



**Fifth 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 July to 31 December 2006

PART ONE

**Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office
Bureau for Resources and Strategic Partnerships
United Nations Development Programme**

5 June 2007

UNDG IRAQ TRUST FUND OF THE INTERNATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION FUND FACILITY FOR IRAQ

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS


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

CLUSTER COORDINATORS, UN COUNTRY TEAM, IRAQ


A. Agriculture, Food Security, Environment and Natural Resource Management	FAO
B. Education and Culture	UNICEF
C. Governance and Human Development	UNDP
D. Health and Nutrition	WHO
E. Infrastructure Rehabilitation	UNICEF
F. Refugees, Internally Displaced Persons and Durable Solutions	UNHCR
G. Support to Electoral Process	UN DPA/EAD


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Kuwait 

Qatar 

NORTH AMERICA

Canada 

United States 

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

DAD	Donor Assistance Database
DoEd	Directorate of Education
DPA	Department of Political Affairs (United Nations)
EAD	Electoral Assistance Division (United Nations)
ECHA	Executive Committee on Humanitarian Affairs
ESCWA	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
ICI	International Compact with Iraq
IDP	internally displaced person
IECI	Independent Electoral Commission of Iraq
IHEC	Independent High Electoral Commission
ILO	International Labour Organization
IRFFI	International Reconstruction Fund Facility for Iraq
IRI	Iraqis Rebuilding Iraq
ISRB	Iraqi Strategic Review Board
ITF	Iraq Trust Fund
LOA	Letter of Agreement
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MDTF	multi-donor trust fund
MDTFO	Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoCH	Ministry of Construction and Housing
MoDM	Ministry of Displacement and Migration
MoEd	Ministry of Education
MoEl	Ministry of Electricity
MoEn	Ministry of Environment
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoHE	Ministry of Higher Education
MoLSA	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
MoMPW	Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works
MoPDC	Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation
MoT	Ministry of Trade
MoWR	Ministry of Water Resources
NGO	non-governmental organization
NHDR	national human development report
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
PDS	Public Distribution System
PHC	primary health care
PWC	PricewaterhouseCoopers
SWG	Sector Working Group
TOR	Terms of Reference
UNAMI	United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme

UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

Definitions¹

Allocation

UNDG ITF – Amount earmarked to a particular Cluster(s) and/or specific Participating UN Organization(s) to fund approved projects.

World Bank ITF – Amount to be disbursed to the vendor or the Iraqi line ministry implementing an approved project for the actual costs of the goods received or services delivered.

Approved Project

UNDG ITF – A project that has been approved by the Iraqi Strategic Review Board (ISRB) and the UNDG ITF Steering Committee for which a project document has subsequently been signed.

World Bank ITF – A project for which a grant agreement has been negotiated and signed by the World Bank ITF and the recipient.

Donor Pledge

An amount indicated as a voluntary contribution by a donor. (Pledges are not included in the financial statements. Financial reports will report on legally binding donor commitments and deposits to the UNDG ITF and the World Bank ITF.)

Donor Commitment

A legally binding commitment of a contribution to the International Reconstruction Fund Facility for Iraq (IRFFI) for a specific amount over a specific time frame, formalized through a Letter of Agreement (in the case of the UNDG ITF) or an Administrative Agreement (World Bank ITF).

Donor Deposit

Cash deposit received by the UNDG ITF or the World Bank ITF.

Project Commitment

The amount for which a legally binding project contract has been signed.

Project Disbursement

The amount paid to a vendor or entity for goods received, work completed and/or services rendered (does not include Unliquidated Obligations).

Project Expenditure

UNDG ITF – Amount of project disbursement plus Unliquidated Obligations related to payments due for the year.

¹ Common definitions agreed between the UNDG ITF and the World Bank ITF for use in IRFFI reporting.

Executive Summary

This is the fifth Six-month Progress Report on Activities Implemented under the United Nations Development Group Iraq Trust Fund (UNDG ITF) submitted to the Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation of Iraq and the donors of the International Reconstruction Fund Facility for Iraq (IRFFI) in accordance with the Letter of Agreement (LOA) signed with donors contributing to the UNDG ITF. The consolidated narrative and financial report, which covers the period from 1 July to 31 December 2006 (with an additional informal update to 31 March 2007), is based on individual progress reports submitted by 16 Participating UN Organizations of the UNDG ITF. It builds on the four previous consolidated progress reports submitted and provides highlights of progress by Cluster in Part One. Part two presents a snapshot of progress of individual projects. Additional detailed information on project-level progress is available in individual project progress reports of the Participating United Nations Organizations, which can be requested from the UNDP Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office, the Administrative Agent for the UNDG ITF by writing to executivecoordinator.mdtfo@undp.org.

The introductory chapter of Part One outlines the role of the United Nations in Iraq and the structure of the report. The second chapter provides highlights of programme delivery over the two and a half-year (mid-2004 to end 2006) implementation period of the UNDG ITF by Cluster. Of the \$1.116 billion deposited in the UNDG ITF as of 31 December 2006, \$886 million (79 per cent) had been approved by the UNDG Steering Committee for 110 projects, and funds had been transferred to United Nations implementing agencies² following vetting and approval by the Iraqi authorities (line ministries, Sector Working Groups and the Iraqi Strategic Review Board). An additional 12 projects were operationally completed during the reporting period ending 31 December 2006 despite the difficult security situation, increasing the number of completed projects to 29 – over one quarter of the total UNDG ITF portfolio.

The third chapter focuses on the UNDG method of operating in Iraq. The considerable hurdles to implementation present since the beginning of UNDG ITF operations have become more pronounced recently. Since the bombing of the Samarra Shrine in February 2006, the security situation has deteriorated. Reflecting the strong donor interest in a greater understanding of how the United Nations agencies succeed in programme delivery under the present difficult circumstances, Part Two of the report also contains sample details on implementation mechanisms, some of which were included in previous official reports and presentations.

The fourth chapter looks at the financial performance of the UNDG ITF. During the fifth six-month reporting period, a total of \$100 million was expended, bringing the cumulative expenditure from inception in 2004 to 31 December 2006 to about \$700 million, or almost 79 per cent of the total approved funding of \$886 million. The latest expenditure figures reflect an increase over the previous six-month period despite the continued deterioration in the security situation.

In line with previous trends, the distribution of overall UNDG ITF expenditure between categories indicates that 78 per cent of total programme costs for the reporting period under review consist of expenditures on equipment, contracts, and supplies and commodities. This pattern is consistent over the cumulative period ending 31 December 2006, with the expenditure on these three categories (\$558.39 million) accounting for 84 per cent of the total programme costs.

Expenditure for personnel and for security was 5.9 per cent and 0.7 per cent, respectively, of total expenditures. These rates are significantly lower in comparison to comparable programmes in other countries as well as bilaterally funded similar programmes in Iraq. The low rates of personnel and security costs are explained primarily by the fact that the United Nations implementation mechanism relies exclusively on the use of national staff, line ministries and local contractors.

² In the present report, as in previous Six-month Progress Reports, the term “agency” is used interchangeably with “organization” to describe the Participating UN Organizations although only a few of the UN organizations are legally defined as agencies.

By December 2006, the level of disbursement on the approved projects had reached \$587.11 million (66 per cent of approved funding) and by 31 March 2007, disbursements had increased to \$612.35 million (63 per cent of the higher approved funding).

As of 31 March 2007, 1,782 contracts that had been awarded to suppliers from 46 countries had been posted on the UNDG ITF section of the IRFFI web site www.irffi.org – an important transparency tool of the Fund. These contracts are for the provision of services, supplies, commodities, equipment and other project inputs and have a combined value of approximately \$500 million. Iraq, with \$85 million in contract awards (730 separate contracts), is the largest single supplier of goods and services, indicating the large volume of national/local contracting, particularly for community-level infrastructure rehabilitation that is being undertaken in Iraq.

As of 31 December 2006, the UNDG ITF had earned interest income of \$15.68 million at the Fund level. In addition, the UN agencies have reported interest earnings of \$20.58 million, of which \$3.21 million were transferred to the UNDG ITF Account during the reporting period. Subsequently, Participating UN Organizations have transferred interest earnings amounting to \$11.18 million, and the balance of \$3.73 million is expected to be deposited sometime soon. This will bring the total agency- and Fund-level earned interest income to \$33.8 million, which is available to fund additional priority projects.

Chapter five describes the means by which the UNDG ITF works to ensure transparency and accountability in its operations. Chapter six includes an update on the follow-up to the independent “lessons-learned and review exercise” of UNDG ITF operations undertaken in 2005/2006 as well as some results of external reviews of the operations of multi-donor trust funds.

Part Two of the report includes the purpose of each Cluster as well as a snapshot of progress in key aspects of programme implementation from 1 July to 31 December 2006, with further updates on progress achieved during the first quarter of 2007. Project progress summary sheets for a sample of projects from each Cluster provide a summary of the progress on the individual projects/programmes. These sheets, or “fiches”, are included in response to the recent request of major donors. All of the project summaries for each Cluster will be posted on the UNDG ITF section of the IRFFI web site and will be updated quarterly. In accordance with the essential principles of multi-donor trust funds, donor contributions received into the UNDG ITF account are commingled within Clusters; therefore no direct relationship can be made between the funds of one donor and an individual project.

The UNDG ITF-funded operations continue to make contributions to the delivery of basic services to the Iraqi people as well as capacity development in governance. The United Nations Country Team extends its appreciation for the continued financial support to the UNDG ITF that has been provided by IRFFI donors. This has enabled the United Nations agencies to assist Iraq in its reconstruction and development efforts. The European Commission in particular has continued to be a crucial supporter of the UNDG ITF with steady annual contributions.

1. Introduction

This is the fifth Six-month Progress Report on Activities Implemented under the United Nations Development Group Iraq Trust Fund (UNDG ITF) submitted to the Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation of Iraq (MoPDC) and the donors of the International Reconstruction Fund Facility for Iraq (IRFFI) in accordance with the Letter of Agreement (LOA) signed with donors contributing to the UNDG ITF. The report provides information on the continuous progress and delivery of United Nations multisectoral operations in Iraq for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2006 (with an informal update to 31 March 2007). It builds upon the four official six-month progress reports of the UNDG ITF submitted to IRFFI donors.

1.1 United Nations Involvement in Iraq

Following the request of the first democratically elected Government of Iraq, the Security Council, in its meeting of 10 August 2006, extended the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) through 10 August 2007. The Security Council welcomed the request by the Government that the United Nations continue to help the war-torn country to build peace and security and assist in the restoration of its shattered physical and economic infrastructure. The Secretary-General of the United Nations, in requesting the extension of the UNAMI mandate, indicated that Iraq “continued to face formidable political, security and economic challenges” and still needed the support of the international community.

Adopting resolution 1700 (2006), the Security Council again unanimously reaffirmed the United Nations lead role in assisting the Iraqi people and Government in strengthening institutions and promoting national dialogue and unity. The Security Council resolution provides the framework for the activities of the UNDG ITF, which have continued to focus on providing basic social services and humanitarian assistance, strengthening governance and national reconciliation, and contributing to basic economic infrastructure.

More specifically, since July 2006, the United Nations has been co-chairing, with the Government of Iraq, the International Compact with Iraq (ICI). The ICI process, which has included two high-level meetings in Kuwait and Abu Dhabi, has brought together the Government and the international community in an effort to develop a mechanism that would help Iraq to realize its national vision. A small support group was established to support the preparatory process.

The ICI preparatory meeting of 16 March 2007 in New York and the final ICI launch of 3 May in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, offered an opportunity to bring the larger international community together to support the people of Iraq under the Compact. At the 17 March meeting, the Secretary-General emphasized that beyond the political violence and sectarian strife, a humanitarian crisis was stretching the patience and ability of ordinary people to cope with everyday life. The United Nations was therefore strengthening its humanitarian efforts and working with Iraq's neighbours and other countries in the region to address the increasing needs of those who had left Iraq temporarily, those displaced inside the country and those suffering from diminishing access to basic public services. At the ICI launch, the Secretary-General stated that the Government of Iraq considers the Compact to be one of the most important mechanisms for engagement with the international community since major reforms can be realized only through substantive international cooperation that bridges the gap between Iraq's needs and its capabilities in the medium term.

1.2 Fifth Progress Report on the UNDG ITF

In accordance with the decision of the IRFFI Donor Committee at the Dead Sea meeting of July 2005, the two reports foreseen in the Letter of Agreement (LOA) – the narrative and the financial – are again consolidated here into one report, providing more complete information on progress to date.

The present progress report also provides information on project contract commitments and disbursements as of 31 March 2007 (see section 4.4.1) furnished by the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in Amman so as to give donors an indication of the implementation trend in the subsequent six-month reporting period covering 1 January to 30 June 2007.

In addition to the official six-month progress reports, the UNDG ITF provides monthly UNDG ITF Newsletters. In 2006, each issue included an assessment of the progress of one Cluster, providing thematic information covering issues, challenges, lessons and opportunities as well as details on completed projects, completing two cycles of cluster progress reporting, which has permitted additional updated feedback to donors. Donors who seek more up-to-date information are invited therefore to consult the IRFFI web site www.irffi.org for the latest newsletter.

In 2007, monthly newsletters have focused on topical Cluster and other items of particular interest to donors such as the situation of displaced persons and the implementation and monitoring modalities used by the UNCT. In addition, an interim progress report was submitted to the Istanbul IRFFI Fifth Donor Committee Meeting.

