u> C9.19, C9.21 & UNDP Core Funds</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 workshops on sub-committees for the Parliament Secretariat; MoCRA Deputy Minister enrolled in business planning training <p><u>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes in political environment Skills acquired during trainings not utilized for the sake of institutional development <p><u>Lessons Learned:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building exercises and information exchange within the Arab region are perceived as equally and in many cases more valuable than similar initiatives in Europe or Asia. 	<p><u>UN/Participant Agencies:</u> UNDP, UNOPS</p> <p><u>Partner Ministry:</u> MOCRA, CoR, Secretariat of the Parliament, CMC</p> <p><u>Other Partners:</u> CIDA</p>
<p>Output #1.2 Enhanced constitutional review process informed with international expertise, lessons learned and comparative analysis</p> <p><u>Baseline</u> 1. Federal Civil Service Commission</p>	<p>1. Federal Civil Service Commission is established; 2. Code of Conduct in place.</p> <p><u>Supporting Projects:</u> C9.21</p>	<p><u>This is a newly identified output and so no progress will be reported for the period January – June 2007</u></p> <p><u>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FCSC not established; Political divisions affect leadership in key Ministries, cooperation between institutions and the legislative process. 	<p><u>UN/Participant Agencies:</u> UNDP, UNESCWA</p> <p><u>Partner Ministry:</u> NCCMD, FCSC</p> <p><u>Other Partners:</u></p>

<p>identified as a key institution in the Constitution; 2. No legal framework in place.</p>			
<p>Output #1.3 Successful institutional reform processes initiated in a number of key ministries and public institutions.</p> <p>Baseline 1. No business plan or tools for interministerial cooperation in place; 2. Public sector cadre inexperienced with modern management practices and marginalized from discourses; 3. Commission of Public Integrity unable to effectively combat corruption as a result of an unclear mandate and inadequate capacities.</p>	<p>1. Needs assessment and business plans for key ministries developed; 2. # of meetings of the Working Groups; 3. Aid coordination tools and associated contents are developed to support the budgetary process; 4. Policy papers co-owned by central agencies; 5. Competency profile requirements and merit based civil service management programme designed; 6. Needs assessment of the SAB completed; 7. Draft mission statement for CPI finalized.</p> <p>Supporting Projects: C9-01 C0-04, C9-05. C9-10b, C9-12, C9-18, C9-19, C9-21, C9-22, UNDP core/bilateral funds</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ TOT for 12 trainers from MMPW; ● Draft business plans for 6 ministries and government units developed; ● 6 ministries and government institutions received training in business planning and financial management; ● Management training for 15 mid managers at the central and governorates level from MMPW; ● DAD-Iraq is operational and contains information on 70% of donor funded projects in Iraq; ● Compact document formulated and approved; ● ICI secretariat model proposed and launched. <p>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Access of the international experts to the Iraqi institutions; ● Inertia and no self-initiative at the Iraqi institutions; ● Too high dependency of the institutions on individuals heading them; ● Resignation by the CPI commissioner followed by a leadership vacuum and organizational unrest; ● CPI receives inadequate financial and technical support from bilateral and multilateral agencies to properly carry out its mission; ● Inability to work in the field with the Iraqi ministries/More frequent trips by Iraqi officials to Amman and purchase of videoconferencing equipment; ● Security conditions in Baghdad resulting in periodic closure of ministry offices/Wait for security conditions to allow re-opening; ● Travel restrictions placed on Iraqis/Working more closely with Jordanian officials and getting information further ahead of time; ● Full utilization of Public Investment Projects' application of DAD-Iraq to record and monitor the Capital Investment part of the National Budget of Iraq. <p>Lessons Learned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ensure that expectations created by initial project document are realistic 	<p>UN/Participant Agencies: UNDP, UNOPS, UNESCWA, ITC-ILO</p> <p>Partner Ministry: MoHR, MoPDC, CPI, NCCMD, MoCRA, BSA</p> <p>Other Partners: World Bank, Comptroller and Auditor General of India, Audit Bureau of Jordan, Central Auditing Organization of Egypt, National Audit Office of the United Kingdom</p>
<p>Output #1.4 Strengthened management cadre at the</p>	<p>1. legal, administrative, regulatory reform issues and priority in-</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ● ● 	<p>UN/Participant Agencies:</p>

<p>ministries of Planning and Development Cooperation, Foreign Affairs, Women's Affairs, Municipalities and Public Works, Labor and Social Affairs</p> <p><u>Baseline</u> 1. Cadre inexperienced with modern management practices and marginalized from discourses</p>	<p>terventions identified; 2. Competency profile requirements and merit based civil service management programme designed.</p> <p><u>Supporting Projects:</u> ##C9-01 C9-04 C9-05, C9-10b, C9-12, C9-18, UNDP core/bilateral funds</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • <p><u>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • <p><u>Lessons Learned:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • 	<p><u>Partner Ministry:</u></p> <p><u>Other Partners:</u></p>
<p><u>Output #1.5</u> Commissions on Integrity, Human Rights and Media and Communications established as per the Constitution</p> <p><u>Baseline</u> 1. Unavailable</p>	<p>2. Needs assessment complete; 3. training programme ongoing; 4. operational plan and structure agreed upon for new commissions; 5. knowledge based support provided for integrity, human rights, communications and media commissions.</p> <p><u>Supporting Projects:</u> C9-19; Pipeline</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • • • <p><u>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • <p><u>Lessons Learned:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • 	<p><u>UN/Participant Agencies:</u></p> <p><u>Partner Ministry:</u></p> <p><u>Other Partners:</u></p>
<p><u>Output #1.6</u> Strengthened local administration capacity including urban and rural planners and municipal better able to deliver services and represent their interests to the central government</p>	<p>1. Established municipal association, 2. # planners trained in modern planning methods, 3. # municipal training centers established and functioning, 4. new organization structure, staff plan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • • • <p><u>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • 	<p><u>UN/Participant Agencies:</u></p> <p><u>Partner Ministry:</u></p> <p><u>Other Partners:</u></p>

<p>Baseline 1. Inadequate HR in area 2. There is no municipal association. MMPW planners and Baghdad municipal staff need training in modern planning and management methods.</p>	<p>and departmental business processes developed for the Baghdad municipality, 5. number of municipal position papers prepared and discussed with the central government</p>	<p>Lessons Learned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • <p>Supporting Projects: ##C9-05; Pipeline: LADP project, Local Governance Association and Baghdad Local Development projects;</p>	
<p>Output #1.7 Strengthened capacity of the National Mine Action institutions and local and civil organizations to coordinate and regulate Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) and related Mine Action activities.</p> <p>Baseline 1. Lack of a comprehensive strategy for mine Action covering the NMAA and the regional centres.</p>	<p>1. A strategic Framework for the function and coordination of Mine action developed jointly with the NMAA in place. 2. # of national Iraqi mine action practitioners trained on IMS 3. # of advisory and capacity building missions held with the NMAA</p> <p>Supporting Projects: 36872 (bilateral Italy); 57541(bilateral, USA Department of State); 53400 (bilateral Japan)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A strategic planning workshop was held in January 2007 with the participation of the NMAA, RMAC South and the Inspector General's office. A strategic framework for the management and operations and capacity building of Mine Action in Iraq was designed and agreed upon. In addition an organizational structure was drafted in order to regulate the flow of information and separate the managerial aspects from the operational aspects of the MoPDC, NMAA, the regional Mine Action centres, and NGO's. • An Information Management training workshop for senior and middle managers was held in June 2007 in Jordan. The training raised the general understanding how NMAA's Information Management system For Mine Action (IMSMA) can be utilized for better programming, implementation and evaluation. • UNDP continued to provide technical assistance and advisory support to the NMAA. This support assisted NMAA to solve an internal obstacle with in the Ministry of Planning. <p>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a clear lack of awareness and knowledge among the Iraqi government about the extent of the UXO and mine contamination problem in Iraq. • The NMAA continues to have mediocre support from the MoPDC, with a high turnover within the position of the Director General. During this Reporting period, the Director General of the NMAA was kidnapped and his fate remains unknown. • The GoI has decided to accede to the Ant-Personnel Mine Ban Treaty (APMBT, also called the Ottawa treaty) without having a functioning mechanism that could be instrumental in the strive to meet the APMBT obligations. <p>Lessons Learned:</p>	<p>UN/Participant Agencies: UNDP</p> <p>Partner Ministry: MoPDC , NMAA, RMAC,</p> <p>Other Partners: RDO, DDG</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a need to raise awareness of the problem of contamination among the Iraqi government officials and the donor community. • The National Mine Action Authority is not involved in the GoI process to accede to the Ottawa treaty. UN Mine Action should assist NMAA in its efforts to intensify its awareness rising of what obligations the Ottawa Treaty will impose on the GoI. 	
Cluster Planned Outcome (#2):			
To empower civil society, media and other actors to promote an accountable and inclusive process of governance.			
Cluster Outcome Achievement to date:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft media and NGO legislation pending submission to COR 			
<p>Output #2.1 Strengthen the enabling legal and regulatory framework for the exercise of freedom of expression and access to public information and the promotion of a strong civil society.</p> <p>Baseline 1. Constitution stipulates Communication and Media Commission (CMC) as an independent commission, but concerns with respect to the degree of its independence and role remains; 2. Constitution ensures freedom of expression, albeit with limiting clauses, and does not provide right to access to information.</p>	<p>1. Progressive draft legislation for the civil society; 2. Progressive legal and regulatory framework developed for freedom of expression and media, and protection of women's rights; 3. Awareness raised on freedom of expression principles among the media, public officials and civil society.</p> <p>Supporting Projects: C9-21, UNESCO Core, UNIFEM bilateral funds, UNDP pipeline IRFFI (Spanish)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft media and NGO legislation pending submission to COR; • Submission on comments on draft regulatory framework for the media, consultation with CMC MPs. Provided comments to the Constitution. <p>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extensive delays in the legislative process (media and NGO laws); • Media does not have the capacity to comply with professional standards; • Resistance from government to let media and civil society become the fully fledged independent pillar of governance; • CMC does not have the capacity to fulfil its mandate; • Lack of adequate financial resources for media and civil society to be independent and sustainable; • Security situation precludes the ability for networking and knowledge sharing (nationally and internationally); • Increasing risk to the safety of media and civil society; • Brain drain (educated and skilled persons fleeing to other countries); • Free access to information is essential for safeguarding other human rights and there is a need to keep advocating for the inclusion of such a right in the final recommendations of CRC; • Too high dependency of the institutions on individuals heading them. <p>Lessons Learned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need for an ongoing dialogue with key stakeholders and key decision makers on the issues relevant for a framework conducive to independence and self regulation; • Development of professional standards requires active participation by the professional bodies and representatives to cater for local demand and a local assumption of responsibility. 	<p>UN/Participant Agencies: UNOPS, UNDP, UNESCO</p> <p>Partner Ministry:</p> <p>Other Partners: Iraqi Communications & Media Commission (CMC)</p> <p>International media NGOs (<i>BBC World Service Trust</i> <i>Albany Associates Article 19</i>)</p> <p>Civil Society Commission / COR KRG Ministry of Civil Society. CSOs</p> <p>Aswat Al-Iraq</p>

<p>Output #2.2 Improve the professional standards of the media sector including the strengthening of training institutions.</p> <p>Baseline 1. Underdeveloped protection of free speech and low capacity of profession to promote self regulatory mechanisms; 2. Low professional standards; 3. Capacity low in regards to management and distribution.</p>	<p>1. # Of journalists with improved skills; 2. creation of professional associations and unions; 3. Awareness raised on freedom of expression principles among the media, public officials and civil society; 4. Legislation enabling press freedom and freedom of expression established; 5. # of Iraqi produced news; 6. Establishment of an Iraqi news agency; 7. Iraqi journalism training institutions strengthened.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (No activities implemented in the past 6 months, activities starting next six months) <p>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <p>Lessons Learned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <p>Supporting Projects: C9-10a, C9-10c, C9-10e, C9-04, UNIFEM bilateral, UNDP core/bilateral funds</p>	<p>UN/Participant Agencies: UNDP, UNESCO</p> <p>Partner Ministry:</p> <p>Other Partners: International media NGOs (<i>BBC World Service Trust Article 19 IREX Europe Article 19</i>)</p> <p>Iraqi Communications & Media Commission (CMC)</p>
<p>Output #2.3 Independent and accountable civil society organizations empowered to actively engage in the process of governance and foster democracy.</p> <p>Baseline 1. 3,000 NGOs-many of which are structurally and managerially weak; 2. NGO networks not under-developed.</p>	<p>1. # of grant projects implemented; 2. # of CSO involved in the grant projects; 3. # of CSOs with management skills; 4. # of CSOs networks created and supported.</p> <p>Supporting Projects: #C9-03, C9-04, C9-10a, C9-10b, C9-10e, C9-20, C9-21</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20 projects on constitution review and national reconciliation implemented under National Reconciliation Grant Fund; 43 NGOs involved in the NRGF 14 coalitions of NGOs, 5 individual NGOs and a NGO-monitoring agent; FES Civil Society consultation and participation in the Constitutional Review project culminated with the presentation of CSOs' recommendations to CRC; Workshop on lobbying and advocacy for 25 participants; One workshop on women and children's rights for 40 participants; Two institutional management training courses for 50 participants; One program for child protection in 8 schools; Two workshops on gender issues for 30 participants each grants for in-country activity; Two project management training courses for 25 persons each. <p>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited access/monitoring by UN agencies; 	<p>UN/Participant Agencies: UNDP, UNOPS, UNESCO</p> <p>Partner Ministry:</p> <p>Other Partners: Save the Children, CWC, MOLSA, NGOs, FES</p>

- Low management capacities of CSOs to implement quality projects;
- Limited financial/grant resources for NGOs to practice skills acquired during training;
- Limited access of NGOs to central institutions (CRC/CoR) responsible for setting democratic legal standards in the constitution and laws.

Lessons Learned:

- Develop alternative approaches and solutions for monitoring on the ground;
- Review the role of monitoring agents and introduce to the implementing partners – NGOs;
- Render more technical assistance to the NGOs implementing grants;
- Facilitate bridging the gap between grassroots and central governmental/parliamentary institutions.

Cluster Planned Outcome (#3):

The advancement a productive national dialogue and reconciliation process.

Cluster Outcome Achievement to date:

Fostered structured, informed and broad-based dialogue processes on critical issues in contention, including through the constitutional process. Political considerations outreaching the Cluster have, however, undermined and invalidated the efforts aimed at a national reconciliation settlement.

Output #3.1

Complete the Constitutional Review process and support national referendum.

Baseline

1. 2005 Constitution does not represent interests among Iraqi communities;
2. Number of rights incompletely addressed remain limited by overly broad internal limitations;
3. Iraqi public remains ill-informed, following constitutional referendum, on constitutional matters.

1. Revised constitution widely disseminated
2. Referendum on revised constitution held

Supporting Projects:

1. ## C9-04, C9-10a, C9-10b, C9-20, C9-21, UNESCO core, UNIFEM bilateral.

- a. Provided submissions/comments to the Constitution and legislation with constitutional implications;
 - Ongoing direct technical support to the CRC draftsman provided;
 - 14 short-term international constitutional experts engaged in support of the constitution review process;
 - Completed the NRGF (20 grants), FES Civil Society consultation project, and completed TOT for human rights trainers from 45 NGOs;
 - Constitutional review needs assessment completed;
 - Constitutional Review Commission established and secretariat provided with knowledge, logistical and infrastructural assistance;
 - Two Study Tours: to Germany/Spain and Malaysia on approaches to federalism, for CRC members organized.

Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:

- Changing environment on the ground in Iraq;
- Coordination within the UN system.

Lessons Learned:

- Flexibility in planning is required;
- The development of a single coordinating mechanism within the UN system would facilitate implementation of the broader UN engagement within the

UN/Participant Agencies:

UNOPS, UNESCO, UNDP, UNIFEM

Partner Ministry:

CRC, COR

Other Partners:

Iraq Communications & Media Commission (CMC)

International media NGOs (*Article 19 Albany Associates*), FES, FNF

CRC / COR
CSOs

		constitutional field.	CWC, Parliamentary committee, CSOs & relevant ministries
<p>Output #3.2 Strengthen and promote dialogue and reconciliation at the national, regional and community levels.</p> <p>Baseline 1. Rising inter-sectarian tensions at the local level.</p>	<p>1. # of National multi-party dialogues promoted by UNAMI on thematic constitutional issues; 2. # organized sessions with parliamentarians; 3. # community/NGO-based national programmes on consensus building and reconciliation held; 4. Increased dialogue initiatives for reconciliation, at the regional, national and community level.</p> <p>Supporting Projects: C9-20, C9-21, C9-03, C9-10b, UNIFEM bilat, C9-10d, C9-10e & f.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 national dialogue seminars for a cross section of Iraqi Government and civil society; 4 workshops: 1 on vetting, 1 on reparation for members of senior for policy makers, 1 for Civil Society in Erbil and 1 on transitional Justice; Multiparty dialogue on Judiciary system held in Cairo; Two Multiparty Dialogues on federal structure and fiscal arrangements in the Iraqi constitution, with participation of CRC and government members, held in Dubai; Two seminars, held in Erbil, addressing topics of federal law and revenue sharing issues, for the levels of government that will be directly affected by changes to the federal system: Iraq's Governorates and the KRG; NRGF: 213 various events in 18 governorates bringing together 23,400 persons representing diversity of political, religious, social and sect groups. <p>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing environment on the ground in Iraq; Not all the parties are responsive. <p>Lessons Learned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flexibility in planning is required; Importance of selecting key interlocutors; The level at which Multi-Party Dialogues are pitched at is important; Sustained engagement with international actors is important. 	<p>UN/Participant Agencies: UNOPS, UNESCO, UNDP</p> <p>Partner Ministry: CRC, CoR</p> <p>Other Partners: CSOs Universities CSO, MOYS, MOE, & MOHR</p>

Cluster Planned Outcome (#4):

A strengthened rule of law framework and national system of human rights in line with international standards.

Cluster Outcome Achievement to date:

- Increased awareness and knowledge of the principles of human rights within governmental bodies and civil society. Progress in setting the grounds of their protection and enforcement through an independent Human Rights Commission in Iraq and supporting human rights system.

Programme Outputs	Performance Indicators	Output Achievements (Results) for 6-month reporting period	Agency & Implementing Partners
Output #4.1 Strengthen the administration of the	1. 80% of MoHR and MoJ employees trained;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal Database launched and transferred to MoJ; Activated 5 hotlines in 5 NGOs for legal counseling. 	UN/Participant Agencies:

		<p>Supporting Projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> #UNIFEM bilateral, C9-19, UNOPS bilateral funds (EC) 	
<p>Output #4.3 Improve conditions of detention and rehabilitation of detainees with special attention to women and juveniles.</p> <p>Baseline 1. Iraqi prison facilities do not conform to minimum international standards, i.e. few or no separate facilities for housing adults and juveniles, shortage of structures adapted to women prisoners; no segregation of petty crime and serious crime convicts; pre-trial detainees are housed with convicted prisoners.</p>	<p>1 Needs assessment completed to identify at least three women's prisons in Iraq for reform.</p> <p>2. Legal, administrative and other reform issues identified and implemented.</p> <p>3. Prison administrators and staff trained with regard to dealing with female inmates.</p> <p>4. Staff at Ministries trained with regard to issues identified by the needs assessments.</p> <p>5. Assessment of the laws and institutions governing the penitentiary system completed and gaps identified.</p> <p>6. Recommendations prepared and discussed with government counterparts, civil society, media and national and international experts.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 training workshops for MOLSA and officers at juvenile centres on juvenile justice & international standards; Study tour for 20 mid-managers from MOLSO and juvenile care centres. <p>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of legal framework for network registration; Lack of Iraqi ratification of the Convention against Torture; Delay in receipt of allocated funding delayed implementation of developed activities. <p>Lessons Learned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <p>Supporting Projects: #C9-19, UNOPS bilateral funds (EC funds)</p>	<p>UN/Participant Agencies: UNOPS, UNDP, UNICEF</p> <p>Partner Ministry: MOLSA, CWC, MOJ, MOI</p> <p>Other Partners: JNP, Un Ponte Per, IRCT, Arabic Institute for Human Rights, Iraqi NGOs</p>
<p>Cluster Planned Outcome (HD#1):</p>			
<p>An economic reform package that is sensitive to social inclusiveness and pro poor growth strategies</p>			
<p>Cluster Outcome Achievement to date:</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased collaboration with concerned ministries to equip the Government of Iraq 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. 			
<p>Programme Outputs</p>	<p>Performance Indicators</p>	<p>Output Achievements (Results) for 6-month reporting period</p>	<p>Agency & Implementing Partners</p>

<p>Output #1.1 Enhanced statistical and analytical capabilities to provide accurate information for the decision makers</p> <p>Baseline 1. National capacities inadequate to meet the needs of the reform to an open market economy; 2. lack of exposure to international knowledge and standards concerning Labour market information and other economic fields</p>	<p>1. Unidentified Basic Needs Index published, disseminated ; 2. GoI capacity in Labour Market statistics strengthened</p> <p>Supporting Projects: #C10-05 UNDP & ILO Core funding</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • • • <p>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • <p>Lessons Learned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • 	<p><u>UN/Participant Agencies:</u></p> <p><u>Partner Ministry:</u></p> <p><u>Other Partners:</u></p>
<p>Output #1.2 Adoption of MDGs and pro-poor growth strategies into national policy options and development strategies supported</p> <p>Baseline 1. No employment policy in place adapted to open market economy; 2. No labour code outdated;</p>	<p>1. Policy papers commissioned upon request, 2. macroeconomic advice on pro poor growth and employment strategies adopted in line with reform policy 3. Number of Community Development Units established</p> <p>Supporting Projects: UNDP & ILO core funding</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The concept of local development integrated in academic institutions through the establishment of Community Development Units (CDU) in selected national universities; namely Thi Qar and Mosul, with further CDUs under formation in Salahaddin, Wasit and Qadisiyah universities. • <p>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • <p>Lessons Learned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct thorough screening of prospective partners and arrange to have multiple partners that complement one another. • Subject all activities with concerned partners to special Activity Agreements. 	<p><u>UN/Participant Agencies:</u> ESCWA</p> <p><u>Partner Ministry:</u> MMPW</p> <p><u>Other Partners:</u> National Universities.</p>

Output #1.3

Enhanced employment opportunities within the rehabilitation and reconstruction of social and economic infrastructure through the labour intensive approach and through public works and SMEs at local level

Baseline

1. Unemployment and underemployment respectively at 17.9 and 30.3% (COSIT, 2005) ;
2. undersized active population (discouraged workers, low female participation etc).

1. Extent of support for skill creation and upgrading at the local community level through provision of hard- and soft-ware solutions.

2. Quality and frequency of access to information and knowledge sources.

3. Number and quality of programmes and pilot facilities enabling successful enterprise and employment creation.

Supporting**Projects:**

C10-02, C10-06, C10-04, C10-08 UNDP IREP, ILO Core - LADP approved by Cluster

- Two Multipurpose Technology Community Centres (MTCC) established; one in the north and another in the south, each employing two trainers and delivering a range of training services to surrounding areas.
- Each MTCC equipped with Satellite Internet connection allowing access to the Internet at adequate speed.
- Over 250 local community members trained on computer skills at the established MTCCs on the basis of the International Computer Driving License with around 20% reportedly improving their employment status.
- Two dairy Agro-Food Processing Unit (AFPU) equipped; one in the north and another in the south; each to employ 2 supervisors and around 5 operators.
- 2 schools and 2 mosques rehabilitated in Samarra using local labor
- Training on municipal planning and management for 32 representatives of the Municipal Steering Committees and Governorate Steering Committee.

Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:

- Procurement activities underwent considerable delays primarily due to complex regulations imposed by the UN. The security situation resulted in delays in shipping purchased equipment. Inadequate expertise in packaging and shipping also meant that problems were unavoidable. Delays were also encountered on the Iraqi part to obtain customs exemption letters. The mitigation strategy was reliant on continuous follow-up, proper record keeping and liaising with partner on site.
- The lack of United Nations presence in the field, at least with the intention of community development is a considerable difficulty. Staff in Iraq are thus contracted as consultants.
- Involvement of women in rural areas is limited due to highly conservative culture. One strategy to increase participation in MTCC training courses was to allocate classes for women only and contract a female trainer for the purpose.

Lessons Learned:

- Maintain constant contact with all partners at all times through email, chatting over the Internet and by phone, exchange of visual and documentary material, in order to solve communications problems and follow-up on progress.
- Thoroughly and properly inspect all items received on site before formal signature of relevant documents. It is proposed that guidelines of receipt and inspection be provided beforehand. Training on such an activity would be optimal.

UN/Participant Agencies:

ESCWA

Partner Ministry:

MMPW

Other**Partners:**

Sayid Dikhil and Kirkuk Municipalities, Salahaddin and Thi Qar Universities.

<p>Output #1.4 Income generation activities enhanced at the local level through vocational training activities and provision of micro grants</p> <p>Baseline 1. Unemployment and underemployment respectively at 17.9 and 30.3% (COSIT, 2005)</p>	<p>1. 200 jobs created, 2. 400 farmers supported with agricultural inputs 3. Number of training sessions on local human development.</p> <p>Supporting Projects: #C10-06 C10-04</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On-going training sessions held at established MTCCs in selected villages in north and south Iraq. Plans set by the Directorates of Education in Erbil and Thi Qar governorates to implement vocational training workshops on techniques of illiteracy eradication and women empowerment to around 422 social workers based on ESCWA's "National Training Workshop to benefit from the Lebanese Experience in Human Development". Computer-based training packages developed on dairy production and basic accountancy in addition to other training programmes developed on secretarial skills and handcraft production. <p>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <p>Lessons Learned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<p>UN/Participant Agencies: ESCWA</p> <p>Partner Ministry: MMPW</p> <p>Other Partners: Sayid Dikhil and Kirkuk municipalities, Lebanese American University, Ministry of Social Affairs in Lebanon.</p>
<p>Output #1.5 Increased establishment of social safety nets</p> <p>Baseline 1. No monetized Safety Net System targeting the vulnerable</p>	<p>1. # of Social Safety Nets established in# of local areas; 2. policy support for transition to monetisation and targetting of national SSN sytem.</p> <p>Supporting Projects: #C10-06; C10-02</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <p>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <p>Lessons Learned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<p>UN/Participant Agencies:</p> <p>Partner Ministry:</p> <p>Other Partners:</p>
<p>Output #1.6 Enhanced system of knowledge management and sharing on policy reform at the government level (local, central and in between)</p> <p>Baseline 1. loose inter-ministerial coordina-</p>	<p>1. Support to the establishment of a data base on the marshes is provided. 2. Other data bases set up and communication mechanisms strengthened</p> <p>Supporting Projects:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <p>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<p>UN/Participant Agencies:</p> <p>Partner Ministry:</p> <p>Other Partners:</p>

tion; 2. data management and sharing systems not in place	# C10-01, C10-03	Lessons Learned: • •	
Cluster Planned Outcome (HD#2): Local authorities managing their own planning processes and better equipped to deliver social services			
Cluster Outcome Achievement to date: • Approval of a joint cluster programme involving eight agencies designed in association with partner ministries 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.			
Programme Outputs	Performance Indicators	Output Achievements (Results) for 6-month reporting period	Agency & Implementing Partners
Output #2.1 Enhanced capacity of local authorities and civil society capabilities in planning enhanced <u>Baseline</u> Enhance the institutional capacity of the Iraqi Ministries and other Iraqi public sector institutions through the deployment of selected Iraqi émigré experts (Iraqis Rebuilding Iraq)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Needs assessment for priority positions required in the Ministries and Universities ongoing as needs evolved in the public sector; High response received from ministries and public institutions to recruit professional Iraqis living abroad to help provide capacity building, professional support and training for existing ministry staff in Iraq; Identification of specific skills available among the Iraqi émigré community based on the needs identified by Iraqi public sector authorities; Matching, recruitment and deployment of 62 IRI experts to Iraq from the beginning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As of end of June 2007, 62 IRI experts have been deployed throughout the public sector of Iraq. Despite the unstable security situation, the Iraqis Rebuilding Iraq Programme (IRI) has successfully achieved its goal to recruit 60 professional Iraqi expatriates left. IRI programme received 372 requests for experts from 37 different participating ministries/public institutions. Mainstreaming Gender Equality have been taken into consideration by trying to match and recruit female applicants, Environmental dimension has been tackled through the provision of expertise to work on that issue, two experts were assigned through the programme covering environmental related positions particularly on water resources and pollution fields and hydraulic systems. Outstanding Medical and Technical assistance and operations were carried out by many IRI experts, such as establishment of the first well equipped Avian Flu lab in the region in Sulaymaniyah that have facilitated further research on the subject and diagnostic tests Challenges/Mitigation Strategies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The security factor was the main challenge. Several experts have shown reluctance to be deployed in Baghdad. To the contrary, in other governorates, where 	<u>UN/Participant Agencies:</u> UNDP / IOM Partner Ministry: Direct agency implementation (IOM-UNDP) in coordination with focal points from the Ministry of Planning and Development and Cooperation as part of the Baghdad Support Cell (BSC) <u>Other Partners:</u>

of the project

- Organising the screening, recruitment, deployments and monitoring for all selected IRI experts in the field.

Supporting Projects:
C10-03

security risks were less, several Iraqi expatriates have been deployed, particularly in Erbil, Sulaymaniyah, Tikrit and Najaf. IRI project in coordination with IOM Security Awareness Induction Training (SAIT) Programme developed a more comprehensive security briefing to be presented to IRI experts during their IRI briefing in Amman. A full SAIT training was to be offered for deployed candidates in Baghdad.

- The selection process of participating ministries could be very slow, resulting in slow recruitment and deployment. These delays have led to a number of selected experts rejecting the final offer due to alternative commitments. In order to speed up the selection process, the IRI Baghdad support cell and Erbil support cell followed up weekly with the interested public institutions by phone or/and by email, as well as with personal visits to the requesting offices.

Lessons Learned:

- Better needs assessments and CB (Capacity Building) would be for focal points assigned in different public institutions. (a lack of HR knowledge, professionalism and understanding of the IRI mechanism were clearly affecting the smooth operations of the IRI programme from the Iraqi side)
- 80 Short listed candidates declined the IRI programme or ministries offers through the IRI for many reasons like Compensation Package, security, current employment commitments, and personal reasons
- North deployment blockages slowed down IRI operations and implementation for a quite a long time (MoPDC blocked all northern selections for some time to encourage Baghdad and south deployments)

<p>Output #2.2 Statistical data and local indicators provided for planning purposes to local governments</p> <p>Baseline 1. Limited local data and knowledge generation; 2. poor systems to channel, compile and share data</p>	<p>1. Information Coordination Centre established at the regional level; 2. users and producers of statistics trained on the production of quality gender statistics</p> <p>Supporting Projects: #UNOPS bilateral funds; C9-08 (as per original project document or C10-05 as per last correspondence)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A total of 40 participants from the South Information Centre were trained on data management, survey techniques, GIS, programming and IT for a total of around 260 person-days • One field survey has been completed during the duration of the UNOPS project component. It is envisaged that field surveys should take place on a quarterly basis. <p>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A major challenge occurred with regard to women involved in the project. UNOPS has selected a number of female candidates to work in the South Information Centre. However, they have not accepted to travel for the training anywhere outside Basra unless accompanied by a family member. Therefore, the basic computer training was organized in Basra. As for the advanced data management training, the elements of TOT were introduced during the training in Erbil and the female employees were further trained in Basra by the colleagues who completed the training in Erbil. • Security situation in Basra <p>Lessons Learned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • 	<p>UN/Participant Agencies: UNDP</p> <p>Partner Ministry:</p> <p>Other Partners: PRDC – Provincial Reconstruction and Development Committee JHIC – Joint Humanitarian Information Centre PC – Provincial Council SIC – South Information Centre</p>
<p>Output #2.3 Increased delivery of social and basic infrastructure through small infrastructures works</p> <p>Baseline 1. Devasted infrastructures, 2. large presence of unemployed, and underemployed persons, and narrowing of active population</p>	<p>1. 110 000 jobs created in Muthanna governorate</p> <p>Supporting Projects: # UNDP IREP</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • • • <p>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • <p>Lessons Learned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • 	<p>UN/Participant Agencies:</p> <p>Partner Ministry:</p> <p>Other Partners:</p>

<p>Output #2.4 Increased communication and advocacy –</p> <p>Baseline 1. Lack of understanding and awareness of local challenges and needs at central level</p>	<p>1. Communication & advocacy strategy at local and national levels</p> <p>Supporting Projects: # Pipeline: LADP approved by Cluster</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • <p>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <p>Lessons Learned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<p>UN/Participant Agencies:</p> <p>Partner Ministry:</p> <p>Other Partners:</p>
---	--	--	--

Cluster Planned Outcome (HD#3):
A policy framework and public/private partnership for the promotion of sustainable employment

Cluster Outcome Achievement to date:

- Fostered inclusive policy formulation to establish a prioritized action plan on employment generation and has equipped several national stakeholders with the policy instruments required to follow-up on such commitment.

