

Iraq UNDAF Fund
Joint Programme/Project: 79817/P3-01
Date and Quarter Updated: 1 October – 31 December 2012 (4th Quarter 2012)

Participating UN Organization: UNDP (lead), UNESCO	Priority Area: Environment
Government of Iraq – Responsible Line Ministry: PMAC and Ministry of Environment	

Title	Development of National Framework for Integrated Drought Risk Management in Iraq				
Geo. Location	Nationwide				
JP/Project Cost	UNDAF Trust Fund USD 479,884 UNDP USD 264,883 UNESCO USD 215,001				
Duration	16 months (UNDAF Steering Committee approved a no cost extension on 27 th June 2012) for additional 7 months.				
Approval Date (SC)	14 June 2011	Starting Date	30 August 2011	Completion Date	31 May 2012 extended to 31 December 2013
JP/Project Description	<p>Drought has far-reaching consequences on multiple aspects of Iraq’s environment, economy, and social structure. Given its extended occurrence in Iraq and its negative impact thus far, it is viewed as a slow-onset disaster that requires immediate strategic intervention. Recognizing the urgency of this situation, the Government has called on the United Nations to provide support in formulating a framework for national drought risk management.</p> <p>UNDP and UNESCO will jointly implement the proposed programme in close consultation with other UN partners. It will support the Government of Iraq (GoI) to conduct a series of technical assessments of existing Disaster Risk Management (DRM) capacities and vulnerabilities, and carry out a series of consultations and consensus-building activities to build a common understanding of drought impacts and risk management measures. It will also expose the GoI to international good DRM practices.</p> <p>These activities will form the basis for developing a national framework for integrated Drought Risk Management in Iraq that will enable the GoI and its partners to launch a coordinated multidisciplinary, multi-sectoral, and multi-level response to drought.</p> <p>The proposed national DRM framework will be reviewed and discussed by all key stakeholders at a validation workshop to secure programmatic support for drought risk management in Iraq.</p>				

UNDAF Priority Area Outcome:
<p>Environmental management and compliance with actions taken on ratified international environmental treaties and obligations</p> <p>Relevant NDP Goal(s): Section 10.2.5. Goal 2: Monitoring the Environmental Status Goal 6: Environmental Awareness Goal 8: Developing and Building Environmental Capacities</p> <p>Relevant UNDP Country Programme and CPAP Outcome</p> <p>1. GoI has the institutional framework to develop and implement MDG-based pro-poor, equitable and inclusive socio-economic and environmental policies and strategies</p> <p>Comprehensive strategic frameworks at national and sub-national levels for disaster risk reduction developed</p>

Outputs, Key activities and Procurement	
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Government of Iraq and relevant stakeholders have improved knowledge and common understanding on Drought Risk Management. 2. Iraq has a participatory, comprehensive, and inclusive national framework for Drought Risk Management in line with international good practice.
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Output 1 –<i>Government of Iraq and relevant stakeholders have improved knowledge and common understanding in Drought Risk Management</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1. Research / Study – Mapping of relevant stakeholders and their respective mandates and initiatives; taking stock of existing laws, policies, and programmes; review of Iraq’s progress and status with regard to relevant international and cross border DRM agreements; identifying DRM tools and mechanisms in place; identifying the specific impacts drought has had on multiple sectors in Iraq 1.2. Technical Assessments – Undertaking capacity and vulnerability assessments of DRM-relevant institutions in Iraq 1.3. Consultation and consensus-building – Continuous efforts to support the development of a consensus on the definition and causal and cross-sectoral linkages of drought, and on appropriate approaches to DRM • Output 2–<i>Iraq has a participatory, comprehensive and inclusive national framework for Drought Risk Management in line with international good practice.</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1. Consultation and consensus-building – Development of a consensus on the definition, causal and cross-sectoral linkages of drought, and appropriate approaches to DRM by various GoI institutions and bodies, and of the importance of a DRM framework to many development issues in Iraq 2.2. Technical Planning Assistance – Provision of guidance by technical specialists on different aspects of DRM framework formulation, including exposing Iraqi partners to international DRM frameworks, tools, and techniques
Procurement (major items)	<p>UNDP: (1) Services of national senior field coordinator;(2) Capacity assessment and preparation of Iraq Case Study in current practices in DRM;(3) vulnerability assessment study;(4) International consultant to draft the DRM framework.</p> <p>UNESCO: (1) Contract for preparing a document on international and regional best practices in drought management (prediction, preparedness and mitigation) (2) Desk review and Mapping of agricultural, meteorological, environmental, and economical data.</p>