1.3 United Nations Activities in Iraq Funded by Non-UNDG ITF Resources

The cluster-level reports in Part One include some non-UNDG ITF-funded UNCT projects as they were included in the United Nations Assistance Strategy and contribute to Cluster Outcomes. However, Part Two is devoted strictly to UNDG ITF-funded projects.

1.4 Structure of the Present Report

The present report contains two parts: the first part concentrates on cluster-level progress, the second on project-level progress, with additional information on implementation mechanisms. This first chapter of Part One contains the introduction. The second chapter provides highlights of programme delivery from July 2004 to December 2006 as well as key elements of progress by Cluster during the reporting period under review. The third chapter focuses on the UNDG method of operating in Iraq while the financial performance of the UNDG ITF is the subject of the fourth chapter. Chapter five describes the means by which the UNDG ITF works to ensure transparency and accountability in its operations. Chapter six includes an update on the follow-up to the independent “lessons-learned and review exercise” of UNDG ITF operations undertaken in 2005/2006 as well as some results of external reviews of the operations of multi-donor trust funds. The annexes of the report present a range of data and information, including detailed presentations of total project commitments and disbursements by reporting period.

Part Two of the report includes the purpose of each Cluster as well as a snapshot of progress in key aspects of programme implementation from 1 July to 31 December 2006, with further updates on progress achieved during the first quarter of 2007. Project progress summary sheets for a sample of projects from each Cluster provide a summary of the progress on the individual projects/programmes. These sheets, or “fiches”, are included in response to the recent request of major donors. All of the project summaries for each Cluster will be posted on the UNDG ITF section of the www.irffi.org web site and will be updated quarterly. In accordance with the essential principles of multi-donor trust funds, donor contributions received into the UNDG ITF account are commingled within Clusters; therefore no direct relationship can be made between the funds of one donor and an individual project.

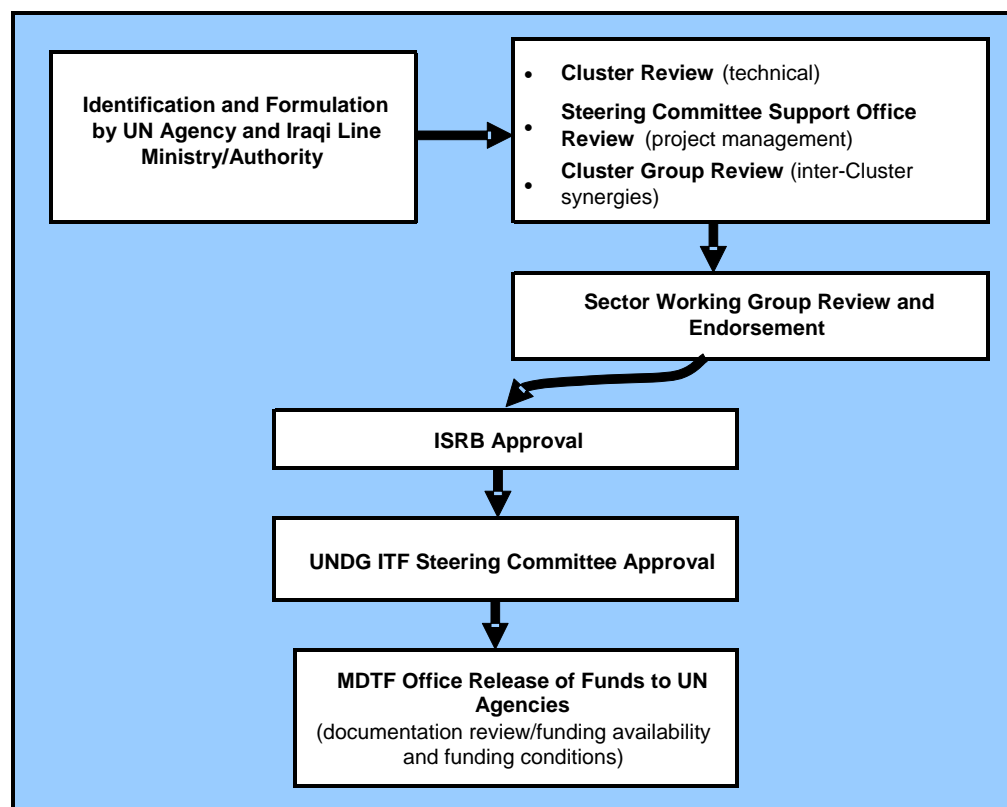
2. Highlights of UNDG Programme Delivery, 1 July 2004-31 December 2006

2.1 Strategic Background: The United Nations Assistance Strategy for Iraq, the International Compact with Iraq and the Humanitarian Emergency

The operations of the UNDG ITF are based on the United Nations Assistance Strategy for Iraq, which was first adopted at Abu Dhabi in February 2004 and updated in March 2005 and again in April 2006 on the basis of priorities identified by the Government of Iraq. The United Nations Assistance Strategy reflects the Iraqi priorities articulated by the Minister of Planning and Development Cooperation and Chairman of the Iraqi Strategic Review Board (ISRB) in the National Development Strategy of July 2005 and the strategies identified by the Iraq-led Sector Working Groups (SWGs). The UNCT is at present reviewing the draft third version of the National Development Strategy presented at the Istanbul Fifth Donor Committee Meeting and awaiting its formal submission by the Government in order to make any necessary changes to its Assistance Strategy.

The UNCT is looking forward to further discussions on the proposals made by the MoPDC to further strengthen the lead role of the Government of Iraq in the identification, review and approval of the UNDG ITF projects during the Istanbul IRFFI meeting. It may be useful in the meantime to recall the project/programme identification, review and approval processes that activities funded by the UNDG ITF presently follow. As shown in figure 1, the Iraqi-led institutions play the key role in the identification (line ministry), review (SWGs for sectors that have been established) and approval (ISRB) of UNDG ITF-funded projects/programmes.

Figure 1. Project/Programme Identification, Review and Approval Process for UNDG ITF-funded Activities



Over the past six months, the humanitarian, reconstruction and development environment in Iraq has again evolved. UNAMI and United Nations agencies, programmes and funds continued to support the Government of Iraq by working to strengthen ministerial capacities, to provide and coordinate access to basic services, and to restore public infrastructure. In view of the increased requirement for emergency interventions, the UNDG ITF is interested in exploring with the Government a fast-track approval process for projects designed to provide urgent actions for basic services, particularly for displaced populations (Cluster F and other related Clusters) on a no-objection basis.

2.2 Progress in Implementation on the Ground: UNDP ITF Programme Delivery, July 2004-December 2006

Achievements under the UNDG ITF need to be set against the limitations and constraints on United Nations action. The United Nations Assistance Strategy 2004-2006, adopted at the First Donor Committee Meeting of February 2004 in Abu Dhabi, followed very closely the Iraqi Authority's forecast for progress in security and in governance. Some of these predictions/targets were overly optimistic, and there was a marked deterioration, particularly during 2006.

The present report focuses on the United Nations activities in Iraq that are funded by the UNDG ITF. However, in order to provide a holistic assessment of the implementation of the United Nations Assistance Strategy 2004-2006 by the UNCT, it is necessary to include some information on non-UNDG ITF-funded activities (which are significant for some Clusters though decreasing). Such information/data are therefore contained in the tables of achievements by Cluster.

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

This Fifth Six-month Progress Report concentrates on measuring Cluster achievements against agreed outcomes from the United Nations Assistance Strategy 2004-2006 as it was updated during the reporting period under review. These results are presented in one table per Cluster (from A through G), with each Cluster table preceded by a summary of key achievements from 1 July to 31 December 2006.

Each Cluster table presents the following information. For each Cluster outcome, the overall level of achievement is provided, followed by details on the programme outputs that contributed to the Cluster outcome. Actual achievement is measured against the baseline situation in 2004 and the target performance for 31 December 2006. The UNDG ITF project or projects that contributed to the programme output are indicated in the fifth column of each Cluster table, which also provides information on non-UNDG ITF-funded activities where relevant. The sixth column contains explanations of the results and challenges. It is important to note again that many of the target performance indicators were rather optimistic and based on the prognosis of the Government of Iraq in early 2004.

This results-based reporting, which began during the present reporting period in response to requests by donors for quantifiable and results-based reporting, is a work in progress that will be continuously improved, updated and refined in subsequent reporting periods. An advance, preliminary version of the Cluster-level results-based report was presented at the Fifth Donor Committee Meeting of the IRFFI that took place in Istanbul, Turkey, on 19-20 March 2007.

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

Summary of Achievements from 1 July to 31 December 2006

Agriculture

Under the veterinary programme, 100 motorized sprayers (48 for Baghdad and 32 for Erbil) and mist blowers (12 for Baghdad and 8 for Erbil) were procured and delivered. Five out of seven cold storage rooms previously procured under the project have been delivered and installed, ready for the storage and handling of vaccines and sensitive drugs in the Governorates of Basrah, Hilla, Kerbala, Thi-Qar and Wassit. As per the request of the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), the equipment for the two remaining cold storage rooms destined for Baghdad and Diyala has been delivered without installation to Baghdad owing to security problems and inaccessibility of the planned sites. Six Toyota pickup trucks procured have been delivered to Baghdad as well as 100 Suzuki motorcycles.

Capacity-building activities also continued. From 19 June to 28 July 2006, a six-week bacteriology and virology training course was delivered to six Iraqi veterinarians in Australia. From 24 July to 19 August 2006, two Iraqi laboratory virologists attended a four-week training course focusing on avian virology in the United Kingdom. From 14 to 17 November 2006, a training workshop to improve practical skills for information officers of the Ministry's Press Office and Media Department was organized for 10 officers.

Under the livestock project, all 81 female and 20 male Shami goats delivered are alive; they started mating activities in August 2006 and will be lambing by January 2007. With respect to the Awassi sheep, 89 rams and 911 ewes delivered in June 2006 started the breeding season in August 2006 and 250 have already lambed, 55 of them having twins. The 30 Holstein Friesian bulls from Australia were received under the Artificial Insemination Project. Two new bulls died owing to an acute enterotoxaemia; the rest of the bulls are in good health. Around 50 per cent were already trained on dummy cows for the purposes of starting semen collection. The results of training were very satisfactory and production is expected to start by the end of January 2007, depending on the installation of the specified equipment of the liquid nitrogen plant and improvement in the security situation.

Capacity-building continued, with two Iraqi veterinarians and one Iraqi agricultural engineer from the MoA, accompanied by the FAO livestock coordinator in Baghdad, attending the FAO Regional Workshop on good practices for meat, feed and livestock industries held in Cairo from 11 to 13 September 2006.

Five senior scientific officials from the General Board of Fish Resources Development of the MoA went on a study tour to China and Thailand to update information on new technological interventions in aquaculture and inland fisheries in other areas and to capture the critical issues relating to the planning and development of aquaculture and the development of inland fisheries in Iraq.

The cottage industries programme of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) completed the construction of the Al-Qurna Training Centre, which will be crucial to the implementation of the training programme for beneficiaries beyond the life of this programme. The Centre is now fully operational with the capacity to train and assist 1,000 trainees per year to manage and market their produce.

Food Security

During the reporting period under review, the procurement of 4,975 mt (100 per cent of the planned amount) of micronutrient-fortified high energy biscuits, vegetable oil and wheat flour was finalized and

commodities were delivered into Iraq and distributed to the beneficiaries. A total of 4,686 mt of food commodities were distributed as supplementary food to acutely/chronically malnourished children under age five, pregnant and lactating women, and tuberculosis patients enrolled and regularly attending the national tuberculosis programme at local health facilities. Thirty-seven staff involved in the implementation of the project were provided refresher training on monitoring and evaluation and reporting.

Water Resources

The Hilla-Hashimia main drain canal site was originally handed over to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) contractor in March 2006. Following problems with dewatering of the drain, the contractor was remobilized in September 2006 and excavation work began and is still ongoing, with approximately 15 per cent of the 50-kilometre drain completed. Two water tankers were delivered on 15 October 2006 to the Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR).

The replacement pumps and electrical equipment for Mandali pumping station have been manufactured, inspected and delivered to site. Two MoWR engineers have been trained by the equipment supplier, and an FAO site engineer was appointed. Installation works commenced and are currently 70 per cent complete. The final technical specification details for the pumping equipment to be manufactured and supplied (only) to North Suwaira and Al-Amiriyah pumping stations have been finalized and manufacture is about to start. A contract for the supply and installation of pumping equipment at Salman Pak, Al-Hussainiyah and Hutaman pumping stations has been signed and manufacture has begun. A purchase order has been placed for the manufacture and supply (only) of the pumping equipment for Al-Sijilah pumping station, with delivery scheduled for March 2007.

The rehabilitation of Mussayib Irrigation Scheme has been well under way since the beginning of June 2006 and currently 90 per cent of drain cleaning, 30 per cent of the canal lining, 25 per cent of the road and 13 per cent of the culverts have been completed. Three aquatic weed harvesters (1 of 10 m³ and 2 of 20 m³) were procured and delivered in October 2006 (\$1,503,956). This equipment will be used to strengthen the weed control capabilities of the MoWR in rivers, canals and reservoirs, and training of operators was carried out in the United States in late June-early July 2006.

As part of the Sixteenth World Water Week in Stockholm in August 2006, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) organized a special session on "Cooperation Prospects in the Euphrates-Tigris Region", which was attended by Iranian, Iraqi, Syrian and Turkish representatives as well as international partners such as the Swedish International Development Agency, the Stockholm International Water Institute and the Global Water Partnership. An international water resource modelling workshop was organized in November 2006 in Amman to develop the international water model as the joint work of Iraqi, Syrian and Turkish experts. This joint effort will be helpful for building mutual confidence through the process, and the expected result (the model) will contribute to better understanding of shared water resources for all stakeholders.