Programme Outputs	Performance Indicators	Output Achievements (Results) for 6-month reporting period	Agency & Implementing Partners
<p>Output #3.1 Strengthened PPP in design and implementation of LADP and piloted in selected areas; Comparative experiences shared on PPP with local and Central government</p> <p>Baseline 1. No knowledge and experience on public private partnerships both in the public and private sectors</p>	<p>1. Inclusion of PPP in 3 LADPs 3 pilots</p> <p>2. initiated 3 workshops attended by local representatives</p> <p>3. 3 workshops attended by policy makers at central level.</p> <p>Supporting Projects: # Pipeline: LADP APPROVED BY CLUSTER</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • • <p>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • <p>Lessons Learned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • 	<p>UN/Participant Agencies:</p> <p>Partner Ministry:</p> <p>Other Partners:</p>

<p>Output #3.2 Strengthened Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) sector to achieve sustainable employment creation and income generation</p> <p>Baseline 1. Legacy of planned and centralised economy: crippled and mostly informal small business sector</p> <p>2. No specific economic and employment strategy targeting the needs of the SME sector</p>	<p>1. Up to 50 small enterprises supported financially and technically, 2. extent of support rendered to local capacities on employability skills 3. At least 1500 civil servants and NGOs staff trained in vocational, management and administration 4. Policy frameworks address specific constraints and opportunities for employment promotion of the SME sector</p> <p>Supporting Projects: #C10-02 C10-04; LADP APPROVED BY CLUSTER</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two MTCCs established and two profit-generating dairy AFPU's nearing finalization thus raising awareness on the importance of enterprise initiation particularly in the agro-food sector to generate employment opportunities. • <p>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human development projects such as the SCP are designed to promote community capacity building emphasizing a catalytic and self-help approach which is in contrast to a prevailing development culture in Iraq at the time which appears to be geared towards other approaches with greater reliance on direct relief and assistance. • • <p>Lessons Learned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • 	<p>UN/Participant Agencies: ESCWA</p> <p>Partner Ministry: MMPW</p> <p>Other Partners: Sayid Dikhil and Kirkuk Municipalities, Salahaddin and Thi Qar Universities</p>
<p>Output #3.3 Increased support to alternative income resources</p> <p>Baseline 1. Legacy of planned and centralised economy: 2. crippled and mostly informal small business sector that lacks diversification</p>	<p>1. three productive and marketing associations, 2. 40 income generation projects; 3. Technology Dissemination Programme (TDP) launched and networking arrangements formulated as reflected in the number of developed databases and websites</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TDP designed and launched and implementation plan formulated. • Selected equipment purchased and delivered to support 3 NGOs in south Iraq and one in the north as part of the TDP. Such equipment include computers, photo printers and other IT and vocational training equipment perceived to generate income such as electronic sewing machines. • Designs set for micro agro-food processing units to be established at partner universities in the SCP as part of the TDP; namely the design for a food preserves and micro dairy AFPU was finalized with Salahaddin University and preliminary studies for date processing and fish farming developed with Thi Qar University. One database designed and developed for collecting information on local municipalities with two other databases on networking and employment nearing finalization. • <p>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<p>UN/Participant Agencies: ESCWA</p> <p>Partner Ministry: MMPW</p> <p>Other Partners: Salahaddin and Thi Qar Universities and local NGOs.</p>

	<p><u>Supporting Projects:</u> #C10-04; LADP APPROVED BY CLUSTER</p>	<p><u>Lessons Learned:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subject all activities with concerned partners to special Activity Agreements. • 	
<p>Output #3.4 Increased capacity of selected central government staff and CBOs to plan and implement slum upgrading projects</p> <p><u>Baseline</u> 1. No comprehensive approach to slum upgrading including social and economic development elements available</p>	<p>1. Government staff and CBO representatives trained in slum upgrading methods. 2. comprehensive slum upgrading projects designed and implemented in 3 cities</p> <p><u>Supporting Projects:</u> # Pipeline: LADP; Baghdad Local Governance and Urban Capacity Building projects;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • • <p><u>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • <p><u>Lessons Learned:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • 	<p><u>UN/Participant Agencies:</u></p> <p><u>Partner Ministry:</u></p> <p><u>Other Partners:</u></p>

Cluster D: Health and Nutrition

<p>National long-term priority or goals: The Iraq National Health Strategy aims to strengthen the national healthcare delivery system, and to reorient it from being hospital-focused to being based on Primary Health Care delivery. Furthermore, the Strategy aims to strengthen emergency preparedness and response in order to address the needs of Iraqis, especially vulnerable populations, while promoting a healthy living environment.</p>			
<p>Cluster Planned Outcome (#1): Reduced Infant, Under-Five and Maternal Mortality</p>			
<p>Cluster Outcome Achievement to date: Outputs delivered and activities implemented with the support of the H&N Cluster during 2004-2007 contributed to the following major indicator reductions (although these indicators remain relatively high when compared to Iraq's neighbors):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) has been reduced to 35/1000 and the Under-Five Mortality (UFM) Rate reduced to 41/1000 live births, which is more than a 50% reduction, in comparison with the 1999 IMR baseline of 107/1000 and UFM baseline of 131/1000 live births (results as per the 2006 Multi Indicator Cluster Survey 3- MICS3); • The Maternal Mortality Rate is 193/100,000 live births, which is more than a 30% reduction in comparison with the 1999 baseline of 292/ 100,000 live births (results as per the 2004 Iraqi Living Conditions Survey- ILCS). 			
Programme Outputs	Performance Indicators	Output Achievements (Results) for 6-month reporting period	Agency & Implementing Partners
<p>Output #1.1 Strengthened routine and supplementary immunization programs for women and children (measles, polio, Maternal and Neonatal Tetanus - MNT)</p> <p><u>Baseline</u> 1. 84% (2005); 2. 9,181 measles cases (2004); 3. Zero polio cases (since 2000); 4. In 56 districts (out of 116) Diphtheria, Pertussis, and Tetanus (DPT3) vaccine cov-</p>	<p>1. % of infants receiving DPT3 by 1st birthday (target = 90% by 2010); 2. # of measles cases per year (target = Less than 500 by 2010); 3. # of polio cases (target = zero by 2010); 4. # of districts with DPT3 coverage less than 80% (target = 36 districts by 2010)</p> <p><u>Supporting Projects:</u> #D2-06; D2-16; UNICEF bilateral funds</p>	<p><u>Achievements:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 76% of infants received DPT3 by the first birthday; • Only 121 measles cases laboratory confirmed during the reporting period; • Iraq remained polio free; • 51 districts reported DPT3 coverage less than 80%; • 96% coverage during the Apr/May 2007 Measles, Mumps and Rubella (MMR) campaign: 3.54 out of 3.7 million children 12-59 months of age were vaccinated throughout Iraq; • For the first time since 2003, the MOH procured 100% MMR vaccines and 80% of OPV for supplementary campaigns in 2007; • Decentralization of vaccine store (in Erbil, Babel and Basrah) and extension of the Erbil store completed; • Expanded Programme of Immunization (EPI) coverage survey completed in KRGs in June 2007. <p><u>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relatively weak central coordination from the MOH with the Directorates of Health, which the UN Team has handled through several means in collaboration with various stakeholders, ensuring communication and information flow; 	<p><u>UN/Participant Agencies:</u> UNICEF, WHO</p> <p><u>Partner Ministry:</u> MoH</p> <p><u>Other Partners:</u> IRCS, NGOs</p>

<p>erage is less than 80% (2005).</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased obstacles in the storing and distribution of vaccines due to armed conflicts and security plans. In response to this, the MOH/UN is working to establish regional warehouses; • Increased threats against the immunization health workers. In response, there has been increased engagement with local community leaders, and recruitment from local areas for the immunization teams. <p>Lessons Learned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • House to house immunization campaigns has succeeded in stopping the transmission of poliovirus and reducing measles cases to very low levels; • Using health as a bridge for peace, especially during National Immunization Campaigns, has had successful results; • Innovative means in engaging and recruiting from local communities has proved integral to achieving notable vaccination results; • The UN's role in negotiating safe delivery and storage of vaccines is fundamental; • Due to the situation on the ground in Iraq, delays are inevitable; thus implementation timeframes and targets should take this into account. 	
<p>Output #1.2 An enhanced Diarrheal Disease (DD) and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) control programme, and integration into the Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI) program</p> <p>Baseline 1. 37% (2004); 2. 88% (2004).</p>	<p>1. % of children U5 with diarrhea using Oral Re-Hydration Salt (ORS) (target = 50% by 2010); 2. % of U5 children using antibiotic treatment for suspected pneumonia (target = less than 90% by 2010).</p> <hr/> <p>Supporting Projects: #D2-03; UNICEF bilateral funds; WHO core funds</p>	<p>Achievements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A new ORS treatment and Zinc both introduced into the case management of diarrhea; • No shortages of ORS reported throughout Iraq; • Provided Zinc for 400,000 treatments of diarrhea; • 400 PHC staff trained in case management of diarrhea and ARI; • Provision of ORS, as a contingency in case of outbreaks; • Agreement was reached with the MOH that starting from mid- 2007, all ORS needed for the Control of Diarrheal Diseases (CDD) programme in Iraq will be procured with MOH resources, from a local manufacturer. Furthermore, it was agreed that starting from 2008, the local manufacturer will produce new low osmosis ORS. • The IMCI program is being successfully piloted in 10 PHC centers in three governorates (Baghdad-Karkh and Baghdad-Rasafa and Nassiriya). The mid-term impact evaluation of the pilot showed positive results: 88.8% of doctors correctly assessed symptoms for coughs and diarrhea, 100% of health professionals checked the children under-five for immunization, and 80% of doctors assessed children correctly for malnutrition. <p>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High turnover of trained staff on IMCI; 	<p>UN/Participant Agencies: UNICEF/WHO</p> <p>Partner Ministry: MOH</p> <p>Other Partners: NGOs</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duplication of efforts and resources, where some development partners repeated trainings conducted; this is being mitigated through the invitation and info sharing with development partners in UN training activities; • Outstanding payments from MOH/Kimadia to the local pharmaceutical company (Samara) may delay ORS deliveries; • Directorates of Health are reluctant to collect CDD/ARI related supplies from Baghdad due to sectarian insecurity. The UN has been requested to assist with transportation of supplies, particularly to hot spot areas; • Poor water supplies and hygiene may lead to severe outbreaks of diarrhea and cholera during and proceeding the summer. <p>Lessons Learned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access and utilization of PHC services have increased, hence integrated service provision is welcomed and appreciated by the community; • Better organization of work and closer collaboration with partners, improved health outcomes; • Follow-up with trainees to identify capacity gaps is important and must be followed with guidance on improving health care service provision; • Intensive advocacy with the MOH resulted in agreement on self-sufficiency and sustainability of ORS supplies. 	
<p>Output #1.3 Strengthened programmes for addressing micronutrient deficiencies (Iodine, Vitamin A, Iron and folic acid etc...)</p> <p>Baseline</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 37.2% (2000); 2. 21.6% (2000); 3. Zero (2004) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. % households using adequately iodized salt (target = 80% by 2010); 2. % postpartum mothers receiving Vitamin A Capsules supplementation (target = 50% by 2010); 3. % locally produced flour fortified with Iron & Folic acid (target = 100% by 2010) <p>Supporting Projects: # D2-03; UNICEF bilateral funds; WHO core funds</p>	<p>Achievements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued successful implementation of the UNICEF/WHO/WFP Wheat Flour Fortification (WFF) program, which started in August 2006; • Supporting the continuance of micronutrient interventions (Iodine Deficiency Disorder (IDD), Iron Deficiency Anemia and Vitamin A supplementation, WFF) through the provision of supplies, equipment as well as training and social mobilization; • Around 40% of flour produced in the first half of 2007 was fortified with Iron and Folic Acid; <p>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As the MOT did not allocate required funds for its procurement, there was a shortage of premix for WFF. Advocacy with the MOT/MOH/MOF continues to take place, regarding the financing of premix. • With the current programme progress, most of set targets of this output can not be reached; <p>Lessons Learned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need to have continued advocacy with several ministries and with every 	<p>UN/Participant Agencies: UNICEF/WHO/WFP</p> <p>Partner Ministry: MOH/MOT</p> <p>Other Partners:</p>

		<p>level within ministries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although there was a MOT commitment to procure premix from the second quarter of 2007, it did not materialize, which halted the entire WFF program. 	
<p>Output #1.4 Strengthened implementation of Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) strategy, including Supplementary Feeding programmes for pregnant and lactating women vulnerable groups</p> <p>Baseline</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 25.1 % (MICS3 2006); 51% (2000); 100% 31 hospitals implementing the Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative (BFHI) (2004). 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> % of infants exclusively breastfed up to 6 months of age (target = 50% by 2010); % of 6-9 months children timely complementary fed (target = 70% by 2010); Distribution of Infant Formula through PDS (target = discontinuation by 2010); # of BFHI hospitals (target = 46 by 2010). <p>Supporting Projects: # D2-03; D2-14; UNICEF bilateral funds; WHO core funds</p>	<p>Achievements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 72 doctors and nurses trained on breast feeding counseling; Re-assessment of 6 BFH for implementation of the 10 steps of successful breastfeeding; Over 600 medical staff were trained in breastfeeding counseling and promotion; Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities for breastfeeding promotion supported throughout the country; A high-level working group on the discontinuation of infant formula feeding through Public Distribution System (PDS) was established between Parliament, MOH and MOT. Advocacy with MOT/MOH for procurement of premix for WFF is ongoing; A total of 626, 721 vulnerable people, 131,966 pregnant and lactating women, 150,709 malnourished children under 5 years old, 300 tuberculosis patients and 343,746 families' members benefited through provision of UN nutrition support. Through implementing partners, the UN distributed 2,316 mt of Vegetable Oil, Wheat Flour, Peas Wheat Blended and High Energy Biscuits to these Vulnerable Groups through 933 PHC Centers and Community Child Care Centers. The data collected by one such UN project, revealed that it has contributed to the decrease of the malnutrition rates for the children under 5 years old by up to 36 percent in the 36 assisted districts. <p>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of community awareness on breastfeeding and feeding recommendations; Regression in the effectiveness of implementation, due to lack of supervision; Infant formula continues to be distributed free through PDS, undermining breastfeeding and particularly attainment of exclusive breastfeeding rates; No allocation of funds from the MOH for IYCF strategy implementation. For the first half of 2007, only 42% (2,316) of the total food commodities delivered by the UN to Iraq (5,511 mt) was distributed to the beneficiaries. <p>Lessons Learned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of integrated services, including breastfeeding counseling, im- 	<p>UN/Participant Agencies: WHO/UNICEF/WFP</p> <p>Partner Ministry: MOH, MOT, MoHE</p> <p>Other Partners:</p>

		<p>proved health care to mothers attending PHC centers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food aid assistance is a key ingredient to build Government capacity to develop, implement, and manage social safety nets and supplementary food Programs, as this contributes towards improvement of the nutrition and health status of children, mothers and other vulnerable people. 	
<p>Output #1.5 Enhanced policy environment that promotes Reproductive Health (RH) and Maternal and Child Health (MCH)</p> <p><u>Baseline</u> 1. Zero (2003)</p>	<p>1. # of strategies, guidelines and policies developed and implemented for RH, MCH and safe motherhood (target = 4 by 2010)</p> <p><u>Supporting Projects:</u> # D2-03; WHO core funds, UNICEF core and bilateral D2-02: UNFPA</p>	<p><u>Achievements:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued successful implementation of the national MCH and RH strategy, led by MOH in collaboration with WHO/UNICEF/UNFPA/WFP; Continued successful implementation of the national Infant and Young Child feeding strategy, led by MOH in collaboration with USAID/UNICEF/WHO; A comprehensive review of existing MCH and RH guidelines and adaptation of Integrated Management of Pregnancy and Childbirth by MOH/WHO was conducted; Implementation of the ‘confidential inquiry’ programme of Maternal Mortality in six governorates by MOH/WHO; <p><u>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The security situation impacted the effective monitoring and supervision of policy implementation; The high turnover of the senior officials at MOH significantly impacted the MCH and RH policy development and implementation. <p><u>Lessons Learned:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persistence, perseverance and often leadership from the UN are needed to ensure that strategies and plans of action are implemented. 	<p><u>UN/Participant Agencies:</u> WHO/UNICEF/UNFPA</p> <p><u>Partner Ministry:</u> MoH</p> <p><u>Other Partners:</u> USAID</p>
<p>Output #1.6 Increased access to quality obstetric and reproductive health services, including Emergency Obstetric Care (EOC), Mother and Child Health and Family Planning</p> <p><u>Baseline</u> 1. 88.5% (Mics III 2006)</p>	<p>1. % of births attended by skilled health personnel (target = 95% by 2010).</p> <p><u>Supporting Projects:</u> #D2-02; D2-03 and WHO core funding</p>	<p><u>Achievements:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Five maternity wards have been fully rehabilitated and equipped with medical equipment and supplies, in addition to the 11 facilities that were previously completed. The MOH reports that as a result, medical attendance has highly improved in these facilities; 1,077 MOH EOC service providers have been trained since 2004; A study tour and TOT workshop on the Surveillance of Maternal Deaths and Referral Systems was conducted for 20 doctors and four statisticians / programmers. Cascade training has already started inside Iraq. Five training workshops for 100 Traditional Birth Attendants (TBA) on best practices for safe motherhood, maternity care and EOC were organized and three training workshops for nurses and midwives on EOC have been provided’ 	<p><u>UN/Participant Agencies:</u> UNFPA/UNICEF/WHO</p> <p><u>Partner Ministry:</u> MOH</p> <p><u>Other Partners:</u></p>

- Two workshops for 30 TBAs and doctors working at PHC centers were conducted to discuss guidelines on safe delivery and tools for evaluating performance of the TBAs;
- An Essential New Born Care (ENBC) training package was introduced and over 70 nationals were trained at a TOT workshop in Amman and Erbil.
- Training materials, including tools, were provided for ENBC training;
- A low birth weight study in Dohuk was conducted, the result indicate the prevalence of low birth weight was 9.4% and the study calls for the need to invest more on girls' education, maternal health care and nutrition which were identified as major factors associated with birth weights. Furthermore, the results are being used to assist DOH in planning the interventions for prevention of low birth weight.

Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:

- In response to the deteriorating security situation, the EOC support programme is further adopting a flexible, decentralized and low profile approach in project implementation;
- Lack of funds at the Ministerial level for accelerating implementation of the Essential/New Born Care package.

Lessons Learned:

- Inclusion of the MoHE is critical in the implementation of the Essential New Born Care package, particularly for pre-service training;
- Increased numbers of cascade trainings inside Iraq is successful as an economical method of training, with more EOC workers being trained, for fewer funds. Also, an incentive for the 'best' trainee in each workshop motivates the TBAs, nurses and midwives, for full and active participation in trainings.

Cluster Planned Outcome (#2):

Increased access to quality health care services, especially for vulnerable groups and the un-reached

Cluster Outcome Achievement to date:

- Over five million Iraqis receive access to improved healthcare services, through the construction and rehabilitation of PHC centers, hospitals, maternity units, mental health community units, training centers and other healthcare facilities;
- The improvement and revision of health and nutrition legislation and the development of new strategies and policies, as part of the ongoing health reform process, has been achieved thanks to substantive UN technical support provided to the MOH / MOPDC and the Iraqi Parliament;
- The capacity and capability of the PHC system was strengthened, through the revision of PHC services polices, standards and the conduction of health system research and the improvement of the PHC Health Information System, including integration of mental health at the PHC level;
- Important national baseline surveys were completed: the Non-Communicable Disease (NCD), Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis Survey (2005), Iraq Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 3 (2006), Iraq Family Health Survey – including mental health survey – (2006-2007), Chronic Non-Communicable Dis-

eases Risk Factor Survey in Iraq (2006).

- The following four key health essential technology facilities are fully functional and are now serving the whole Iraqi population: National Drug Quality Control Laboratory (NDQCL), the National Blood Transfusion Centre (NBTC), the Nutrition Research Institute (NRI) and the Central Public Health Laboratory (CPHL).

Programme Outputs	Performance Indicators	Output Achievements (Results) for 6-month reporting period	Agency & Implementing Partners
<p>Output #2.1 Enhanced strategies, policies and legislative frameworks that are gender & human rights sensitive</p> <p><u>Baseline</u> 1. Zero (2004) 2. Zero (2004)</p>	<p>1. # of new and updated health legislations, strategies and plans of action (target = 20 by 2010) 2. Adoption of options for health care financing system (target = implementation by 2010)</p> <p><u>Supporting Projects:</u> #D2-03; WHO core funds</p>	<p><u>Achievements:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A review of public health legislation was conducted in the area of forensic medicine, the environment and food safety, as per the request of the Iraqi Parliament; • Continued support was given to the implementation of the following important health strategies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Communicable Disease and TB reduction Strategy; ➢ Disease Surveillance Strategy; ➢ Malaria Elimination Strategy; ➢ Measles Elimination Strategy; ➢ HIV/AIDS Strategy Framework (WHO/UNICEF/UNFPA); ➢ Food Safety Strategy; ➢ Nursing and Midwifery Strategy; ➢ Joint Mental Health Action Plan between MOH and partners ➢ The finalization of the National Medicine Policy; ➢ Piloting of the IMCI plan of action <p><u>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The high turnover of staff at all levels leads to a significant loss of built capacities, leading to a perceived long and medium term challenges; • Lack of coordinated approach towards health reform and financing between the MOH, Parliament, MOP, MOF; • Although technical support was provided and staff trained in Health Care Financing and National Health Accounts, there was little progress in this important area of work. Furthermore, poverty and microeconomic difficulties prove a sustained challenge to implementation of any such policies. <p><u>Lessons Learned:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued investment in staff to build residue capacity is vital, recognizing that there is chronic brain drain. 	<p><u>UN/Participant Agencies:</u> WHO/UNICEF/UNFPA</p> <p><u>Partner Ministry:</u> MOH/Parliament /MoP/ MoF/ MoEn / MoHE</p> <p><u>Other Partners:</u></p>
<p>Output #2.2 Strengthened Primary Health Care System</p>	<p>1. # of districts w/pilot IMCI implemented (target = nationwide by</p>	<p><u>Achievements:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IMCI is being successfully piloted in six districts and will be expanded to 	<p><u>UN/Participant Agencies:</u> WHO/UNICEF</p>

<p>(quality, policies, standards, outreach Programmes)</p> <p>Baseline</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Zero (2004) 2. Zero (2004) 3. Zero (2004) 	<p>2010</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Basic service package implementation at PHC level (target = nationwide by 2010) 3. Existence of a national CBI policy developed and implemented (target = fully implemented by 2010) <p>Supporting Projects: #D2-03; WHO core funds</p>	<p>twelve (kindly refer to Output 1.2);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A draft Basic Health Service Package has been developed and is soon to be finalized and adopted; • 16 different MOH staff disciplines participated in a technical review and finalization of the PHC training manual, which will be used to train PHC workers in order to improve access to quality care; • Enhanced community participation in health activities have been used to strengthen the PHC system in Iraq. For example, the community level has supported the identification of their health needs and in some cases financed the solutions, such as the rehabilitation of PHCs. • Outreach services were strengthened in 17 districts of six governorates, through the provision of vehicles under the Integrated Basic Services Project, implemented jointly with the education and WES sectors. <p>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High friction between the different departments within the MOH and the absence of a formally appointed Minister of Health for some period of time has significantly impacted this area of work; • The security situation on the ground does not allow for freedom of movement; • The lack of MOH operational budget to sustain operational cost expenses is a significant challenge, for which the UN is advocating across the Government; • Lack of continuous UN international presence on the ground. <p>Lessons Learned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy for basic levels and increased investment in health is imperative to sustain previously made health achievements. 	<p>Partner Ministry: MoH</p> <p>Other Partners:</p>
<p>Output #2.3 Strengthened mental health and psychosocial care, including services for victims of gender based violence</p> <p>Baseline</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Less than 10% (2004) 2. Zero (2004) 3. Zero (2004) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. % of people in the community with mental disorders receiving care (target = 50% by 2010) 2. Existence of assessment of mental health and substance abuse situation (target = full implementation by 2010); 3. # of professionals trained (target = 250 by 2010) 	<p>Achievements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A comprehensive assessment of the Iraqi mental health system was conducted by the MOH, with the support of the UN; • Public mental health education material was developed and distributed throughout Iraq, and used consistently at the community level; • Mental health manuals for doctors and school teachers were developed and are ready for pilot testing; • Six new psychiatric / mental health units were constructed and seven further units rehabilitated. The Government has invested additional funds to build an additional eight mental health units, in new districts. 	<p>UN/Participant Agencies: WHO</p> <p>Partner Ministry: MoH/MoLSA</p> <p>Other Partners:</p>

<p>4. Zero (2004)</p>	<p>2010); 4. Existence of a nationwide public mental health education programme (target = full implementation by 2010)</p> <p><u>Supporting Projects:</u> #D2-05</p>	<p><u>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing mental health needs of the population due to the continuing complex conflict and displacement is mitigated by strengthening of the national staff in different parts of Iraq for local initiatives and interventions; • Brain drain of psychiatrists who were trained over the last three years: almost more than half have left the country. <p><u>Lessons Learned:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mental health of the population is a public priority in a conflict situation, as resulting higher rates of disorders and substance abuse are seen; • Ensuring Iraqi psychiatrists who have left the country are still involved in the mental health developments; • It has been shown that it is possible to address the psycho-social and mental health needs of the population, through innovative community based interventions; • Research of the mental health needs of the population is feasible and useful. 	
<p>Output #2.4 Strengthened health system research and capacity for information management</p> <p><u>Baseline</u> 1. Zero (2004)</p>	<p>1. # of operational research projects conducted, including quality service and mental health (target = 19 by 2010)</p> <p><u>Supporting Projects:</u> #D2-05; D2-03</p>	<p><u>Achievements:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Iraq Family Health Survey and mental health field work has been completed and national technical consultations are taking place; • Non-communicable disease stepwise surveillance report was released; • 15 research projects were completed and submitted for publication; • A priority plan for health system research in Iraq has been drafted by senior Iraqi Experts from Ministry of Health; Higher Education and Planning; • Draft proposals in health system research have been developed, ensuring collaboration between the ministries. <p><u>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow-up with workshop and research participants has been a continuous challenge and conducting health system research in teams has been a challenge because of the application it requires and the need for resources in the field. <p><u>Lessons Learned:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Iraqis are highly motivated and are geared towards improving living conditions and the quality of services which strongly facilitates implementation. 	<p><u>UN/Participant Agencies:</u> WHO</p> <p><u>Partner Ministry:</u> MoH/ MoE/ MoHE/ MoEv/MoWater</p> <p><u>Other Partners:</u></p>
<p>Output #2.5 Improved and increased physical assets of Primary and</p>	<p>1. # of people benefiting from the 19 PHC model districts (target = 5.5 million by 2010)</p>	<p><u>Achievements:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completion of the rehabilitation and refurbishment work of the physical PHC assets (100% achieved in D2-03). In addition there are 4 new PHC centers are under construction in Diyala and Wasit – on completion over 50,000 	<p><u>UN/Participant Agencies:</u> WHO</p>

Tertiary health facilities networks, key laboratories, institutions at the National and Regional levels, local production of medical gases, and biomedical equipment departments and workshops and other selected items.

Baseline

- 1. Zero (2004)
- 2. Zero (2004)
- 3. Zero (2004)
- 4. Zero (2004)
- 5. Zero (2004)

- 2. # of PHC centers rehabilitated (target = 400 by 2010;
- 3. # of training centers constructed (target = 19 by 2007)
- 4. Rehabilitation of National Drug Quality Control Laboratory (target = fully functional by 2007)
- 5. # of biomedical equipment maintenance units rehabilitated (target = 5 by 2010)

Supporting

Projects:

#D2-03; D2-04; D2-11; D2-15; D2-21

people of remote communities will have access to PHC services.

- The physical and functional rehabilitation of the National Drug Quality Control Laboratory has been completed, which has led to an overall increase in the access by the population to safer and quality medicines and medical supplies. Specifically, as of December 2006, there has been a threefold increase in number and range of tests that the NDQCL is able to perform compared to pre-conflict figures. There has been also a two fold decrease in number of tests not performed due to lack of equipment/skills (156 in 2003 versus 80 in 2006). The operational capacity of the lab has also increased as the lab is able to carry out quicker than before the required Quality control tests. It takes only two to three days to perform tests for which 8 days were needed before.
- A needs assessment of the targeted biomedical equipment maintenance units was successfully completed with the emphasis to quantify and assess present situation and address the needs as a first step in planning;
- Support has been provided to the national steering committee in reviewing the operational guidelines and policies in the area of biomedical engineering;

Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:

- The prevailing security situation in the country has made it difficult for international engineering teams to enter Iraq to train staff and process the commissioning of state of art equipment newly acquired;
- The lack of the local market of appropriate construction and engineering systems has significantly affected implementation and costs;
- The implementation of the project related to local production of medical gases has been suspended pending discussions between UN and MOH to reassess the priorities and decide on the future of the project;
- Several mitigation measures were used to minimize the negative impact of the challenges, such as the use of local contractors familiar with the local situation, frequent field visits by MOH and WHO national technical teams to the project site for monitoring and evaluation and the use of WHO global procurement facilities to obtain equipment and other inputs not available on the local market.

Lessons Learned:

- The long years of war and sanctions had severely weakened the biomedical equipment maintenance system in Iraq;
- Investment in healthcare technology should be maintained and set as a priority in achieving quality health care services;
- Knowledge of the local context and capacity to adjust to new environment

Partner Ministry:

MoH

Other Partners:

is a key factor to successful implementation.

Output #2.6

Strengthened capacity of human resources related to the health and nutrition sector

Baseline

- 1. 36% (2005)
- 2. Zero (2004)

- 1. % of antenatal coverage (target = 85% by 2010)
- 2. # of MOH staff and CCCUs volunteers trained (target = 600 volunteers UNICEF by 2010)

Supporting

Projects:

#D2-03; D2-14

Achievements:

- More than four thousand health and health related professionals from different levels disciplines have been trained, out of which 605 fellowships has been awarded, as a result of which contributed to neonatal care coverage rising to 39% (as per recent MOH reports);
- The UNs enhanced commitment to capacity building, with a focus on women, is built into project implementation strategy, whereby women constitute 48 percent of those working in leadership positions in the food management committees and an average of 56 percent of the beneficiaries are women. Female paramedical staff are in the lead in educating beneficiaries on nutrition and hygiene and women take the lead in the PHCs and CCCUs.
- Support was provided to the MOH in training over 600 medical staff especially in Maternal and Child Health and PHC services.

Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:

- Overall follow-up with trainees and the impact of training on quality of service has been a continuous challenge for certain areas.
- Some delays in the transfer of cash to the MOH for capacity building is seen, due to delays in MOH accounting for earlier received funds;
- The principal constraint is the internal funds transfer from MoH to the directorates of health in the governorates for operational costs. However, since April, a temporary mechanism to transfer the money directly to PMUs through a cash facilitator was put in place. The PMC Manager has informed the UN that discussions are currently in progress between the Ministries of Health and Finance to come up with a permanent solution for the implementation of this vulnerable group component.
- The turnover of key government counterparts is a constraint, as agreements often have to be re-negotiated with incoming staff. This was evidenced by the asylum status requested by the previous PMC Manager leaving the management of the project in a vacuum for a while till the new appointed took over.

Lessons Learned:

- Despite staff turnover, building residue capacity in Iraq is an essential element of the support provided by the UN to Iraq.

UN/Participant Agencies:

WHO/WFP/UNICEF

Partner Ministry:

MoH

Other

Partners:

Cluster Planned Outcome (#3):

Enhanced Disease Prevention and Control, including HIV/AIDS

Cluster Outcome Achievement to date:

- No major communicable disease outbreak during the last three years;
- Sustained reduction in the prevalence of various communicable diseases:
 - Only 490 cases of Coetaneous Leishmaniasis were reported in Iraq during the first six months of 2007, whereas 1,115 cases were reported during the first six months of 2006, and 1,607 cases during the first six months of 2005;
 - Only 579 cases of Visceral Leishmaniasis were reported during the first six months of 2007, whereas 1,183 cases were reported during the first six months of 2006, and 1,240 cases during the first six months of 2005;
 - Iraq is moving towards Malaria elimination, as the disease is now isolated in very specific areas. Zero cases of Malaria were reported during the first six months of 2007, whereas 18 cases were reported during the first six months of 2005;
 - TB programs and surveillance continued;
- Significant work in enhancing control / prevention strategies, policies and programs for non-communicable diseases and mental health.