Funds Committed	UNDP: USD 116,851 UNESCO: USD 117,026	% of approved	44.11% 54.43%
Funds Disbursed	UNDP: USD 53,766 UNESCO: USD 93,700	% of approved	20.3% 43.58%
Forecast final date	31 December 2012	Delay (months)	7 months

Direct Beneficiaries	Number of Beneficiaries	% of planned (current status)
Men	Total population	
Women	Total population	
Children	Total population	
IDPs	Total population	
Others	Total population	
Indirect beneficiaries	Total population	
Employment generation (men/women)	n/a	

Quantitative achievements against JP outputs/ UN Organization outputs	
UNDAF Environmental management and compliance with actions taken on ratified international environmental treaties and obligations	
Output 1: Government of Iraq and relevant stakeholders have improved knowledge and common understanding on Drought Risk Management.	UNDP: 66% UNESCO: 60%
Output 2: Iraq has a participatory, comprehensive, and inclusive national framework for Drought Risk Management in line with international good practice.	UNDP: 35% UNESCO: 40%

Qualitative achievements against JP outputs/ UN Organization outputs

Output 1. Government of Iraq and relevant stakeholders have improved knowledge and common understanding on Drought Risk Management.	
<p>1.1 Research / Study – Mapping of relevant stakeholders and their respective mandates and initiatives; taking stock of existing laws, policies, and programmes; review of Iraq’s progress and status with regard to relevant international and cross border DRM agreements; identifying DRM tools and mechanisms in place; identifying the specific impacts drought has had on multiple sectors in Iraq.</p>	<p>UNDP capacity assessment consultant, the Interdisciplinary Research Consultants (<i>IdRC</i>), submitted the final report of the capacity assessment that includes a comprehensive mapping of institutions with mandate in DRM and current practices in DRM in Iraq. The consultant submitted the final reports that include the mapping of relevant stakeholders and their respective mandates and initiatives, presented the current policies, laws, and programs. The consultant submitted the mapping of Institutions final report and the current practices in DRM in Iraq in September 2012. The final reports have been shared with the 18 institutions and EPWG members.</p> <p>UNESCO started the data collection to prepare the desk review and mapping study. It is still ongoing activity in coordination with line ministries and the directorates in charge in Baghdad and in other governorates including KRG. UNESCO already received data from Meteorological Department, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Electricity, Ministry of Water Resources, and Ministry of Industries. Data screening and classification is still ongoing to ensure its adequacy and to identify data gaps to facilitate its collection. Additional two months to collect data and information from other entities is anticipated. UNESCO signed a contract with the Inter Agency Information Analysis Unit (IAU) in November to carry out the Desk Review and Mapping study to be completed by end of May 2013.</p> <p>The primary analysis started with the meteorological data relevant to 28 synoptic stations in Baghdad and other 14 governorates. The information of KRG stations is in progress and additional data is required. Collected information includes the levels in the observation wells in 15 governorates and springs and screening is started. Other collected information includes: Quantitative and Qualitative Statistics for the surface water resources and water supply utilities; Water Monitoring Stations at all surface water resources; Surface Water Quality for 2010 & 2011; Environmental Survey for Iraq for 2010; Map of Hydrological Gauging Stations; Tables of Water Flow rate income in the Tigris & Euphrates rivers and in the tributaries for the years 2007 -2012; Hydropower production (Megawatt) in the seven main dams for the years 2007-2012; average Rainfall rates (in mm) in 17 hydro- meteorological station in all Iraq for 2007 -2012.</p> <p>IAU started to prepare the maps for vegetation coverage and production of maps from internet based satellite images, which are expected to be finalized by the end of March 2013.</p>