Mine Action

From October to December 2006, the national non-governmental organization (NGO) executing the demining cleared 27,973 items and made 13,162,784 m² of arable land safe to use. This is more than 200 per cent of the project's total clearance target and over 2 per cent of the total estimated contamination in Basrah Governorate (518 million m²). The annual agricultural yield of the cleared land is estimated to be valued at approximately \$2 million, which will directly benefit more than 100 farmer families.

Table 1. Progress in Cluster A: Agriculture, Food Security, Environment and Natural Resource Management, July 2004-December 2006

<p>National longer-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.</p>					
<p>Cluster Planned Outcome 1: Promote sustainable long-term food production and natural resource management.</p>					
<p>Cluster Achieved Outcomes: The outcomes of most of the Cluster programme activities are of a long-term nature that cannot be assessed during or even right after the completion of the work. The rehabilitation of the pumping station activities, for example, requires a great deal of time for preparation of the feasibility studies and the technical specifications of the pumps, which require some 8 months to a year to manufacture. Even after installing these pumps, results assessment of the yields and salinity can only be done after the harvest. Similarly, the rehabilitation of the community irrigation schemes and connecting the irrigation canals to the main drain outfall will indeed reduce salinity, revitalize the land and bring it under cultivation. However, the tangible results of this can be assessed only after harvesting. Notwithstanding the time factor, the Cluster's activities have registered notable results. The water dialogue initiated among the countries in the region is expected to bring positive inputs to the official track of ongoing diplomatic negotiations 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 technology (EST) options.</p>					
Programme Outputs	Baseline	Target Performance	Actual Performance	Supporting Projects	Results and Challenges
Internal and external water management policies initiated.	300 officials requiring skills upgrade in water resource management.	Achieve sustainable water resource management through capacity-building.	40%	A5-12	Preliminary assessment of water resources to collect basic water data was conducted and detailed pilot studies are ongoing. Based on the assessment, the internal water policy will be formulated. To date, 300 water experts have participated in capacity-building activities in 16 different subjects of integrated water resource management (IWRM) involving a wide range of participants from DG-level officials to Ph.D. students according to the targeted group of each activity. 350 titles of technical books and 10 titles of academic journal back numbers were provided for the restoration of the MoWR library. The one water-expert training centre to be rehabilitated was provided with necessary equipment. Water-related ministries and 5 universities were involved in capacity-building activities to disseminate the idea of IWRM. To consolidate relations and coordination among water-related ministries, a special training course for knowledge management was organized for director-level officials from 5 ministries as well as university representatives. Research papers were produced and presented in the international and regional meetings.
	Zero water dialogue.	Regional dialogue with upstream countries facilitated.	100%		Dialogue among riparian countries on the shared water resources of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers was initiated in 2005. As planned in the project document, 3 trilateral meetings attended by government officials from Iraq, the Syrian Arab Republic and Turkey were organized to discuss regional cooperation on the shared water issues of the Tigris and Euphrates. As a result of meetings, joint capacity-building activities were conducted and attended by Iranian, Iraqi, Syrian and Turkish experts: one joint workshop on international water resource modelling in cooperation with the United States Department of Energy and one joint training activity on dam safety.
Farmers taking maximum advantage of the mine-/UXO-cleared and rehabilitated agricultural and grazing land.	600 ha (out of 51,000 ha) in Basrah Governorate contaminated land.	5,000 ha of agricultural land cleared from mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW).		A5-01, A5-02, A5-04, A5-18	27,973 items cleared and 1,316 ha of arable land made safe to use in Basrah Governorate. This is more than 200% of the total project's clearance target and over 2% of the total estimated contamination in Basrah Governorate (51,800ha). The value of the annual agricultural yield of the cleared land is estimated to be approximately \$2 million, which will directly benefit more than 100 farming families.

Table 1 (Continued). Progress in Cluster A: Agriculture, Food Security, Environment and Natural Resource Management, July 2004-December 2006

Programme Outputs	Baseline	Target Performance	Actual Performance	Supporting Projects	Results and Challenges
Improved water management.	14 pumping stations (out of 125) requiring rehabilitation.	320,000 ha of land rehabilitated benefiting 630,000 farm families.	70 %	A5-01, A5-02, A5-04, A5-18	2 pumping stations completed; 1 pumping station 70% installed; 1 pumping station's equipment ready for delivery; 5 pumping stations' equipment under manufacture; 1 pumping station tender invitation; 4 pumping station surveys complete but unfunded.
	50 km. of drainage canals requiring remodeling.		25 %		A complete set of technical dossiers for the rehabilitation work at the drain was prepared and the contract for remodelling the 50 km of main drain started on 14 May 2006 and is ongoing. Problems were encountered with the malfunctioning of the pumping station at the site, which delayed the rehabilitation work. However, operation of the pumping station began again in September 2006; consequently, the water level in the drains fell, enabling the work to begin.
	115 km of irrigation canals requiring rehabilitation.		70%		Surveying instrumentation, including ten total survey stations and plotters to assist MoWR in project design for a value of \$407,143.75, has been procured and delivered. Supplier has trained MoWR staff. Heran irrigation system complete. Mussayib Irrigation scheme 70% complete. Pumping station (Drain 22): the equipment is currently being delivered to site. Three aquatic weed harvesters procured. One project in the pipeline to rehabilitate irrigation canals in north of Iraq.
	Mosul Dam not functioning at full capacity (11.11 billion m3 benefiting 544,000 ha and generating 1,050 megawatts (MWs)).		Restore 300 MW of electricity and 2.95 billion m3 of water benefiting 194,000 ha of land and 1.7 million people in Mosul City through the rehabilitation of Mosul Dam.		80%
Increased livestock, crops and fish production for improved nutrition.	Rehabilitation of cattle breeding programme prioritized by MoA.	The cattle breeding programme re-established.	70%	A5-08, A5-10, A5-13, A5-15, A5-16, A6-02	The 30 Holstein-Friesian bulls from Australia were received under the Artificial Insemination Project. Two bulls died suddenly owing to acute enterotoxaemia; the rest of the bulls are in good health. Around 50% were already trained on "dummy cows" for the purpose of starting the collection of semen. The results of training were very satisfactory and it is expected that production will start by January 2007. Out of the 911 Awassi ewes imported from Turkey and mated in August, 253 have lambed and out of these, 55 had twins. All the sheep are in good health. The 200 goats imported from Cyprus are all alive and in good health. All were mated in September and are about to kid.
	Number of livestock infected.	A national brucellosis eradication vaccination campaign conducted.	30%		A national brucellosis survey was conducted. The vaccination campaign was not conducted owing to lack of funds.

Table 1 (Continued). Progress in Cluster A: Agriculture, Food Security, Environment and Natural Resource Management, July 2004-December 2006

Programme Outputs	Baseline	Target Performance	Actual Performance	Supporting Projects	Results and Challenges
Increased livestock, crops and fish production for improved nutrition.	Many professional staff have left or died; research centres devastated and equipment looted; old methods for variety maintenance techniques.	Capacity-building of Iraqis in variety maintenance techniques and procedures, seed production and marketing and crops locally produced.		A5-08, A5-10, A5-13, A5-15, A5-16, A6-02	The project commenced in August 2006 and is proceeding as per the work plan. The PSC convened and is monitoring progress. The training programme is proceeding as planned. 24 Iraqi scientists (out of 24) were identified for training and 2 senior staff (out of 2) were identified for a study tour abroad; the venue for the training/tour is being finalized. The training is planned for March 2007.
		Vegetable crops, seed potato and small vegetable seed cleaning machines provided.	0%		Pipeline project.
Increase production in fish ponds from the current rate of 800-2,000 kg/ha/yr to 2,000-4,000 kg/ha/yr.		1,400 owners of fish ponds benefiting from the supply of fish fingerlings. Two fish farming enterprises in Kut Dam and Hindiya Dam built and restored.			The project commenced in August 2006 and is proceeding as per the work plan. The PSC convened and is monitoring progress. The list of technical specifications for the equipment was prepared and procurement is now under way.
	Production of milk and milk products has seriously declined.	Pilot dairy plant in Diwanayah rehabilitated to produce safe milk and milk products enhanced with vitamins according to modern food standards. Number of under-5 malnourished children, pregnant and lactating women and other vulnerable groups benefiting from the direct food aid activities.	90%		A plant with a capacity of 50,000 litres of long-life milk per shift, with the possibility of running in 3 shifts, had been delivered to the Diwanayah dairy factory to introduce modern dairy technologies in a model dairy factory. The installation and commissioning of the factory have begun and are being monitored. A three-module training-of-trainers course was held in Amman for 18 trainers in good hygienic practices, good manufacturing practices, and hazard analysis critical control points. In-country training of 298 technical dairy staff all over the country has been carried out by the trainers. The installation and commissioning of the factory have started and are being monitored.
		Number of under-5 malnourished children, pregnant and lactating women and other vulnerable groups benefiting from the direct food aid activities.	100%		Over 10,000 mt of high energy biscuits were provided through 3,000 primary schools to 1.9 million primary school children and 2,000 mt of vegetable oil as an incentive to school girls from 2005 to December 2006.

Table 1 (Continued). Progress in Cluster A: Agriculture, Food Security, Environment and Natural Resource Management, July 2004-December 2006

Cluster Planned Outcome 2: Rehabilitation of economic and productive rural and urban infrastructure and available resources.					
Cluster Achieved Outcomes: The difficult, dangerous situation on the ground hampers and slows down the field work, the delivery of equipment and the construction activities. Nevertheless, the Cluster has introduced creative implementation modalities to mitigate the situation. The short-term impact of the Cluster activities can be clearly seen in the job-creation, income-generation and capacity-building components. The number of skilled and unskilled labour employed under the programme contributed to improving their 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 centres and laboratories 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 centres were also rehabilitated and constructed; to date, three vocational training centres are operational and equipped for training in food and non-food technologies.					
Programme Outputs	Baseline	Target Performance	Actual Performance	Supporting Projects	Results and Challenges
Short-term and long-term employment and income-generation opportunities created through small and micro-industries.		200,000 person-days of unskilled labour employed for the canal cleaning, irrigation scheme rehabilitation activities.		A5-04, A5-06, A5-17, A5-18, A5-20	Project still in the pipeline.
		4,000 extremely poor people trained and provided with tools and equipment to start their own cottage industry.	60%		The programme has trained 52 trainers who trained a total of 397 beneficiaries in food and non-food technologies. The project has also provided individual beneficiaries with tools, equipment and raw materials to help start their own income-generating activities.
		Number of extremely poor people provided with skills and tools relating to environmental conservation for increased agricultural production.			
Rural technical institutions strengthened.		Artificial insemination centres as well as central facility for embryo transfer technology functioning and well-trained managerial staff appointed.	70%	A5-02, A5-08, A5-10	Technical and managerial staff had already been trained in 2005. All 3 avian influenza (AI) staff underwent (9 November-December 2005) focused technical training in "Liquid Nitrogen Production Equipment Assembly and Maintenance" in the Netherlands. They brought with them a new diagram for the building and have been involved in the installation of the equipment implemented by a private company since the building construction has been finished. Rehabilitation of the entire production building completed. Rebuilding the bulls' barns and constructing six more, outer fence of the facility, foundations and umbrella for the generators, feed stores, car parking. Monitoring room for collecting the semen. Embryo transfer department. A cold storage for the drugs and hormones. Building of the liquid nitrogen plant ongoing. The facility was fully furnished and 6 other centres in Baghdad are to be furnished. The embryo transfer training programme is planned for 3 veterinary specialists in the Netherlands (from 3 to 31 March 2007) at Wageningen University.
		Central laboratory for feed analysis functioning as the reference laboratory.	60%		Construction was delayed for security reasons. All laboratory equipment was supplied and the tenders for installation will be launched as soon as the construction is finished.

Table 1 (Continued). Progress in Cluster A: Agriculture, Food Security, Environment and Natural Resource Management, July 2004-December 2006

Programme Outputs	Baseline	Target Performance	Actual Performance	Supporting Projects	Results and Challenges
Rural technical institutions strengthened.		Well-trained staff in condition assessment, repair and operation of pumping station.	100%	A5-02, A5-08, A5-10	MoWR pumping station and technical staff trained in condition assessment and repair of pumping stations, and MoWR engineers trained in technical matters for major international procurement contracts. However, after installation is complete, the contractor will complete 100 hours of on-the-job training.
		Laboratory capacity for disease investigation, diagnosis and surveillance strengthened.			No progress has been achieved during the reporting period owing to lack of funds under project A5-08, Restoration of Veterinary Services.
	Extension services requiring strengthening.	Rural households benefiting from the strengthened extension services.	10%		Comprehensive livestock extension training was designed and prepared (as per the agreed training with the MoA and the work plan) covering 20 Iraqis (out of 20). It took place in the Syrian Arab Republic (ACSAD) in January 2007 and in Morocco (ENA) in February 2007. Two workshops will follow in Amman in April 2007.
		Effective cold chain facilities for storage and distribution of vaccines re-established and improved.	90%		By October 2006, 5 rooms out of 7 for the storage and handling of vaccines and sensitive drugs had been completely installed and are working properly in the Governorates of Babylon, Basrah, Kerbala, Thi-Qar and Wassit. Regarding Baghdad and Diyala, the equipment has been delivered to the MoA warehouse in Baghdad without installation owing to security problems.
	Only 534 (out of 11,000) fish farms are operational.	Fifteen prioritized sites selected and rehabilitated for fish farming.	5%		The list of technical specifications for the equipment was prepared and procurement is now under way.
		Pilot fish cage farms established.	5%		PSC identified the locations for the fish farming enterprises. The list of technical specifications for the equipment was prepared and procurement is now under way.
	5 Iraqi scientists and 17 technicians trained in modern fish farming methods.	Technicians trained in hatchery/nursery management, fish farming method, fish health and marketing.			The training programme is proceeding as per the work plan. A field trip to China for 5 Iraqi senior staff was conducted as planned. The list of technical specifications for the equipment was prepared and procurement is now under way.
		Six damaged centres for the seed programme repaired, reconstructed and equipped in Al-Qadissiya, Baghdad, Ninewa, Salah-Al-Dine and Wassit Governorates.			Procurement process for the seed processing plant testing equipment and farm implementation in progress. As agreed during the first PSC meeting in August 2006, new buildings to be constructed at three sites (Al-Sawar, Al-Qadissiya and Basrah); buildings to be repaired and rehabilitated at 3 other sites (Abu Gharab, Al-Mishkhab, Al-Rashidi); 4 greenhouses to be built at Abu Gharab.