Programme Outputs	Performance Indicators	Output Achievements (Results) for 6-month reporting period	Agency & Implementing Partners
<p>Output #3.1 Enhanced disease control / prevention strategies, policies and programs (communicable and non-communicable diseases and mental health)</p> <p><u>Baseline</u> 1. 155 malaria cases, annually (2004) 2. Last cholera outbreak: 2000 3. Zero (2004) 4. Non-existence of national disease reduction policies and strategies 5. Zero (2004)</p>	<p>1. # of malaria cases (target = 50% reduction per year) 2. # of cholera outbreaks (target = zero) 3. Existence of non-communicable disease risk factors assessment (target = fully complete by 2010) 4. # of national disease reduction policies and strategies in place (target = 5 by 2010) 5. Investigation rate of H5N1 cases (target = 100% each year)</p> <p><u>Supporting Projects:</u> #D2-05; D2-18; D2-03, D2-20</p>	<p><u>Achievements:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Blindness Prevention Plan of Action for Iraq, was developed by MOH with the technical support of the UN; • Draft guidelines to integrate NCD in Primary Health Care Services have been developed, with plans for implementation finalized; • Intensive work on the Tobacco Convention Framework has been conducted with Iraq; • A comprehensive package of communicable disease prevention and control activities was provided to support the MOH (including early diagnosis and response, indoor spraying, fogging, entomological surveillance activities, rodent control activities); • The National Avian and Pandemic Influenza Strategy, which was drafted in 2006, has continued to be implemented with a variety of capacity building events was undertaken: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ 45 epidemiologists, virologists, communication officers, clinicians, infection control specialists, and veterinarian from Erbil, Dahuk, Suleimaniyah, Kirkuk, Mosul, Missan and Basra participated in a TOT workshop on rapid response for Avian and Pandemic Influenza. Held in Erbil, the workshop focused on the development of qualified teams responsible for outbreak investigation and response of human avian influenza cases. ➢ 43 participants from different health units in the four lower South governorates were trained at a workshop on Rapid Response for Avian and Pandemic Influenza. 	<p><u>UN/Participant Agencies:</u> WHO/UNICEF</p> <p><u>Partner Ministry:</u> MoH</p> <p><u>Other Partners:</u></p>

- Three Avian and Pandemic Influenza training workshops were conducted in Mosul to train the concerned health teams on outbreak investigation and response to human avian influenza cases
- 25 Avian Influenza training workshops were conducted in Erbil, Dahuk and Suleimaniyah with full technical and logistic support of WHO
- With full support of WHO, three staff from the National Influenza Lab-CPHL Baghdad have been trained in NAMRU3- Cairo on molecular diagnosis of Avian Influenza H5N1 between 19 April- 3 May 2007
- 140 laboratory technicians were trained on lab aspects of Avian influenza, through four workshops conducted in the National Influenza Laboratory Baghdad.
- Three Iraqis – one from Baghdad and two from Diala – have started their UN funded Masters Degree in Epidemiology in Jordan;
- Significant water-borne disease prevention and control training and community awareness activities were conducted.

Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:

- The sustainability of communicable disease preventive interventions is a particular challenge, due to the turnover of staff in different communicable diseases units; hence, continuous (and often repeated) training and capacity building is essential;
- The deteriorating water, sanitation and hygiene situation may lead to a serious outbreak of diarrhea.

Lessons Learned:

- Good impact in the area of communicable diseases can be achieved through programmatic approaches and comprehensive packages of timely interventions;
- The cost of response to diseases is much more than the cost of preventive interventions: the continuity of timely preventive interventions is the key-stone between public health and communicable diseases;
- Good coordination and a multi-sector approach is essential for preventing and containing public health threats;
- Short missions of international staff - especially field visits - during outbreaks of public health have helped and should be increased;
- Advocacy to mobilize the GOI resources has resulted in allocating funds for new eight mental health units and support to three regional blood bank.

<p>Output #3.2 Improved adherence to the National TB Programme (DOTs) through supplementary feeding to TB patients.</p> <p><u>Baseline</u> 1. Zero</p>	<p>1. # of TB cases assisted (target = 6400 by the end of 2007)</p> <p><u>Supporting Projects:</u> D2-14</p>	<p>Kindly refer to the narrative under Outputs 1.3 and 2.6 for details on the connectedness of the achievements, challenges, mitigation strategies and lessons learned from the UN in its supplementary feeding to TB patients.</p>	<p><u>UN/Participant Agencies:</u> WFP</p> <p><u>Partner Ministry:</u> MOH</p> <p><u>Other Partners:</u></p>
<p>Output #3.3 Strengthened operational capacity of public health laboratories in relation to disease prevention and control</p> <p><u>Baseline</u> 1. Zero (2003)</p>	<p>1. # of public health laboratories rehabilitated and functioning at regional and national level (target = 15 by 2010)</p> <p><u>Supporting Projects:</u> #D2-03; WHO core funds</p>	<p><u>Achievements:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued support to the Central Public Health Laboratory (which was previously rehabilitated by the UN). The laboratory has received accreditation and recognition by the WHO global laboratory network for measles and polio. It also has been recognized as the country reference lab for avian flu; The National Blood Transfusion Center has continued to receive support through provision of lab reagents and supplies; Architectural, structural, mechanical, electrical and sanitation system plans for typical blood services at the regional level were completed and have been shared with the MOH for implementation using Government funding. <p><u>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of sufficient funding for recurrent costs to ensure uninterrupted provision of laboratory reagents and supplies impacts negatively on the continued availability of lab services; There is a limited number of national skilled human resources in some specialized field for lab management and quality assurance; Mitigation strategies have focused on fund mobilization through development of targeted project proposals to be submitted for funding. Also, focus is put on training in lab management and quality assurance for different staff categories. <p><u>Lessons Learned:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For projects requiring recurrent costs, long term sustainability strategies must be included in all phases of the project development and commitment of the line Ministries to provide operational funds must be ensured. 	<p><u>UN/Participant Agencies:</u> WHO</p> <p><u>Partner Ministry:</u> MoH</p> <p><u>Other Partners:</u></p>

<p>Output #3.4 Strengthened National Response HIV/AIDS and STI's (primary prevention, VCCT, PMTCT, syndromic management of STI's etc.)</p> <p>Baseline 1. zero counseling/testing centers in Baghdad 2. no comprehensive HIV prevention strategy; 3. lack of trained staff in strategy planning, VCCT; 4. zero trained professionals in surveillance</p>	<p>1.# of voluntary counseling and testing centers established in Baghdad (target = 3 by 2010) 2. Implementation of the HIV/AIDS strategy framework (target = implemented by 2010) 3. % of key managers trained (target = 100% by 2010) 4. # of professionals trained on updated surveillance system (target = 100 by 2010)</p> <p>Supporting Projects: #UNICEF bilateral funds; WHO core funds</p>	<p>Achievements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HIV/AIDS Draft Strategy Framework developed by the MOH in collaboration with WHO/UNFPA/UNICEF; Training of MOH/MOLSA personnel on Voluntary Counseling was conducted; Supplies and reagents needed for laboratory tests were provided; Guidelines for HIV/AIDS health practitioners were technically reviewed and printed. <p>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The absorption capacity of the national HIV/AIDS program to implement, due to inadequate trained personnel and national absorption capacity, is a major challenge. <p>Lessons Learned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National HIV/AIDS staff capacity is an important priority for future success. 	<p>UN/Participant Agencies: WHO/UNFPA/UNICEF</p> <p>Partner Ministry: MoH</p> <p>Other Partners:</p>
--	--	---	---

Cluster Planned Outcome (#4):
Enhanced healthy living environment and promotion of healthy lifestyle

Cluster Outcome Achievement to date:

- Iraqi national food safety has been improved, through the provision of a strengthened laboratory, medical equipment and capacity building;
- Iraq has signed the global agreement on Tobacco convention framework (which is still to be ratified).

Programme Outputs	Performance Indicators	Output Achievements (Results) for 6-month reporting period	Agency & Implementing Partners
<p>Output #4.1 Strengthened Environmental Health, Chemical and Food Safety Programmes</p> <p>Baseline 1. No fully functional regional food control laboratories; 2. No fully functional</p>	<p>1. # of food control labs rehabilitated (target = 20 by 2007); 2. % of border crossing food inspection facilities upgraded/operational (target = 100% by 2010); 3. # of staff trained in Codex, in GAP, in HACCP and in Na-</p>	<p>Achievements: Several interlinked activities have been implemented and are gradually contributing towards raising awareness and capacity building in food safety and towards developing a framework for updating food laws and for harmonizing Iraqi food standards with international requirements. It is expected that such activities will contribute to a better protection of consumers. During the period under review, the following are the outcome achievements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The participation of Iraq in Codex activities is being gradually enhanced and 15 officials have been trained on Codex Alimentarius Commission and four have attended the meetings of the codex committees abroad. Also, training on Good Agriculture Practices was completed for about 20 MOA 	<p>UN/Participant Agencies: WHO, FAO and UNIDO</p> <p>Partner Ministry: MOH, MOA and MOI</p> <p>Other Partners: Other line Ministries (MOP/COSQC, Ministry</p>

<p>border food inspection facilities; 3. No staff trained in Codex, Good Agriculture Practices (GAP) and Hazard Analysis control Point (HACCP);</p>	<p>tional Training Activities (target = 500 by 2010) <u>Supporting Projects:</u> #D2-05; D2-12; D2-17; D2-03</p>	<p>and MOH staff;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • About 400 technical staff with different responsibilities in the food chain, including food lab technicians, food inspectors and food borne disease surveillance officers have been trained inside the country; • The final architectural design/drawings for the three regional food control laboratories have been completed and the bidding process for the selection of local contractors is in its final stage; • The rehabilitation needs assessment for food control facilities at the entry points has been completed and as a result, four sites have been selected for physical and functional rehabilitation. The design and bill of quantities for these four entry points have been prepared. • Assessment of the food processing industries to be rehabilitated has been completed and the related architectural design and bills of quantities are being prepared. Laboratory equipment for four model food factories has been ordered. <p><u>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security situation had delayed the identification of border food inspection check points; • The use of external contractors for carrying out civil engineering works has been hampered by security situation; • The process of nominating and clearing nominations to participate to the training activities by line ministries has been slow; • As mitigating measures, ministries have been strongly encouraged to clear participation to training activities well in advance. Also the use of local contractors is encouraged. <p><u>Lessons Learned:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close coordination for joint projects between UN agencies is paramount to the successful implementation; • Field implementing teams nominated by line ministries play an important role in smoothing the project implementation. 	<p>of Trade, MOHE) and local private contractors</p>
<p>Output #4.2 Strengthened Health Promoting Schools Programme including School Feeding.</p>	<p><u>Supporting Projects:</u> # D2-14</p>	<p>Kindly refer to the Cluster B Progress Report, which illustrates the linkages and progress with the school health program</p>	<p><u>UN/Participant Agencies:</u> WHO/UNICEF/WFP</p> <p><u>Partner Ministry:</u> MoH / MoHE</p>

Cluster Planned Outcome (#5):

Emergency preparedness and response ensured

Cluster Outcome Achievement to date:

- Successful assessment of the emergency medical services;
- As part of emergency preparedness and response, the UN H&N Cluster has provided support to at least 600,000 Iraqis.

Programme Outputs	Performance Indicators	Output Achievements (Results) for 6-month reporting period	Agency & Implementing Partners
<p>Output #5.1 Enhanced national capacity and capability to address health and nutrition sector aspect of emergencies.</p> <p>Baseline 1. zero food surveys (2004) 2. zero trained staff in assessing vulnerability (2004) 3. outdated emergency and response plan</p>	<p>1. # of food security household surveys conducted (target = two by 2010) 2. % of relevant MOH and DOH staff trained in to carry out vulnerability assessments/ analysis and monitoring and emergency response (target = 100% by 2010) 3. Implementation status of emergency response plan (target = fully funded and implemented by 2010)</p> <p>Supporting Projects: #D2-03; D2-14; WHO & UNICEF core funds;</p>	<p>Achievements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of information and data needed to improve the Emergency Health System in Iraq; • Emergency preparedness and response plan for Health and Nutrition cluster updated; • Prioritization of needs and enhanced coordination of emergency response, among the various ministries, ministerial levels and NGOs; • Support to the MOH in the preparation of a plan of action for the immediate, intermediate and long term; <p>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing medical emergencies and conflict causalities; • Security related delays and disruptions are far more pronounced, impacting directly on program delivery; • Lack of sustainability of the MOH coordination cells established for Emergency Preparedness and Response; • Difficulty in singling out support for IDPs living within the host communities: support was provided for existing services with high concentration of IDPs benefiting all IDPs as well as host communities. <p>Lessons Learned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination of efforts is vital to avoid wastage of scarce resources; • Success in the emergency preparedness and response plans for controlling public health threats can be used as a model. 	<p>UN/Participant Agencies: WHO/UNICEF/WFP</p> <p>Partner Ministry: MOH</p> <p>Other Partners: NGOs</p>
<p>Output #5.2 Ensured provision of medical emergency related services and supplies</p> <p>Baseline 1. Zero support pro-</p>	<p>1. # of people catered for with health supplies in case of an emergency (target = 600,000 by 2010)</p> <p>Supporting Projects:</p>	<p>Achievements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency preparedness plan developed, and pre-positioned supplies for 600,000 people ensured. • Distribution of 100 basic health kits to areas with a high presence of IDPs and IDPs camp – benefiting around 100,000 people for a period of 3 months; • MOH assisted with the transportation of \$3million worth of medical supplies (66 trucks) to Ramadi, as they can not collect them from Baghdad due 	<p>UN/Participant Agencies: WHO/UNICEF/WFP/</p> <p>Partner Ministry: MOH</p> <p>Other</p>

vided.	# D2-11 D2-03	to insecurity. Challenges/Mitigation Strategies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivery of items to hot areas; • Movement of personnel and provision of support in emergencies Lessons Learned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Innovative means to ensure services and supplies are delivered especially through utilization of local communities and health professionals at home. 	Partners: NGOs
--------	------------------	--	--------------------------

Cluster Planned Outcome (#5):
Emergency preparedness and response ensured

Cluster Outcome Achievement to date:

- Successful assessment of the emergency medical services;
- As part of emergency preparedness and response, the UN H&N Cluster has provided support to at least 600,000 Iraqis.

Programme Outputs	Performance Indicators	Output Achievements (Results) for 6-month reporting period	Agency & Implementing Partners
<p>Output #5.1 Enhanced national capacity and capability to address health and nutrition sector aspect of emergencies.</p> <p>Baseline 1. zero food surveys (2004) 2. zero trained staff in assessing vulnerability (2004) 3. outdated emergency and response plan</p>	<p>1. # of food security household surveys conducted (target = two by 2010) 2. % of relevant MOH and DOH staff trained in to carry out vulnerability assessments/ analysis and monitoring and emergency response (target = 100% by 2010) 3. Implementation status of emergency response plan (target = fully funded and implemented by 2010)</p> <p>Supporting Projects: #D2-03; D2-14; WHO & UNICEF core funds;</p>	<p>Achievements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of information and data needed to improve the Emergency Health System in Iraq; • Emergency preparedness and response plan for Health and Nutrition cluster updated; • Prioritization of needs and enhanced coordination of emergency response, among the various ministries, ministerial levels and NGOs; • Support to the MOH in the preparation of a plan of action for the immediate, intermediate and long term; <p>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing medical emergencies and conflict causalities; • Security related delays and disruptions are far more pronounced, impacting directly on program delivery; • Lack of sustainability of the MOH coordination cells established for Emergency Preparedness and Response; • Difficulty in singling out support for IDPs living within the host communities: support was provided for existing services with high concentration of IDPs benefiting all IDPs as well as host communities. <p>Lessons Learned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination of efforts is vital to avoid wastage of scarce resources; • Success in the emergency preparedness and response plans for controlling 	<p>UN/Participant Agencies: WHO/UNICEF/WFP</p> <p>Partner Ministry: MOH</p> <p>Other Partners: NGOs</p>

<p>Output #5.2 Ensured provision of medical emergency related services and supplies</p> <p>Baseline 1. Zero support provided.</p>	<p>1. # of people catered for with health supplies in case of an emergency (target = 600,000 by 2010)</p> <p>Supporting Projects: # D2-11 D2-03</p>	<p>public health threats can be used as a model.</p> <p>Achievements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency preparedness plan developed, and pre-positioned supplies for 600,000 people ensured. • Distribution of 100 basic health kits to areas with a high presence of IDPs and IDPs camp – benefiting around 100,000 people for a period of 3 months; • MOH assisted with the transportation of \$3million worth of medical supplies (66 trucks) to Ramadi, as they can not collect them from Baghdad due to insecurity. <p>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivery of items to hot areas; • Movement of personnel and provision of support in emergencies <p>Lessons Learned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Innovative means to ensure services and supplies are delivered especially through utilization of local communities and health professionals at home. 	<p>UN/Participant Agencies: WHO/UNICEF/WFP/</p> <p>Partner Ministry: MOH</p> <p>Other Partners: NGOs</p>
---	--	--	---

Cluster E: Infrastructure Rehabilitation

<p>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 and ICI/NDS goals) and to contribute significantly to reaching the infant mortality rate and nutrition MDG.</p>			
<p>Cluster Planned Outcome (#1): Increased access to safe water, improved sanitation and solid waste collection/disposal.</p>			
<p>Cluster Outcome Achievement status:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than 3.4 million people have access to safe water through completion of several UNDG ITF funded projects as well as agency core funded projects. • Around 150,000 population in un-served areas of Baghdad and the IDPs assisted with supply of safe water. • Approximately half a million people in Iraq provided with safe means of excreta disposal 			
Programme Outputs	Performance Indicator	Output Achievements (Results) for reporting period	Agency & Implementing Partners
<p>Output #1.1 Expanded sustainable supply of safe water for urban and rural population</p> <p><u>Baseline</u> 1. MICS 2006 – 79% population has access to safe water with only 50% reliability. 2. ILCS 2004 – 83%</p>	<p>1. 15% of urban and rural population (4 million) provided with sustainable supply of safe water. 2. Access to improved sanitation</p> <p><u>Projects:</u> E3-01, E3-04, E3-05, E3-06, E3-07, E3-08, E3-12a, E3-12b, E3-13a, E3-13b, E3-13c, E3-13d, E4-14.</p> <p>Project E3-10 is on hold for change of location</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 39 water supply and sewerage projects in southern Iraq (E3-01) completed benefiting over 2.1 million people. More than 400 engineers from the ministry and the Governorate trained. • Karama WTP (E3-04) preparatory work completed. Ready for contracting. The project will benefit xx people. • Community based integrated Watsan project has been completed (E3-05) • Emergency water/sanitation project in southern Iraq (E3-06) scope expanded to cover 680,000 people. All equipment and supplies delivered. Project progress at 75%. • Kerbala WTP rehabilitation (E3-07) completed, benefiting approximately 1 million people including the pilgrims during festival season. • 54,000 people will benefit from the Umm Qasr project (E3-08) which reached 50% completion • Hygiene education campaigns targeting school teachers in 8 governorates continue. 1731 school teachers and community leaders participated. 32 ministry officials trained, supplies and equipment is under procurement (E3-11). • Work on two projects has just commenced (E312a and b) • Water and sanitation projects in Basra, Wassit, Kirkuk and Kerbala benefiting approximately 300,000 people with water and 400,000 people with sanitation services are 50% complete. (E3-13a to 13d) • Completion of 6 water treatment plants and storage tanks in Basra and Samawa, 610,000 population is benefiting from the E4-14 project. 80% work on storm-water and pumping stations is completed. 	<p><u>UN Agencies:</u> UNICEF, UNDP, WHO, UNOPS, UNHABITAT</p> <p><u>Partner Ministry:</u> MMPW, MOB, MoPDC, MoCH, MoH, MoLSA</p> <p><u>Other Partners:</u> Local Municipal Councils, Iraqi Contractors and Consultants</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several projects put together have generated an estimated 758,000 person days towards employment opportunities. <p><u>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies :</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Against an estimated budget of US \$ 703.4 million, the sector received UNDG ITF funding of US \$ 61 million (8.7% only) Donor interest in this sector must improve The pool of qualified contractors from various governorates expanded to overcome the delays The resource allocation by the ministries to maintain the functionality of the laboratories. <p><u>Lessons Learned :</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to deteriorating security situation, project completion is delayed. Iraqi Dinar appreciation and volatile market for the commodities used in construction sector has increased cost of the projects. In last 3 years, overall construction cost has doubled. Communication and logistics problems could be overcome by teleconferencing and deploying more national consultants for implementation and monitoring of activities 	
<p>Output # 1.2 Expanded supply of safe water and sanitation in emergencies to un-served population in rural and urban areas</p> <p><u>Baseline</u></p>	<p>1. 150,000 in more than 10 unserved/ under served areas of Baghdad city supplied with safe water</p> <p><u>Project:</u> E3-09</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 53,616,000 liters of safe water provided to approximately 150,000 population in Baghdad's under-served areas including six hospitals. This project completed in March 2007. <p><u>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water was supplied from filling points scattered in the near by residential areas that created water shortage in those areas. Certain areas could not be reached all the time due to security. Unsteady electric supply directly impacted capacity of water pumping/filling points. <p><u>Lessons Learned:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time of trips increased due to continuous traffic jams and road blocks in Baghdad 	<p><u>UN Agencies:</u> UNICEF</p> <p><u>Partner Ministry:</u> MOB, MMPW</p> <p><u>Other Partners:</u></p>
<p>Output # 1.3 Expanded water quality monitoring systems in place</p> <p><u>Baseline</u></p>	<p>1. 256 monitoring systems in place</p> <p><u>Projects:</u> E3-11 (E3-03 completed in 2006)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 80% increase in water sample testing. (E3-03 : 44,631 samples tested in 2006 compared to 24,585 in 2004) TOR for Laboratory Information Management System finalized Rehabilitation of 4 water testing laboratories initiated 8 mobile laboratories and laboratory equipment under procurement (E3-11) 22 technicians & sanitation professionals trained (E3-11) 	<p><u>UN Agencies:</u> WHO, UNICEF</p> <p><u>Partner Ministry:</u> MoEv, MMPW, MOB</p> <p><u>Other Partners:</u></p>

<p>Output # 1.4 Increase in safe sanitation for urban and rural population</p> <p><u>Baseline</u> 50% of population</p>	<p>1. 5% of urban and rural population provided with safe sanitation</p> <p><u>Projects:</u> E3-08, (E3-01 completed in 2006)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sewage systems in select locations in 7 governorates rehabilitated (E3-01) • Water and sanitation assessments for the towns of Umm Qasr, Safwan, Shouaiba and Khor Zubair completed. • Service delivery components initiated 	<p><u>UN Agencies:</u> UNDP, UNICEF</p> <p><u>Partner Ministry:</u> MMPW,</p> <p><u>Other Partners:</u></p>
<p>Output # 1.5 Improved community awareness of personal and household hygiene practices</p> <p><u>Baseline</u></p>	<p>1. Hygiene education campaigns conducted</p> <p><u>Projects:</u> E3-11, (E3-01 completed in 2006)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1731 school teachers and community leaders participation in hygiene education campaigns in 8 Governorates • Awareness materials (leaflets, booklets, posters etc.) under preparation. 	<p><u>UN Agencies:</u> WHO, UNICEF</p> <p><u>Partner Ministry:</u> MMPW, MoEv, MOB</p> <p><u>Other Partners:</u></p>
<p>Output # 1.6 Improved policies, strategies and capacity for solid waste management in place at national level</p> <p><u>Baseline</u> 8 pieces of legislation</p>	<p>1. # of national policies reviewed / revised 2. governorate level masterplan developed 3. Pilot project in Basra implemented</p> <p><u>Projects:</u> E3-14,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Master plan for Basra solid waste management under development and Training plan prepared (E3-14) 	<p><u>UN Agencies:</u> UNICEF, UNHABITAT, UNDP</p> <p><u>Partner Ministry:</u> MMPW</p> <p><u>Other Partners:</u></p>
<p>Output # 1.7 Increased solid waste collection and disposal</p> <p><u>Baseline</u> 10%</p>	<p>1. Solid waste collection and disposal increased by 30%</p> <p><u>Projects:</u> E3-14</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The recently commenced project is in its initial planning phase. 	<p><u>UN Agencies:</u> UNICEF, UNHABITAT</p> <p><u>Partner Ministry:</u> MMPW</p> <p><u>Other Partners:</u></p>

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 transport systems.

Cluster Planned Outcome (#2):

(A) Increased availability of electricity in rural and low income areas (B) Increase capacity of Iraq ports

Cluster Outcome Achievement status:

- Over 350 megawatts of electricity generation capacity added/stabilized within the national grid
- Umm Qasr port facilities upgraded to accept bigger vessels, waterways opened upon

Programme Outputs	Performance Indicators	Output Achievements (Results) for reporting period	Agency & Implementing Partners
<p>Output #2.1.a Enhanced and stabilized generation capacity</p> <p><u>Baseline</u> In-country capacity of 4000 megawatts.</p> <p>Unreliable power supply.</p>	<p>1. 400 megawatts power added to the national grid. 2. Electricity supply stabilized</p> <p><u>Projects:</u> E4-07, E4-08, E4-09, E4-10, E4-15</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 300 megawatts added to the national grid • Spare parts and plant equipment to power stations delivered • 24 Iraqi staff were trained in thermal unit assessment and AVT system assembly and operation • Rehabilitation of the power station continues. <p><u>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communications via a consultancy company were set to insure fast transfer of information to technical staff & regular equipment supply <p><u>Lessons Learned:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security situation affected the transport of material and shipments entrance • Delays due to lack of communication between Baghdad and the Check-points at border, the latter did not know about tax exemption to the UN goods and this caused long delays. 	<p><u>UN Agencies:</u> UNDP</p> <p><u>Partner Ministry:</u> MoEI</p> <p><u>Other Partners:</u></p>
<p>Output #2.2.a Increased emergency power supply to key installations such as hospitals, water works, etc.</p>	<p>1. Key installations provided with means of electricity</p> <p><u>Projects:</u> E4-01</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 150 generators delivered and installed in hospitals, pumping stations, schools, etc. • Spare parts provided for the national electricity grid stability • 440 distribution transformers and 3400 low voltage boards provided • 3 generators at Al Karama water treatment plant under installation 	<p><u>UN Agencies:</u> UNDP</p> <p><u>Partner Ministry:</u> MoEI</p>
<p>Output #2.3.a Expanded and improved electricity grid</p> <p><u>Baseline</u> N/A</p>	<p>1. Old electricity distribution network rehabilitated 2. National Dispatch Centre rehabilitated.</p> <p><u>Projects:</u> E4-01, E4-02</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 19 Power plants installed with Remote Terminal Units • 100 km of distribution lines replaced and expanded • 40 transformers replaced and expanded • Additional transformers and switches were delivered for rehabilitation of the national network • Iraqi engineer's capacity to plan and design electrical networks enhanced. <p><u>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting up of the communication link between the national dispatch centre and the power stations was delayed by other partner which resulted in delayed completion of project E4-02. 	<p><u>UN Agencies:</u> UNDP</p> <p><u>Partner Ministry:</u> MoEI</p> <p><u>Other Partners:</u></p>
<p>Output #2.4.a Enhanced technical and management capacity of engineers</p>	<p>1. Technical capacity of 100 engineers in operation and maintenance of power stations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 70 engineers trained and exposed to international best practices • 24 Iraqi staff trained in thermal unit assessment and AVT system assembly and operation 	<p><u>UN Agencies:</u> UNDP</p> <p><u>Partner Ministry:</u></p>

<p>Baseline N/A</p>	<p>enhanced</p> <p>Projects: E4-02, E4-06, E4-07, E4-08, E4-09, E4-10, E4-15</p>		<p>MoEI</p> <p>Other Partners:</p>
<p>Output #2.1b Increased flow of traffic through ports</p> <p>Baseline 1.8 million tons annual cargo handled at Umm Qasr seaport</p>	<p>1. Cargo handling capacity of Umm Qasr seaport increased by 50%</p> <p>Projects: E4-06</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project completed and target achieved in 2006 • Approach channel in Khor Abdallah dredged over 85 km with 8 million cubic meters of silt removed • Estimated increase of 3 million tonnes of cargo at the ports 	<p>UN Agencies: UNDP</p> <p>Partner Ministry: MoTransport</p> <p>Other Partners:</p>
<p>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.</p>			
<p>Cluster Planned Outcome (#3): (A) Improved supply of public and private affordable housing and security of land tenure (B) Strengthened capacity of city planning and urban governance (C) Strengthen national capacity for modernizing construction sector.</p>			
<p>Cluster Outcome Achievement status:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased awareness of critical reform requirements in laws, policies and programmes • Improved data availability • Strengthened national personnel capacity-building needs 			
<p>Programme Outputs</p>	<p>Performance Indicators</p>	<p>Output Achievements (Results) for reporting period</p>	<p>Agency & Implementing Partners</p>
<p>Output #3.1.a Strengthened national housing policy and strategy</p> <p>Baseline 1. N/A</p>	<p>1. Policy and strategy with stakeholders formulated</p> <p>2. Improved access to good quality housing for poor & vulnerable groups</p> <p>Projects: E4-16 (E4-04 completed in 2006)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipment, software & related training worth US \$ 1.7 million delivered • Iraq Housing Market Survey completed • Housing needs in six cities defined • Capacity development of the Knowledge and Training centre continues. • Slum upgrading strategy guidelines adopted by GoI • Work on policy, institutional and legislative reform for a number of Housing sub sectors initiated. <p>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constituency for reforms expanded through revitalized National Human Settlements Committee. <p>Lessons Learned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frequent changes at top decision-making level affected the continuity of 	<p>UN Agencies: UNHABITAT, ESCWA</p> <p>Partner Ministry: MoCH, MMPW</p> <p>Other Partners: Iraq National Human Settlements Committee, Int'l Finance Corporation</p>

		policy dialogue	
<p>Output #3.2.a Expanded reach of National Housing Fund</p> <p>Baseline 1. N/A</p>	<p>1. 10% of economically weak population have access to housing fund</p> <p>Projects: E4-16, (E4-04 completed in 2006)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommendations for improving the “housing fund” performance and establishing a new institutional and statutory framework developed 10,000 loans have been disbursed. <p>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The affiliation of the Housing Fund to the MoCH limits its reach and access to more resources 	<p>UN Agencies: UNHABITAT</p> <p>Partner Ministry: MoCH, MMPW</p> <p>Other Partners: Iraq National Human Settlements Committee, Int’l Finance Corporation, WB</p>
<p>Output #3.3.a Improved regulatory and legislative environment for private sector participation in housing</p> <p>Baseline 1. N/A</p>	<p>1. Capacities of senior Ministry officials and local staff improved</p> <p>2. National housing policy and related enabling legislation in place</p> <p>Projects: E4-16,(E4-04 completed in 2006)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Human Settlements Committee restructured Slum Upgrading Task Force constituted Involvement of NGO’s in housing delivery promoted Database of active agencies prepared More than 250 officials trained <p>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainability of capacity building interventions is a challenge The above can be mitigated through accelerating the operationalization of the MoCH Training & Knowledge Centre. 	<p>UN Agencies: UNHABITAT</p> <p>Partner Ministry: MoCH, MMPW</p> <p>Other Partners:</p>
<p>Output #3.1.b Strengthened urban land management and municipal finance policies</p> <p>Baseline 1. N/A</p>	<p>1. Action plan for reform developed.</p> <p>2. One hundred municipal functionaries trained on urban planning and management skills.</p> <p>Projects: E4-11</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 25 Senior Ministry officials exposed to international best practices in housing policies & programmes 99 ministries staff trained A review of related laws, policies and programmes was carried out Action plans for reform, based on international good practices, formulated and agreed with the Ministry A state of Iraqi cities and urban profiles report prepared 	<p>UN Agencies: UNHABITAT</p> <p>Partner Ministry: MoCH</p> <p>Other Partners:</p>
<p>Output #3.2.b Strengthened capacity of select municipalities for urban development planning and improved services (including through PPP).</p>	<p>1. Organizational improvement action plan formulated</p> <p>Projects: E4-14, E4-11</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organizational improvement strategies & related capacity development plans formulated for Basra and Erbil Feasibility Study for PPP in municipal services in Erbil carried out. <p>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absence of an enabling policy and legislative environment for PPP will prevent scaling of private sector involvement in municipal service delivery. 	<p>UN Agencies: UNHABITAT</p> <p>Partner Ministry: MoCH, MMPW, MOH, MoLSA</p> <p>Other Partners: Local Municipal Coun-</p>

Baseline			cils, Iraqi Contractors and Consultants
Output #3.1.c Policies, strategies and capacity for modernizing the construction sector at national level enhanced	1. Strengthening the role of the building materials and construction sector to improve Iraqi housing conditions 2. Capacity building and policy development Projects: E4-16, (E4-04 completed in 2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing Market Study with focus on Building Materials and Construction Sector completed. Action Plan for modernizing the Building Materials and Construction sector prepared in consultation with key stakeholder agencies. 	UN Agencies: UNHABITAT, ESCWA Partner Ministry: MoCH, MMPW Other Partners: Iraq National Human Settlements Committee, Int'l Finance Corporation
Baseline 1. N/A			

National long-term priority or goals:

Industry: To support the development of the agriculture sector to achieve the food security, generate employment, diversify the economy and preserve the countryside

Cluster Planned Outcome (#4):

Effectiveness of public management systems improved

Cluster Outcome Achievement status:

- Enhancing local capacity and capabilities to carry out industrial surveys and formulate appropriate policies and strategies for industrial development

Programme Outputs	Performance Indicators	Output Achievements (Results) for reporting period	Agency & Implementing Partners
Output #4.1 Policies, strategies and capacity for modernizing the Industrial sector enhanced	1. An agro-industrial sector survey available Projects: E4-17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project commenced in May 2007. 	UN Agencies: UNIDO Partner Ministry: MoPDC, MoI

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 Outcome (#3):

(A) Improved supply of public and private affordable housing and security of land tenure (B) Strengthened capacity of city planning and urban governance (C) Strengthen national capacity for modernizing construction sector.