	<p>The data collection has been discussed thoroughly during the SC and TF joint meeting held in Baghdad December 2012 to accelerate the data collection process. To complete this task, UNESCO requested time extension for the project until end of July 2013.</p>
<p>1.2 Technical Assessments – Undertaking capacity and vulnerability assessments of DRM-relevant institutions in Iraq.</p>	<p>The findings and recommendations of the mapping of institutions, capacity assessment and current practices in DRM in Iraq final reports will be incorporated and used to develop Iraq national framework for Integrated Drought Risk Management.</p> <p>The final reports on the current practices in DRM in Iraq and the capacity assessment that identified the gaps in the current capacities and equipment were produced.</p> <p>UNDP requested a time extension of the project and relocation of budget from personnel to contract ICARDA, to carry out the vulnerability assessment and the development of DRM framework.</p> <p>UNESCO conducted the study tour to Specialized Drought monitoring and management entities in Kenya in November 2011. The data collection of drought impact on various socio-economic sectors is on going. UNESCO contracted UNCT- Interagency Information and Analysis Unit (IAU) to produce a Desk Review and Mapping Report about Drought Impact on Various Socio- Economic Sectors.</p>
<p>1.3 Consultation and consensus-building – Continuous efforts to support the development of a consensus on the definition and causal and cross-sectoral linkages of drought, and on appropriate approaches to DRM.</p>	<p>In the joint SC and TF meeting in Baghdad December 2012, the different government representatives continued the discussions on the drought definition and seconded the adopted definition that has been reached in Amman in August 2012 (conceptual definition).</p> <p>A request for additional outputs (3&4), scope of work on sand and dust storm and additional funds of US\$280,000 is under preparation. This will be included in the current DRM and be carried out by FAO and UNEP. This is because of the strong linkages between drought, desertification and dust storms and the need for coherent and integrated approaches to address these issues. The SC agreed that integrating dust storms into the existing DRM would be the most cost-effective approach to ensure speedy delivery of support activities.</p>
<p>Output 2. Iraq has a participatory, comprehensive, and inclusive national framework for Drought Risk Management in line with international good practice.</p>	
<p>2.1. Consultation and consensus building – Development of a consensus on the definition, causal and cross-sectoral linkages of drought, and appropriate approaches to DRM by various GoI institutions and bodies, and of the importance of a DRM framework to many development issues in Iraq.</p>	<p>In the joint SC and TF meeting in Baghdad December 2012, the different government representatives continued the discussions on the drought definition and seconded the adopted definition reached in Amman in August 2012 (conceptual definition).</p> <p>The second consensus-building workshop, which was scheduled for November 2012 after completing the project activities, has been rescheduled for 2013, due to the seven-month project extension.</p>
<p>2.2. Technical Planning Assistance – Provision of guidance by technical specialists on different</p>	<p>The final reports on the current practices in DRM in Iraq and the capacity assessment that identified the gaps in the current capacities and equipment were produced.</p>

<p>aspects of DRM framework formulation, including exposing Iraqi partners to international DRM frameworks, tools, and techniques.</p>	<p>UNESCO Iraq Office jointly with UNESCO Regional Office for Eastern Africa organized a study tour from 16- 24 November 2012 for Iraqi experts to visit research centres, training institutions and governmental bodies specialized in drought monitoring and management in Kenya, one of the leading countries in this field. An Iraqi delegation of 14 high level officials participated in the study tour's different activities. The study tour aimed to increase the level of understanding of drought management, infrastructure needed and of modern monitoring systems. The Iraqi delegation attended 18 seminars and presentations organized by institutions renowned for their contributions in the field of drought prediction and management, such as the Kenya Meteorological Department, the Institute for Meteorological Training and Research, Climate Prediction and Applications Regional Centre (ICPAC). Knowledge was exchanged between the Iraqi officials and senior officials and technical staff in Kenya, from the different ministries and agencies in charged of monitoring and managing drought, as well as responsible for providing aid during drought related emergencies. These agencies are: the Ministry of State for Special Programmes, National Drought Management Authority, the Ministry of Water and Irrigation and the Ministry of State for Development of Northern Kenya and Other Arid Lands, University of Kenya, UNDP Dry Lands Development Center and Regional Center for Mapping of Resources for Development. The delegation also met with the manager and staff of FAO - Somalia WATER and Land Information Management (SWALIM) Project. Iraqi officials conducted field visits to Kajiado County where they visited Kisaju borehole and Faraja Latia (Youth Training Center) accompanied by the Drought Management Officer and the District Agriculture and Water Officers. The study tour has been documented and a report had been prepared.</p> <p>UNESCO provided a detailed presentation to the SC and TF joint meeting held in Baghdad in December 2012 to share the knowledge gained with the rest of the members.</p>
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Key implementation constraints and challenges (2-3 sentences)	
<p>1-</p> <p>2-</p>	<p>The project's large geographical scale requires additional time than previously allotted for each activity.</p> <p>The data collection process is associated with considerable delays due to inefficient database systems and understaffed ministries.</p>