Table 1 (Continued). Progress in Cluster A: Agriculture, Food Security, Environment and Natural Resource Management, July 2004-December 2006

Programme Outputs	Baseline	Target Performance	Actual Performance	Supporting Projects	Results and Challenges
Rural technical institutions strengthened.	Status of date palm sector.	A date palm tissue culture laboratory and plantations set up in Basrah Governorate to produce and distribute date palm offshoots.		A5-02, A5-08, A5-10	Project still in the pipeline
		Selected date storage, packaging and processing facilities as well as one date palm research centre improved.			Project still in the pipeline.
	Four vocational training centres (VTCs) constructed as well as six other centres rehabilitated.	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.			To date, the programme has constructed one VTC in Basrah Governorate and rehabilitated two others in Thi-Qar Governorate. The VTCs have been equipped with the required machinery to train trainers and offer technical and managerial support to individual beneficiaries and micro-enterprise associations. The target is to train 1,000 trainees/year.
	Capacity of Iraq Kurdistan Mine Action Centre (IKMAC) lacking.	Capacity of Iraq Kurdistan Mine Action Centre (IKMAC) in de-mining enhanced.	0%		This project has just started and it is expected that some 900 mine action operators will be equipped with tools and new technologies and around 60 IKMAC staff will benefit from quality assurance training.

Table 1 (Continued). Progress in Cluster A: Agriculture, Food Security, Environment and Natural Resource Management, July 2004-December 2006

Cluster Planned Outcome 3: Reduce the level of food insecurity among vulnerable groups in targeted rural and urban areas.					
Cluster Achieved Outcomes: The capacity of the Iraqis for better planning to reduce food insecurity was enhanced through surveys and training. The Cluster was able to carry out countrywide surveys and studies (disease control and food security surveys). These surveys were followed with training to analyse the data, enabling the Iraqis to design control and intervention strategies based on tangible information.					
Programme Outputs	Baseline	Target Performance	Actual Performance	Supporting Projects	Results and Challenges
Increase capacity of the government to identify food needs, develop strategies and carry out food-based programmes.		Two high-quality reports about food security status in Iraq published.	100%	A5-08, A5-16	Completed.
		Assist MoPDC/COSIT in building Iraqi institutional capacity in monitoring and analysing food security.	105%		Completed. 532 staff of the Food Security Unit in the MoPDC trained representing 105% out of 506 planned.
	Database system for monitoring the quantity and quality of imported and locally produced seeds is not functional.	Existing database for seed quality control operations improved and strengthened.			Project commenced in August 2006 and is proceeding as per the work plan. PSC convened and is monitoring progress.
		Capacity of Iraqi veterinarians built for better planning and implementation of national animal disease control.	85%		The training programme for the Iraqi veterinarians for better planning of national animal disease control ongoing as planned through the multiple workshops and training activities carried out (4 CMS modules and 2 study tours). However, capacity for implementation is heavily constrained by bad security situation in all Iraq.
Support to Public Distribution System (PDS) reform by policy, advice on safety options and market reform.		A PDS option plan developed and adapted.	100%		Document on PDS options produced. A bi-monthly internal weekly operations update is being produced by WFP with data analysis on the performance of the PDS.

Table 1 (Continued). Progress in Cluster A: Agriculture, Food Security, Environment and Natural Resource Management, July 2004-December 2006

Cluster Planned Outcome 4: Capacity of local and rural community institutions (public and private) enhanced for planning and executing development projects at the community level.					
Cluster Achieved Outcomes: The Cluster has assisted in building the capacities of institutions (public and private) for better planning and executing development projects at two levels: information-gathering and planning. The Cluster has assisted the Government of Iraq to prepare studies to assist it in better emergency planning. As part of the plan to combat highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI), the Cluster has been able to produce a survey on the number of poultry in each Governorate (part of the National Livestock Survey), which will serve as basic information and statistical data for efficient planning. This was produced with the assistance of the local communities, which played an active role in the process. For the planning purposes, the Cluster has so far trained more than 460 senior and policy-level staff in the fields of environmental, veterinary and water management.					
Programme Outputs	Baseline	Target Performance	Actual Performance	Supporting Projects	Results and Challenges
Basic information and statistical data on agriculture, livestock and food trade made available for efficient planning.		Established baseline study on Huweza Marsh for fisheries.	0%	A5-01, A5-02, A5-04, A5-07, A5-08, A5-11, A5-15	Project commenced in August 2006 and is proceeding as per the work plan. PSC convened and is monitoring progress.
	No water management associations in place in rural areas.	Water User Associations created and trained as well as Water Resources and Irrigation Support Unit(s) (WRISU) established, staffed and operational.			Awaiting the completion of the drain excavation contract to use residual funds for this purpose.
		A Pump Station Data Base established.	20%		Ongoing and pending feedback from the MoWR for completion.
	No post-war statistical data on animal health in place.	A countrywide animal health survey conducted.	40%		Survey prepared on the number of poultry in each Governorate but not yet implemented. It is part of the National Livestock Survey, which includes poultry. The National Livestock Survey has been postponed owing to a lack of funds. The survey will involve a series of three workshops. Some funds were recently transferred for use under this project and the first (planning workshop) was designed and is planned to take place in Amman in January 2007.
		Assessments conducted on contaminated sites, field sample analyses and interpretation.	100%		Five priority sites were identified. Iraqi environmental experts were trained to undertake field assessments and the final assessment report "Assessment of Environmental 'Hot Spots' in Iraq" was launched.
		Institutional capacity assessments, and national environmental action planning by trained teams from the MoEn.	100%		Equipment, publications and training for the establishment of an environmental information centre were delivered. Equipment for an environmental monitoring laboratory were delivered and training was provided.
		Enable implementation of environmentally sound technologies (ESTs) in Marshlands through capacity-building of policy-makers.	100%		Thirty Iraqi participants took part in a week-long course on "Integrated Water Resource Management Policy for the Iraqi Marshlands". The Marshlands Information Network (MIN) web site was launched and 31 Iraqis were invited to a week of training on the MIN.

Table 1 (Continued). Progress in Cluster A: Agriculture, Food Security, Environment and Natural Resource Management, July 2004-December 2006

Programme Outputs	Baseline	Target Performance	Actual Performance	Supporting Projects	Results and Challenges
Local communities play an active role in the identification of plans for rehabilitation of economic and productive rural infrastructure.	No National Seed Board in place.	A strong and clearly mandated National Seed Board with a clear and concise national seed policy formulated		A5-11, A5-16	A PSC in place that would act as the precursor of the fully reactivated National Seed Board.
		Hold public meetings and distribute information materials to raise awareness on the state of Marshlands and restoration initiatives.	100%		The Marshlands Information Network (MIN) web site was launched and 31 Iraqis were invited to a week of training on the MIN. Thirty Iraqi participants took part in a week-long course on "Integrated Water Resource Management Policy for the Iraqi Marshlands".
Capacity built at municipal and local levels.	Capacities lost (died or migrated) and back-dated techniques.	6 modules on change management system training conducted.	65%	A5-07, A5-08, A5-10, A5-11, A5-15, A5-16, A5-17, A5-19, A5-20, A7-03	Four modules have been conducted to date for more than 120 Iraqi veterinarians (each over a period of 10-12 days). The main focus was on animal disease recognition, epidemiology, and prospects and constituents for disease control and eradication. The fifth module is planned to take place in February 2007 for 15 veterinarians.
		Capacity-building of Iraqis in water management and use.	100%		Netherlands: 10 (out of 10) Iraqi engineers attended a 6-week course on "Soil, Drainage and Land Reclamation"; 10 (out of 10) MoWR engineers are attending this 6-week course in "Agro-Hydrology". Italy: 10 (out of 10) MoWR engineers are attending this 8-week course in "Planning and Design of Modern Irrigation Systems". England: 10 (out of 10) Iraqi engineers were trained in weed control in drainage canals while in the course on "Operation and Maintenance of Irrigation and Drainage Schemes".
	Date-palm processing capacity requires updating to meet int'l standards.	Capacity-building of Iraqis in date processing.			Project still in the pipeline.
		Capacity-building of Iraqis in environment (EST) and mine clearing.			270 Iraqi decision-makers and community representatives were trained in marshland management and in technical, policy and institutional aspects of marshland management. Safe drinking water was provided to 15,000 residents in 6 communities using EST options.

Table 1 (Continued). Progress in Cluster A: Agriculture, Food Security, Environment and Natural Resource Management, July 2004-December 2006

Programme Outputs	Baseline	Target Performance	Actual Performance	Supporting Projects	Results and Challenges
Local governments actively addressing public-private partnership concepts and community involvement in their strategies.		Representation of the private sector and other local stakeholders in the different monitoring and executing bodies.		A5-16	Project commenced in August 2006 and is proceeding as per the work plan. PSC convened and is monitoring progress.
	Legislation requires revision and upgrading.	Legislation updated to meet the current needs in the development of a market-oriented and private-sector-driven seed industry.			Project commenced in August 2006 and is proceeding as per the work plan.
National conservation corps programme established and managed by a consortium of ministries (MoA, MoEn, MoL SA, MoMPW, MoWR).		Structure established at national, regional and local level for the planning and implementation of labour-intensive environmental rehabilitation projects.			Project still in the pipeline.
		Financial sustainability of programme ensured through building capacity of ministries involved for budgeting and fund-raising.			Project still in the pipeline.

Table 1 (Continued). Progress in Cluster A: Agriculture, Food Security, Environment and Natural Resource Management, July 2004-December 2006

Cluster Planned Outcome 5: Capacities for national institutions strengthened.					
Cluster Achievement: Capacity was developed through training of 646 workers and 600 veterinarians in 219 veterinary centres. Iraqi veterinarians were able to develop a contingency plan in the event of an avian influenza (AI) outbreak, which was put into immediate effect and proved efficient after the AI outbreak in February 2006. Strategies and emergency preparedness plans for brucellosis and HPAI were set in place. An AI Operations Manual and a Rapid AI Assessment were prepared. In addition to this, the area of land cleared under the mine action activities contributed to job creation and income-generation through agriculture.					
Programme Outputs	Baseline	Target Performance	Actual Performance	Supporting Projects	Results and Challenges
Laboratory capacity strengthened for investigation, diagnosis and surveillance of major livestock and poultry diseases as well as for quality control of locally produced and imported veterinary vaccines, drugs and animal food products.	Lack of emergency preparedness plans.	Strategy and emergency preparedness plans drafted for implementation to control and prevent major diseases of livestock and poultry.	90%	A5-08	As per the work plan, strategies and emergency preparedness plans for brucellosis and HPAI were already drafted in 2005. Foot and mouth disease strategies and emergency preparedness plans are ongoing.
	Lack of capacity for HPAI response.	Capacity for early and rapid HPAI response.	65%		81 investigation teams (317 workers), 15 emergency teams (83 workers), 42 quarantine teams (115 workers), 37 spraying teams (131 workers) and 4,000 epidemiology guards all over Iraq. Moreover, 219 veterinary centres in centre/south and 78 in the north, covering districts and subdistricts, are also implementing the control strategic plan. This means that more than 600 veterinarians are part of the staff involved in HPAI.
	Poor control policy for major animal diseases.	Strengthening of capacity of Iraqi veterinary services in zoonotic and transboundary animal disease control.	0%		Lack of funds for supplying vaccines and the lab equipment (i.e., PCR) hindered the progress of this component of the project. However, module 5 of the change management system training programme is dedicated to focusing on import risk analysis and quarantine for animals and animal products. It is planned to take place in February 2007.
Surveys and review studies completed and plans being drafted and agreed for the cattle breeding strategy.		Survey prepared on the number of poultry in each governorate.	100%		Survey prepared but not yet implemented. It is part of the National Livestock Survey, which includes poultry.
		A poultry compensation study prepared.	100%		A poultry compensation study prepared and is part of the short-term Plan for Control of HPAI.
		A comprehensive contingency plan addressing avian flu prepared.	100%		A comprehensive contingency plan addressing Avian Influenza 100% prepared and ongoing implementation: 1902 Poultry farms examined out of 4116, 2317 visits carried out by Investigation teams, 14,421,366 Poultry examined for the year 2006, 25,201 other birds of different species examined, 327 different Media activities done
Fully trained, equipped and functional Iraqi NGO Mine Action Organizations became operational in accordance with International Mine Action Standards (IMAS).		One local mine/UXO clearance organization with 10+15 EOD/mine clearance/disposal teams operating and able to function independently in the south of Iraq.		A7-04	One local mine/UXO clearance organization with 10 EOD/mine clearance/disposal teams equipped and trained operating with limited supervision and the organization is expected to be fully independent by end of June 2007.