Cluster Outcome Achievement status:

- Increased awareness of critical reform requirements in laws, policies and programmes
- Improved data availability
- Strengthened national personnel capacity-building needs

Programme Outputs	Performance Indicators	Output Achievements (Results) for reporting period	Agency & Implementing Partners
<p>Output #3.1.a Strengthened national housing policy and strategy</p> <p><u>Baseline</u> 1. N/A</p>	<p>1. Policy and strategy with stakeholders formulated 2. Improved access to good quality housing for poor & vulnerable groups</p> <p><u>Projects:</u> E4-16 (E4-04 completed in 2006)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipment, software & related training worth US \$ 1.7 million delivered • Iraq Housing Market Survey completed • Housing needs in six cities defined • Capacity development of the Knowledge and Training centre continues. • Slum upgrading strategy guidelines adopted by GoI • Work on policy, institutional and legislative reform for a number of Housing sub sectors initiated. <p><u>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constituency for reforms expanded through revitalized National Human Settlements Committee. <p><u>Lessons Learned:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frequent changes at top decision-making level affected the continuity of policy dialogue 	<p><u>UN Agencies:</u> UNHABITAT, ESCWA</p> <p><u>Partner Ministry:</u> MoCH, MMPW</p> <p><u>Other Partners:</u> Iraq National Human Settlements Committee, Int'l Finance Corporation</p>
<p>Output #3.2.a Expanded reach of National Housing Fund</p> <p><u>Baseline</u> 1. N/A</p>	<p>1. 10% of economically weak population have access to housing fund</p> <p><u>Projects:</u> E4-16, (E4-04 completed in 2006)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommendations for improving the “housing fund” performance and establishing a new institutional and statutory framework developed • 10,000 loans have been disbursed. <p><u>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The affiliation of the Housing Fund to the MoCH limits its reach and access to more resources 	<p><u>UN Agencies:</u> UNHABITAT</p> <p><u>Partner Ministry:</u> MoCH, MMPW</p> <p><u>Other Partners:</u> Iraq National Human Settlements Committee, Int'l Finance Corporation, WB</p>
<p>Output #3.3.a Improved regulatory and legislative environment for private sector participation in housing</p> <p><u>Baseline</u> 1. N/A</p>	<p>1. Capacities of senior Ministry officials and local staff improved 2. National housing policy and related enabling legislation in place</p> <p><u>Projects:</u> E4-16,(E4-04 completed in 2006)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Human Settlements Committee restructured • Slum Upgrading Task Force constituted • Involvement of NGO's in housing delivery promoted • Database of active agencies prepared • More than 250 officials trained <p><u>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainability of capacity building interventions is a challenge • The above can be mitigated through accelerating the operationalization of the MoCH Training & Knowledge Centre. 	<p><u>UN Agencies:</u> UNHABITAT</p> <p><u>Partner Ministry:</u> MoCH, MMPW</p> <p><u>Other Partners:</u></p>

<p>Output #3.1.b Strengthened urban land management and municipal finance policies</p> <p><u>Baseline</u> 1. N/A</p>	<p>1. Action plan for reform developed. 2. One hundred municipal functionaries trained on urban planning and management skills.</p> <p><u>Projects:</u> E4-11</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25 Senior Ministry officials exposed to international best practices in housing policies & programmes • 99 ministries staff trained • A review of related laws, policies and programmes was carried out • Action plans for reform, based on international good practices, formulated and agreed with the Ministry • A state of Iraqi cities and urban profiles report prepared 	<p><u>UN Agencies:</u> UNHABITAT</p> <p><u>Partner Ministry:</u> MoCH</p> <p><u>Other Partners:</u></p>
<p>Output #3.2.b Strengthened capacity of select municipalities for urban development planning and improved services (including through PPP).</p> <p><u>Baseline</u></p>	<p>1. Organizational improvement action plan formulated</p> <p><u>Projects:</u> E4-14, E4-11</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organizational improvement strategies & related capacity development plans formulated for Basra and Erbil • Feasibility Study for PPP in municipal services in Erbil carried out. <p><u>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of an enabling policy and legislative environment for PPP will prevent scaling of private sector involvement in municipal service delivery. 	<p><u>UN Agencies:</u> UNHABITAT</p> <p><u>Partner Ministry:</u> MoCH, MMPW, MOH, MoLSA</p> <p><u>Other Partners:</u> Local Municipal Councils, Iraqi Contractors and Consultants</p>
<p>Output #3.1.c Policies, strategies and capacity for modernizing the construction sector at national level enhanced</p> <p><u>Baseline</u> 1. N/A</p>	<p>1. Strengthening the role of the building materials and construction sector to improve Iraqi housing conditions 2. Capacity building and policy development</p> <p><u>Projects:</u> E4-16, (E4-04 completed in 2006)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing Market Study with focus on Building Materials and Construction Sector completed. • Action Plan for modernizing the Building Materials and Construction sector prepared in consultation with key stakeholder agencies. 	<p><u>UN Agencies:</u> UNHABITAT, ESCWA</p> <p><u>Partner Ministry:</u> MoCH, MMPW</p> <p><u>Other Partners:</u> Iraq National Human Settlements Committee, Int'l Finance Corporation</p>

National long-term priority or goals:
Industry: To support the development of the agriculture sector to achieve food security, generate employment, diversify the economy and preserve the countryside

Cluster Planned Outcome (#4):
Effectiveness of public management systems improved

Cluster Outcome Achievement status:

- Enhancing local capacity and capabilities to carry out industrial surveys and formulate appropriate policies and strategies for industrial development

Programme Outputs	Performance Indicators	Output Achievements (Results) for reporting period	Agency & Implementing Partners
Output #4.1 Policies, strategies and capacity for modernizing the Industrial sector enhanced	1. An agro-industrial sector survey available <u>Projects:</u> E4-17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project commenced in May 2007. 	<u>UN Agencies:</u> UNIDO <u>Partner Ministry:</u> MoPDC, MoI

Cluster F: Refugees, Internally Displaced Persons and Durable Solutions

<p>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.</p>			
<p>Cluster Planned Outcome (#1): Enhanced self-reliance through creation of sustainable employment opportunities and social protection for IDPs, returnees, refugees and their communities.</p>			
<p>Cluster Outcome Achievement to date:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vocational training and income-generation projects improved the socioeconomic well-being of some 15,748 persons of concern (131% of the targeted beneficiaries) in northern and southern Iraq, as well as Baghdad. 			
Programme Outputs	Performance Indicators	Output Achievements (Results) for 6-month reporting period	Agency & Implementing Partners
<p>Output #1.1 Expanded employment opportunities and training development.</p> <p>Baseline</p> <p>1. National unemployment is estimated at 48% (MoLSA), Access to work is urgently needed by 60% of IDPs, whose income sources are almost exclusively linked to day labor or self-employment. 2. Two thirds of IDPs are women and children. Many female heads of households have never worked and are forced by displacement to enter the work force with no qualifications or experience. 3. The drain on IDP</p>	<p>1. Employment opportunities for some 12,000 vulnerable IDPs, refugees and returnees, with a focus on women's participation</p> <p>Supporting Projects: #F8-04, F8-05 and agency core funds</p>	<p><i>Income generation grants</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 232 vulnerable IDP and host community members received income generation grants (including tools) benefiting 1,332 persons in Missan, Kirkuk and Basrah Governorates, in addition to 90 income generation activities for 540 Ahwazi refugees in the South. 155 in-kind grants generated income for 930 most vulnerable IDP families in different districts of Basrah Governorate. <p><i>Vocational/literacy training</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vocational trainings were organized in the areas of business management, computer literacy, sewing, hair dressing, construction and birth attendance for 2,376 IDP and host community members in the Governorates of Anbar, Basrah, Missan and Ninewa. Literacy training was implemented, benefiting a total of 870 female students in three villages in Basrah Governorate. <p>Total number of beneficiaries: 6,048</p> <p>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate selection of vulnerable beneficiaries, met by providing NGOs with training and selection tools Evaluation of the impact of the intervention, due to long-term character of the project, met by on-going evaluation of the activities Constraints on trainees' movement and assembly due to the security situation <p>Lessons Learned:</p>	<p>UN/Participant Agencies: IOM, UNHCR</p> <p>Partner Ministry: MoDM, MOLSA, MoH</p> <p>Other Partners: International and national NGOs</p>

savings and income is reportedly further exacerbated by inflationary pressure in areas of displacement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More time and resources spent on the selection of beneficiaries • Flexibility with partner approaches to implementation modalities
---	---

Cluster Planned Outcome (#2):

Strengthened institutional capacity to deliver, respond and protect vulnerable segments of Iraqi including IDPs, returnees, refugees, stateless persons.

Cluster Outcome Achievement to date:

- Life-saving assistance was readily available for over 300,000 IDPs and 3,300 refugees and distributed in a timely manner to persons of concern in many areas of Iraq during the reporting period (since 2004, 1.5 mio IDPs provided with live-saving assistance).
- Adequate and sustainable housing facilitated the socio-economic (re)integration of over 5,564 returnee/refugee families in their communities (62% of target), in addition to the provision of emergency shelter to over 19,230 IDPs (48% of target) and 2,310 refugees.
- Shelter solutions provided to 4,462 families which met beneficiary needs and improved housing availability in communities, including for IDPs (some 530 IDP families). 100% in relation to the 20% IDP target.
- Effective and coordinated responses to displaced groups' needs and other emergency situations were encouraged through institutional and operational support to central and local authorities as well as civil society, including defining their mandates, internal roles and operational responsibilities, in addition to training civil society (80 beneficiaries).

Programme Outputs	Performance Indicators	Output Achievements (Results) for 6-month reporting period	Agency & Implementing Partners
<p>Output #2.1 Meeting assistance needs of vulnerable groups during emergencies until national institutions are fully capacitated.</p> <p>Baseline Authorities' capacities to meet all emergency needs are limited.</p>	<p>Emergency items readily available/distributed; Inter-agency Contingency Plan remains current; 100% of the basic emergency needs of <u>affected and targeted</u> persons of concerns are met in a timely manner, provided access is possible.</p> <p>Supporting Projects: CERF, agency core funds</p>	<p><i>Food and non-food items</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency food and non-food items are distributed to 34,494 IDP families (206,996 individuals) in Anbar, Baghdad, Babylon, Basrah, Dahuk, Diyala, Kerbala, Kirkuk, Missan, Muthana, Najaf, Ninewa, Thi Qar, Sulaymaniyah and Wassit (some distributions ongoing). • 563 refugee families (3,342 individuals) in Anbar, Erbil and Dahok governorates received non-food items. <p><i>Assistance/Supplies in the areas of water/sanitation and health</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobile medical teams were set up in the Khazer IDP camp in Ninewa, in Babylon, Wassit, Najaf and Qadissiya and served 25,921 IDP and host community members (activities ongoing). • Emergency WES supplies distributed to over 160,000 IDPs (sanitary napkins, household disinfectants, laundry and washing soaps, collapsible jerry cans, family water kits and garbage bags), as well as supplies in the health area (basic health kits, midwifery kits, antibiotics, antiseptics, blankets, tents, surgical disposables, first aid kits and other emergency supplies), coupled with emergency cargo services of medical supplies from central warehouse in Baghdad for some 60,000 IDPs. <p><i>Warehousing</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cluster F Agencies' in-country emergency NFI stock warehouses are kept fully stocked for 23,600 families (ca 141,600 persons). The following warehouses are 	<p>UN/Participant Agencies: IOM, UNHCR</p> <p>Partner Ministry: MoDM, MoERA</p> <p>Other Partners: International and national NGOs IRCS</p>

		<p>operational: Two warehouses in Baghdad, one in Anbar, one in Qadissiya, three in Erbil, one in Dohuk, one in Basra and one in Nassiriyah. In addition, there is one warehouse in Kuwait for 5,000 families and one regional warehouse in Zarqa Free Zone in Jordan for 150,000 persons. The latter two warehouses replenish the in-country warehouses. Agencies procure NFIs both internationally and, increasingly, locally.</p> <p><u>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility of beneficiaries and warehouses inside Iraq • Safe distribution mechanisms and monitoring, including selection of vulnerable families from among the IDP and host community without causing tensions between the two • Delayed supply of food and non-food items due to the closure of border crossings, plus increased transportation costs <p><u>Lessons Learned:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Necessary to provide NGOs with improved beneficiary selection tools • Anticipate delays in procurement and explore other options to ensure timely delivery of assistance 	
<p>Output #2.2 Improved availability of adequate housing for returnee, IDP and refugee families.</p> <p><u>Baseline</u> 34% of IDPs live in shelter which needs upgrading (19% with host families; 15% in group settlements); in addition, renting of housing (56%) does not provide a long-term solution since IDP families lack regular income (August 2007).</p> <p>6% of returnee homes are completely destroyed, 40% are severely damaged, 32%</p>	<p>1. 9,000 vulnerable returnee/refugee families with housing solutions</p> <p>2. 40,000 vulnerable IDP families receive IDP emergency shelter during 2007</p> <p><u>Supporting Projects:</u> #F8-05, agency core funds</p>	<p><i>Construction/Extension of host family homes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 180 homes were built or extended in Thi-Qar, Basrah and Diyala Governorate benefiting 1,080 IDPs (180 families). • 144 houses built and connected to national electricity grid in Kawa settlement were handed over to 144 refugee families (864 persons). Work continued on construction of 59 additional houses. <p><i>Camp Construction/Development</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site planning and preparation for establishing a camp with 2,000 carrying capacity for Palestinian refugees at al-Waleed (Iraqi-Syrian border) began in the reporting period. <p><i>Rehab/Refurbishment</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three public buildings were refurbished, housing 116 IDP families (696 persons) in Kerbala Governorate. • 75 houses in Anbar and Salah al-Din are under rehabilitation, benefiting 450 persons, including IDP families. <p><i>Provision of Shelter Materials/Tool Kits</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 23 IDP locations in Baghdad were assessed and selected to benefit from emergency shelter assistance. 2,805 IDP families received shelter kits and rehabilitation equipment. • 29 IDP families in Diyala received home rehabilitation equipment. 	<p><u>UN/Participant Agencies:</u> UNHCR</p> <p><u>Partner Ministry:</u> MoDM, local authorities</p> <p><u>Other Partners:</u> International NGOs</p>

<p>are moderately damaged.</p>		<p><i>Rental Subsidies</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rental subsidy given to 950 Palestinians refugees in Baghdad and 360 Syrian in Baghdad and Anbar. <p>Total number of beneficiaries: 22,404 (19,230 for IDPs, 3,174 refugees – 864 sustainable housing; 2,310 emergency shelter)</p> <p><u>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification o beneficiaries Disputes over land ownership Rising prices for construction materials <p><u>Lessons Learned:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning of longer-term implementation phase because of different challenges (security, short construction season in certain Governorates) 	
<p>Part of 2.2 Output #2.3 Improved efficiency of the housing sector delivery system with a focus on returnees, IDPs and refugees.</p> <p><u>Baseline</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over 70% of IDPs list shelter as an urgent priority need. No model for replication available for the provision of shelter and availing developable land. No policy guidelines in place to reform land allocation, property registration, transfer and land management. 	<p>1. 20% of housing sector delivery beneficiaries are IDPs, with access to shelter with durable structures and improved water and sanitation services provided.</p> <p>2. Policy guidelines in place to reform land allocation, property registration, transfer and land management ensuring land allocation to house 20% of IDP families</p> <p><u>Supporting Projects:</u> #E3-05, E4-14, E4-04 and unfunded pilot activities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed: improved housing conditions and hygiene in 100 houses, out of which 30% host IDPs. Community awareness increased through campaigns and community training for 200 persons, including IDP women. External environment upgraded and roads paved. 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. Water supply and quality were improved through area-based interventions. Living environment of more than 20,000 persons, including IDPs were improved in Basrah, Samawa and Baghdad through sanitation infrastructure supply. Completed: 240 housing sector professionals - public and private - trained for more than 450 persons/week of training. Capacity building equipment worth 1.14 million to develop MOCH institutional capacity provided. A database of trained and active CBOs in the housing sector prepared and disseminated. Strategic guidelines to Housing Finance set-up and Housing Fund performance improvement disseminated. Recommendations and action plan for reforming the housing sector adopted by the Government giving special attention to the problem of IDPs and calling for specific governorate housing strategies with sections to deal with IDP shelter needs. A database on housing needs in six cities created including that for IDPs and methodology for continuous updating provided. Laid the ground for second phase housing policy preparation, setting sustainable capacity building solutions and elevating housing rights for vulnerable groups and IDPs on top of the political agenda. <p><u>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of beneficiaries Disputes over land ownership Rising prices for construction materials 	<p><u>UN/Participant Agencies:</u> UN-HABITAT</p> <p><u>Partner Ministry:</u> MOCH</p> <p><u>Other Partners:</u></p>

		<p><u>Lessons Learned:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation phase longer than expected because of security and seasonal challenges 	
<p>Output #2.4 Improved national/ local emergency coordination and response mechanisms.</p> <p><u>Baseline</u> 1. MoDM has no early warning systems, contingency plans or resources allocated</p> <p>2. Little or no experience and capacity in emergency preparedness / response.</p>	<p>1. Key counterparts at the central and local levels have increased emergency preparedness/response skills and knowledge</p> <p><u>Supporting Projects:</u> #Agency core funds</p>	<p><i>National level</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoDM’s mandate and individual unit responsibilities were refined and clarified to reflect its core displacement-related emergency coordination and response functions. • Standard Operating Procedures on data management were approved by the Minister of Displacement and Migration and are currently tested in the field. In addition, relevant parts of the SOPs were extracted for the Branch Offices. • MoDM staff at central and Branch Office levels were trained (e.g. Sphere Standards ToT) and provided with regular on-site technical support. • Coordination Group, headed by the Minister of Displacement and Migration, was created in Baghdad. <p><i>Governorate level</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pilot project for enhancing emergency response at Governorate level commenced in Kerbala (consultations, assessments of GEC and draft assessment tools developed during reporting period; secondment of Liaison Officer). • Assisted GEC in drafting ToR and Assistance Plan (both in the area of capacity-building and assistance to IDPs). • Support Cell created to assist in the day-to-day challenges. <p><u>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring that humanitarian issues prevail over political interests. <p><u>Lessons Learned:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to strengthen the local-to-central coordination/response mechanisms. 	<p><u>UN/Participant Agencies:</u> IOM, UNHCR</p> <p><u>Partner Ministry:</u> MoDM</p> <p><u>Other Partners:</u> International NGOs</p>
<p>Part of 2.4 Output #2.5 Improved civil society responses to needs of IDPs, returnees, refugees, stateless persons and their communities.</p> <p><u>Baseline</u> 1. Local NGOs started with some, but limited, capacity.</p>	<p>1. Trainees are fully operationally capable.</p> <p><u>Supporting Projects:</u> #Agency core funds</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency Preparedness training for 40 international and national NGOs in Kuwait and Iraq. • Network of Protection and Assistance Centres assisted in the establishment of NGOs or associations related to women, IDPs, human rights or returnees and enhanced their work through targeted training and joint working [40 beneficiaries]. <p><u>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection of committed, active, reliable national NGOs working with IDPs in Southern Iraq • Logistics of arranging Iraqi participants’ travel to a foreign country, met by flexible schedule of the trainers, organizers, implementing partner and close cooperation with the authorities of the host government 	<p><u>UN/Participant Agencies:</u> IOM, UNHCR</p> <p><u>Partner Ministry:</u> MoDM</p> <p><u>Other Partners:</u> International NGOs</p>

Lessons Learned:

- Further specialized training is necessary to complement this emergency preparedness training

Cluster Planned Outcome (#3):

Improved access to basic infrastructure and services at the local level.

Cluster Outcome Achievement to date:

- Living conditions improved for 1.437 million people through community-based interventions in the sectors of water, sanitation, health and education (95% of target). These projects further generated short- and medium-term income for hundreds of community members.
- Health awareness campaigns through mobile teams reached 2,020 IDP and host community women (40% of target); MMR and PNIDs campaign reached 240,000 IDP beneficiaries (24% of target), as well as provision of education materials to 180,000 IDP students (45% of target).

Programme Outputs	Performance Indicators	Output Achievements (Results) for 6-month reporting period	Agency & Implementing Partners
<p>Output #3.1 Increased rehabilitation of access roads, sewage pumping stations, water networks/system, drilling of wells and the construction or rehabilitation of schools, health clinics and hospitals.</p> <p>Baseline 1. In general, 58% of households in Iraq are deprived of access to infrastructure. Percentage of families deprived in the fields of education, health and water are 31.8%, 20.7% and 70% respectively.</p> <p>2. Of monitored returnees, 40% do not have access to clean water; 22% of school-age returnee children do not attend schools; 20% do not have access to PHCs in the village.</p>	<p>1. 1.5 million beneficiaries in communities throughout Iraq</p> <p>Supporting Projects: F8-05, agency core funding.</p> <p>Further contributions through projects carried out by Clusters B, D and E (re IDPs/ returnees).</p>	<p><i>Water (est. 247,900 beneficiaries)</i> Activities of Cluster F agencies in the sector of water provided regular clean water to 41,318 IDP and refugee families (<u>ca 247,900 persons</u>) during the reporting period. These activities included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through extension, rehabilitation and/or maintenance of water networks and RO stations 5,901 families (ca 35,400 persons) in Ninewa, Wassit, Najaf and Diyala found access to clean water. • Estimated 197,000 IDPs and members of their host communities received clean water through regular trucking of 266 million litres of potable water in 3 months. In addition water was regularly trucked to 195 IDP families (ca 1,460 persons) in Najaf's Al Manathera camp. • 3,499 students and 185 teachers benefited from rehabilitation of water systems in nine schools in Salah al Din and 552 families (ca 3,312 persons) found access to clean water through implementation of six QIP water projects (drilling of wells) in Basrah and Anbar Governorates. • 1,296 Iranian refugees in Kawa settlement (Erbil) benefited from daily distribution of 80,000 litres of clean water. In addition Kawa town's water supply network was upgraded and extended to 144 newly constructed houses for 864 refugees. • 137 Sudanese refugees at K70 in Anbar were provided with 48,200 litres of water every two weeks. • Through regular maintenance of water stations in refugee settlements in Dohuk, 5,620 Syrian and Turkish Kurd refugees had regular access to safe water. <p><i>Sanitation (2,577 beneficiaries)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanitary units were constructed in the IDP camp Al Manathera in Najaf with 195 families (ca 1,460 persons). • 230 Iranian refugee families in Kawa settlement benefited from daily garbage collection and regular cesspool cleaning and emptying. • 70 septic tanks in Hussayniyah refugee camp in Dohuk were regularly cleaned (750 	<p>UN/Participant Agencies: IOM, UNICEF, UNHCR</p> <p>Partner Ministry: MoDM, MoPW, MoE MoH, MoMPW</p> <p>Other Partners: International and national NGOs, IRCS</p>

<p>3. In monitored IDP-hosting communities, sanitary facilities are sub-standard in most collective centres (including public buildings and camps) and schools. Inadequate or lack of regular garbage collection and disposal system in most IDP-impacted areas.</p>		<p>refugees) and latrines were built for 137 Sudanese refugees at K70 in Anbar .</p> <p><i>Education (2,848 beneficiaries)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation works completed for 33 primary and intermediate schools in IDP-affected areas (2,000 beneficiaries). • Rehabilitations of two schools benefited 848 students from 412 IDP families in Amarah, Missan Governorate. <p><i>Other infrastructure (19,947 beneficiaries)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8,755 IDP and host community members enjoy better movement after rehabilitation or construction of six bridges in Salah al-Din and Anbar. • 11,192 IDPs and host communities members benefit from the rehabilitation of three roads/bridges in Basrah Governorate. <p><u>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mixed administration (KRG and the Central government) in the contested areas, met by coordinating with multiple actors on the ground • Delayed access to project sites due to the closure of roads, met by extending the implementation period <p><u>Lessons Learned:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Importance of coordination with multiple departments of the local authorities 	
<p>Output #3.2 Expanded public education and awareness.</p> <p><u>Baseline</u></p> <p>1. Low level of awareness among IDPs on health issues.</p> <p>2. Insufficient education materials available for IDP students.</p>	<p>1. Reaching 5,000 IDP/host community beneficiaries through mobile teams during 2007.</p> <p>2. All IDPs should be included in public health campaigns.</p> <p>3. Providing 400,000 vulnerable IDP students with relevant education materials.</p> <p><u>Supporting Projects:</u> #Agency core funds</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health awareness through mobile teams for 2,020 IDP and host community mothers of under-5 children in Missan. • Measles, Mumps and Rubella (MMR) and Polio National Immunization Days (PNIDs) campaigns conducted nationwide including IDP populations through health facilities of host communities, targeting more than 240,000 IDP beneficiaries. • Provision of education materials for 10,000 teachers and 180,000 IDP students in 900 schools across Iraq. <p><u>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of beneficiaries in remote areas in the Marshlands • Movement and schedule of the mobile teams due to the security situation • Tensions between the project beneficiaries and the surrounding community, met by coordinating with community leaders and explaining the scope of the assistance and its target beneficiaries • Rising fuel prices <p><u>Lessons Learned:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Value of close coordination with the community representatives 	<p><u>UN/Participant Agencies:</u> IOM, UNICEF</p> <p><u>Partner Ministry:</u> MoDM, MoH, MoE</p> <p><u>Other Partners:</u> International NGOs, IRCS</p>

- Flexibility with regard to the prices of transportation in the project budgets

Cluster Planned Outcome (#4):

Enhanced Respect for Human Rights in Iraq.

Cluster Outcome Achievement to date:

- MoDM’s institutional framework was developed and its operational capacities strengthened, while CRRPD staff was fully established and was trained on relevant international best practices on property claims processing.
- Revision of *1971 Refugee Act* prepared and draft National Policy on Internally Displaced Persons available.
- Assistance, monitoring and reporting by national and international actors enhanced/advocated for protection of 1.95 mio persons of concern (IDPs, returnees) throughout Iraq.

Programme Outputs	Performance Indicators	Output Achievements (Results) for 6-month reporting period	Agency & Implementing Partners
<p>Output #4.1 Enhanced institutional and operational capacity of MoDM (local and central institutions) and CRRPD</p> <p><u>Baseline</u> 1. No CRRPD Statute nor Basic Law for MoDM 2. MoDM (est. 2003) lacks capacity and resources 3. Commission for Resolution of Real Property Disputes does not exist</p> <p><u>Supporting Projects:</u> #Agency core funds</p>	<p>1. Anticipated adoption of Basic Law, deployment of functional statements, job descriptions, and standard operating procedures.</p> <p>2. MoDM staff have the skills and vision necessary to carry out their functions; infrastructure and resources are available and sufficient to reflect and serve the Ministry’s mandate.</p> <p>3. CRRPD 90% institutionally & operationally capable of receiving, processing & adjudicating claims from both in & out of Iraq</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoDM’s Basic Law and organizational structure were revised and clarified; functional statements and job descriptions under review by MoDM prior to implementation; standard operating procedures tested by MoDM prior to implementation. • Management skills training carried out in Baghdad for 42 senior and mid-level MoDM managers, as well as training on refugee law and migration law. • On-the-job training and technical advice provided regularly to support the accomplishment of MoDM’s daily tasks, including preparation and approval of the Ministry’s Strategic Plans and 2008 budget. <p><u>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff turnover and the change of programme counterparts at MoDM can hold back the delivery of capacity-building assistance • Planning and logistical arrangements required for training activities taking place in Iraq and/or abroad must be flexible to take into account security and other constraints <p><u>Lessons Learned:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building assistance must be based on a long-term vision, where immediate results may not always be visible • Hands-on operational and technical support based on real life situations and examples are of greater operational capacity building value 	<p><u>UN/Participant Agencies:</u> IOM, UNHCR</p> <p><u>Partner Ministry:</u> MoDM</p> <p><u>Other Partners:</u> National and international NGOs; contracted consultancies and experts</p>

<p>Output #4.2 Enhanced legislative system for the protection of refugees, IDPs, returnees and stateless persons.</p> <p><u>Baseline</u> 1. Some knowledge of international provisions</p>	<p>1. Accession to international instruments</p> <p>2. National laws aligned with international instruments</p> <p>3. Policies developed and aligned with international instruments.</p> <p><u>Supporting Projects:</u> #F8-04 and core agency funds.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three-day workshop organized in Damascus for Permanent Committee for Political Affairs (headed by MoI) in May 2007, which also discussed the 1971 Refugee Act and the need for amendment in light of international refugee law; draft produced by Committee in light of comments provided during the workshop. • An initial draft of the National Policy has been developed on the basis of issues identified during the IDP Intentions survey and the consultations with displaced and host communities, as well as with concerned Governmental Officials, Line Ministries of GoI and KRG. The draft is going to be further discussed by MoDM, KRG relevant authorities and line ministries before being submitted for adoption. <p><u>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring that human rights prevail over political interests • Situation is currently not conducive to promote accession to international refugee and statelessness instruments <p><u>Lessons Learned:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National ownership requires substantial time and human resources investment 	<p><u>UN/Participant Agencies:</u> UNHCR, UNOPS</p> <p><u>Partner Ministry:</u> MoI, MoDM, MoERA, other line Ministries</p> <p><u>Other Partners:</u> International NGOs (including IDP Working Group)</p>
<p>Output #4.3 Increased facilitation of Voluntary Repatriation - including transportation, security and risk education</p> <p><u>Baseline</u> 1. 20% of refugees abroad opt for facilitated return</p>	<p>1. 45,000 Iraqi refugees return to Iraqi</p> <p><u>Supporting Projects:</u> #F8-05 and agency core funds</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 609 Iraqis were assisted to return to their country, including logistical support, NFIs and reintegration assistance. <p><u>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long clearance processes delayed the return of many Iraqis from Iran. • Some refugees return into internal displacement due to destruction and/or non-availability of basic services in their places of origin • Current security and lack of clear reintegration prospects in Iraq hinders larger return movements <p><u>Lessons Learned:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to seek for facilitated processes to speed up the process 	<p><u>UN/Participant Agencies:</u> UNHCR, IOM</p> <p><u>Partner Ministry:</u> MoDM, MoI (Baghdad/Erbil)</p> <p><u>Other Partners:</u> International NGOs</p>

<p>Output #4.4 Increased skills of MoDM and MoERA to regularly monitor (IDPs, returnees, refugees and stateless persons).</p> <p>Baseline</p> <p>1. Newly appointed staff (due to political and organizational transitions) do not possess monitoring skills</p>	<p>1. 50% increase in skills</p> <p>Supporting Projects: # F8-04 and agency core funds</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standard operating procedures covering MoDM’s main information-related functions were developed; support was provided with the testing and implementation of the SOPs aiming to facilitate the collection, analysis and dissemination by the Ministry of accurate data on its populations of concern. • Increased MoDM capacity to identify, assess and respond to the needs of its populations of concern (e.g. MoDM produced a report on IDPs and their needs [distributed during the workshop of Iraqi refugees in Geneva – mid April]). • Preparatory activities undertaken to permit the delivery of capacity building activities to the KRG institution responsible for monitoring IDP assistance needs. • Definition of a shortlist of service providers. <p>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge needs to be further enhanced through on-the-job training • Turnover of previously trained staff and in ministerial leadership <p>Lessons Learned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transfer of knowledge is a longer-term process. 	<p>UN/Participant Agencies: IOM, UNOPS</p> <p>Partner Ministry: MoDM, MoERA</p> <p>Other Partners:</p>
<p>Output #4.5</p> <p>Baseline</p> <p>1. No monitoring data of new IDPs available, routinely updated data is needed</p> <p>2. No monitoring data available of new returnees available, including on those refugees who returned into internal displacement</p>	<p>1. 20% of the target population is covered by international organisations’ monitoring structures.</p> <p>Supporting Projects: #F8-04, F8-05 and agency core funds</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 41,840 IDP families (over 250,000 individuals) surveyed throughout Iraq, including identification of their needs as well as vulnerable populations, as well as surveillance of 1,250 returnee families, including those who returned into internal displacement. • Identification of baseline data on humanitarian needs. • Range of reports containing data and analysis on internal displacement, including Mid-Year Review, Bi-Weekly Assessments & Statistics, Governorate / District Profiles on IDPs. • Identification & recommendation of specific community assistance projects (CAPs Recommendations and JOC Project Recommendations). • Monitoring of refugees in Iraq through regular visits of different refugee sites and surveys (Iranian Kurds – Erbil and Sulaymanyiah) [25,000 refugees]. <p>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination with local authorities • Data consistency and precision, met by the provision of databases and intensive training for monitoring partners • Security limitations on monitoring relevant movements <p>Lessons Learned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of written guidelines on questionnaire completion, to ensure consistency 	<p>UN/Participant Agencies: IOM, UNHCR</p> <p>Partner Ministry: MoDM, MoERA</p> <p>Other Partners: International and national NGOs</p>

<p>Output #4.6 Expanded Protection and Assistance Centres (PACs – before Legal Aid and Information Centres [LAICs]) and mobile teams providing professional and unbiased services in line with local communities' needs.</p> <p>Baseline</p> <p>1. No systematized provision of protection-oriented counseling and needed assistance to POCs by national and <i>pro bono</i> actors</p> <p>2. Limited access to non-governmental advice on critical legal and access issues for persons of concern</p>	<p>1. By mid 2007, Iraq is fully covered – either through Centres or outreach mobile services</p> <p>2. # of individuals assisted per PAC/mobile</p> <p>Supporting Projects: #F8-04, F8-05 and agencies core funds</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All 18 Governorates are now covered by the network of PACs, either through the 16 Centres or the 5 outreach mobile services (the latter in Anbar, Babylon, Diyala, Ninewa and Salah-al-Din). The network provided legal assistance, information and other services to 26,856 beneficiaries (of whom the majority were IDPs). In addition to reaching individual beneficiaries in need of legal assistance and bringing assistance to them, these teams were also able to report on serious protection concerns, which were followed up with advocacy and lobbying with authorities, civil society or the international community. The PACs have at least one mobile team enabling the servicing of beneficiaries, particularly in rural areas or where large numbers of IDPs are concentrated; all PACs include female staff, including lawyers or social workers, to ensure women's access to the PACs' services. Through advocacy and reporting from PACs, beneficiaries were included in vocational training courses, authorities' infrastructure plans, health services, etc. Strengthened referral systems for people in need by building up networks of aid agencies by coordinating with authorities to build relationships, in order to access and assist beneficiaries; and with NGOs for purposes of information exchange, referrals and collaboration on technical issues. Skills of PACs staff were increased through training on human rights, woman and child protection, IDP Guiding Principles and sexual-gender based violence. <p>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Security limitations on movement/low visibility, working through community leaders Remote management/capacity building of partners and different approaches to monitoring and evaluation <p>Lessons Learned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invest in building and strengthening relations with Government and community leaders Extend and maintain outreach activities, including to women and girls Increase efforts at coordination between PACs 	<p>UN/Participant Agencies: UNHCR</p> <p>Partner Ministry: MoDM</p> <p>Other Partners: National and international NGOs; UNICEF; Consultants (who served as trainers)</p>
--	---	--	---

Cluster Planned Outcome (#5):
Expanded streamlining of reconciliation into other activities.