2.2.2 Progress in Cluster B: Education and Culture

Summary of Achievements from 1 July to 31 December 2006

Education

Under the programme to improve the quality of textbooks, a modern Prepress Centre was established, furnished and equipped, allowing the Ministry of Education (MoEd) to edit its current textbooks and produce new series of textbooks that comply with international standards. Fourteen MoEd textbook designers were trained; a textbook/CD library was established, furnished and equipped; and the “National Textbooks Printing and Distribution Policy” was formulated. In addition, 10 MoEd Heads of Textbook Authoring Committees were trained in the principles of writing and designing textbooks.

In the area of teacher training, UNESCO produced teacher training materials in the Kurdish language. Data shows were provided to the Institute of Educational Training and Development at the MoEd, Baghdad, filming and editing equipment (cameras, tape recorders, etc.) was provided to the Institute, and a training workshop was delivered for 83 mentors on the use of new instructional materials. Furthermore, computers were purchased to equip eight selected schools for the delivery of the training session, "In-service Teachers on the Use of ICT in Education". Teachers' Manuals for Science Laboratory Experiment (Edition) for Grades 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 were prepared in November 2006.

For the Education Management Information System (EMIS), efforts continued to ensure sustainability at the central level by carrying out the final stages of the development of the skills of MoEd officials to a level where they could efficiently and effectively use and maintain the software in the future. Thirty statisticians were trained in Aqaba (23 July to 5 August) and 30 planners and project managers were trained in Aqaba (12 to 24 August 2006).

In the field of vocational education, 28 training handbooks (in Arabic) belonging to the 9 vocational disciplines for grades 10, 11 and 12 as well as books and manuals have been prepared by international experts in electronics, sewing, agriculture, communication, electrics, automotive mechanics, food service and production, and construction in cooperation with the MoEd. The MoEd established the staff development unit at the MoEd for the Master Instructors Training, and a training workshop for 30 Master Instructors in 9 vocational disciplines was organized in December 2006.

Culture

Through the two phases of the Strengthening Primary and Intermediate Level Education in Iraq programme, which were operationally closed during the reporting period, the comprehensive rehabilitation of 66 schools was fully completed. However, handing-over letters are still awaited for three schools in Fallujah. The provision of basic furniture to 114,000 students in 164 primary schools has almost been completed. In addition, 100 per cent of type (A) and 93 per cent of type (B) furniture have been distributed to schools to date. Two types of furniture were developed depending on children's anthropometrical measurements: type “A” for students in grades one to three and type “B” for students in grades four to six.

Under the 2006 Provision of Learning Materials Programme, 90 per cent of the essential learning materials were delivered to all Directorates of Education (DoEds) warehouses. A total of 4.7 million six-to-twelve-year-old Iraqi children in more than 14,000 primary schools are being provided with essential learning materials for the 2006-2007 school year.

Through the integrated community-based project to deliver quality basic social services, the further

rehabilitation of 90 schools was completed in Baghdad, Basrah, Erbil, Missan and Wassit Governorates while work is still ongoing in 20 schools in Thi-Qar Governorate (finalized by the end of the first quarter 2007). During the reporting period, an additional 330,000 people had access to safe water and another 100,000 people gained access to improved sanitation.

Through the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)/United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT) joint programme for school rehabilitation and capacity-building approved in July 2006, the rehabilitation of 40 primary and intermediate schools is under way, 11 of which were completed while 29 are ongoing in 15 governorates. In addition to the rehabilitation, an additional 58 new classrooms were constructed and added to the 40 schools under rehabilitation.

The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) Iraq Networking Academies/Cisco training that was conducted in LAU/Jbeil, Lebanon, from 26 June to 31 July 2006 and interrupted owing to the security situation in Lebanon was resumed on 30 October and finished on 13 November 2006. The two-week training courses on HP File Servers, UPS maintenance, and the maintenance of photocopiers that had started on 10 July 2006 and had also been interrupted because of the security situation in Lebanon during July resumed in November 2006.

In the area of human rights education, a core group of Basrah society took an active part in all three human rights training events. There were 85 participants from various sectors and institutional and ethnic backgrounds, 25 per cent of whom were women. Each training session was attended by a range of professionals drawn from local government (provincial) councils, high-ranking members of the Iraqi security forces (such as Basrah police and military), key members of the judiciary, academics, representatives of ministries and NGOs, and members of Basrah Governorate tribes. The Ministry of Human Rights approached the United Nations Human Rights Office in Baghdad, complimenting the training in Basrah and requesting that an additional two training sessions be carried out in Najaf and Kerbala.

In the area of culture, the rehabilitation of the Child Museum was completed as well as the delivery of the equipment requested by the National Library in Baghdad.

Table 2. Progress in Cluster B: Education and Culture, July 2004-December 2006

National Long-term Priority or Goals: To enhance access and improve participation and completion at all levels of education in Iraq while ensuring adherence to quality, standards and achievement of expected learning outcomes.					
Cluster Planned Outcome 1: To enhance access to all levels of education, with special reference to disparity reduction (gender, geographical, cultural and socio-economic).					
Cluster Achieved Outcomes: Access is being provided at a level higher than previously to both primary and secondary children; however, the actual numbers attending are falling short of targets owing mainly to lack of security. The programme for higher education is at a standstill as it is impossible to hire qualified university teachers, again because of security issues.					
Programme Outputs	Baseline	Target Performance*	Actual Performance	Supporting Projects	Results and Challenges
To increase net enrolment rate at the primary level from the current level, with a focus on rural areas.	86%	90%	87%	B1-06, B1-09, B1-11, B1-12, B1-18, B1-19, B1-22a,b,B1-24 (UNICEF bilateral funds and WFP core funds)	236 schools (75% of the targeted 313 schools) in addition to water and sanitation facilities in 110 schools were rehabilitated to child-friendly standards using UNDG ITF funds (only). The remainder are planned for next period. Construction was slowed by deterioration of security. The cost of rehabilitation of schools has escalated in the past two years by 45% owing to security. This has caused a reduction in planned targets. Since 2004, 509 schools (97%) have been rehabilitated; in addition, 902 (67%) water and sanitation facilities have been provided using UNDG ITF and non-UNDG ITF funds. Procurement and distribution of essential learning materials to 6 million children in 2005, 4.5 million in 2006 and 4.7 million in 2007. 9 million textbooks (comprising 39 titles) were printed and distributed throughout Iraq to a total of 6 million primary- and intermediate-level pupils in 16,000 primary schools for the academic year 2005/2006. Provision of basic furniture to benefit 114,000 students in 274 primary schools has been completed. Over 10,000 mt of high-energy biscuits provided to 1.9 million primary school children in 3,000 primary schools and 2,000 mt of vegetable oil as incentive to
To increase net enrolment of girls in primary education with focus on rural areas.	79%	83%	80%	B1-06, B1-09, B1-11, B1-12, B1-18, B1-19, B1-22a,b, B1-24	Over 10,000 mt of high energy biscuits provided to 1.9 million primary school children in 3,000 primary schools and 2,000 mt of vegetable oil as incentive to school girls from 2005 to December 2006.
To increase enrolment rates at the secondary level.	36%	50%	40%	B1-15	B1-15: 0% of equipment has been delivered. All equipment is in the process of being purchased and delivered. Three training workshops were conducted during November and December 2006: one on training science teachers in conducting lab experiments, the second on training in low-cost equipment for science education and the third on training of School Library Supervisors .
To increase enrolment of girls in secondary education, with a focus on rural areas and girls.	30%	35%	31%	B1-15 , B1-18	Procurement of furniture, materials and equipment for libraries and science laboratories in 55 secondary schools in Baghdad and 7 different governorates is under way. B1-15: 0% of equipment has been delivered. All equipment is in the process of being purchased and delivered. Three training workshops were conducted during November and December 2006: one on training science teachers in conducting lab experiments, the second on training in low-cost equipment for science education and the third on training of School Library Supervisors. B1-18: Project is complete. All 9 million copies of textbooks (39 titles) have been delivered to the DoEds in the 18 governorates for the benefit of 6 million students of primary and secondary schools throughout Iraq, and this directly impacts enrolment of girls.
To increase the number of children enrolled in preschool.	3%	5%	6%	(UNICEF core funds)	Initiation of child-rearing practices survey, 750 early childhood development (ECD) emergency kits provided and better parenting project is ongoing.

*Figures shown are indicative as revealed by some pilot studies; however, the MoEd needs to conduct a fact-finding survey to arrive at reliable performance indicators.

Table 2 (Continued). Progress in Cluster B: Education and Culture, July 2004-December 2006

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

Table 2 (Continued). Progress in Cluster B: Education and Culture, July 2004-December 2006

Cluster Planned Outcome 2: To strengthen the capacity of all personnel and systems in the education sector to ensure adherence to quality, standards and achievement of expected learning outcomes.					
Cluster Achieved Outcomes: There was significant achievement in capacity development in areas such as training of statisticians and planners and orientation of Parent-Teacher Associations in school feeding in line with planned targets. However, there were two major shortfalls: only 66% of target for teacher training was achieved this year and only 25 per cent of target special needs teachers received their training. In both cases, the shortfall was due to a lack of available professional trainers, security and matching funds.					
Programme Outputs	Baseline	Target Performance	Actual Performance	Supporting Projects	Results and Challenges
To increase capacity of the MoEd, DoEds and MoH.	100 planners, 135 statisticians.	The following outputs are in place: Legal framework; planning, policy, programme development evaluation functioning; 150 planners; 150 statisticians.	Legal framework drafted: 65 planners; 80 statisticians.	B1-08, B1-13, B1-14 (UNICEF core funds and bilateral funds)	Drafting of legal framework initiated with participation of MoEd and all DoEds. 65 educational planners and 80 statisticians trained, 63% of number needed. 88 non-formal education (NFE) planners trained and proposed NFE policy paper drafted.
To train teachers, supervisors and librarians.	250,000 teachers.	50,000 teachers only	60% of target or 34,000 teachers trained through cascade training.	B1-05, B1-15 (UNICEF core and bilateral funds)	A core team of 25 master trainers trained 440 teacher trainers, who in turn trained 34,000 teachers. A core team of 62 teacher trainers were trained in developing instructional materials. Trainers did not fulfil the prerequisites needed for such training. Turnover of focal points. Delays in the installation of ICT equipment. 14 librarians trained and 42 secondary school science teachers trained in laboratory skills.
To increase capacity-building in data processing and analysis (EMIS).	135 statisticians.	100% of personnel of planning directorate trained.	*135 or 100% of staff trained in EMIS. EMIS software developed.	B1-13, B1-23 (Bilateral funds)	School survey 2004 conducted and 3 statistical reports produced and disseminated; 3,000 staff of MoEd and DoEds trained in computer literacy and EMIS use at different levels. The EMIS hardware is in place; however, its use not fully maximized.
To build capacity of the teaching staff for special needs students.	4,000 teachers trained in special needs.	4,000 teachers to be trained in special needs (mental & physical); and for accelerated learning.	25% or 1,000 teachers trained in special needs.	(UNICEF core funds)	The challenge has been to find teachers with advanced teacher training. 1,000 primary school teachers trained in pedagogical methods for out-of-school children. 17 programme managers exposed to NFE best practices in India.
To increase involvement of communities, Parent-Teacher Associations (PTAs), NGOs, and civil society in school management.	Low involvement.	14,000 PTAs.	6,000 PTAs.	B1-08, B1-19, B1-20 (WHO and WFP core funds)	100% of assessed schools feeding programme is managed with community involvement and 600 schools receiving orientation on PTA role and functioning (WFP). PTAs in 110 schools organized (UNICEF). Community-based initiatives implemented in 9 governorates on community participation in health issues, with 550 community leaders and 250 teachers trained (WHO).
To strengthen emergency preparedness and response of key stakeholders.	N/A	Key stakeholders are trained to deal with emergencies with focus on the safety of children.	N/A	B1-12 transfer of funds (UNICEF core funds)	Essential material and equipment pre-positioned for 100,000 children; 20 schools rehabilitated in Fallujah. Essential learning materials provided to 225,870 primary-level pupils in Anbar province. In addition, school bags were distributed to 49,380 grade-1 pupils. 100% of emergency needs in Anbar Governorate addressed.