Cluster Outcome Achievement to date:

- Awareness raised/understanding of reconciliation enhanced for some 17,100 beneficiaries (85% of target)

Programme Outputs	Performance Indicators	Output Achievements (Results) for 6-month reporting period	Agency & Implementing Partners
-------------------	------------------------	--	--------------------------------

<p>Output #5.1 Increased reconciliation activities streamlined into income-generation and education projects, particularly in ethnically-mixed communities.</p> <p>Baseline 1. Majority of host communities are characterized by latent conflict, caused by scarcity of resources, lack of trust and mutual suspicions</p>	<p>1. 20,000 direct beneficiaries</p> <p>2. Enhancing understanding of UNHCR, NGOs and authorities of conflict management (100 persons).</p> <p>3. Enhancing skills of community leaders to deal with conflict (4 target communities).</p> <p>Supporting Projects: #F8-04</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparatory activities (terms of reference/ request for proposal) finalised in line with implementation of conflict management-oriented livelihood generation in targeted communities with a higher number of IDPs. • Organisation of a two-part workshop on Conflict Management for UNHCR, NGOs and authorities in June 2007 to increase understanding of conflict management and how reconciliation components can be included in different community projects. <p>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulties in accessing IDPs and host communities due to hazardous security situation • Lack of clear interlocutor in KRG for discussing and coordinating the project <p>Lessons Learned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whole community assistance, instead of support to individuals and specific groups, enhances sustainability and reduces vulnerability • Need for intensified dialogue with local leaders on project development and implementation 	<p>UN/Participant Agencies: UNOPS, UNHCR</p> <p>Partner Ministry: Local authorities, MoDM, MoERA</p> <p>Other Partners: National and international NGOs</p>
--	--	---	--

Cluster G: Support to Electoral Process

<p>National long-term priority or goals: Cluster G provides assistance to the Iraq by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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. <p>These priorities fall under two of the strategic Goals of the UNCT Iraq: UNCT Iraq Goal 3: “Mobilize civil society towards national unity” and UNCT Iraq Goal 4: “Promote good governance and democratic processes, assist to uphold the rule of law and establish a human right regime.”</p>			
<p>Cluster Planned Outcome (#1): Enhanced Technical Capacity in Electoral Operations</p>			
<p>Cluster Outcome Achievement to date: Enhanced technical capacity of IECI in its electoral operations in 2004-2006 through support in voters registration process and 3 electoral events in 2005, incl. electoral expertise, procurement, logistics, security, communications.</p>			
Programme Outputs	Performance Indicators	Output Achievements (Results) for 6-month reporting period	Agency & Implementing Partners
<p>Output #1.1 Increased technical support in logistical planning and preparations</p> <p>Supporting Projects: #G11-08, G11-09</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Operational plan detailing UN support developed in close consultation with IHEC 2. Sufficient and suitably qualified and experienced experts identified and recruited and work cohesively within the IHEC 3. Electoral operations carried out in line with good int'l practice 4. Electoral event deemed as operation- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The reporting period did not see any electoral operations being planned or conducted. The UN was therefore not requested to provide any technical support. • Activities were limited to operational and financial closure of previous projects (e.g. asset disposal, ULO closure, etc.) <p>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n/a <p>Lessons Learned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n/a 	<p>UN/Participant Agencies: UNAMI, UNEAD, UN-OPS, UNDP</p> <p>Partner Ministry: IHEC¹</p> <p>Other Partners: IFES</p>

¹ Note: The Independent High Electoral Commission (IHEC) of Iraq is not a ministry but an independent institution established under the Iraqi constitution.

	ally successful by third parties (e.g. electoral observers, auditors, etc.) 5. Lessons learned exercise undertaken		
Output #1.2 Increased technical assistance in voter registration processes Supporting Projects: #G11-03	1. Operational plan detailing UN support developed in close consultation with IHEC 2. Sufficient and suitably qualified and experienced experts identified and recruited and work cohesively within the IHEC 3. Voter registration carried out in line with good int'l practice 4. Lessons learned exercise undertaken	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The reporting period did not see any voter registration operations being planned or conducted. The UN was therefore not requested to provide any technical support. Activities were limited to operational and financial closure of previous projects (e.g. asset disposal, ULO closure, etc.) <p>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> n/a <p>Lessons Learned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> n/a 	<p>UN/Participant Agencies: UNAMI, UNEAD, UNOPS, UNDP</p> <p>Partner Ministry: IHEC</p> <p>Other Partners: IFES</p>

Cluster Planned Outcome (#2):

Strengthen institutional capacity of the IHEC as Professional and Expert Electoral Institution

Cluster Outcome Achievement to date:

While institutional capacity building to the IECI had been a lower priority when focusing on the three electoral operations, the newly established IHEC has already received significant support in its efforts to improve its capacity at both the institutional and individual staff member's level:

- Comprehensive analysis of existing capacity and capacity gaps in institutional organization, processes, systems, legal framework
- Comprehensive analysis of existing capacity and capacity gaps in IHEC staff knowledge and skills
- Joint development of a programme addressing the need to reduce IHEC capacity gaps (incl. approval funding, etc.)
- Capacity building activities/trainings in legal drafting and introduction of newly appointed Board of Commissioners to the subject of electoral management/administration

Programme Outputs	Performance Indicators	Output Achievements (Results) for 6-month reporting period	Agency & Implementing Partners
Output #2.1 Increased management skills and	1. Improved level of IHEC board's management skills, en-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalization of IHEC capacity assessment, development of project addressing priority needs (in close consultation with IHEC), and successful submission for funding 	<p>UN/Participant Agencies: UNAMI, UNEAD, UN-</p>

<p>knowledge of electoral administration of IECI commissioners and staff</p>	<p>hanced awareness of electoral best practices, and strengthened relationships with external stakeholders</p> <p>2. Improved capacity of up to 700 IHEC employees, in logistics, procurement, ITC/ database design, graphic design, translation, capacity building/ training, voter registration, security, and general skills</p> <p><u>Supporting Projects:</u> #G11-02, G11-04, G11-14</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organization of two workshops on Legal Drafting skills for Legal department of IHEC: general skills and work on specific documents in support of improving the electoral legal framework • Organization of an ‘External Orientation’ course for the newly appointed Board of Commissioners, hosted by the Electoral Commission of India, with participation of electoral experts from around the world, addressing all the core areas of electoral management/administration <p><u>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities were delayed due to the delays in the passage of the electoral law through the CoR and the need to wait for the establishment of the new permanent commission and the selection/appointment of its board members. The time was used to update and deepen the preparatory assessments. • Capacity development activities do often rely on the provision of external expertise (e.g. international experts, training providers). Their deployment to locations inside Iraq is difficult (e.g. slot availability), lengthy (e.g. security trainings, process of obtaining security clearances and arranging travel/transport), costly (daily life support, hazard pay, etc.) and limited to BGD/IZ and Erbil. Some training activities have therefore been held outside Iraq but this is against IHEC and GOI policy and can only be justified through extraordinary circumstances. <p><u>Lessons Learned:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning in advance and clear communication are key. • Coordination (UN-internal and with other key stakeholders) to allow for greater flexibility/responsiveness (building on expertise/capacity of individual offices) 	<p>OPS, UNDP</p> <p><u>Partner Ministry:</u> IHEC</p> <p><u>Other Partners:</u> IFES</p>
<p>Output #2.2 Improved communication and information management systems at all levels</p> <p><u>Supporting Projects:</u> #(G11-17)</p>	<p>1.IHEC communication plan developed and implemented (incl. policies, procedures, equipment, software)</p> <p>2.IHEC staff successfully trained on communications systems</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on lessons learned from the past elections in Iraq (incl. preparatory and wrap-up phase) and assessments carried out during the reporting period, a project was devised to address the urgent need to develop and implement sustainable communication systems and processes. • Project activities to commence as soon as project approved and funding received <p><u>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n/a <p><u>Lessons Learned:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n/a 	<p><u>UN/Participant Agencies:</u> UNAMI, UNEAD, UNOPS</p> <p><u>Partner Ministry:</u> IHEC</p> <p><u>Other Partners:</u> n/a</p>

Cluster Planned Outcome (#3):

Increased Awareness & Education among the Iraqi electorate

Cluster Outcome Achievement to date:

- Increased knowledge and understanding of electoral systems among Iraqi electorate through series of successful workshops and outreach campaigns through Iraqi civil society and media
- Increased participation in electoral events as educated voter
- Increased capacity electoral observer groups and successful observation of electoral events

Programme Outputs	Performance Indicators	Output Achievements (Results) for 6-month reporting period	Agency & Implementing Partners
Output #3.1 Increased women and youth participation in election related activities <u>Supporting Projects:</u> #G11-13, (G11-19)	1. Percentage of women and youth voters during electoral events in Iraq 2. Number of complaints received regarding ability to freely participate in electoral events 3. Number of Iraqi CSO which successfully participated in electoral awareness programme for Iraqi women and youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key activities (incl. (a) Iraq-wide electoral awareness public outreach campaign, and (b) 212 workshops in all 18 governorates, participated by 6,340 Iraqi citizens) were concluded in the previous reporting period and final reports (narratives and financial) received and disseminated in the beginning of 2007. • Based on the accomplishments of project G11-13 and assessments carried out during the reporting period, a new project is being devised to extend the Cluster's support. <p><u>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n/a <p><u>Lessons Learned:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n/a 	<p><u>UN/Participant Agencies:</u> UNAMI, UNEAD, UNOPS, UNIFEM</p> <p><u>Partner Ministry:</u> IHEC</p> <p><u>Other Partners:</u> ACHRS</p>
Output #3.2 Increased capacity of electoral observer groups in election related activities <u>Supporting Projects:</u> #G11-06, G11-10, (G11-16)	1. Number of groups trained and strengthened 2. Individuals trained through cascade training 3. Number of observers on election day 4. Coverage of polling stations country-wide on election day 5. Complaints process understood and used	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on cooperation with national electoral observer groups during the past elections in Iraq and lessons learned drawn, a project was devised to address the need to sustain and further develop the capacity of electoral observer groups, 20,000 electoral observers and 500 media observers and to assist their mobilization for the upcoming electoral events (incl. voters registration) • Project activities to commence as soon as project approved and funding received <p><u>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n/a <p><u>Lessons Learned:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n/a 	<p><u>UN/Participant Agencies:</u> UNAMI, UNEAD, UNOPS</p> <p><u>Partner Ministry:</u> IHEC</p> <p><u>Other Partners:</u> NDI, ACHRS, FES</p>

<p>Output #3.3 Increased understanding and participation of the media in electoral processes</p>	<p>1. Number of media representatives trained in electoral processes 2. Increased quality of reporting on electoral processes in Iraq Supporting Projects: #G11-07, (G11-18)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on activities and lessons learned during the past elections in Iraq and assessments carried out during the reporting period, a project was devised to increase the capacity of the Iraqi media to understand and report on the electoral system. Project activities to commence as soon as project approved and funding received <p>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> n/a <p>Lessons Learned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> n/a 	<p>UN/Participant Agencies: UNAMI, UNEAD, UNESCO</p> <p>Partner Ministry: IHEC</p> <p>Other Partners: n/a</p>
<p>Output #3.4 Increased involvement of civil society organizations at central and local level in undertaking civic education activities with the public on electoral issues and thus raise awareness and understanding of (and participation in) the electoral processes</p> <p>Supporting Projects: #(G11-15)</p>	<p>1. Quality and intensity of cooperation between the IHEC and civil society on electoral education issues, incl. direct involvement of 50,000 Iraqi citizens, 2,500 Iraqi opinion leaders. 2. Voter Turnout 3. Number and quality of civil society initiatives focusing on electoral education during the project period. 4. Level of awareness among public on electoral themes before the elections.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on activities and lessons learned during the past elections in Iraq and assessments carried out during the reporting period, a project was devised to increase the involvement of the Iraqi civil society in electoral processes and to further raise awareness and understanding of the electorate. Project activities to commence as soon as project approved and funding received <p>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> n/a <p>Lessons Learned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> n/a 	<p>UN/Participant Agencies: UNAMI, UNEAD, UNOPS</p> <p>Partner Ministry: IHEC</p> <p>Other Partners: IFES and other international NGOs, Iraqi NGOs and CSOs on central level and all 18 governorates</p>

--	--	--	--

Cluster Planned Outcome (#2):
Strengthen institutional capacity of the IHEC as Professional and Expert Electoral Institution

Cluster Outcome Achievement to date:
While institutional capacity building to the IECI had been a lower priority when focusing on the three electoral operations, the newly established IHEC has already received significant support in its efforts to improve its capacity at both the institutional and individual staff member's level:

- Comprehensive analysis of existing capacity and capacity gaps in institutional organization, processes, systems, legal framework
- Comprehensive analysis of existing capacity and capacity gaps in IHEC staff knowledge and skills
- Joint development of a programme addressing the need to reduce IHEC capacity gaps (incl. approval funding, etc.)
- Capacity building activities/trainings in legal drafting and introduction of newly appointed Board of Commissioners to the subject of electoral management/administration

Programme Outputs	Performance Indicators	Output Achievements (Results) for 6-month reporting period	Agency & Implementing Partners
Output #2.1 Increased management skills and knowledge of electoral administration of IECI commissioners and staff	3.Improved level of IHEC board's management skills, enhanced awareness of electoral best practices, and strengthened relationships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finalization of IHEC capacity assessment, development of project addressing priority needs (in close consultation with IHEC), and successful submission for funding • Organization of two workshops on Legal Drafting skills for Legal department of IHEC: general skills and work on specific documents in support of improving the electoral legal framework • Organization of an 'External Orientation' course for the newly appointed 	<p><u>UN/Participant Agencies:</u> UNAMI, UNEAD, UNOPS, UNDP</p> <p><u>Partner Ministry:</u> IHEC</p>

	<p>with external stakeholders</p> <p>4.Improved capacity of up to 700 IHEC employees, following the delivery of training courses in the priority areas of logistics, procurement, ITC/database design, graphic design, translation, capacity building/training, voter registration, security, and general skills (incl. office administration, language, etc.)</p> <p><u>Supporting Projects:</u> #G11-02, G11-04, G11-14</p>	<p>Board of Commissioners, hosted by the Electoral Commission of India, with participation of electoral experts from around the world, addressing all the core areas of electoral management/administration</p> <p><u>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities were delayed due to the delays in the passage of the electoral law through the CoR and the need to wait for the establishment of the new permanent commission and the selection/appointment of its board members. The time was used to update and deepen the preparatory assessments. • Capacity development activities do often rely on the provision of external expertise (e.g. international experts, training providers). Their deployment to locations inside Iraq is difficult (e.g. slot availability), lengthy (e.g. security trainings, process of obtaining security clearances and arranging travel/transport), costly (daily life support, hazard pay, etc.) and limited to BGD/IZ and Erbil. Some training activities have therefore been held outside Iraq but this is against IHEC and GOI policy and can only be justified through extraordinary circumstances. <p><u>Lessons Learned:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning in advance and clear communication are key. • Coordination (UN-internal and with other key stakeholders) to allow for greater flexibility/responsiveness (building on expertise/capacity of individual offices) 	<p><u>Other Partners:</u> IFES</p>
<p>Output #2.2 Improved communication and information management systems at all levels</p>	<p>3.IHEC communication plan developed and implemented (incl. policies, procedures, equipment, software)</p> <p>4.IHEC staff successfully trained on communications systems</p> <p><u>Supporting Projects:</u> #(G11-17)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on lessons learned from the past elections in Iraq (incl. preparatory and wrap-up phase) and assessments carried out during the reporting period, a project was devised to address the urgent need to develop and implement sustainable communication systems and processes. • Project activities to commence as soon as project approved and funding received <p><u>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n/a <p><u>Lessons Learned:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n/a 	<p><u>UN/Participant Agencies:</u> UNAMI, UNEAD, UN-OPS</p> <p><u>Partner Ministry:</u> IHEC</p> <p><u>Other Partners:</u> n/a</p>

Cluster Planned Outcome (#3):
Increased Awareness & Education among the Iraqi electorate

Cluster Outcome Achievement to date:

- Increased knowledge and understanding of electoral systems among Iraqi electorate through series of successful workshops and outreach campaigns through Iraqi civil society and media
- Increased participation in electoral events as educated voter
- Increased capacity electoral observer groups and successful observation of electoral events

Programme Outputs	Performance Indicators	Output Achievements (Results) for 6-month reporting period	Agency & Implementing Partners
<p>Output #3.1 Increased women and youth participation in election related activities</p>	<p>4. Percentage of women and youth voters during electoral events in Iraq 5. Number of complaints received regarding their ability to freely participate during electoral events 6. Number of Iraqi civil society organizations which successfully participated in electoral awareness programme for Iraqi women and youth</p> <p>Supporting Projects: #G11-13, (G11-19)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key activities (incl. (a) Iraq-wide electoral awareness public outreach campaign, and (b) 212 workshops in all 18 governorates, participated by 6,340 Iraqi citizens) were concluded in the previous reporting period and final reports (narratives and financial) received and disseminated in the beginning of 2007. • Based on the accomplishments of project G11-13 and assessments carried out during the reporting period, a new project is being devised to extend the Cluster's support. <p>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n/a <p>Lessons Learned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n/a 	<p>UN/Participant Agencies: UNAMI, UNEAD, UNOPS, UNIFEM</p> <p>Partner Ministry: IHEC</p> <p>Other Partners: ACHRS</p>
<p>Output #3.2 Increased capacity of electoral observer groups in election related activities</p>	<p>6. Number of groups trained and strengthened 7. Individuals trained through cascade training 8. Number of observers on election day 9. Coverage of polling</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on cooperation with national electoral observer groups during the past elections in Iraq and lessons learned drawn, a project was devised to address the need to sustain and further develop the capacity of electoral observer groups, 20,000 electoral observers and 500 media observers and to assist their mobilization for the upcoming electoral events (incl. voters registration) • Project activities to commence as soon as project approved and funding received 	<p>UN/Participant Agencies: UNAMI, UNEAD, UNOPS</p> <p>Partner Ministry: IHEC</p> <p>Other</p>

	<p>stations country-wide on election day</p> <p>10. Complaints process understood and used</p> <p>Supporting Projects: #G11-06, G11-10, (G11-16)</p>	<p>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n/a <p>Lessons Learned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n/a 	<p>Partners: NDI, ACHRS, FES</p>
<p>Output #3.3 Increased understanding and participation of the media in electoral processes</p>	<p>3. Number of media representatives trained in electoral processes</p> <p>4. Increased quality of reporting on electoral processes in Iraq</p> <p>Supporting Projects: #G11-07, (G11-18)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on activities and lessons learned during the past elections in Iraq and assessments carried out during the reporting period, a project was devised to increase the capacity of the Iraqi media to understand and report on the electoral system. • Project activities to commence as soon as project approved and funding received <p>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n/a <p>Lessons Learned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n/a 	<p>UN/Participant Agencies: UNAMI, UNEAD, UNESCO</p> <p>Partner Ministry: IHEC</p> <p>Other Partners: n/a</p>
<p>Output #3.4 Increased involvement of civil society organizations at central and local level in undertaking civic education activities with the public on electoral issues and thus raise awareness and understanding of (and participation in) the electoral processes</p>	<p>5. Quality and intensity of cooperation between the IHEC and the civil society on electoral education issues, incl. direct involvement of 50,000 Iraqi citizens, 2,500 Iraqi opinion leaders.</p> <p>6. Turnout in upcoming electoral events.</p> <p>7. Number and quality of civil society initiatives focusing on electoral education throughout the coun-</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on activities and lessons learned during the past elections in Iraq and assessments carried out during the reporting period, a project was devised to increase the involvement of the Iraqi civil society in electoral processes and to further raise awareness and understanding of the electorate. • Project activities to commence as soon as project approved and funding received <p>Challenges/Mitigation Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n/a <p>Lessons Learned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n/a 	<p>UN/Participant Agencies: UNAMI, UNEAD, UN-OPS</p> <p>Partner Ministry: IHEC</p> <p>Other Partners: IFES and other international NGOs, Iraqi NGOs and CSOs on central level and all 18 governorates</p>

	<p>try during the project period. 8.Level of awareness among public on electoral themes before the elections.</p> <p><u>Supporting Projects:</u> #(G11-15)</p>		
--	---	--	--

Financial Annexes

1a. Total Expenditure Incurred against Approved and Funded Projects, by Cluster, 1 July 2004-30 June 2007 (\$000)

Project	Agency	Steering Committee Approval Date ^a	Funding Jun 2007 \$000s	Expenditure						Total July 2004 - June 2007 \$000s	
				P1 Jul-Dec '04 \$000s	P2 Jan-Jun '05 \$000s	P3 Jul-Dec '05 \$000s	P4 Jan-Jun '06 \$000s	P5 Jul-Dec '06 \$000s	P6 Jan-Jun '07 \$000s		
Cluster A: Agriculture, Food Security, Environment and Natural Resource Management											
Agriculture, Water Resources and Environment											
A5-01	Drainage Conditions in Agricultural Areas	FAO	03 May 04	5,127	130	571	3,363	(56)	434	408	4,850
A5-02	Rehabilitation of Pumping Stations	FAO	03 May 04	25,159	264	5,033	5,750	81	9,597	(224)	20,500
A5-04	Community Irrigation Schemes	FAO	20 May 04	16,959	5,996	1,211	4,383	377	4,368	98	16,434
A5-06	Promotion of Cottage Industries	UNIDO	20 May 04	5,013	22	998	1,469	1,353	587	409	4,837
A5-07	Strengthening Environmental Governance in Iraq through Environmental Assessment and Capacity Building	UNEP	08 Jul 04	4,700	646	309	2,522	347	1,138	2	4,963 ^b
A5-08	Restoration of Veterinary Services in Iraq	FAO	08 Jul 04	8,759	2,495	1,836	1,061	702	642	183	6,918
A5-10	Restoration and Development of Essential Livestock Services in Iraq	FAO	08 Jul 04	8,546	-	1,791	3,145	1,105	540	759	7,340
A5-11	Support for EST Applications in the Iraqi Marshlands	UNEP	22 Jul 04	11,000	481	2,714	5,721	117	1,425	32	10,490
A5-12	Capacity-building of Water Institutions	UNESCO	22 Aug 04	3,276	355	1,840	760	184	60	(26)	3,172
A5-13	Rehabilitation of Dairy Plants	UNIDO	22 Aug 04	4,420	-	181	2,120	293	142	412	3,148
A5-15	Restoration and Modernization of Fish Production in Iraq	FAO	20 Apr 06	7,312	-	-	-	-	156	346	502
A5-16	Rehabilitation and Development of National Seed Industry in Iraq	FAO	20 Apr 06	5,383	-	-	-	-	75	1,446	1,522
A5-17	Community Livelihoods and Micro-industry Support in Rural and Urban Areas of Northern Iraq	UNIDO	20 Apr 06	5,800	-	-	-	-	640	807	1,447
A5-18	Rehabilitation and Maintenance of Traditional Irrigation Schemes in Resettled Areas	FAO	24 Apr 07	3,598	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A5-19a	Rehabilitation of the Date Palm Sector in Iraq	FAO	24 Apr 07	4,887	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
A5-19b	Rehabilitation of the Date Palm Sector in Iraq	UNIDO	30 Apr 07	3,124	-	-	-	-	-	11	11
A5-20	Job Creation through Cottage and Micro-Industries Promotion in Al-Qadessia	UNIDO	28 Jan 07	5,872	-	-	-	-	-	78	78
A5-21	Rehabilitation and Conservation of Kahrez System in the Northern Governorates	UNESCO	10 Apr 07	1,601	-	-	-	-	-	105	105
				130,534	10,390	16,482	30,293	4,503	19,804	4,847	86,318
Food Security											
A6-02	Development of Safety Nets and Food Security through Food Assistance	WFP	11 Nov 04	9,195	-	3,982	641	1,903	806	1,573	8,905
				9,195	0	3,982	641	1,903	806	1,573	8,905
Mine Action											
A7-02	Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Capacity-building and Clearance	UNOPS	11 Nov 04	3,341	-	3,341	-	-	-	-	3,341
A7-03	Support to the Iraq-Kurdistan Mine Action Center	UNOPS	16 Mar 06	2,922	-	-	-	1	33	2,509	2,543
A7-04	Strengthening of National Mine Action Organization In Southern Iraq	UNDP	28 Sep 06	3,196	-	-	-	-	-	2,398	2,398
				9,458	-	3,341	-	1	33	4,907	8,282
				149,187	10,390	23,804	30,934	6,407	20,642	11,327	103,505
Cluster B: Education and Culture											
B1-01	Vocational Education	UNESCO	03 May 04	2,758	2,704	27	25	(219)	220	-	2,757
B1-05	In-service Training for Teachers	UNESCO	10 May 04	2,346	1,119	200	450	300	275	(103)	2,241
B1-06	Strengthening Primary and Intermediate Education- Phase 1	UNICEF	10 May 04	34,254	22,323	1,291	10,215	489	195	(1)	34,513 ^b
B1-07	Protecting the Iraqi Cultural Heritage	UNESCO	20 May 04	2,092	1,531	324	48	141	23	(104)	1,963
B1-08	Literacy and Life Skills Development	UNESCO	08 Jul 04	2,230	74	861	(138)	856	314	78	2,045
B1-09	Education Facilities Rehabilitation	JN-HABITA'	08 Jul 04	17,581	1,019	5,672	6,739	2,375	1,776	-	17,581
B1-10	Iraq Networking Academy Project	ESCWA	22 Jul 04	1,000	418	278	195	81	(14)	(2)	956
B1-11	Rehabilitation of School Buildings in Lower South Iraq	JN-HABITA'	11 Nov 04	5,270	178	2,776	2,108	101	107	-	5,270
B1-12	Strengthening Primary and Intermediate Education - Phase 2	UNICEF	11 Nov 04	16,230	-	-	10,387	2,296	3,534	-	16,217
B1-13	Education Management Information System (EMIS)	UNESCO	11 Nov 04	1,500	38	715	203	338	172	(14)	1,451
B1-14	Revitalization of Technical and Vocational Education - Phase 2	UNESCO	29 Aug 05	3,000	-	-	60	351	715	1,571	2,697
B1-15	Strengthening Primary & Intermediate Education (Phase 2)	UNESCO	29 Aug 05	4,721	-	-	91	300	2,635	1,372	4,399
B1-17	Iraq Networking Academy Project - Phase 2	ESCWA	29 Aug 05	3,780	-	-	111	1,807	162	678	2,758
B1-18	Textbooks Quality Improvement Programme II	UNESCO	29 Aug 05	7,100	-	-	6,365	223	35	(23)	6,600
B1-19	Integrated Community-based Project to Deliver Quality-based Social Services	UNICEF	28 Aug 05	12,900	-	-	3,699	2,170	6,952	0	12,821
B1-20	Basra Leadership Human Rights Awareness	UNOPS	16 Mar 06	63	-	-	-	-	31	10	42
B1-22/a	School Rehabilitation and Capacity Building - Phase 1 and 2	UNICEF	16 Jul 06	9,029	-	-	-	-	1,829	1,215	3,044
B1-22/b	School Rehabilitation and Capacity Building - Phase 1 and 2	JN-HABITA'	16 Jul 06	6,632	-	-	-	-	282	3,006	3,287
B1-23	Training of Trainers in Teacher Education for Sustained Quality Education	UNESCO	16 Jul 06	2,325	-	-	-	-	272	383	655
B1-24	Provision of Learning Materials for All Primary Level Students in Iraq	UNICEF	28 Sep 06	18,173	-	-	-	-	14,979	2,764	17,743
B1-25	Strengthening School Health Services at Primary School Level through Implementation of the Health Promoting Schools	WHO	27 Feb 07	1,757	-	-	-	-	-	103	103
B1-26a	Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) in Education for Iraq	ESCWA	24 Apr 07	2,038	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B1-26b	Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) in Education for Iraq	UNESCO	24 Apr 07	1,962	-	-	-	-	-	15	15
B1-27a	Skills Development to Support Employment Generation in Iraq	UNOPS	27 Feb 07	3,281	-	-	-	-	-	94	94
B1-27b	Skills Development to Support Employment Generation in Iraq	ILO	27 Feb 07	1,683	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				163,706	29,403	12,144	40,558	11,607	34,496	11,044	139,251

^a Date of Steering Committee approval does not signify date of project implementation start-up.

^b Expenditure exceeds funding.