Table 2 (Continued). Progress in Cluster B: Education and Culture, July 2004-December 2006

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

Table 2 (Continued). Progress in Cluster B: Education and Culture, July 2004-December 2006

ANNEX.			
BREAKDOWN OF SCHOOL REHABILITATION AND WATER AND SANITATION FACILITIES			
UN-HABITAT		Water and Sanitation	Comprehensive Rehabilitation
	UNDG ITF	15 (+70 ongoing)	80 (+70 ongoing)
	OTHERS	60	84
	TOTAL	75 (+70 ongoing)	164 (+70 ongoing)
UNICEF		Water and Sanitation	Comprehensive Rehabilitation
	UNDG ITF	90 (+20 ongoing)	156 (+ 25 ongoing)
	OTHERS	717	109
	TOTAL	807 (+20 ongoing)	265
SUMMARY			
Total number of schools rehab. through UNDG ITF = 236		429	
Total number of schools rehab. through others = 193			
Total number of W&S facilities rehab. through UNDG ITF = 105		882	
Total of W&S facilities rehab. through others = 777			
Total		1311	
UN-HABITAT		Targeted Water and Sanitation Facilities	Targeted Comprehensive Rehabilitation
	UNDG ITF	85	150
	OTHERS	60	84
	TOTAL	145	234
UNICEF		Targeted Water and Sanitation Facilities	Targeted Comprehensive Rehabilitation
	UNDG ITF	110	181
	OTHERS	1100	109
	TOTAL	1210	290
SUMMARY			
Total W & S Facilities targeted = 1355			
Total Comprehensive Rehabilitation = 524			

2.2.3 Progress in Cluster C: Governance and Human Development

Summary of Achievements from 1 July to 31 December 2006

Governance

The MoPDC now maintains the Donor Assistance Database (DAD) – a project funded by the UNDG ITF and executed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in close partnership with the MoPDC – independently and also provides support to other ministries. Substantial progress has been registered in data completeness and quality, which reached the level of 65 per cent and 99 per cent, respectively, against 37 per cent and 75 per cent in the previous reporting period (September 2006). This was most recently demonstrated during the presentation at the Fifth Donor Committee Meeting in Istanbul in March 2007. A number of specific additions to the DAD were completed during the reporting period: public investment tracking and integration, tracking of donor pledges, conversion of DAD into the International Monetary Fund classification of government functions and expense standards, enhancements of DAD functionality to track loans, and MoPDC web portal development. In addition, 30 staff members from the Ministries of Planning and Development Cooperation, Finance, Electricity and Public Works were trained in Amman in effective communications, financial analysis and decision-making.

Support was provided to a broad provincial consultation process on the National Development Strategy and to two meetings held in the governorates and with the MoPDC. The aim of these consultation meetings was to engage the governorates in an open dialogue on reconstruction needs and development priorities, which were incorporated into a revised version of the National Development Strategy. For the development of the National Human Development Report (NHDR), seven members of the core NHDR team were trained in the concepts and processes of the NHDR, connectivity was provided to the Human Development Section of the MoPDC and a network of 23 national experts was established to participate in the preparation of the NHDR.

Concerning the ongoing management training for 90 middle managers at the central and governorate levels for the Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works (MoMPW), TEAM International, through ESCWA, designed and implemented six management-training modules. In addition, support was provided to 20 focal points to develop individual and group action plans for implementation upon their return over a period of six months. During September and November 2006, 35 MoMPW senior managers and representatives of local councils and NGOs were trained by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research.

The United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) was able to expand public awareness and debates about women rights and gender issues by working intensively with radio stations. Twenty-nine radio stations across Iraq are downloading reports from a web site, which ensures the continuation of dialogue and the sharing of information between NGOs and the media. Eleven radio stations have committed to broadcasting one-hour and one-and-a-half-hour talk shows for three weeks on gender issues, with the idea of continuing afterwards without coaching.

Twenty-seven auditors from the Board of Supreme Audit were trained in auditing in an environment of incomplete records. The two-week training course was given by audit and training experts from the National Audit Office of the United Kingdom. In addition and most importantly, a strategic development plan was prepared for the Board of Supreme Audit institutional strengthening/capacity-building activities for the period from 2007 to 2010.

Support to the Constitutional Process

Two additional conferences/multi-party dialogues bringing together Iraqis from different parties and international experts were held, the first in Spain, the second in Istanbul. The discussions from these conferences gave impetus to the Constitutional Review Committee – which was established in late 2006 – to review and arrive at a consensus on key constitutional issues that remain divisive or misunderstood by the wider public. The conference in Spain covered issues such as federalism and the distribution of wealth and power within the new Constitution. The conference in Istanbul was sponsored by the Government of Turkey and focused on “Accountability of Public Institutions and Military/Police Oversight”. UNDP made two presentations: one on ministerial accountability and the other on the role of civilian oversight for police/security/military.

In addition, UNAMI/UNDP contributed content and logistics support to a conference sponsored by the Government of Austria on human rights issues, reflecting all aspects of the Constitution. Close attention was paid to women’s rights and minority issues. Wider discussions on the role of national institutions, such as the soon-to-be-established Iraqi Human Rights Commission, also took place.

UNDP launched the national dialogue and reconciliation programme with the NGO Coordination Committee in Iraq. The programme includes the participation of 350 Iraqi NGOs from 18 Governorates – cultural communities, tribes, religious groups, women and youth organizations, academics, community representatives and association members. Thirty-eight Iraqi civil society organizations (CSOs) were supported and implemented projects on constitutional awareness and dissemination of democratic values, including human rights, women’s rights, rule of law, youth empowerment and political participation through seminars, workshops and artistic events.

The *Aswat al-Iraq* news agency expanded its editorial network to cover all 18 of the Iraq governorates and doubled its output of news items in Arabic, English and Kurdish to nearly 2,000 news items a month covering politics, business, sports and culture.

UNIFEM worked in partnership with more than 16 NGOs in raising public awareness of the negative impact of article 41 of the Constitution on women, Iraqi personal status law, women’s rights, and the role of women in conflict mitigation. Support was provided to campaigns, workshops, conferences, seminars and a mobile play, “State of Law,” which was presented in 14 governorates for more than 10,000 people. In addition, UNIFEM conducted a workshop entitled “Towards Iraqi Gender Sensitive Constitution” in November 2006, which hosted a round-table discussion between women parliamentarians and NGO representatives.

Assistance was provided to the Iraqi Parliament and the Constitutional Review Committee (CRC) in establishing and managing the constitutional review process. To this end, the Office of Constitutional Support has provided the Committee with materials, dossiers and substantive memoranda delineating problem areas and suggesting modalities by which the Committee may better realize its goals. The United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) is preparing to support the CRC Secretariat with material equipment and staff, in particular the provision of specialist services (e.g., legal advisers and lawyers for drafting), as well as a distinct public outreach unit. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for this assistance was under negotiation with the CRC during the reporting period under review and should be finalized in the first quarter of 2007. A civil society outreach programme to coordinate civil society input into the constitutional review process has also been planned. A National Reconciliation Grant Fund to provide small grants to Iraqi NGOs was launched in December 2006, with a closing date of 14 January 2007.

Human Development

During the reporting period under review, 22 Iraqis Rebuilding Iraq (IRI) experts were recruited through the Programme in Baghdad, Erbil, Najaf and Sulaymaniyah. Twenty-one experts finished their short-term assignments and returned to their respective countries of residence, and IRI contracts for 15 experts were extended. Each of the 52 Iraqi experts (86 per cent of the target of 60) so far deployed brought to Iraq her/his international expertise in several different subject areas. In addition to assisting central ministries, IRI experts include doctors-dentists who teach at universities and also work in hospitals-laboratories. The IRI Programme web site (www.iraq-iri.org) is regularly updated to provide relevant information to participants.

Two Multipurpose Technology Community Centres, one each in Atun Kopri and Sayid Dikhil, were inaugurated and began their operations. Training programmes covering basic computer skills, language courses, and Internet usage were delivered by the two trainers in each centre. To date, 120 trainees have completed courses in computer literacy. The skills of the selected managers and supervisors at the dairy Agro-Food Processing Unit were further enhanced through a study tour that was organized by UNIDO in Morocco.

The First National Workshop on Gender Statistics was implemented in December 2006, resulting in the training of 25 users and producers of statistics from various ministries, statistical offices, NGOs, academia and the media. The workshop improved the understanding of gender, gender statistics and the capacity to produce gender statistics, as confirmed by the results of a workshop evaluation.

Three Municipal Steering Committees have been established for the Governance in Support of Employment Creation Programme – one per district in Basrah Governorate as well as a Governorate-level Steering Committee, which met for the first time during the Inception Workshop held from 16 to 21 September. Each municipality has been provided \$120,000 for public works in the first phase of the project.

Table 3. Progress in Cluster C: Governance and Human Development, July 2004-December 2006

National Long-term Priority or Goals: Provide a strong foundation for economic growth.					
Cluster Planned Outcome 1: An Iraqi-led longer-term vision for economic and social reform and a more stable administration.					
Cluster Achieved Outcomes: The Cluster has ably strengthened institutional capacities among key ministries and across civil society, fostered dialogue among them and supported the constitutional drafting process. The political and security context marked by increasing uncertainty and instability has, however, significantly affected the achievement of outcomes in particular in the areas of institutional reform.					
Programme Outputs	Baseline	Target Performance	Actual Performance	Supporting Projects	Results and Challenges
An active and functional Council of Representatives, subcommittees and parliamentary administration with clear organizational structure, code of conduct and systems of work.	Council of Representatives not functioning; women Members of Parliament (MPs) knowledge and skills need further enhancement to ensure active participation in discussions	Number of sessions led; legislation passed; subcommittees in session; active participation of female MPs; established channels of communication with civil society; number of papers by academia, research and civil society organizations shared and discussed in parliamentary committees.	UNDP 50% completed, UNIFEM 20%	C9-01, C9-04, C9-05, C9-10a, C9-10b UNIFEM bilateral, C9-12, C9-18, UNDP core/bilateral funds	(a) Parliamentary reforms were difficult to initiate, given the political uncertainties and tensions prevailing. However, work with Iraqi CSOs from 18 Governorates has proceeded satisfactorily for their participation in the national debate. (b) In particular, 117 training opportunities were provided for women parliamentarians aiming at strengthening their capacities and enhancing their performance. Women parliamentarians from different political blocs were engaged in establishing "bloc caucuses" to lobby as a group. The caucuses have been informally developing, and activities with one bloc are under way. Women MPs were also supported to participate in regional initiatives for women parliamentarians and discussions on Resolution 1325. (c) A needs assessment and strategic planning session was conducted. This led to the development of a comprehensive programme of assistance by UNDP, the Iraqi Parliament and the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU). Activities in this programme were delayed pending receipt of funding.
A constitutional review process that is informed with international expertise, lessons learned and comparative analysis.	Constitution approved by referendum on 15 October 2005 needs to be revised as it should reflect better shared interests among Iraqi communities and address shortcomings in the present text in terms of State structure, judiciary, federalism, and bill of rights.	Completion of needs assessment regarding Constitutional review; constitutional review commission established and secretariat supported; revised Constitution widely disseminated and referendum on revised Constitution held.	UNDP 40%, UNOPS 30% completed, Constitutional Review Commission in place; however, the process is very fragmented and there is still political instability.	C9-04, C9-10a, C9-10b, C9-10c, UNIFEM bilateral, C9-20 UNDP core funds	Results: (a) The Cluster (UNAMI, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNIFEM) has provided support to the Constitutional Review Committee (CRC) members and parliamentarians on the 60 issues identified for possible amendment; expertise provided in particular on constitutional processes, oil and gas, federalism, women's rights, children's rights, freedom of expression, civil/military relationships, judicial architecture; study tour to South Africa for parliamentarians; (b) preparations for establishing secretariat are under way; (c) the CRC has not yet started drafting amendments; hence it is not possible to judge if United Nations advice has been taken into account; (d) draft revised Constitution not yet finalized by the CRC. (e) Constitutional clauses were drafted outlining principles of freedom of expression, including right of access to information and an explicit statement on media freedom. The proposals were submitted for consultation to key Iraqi public officials, media professionals, parliamentarians and other stakeholders. A range of broadcast and online programming on the Constitution was made available to Iraqis through the cooperation of a network of radio stations in the country. It is difficult to assess the impact of support to media programming as the data are not there to measure audience response. However, Constitution-based direct radio programming was produced and broadcast through conventional radio and the Internet. More than 20 programmes dealing with different issues relevant to the Iraqi Constitution were produced and rebroadcast on 22 radio stations. An interactive web site to foster debate on constitutional issues was developed (www.iraqidustour.com). Challenges: The CRC was established by the Iraqi Council of Representatives only on 25 September 2006 and actually convened for the first time at the end of November. Therefore, all activities planned around the work of the CRC have been affected and many of the planned results need to be shifted to 2007.
A functioning system of interministerial coordination on macroeconomic and social policies, budget and aid effectiveness led by central agencies.	Business planning and the tools required for interministerial cooperation are not in place.	Needs assessment and business plans for key ministries developed; meetings of the Working Groups; budgetary process that uses aid coordination tools; policy papers co-owned by these central agencies.	45%	C9-01, C9-05, C9-12, C9-18, UNDP core/bilateral funds	Result: Interministerial coordination on aid management with 7 ministries. Following the DAD model, the methodology for business planning was agreed to by 7 ministries and regional authorities. Training and preparation of plans will start in April 2007.

Table 3 (Continued). Progress in Cluster C: Governance and Human Development, July 2004-December 2006

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

Table 3 (Continued). Progress in Cluster C: Governance and Human Development, July 2004-December 2006

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

Table 3 (Continued). Progress in Cluster C: Governance and Human Development, July 2004-December 2006

Cluster Planned Outcome 3: A national commitment to dialogue and reconciliation.					
Cluster Achieved Outcomes: The Cluster has managed to foster structured, informed and broad-based dialogue processes on critical issues in contention, including through the constitutional process. Political considerations outreaching the Cluster have, however, undermined and invalidated the efforts aimed at a national reconciliation settlement.					
Programme Outputs	Baseline	Target Performance	Actual Performance	Supporting Projects	Results and Challenges
A series of dialogue initiatives for reconciliation at the regional, national and community levels jointly promoted by UNAMI/UNDP.	Rising inter-sectarian tensions at the local level.	National multi-party dialogues promoted by UNAMI on thematic constitutional issues, a number of organized sessions with parliamentarians, a number of community-/NGO-based national programmes on consensus-building and reconciliation.	65%	C9-20	<p>Results: (a) The Cluster has been able to pinpoint to a greater degree of specificity the nature of the debate in Iraq, to ascertain party positions, and to assist in moving parties from clearly held positions to more consensual arguments. This was done through a series of 12 multi-party dialogues that were convened during the first half of 2006 on prioritized constitutional issues, with a view to producing technical solutions to practical problems. It was the only forum in Iraq through which key players were engaging in an ongoing process of structured, informed dialogue during this period on the critical issues in contention. The focus was on the most contentious constitutional issues, including: federalism, human rights, the judiciary, accountability of government, civil/military relations and the role of militia in society. (b) Expert papers and suggested reformulations of constitutional articles were distributed to Iraqi participants, parliamentarians and other key stakeholders. These provide a useful expert resource for future review committee members as they undertake the task of suggesting amendments to the Constitution. (c) Small grants were provided to 40 NGOs for reconciliation and Constitution awareness activities. A national dialogue and reconciliation initiative was designed and in place for 350 representatives of Iraqi civil society.</p> <p>Challenges: The political and security climate in the country deteriorated considerably in the second half of 2006, making real progress on constitutional review and national reconciliation more difficult.</p>
Iraqi CSOs promote dialogue on reconstruction, democratization and the redrafting of the Constitution.	The Iraqi public is ill-informed, even after the constitutional referendum, on constitutional matters and the issues at stake in the review of the Constitution.	Iraqi CSO capacities supported in promoting dialogue on reconciliation and constitutional issues; regional CSOs supported to share views on Iraqi transition process and key human rights and policy-related issues.	50%	C9-03, C9-10b, UNIFEM bilateral, C9-10d, C9-10e, f UNDP core/bilateral funds	<p>Results: (a) Overall, 1,500 CSOs were supported to participate throughout the constitutional drafting process, and these organizations were able to be active participants in such drafting. As a result of this support, CSOs have continued maintaining a process of national dialogue on subjects including good governance, youth and women's religious participation even after Cluster funding was exhausted. (b) A series of regional conferences was held leading to a national conference on national reconciliation led by a prominent Iraqi NGO (Al-Amal). (c) A National Reconciliation Grant Fund was launched on 21 December 2006 for funding a new series of events relating to the review of the Constitution and the search for national reconciliation. (d) The establishment of CSO consortia in Muthanna and Thi-Qar has been supported to better coordinate and participate in the recovery and development of their provinces. Challenges: See above box.</p>

Table 3 (Continued). Progress in Cluster C: Governance and Human Development, July 2004-December 2006

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

Table 3 (Continued). Progress in Cluster C: Governance and Human Development, July 2004-December 2006

Cluster Planned Outcomes, Human Development 1: An economic reform package that is sensitive to social inclusiveness and pro-poor growth strategies.					
Cluster Achieved Outcomes: The Cluster has closely collaborated with the concerned ministries to equip the 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.					
Programme Outputs	Baseline	Target Performance	Actual Performance	Supporting Projects	Results and Challenges
Statistical and analytical capabilities to provide accurate information for the decision-makers enhanced.	National capacities not adequate to meet the needs of the reform to an open market economy; lack of exposure to international knowledge and standards concerning labour market information and other economic fields	Unidentified Basic Needs Index published, disseminated; Government of Iraq capacity in labour market statistics strengthened.		C10-05 UNDP	(a) Both the Iraq Living Conditions Survey (ILCS) and the Unsatisfied Basic Needs (UBN) Index, including statistical, analytical and atlas documents, were successfully completed and disseminated. The Index has provided the basis, inter alia, for the UNCT vulnerability mapping at national and subnational levels in Iraq, based on its composite index, as well as becoming a tool for policy formulation and development. (b) UNDP launched the formulation of the NHDR and engaged the central government and an independent think-tank in the preparation process to promote ownership.
				ILO core	A technical workshop involving key technical staff and Directors-General from MoLSA and MoP conducted in Geneva; assistance provided in design of questionnaires and of survey implementation regarding Labour Force Surveys and Labour Market Demand Surveys; mainstreaming of roles of MoLSA and MoP on labour market statistics supported through coordination and training;
Adoption of MDGs and pro-poor growth strategies into national policy options and development strategies supported.	No employment policy in place adapted to the needs of an open market economy; labour code outdated;	Policy papers commissioned upon request, macroeconomic advice on pro-poor growth and employment strategies adopted in line with reform policy.	90%	UNDP core funds; ILO core funds	(a) Draft labour code revised for consideration of Parliament. (b) The National Guidelines on Maximizing Employment through Infrastructure Works has been adopted by the Inter-ministerial Commission on Employment Creation. (c) The book "Jobs for the Future of Iraq", which is in the final process of being formatted and designed, compiles key labour market data and employment policy recommendations. (d) UNDP contributed to the international compact document and the setting up of the social sector working group. (e) UNDP, in full coordination with the central government and the Parliament, formulated a concept paper on the Iraq water vision for 2050, which concentrates primarily on integrated water resource management and institutional and human capacity development.
Employment opportunities optimized within the rehabilitation and reconstruction of social and economic infrastructure through the labour-intensive approach and through public works and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) at local level.	Unemployment and underemployment respectively at 17.9 and 30.3% (COSIT, 2005); undersized active population (discouraged workers, low female participation, etc).			C10-02 C10-06 C10-04 UNDP IREP, ILO core - LADP approved by Cluster	Results: (a) Technical Guidelines on Maximizing Employment through Infrastructure Works produced and adopted as policy instrument by the National Committee on Employment (NCE); technical workshops conducted, involving MoLSA, MoMPW, MoPDC and key United Nations agency programme personnel, on applying the guidelines. (b) An international conference on employment in Iraq involving the Prime Minister's office, the MoMPW, the MoPDC, donor agencies, local and international NGOs, and expertise from various Arab and European countries produced new approaches to direct employment creation with emphasis on area development planning, sustainability, partnership and ownership, participation, gender and human rights mainstreaming and security. Challenges: Challenges to direct employment creation include the deteriorated security situation that led to evacuation of United Nations staff from Iraq; degraded social, economic and basic infrastructure; resistance to effective coordination among the counterparts; and difficulty in transferring cash into Iraq.
Income-generation activities enhanced at the local level through vocational training activities and provision of micro grants.	Unemployment and underemployment respectively at 17.9 and 30.3% (COSIT, 2005).	200 jobs created, 400 farmers supported with agricultural inputs		C10-06	Results: No jobs created as yet as the first 6 months of the project (July-December 2006) were devoted to setting institutional agreements with ministries, provincial council and municipalities as well as procuring equipment and services (monitoring, training). Challenges: Very difficult access to Basrah for United Nations international staff; therefore, interaction with Iraqi counterparts takes time to organize.
Support to establishment of social safety nets (SSNs).	No monetized safety net system targeting the vulnerable is in place.	SSNs established in local areas; policy support for transition to monetization and targeting of national SSN system.	NA. The introduction of the SSN system is attributable in the final instance only to the Government of Iraq.	C10-06; C10-02	Establishing the SSN is a government responsibility (MoF, MoLSA). Cluster C is assisting this ongoing effort in some regions (south in particular) in ensuring better management and targeting of the SSN.
The system of knowledge management and sharing on policy reform at the government level (local, central and in between) developed.	In the field of human development, loose inter-ministerial coordination; data management and sharing systems not in place.	Support to the establishment of a database on the marshes is provided. Other databases set up and communication mechanisms strengthened.		C10-01, C10-03 approved by Cluster	(a) A data bank of some 300 qualified Iraqi expatriates has been established based on identified human resource gaps in key areas of the public sector. (b) The first interactive MIS database (www.bdssite.org) partnered with CSOs, central and local government institutions.

Table 3 (Continued). Progress in Cluster C: Governance and Human Development, July 2004-December 2006

Cluster Planned Outcomes, Human Development 2: Local authorities managing their own planning processes and better equipped to deliver social services.					
Cluster Achieved Outcomes: The Cluster has prioritized joint programming at the local, area-based level for 2006 and 2007. A joint Cluster C programme involving 8 agencies has been designed in association with the partner ministries of the Cluster to provide multisectoral support to most deprived areas of Iraq in terms of basic services provision, income and employment generation, and support to local governance. The approval of this joint Cluster C area-based programme has suffered from a lengthy project approval cycle and was finally approved by ISRB only in February 2007.					
Programme Outputs	Baseline	Target Performance	Actual Performance	Supporting Projects	Results and Challenges
Local area development plans supported and local authorities and civil society capabilities in planning enhanced.	Very limited local planning capacities; centralized regulatory, legal and policy framework; no or limited participation of local stakeholders in local planning and development issues.	3 LADPs developed and endorsed resource mobilization strategies produced. At least 80 managers trained in planning, management, implementation, proposal writing and resource mobilization. 6 municipal development plans developed in pilot locations.		UNDP core Pipeline; LADP approved by Cluster	(a) A good coordination mechanism was promoted between the central and local authorities in the Marshlands. (b) three local planning committees for the Marshlands were established and supported in their endeavours to foster trust with local communities. (c) LADP programme development was a good example for joint planning and programming among the various specialized United Nations agencies. LADP was endorsed by both the central government and the donor (European Union). Challenge (foreseen): to finalize the plans in 9 months given the current unstable security and political situations.
Statistical data and local indicators provided to local governments for planning purposes.	Limited local data and knowledge-generation; poor systems to channel, compile and share data.	Information Coordination Centre established at the regional level; users and producers of statistics trained in the production of quality gender statistics.		UNOPS bilateral funds; C9-08 (as per original project document or C10-05 as per last correspondence)	(a) South Information Centre established within Basrah University. (b) Field surveys in 4 governorates started at end of 2006. (c) 25 users and producers of statistics from the central statistical office, various statistical offices, ministries, NGOs, academia and the media were trained in gender mainstreaming in the various stages of statistical work and the identification of priority gender issues and corresponding gender indicators.
Delivery of social and basic infrastructure through small infrastructure works.	Devastated infrastructure resulting from 3 major conflicts in the recent history of Iraq, economic sanctions, mismanagement and continuing violence; large presence of unemployed and underemployed persons and narrowing of active population.	110,000 jobs created in Muthanna Governorate.		UNDP Iraq Reconstruction Employment Programme (IREP)	A socio-economic study was conducted that helped local authorities in their provincial strategic planning; a programme advisory committee was established that consists of representatives of the CSOs, provincial council, Governor's office and UNDP representative; establishment of CSO consortium supported in Muthanna to participate in the development and recovery process of the province.
Communication and advocacy.	Lack of understanding and awareness of local challenges and needs at central level.	Communication and advocacy strategy at local and national levels.		Pipeline: LADP approved by Cluster	

Table 3 (Continued). Progress in Cluster C: Governance and Human Development, July 2004-December 2006

Cluster Planned Outcomes, Human Development 3: A policy framework and public/private partnership for the promotion of sustainable employment.					
Cluster Achieved Outcomes: The Cluster has fostered inclusive policy formulation to establish a prioritized action plan on employment generation and has equipped several national stakeholders with the policy instruments required to follow up on such commitment. At the downstream level, however, performance in this area has been hampered by the slow approval process of the Cluster C Local Area Development Programme (LADP).					
Programme Outputs	Baseline	Target Performance	Actual Performance	Supporting Projects	Results and Challenges
Public-private partnership (PPP) strengthened in design and implementation of LADP and piloted in selected areas; comparative experiences shared on PPP with local and central government.	No knowledge or experience of PPPs either in the public or the private sector.	Inclusion of PPP in 3 LADPs, 3 pilots initiated, 3 workshops attended by local representatives, and 3 workshops attended by policy-makers at the central level.		Pipeline: LADP Approved by Cluster	
Strengthened SME sector to achieve sustainable employment creation and income-generation.	Legacy of planned and centralized economy: crippled and mostly informal small business sector. No specific economic or employment strategy targeting the needs of the SME sector.	Up to 50 small enterprises supported financially and technically; local capacities in employability skills strengthened. At least 1,500 civil servants and NGO staff are targeted in vocational training, management and administration. Policy frameworks address specific constraints and opportunities for employment promotion of the SME sector.	60%	C10-02 C10-04; LADP approved by Cluster	(a) Two multi-purpose technology community centres (MTCCs) were established in north and south Iraq with two trainers each and they provide training to the local communities: 120 participants have been trained in basic computer skills and dairy quality control and processing. (b) Agro-food processing units (AFPU) are currently being established. The establishment of such facilities presents a model for the SME sector suitable for replication. As the dairy AFPU is profit-making, such an establishment will serve to build local capacity and enhance the local socio-economic conditions. Results: A strategy paper was prepared by the MoLSA and the Ministry of Industries. Relevant Iraqi ministries have been sensitized and provided a forum for policy dialogue on specific needs and opportunities of the SME sector. The National Committee for Employment, with participation of 14 Ministries at the deputy minister level, has met regularly and considered policy and programmatic actions in the area as a follow-up to the Employment Conference recommendations. Challenge: Declarations of intent need to be followed up with political actions, which in turn will require more technical input from the Cluster to assist in this totally new area for MoLSA and the Government of Iraq.
Support to alternative income resources.	Legacy of planned and centralized economy: crippled and mostly informal small business sector that lacks diversification.	3 productive and marketing associations, 40 income-generation projects; Technology Dissemination Programme (TDP) launched.		C10-04; LADP approved by Cluster	The established MTCCs are currently providing training in exchange for minimal fees. The AFPU, currently in the final stages of implementation, comprises profit-generating pilot dairy plants. The TDP will present micro-enterprise models for replication on a small scale.
Selected central government staff and community-based organizations (CBOs) trained and better able to plan and implement slum upgrading projects; comprehensive slum upgrading projects designed and implemented in 3 cities.	A comprehensive approach to slum upgrading that includes social and economic development elements needs to be implemented.	Government staff and CBO representatives trained in slum upgrading methods. Slum upgrading plans approved and projects implemented.		Pipeline: LADP; Baghdad Local Governance and Urban Capacity-building projects	Projects approved by the Cluster but still in the pipeline.