1a_ (Continued). Total Expenditure Incurred against Approved and Funded Projects, by Cluster, 1 July 2004-30 June 2007 (\$000)

Project	Agency	Steering Committee Approval Date ^a	Funding Jun 2007 \$000s	Expenditure						Total July 2004 - June 2007 \$000s	
				P1 Jul-Dec '04 \$000s	P2 Jan-Jun '05 \$000s	P3 Jul-Dec '05 \$000s	P4 Jan-Jun '06 \$000s	P5 Jul-Dec '06 \$000s	P6 Jan-Jun '07 \$000s		
Cluster C: Governance and Human Development											
Governance and Civil Society											
C9-02	Support to Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation (MoPDC)	UNDP	08 Jul 04	1,744	170	532	389	594	4	(66)	1,624
C9-03	Civil Society Forums	UNOPS	22 Aug 04	1,720	1,494	90	40	45	38	(0)	1,707
C9-04	Women Solidarity Toward Active Participation in Elections	UNIFEM	09 Oct 04	1,905	716	543	441	9	91	98	1,898
C9-05	Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening of Municipal Ministry of Public Works	UNDP	22 Mar 05	3,019	-	638	97	(70)	227	676	1,569
C9-12	Support to Government of Iraq in International Assistance Coordination and Capacity Building	UNDP	09 Nov 05	2,643	-	-	-	234	510	510	1,254
C9-18	Supreme Audit Board	UNDP	09 Nov 05	4,880	-	-	-	367	(26)	1,097	1,438
C9-19	Human Rights Project for Iraq 2006 - 2007 Phase 1	UNOPS	04 Apr 06	2,570	-	-	-	34	365	1,182	1,581
				18,480	2,380	1,804	968	1,213	1,208	3,498	11,070
Support to Constitutional Process											
C9-10/a	Institutional Support for the Constitutional Drafting Process	UNDP	08 Jun 05	14,648	-	784	9,271	1,013	1,160	574	12,802
C9-10/b	Iraq National Constitution and Referendum Awareness Campaign (INCRAC)	UNIFEM	08 Jun 05	1,670	-	-	725	369	512	64	1,670
C9-10/c	Media and Human Rights: Promotion of Freedom of Expression and Human Rights in Iraq	UNESCO	08 Jun 05	1,814	-	-	1,812	123	(118)	(3)	1,814
C9-10/d	Civil Society Constitutional Outreach Campaign	UNOPS	08 Jun 05	4,964	-	2,774	1,275	317	231	65	4,662
C9-10/e	Involving the Iraqi Media and Journalists in Covering the Constitutional Process	UNDP	08 Jun 05	994	-	-	355	1	539	36	931
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"	UNDP	08 Jun 05	495	-	-	372	1	0	1	374
C9-20	Facilitating Reconciliation in Iraq through Constitutional Review and National Dialogue	UNOPS	16 Oct 06	6,034	-	-	-	-	60	3,202	3,262
C9-21a	Strengthening of the Constitutional Process and Good Governance	UNDP	25 Feb 07	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	41	41
C9-21b	Strengthening of the Constitutional Process and Good Governance	UNESCO	25 Feb 07	1,047	-	-	-	-	-	892	892
C9-21c	Strengthening of the Constitutional Process and Good Governance	UNICEF	25 Feb 07	496	-	-	-	-	-	21	21
C9-21d	Strengthening of the Constitutional Process and Good Governance	UNIFEM	25 Feb 07	639	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C9-21e	Strengthening of the Constitutional Process and Good Governance	UNOPS	25 Feb 07	1,067	-	-	-	-	-	101	101
				37,868	-	3,558	13,810	1,824	2,384	4,994	26,569
Poverty Reduction and Human Development											
C10-01	Iraqis Rebuilding Iraq - Phase 1	UNDP	09 Oct 04	387	316	49	(20)	(2)	3	-	345
C10-02	International Employment Conference	ILO	22 Aug 04	321	84	186	37	6	8	1	321
C10-03	Iraqis Rebuilding Iraq - Phase 2	UNDP	22 Mar 05	2,777	-	-	319	-	1,325	752	2,397
C10-04	Smart Community Project for Iraq	ESCWA	08 Jun 05	2,703	-	-	28	1,292	571	347	2,238
C10-05	Development of National Gender Statistics in Iraq	ESCWA	16 Mar 06	857	-	-	-	-	82	50	132
C10-06	Governance in Support of Employment Creation Programme (GEC)	UNOPS	16 Jul 06	4,126	-	-	-	-	205	1,239	1,444
C10-07	Enterprise Development and Investment Promotion in the SME Sector in Iraq	UNIDO	10 Apr 07	3,058	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C10-08a	Restoration of Al Askari Shrine in Samara City and Rehabilitation of Other Damaged Religious Sites Throughout Iraq	UNDP	13 Dec 06	2,600	-	-	-	-	-	25	25
C10-08b	Restoration of Al Askari Shrine in Samara City and Rehabilitation of Other Damaged Religious Sites Throughout Iraq	UNESCO	13 Dec 06	5,400	-	-	-	-	-	5,063	5,063
C10-09a	Area Based Development Programme - Local Area Development Plans (LADP)	UNDP	12 Apr 07	12,160	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
C10-09b	Area Based Development Programme - Local Area Development Plans (LADP)	UNOPS	12 Apr 07	4,221	-	-	-	-	-	63	63
C10-09c	Area Based Development Programme - Local Area Development Plans (LADP)	JN-HABITA	12 Apr 07	3,986	-	-	-	-	-	39	39
C10-09d	Area Based Development Programme - Local Area Development Plans (LADP)	UNESCO	12 Apr 07	3,236	-	-	-	-	-	83	83
C10-09e	Area Based Development Programme - Local Area Development Plans (LADP)	WHO	12 Apr 07	3,211	-	-	-	-	-	189	189
C10-09f	Area Based Development Programme - Local Area Development Plans (LADP)	ILO	12 Apr 07	2,005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C10-09g	Area Based Development Programme - Local Area Development Plans (LADP)	UNIFEM	12 Apr 07	1,519	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				52,587	400	234	364	1,296	2,195	7,851	12,340
				108,915	2,780	5,596	15,142	4,332	5,788	16,343	49,980
Cluster D: Health and Nutrition											
D2-02	Emergency Obstetric Care	UNFPA	10 May 04	12,603	2,705	466	3,366	1,288	545	2,141	10,511
D2-03	Supporting Primary Health Care System	WHO	20 May 04	37,364	11,491	8,138	10,483	4,585	511	874	36,083
D2-04	Re-establishing the National Drug Quality Control Laboratory	WHO	08 Jul 04	5,977	1,464	1,951	2,171	179	(86)	297	5,976
D2-05	Non-Communicable Diseases and Mental Health	WHO	22 Aug 04	11,000	740	4,333	1,687	912	1,498	(263)	8,907
D2-06	Strengthening Immunization Services in Iraq	UNICEF	08 Jun 05	7,900	-	-	3,418	198	3,899	384	7,898
D2-07	Improving Preparedness and Response to an Impending Cholera Outbreak	WHO	29 Aug 05	858	-	-	315	530	11	(0)	856
D2-08	Hazardous Waste Chemicals Collection and Storage: Al Qadisiya Site	UNEP	29 Aug 05	905	-	-	10	886	8	-	905
D2-09	Malaria and Leishmania Control and Prevention Emergency Programme	WHO	29 Aug 05	5,157	-	-	2,818	2,315	19	(0)	5,153
D2-10	Health Care Waste Management	WHO	29 Aug 05	1,408	-	-	165	1,241	(4)	(0)	1,403
D2-11	Provision of Emergency Medical Oxygen Supply of in Baghdad, Mosul and Kirkuk	WHO	29 Aug 05	2,825	-	-	20	454	70	133	677
D2-12	Establishment of Solid Waste Management System in the City of Kirkuk	UNOPS	23 Mar 06	3,400	-	-	-	128	645	1,218	1,991
D2-14	Assistance to Primary School Children and Vulnerable Groups	WFP	16 Jul 06	4,999	-	-	-	-	4,122	589	4,711
D2-15	Strengthening Medical Equipment Management and Maintenance System Across Iraq	WHO	18 Dec 06	1,718	-	-	-	-	-	232	232
D2-16	Strengthening Immunization Services in Iraq Phase 2	WHO	19 Apr 06	8,163	-	-	-	-	4,992	1,498	6,491
D2-17	Rebuilding Food Safety and Food Processing Industry Capacity	WHO	16 Jul 06	6,506	-	-	-	-	185	1,047	1,232
D2-18a	Avian and Pandemic Influenza Preparedness and Control	WHO	29 Nov 06	4,366	-	-	-	-	30	897	927
D2-18b	Avian and Pandemic Influenza Preparedness and Control	UNICEF	29 Nov 06	1,484	-	-	-	-	-	161	161
D2-19a	Disease Eradication; Elimination and Introducing New Vaccines	UNICEF	07 Mar 07	5,798	-	-	-	-	-	219	219
D2-19b	Disease Eradication; Elimination and Introducing New Vaccines	WHO	07 Mar 07	6,202	-	-	-	-	-	365	365
D2-20	Communicable Diseases Prevention and Control Programme	WHO	27 Feb 07	5,233	-	-	-	-	-	310	310
D2-21	Support to the Construction of the Basrah Children's Hospital	UNDP	22 Mar 07	21,750	-	-	-	-	-	144	144
				155,615	16,399	14,889	24,453	12,718	16,445	10,245	95,150

^a Date of Steering Committee approval does not signify date of project implementation start-up.
^b Expenditure exceeds funding.

Ia (Continued). Total Expenditure Incurred against Approved and Funded Projects, by Cluster, 1 July 2004-30 June 2007 (\$000)

Project	Agency	Steering Committee Approval Date ^a	Funding Jun 2007 \$000s	Expenditure						Total July 2004 - June 2007 \$000s	
				P1 Jul-Dec '04 \$000s	P2 Jan-Jun '05 \$000s	P3 Jul-Dec '05 \$000s	P4 Jan-Jun '06 \$000s	P5 Jul-Dec '06 \$000s	P6 Jan-Jun '07 \$000s		
Cluster E: Infrastructure Rehabilitation											
Water and Sanitation											
E3-01	Rehabilitation of Water and Sanitation Systems in Southern Iraq	UNICEF	20 May 04	21,500	720	1,179	15,201	188	3,868	-	21,157
E3-02	Rehabilitation of Chlorination Plant	UNIDO	22 Aug 04	771	44	573	62	29	(8)	-	700
E3-03	Water Quality Control and Surveillance	WHO	22 Aug 04	6,262	677	1,227	4,221	121	16	0	6,262
E3-04	Emergency Rehabilitation of Karama Water Treatment Plant - Line 1	UNDP	29 Aug 04	2,956	-	-	-	27	386	137	550
E3-05	Community-based Integrated WATSAN Rehabilitation and Management Project	JN-HABITA'	29 Aug 05	1,984	-	-	1,486	202	296	-	1,984
E3-06	Emergency WATSAN and Health Support for the Basra Governorate	UNDP	29 Aug 05	4,920	-	-	-	3,953	128	624	4,705
E3-07	Kerbala WTP Rehabilitation of Filter Units	UNOPS	29 Aug 05	1,251	-	-	30	1,028	(21)	10	1,047
E3-08	Addressing Short and Long-Term Water and Sanitation Needs for Umm Qasr Region	UNDP	16 Jul 06	1,020	-	-	-	-	103	554	657
E3-09	Emergency Water Supply in Unserved/Underserved/Vulnerable Areas in Baghdad and IDPs	UNICEF	16 Jul 06	1,059	-	-	-	-	980	79	1,059
E3-10	Rehabilitation of Water Distribution Networks in Al-Bat'ha and Al-Nasir Town	UNOPS	27 Feb 07	1,529	-	-	-	-	-	41	41
E3-11a	Water Quality Control and Surveillance in Iraq Phase II	WHO	22 Dec 06	2,701	-	-	-	-	-	512	512
E3-11b	Water Quality Control and Surveillance in Iraq Phase II	UNICEF	22 Dec 06	1,597	-	-	-	-	-	45	45
E3-12a	Rehabilitation of Water Distribution Systems in Sidakan and Rawanduz	UNOPS	27 Feb 07	2,496	-	-	-	-	-	50	50
E3-12b	Rehabilitation of Takiya Water Distribution System	UNOPS	27 Feb 07	2,006	-	-	-	-	-	74	74
E3-13a	Rehabilitation of Sewerage Facilities in Select Locations in Basrah City	UNICEF	27 Feb 07	2,054	-	-	-	-	-	39	39
E3-13b	Rehabilitation of Water Supply Systems in Select Locations in Wasit Governorate	UNICEF	27 Feb 07	1,538	-	-	-	-	-	107	107
E3-13c	Extension of Storm Water and Sewerage Network in Select Locations in Kerbala Governorate	UNICEF	27 Feb 07	1,943	-	-	-	-	-	64	64
E3-13d	Rehabilitation/ Extension of Water and Sewerage Networks in Select Locations in Kirkuk City	UNICEF	27 Feb 07	2,563	-	-	-	-	-	239	239
				60,150	1,441	2,980	21,000	5,547	5,748	2,575	39,291
Infrastructure and Housing											
E4-01	Emergency Power Supply	UNDP	03 May 04	11,999	69	2,125	5,045	1,790	1,517	310	10,856
E4-02	National Dispatch Centre	UNDP	03 May 04	11,948	2,000	5,461	(702)	2,393	1,240	402	10,793
E4-04	Strengthening Capacity of Housing Sector	JN-HABITA'	10 May 04	5,966	779	2,176	1,847	497	666	-	5,966
E4-06	Dredging of Umm Qasr Port Approach Channel	UNDP	20 May 04	24,742	4,963	12,766	7,079	(1)	322	-	25,128 ^b
E4-07	Rehabilitation of Mosul Gas Power Station	UNDP	22 Jul 04	17,585	75	3,318	337	9,664	915	2,675	16,984
E4-08	Rehabilitation of Taji Gas Power Station	UNDP	22 Jul 04	25,892	83	4,926	637	12,232	1,192	6,444	25,515
E4-09	Rehabilitation of Hartha Power Station	UNDP	22 Aug 04	17,789	3,047	11,876	1,063	844	628	388	17,847 ^b
E4-10	Rehabilitation of Mussayib Thermal Power Station - Stage 2	UNDP	11 Nov 04	15,511	-	6,846	724	7,232	999	13	15,813 ^b
E4-11	Strengthening Urban Sector through Building Capacities in Municipal Planning and Management	JN-HABITA'	13 Sep 04	2,550	117	320	1,548	384	180	-	2,550
E4-14	Rehabilitation of Community Facilities and Infrastructure	JN-HABITA'	29 Aug 05	16,025	-	-	1,347	6,541	4,703	2,925	15,516
E4-15	Rehabilitation of Mussayib Thermal Power Station - Stage 2	UNDP	08 Jun 05	33,000	-	-	-	-	322	12,325	12,648
E4-16	Strengthening Capacity of Housing Sector - Phase II	JN-HABITA'	13 Dec 06	2,386	-	-	-	-	-	431	431
E4-17	Technical Assessment for the Development of Agro S Industries Sector in Iraq	UNIDO	01 May 07	587	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				185,980	11,133	49,813	18,925	41,577	12,685	25,913	160,046
				246,131	12,573	52,794	39,925	47,124	18,433	28,488	199,337
Cluster F: Refugees, IDPs and Durable Solutions											
F8-01	Return and Reintegration of IDPs and Iraqi Refugees in the Northern Governorates	UNOPS	20 May 04	9,741	3,665	4,425	1,455	65	109	-	9,718
F8-02	Return and Re-Integration of Iraqis and Others of Concern in Southern Iraq	UNHCR	08 Jul 04	7,126	5,225	1,189	713	-	-	-	7,126
F8-03	Return and Re-Integration of Iraqis and Others of Concern In Northern Iraq	UNHCR	29 Aug 05	2,962	-	-	990	485	1,487	-	2,962
F8-04a	Support to IraqOs National, Regional and Local Authorities and Civil Society Organizations in Developing a Draft National Policy and Addressing Displacement Needs and Gaps	UNHCR	28 Jan 07	934	-	-	-	-	436	248	684
F8-04b	Support to IraqOs National, Regional and Local Authorities and Civil Society Organizations in Developing a Draft National Policy and Addressing Displacement Needs and Gaps	UNOPS	28 Jan 07	601	-	-	-	-	-	53	53
F8-05	Protection and Assistance to Persons Of Concern in Southern Iraq And Support to Local Authorities and Civil Society Organizations in Addressing Displacement Needs and Gaps	UNHCR	28 Jan 07	2,400	-	-	-	-	1,386	753	2,139
				23,765	8,889	5,614	3,157	550	3,418	1,054	22,682
Cluster G: Support to Electoral Process											
G11-02	Support to Electoral Process - Phase 2	UNDP	13 Sep 04	11,246	10,305	550	953	(125)	79	-	11,762 ^b
G11-03	Support to Elections - Phase 3	UNDP	23 Sep 04	39,057	27,459	4,953	5,436	1,212	(5)	-	39,055
G11-04	Technical Assistance to IECl	JN DPA/EAl	25 Oct 04	7,802	704	1,309	1,906	493	971	354	5,736
G11-06	Provision of Electoral Support to Observer Groups in Iraqi Elections	UNOPS	07 Dec 04	3,416	95	2,980	224	(3)	118	-	3,414
G11-07	Support for Fair, Safe and Professional Media Coverage	UNESCO	07 Dec 04	396	-	435	(39)	-	-	-	396
G11-08	Logistics Support to IECl - Phase 1	UNOPS	23 Dec 04	45,344	-	44,933	196	171	42	-	45,343
G11-09	Logistics Support to IECl - Phase 2	UNOPS	29 Sep 05	61,310	-	-	51,871	3,485	(201)	709	55,864
G11-10	Provision of Electoral Support to Observer Groups - Phase 2	UNOPS	20 Sep 05	6,042	-	-	5,225	(287)	137	68	5,143
G11-13	Empowerment of Women and Youth in Iraqi Electoral Process	UNOPS	26 Mar 06	2,844	-	-	-	2,781	(180)	45	2,646
G11-14a	Institutional Development-Organizational and HR Capacity Building for the IECl/IHEC	UNDP	04 Apr 07	3,735	-	-	-	-	-	41	41
G11-14b	Institutional Development-Organizational and HR Capacity Building for the IECl/IHEC	UNOPS	04 Apr 07	2,584	-	-	-	-	-	316	316
				183,777	38,563	55,159	65,772	7,728	961	1,533	169,717
NA	Pilgrim Stampede Emergency Micro-grant Response	UNOPS	02 Sep 05	300	-	-	214	72	(12)	21	295
				300	-	-	214	72	(12)	21	295
				1,031,395	118,997	170,001	220,155	90,537	100,170	80,056	779,916

^a Date of Steering Committee approval does not signify date of project implementation start-up.
^b Expenditure exceeds funding.

1b. Total Expenditure Incurred against Approved and Funded Projects, by Agency, 1 July 2004-30 June 2007 (\$000)

Project	Agency	Steering Committee Approval Date ^a	Funding Jun 2007 \$000s	Expenditure						Total July 2004 - June 2007 \$000s	
				P1 Jul-Dec '04 \$000s	P2 Jan-Jun '05 \$000s	P3 Jul-Dec '05 \$000s	P4 Jan-Jun '06 \$000s	P5 Jul-Dec '06 \$000s	P6 Jan-Jun '07 \$000s		
ESCWA											
B1-10	Iraq Networking Academy Project	ESCWA	22 Jul 04	1,000	418	278	195	81	(14)	(2)	956
B1-17	Iraq Networking Academy Project - Phase 2	ESCWA	29 Aug 05	3,780	-	-	111	1,807	162	678	2,758
B1-26a	Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) in Education for Iraq	ESCWA	24 Apr 07	2,038	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C10-04	Smart Community Project for Iraq	ESCWA	08 Jun 05	2,703	-	-	28	1,292	571	347	2,238
C10-05	Development of National Gender Statistics in Iraq	ESCWA	16 Mar 06	857	-	-	-	-	82	50	132
		ESCWA		10,378	418	278	334	3,180	801	1,073	6,085
FAO											
A5-01	Drainage Conditions in Agricultural Areas	FAO	03 May 04	5,127	130	571	3,363	(56)	434	408	4,850
A5-02	Rehabilitation of Pumping Stations	FAO	03 May 04	25,159	264	5,033	5,750	81	9,597	(224)	20,500
A5-04	Community Irrigation Schemes	FAO	20 May 04	16,959	5,996	1,211	4,383	377	4,368	98	16,434
A5-08	Restoration of Veterinary Services in Iraq	FAO	08 Jul 04	8,759	2,495	1,836	1,061	702	642	183	6,918
A5-10	Restoration and Development of Essential Livestock Services in Iraq	FAO	08 Jul 04	8,546	-	1,791	3,145	1,105	540	759	7,340
A5-15	Restoration and Modernization of Fish Production in Iraq	FAO	20 Apr 06	7,312	-	-	-	-	156	346	502
A5-16	Rehabilitation and Development of National Seed Industry in Iraq	FAO	20 Apr 06	5,383	-	-	-	-	75	1,446	1,522
A5-18	Rehabilitation and Maintenance of Traditional Irrigation Schemes in Resettled Areas	FAO	24 Apr 07	3,598	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A5-19a	Rehabilitation of the Date Palm Sector in Iraq	FAO	24 Apr 07	4,887	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
		FAO		85,729	8,886	10,441	17,701	2,209	15,812	3,017	58,066
ILO											
B1-27b	Skills Development to Support Employment Generation in Iraq	ILO	27 Feb 07	1,683	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C10-02	International Employment Conference	ILO	22 Aug 04	321	84	186	37	6	8	1	321
C10-09f	Area Based Development Programme - Local Area Development Plans (LADP)	ILO	12 Apr 07	2,005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		ILO		4,009	84	186	37	6	8	1	321
UNDP											
A7-04	Strengthening of National Mine Action Organization in Southern Iraq	UNDP	28 Sep 06	3,196	-	-	-	-	-	2,398	2,398
C10-01	Iraqis Rebuilding Iraq - Phase 1	UNDP	09 Oct 04	387	316	49	(20)	(2)	3	-	345
C10-03	Iraqis Rebuilding Iraq - Phase 2	UNDP	22 Mar 05	2,777	-	-	319	-	1,325	752	2,397
C10-08a	Restoration of Al Askari Shrine in Samara City and Rehabilitation of Other Damaged Religious Sites Throughout Iraq	UNDP	13 Dec 06	2,600	-	-	-	-	-	25	25
C10-09a	Area Based Development Programme - Local Area Development Plans (LADP)	UNDP	12 Apr 07	12,160	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
C9-02	Support to Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation (MoPDC)	UNDP	08 Jul 04	1,744	170	532	389	594	4	(66)	1,624
C9-05	Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening of Municipal Ministry of Public Works	UNDP	22 Mar 05	3,019	-	638	97	(70)	227	676	1,569
C9-10/a	Institutional Support for the Constitutional Drafting Process Involving the Iraqi Media and Journalists in Covering the Constitutional Process	UNDP	08 Jun 05	14,648	-	784	9,271	1,013	1,160	574	12,802
C9-10/e	Involving the Iraqi Media and Journalists in Organizing Public Debates on the New Iraqi Constitution and Support for a "New Democracies TV Film Festival"	UNDP	08 Jun 05	994	-	-	355	1	539	36	931
C9-10/f	Support to Government of Iraq in International Assistance Coordination and Capacity Building	UNDP	09 Nov 05	2,643	-	-	-	234	510	510	1,254
C9-18	Supreme Audit Board	UNDP	09 Nov 05	4,880	-	-	-	367	(26)	1,097	1,438
C9-21a	Strengthening of the Constitutional Process and Good Governance	UNDP	25 Feb 07	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	41	41
D2-21	Support to the Construction of the Basrah Children's Hospital	UNDP	22 Mar 07	21,750	-	-	-	-	-	144	144
E3-04	Emergency Rehabilitation of Karama Water Treatment Plant - Line 1	UNDP	29 Aug 04	2,956	-	-	-	27	386	137	550
E3-06	Emergency WATSAN and Health Support for the Basra Governorate	UNDP	29 Aug 05	4,920	-	-	-	3,953	128	624	4,705
E3-08	Addressing Short and Long-Term Water and Sanitation Needs for Umm Qasr Region	UNDP	16 Jul 06	1,020	-	-	-	-	103	554	657
E4-01	Emergency Power Supply	UNDP	03 May 04	11,999	69	2,125	5,045	1,790	1,517	310	10,856
E4-02	National Dispatch Centre	UNDP	03 May 04	11,948	2,000	5,461	(702)	2,393	1,240	402	10,793
E4-06	Dredging of Umm Qasr Port Approach Channel	UNDP	20 May 04	24,742	4,963	12,766	7,079	(1)	322	-	25,128 ^b
E4-07	Rehabilitation of Mosul Gas Power Station	UNDP	22 Jul 04	17,585	75	3,318	337	9,664	915	2,675	16,984
E4-08	Rehabilitation of Taji Gas Power Station	UNDP	22 Jul 04	25,892	83	4,926	637	12,232	1,192	6,444	25,515
E4-09	Rehabilitation of Hartha Power Station	UNDP	22 Aug 04	17,789	3,047	11,876	1,063	844	628	388	17,847 ^b
E4-10	Rehabilitation of Mussayib Thermal Power Station - Stage 2	UNDP	11 Nov 04	15,511	-	6,846	724	7,232	999	13	15,813 ^b
E4-15	Rehabilitation of Mussayib Thermal Power Station - Stage 2	UNDP	08 Jun 05	33,000	-	-	-	-	322	12,325	12,648
G11-02	Support to Electoral Process - Phase 2	UNDP	13 Sep 04	11,246	10,305	550	953	(125)	79	-	11,762 ^b
G11-03	Support to Elections - Phase 3	UNDP	23 Sep 04	39,057	27,459	4,953	5,436	1,212	(5)	-	39,055
G11-14a	Institutional Development-Organizational and HR Capacity Building for the IECI/IHEC	UNDP	04 Apr 07	3,735	-	-	-	-	-	41	41
		UNDP		296,693	48,487	54,823	31,357	41,360	11,569	30,102	217,697
UN DPA											
G11-04	Technical Assistance to IECI	UN DPA/EAD	25 Oct 04	7,802	704	1,309	1,906	493	971	354	5,736
		UN DPA/EAD		7,802	704	1,309	1,906	493	971	354	5,736
UNEP											
A5-07	Strengthening Environmental Governance in Iraq through Environmental Assessment and Capacity Building	UNEP	08 Jul 04	4,700	646	309	2,522	347	1,138	2	4,963 ^b
A5-11	Support for EST Applications in the Iraqi Marshlands	UNEP	22 Jul 04	11,000	481	2,714	5,721	117	1,425	32	10,490
D2-08	Hazardous Waste Chemicals Collection and Storage: Al Qadisiya Site	UNEP	29 Aug 05	905	-	-	10	886	8	-	905
		UNEP		16,605	1,127	3,023	8,254	1,350	2,571	33	16,358
UNESCO											
A5-12	Capacity-building of Water Institutions	UNESCO	22 Aug 04	3,276	355	1,840	760	184	60	(26)	3,172
A5-21	Rehabilitation and Conservation of Kahrez System in the Northern Governorates	UNESCO	10 Apr 07	1,601	-	-	-	-	-	105	105

^a Date of Steering Committee approval does not signify date of project implementation start-up.

^b Expenditure exceeds funding.

1b (Continued). Total Expenditure Incurred against Approved and Funded Projects, by Agency, 1 July 2004-30 June 2007 (\$000)

Project	Agency	Steering Committee Approval Date ^a	Funding Jun 2007 \$000s	Expenditure						Total July 2004 - June 2007 \$000s	
				P1 Jul-Dec '04 \$000s	P2 Jan-Jun '05 \$000s	P3 Jul-Dec '05 \$000s	P4 Jan-Jun '06 \$000s	P5 Jul-Dec '06 \$000s	P6 Jan-Jun '07 \$000s		
UNESCO (continued)											
B1-01	Vocational Education	UNESCO	03 May 04	2,758	2,704	27	25	(219)	220	-	2,757
B1-05	In-service Training for Teachers	UNESCO	10 May 04	2,346	1,119	200	450	300	275	(103)	2,241
B1-07	Protecting the Iraqi Cultural Heritage	UNESCO	20 May 04	2,092	1,531	324	48	141	23	(104)	1,963
B1-08	Literacy and Life Skills Development	UNESCO	08 Jul 04	2,230	74	861	(138)	856	314	78	2,045
B1-13	Education Management Information System (EMIS)	UNESCO	11 Nov 04	1,500	38	715	203	338	172	(14)	1,451
B1-14	Revitalization of Technical and Vocational Education - Phase 2	UNESCO	29 Aug 05	3,000	-	-	60	351	715	1,571	2,697
B1-15	Strengthening Primary & Intermediate Education (Phase 2)	UNESCO	29 Aug 05	4,721	-	-	91	300	2,635	1,372	4,399
B1-18	Textbooks Quality Improvement Programme II	UNESCO	29 Aug 05	7,100	-	-	6,365	223	35	(23)	6,600
B1-23	Training of Trainers in Teacher Education for Sustained Quality Education	UNESCO	16 Jul 06	2,325	-	-	-	-	272	383	655
B1-26b	Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) in Education for Iraq	UNESCO	24 Apr 07	1,962	-	-	-	-	-	15	15
C10-08b	Restoration of Al Askari Shrine in Samara City and Rehabilitation of Other Damaged Religious Sites Throughout Iraq	UNESCO	13 Dec 06	5,400	-	-	-	-	-	5,063	5,063
C10-09d	Area Based Development Programme – Local Area Development Plans (LADP)	UNESCO	12 Apr 07	3,236	-	-	-	-	-	83	83
C9-10/C	Media and Human Rights: Promotion of Freedom of Expression and Human Rights in Iraq	UNESCO	08 Jun 05	1,814	-	-	1,812	123	(118)	(3)	1,814
C9-21b	Strengthening of the Constitutional Process and Good Governance	UNESCO	25 Feb 07	1,047	-	-	-	-	-	892	892
G11-07	Support for Fair, Safe and Professional Media Coverage	UNESCO	07 Dec 04	396	-	435	(39)	-	-	-	396
		UNESCO		46,805	5,820	4,402	9,636	2,595	4,604	9,291	36,349
UNFPA											
D2-02	Emergency Obstetric Care	UNFPA	10 May 04	12,603	2,705	466	3,366	1,288	545	2,141	10,511
		UNFPA		12,603	2,705	466	3,366	1,288	545	2,141	10,511
UN-HABITAT											
B1-09	Education Facilities Rehabilitation	UN-HABITAT	08 Jul 04	17,581	1,019	5,672	6,739	2,375	1,776	-	17,581
B1-11	Rehabilitation of School Buildings in Lower South Iraq	UN-HABITAT	11 Nov 04	5,270	178	2,776	2,108	101	107	-	5,270
B1-22b	School Rehabilitation and Capacity Building - Phase 1 and 2	UN-HABITAT	16 Jul 06	6,632	-	-	-	-	282	3,006	3,287
C10-09c	Area Based Development Programme – Local Area Development Plans (LADP)	UN-HABITAT	12 Apr 07	3,986	-	-	-	-	-	39	39
E3-05	Community-based Integrated WATSAN Rehabilitation and Management Project	UN-HABITAT	29 Aug 05	1,984	-	-	1,486	202	296	-	1,984
E4-04	Strengthening Capacity of Housing Sector	UN-HABITAT	10 May 04	5,966	779	2,176	1,847	497	666	-	5,966
E4-11	Strengthening Urban Sector through Building Capacities in Municipal Planning and Management	UN-HABITAT	13 Sep 04	2,550	117	320	1,548	384	180	-	2,550
E4-14	Rehabilitation of Community Facilities and Infrastructure	UN-HABITAT	29 Aug 05	16,025	-	-	1,347	6,541	4,703	2,925	15,516
E4-16	Strengthening Capacity of Housing Sector - Phase II	UN-HABITAT	13 Dec 06	2,386	-	-	-	-	-	431	431
		UN-HABITAT		62,379	2,093	10,944	15,076	10,100	8,010	6,401	52,623
UNHCR											
F8-02	Return and Re-Integration of Iraqis and Others of Concern in Southern Iraq	UNHCR	08 Jul 04	7,126	5,225	1,189	713	-	-	-	7,126
F8-03	Return and Re-Integration of Iraqis and Others of Concern in Northern Iraq	UNHCR	29 Aug 05	2,962	-	-	990	485	1,487	-	2,962
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	UNHCR	28 Jan 07	934	-	-	-	-	436	248	684
F8-05	Protection and Assistance to Persons Of Concern in Southern Iraq And Support to Local Authorities and Civil Society Organizations in Addressing Displacement Needs and Gaps	UNHCR	28 Jan 07	2,400	-	-	-	-	1,386	753	2,139
		UNHCR		13,423	5,225	1,189	1,703	485	3,309	1,002	12,912
UNICEF											
B1-06	Strengthening Primary and Intermediate Education- Phase 1	UNICEF	10 May 04	34,254	22,323	1,291	10,215	489	195	(1)	34,513
B1-12	Strengthening Primary and Intermediate Education - Phase 2	UNICEF	11 Nov 04	16,230	-	-	10,387	2,296	3,534	-	16,217
B1-19	Integrated Community-based Project to Deliver Quality-based Social Services	UNICEF	28 Aug 05	12,900	-	-	3,699	2,170	6,952	0	12,821
B1-22/a	School Rehabilitation and Capacity Building - Phase 1 and 2	UNICEF	16 Jul 06	9,029	-	-	-	-	1,829	1,215	3,044
B1-24	Provision of Learning Materials for All Primary Level Students in Iraq	UNICEF	28 Sep 06	18,173	-	-	-	-	14,979	2,764	17,743
C9-21c	Strengthening of the Constitutional Process and Good Governance	UNICEF	25 Feb 07	496	-	-	-	-	-	21	21
D2-06	Strengthening Immunization Services in Iraq	UNICEF	08 Jun 05	7,900	-	-	3,418	198	3,899	384	7,898
D2-18b	Avian and Pandemic Influenza Preparedness and Control	UNICEF	29 Nov 06	1,484	-	-	-	-	-	161	161
D2-19a	Disease Eradication; Elimination and Introducing New Vaccines	UNICEF	07 Mar 07	5,798	-	-	-	-	-	219	219
E3-01	Rehabilitation of Water and Sanitation Systems in Southern Iraq	UNICEF	20 May 04	21,500	720	1,179	15,201	188	3,868	-	21,157
E3-09	Emergency Water Supply in Unserviced/Underserved/Vulnerable Areas in Baghdad and IDPs	UNICEF	16 Jul 06	1,059	-	-	-	-	980	79	1,059
E3-11b	Water Quality Control and Surveillance in Iraq Phase II	UNICEF	22 Dec 06	1,597	-	-	-	-	-	45	45
E3-13a	Rehabilitation of Sewerage Facilities in Select Locations in Basrah City.	UNICEF	27 Feb 07	2,054	-	-	-	-	-	39	39
E3-13b	Rehabilitation of Water Supply Systems in Select Locations in Wasit Governorate.	UNICEF	27 Feb 07	1,538	-	-	-	-	-	107	107
E3-13c	Extension of Storm Water and Sewerage Network in Select Locations in Kerbala Governorate.	UNICEF	27 Feb 07	1,943	-	-	-	-	-	64	64
E3-13d	Rehabilitation/ Extension of Water and Sewerage Networks in Select Locations in Kirkuk City.	UNICEF	27 Feb 07	2,563	-	-	-	-	-	239	239
		UNICEF		138,518	23,043	2,471	42,920	5,341	36,236	5,335	115,345

^a Date of Steering Committee approval does not signify date of project implementation start-up.

^b Expenditure exceeds funding.

Ib (Continued). Total Expenditure Incurred Against Approved and Funded Projects, by Agency, 1 July 2004-30 June 2007 (\$000)

Project	Agency	Steering Committee Approval Date ^a	Funding Jun 2007 \$000s	Expenditure						Total July 2004 - June 2007 \$000s
				P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	
				Jul-Dec '04 \$000s	Jan-Jun '05 \$000s	Jul-Dec '05 \$000s	Jan-Jun '06 \$000s	Jul-Dec '06 \$000s	Jan-Jun '07 \$000s	
UNIDO										
A5-06	UNIDO	20 May 04	5,013	22	998	1,469	1,353	587	409	4,837
A5-13	UNIDO	22 Aug 04	4,420	-	181	2,120	293	142	412	3,148
A5-17	UNIDO	20 Apr 06	5,800	-	-	-	-	640	807	1,447
A5-19b	UNIDO	30 Apr 07	3,124	-	-	-	-	-	11	11
A5-20	UNIDO	28 Jan 07	5,872	-	-	-	-	-	78	78
C10-07	UNIDO	10 Apr 07	3,058	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E3-02	UNIDO	22 Aug 04	771	44	573	62	29	(8)	-	700
E4-17	UNIDO	01 May 07	587	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	UNIDO		28,645	66	1,752	3,650	1,675	1,361	1,718	10,222
UNIFEM										
C10-09g	UNIFEM	12 Apr 07	1,519	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C9-04	UNIFEM	09 Oct 04	1,905	716	543	441	9	91	98	1,898
C9-10/b	UNIFEM	08 Jun 05	1,670	-	-	725	369	512	64	1,670
C9-21d	UNIFEM	25 Feb 07	639	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	UNIFEM		5,733	716	543	1,166	378	603	162	3,568
UNOPS										
A7-02	UNOPS	11 Nov 04	3,341	-	3,341	-	-	-	-	3,341
A7-03	UNOPS	16 Mar 06	2,922	-	-	-	1	33	2,509	2,543
B1-20	UNOPS	16 Mar 06	63	-	-	-	-	31	10	42
B1-27a	UNOPS	27 Feb 07	3,281	-	-	-	-	-	94	94
C10-06	UNOPS	16 Jul 06	4,126	-	-	-	-	205	1,239	1,444
C10-09b	UNOPS	12 Apr 07	4,221	-	-	-	-	-	63	63
C9-03	UNOPS	22 Aug 04	1,720	1,494	90	40	45	38	(0)	1,707
C9-10/d	UNOPS	08 Jun 05	4,964	-	2,774	1,275	317	231	65	4,662
C9-19	UNOPS	04 Apr 06	2,570	-	-	-	34	365	1,182	1,581
C9-20	UNOPS	16 Oct 06	6,034	-	-	-	-	60	3,202	3,262
C9-21e	UNOPS	25 Feb 07	1,067	-	-	-	-	-	101	101
D2-12	UNOPS	23 Mar 06	3,400	-	-	-	128	645	1,218	1,991
E3-07	UNOPS	29 Aug 05	1,251	-	-	30	1,028	(21)	10	1,047
E3-10	UNOPS	27 Feb 07	1,529	-	-	-	-	-	41	41
E3-12a	UNOPS	27 Feb 07	2,496	-	-	-	-	-	50	50
E3-12b	UNOPS	27 Feb 07	2,006	-	-	-	-	-	74	74
F8-01	UNOPS	20 May 04	9,741	3,665	4,425	1,455	65	109	-	9,718
F8-04b	UNOPS	28 Jan 07	601	-	-	-	-	-	53	53
G11-06	UNOPS	07 Dec 04	3,416	95	2,980	224	(3)	118	-	3,414
G11-08	UNOPS	23 Dec 04	45,344	-	44,933	196	171	42	-	45,343
G11-09	UNOPS	29 Sep 05	61,310	-	-	51,871	3,485	(201)	709	55,864
G11-10	UNOPS	20 Sep 05	6,042	-	-	5,225	(287)	137	68	5,143
G11-13	UNOPS	26 Mar 06	2,844	-	-	-	2,781	(180)	45	2,646
G11-14b	UNOPS	04 Apr 07	2,584	-	-	-	-	-	316	316
NA	UNOPS	02 Sep 05	300	-	-	214	72	(12)	21	295
	UNOPS		177,173	5,254	58,542	60,529	7,836	1,600	11,070	144,832
WFP										
A6-02	WFP	11 Nov 04	9,195	-	3,982	641	1,903	806	1,573	8,905
D2-14	WFP	16 Jul 06	4,999	-	-	-	-	4,122	589	4,711
	WFP		14,194	0	3,982	641	1,903	4,928	2,162	13,616
WHO										
B1-25	WHO	27 Feb 07	1,757	-	-	-	-	-	103	103
C10-09e	WHO	12 Apr 07	3,211	-	-	-	-	-	189	189
D2-03	WHO	20 May 04	37,364	11,491	8,138	10,483	4,585	511	874	36,083
D2-04	WHO	08 Jul 04	5,977	1,464	1,951	2,171	179	(86)	297	5,976
D2-05	WHO	22 Aug 04	11,000	740	4,333	1,687	912	1,498	(263)	8,907
D2-07	WHO	29 Aug 05	858	-	-	315	530	11	(0)	856
D2-09	WHO	29 Aug 05	5,157	-	-	2,818	2,315	19	(0)	5,153
D2-10	WHO	29 Aug 05	1,408	-	-	165	1,241	(4)	(0)	1,403
D2-11	WHO	29 Aug 05	2,825	-	-	20	454	70	133	677
D2-15	WHO	18 Dec 06	1,718	-	-	-	-	-	232	232
D2-16	WHO	19 Apr 06	8,163	-	-	-	-	4,992	1,498	6,491
D2-17	WHO	16 Jul 06	6,506	-	-	-	-	185	1,047	1,232
D2-18a	WHO	29 Nov 06	4,366	-	-	-	-	30	897	927
D2-19b	WHO	07 Mar 07	6,202	-	-	-	-	-	365	365
D2-20	WHO	27 Feb 07	5,233	-	-	-	-	-	310	310
E3-03	WHO	22 Aug 04	6,262	677	1,227	4,221	121	16	0	6,262
E3-11a	WHO	22 Dec 06	2,701	-	-	-	-	-	512	512
	WHO		110,707	14,371	15,650	21,881	10,338	7,243	6,195	75,678
	Grand		1,031,395	118,997	170,001	220,155	90,537	100,170	80,056	779,916

^a Date of Steering Committee approval does not signify date of project implementation start-up.

^b Expenditure exceeds funding.

2a. Total Project Commitments and Disbursements against Approved and Funded Projects, 1 July 2004-30 September 2007, by Cluster (\$000)

Project	Agency	Steering Committee Approval Date ^a	30 June 2007				30 September 2007						
			Funded \$000s	Commitment \$000s	%	Disbursement \$000s	Funded \$000s	Commitment \$000s	%	Disbursement \$000s			
Cluster A: Agriculture, Food Security, Environment and Natural Resource Management													
Agriculture, Water Resources and Environment													
A5-01	Drainage Conditions in Agricultural Areas	FAO	03 May 04	5,127	4,988	97	3,897	76	5,127	5,077	99	4,437	87
A5-02	Rehabilitation of Pumping Stations	FAO	03 May 04	25,159	21,355	85	9,862	39	25,159	21,863	87	10,741	43
A5-04	Community Irrigation Schemes	FAO	20 May 04	16,959	16,846	99	12,645	75	16,959	16,952	100	14,278	84
A5-06	Promotion of Cottage Industries	UNIDO	20 May 04	5,013	4,010	80	4,946	99	5,013	4,203	84	4,901	98
A5-07	Strengthening Environmental Governance in Iraq through Environmental Assessment and Capacity Building	UNEP	08 Jul 04	4,700	4,700	100	4,646	99	4,700	4,700	100	4,646	99
A5-08	Restoration of Veterinary Services in Iraq	FAO	08 Jul 04	8,759	6,960	79	6,814	78	8,759	7,067	81	6,902	79
A5-10	Restoration and Development of Essential Livestock Services in Iraq	FAO	08 Jul 04	8,546	7,375	86	7,097	83	8,546	7,452	87	7,266	85
A5-11	Marshlands Environmental Management	UNEP	22 Jul 04	11,000	10,883	99	8,728	79	11,000	10,883	99	8,786	80
A5-12	Capacity-building of Water Institutions	UNESCO	22 Aug 04	3,276	3,170	97	3,130	96	3,276	3,171	97	3,133	96
A5-13	Rehabilitation of Dairy Plant	UNIDO	22 Aug 04	4,420	3,062	69	2,351	53	4,420	4,203	95	2,760	62
A5-15	Restoration and Modernization of Fish Production in Iraq	FAO	20 Apr 06	7,312	505	7	413	6	7,312	1,648	23	578	8
A5-16	Rehabilitation and Development of National Seed Industry in Iraq	FAO	20 Apr 06	5,383	1,565	29	482	9	5,383	2,198	41	1,055	20
A5-17	Community Livelihoods and Micro-industry Support in Rural and Urban Areas of Northern Iraq	UNIDO	20 Apr 06	5,800	1,229	21	688	12	5,800	1,375	24	1,301	22
A5-18	Rehabilitation and Maintenance of Traditional Irrigation Schemes in Resettled Areas	FAO	02 Apr 07	3,598	-	-	-	-	3,598	23	1	23	1
A5-19a	Rehabilitation of the Date Palm Sector in Iraq	FAO	30 Apr 07	4,887	8	0.17	-	-	4,887	118	2	77	2
A5-19b	Rehabilitation of the Date Palm Sector in Iraq	UNIDO	30 Apr 07	3,124	11	0.36	-	-	3,124	65	2	7	0.21
A5-20	Job Creation through Cottage and Micro-Industries Promotion in Al-Qadessia	UNIDO	28 Jan 07	5,872	74	1	5	0.08	5,872	212	4	119	2
A5-21	Rehabilitation and Conservation of Kahrez System in the Northern Governorates	UNESCO	10 Apr 07	1,601	101	6	29	2	1,601	141	9	78	5
				130,534	86,843	67	65,733	50	130,534	91,351	70	71,088	54
Food Security													
A6-02	Development of Safety Nets and Food Security through Food Assistance	WFP	11 Nov 04	9,195	8,905	97	8,450	92	9,195	8,823	96	8,565	93
				9,195	8,905	97	8,450	92	9,195	8,823	96	8,565	93
Mine Action													
A7-02	Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Capacity-building and Clearance	UNOPS	11 Nov 04	3,341	3,341	100	3,341	100	3,341	3,341	100	3,341	100
A7-03	Support to Iraq Kurdistan Mine Action Center	UNOPS	16 Mar 06	2,922	2,532	87	398	14	2,922	1,972	68	739	25
A7-04	Strengthening of National Mine Action Organization In Southern Iraq	UNDP	28 Sep 06	3,196	1,478	46	911	29	3,196	1,823	57	1,823	57
				9,458	7,350	78	4,650	49	9,458	7,136	75	5,903	62
				149,187	103,098	69	78,834	53	149,187	107,311	72	85,556	57
Cluster B: Education and Culture													
B1-01	Vocational Education	UNESCO	03 May 04	2,758	2,757	100	2,757	100	2,758	2,757	100	2,757	100
B1-05	In-service Training for Teachers	UNESCO	10 May 04	2,346	2,239	95	2,215	94	2,346	2,240	95	2,216	94
B1-06	Strengthening Primary and Intermediate Education- Phase 1	UNICEF	10 May 04	34,254	32,546	95	30,869	90	34,254	32,546	95	30,869	90
B1-07	Protecting the Iraqi Cultural Heritage	UNESCO	20 May 04	2,092	1,959	94	1,945	93	2,092	1,962	94	1,957	94
B1-08	Literacy and Life Skills Development	UNESCO	08 Jul 04	2,230	2,038	91	1,940	87	2,230	2,110	95	1,976	89
B1-09	Education Facilities Rehabilitation	UN-HABITAT	08 Jul 04	17,581	17,581	100	17,581	100	17,581	17,581	100	17,581	100
B1-10	Iraq Networking Academy Project	ESCWA	22 Jul 04	1,000	998	100	968	97	1,000	998	100	968	97
B1-11	Rehabilitation of School Buildings in Lower South Iraq	UN-HABITAT	11 Nov 04	5,270	5,270	100	5,270	100	5,270	5,270	100	5,270	100
B1-12	Strengthening Primary and Intermediate Education - Phase 2	UNICEF	11 Nov 04	16,230	14,896	92	14,061	87	16,230	14,896	92	14,207	88
B1-13	Education Management Information System (EMIS)	UNESCO	11 Nov 04	1,500	1,451	97	1,441	96	1,500	1,451	97	1,444	96
B1-14	Revitalization of Technical and Vocational Education - Phase 2	UNESCO	29 Aug 05	3,000	2,613	87	910	30	3,000	2,875	96	1,294	43
B1-15	Strengthening Secondary Education - Phase 1	UNESCO	29 Aug 05	4,721	4,253	90	2,636	56	4,721	4,641	98	3,765	80
B1-17	Iraq Networking Academy Project - Phase 2	ESCWA	29 Aug 05	3,780	2,788	74	2,123	56	3,780	3,325	88	2,391	63
B1-18	Textbooks Quality Improvement Programme II	UNESCO	29 Aug 05	7,100	6,600	93	6,600	93	7,100	6,600	93	6,600	93
B1-19	Integrated Community-based Project to Deliver Quality-based Social Services	UNICEF	29 Aug 05	12,900	11,926	92	8,706	67	12,900	11,626	90	8,453	66
B1-20	Basra Leadership Human Rights Awareness	UNOPS	16 Mar 06	63	42	67	34	54	63	42	67	34	54
B1-22a	School Rehabilitation and Capacity Building - Phase 1 and 2	UNICEF	16 Jul 06	9,029	6,126	68	1,800	20	9,029	7,450	83	2,812	31
B1-22b	School Rehabilitation and Capacity Building - Phase 1 and 2	UN-HABITAT	16 Jul 06	6,632	3,880	59	2,272	34	6,632	5,134	77	3,956	60
B1-23	Training of Trainers in Teacher Education for Sustained Quality Education	UNESCO	16 Jul 06	2,325	650	28	528	23	2,325	718	31	623	27
B1-24	Provision of Learning Materials for All Primary Level Students in Iraq	UNICEF	28 Sep 06	18,173	14,840	82	3,363	19	18,173	14,952	82	3,806	21
B1-25	Strengthening School Health Services at Primary School Level through Implementation of the Health Promoting Schools	WHO	27 Feb 07	1,757	103	6	-	-	1,757	-	-	8	0.45
B1-26a	Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) in Education for Iraq	ESCWA	24 Apr 07	2,038	-	-	-	0	2,038	10	0.50	9	0.42
B1-26b	Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) in Education for Iraq	UNESCO	24 Apr 07	1,962	14	1	6	0	1,962	268	14	54	3
B1-27a	Skills Development to Support Employment Generation in Iraq	UNOPS	27 Feb 07	3,281	93	3	66	2	3,281	148	5	110	3
B1-27b	Skills Development to Support Employment Generation in Iraq	ILO	27 Feb 07	1,683	-	-	-	-	1,683	47	3	-	-
B1-28a	Improving quality and relevance of Technical and Vocational Education and Training in Iraq	UNESCO	31 Jul 07	-	-	-	-	-	5,308	30	1	15	0.28
B1-28b	Improving quality and relevance of Technical and Vocational Education and Training in Iraq	ILO	31 Jul 07	-	-	-	-	-	1,551	-	-	-	-
B1-28c	Improving quality and relevance of Technical and Vocational Education and Training in Iraq	UN-HABITAT	31 Jul 07	-	-	-	-	-	2,001	6	0.32	-	-
B1-29a	School Rehabilitation and Capacity Development for Enhanced Access and Retention in Primary Education	UNICEF	28 Jun 07	-	-	-	-	-	7,313	4	0.05	-	-
B1-29b	School Rehabilitation and Capacity Development for Enhanced Access and Retention in Primary Education	UN-HABITAT	28 Jun 07	-	-	-	-	-	4,013	64	2	-	-
B1-31	Distance Learning Project	UNESCO	31 Jul 07	-	-	-	-	-	5,605	29	1	6	0.11
				163,706	135,666	83	108,094	66	189,496	139,780	74	113,181	60

^a Date of Steering Committee approval does not signify date of project implementation start-up.

^b Adjustments to June 2007 Newsletter: ESCWA - Reduction of Commitments \$249,523 ; ILO - Increase in Disbursements - \$4,000

2a (Continued). Total Project Commitments and Disbursements against Approved and Funded Projects, 1 July 2004-30 September 2007, by Cluster (\$000)

Project	Agency	Steering Committee Approval Date ^a	30 June 2007						30 September 2007					
			Funded		Commitment		Disbursement		Funded		Commitment		Disbursement	
			\$000s	%	\$000s	%	\$000s	%	\$000s	%	\$000s	%	\$000s	%
Cluster C: Governance and Human Development														
Governance and Civil Society														
C9-01	Support to Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation (MoPDC)	UNDP	08 Jul 04	1,744	1,045	60	1,044	60	1,744	983	56	982	56	
C9-03	Civil Society Forums	UNOPS	22 Aug 04	1,720	1,707	99	1,420	83	1,720	1,707	99	1,420	83	
C9-04	Women Solidarity Toward Active Participation in Elections	UNIFEM	09 Oct 04	1,905	1,898	100	1,871	98	1,905	1,898	100	1,887	99	
C9-05	Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening of Ministry of Municipality and Public Works	UNDP	22 Mar 05	3,019	1,463	48	1,463	48	3,019	1,540	51	1,540	51	
C9-12	Support to Government of Iraq in International Assistance Coordination and Capacity Building	UNDP	09 Nov 05	2,643	609	23	556	21	2,643	803	30	803	30	
C9-18	Supreme Audit Board	UNDP	09 Nov 05	4,880	1,509	31	1,509	31	4,880	1,934	40	1,934	40	
C9-19	Human Rights Project for Iraq 2006-2007 Phase 1	UNOPS	04 Apr 06	2,570	1,573	61	987	38	2,570	1,979	77	1,378	54	
				18,480	9,804	53	8,850	48	18,480	10,843	59	9,945	54	
Support to Constitutional Process														
C9-10/a	Institutional Support for the Constitutional Drafting Process	UNDP	08 Jun 05	14,648	11,934	81	11,934	81	14,648	12,565	86	12,565	86	
C9-10/b	Iraqi National Constitution and Referendum Awareness Campaign (INCRAC)	UNIFEM	08 Jun 05	1,670	1,668	100	1,668	100	1,670	1,670	100	1,670	100	
C9-10/c	Media and Human Rights: Promotion of Freedom of Expression and Human Rights in Iraq	UNESCO	08 Jun 05	1,814	1,814	100	1,814	100	1,814	1,814	100	1,814	100	
C9-10/d	Civil Society Constitutional Outreach Campaign	UNOPS	08 Jun 05	4,964	4,662	94	4,557	92	4,964	4,662	94	4,557	92	
C9-10/e	Involving the Iraqi Media and Journalists in Covering the Constitutional Process	UNDP	08 Jun 05	994	890	90	890	90	994	904	91	904	91	
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"	UNDP	08 Jun 05	495	457	92	457	92	495	457	92	457	92	
C9-20	Facilitating Reconciliation in Iraq through Constitutional Review and National Dialogue	UNOPS	16 Oct 06	6,034	3,243	54	2,082	35	6,034	3,544	59	2,549	42	
C9-21a	Strengthening of the Constitutional Process and Good Governance	UNDP	25 Feb 07	4,000	-	-	-	0	4,000	55	1	55	1	
C9-21b	Strengthening of the Constitutional Process and Good Governance	UNESCO	25 Feb 07	1,047	842	80	49	5	1,047	892	85	311	30	
C9-21c	Strengthening of the Constitutional Process and Good Governance	UNICEF	25 Feb 07	496	22	4	19	4	496	22	4	19	4	
C9-21d	Strengthening of the Constitutional Process and Good Governance	UNIFEM	25 Feb 07	639	-	-	-	-	639	94	15	88	14	
C9-21e	Strengthening of the Constitutional Process and Good Governance	UNOPS	25 Feb 07	1,067	100	9	18	2	1,067	190	18	123	11	
				37,868	25,631	68	23,489	62	37,868	26,869	71	25,112	66	
Poverty Reduction and Human Development														
C10-01	Iraqis Rebuilding Iraq - Phase 1	UNDP	09 Oct 04	387	328	85	326	84	387	328	85	326	84	
C10-02	International Employment Conference	ILO	22 Aug 04	321	315	98	321	100	321	315	98	321	100	
C10-03	Iraqis Rebuilding Iraq - Phase 2	UNDP	22 Mar 05	2,777	-	-	1,277	46	2,777	-	-	2,021	73	
C10-04	Smart Community Project for Iraq	ESCWA	08 Jun 05	2,703	2,313	86	1,526	56	2,703	2,468	91	2,017	75	
C10-05	Development of National Gender Statistics in Iraq	ESCWA	16 Mar 06	857	133	16	127	15	857	169	20	141	16	
C10-06	Governance in Support of Employment Creation Programme (GEC)	UNOPS	16 Jul 06	4,126	1,425	35	743	18	4,126	1,940	47	931	23	
C10-07	Enterprise Development and Investment Promotion in the SME Sector in Iraq	UNIDO	10 Apr 07	3,058	-	-	-	-	3,058	89	3	7	0.23	
C10-08a	Restoration of Al Askari Shrine in Samara City and Rehabilitation of Other Damaged Religious Sites Throughout Iraq	UNDP	13 Dec 06	2,600	17	1	17	1	2,600	73	3	73	3	
C10-08b	Restoration of Al Askari Shrine in Samara City and Rehabilitation of Other Damaged Religious Sites Throughout Iraq	UNESCO	13 Dec 06	5,400	4,829	89	184	3	5,400	4,892	91	232	4	
C10-09a	Area Based Development Programme - Local Area Development Plans (LADP)	UNDP	12 Apr 07	12,160	-	-	1	0	12,160	11	0.09	9	0.07	
C10-09b	Area Based Development Programme - Local Area Development Plans (LADP)	UNOPS	12 Apr 07	4,221	63	1	63	1	4,221	162	4	53	1	
C10-09c	Area Based Development Programme - Local Area Development Plans (LADP)	UN-HABITAT	12 Apr 07	3,986	37	1	3	0.09	3,986	104	3	39	1	
C10-09d	Area Based Development Programme - Local Area Development Plans (LADP)	UNESCO	12 Apr 07	3,236	79	2	1	0.02	3,236	120	4	55	2	
C10-09e	Area Based Development Programme - Local Area Development Plans (LADP)	WHO	12 Apr 07	3,211	189	6	-	-	3,211	199	6	-	-	
C10-09f	Area Based Development Programme - Local Area Development Plans (LADP)	ILO	12 Apr 07	2,005	-	-	-	0	2,005	62	3	20	1	
C10-09g	Area Based Development Programme - Local Area Development Plans (LADP)	UNIFEM	12 Apr 07	1,519	-	-	-	-	1,519	31	2	23	1	
				52,567	9,727	19	4,588	9	52,567	10,963	21	6,268	12	
				108,915	45,162	41	36,928	34	108,915	48,675	45	41,325	38	
Cluster D: Health and Nutrition														
D2-02	Emergency Obstetric Care	UNFPA	10 May 04	12,603	9,414	75	6,887	55	12,603	9,986	79	7,048	56	
D2-03	Supporting Primary Health Care System	WHO	20 May 04	37,364	36,370	97	36,239	97	37,364	36,745	98	36,542	98	
D2-04	Re-establishing the National Drug Quality Control Laboratory	WHO	08 Jul 04	5,977	5,975	100	5,628	94	5,977	5,975	100	5,896	99	
D2-05	Non-Communicable Diseases and Mental Health	WHO	22 Aug 04	11,000	9,277	84	8,261	75	11,000	9,543	87	8,616	78	
D2-06	Strengthening Immunization Services in Iraq	UNICEF	08 Jun 05	7,900	6,387	81	3,692	47	7,900	6,389	81	3,692	47	
D2-07	Improving Preparedness and Response to an Impending Cholera Outbreak	WHO	29 Aug 05	858	857	100	856	100	858	857	100	856	100	
D2-08	Hazardous Waste Chemicals Collection and Storage: Al Qadisiya Site	UNEP	29 Aug 05	905	905	100	895	99	905	905	100	895	99	
D2-09	Malaria and Leishmania Control and Prevention Emergency Programme	WHO	29 Aug 05	5,157	5,157	100	5,153	100	5,157	5,157	100	5,153	100	
D2-10	Health Care Waste Management	WHO	29 Aug 05	1,408	1,404	100	1,263	90	1,408	1,404	100	1,263	90	
D2-11	Provision of Emergency Medical Oxygen Supply in Baghdad, Mosul and Kirkuk	WHO	29 Aug 05	2,825	837	30	469	17	2,825	837	30	472	17	
D2-12	Establishment of Solid Waste Management System in City of Kirkuk	UNOPS	23 Mar 06	3,400	1,989	59	978	29	3,400	1,998	59	992	29	
D2-14	Assistance to Primary School Children and Vulnerable Groups	WFP	16 Jul 06	4,999	4,711	94	4,377	88	4,999	4,709	94	4,608	92	
D2-15	Strengthening Medical Equipment Management and Maintenance System Across Iraq	WHO	18 Dec 06	1,718	240	14	80	5	1,718	477	28	234	14	
D2-16	Strengthening Immunization Services in Iraq Phase 2	WHO	19 Apr 06	8,163	6,544	80	5,815	71	8,163	6,620	81	6,217	76	
D2-17	Rebuilding Food Safety and Food Processing Industry Capacity	WHO	16 Jul 06	6,506	1,034	16	574	9	6,506	1,786	27	1,053	16	
D2-18a	Avian and Pandemic Influenza Preparedness and Control	WHO	29 Nov 06	4,366	1,080	25	491	11	4,366	1,363	31	618	14	
D2-18b	Avian and Pandemic Influenza Preparedness and Control	UNICEF	29 Nov 06	1,484	389	26	208	14	1,484	525	35	423	29	
D2-19a	Disease Eradication; Elimination and Introducing New Vaccines	UNICEF	07 Mar 07	5,798	542	9	205	4	5,798	2,384	41	439	8	
D2-19b	Disease Eradication; Elimination and Introducing New Vaccines	WHO	07 Mar 07	6,202	1,751	28	296	5	6,202	2,021	33	1,255	20	
D2-20	Communicable Diseases Prevention and Control Programme	WHO	27 Feb 07	5,233	1,758	34	45	1	5,233	2,259	43	546	10	
D2-21	Support to the Construction of the Basrah Children's Hospital	UNDP	22 Mar 07	21,750	124	1	124	1	21,750	294	1	240	1	
				155,615	96,747	62	82,537	53	155,615	102,234	66	87,059	56	

^a Date of Steering Committee approval does not signify date of project implementation start-up.

^b Adjustments to June 2007 Newsletter: ESCWA - Reduction of Commitments \$249,523 ; ILO - Increase in Disbursements - \$4,000

2a (Continued). Total Project Commitments and Disbursements against Approved and Funded Projects, 1 July 2004-30 September 2007, by Cluster (\$000)

Project	Agency	Steering Committee Approval Date ^a	30 June 2007						30 September 2007					
			Funded		Commitment		Disbursement		Funded		Commitment		Disbursement	
			\$000s	%	\$000s	%	\$000s	%	\$000s	%	\$000s	%	\$000s	%
Cluster E: Infrastructure Rehabilitation														
Water and Sanitation														
E3-01	Rehabilitation of Water and Sanitation Systems in Southern Iraq	UNICEF	20 May 04	21,500	21,500	100	16,567	77	21,500	21,500	100	16,567	77	
E3-02	Rehabilitation of Chlorination Plant	UNIDO	22 Aug 04	771	616	80	426	55	771	616	80	426	55	
E3-03	Water Quality Control and Surveillance	WHO	22 Aug 04	6,262	6,262	100	6,209	99	6,262	6,262	100	6,211	99	
E3-04	Emergency Rehabilitation of Karama Water Treatment Plant - Line 1	UNDP	29 Aug 05	2,956	449	15	330	11	2,956	516	17	397	13	
E3-05	Community-based Integrated WATSAN Rehabilitation and Management Project	UN-HABITAT	29 Aug 05	1,984	1,666	84	1,630	82	1,984	1,666	84	1,630	82	
E3-06	Emergency WATSAN and Health Support for the Basra Governorate	UNDP	29 Aug 05	4,920	4,290	87	4,290	87	4,920	4,329	88	4,329	88	
E3-07	Kerbala WTP Rehabilitation of Filter Units	UNOPS	29 Aug 05	1,251	1,056	84	1,039	83	1,251	1,084	87	1,075	86	
E3-08	Addressing Short and Long Term Water and Sanitation Needs for Umm Qasr	UNDP	16 Jul 06	1,020	398	39	398	39	1,020	596	58	596	58	
E3-09	Emergency Water Supply in Unserved/Underserved/Vulnerable Areas in Baghdad and IDPs	UNICEF	16 Jul 06	1,059	990	93	788	74	1,059	990	93	788	74	
E3-10	Rehabilitation of Water Distribution Networks in Al-Bat'ha and Al-Nasir Town	UNOPS	27 Feb 07	1,529	49	3	20	1	1,529	124	8	46	3	
E3-11a	Water Quality Control and Surveillance in Iraq Phase II	WHO	22 Dec 06	2,701	639	24	53	2	2,701	1,130	42	303	11	
E3-11b	Water Quality Control and Surveillance in Iraq Phase II	UNICEF	22 Dec 06	1,597	121	8	42	3	1,597	300	19	116	7	
E3-12a	Rehabilitation of Water Distribution Systems in Sidakan and Rawanduz	UNOPS	27 Feb 07	2,496	53	2	18	1	2,496	89	4	53	2	
E3-12b	Rehabilitation of Takia Water Distribution System	UNOPS	27 Feb 07	2,006	74	4	19	1	2,006	119	6	53	3	
E3-13a	Rehabilitation of Sewerage Facilities in Select Locations in Basrah City.	UNICEF	27 Feb 07	1,536	1,359	88	36	2	1,536	1,386	90	118	8	
E3-13b	Rehabilitation of Water Supply Systems in Select Locations in Wasit Governorate.	UNICEF	27 Feb 07	1,656	1,429	86	101	6	1,656	1,480	89	393	24	
E3-13c	Extension of Storm Water and Sewerage Network in Select Locations in Kerbala Governorate.	UNICEF	27 Feb 07	1,949	1,681	86	60	3	1,949	1,689	87	123	6	
E3-13d	Rehabilitation/ Extension of Water and Sewerage Networks in Select Locations in Kirkuk City.	UNICEF	27 Feb 07	2,958	2,560	87	225	8	2,958	2,597	88	1,014	34	
E3-14a	Solid Waste Management Project for Iraqi Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works and the Governorate of Basra	UN-HABITAT	28 Jun 07	-	-	-	-	-	2,396	25	1	-	-	
E3-14b	Solid Waste Management Project for Iraqi Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works and the Governorate of Basra	UNICEF	28 Jun 07	-	-	-	-	-	3,921	57	1	19	0.49	
				60,150	45,191	75	32,251	54	66,468	46,554	70	34,257	52	
Infrastructure and Housing														
E4-01	Emergency Power Supply	UNDP	03 May 04	11,999	5,967	50	6,658	55	11,999	6,189	52	6,987	58	
E4-02	National Dispatch Centre	UNDP	03 May 04	11,948	10,000	84	10,398	87	11,948	9,973	83	10,488	88	
E4-04	Strengthening Capacity of Housing Sector	UN-HABITAT	10 May 04	5,966	5,966	100	5,901	99	5,966	5,966	100	5,901	99	
E4-06	Dredging of Umm Qasr Port Approach Channel	UNDP	20 May 04	24,742	24,742	100	23,692	96	24,742	24,742	100	23,692	96	
E4-07	Rehabilitation of Mosul Gas Power Station	UNDP	22 Jul 04	17,585	17,528	100	11,138	63	17,585	17,528	100	12,447	71	
E4-08	Rehabilitation of Taji Gas Power Station	UNDP	22 Jul 04	25,892	25,846	100	18,089	70	25,892	25,846	100	19,991	77	
E4-09	Rehabilitation of Hartha Power Station	UNDP	22 Aug 04	17,789	15,392	87	17,302	97	17,789	15,392	87	17,456	98	
E4-10	Rehabilitation of Mussayib Power Station	UNDP	11 Nov 04	15,511	15,345	99	15,210	98	15,511	15,344	99	15,210	98	
E4-11	Strengthening Urban Sector through Building Capacities in Municipal Planning and Management	UN-HABITAT	13 Sep 04	2,550	2,550	100	2,542	100	2,550	2,550	100	2,550	100	
E4-14	Rehabilitation of Community Facilities and Infrastructure	UN-HABITAT	29 Aug 05	16,025	15,491	97	9,868	62	16,025	16,025	100	10,786	67	
E4-15	Rehabilitation of Mussayib Gas Station Stage 2	UNDP	08 Jun 05	33,000	10,035	30	2,886	9	33,000	9,998	30	3,061	9	
E4-16	Strengthening Capacity of Housing Sector Phase II	UN-HABITAT	13 Dec 06	2,386	415	17	237	10	2,386	778	33	405	17	
E4-17	Technical Assessment for the Development of Agro S Industries Sector in Iraq	UNIDO	01 May 07	587	-	-	-	-	587	100	17	10	2	
				185,980	149,277	80	123,921	67	185,980	150,431	81	128,983	69	
				246,131	194,468	79	156,172	63	252,448	196,985	78	163,240	65	
Cluster F: Refugees, IDPs and Durable Solutions														
F8-01	Return and Reintegration of IDPs and Iraqi Refugees in the Northern Governorates	UNOPS	20 May 04	9,741	9,718	100	9,075	93	9,741	9,718	100	9,075	93	
F8-02	Return and Re-Integration of Iraqis and Others of Concern in Southern Iraq	UNHCR	08 Jul 04	7,126	7,126	100	7,126	100	7,126	7,126	100	7,126	100	
F8-03	Return and Re-Integration of Iraqis and Others of Concern in Northern Iraq	UNHCR	29 Aug 05	2,962	2,962	100	2,896	98	2,962	2,962	100	2,896	98	
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	UNHCR	28 Jan 07	934	934	100	667	71	934	934	100	757	81	
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	UNOPS	28 Jan 07	601	53	9	5	1	601	58	10	9	1	
F8-05	Protection and Assistance to Persons Of Concern in Southern Iraq And Support to Local Authorities and Civil Society Organizations in Addressing Displacement Needs and Gaps	UNHCR	28 Jan 07	2,400	2,400	100	2,047	85	2,400	2,400	100	2,400	100	
				23,765	23,193	98	21,817	92	23,765	23,199	98	22,264	94	
Cluster G: Support to Electoral Process														
G11-02	Support to Electoral Process - Phase 2	UNDP/EAD	13 Sep 04	11,246	11,255	100	10,188	91	11,246	11,255	100	10,188	91	
G11-03	Support to Elections - Phase 3	UNDP/EAD	23 Sep 04	39,057	34,501	88	36,032	92	39,057	34,501	88	36,032	92	
G11-04	Technical Assistance to IECI	UN DPA/EAD	25 Oct 04	7,802	6,978	89	5,778	71	7,802	7,187	92	5,787	74	
G11-06	Provision of Electoral Support to Observer Groups in Iraqi Elections	UNOPS/EAD	07 Dec 04	3,416	3,414	100	3,411	100	3,416	3,414	100	3,411	100	
G11-07	Support for Fair, Safe and Professional Media Coverage	UNESCO	07 Dec 04	396	396	100	396	100	396	396	100	396	100	
G11-08	Logistics Support to IECI - Phase 1	UNOPS/EAD	23 Dec 04	45,344	45,343	100	45,343	100	45,344	45,343	100	45,343	100	
G11-09	Logistics Support to IECI - Phase 2	UNOPS/EAD	29 Sep 05	61,310	55,859	91	55,331	90	61,310	55,879	91	55,363	90	
G11-10	Provision of Electoral Support to Observer Groups - Phase 2	UNOPS/EAD	20 Sep 05	6,042	5,141	85	4,544	75	6,042	5,149	85	4,555	75	
G11-13	Empowerment of Women and Youth in Iraqi Electoral Process	UNOPS	26 Mar 06	2,844	2,646	93	2,643	93	2,844	2,807	99	2,805	99	
G11-14a	Institutional Development-Organizational and HR Capacity Building for the IECI/IHEC	UNDP	04 Apr 07	3,735	28	1	28	1	3,735	187	5	187	5	
G11-14b	Institutional Development-Organizational and HR Capacity Building for the IECI/IHEC	UNOPS	04 Apr 07	2,584	338	13	235	9	2,584	578	22	475	18	
				183,777	165,899	90	163,730	89	183,777	166,696	91	164,542	90	
NA	Pilgrim Stampede Emergency Micro-grant Response	UNOPS/EAD	02 Sep 05	300	295	98	282	94	300	295	98	282	94	
Grand Total				1,031,395	764,527	74	648,393	63	1,063,504	785,175	74	677,449	64	

^a Date of Steering Committee approval does not signify date of project implementation start-up.

^b Adjustments to June 2007 Newsletter: ESCWA - Reduction of Commitments \$249,523 ; ILO - Increase in Disbursements - \$4,000

2b. Total Project Commitments and Disbursements against Approved and Funded Projects, 1 July 2004-30 September 2007 ,by Agency (\$000)

Project	Agency	Steering Committee Approval Date ^a	30 June 2007						30 September 2007					
			Funding		Commitment		Disbursement		Funding		Commitment		Disbursement	
			\$000s	%	\$000s	%	\$000s	%	\$000s	%	\$000s	%	\$000s	%
ESCWA														
B1-10	Iraq Networking Academy Project	ESCWA	22 Jul 04	1,000	998	100	968	97	1,000	998	100	968	97	
B1-17	Iraq Networking Academy Project - Phase 2	ESCWA	29 Aug 05	3,780	2,788	74	2,123	56	3,780	3,325	88	2,391	63	
B1-26a	Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) in Education for Iraq	ESCWA	24 Apr 07	2,038	-	-	-	0	2,038	10	0.50	9	0.42	
C10-04	Smart Community Project for Iraq	ESCWA	08 Jun 05	2,703	2,313	86	1,526	56	2,703	2,468	91	2,017	75	
C10-05	Development of National Gender Statistics in Iraq	ESCWA	16 Mar 06	857	133	16	127	15	857	169	20	141	16	
ESCWA Total				10,378	6,232	60	4,745	46	10,378	6,970	67	5,526	53	
FAO														
A5-01	Drainage Conditions in Agricultural Areas	FAO	03 May 04	5,127	4,988	97	3,897	76	5,127	5,077	99	4,437	87	
A5-02	Rehabilitation of Pumping Stations	FAO	03 May 04	25,159	21,355	85	9,862	39	25,159	21,863	87	10,741	43	
A5-04	Community Irrigation Schemes	FAO	20 May 04	16,959	16,846	99	12,645	75	16,959	16,952	100	14,278	84	
A5-08	Restoration of Veterinary Services in Iraq	FAO	08 Jul 04	8,759	6,960	79	6,814	78	8,759	7,067	81	6,902	79	
A5-10	Restoration and Development of Essential Livestock Services in Iraq	FAO	08 Jul 04	8,546	7,375	86	7,097	83	8,546	7,452	87	7,266	85	
A5-15	Restoration and Modernization of Fish Production in Iraq	FAO	20 Apr 06	7,312	505	7	413	6	7,312	1,648	23	578	8	
A5-16	Rehabilitation and Development of National Seed Industry in Iraq	FAO	20 Apr 06	5,383	1,565	29	482	9	5,383	2,198	41	1,055	20	
A5-18	Rehabilitation and Maintenance of Traditional Irrigation Schemes in Resettled Areas	FAO	02 Apr 07	3,598	-	-	-	-	3,598	23	1	23	1	
A5-19a	Rehabilitation of the Date Palm Sector in Iraq	FAO	30 Apr 07	4,887	8	0.17	-	-	4,887	118	2	77	2	
FAO Total				85,729	59,602	70	41,210	48	85,729	62,399	73	45,358	53	
ILO														
B1-27b	Skills Development to Support Employment Generation in Iraq	ILO	27 Feb 07	1,683	-	-	-	-	1,683	47	3	-	-	
B1-28b	Improving quality and relevance of Technical and Vocational Education and Training in Iraq	ILO	31 Jul 07	-	-	-	-	-	1,551	-	-	-	-	
C10-02	International Employment Conference	ILO	22 Aug 04	321	315	98	321	100	321	315	98	321	100	
C10-09f	Area Based Development Programme – Local Area Development Plans (LADP)	ILO	12 Apr 07	2,005	-	-	-	0	2,005	62	3	20	1	
ILO Total				4,009	315	8	321	8	5,560	424	8	341	6	
UNDP														
A7-04	Strengthening of National Mine Action Organization In Southern Iraq	UNDP	28 Sep 06	3,196	1,478	46	911	29	3,196	1,823	57	1,823	57	
C10-01	Iraqis Rebuilding Iraq - Phase 1	UNDP	09 Oct 04	387	328	85	326	84	387	328	85	326	84	
C10-03	Iraqis Rebuilding Iraq - Phase 2	UNDP	22 Mar 05	2,777	-	-	1,277	46	2,777	-	-	2,021	73	
C10-08a	Restoration of Al Askari Shrine in Samarra City and Rehabilitation of Other Damaged Religious Sites Throughout Iraq	UNDP	13 Dec 06	2,600	17	1	17	1	2,600	73	3	73	3	
C10-09a	Area Based Development Programme – Local Area Development Plans (LADP)	UNDP	12 Apr 07	12,160	-	-	1	0	12,160	11	0.09	9	0.07	
C9-01	Support to Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation (MoPDC)	UNDP	08 Jul 04	1,744	1,045	60	1,044	60	1,744	983	56	982	56	
C9-05	Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening of Ministry of Municipality and Public Works	UNDP	22 Mar 05	3,019	1,463	48	1,463	48	3,019	1,540	51	1,540	51	
C9-10/a	Institutional Support for the Constitutional Drafting Process	UNDP	08 Jun 05	14,648	11,934	81	11,934	81	14,648	12,565	86	12,565	86	
C9-10/e	Involving the Iraqi Media and Journalists in Covering the Constitutional Process	UNDP	08 Jun 05	994	890	90	890	90	994	904	91	904	91	
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"	UNDP	08 Jun 05	495	457	92	457	92	495	457	92	457	92	
C9-12	Support to Government of Iraq in International Assistance Coordination and Capacity Building	UNDP	09 Nov 05	2,643	609	23	556	21	2,643	803	30	803	30	
C9-18	Supreme Audit Board	UNDP	09 Nov 05	4,880	1,509	31	1,509	31	4,880	1,934	40	1,934	40	
C9-21a	Strengthening of the Constitutional Process and Good Governance	UNDP	25 Feb 07	4,000	-	-	-	0	4,000	55	1	55	1	
D2-21	Support to the Construction of the Basrah Children's Hospital	UNDP	22 Mar 07	21,750	124	1	124	1	21,750	294	1	240	1	
E3-04	Emergency Rehabilitation of Karama Water Treatment Plant - Line 1	UNDP	29 Aug 05	2,956	449	15	330	11	2,956	516	17	397	13	
E3-06	Emergency WATSAN and Health Support for the Basra Governorate	UNDP	29 Aug 05	4,920	4,290	87	4,290	87	4,920	4,329	88	4,329	88	
E3-08	Addressing Short and Long Term Water and Sanitation Needs for Umm Qasr	UNDP	16 Jul 06	1,020	398	39	398	39	1,020	596	58	596	58	
E4-01	Emergency Power Supply	UNDP	03 May 04	11,999	5,967	50	6,658	55	11,999	6,189	52	6,987	58	
E4-02	National Dispatch Centre	UNDP	03 May 04	11,948	10,000	84	10,398	87	11,948	9,973	83	10,488	88	
E4-06	Dredging of Umm Qasr Port Approach Channel	UNDP	20 May 04	24,742	24,742	100	23,692	96	24,742	24,742	100	23,692	96	
E4-07	Rehabilitation of Mosul Gas Power Station	UNDP	22 Jul 04	17,585	17,528	100	11,138	63	17,585	17,528	100	12,447	71	
E4-08	Rehabilitation of Taji Gas Power Station	UNDP	22 Jul 04	25,892	25,846	100	18,089	70	25,892	25,846	100	19,991	77	
E4-09	Rehabilitation of Hartha Power Station	UNDP	22 Aug 04	17,789	15,392	87	17,302	97	17,789	15,392	87	17,456	98	
E4-10	Rehabilitation of Mussayib Power Station	UNDP	11 Nov 04	15,511	15,345	99	15,210	98	15,511	15,344	99	15,210	98	
E4-15	Rehabilitation of Mussayib Gas Station Stage 2	UNDP	08 Jun 05	33,000	10,035	30	2,886	9	33,000	9,998	30	3,061	9	
G11-14a	Institutional Development-Organizational and HR Capacity Building for the IECI/HEC	UNDP	04 Apr 07	3,735	28	1	28	1	3,735	187	5	187	5	
G11-02	Support to Electoral Process - Phase 2	UNDP/EAD	13 Sep 04	11,246	11,255	100	10,188	91	11,246	11,255	100	10,188	91	
G11-03	Support to Elections - Phase 3	UNDP/EAD	23 Sep 04	39,057	34,501	88	36,032	92	39,057	34,501	88	36,032	92	
UNDP Total				296,693	195,630	66	177,149	60	296,693	198,166	67	184,793	62	
UN DPA/EAD														
G11-04	Technical Assistance to IECI	UN DPA/EAD	25 Oct 04	7,802	6,978	89	5,578	71	7,802	7,187	92	5,787	74	
UN DPA/EAD Total				7,802	6,978	89	5,578	71	7,802	7,187	92	5,787	74	
UNEP														
A5-07	Strengthening Environmental Governance in Iraq through Environmental Assessment and Capacity Building	UNEP	08 Jul 04	4,700	4,700	100	4,646	99	4,700	4,700	100	4,646	99	
A5-11	Marshlands Environmental Management	UNEP	22 Jul 04	11,000	10,883	99	8,728	79	11,000	10,883	99	8,786	80	
D2-08	Hazardous Waste Chemicals Collection and Storage: Al Qadissiya Site	UNEP	29 Aug 05	905	905	100	895	99	905	905	100	895	99	
UNEP Total				16,605	16,488	99	14,269	86	16,605	16,488	99	14,326	86	

^a Date of Steering Committee approval does not signify date of project implementation start-up.

^b Adjustments to June 2007 Newsletter: ESCWA - Reduction of Commitments \$249,523 ; ILO - Increase in Disbursements - \$4,000

2b (Continued). Total Project Commitments and Disbursements against Approved and Funded Projects, 1 July 2004-30 September 2007, by Agency (\$000)

Project	Agency	Steering Committee Approval Date ^a	30 June 2007						30 September 2007					
			Funding		Commitment		Disbursement		Funding		Commitment		Disbursement	
			\$000s	%	\$000s	%	\$000s	%	\$000s	%	\$000s	%	\$000s	%
UNESCO														
A5-12	Capacity-building of Water Institutions	UNESCO	22 Aug 04	3,276	3,170	97	3,130	96	3,276	3,171	97	3,133	96	
A5-21	Rehabilitation and Conservation of Kahrez System in the Northern Governorates	UNESCO	10 Apr 07	1,601	101	6	29	2	1,601	141	9	78	5	
B1-01	Vocational Education	UNESCO	03 May 04	2,758	2,757	100	2,757	100	2,758	2,757	100	2,757	100	
B1-05	In-service Training for Teachers	UNESCO	10 May 04	2,346	2,239	95	2,215	94	2,346	2,240	95	2,216	94	
B1-07	Protecting the Iraqi Cultural Heritage	UNESCO	20 May 04	2,092	1,959	94	1,945	93	2,092	1,962	94	1,957	94	
B1-08	Literacy and Life Skills Development	UNESCO	08 Jul 04	2,230	2,038	91	1,940	87	2,230	2,110	95	1,976	89	
B1-13	Education Management Information System (EMIS)	UNESCO	11 Nov 04	1,500	1,451	97	1,441	96	1,500	1,451	97	1,444	96	
B1-14	Revitalization of Technical and Vocational Education - Phase 2	UNESCO	29 Aug 05	3,000	2,613	87	910	30	3,000	2,875	96	1,294	43	
B1-15	Strengthening Secondary Education - Phase 1	UNESCO	29 Aug 05	4,721	4,253	90	2,636	56	4,721	4,641	98	3,765	80	
B1-18	Textbooks Quality Improvement Programme II	UNESCO	29 Aug 05	7,100	6,600	93	6,600	93	7,100	6,600	93	6,600	93	
B1-23	Training of Trainers in Teacher Education for Sustained Quality Education	UNESCO	16 Jul 06	2,325	850	28	528	23	2,325	718	31	623	27	
B1-26b	Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) in Education for Iraq	UNESCO	24 Apr 07	1,962	14	1	6	0	1,962	268	14	54	3	
B1-28a	Improving quality and relevance of Technical and Vocational Education and Training in Iraq	UNESCO	31 Jul 07	-	-	-	-	-	5,308	30	1	15	0.28	
B1-31	Distance Learning Project	UNESCO	31 Jul 07	-	-	-	-	-	5,605	29	1	6	0.11	
C10-08b	Restoration of Al Askari Shrine in Samara City and Rehabilitation of Other Damaged Religious Sites Throughout Iraq	UNESCO	13 Dec 06	5,400	4,829	89	184	3	5,400	4,892	91	232	4	
C10-09d	Area Based Development Programme – Local Area Development Plans (LADP)	UNESCO	12 Apr 07	3,236	79	2	1	0.02	3,236	120	4	55	2	
C9-10/c	Media and Human Rights: Promotion of Freedom of Expression and Human Rights in Iraq	UNESCO	08 Jun 05	1,814	1,814	100	1,814	100	1,814	1,814	100	1,814	100	
C9-21b	Strengthening of the Constitutional Process and Good Governance	UNESCO	25 Feb 07	1,047	842	80	49	5	1,047	892	85	311	30	
G11-07	Support for Fair, Safe and Professional Media Coverage	UNESCO	07 Dec 04	396	396	100	396	100	396	396	100	396	100	
UNESCO Total				46,805	35,804	76	26,581	57	57,718	37,106	64	28,727	50	
UNFPA														
D2-02	Emergency Obstetric Care	UNFPA	10 May 04	12,603	9,414	75	6,887	55	12,603	9,986	79	7,048	56	
UNFPA Total				12,603	9,414	75	6,887	55	12,603	9,986	79	7,048	56	
UNHABITAT														
B1-09	Education Facilities Rehabilitation	UN-HABITAT	08 Jul 04	17,581	17,581	100	17,581	100	17,581	17,581	100	17,581	100	
B1-11	Rehabilitation of School Buildings in Lower South Iraq	UN-HABITAT	11 Nov 04	5,270	5,270	100	5,270	100	5,270	5,270	100	5,270	100	
B1-22/b	School Rehabilitation and Capacity Building - Phase 1 and 2	UN-HABITAT	16 Jul 06	6,632	3,880	59	2,272	34	6,632	5,134	77	3,956	60	
B1-28c	Improving quality and relevance of Technical and Vocational Education and Training in Iraq	UN-HABITAT	31 Jul 07	-	-	-	-	-	2,001	6	0.32	-	-	
B1-29b	School Rehabilitation and Capacity Development for Enhanced Access and Retention in Primary Education	UN-HABITAT	28 Jun 07	-	-	-	-	-	4,013	64	2	-	-	
C10-09c	Area Based Development Programme – Local Area Development Plans (LADP)	UN-HABITAT	12 Apr 07	3,986	37	1	3	0.09	3,986	104	3	39	1	
E3-05	Community-based Integrated WATSAN Rehabilitation and Management Project	UN-HABITAT	29 Aug 05	1,984	1,666	84	1,630	82	1,984	1,666	84	1,630	82	
E3-14a	Solid Waste Management Project for Iraqi Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works and the Governorate of Basra	UN-HABITAT	28 Jun 07	-	-	-	-	-	2,396	25	1	-	-	
E4-04	Strengthening Capacity of Housing Sector	UN-HABITAT	10 May 04	5,966	5,966	100	5,901	99	5,966	5,966	100	5,901	99	
E4-11	Strengthening Urban Sector through Building Capacities in Municipal Planning and Management	UN-HABITAT	13 Sep 04	2,550	2,550	100	2,542	100	2,550	2,550	100	2,550	100	
E4-14	Rehabilitation of Community Facilities and Infrastructure	UN-HABITAT	29 Aug 05	16,025	15,491	97	9,868	62	16,025	16,025	100	10,786	67	
E4-16	Strengthening Capacity of Housing Sector Phase II	UN-HABITAT	13 Dec 06	2,386	415	17	237	10	2,386	778	33	405	17	
UN-HABITAT Total				62,379	52,857	85	45,305	73	70,789	55,170	78	48,117	68	
UNHCR														
F8-02	Return and Re-Integration of Iraqis and Others of Concern in Southern Iraq	UNHCR	08 Jul 04	7,126	7,126	100	7,126	100	7,126	7,126	100	7,126	100	
F8-03	Return and Re-Integration of Iraqis and Others of Concern in Northern Iraq	UNHCR	29 Aug 05	2,962	2,962	100	2,896	98	2,962	2,962	100	2,896	98	
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	UNHCR	28 Jan 07	934	934	100	667	71	934	934	100	757	81	
F8-05	Protection and Assistance to Persons of Concern in Southern Iraq And Support to Local Authorities and Civil Society Organizations in Addressing Displacement Needs and Gaps	UNHCR	28 Jan 07	2,400	2,400	100	2,047	85	2,400	2,400	100	2,400	100	
UNHCR Total				13,423	13,423	100	12,736	95	13,423	13,423	100	13,179	98	
UNICEF														
B1-06	Strengthening Primary and Intermediate Education- Phase 1	UNICEF	10 May 04	34,254	32,546	95	30,869	90	34,254	32,546	95	30,869	90	
B1-12	Strengthening Primary and Intermediate Education - Phase 2	UNICEF	11 Nov 04	16,230	14,896	92	14,061	87	16,230	14,896	92	14,207	88	
B1-19	Integrated Community-based Project to Deliver Quality-based Social Services	UNICEF	29 Aug 05	12,900	11,926	92	8,706	67	12,900	11,626	90	8,453	66	
B1-22/a	School Rehabilitation and Capacity Building - Phase 1 and 2	UNICEF	16 Jul 06	9,029	6,126	68	1,800	20	9,029	7,450	83	2,812	31	
B1-24	Provision of Learning Materials for All Primary Level Students in Iraq	UNICEF	28 Sep 06	18,173	14,840	82	3,363	19	18,173	14,952	82	3,806	21	
B1-29a	School Rehabilitation and Capacity Development for Enhanced Access and Retention in Primary Education	UNICEF	28 Jun 07	-	-	-	-	-	7,313	4	0.05	-	-	
C9-21c	Strengthening of the Constitutional Process and Good Governance	UNICEF	25 Feb 07	496	22	4	19	4	496	22	4	19	4	
D2-06	Strengthening Immunization Services in Iraq	UNICEF	08 Jun 05	7,900	6,387	81	3,692	47	7,900	6,389	81	3,692	47	
D2-18b	Avian and Pandemic Influenza Preparedness and Control	UNICEF	29 Nov 06	1,484	389	26	208	14	1,484	525	35	423	29	
D2-19a	Disease Eradication: Elimination and Introducing New Vaccines	UNICEF	07 Mar 07	5,798	542	9	205	4	5,798	2,384	41	439	8	
E3-01	Rehabilitation of Water and Sanitation Systems in Southern Iraq	UNICEF	20 May 04	21,500	21,500	100	16,567	77	21,500	21,500	100	16,567	77	
E3-09	Emergency Water Supply in Unserved/Underserved/Vulnerable Areas in Baghdad and IDPs	UNICEF	16 Jul 06	1,059	990	93	788	74	1,059	990	93	788	74	
E3-11b	Water Quality Control and Surveillance in Iraq Phase II	UNICEF	22 Dec 06	1,597	121	8	42	3	1,597	300	19	116	7	
E3-13a	Rehabilitation of Sewerage Facilities in Select Locations in Basrah City.	UNICEF	27 Feb 07	1,536	1,359	88	36	2	1,536	1,386	90	118	8	
E3-13b	Rehabilitation of Water Supply Systems in Select Locations in Wasit Governorate.	UNICEF	27 Feb 07	1,656	1,429	86	101	6	1,656	1,480	89	393	24	
E3-13c	Extension of Storm Water and Sewerage Network in Select Locations in Kerbala Governorate.	UNICEF	27 Feb 07	1,949	1,681	86	60	3	1,949	1,689	87	123	6	
E3-13d	Rehabilitation/ Extension of Water and Sewerage Networks in Select Locations in Kirkuk City.	UNICEF	27 Feb 07	2,958	2,560	87	225	8	2,958	2,597	88	1,014	34	
E3-14b	Solid Waste Management Project for Iraqi Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works and the Governorate of Basra	UNICEF	28 Jun 07	-	-	-	-	-	3,921	57	1	19	0.49	
UNICEF Total				138,518	117,315	85	80,745	58	149,752	120,792	81	83,859	56	
UNIDO														
A5-06	Promotion of Cottage Industries	UNIDO	20 May 04	5,013	4,010	80	4,946	99	5,013	4,203	84	4,901	98	
A5-13	Rehabilitation of Dairy Plant	UNIDO	22 Aug 04	4,420	3,062	69	2,351	53	4,420	4,203	95	2,760	62	
A5-17	Community Livelihoods and Micro-industry Support in Rural and Urban Areas of Northern Iraq	UNIDO	20 Apr 06	5,800	1,229	21	688	12	5,800	1,375	24	1,301	22	
A5-19b	Rehabilitation of the Date Palm Sector in Iraq	UNIDO	30 Apr 07	3,124	11	0.36	-	-	3,124	65	2	7	0.21	
A5-20	Job Creation through Cottage and Micro-Industries Promotion in Al-Qadessia	UNIDO	28 Jan 07	5,872	74	1	5	0.08	5,872	212	4	119	2	
C10-07	Enterprise Development and Investment Promotion in the SME Sector in Iraq	UNIDO	10 Apr 07	3,058	-	-	-	-	3,058	89	3	7	0.23	
E3-02	Rehabilitation of Chlorination Plant	UNIDO	22 Aug 04	771	616	80	426	55	771	616	80	426	55	
E4-17	Technical Assessment for the Development of Agro – Industries Sector in Iraq	UNIDO	01 May 07	587	-	-	-	-	587	100	17	10	2	
UNIDO Total				28,645	9,003	31	8,416	29	28,645	10,863	38	9,531	33	

^a Date of Steering Committee approval does not signify date of project implementation start-up.

^b Adjustments to June 2007 Newsletter: ESCWA - Reduction of Commitments \$249,523 ; ILO - Increase in Disbursements - \$4,000

2b (Continued). Total Project Commitments and Disbursements against Approved and Funded Projects, 1 July 2004-30 September 2007, by Agency (\$000)

Project	Agency	Steering Committee Approval Date ^a	30 June 2007						30 September 2007					
			Funding		Commitment		Disbursement		Funding		Commitment		Disbursement	
			\$000s	%	\$000s	%	\$000s	%	\$000s	%	\$000s	%	\$000s	%
UNIFEM														
C10-09g	Area Based Development Programme – Local Area Development Plans (LADP)	UNIFEM	12 Apr 07	1,519	-	-	-	-	1,519	31	2	23	1	
C9-04	Women Solidarity Toward Active Participation in Elections	UNIFEM	09 Oct 04	1,905	1,898	100	1,871	98	1,905	1,898	100	1,887	99	
C9-10/b	Iraqi National Constitution and Referendum Awareness Campaign (INCRAC)	UNIFEM	08 Jun 05	1,670	1,668	100	1,668	100	1,670	1,670	100	1,670	100	
C9-21d	Strengthening of the Constitutional Process and Good Governance	UNIFEM	25 Feb 07	639	-	-	-	-	639	94	15	88	14	
UNIFEM Total				5,733	3,566	62	3,539	62	5,733	3,693	64	3,668	64	
UNOPS														
A7-02	Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Capacity-building and Clearance	UNOPS	11 Nov 04	3,341	3,341	100	3,341	100	3,341	3,341	100	3,341	100	
A7-03	Support to Iraq Kurdistan Mine Action Center	UNOPS	16 Mar 06	2,922	2,532	87	398	14	2,922	1,972	68	739	25	
B1-20	Basra Leadership Human Rights Awareness	UNOPS	16 Mar 06	63	42	67	34	54	63	42	67	34	54	
B1-27a	Skills Development to Support Employment Generation in Iraq	UNOPS	27 Feb 07	3,281	93	3	66	2	3,281	148	5	110	3	
C10-06	Governance in Support of Employment Creation Programme (GEC)	UNOPS	16 Jul 06	4,126	1,425	35	743	18	4,126	1,940	47	931	23	
C10-09b	Area Based Development Programme – Local Area Development Plans (LADP)	UNOPS	12 Apr 07	4,221	63	1	63	1	4,221	162	4	53	1	
C9-03	Civil Society Forums	UNOPS	22 Aug 04	1,720	1,707	99	1,420	83	1,720	1,707	99	1,420	83	
C9-10/d	Civil Society Constitutional Outreach Campaign	UNOPS	08 Jun 05	4,964	4,662	94	4,557	92	4,964	4,662	94	4,557	92	
C9-19	Human Rights Project for Iraq 2006-2007 Phase 1	UNOPS	04 Apr 06	2,570	1,573	61	987	38	2,570	1,979	77	1,378	54	
C9-20	Facilitating Reconciliation in Iraq through Constitutional Review and National Dialogue	UNOPS	16 Oct 06	6,034	3,243	54	2,082	35	6,034	3,544	59	2,549	42	
C9-21e	Strengthening of the Constitutional Process and Good Governance	UNOPS	25 Feb 07	1,067	100	9	18	2	1,067	190	18	123	11	
D2-12	Establishment of Solid Waste Mangement System in City of Kirkuk	UNOPS	23 Mar 06	3,400	1,989	59	978	29	3,400	1,998	59	992	29	
E3-07	Kerbala WTP Rehabilitation of Filter Units	UNOPS	29 Aug 05	1,251	1,056	84	1,039	83	1,251	1,084	87	1,075	86	
E3-10	Rehabilitation of Water Distribution Networks in Al-Bat'ha and Al-Nasir Town	UNOPS	27 Feb 07	1,529	49	3	20	1	1,529	124	8	46	3	
E3-12a	Rehabilitation of Water Distribution Systems in Sidakan and Rawanduz	UNOPS	27 Feb 07	2,496	53	2	18	1	2,496	89	4	53	2	
E3-12b	Rehabilitation of Takia Water Distribution System	UNOPS	27 Feb 07	2,006	74	4	19	1	2,006	119	6	53	3	
F8-01	Return and Reintegration of IDPs and Iraqi Refugees in the Northern Governorates	UNOPS	20 May 04	9,741	9,718	100	9,075	93	9,741	9,718	100	9,075	93	
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	UNOPS	28 Jan 07	601	53	9	5	1	601	58	10	9	1	
G11-13	Empowerment of Women and Youth in Iraqi Electoral Process	UNOPS	26 Mar 06	2,844	2,646	93	2,643	93	2,844	2,807	99	2,805	99	
G11-14b	Institutional Development-Organizational and HR Capacity Building for the IECI/HEC	UNOPS	04 Apr 07	2,584	338	13	235	9	2,584	578	22	475	18	
G11-06	Provision of Electoral Support to Observer Groups in Iraqi Elections	UNOPS/EAD	07 Dec 04	3,416	3,414	100	3,411	100	3,416	3,414	100	3,411	100	
G11-08	Logistics Support to IECI - Phase 1	UNOPS/EAD	23 Dec 04	45,344	45,343	100	45,343	100	45,344	45,343	100	45,343	100	
G11-09	Logistics Support to IECI - Phase 2	UNOPS/EAD	29 Sep 05	61,310	55,859	91	55,331	90	61,310	55,879	91	55,363	90	
G11-10	Provision of Electoral Support to Observer Groups - Phase 2	UNOPS/EAD	20 Sep 05	6,042	5,141	85	4,544	75	6,042	5,149	85	4,555	75	
NA	Pilgrim Stampede Emergency Micro-grant Response	UNOPS/EAD	02 Sep 05	300	295	98	282	94	300	295	98	282	94	
UNOPS Total				177,173	144,805	82	136,653	77	177,173	146,340	83	138,773	78	
WFP														
A6-02	Development of Safety Nets and Food Security through Food Assistance	WFP	11 Nov 04	9,195	8,905	97	8,450	92	9,195	8,823	96	8,565	93	
D2-14	Assistance to Primary School Children and Vulnerable Groups	WFP	16 Jul 06	4,999	4,711	94	4,377	88	4,999	4,709	94	4,608	92	
WFP Total				14,194	13,616	96	12,828	90	14,194	13,532	95	13,173	93	
WHO														
B1-25	Strengthening School Health Services at Primary School Level through Implementation of the Health Promoting Schools	WHO	27 Feb 07	1,757	103	6	-	-	1,757	-	-	8	0.45	
C10-09e	Area Based Development Programme – Local Area Development Plans (LADP)	WHO	12 Apr 07	3,211	189	6	-	-	3,211	199	6	-	-	
D2-03	Supporting Primary Health Care System	WHO	20 May 04	37,364	36,370	97	36,239	97	37,364	36,745	98	36,542	98	
D2-04	Re-establishing the National Drug Quality Control Laboratory	WHO	08 Jul 04	5,977	5,975	100	5,628	94	5,977	5,975	100	5,896	99	
D2-05	Non-Communicable Diseases and Mental Health	WHO	22 Aug 04	11,000	9,277	84	8,261	75	11,000	9,543	87	8,616	78	
D2-07	Improving Preparedness and Response to an Impending Cholera Outbreak	WHO	29 Aug 05	858	857	100	856	100	858	857	100	856	100	
D2-09	Malaria and Leishmania Control and Prevention Emergency Programme	WHO	29 Aug 05	5,157	5,157	100	5,153	100	5,157	5,157	100	5,153	100	
D2-10	Health Care Waste Management	WHO	29 Aug 05	1,408	1,404	100	1,263	90	1,408	1,404	100	1,263	90	
D2-11	Provision of Emergency Medical Oxygen Supply in Baghdad, Mosul and Kirkuk	WHO	29 Aug 05	2,825	837	30	469	17	2,825	837	30	472	17	
D2-15	Strengthening Medical Equipment Management and Maintenance System Across Iraq	WHO	18 Dec 06	1,718	240	14	80	5	1,718	477	28	234	14	
D2-16	Strengthening Immunization Services in Iraq Phase 2	WHO	19 Apr 06	8,163	6,544	80	5,815	71	8,163	6,620	81	6,217	76	
D2-17	Rebuilding Food Safety and Food Processing Industry Capacity	WHO	16 Jul 06	6,506	1,034	16	574	9	6,506	1,786	27	1,053	16	
D2-18a	Avian and Pandemic Influenza Preparedness and Control	WHO	29 Nov 06	4,366	1,080	25	491	11	4,366	1,363	31	618	14	
D2-19b	Disease Eradication; Elimination and Introducing New Vaccines	WHO	07 Mar 07	6,202	1,751	28	296	5	6,202	2,021	33	1,255	20	
D2-20	Communicable Diseases Prevention and Control Programme	WHO	27 Feb 07	5,233	1,758	34	45	1	5,233	2,259	43	546	10	
E3-03	Water Quality Control and Surveillance	WHO	22 Aug 04	6,262	6,262	100	6,209	99	6,262	6,262	100	6,211	99	
E3-11a	Water Quality Control and Surveillance in Iraq Phase II	WHO	22 Dec 06	2,701	639	24	53	2	2,701	1,130	42	303	11	
WHO Total				110,707	79,479	72	71,432	65	110,707	82,636	75	75,244	68	
Grand Total				1,031,395	764,527	74	648,393	63	1,063,504	785,175	74	677,449	64	

^a Date of Steering Committee approval does not signify date of project implementation start-up.

^b Adjustments to June 2007 Newsletter: ESCWA - Reduction of Commitments \$249,523 ; ILO - Increase in Disbursements - \$4,000