2.2.4 Progress in Cluster D: Health and Nutrition

Summary of Achievements from 1 July to 31 December 2006

A sustainable and functioning primary health care (PHC) system (including a functional referral system), executed by the World Health Organization (WHO), in each of the selected 19 model districts reached 98 per cent completion during the reporting period under review.

A total of 128 out of 135 originally planned PHC centres, which constitute 56 per cent of the total number of PHC centres in the 19 districts, has been rehabilitated, which will benefit 4.4 million people in these districts. The remaining 7 PHC centres that have not been renovated are located in the Baghdad/Karkh district. Following numerous unsuccessful attempts during the reporting period to find a contractor for the works, the project was cancelled owing to the security situation. Furthermore, 19 training centres geographically spread throughout the 19 model districts have been rehabilitated. These centres will benefit at least 5,100 health care professionals in terms of capacity-building in the selected districts

All medical equipment and furniture (medical, non-medical) worth \$19.3 million have been procured, and 85 per cent of the equipment as well as the furniture procured has been shipped to Baghdad. During the reporting period, medical equipment and supplies worth \$1.73 million were delivered to health facilities in Iraq.

A training curriculum and a draft of the service package have been developed (100 per cent completed). The Ministry of Health (MoH) selected 19 doctors, one from each district, 4 doctors from the MoH central level and 2 nursing staff to be trained as master trainers in order to train the others. The service package will be finalized in 2007 (60 per cent completed). This package needs the commitment of both the MoPDC and the Ministry of Finance (MoF) in order to succeed.

The Health Information System is 60 per cent complete. Data entry and cleaning for the Family Health Survey questionnaire were completed for all governorates by the MoH data entry team in consultation with the WHO/Headquarters expert in December 2006. As a result of the activities conducted by MoH with the technical back-up and support of WHO, the making-pregnancy-safe indicators showed a remarkable increase in the percentage of pregnant women attended by trained personnel (first antenatal visit) to 59 per cent (3rd Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2006) compared to 45 per cent (MoH statistical reports, 2004).

In addition, 2,000 health personnel were trained at all levels (200 per cent achieved). This included training of staff from different levels, specializations and health-related ministries. As of December 2006, 4,004 people had been trained among whom 557 fellowships had been awarded. During the reporting period, 90 fellowships were awarded. In December 2006, the Second National Integrated Management of Child Illness case-management training course was conducted for 30 Iraqi physicians and 24 nurses, facilitated by national trainers. The second version of Integrated Management of Child Illness training modules was revised in December 2006.

Under the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) hazardous waste project, the works at the Al-Qadissiya site were completed during the reporting period. All the identified chemicals have been sampled, collected, put in steel barrels, labelled and stored. Local villagers were recruited as staff.

The main National Drug Quality Control Laboratory building (2,800 m² rehabilitated) has been fully functional since November 2006, and the rehabilitation of the building annexes (1,350 m²) is expected to be completed within the time frame. Over 70 lab technologists have been trained to perform a wide range of drug quality control tests. This is well above the initial number of 44 staff that was scheduled to be trained.

An administrative mechanism (the Mental Health Council) has been established to lead mental health services, many professionals have been trained, information about the mental health needs of the population has been collected and a programme for public mental health education has been developed. In addition, modern treatment facilities have been provided in some of the governorates, including the rehabilitation of eight psychiatric facilities.

As part of the UNICEF immunization programme, 20 million doses of oral polio vaccine (OPV) were ordered and 15 million doses were delivered to Baghdad for the spring and fall 2006 polio national immunization days. Due to the accumulated stock of OPV procured by the Government, a delay in the delivery of the remaining 5 million doses was requested for February 2007. In addition, transportation services for 5,300 vaccination teams for polio national immunization days in April/May and November/December 2006 were provided. The campaign in November/December reached 94 per cent, immunizing 4.5 million children. This contributed to maintaining polio free status in Iraq. Also, the urgent delivery of 500,000 doses of measles, mumps and rubella vaccines in October 2006 helped to reduce the number of measles cases by more than ten times (from 9,181 cases in 2004 to 820 cases in 2005 and to just 474 (out of which 209 were lab-confirmed) in 2006. The three northern governorates developed plans for the implementation of a reach-every-district (RED) approach before the end of 2006; other governorates will follow in 2007.

A cholera outbreak in Iraq was successfully avoided. The planned medical and laboratory supplies were procured and handed over to end users in Iraq (intravenous fluids, antiseptics and laboratory reagents to manage up to 5,000 hospitalized patients) mainly at the governorate level. Since no outbreak was reported during the previous summer, these drugs and laboratory supplies will remain as buffer stocks for the upcoming two years to investigate and manage any diarrhea cases/outbreak. Forty-two clinicians and microbiologists were trained as master trainers in the Islamic Republic of Iran in case management and advanced techniques in the isolation and identification of the cholera organism. In addition, 208 advocacy meetings and training workshops were carried out, resulting in the training of 7,848 medical and paramedical staff – 3,000 of them during the reporting period under review.

Outbreaks of both malaria and leishmania have been prevented. During the first 10 months of 2006, 1,415 cases of Kala-azar were reported, compared to 1,706 and 2,951 cases reported during the first 10 months of 2005 and 2004, respectively. For cutaneous leishmaniasis, a clear decrease in the incidence of cases has been noticed; only 1,174 cases were reported during the first 10 months of 2006 compared to 1,842 cases reported during the same period in 2005. Seventeen cases of malaria were reported in Iraq during the first 10 months of 2006 while 47 and 155 cases were reported during 2005 and 2004, respectively.

During the reporting period, oxygen cylinders were provided to hospitals in Kirkuk and Ninewa. In addition, in Kirkuk, 10,000 m³ of rubble and 15,000 m³ of garbage were removed as well as the daily production of 500 tons, and a proper and effective system for city garbage collection is being established.

In the area of food safety, the assessment of physical rehabilitation needs and architectural design/drawings of the three food control laboratories for the three food control laboratories of Basrah, Erbil and Mosul have been completed. The assessment of food control facilities at the borders has also been completed. Four posts have been selected for rehabilitation, and the design and preparation of Bills of Quantity have been tendered. Required equipment for the border posts is being procured. Texts of existing food laws and regulations have been compiled and their review has started.

The World Food Programme (WFP), through implementing partners, distributed 3,714 mt of vegetable oil to vulnerable groups through 933 PHC centres and community child care facilities, benefiting 416,786 pregnant and lactating women and malnourished children under five years of age. Data collected by project implementation staff revealed that malnutrition rates for children five years of age decreased by up to 36 per cent in the 36 assisted districts.

Table 4. Progress in Cluster D: Health and Nutrition, July 2004-December 2006

National Long-term Priority or Goals: The National Health Strategy aims to shift from a hospital-oriented health care delivery system to one based on primary health care delivery (PHC), including emergency preparedness and response addressing the needs of the Iraqis, especially the vulnerable population, while promoting a healthy living environment.						
Cluster Planned Outcome 1: 50% reduction in under-five and infant mortality rate and 15% reduction in maternal mortality rate (MMR).						
Cluster Achieved Outcomes: Ongoing.						
Programme Outputs	Baseline	Indicators	Target Performance	Actual Performance	Supporting Projects	Results and Challenges
Routine/accelerated immunization programmes for women and children strengthened (measles, polio, maternal and neonatal tetanus (MNT)).	(a) 84% (2005); (b) 9,181 measles cases (2004); (c) zero polio cases (since 2000); (d) 56 districts (out of 116) diphtheria–per-tussis–tetanus (DPT3) less than 80% (2005).	(a) % of infants received DPT3 by first birthday; (b) # of measles cases per year; (c) # of polio cases; (d) # of districts w/DPT3 coverage less than 80%.	(a) 90% DPT3 coverage; (b) less than 500 measles cases; (c) zero polio cases; (d) 36 districts (by the end of 2007).	(a) 76% DPT3 coverage; (b) 491 measles cases; (c) zero cases maintained; (d) # of districts for 2006 have not yet been reported by MoH.	D2-06 Strengthening Immunization Services in Iraq and limited core funding	No major disease outbreaks reported since 2003 thanks to a well-functioning surveillance system. Iraq is polio free for the 7th consecutive year owing to the special efforts of the MoH/DoH with strong support from the UN Health Cluster and donor funds. Since 2003, eight National Immunization rounds have taken place, where each covered 4.5-4.7 million under-5 children. The comprehensive communicable disease surveillance system recently introduced is functioning. Weekly reports are received from all PHCs and hospitals. Moreover, the laboratory-based surveillance has been strengthened. In 2006, (up-to-date) routine DPT3 infant immunization coverage was sustained at around 76%, which is less than 90% planned, owing mainly to prevailing insecurity leading to potential for diphtheria and pertussis outbreak. Measles control activities were implemented; the number of cases of measles dropped from 9,181 in 2004 to 491 in 2006, achieving target. Measles laboratory is fully functioning and accredited by WHO.
					D2-16 Strengthening Immunization Services in Iraq - Phase 2 and limited core funding	During 2004 and 2005, three high-quality MMR campaigns were supported with coverage of more than 95% in each campaign. In March/April 2004, over 5 million children ages 6 to 12 years, in December 2004 around 1million entry school children and in April/May 2005 around 3.7 million children of 12 to 59 months old were vaccinated against MMR. In 2006, all levels of cold chain system were revamped through the provision of cold chain equipment and comprehensive reconstruction of the national vaccine store. Self-sufficiency in procuring vaccines was intensively pursued: starting from 2005, all vaccines for routine immunization and MMR-accelerated programme are procured with MoH resources, and starting from 2006, all auto-disable (AD) syringes and needles, too. In 2006, only some DPT and measles vaccines were procured using UNDG ITF resources on an emergency basis to avoid running out owing to delays with some of the MoH contracts.
					UNICEF Country Programme (Immunization Plus project 2004-2006 - bilateral funds)	Due to insecurity, mothers are reluctant to take their children for preventive services. Also, outreach services were restricted. As a result, over 50 districts (out of 116) achieved less than 80% DPT3 coverage. There are plans to increase the number of districts with 80% coverage to 80 by the end of 2007.
Diarrhoeal Diseases and Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI) Control programme enhanced and integrated into Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI) programme.	(a) 37% (2004); (b) 88% (2004).	(a) % of under-5 children with diarrhoea in the survey 2 weeks prior using oral rehydration salts (ORS); (b) % of under-5 children using antibiotic treatment for suspected pneumonia.	(a) 50%; (b) >90%.	(a) Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS3) results to be released in early March 2007; (b) MICS3 results to be released in early March 2007.	UNICEF Country Programme (Nutrition and early childhood stimulation project 2004-2006 - bilateral funds) and WHO core funding and D2-03	Supported the national Control of Diarrhoeal Diseases (CDD)/ARI programmes, ensuring availability of oral rehydration salts (ORS) and basic essential drugs at PHC level as well as better case management of these conditions through capacity-building of all levels of concerned staff (over 1,000 staff trained), benefiting 4.5 million children under 5 years of age. Despite the persistent problem of unsafe water supply in the country, there were no major diarrhoeal disease outbreaks reported during the year. Starting from 2006, all required ORS (annual needs: 7 million sachets) were procured by the MoH from a local pharmaceutical company. This is an important step towards ORS self-sufficiency in Iraq. In 2007, \$1 million is needed (UNDG ITF will be approached) to support treatment of 3 million cases of diarrhoea. IMCI is in initial stage of implementation with some delays due to insecurity.

Table 4 (Continued). Progress in Cluster D: Health and Nutrition, July 2004-December 2006

Programme Outputs	Baseline	Indicators	Target Performance	Actual Performance	Supporting Projects	Results and Challenges
Micronutrient deficiencies addressed (iodine, vitamin A, iron and folic acid, etc.).	(a) 37.2% (2000); (b) 21.6% (2000); (c) zero (2004).	(a) % of households using adequately iodized salt; (b) % of postpartum mothers receiving vitamin A capsule (VAC) supplementation; (c) % of locally produced flour fortified with iron and folic acid.	(a) 80 %; (b) 50%; (c) 100%.	(a) MICS3 results to be released in early March 2007; (b) MICS3 results to be released early March 2007; (c) 70% of flour by December 2006.	UNICEF Country Programme (Nutrition and early childhood stimulation project 2004-2006 - bilateral funds) and WHO core funding and D2-03	(a) Supported provision of salt iodization machines and potassium iodate for 100% iodization in the country. Insecurity, lack of central monitoring/supervision makes enforcing the existing salt iodization legislation difficult. Programme is being reviewed to establish new targets and milestones to achieve USI in Iraq by 2010; (b) Vitamin A capsules provided, benefiting nearly one million pregnant and lactating women. Technical materials were provided to a designated MoH committee to review the current vitamin A supplementation policy. As the recent under-5 mortality data (Iraq Living Conditions Survey) appear not to substantiate the blanket distribution of vitamin A capsules to all those under 5. (c) Since the launch of the WFF project in August 2006, 175 flour mills across Iraq started fortifying all their flour, covering all flour distributed through the PDS. UNICEF provided feeders and pre-mix and supported the training of various staff of MoH/Ministry of Trade (MoT) in installation of feeders, quality control and quality assurance. Advocacy with MoH/MoT continues to ensure that the Government will take over the procurement of pre-mix from (d) Training of trainers, facilitators course on IMCI by WHO for 37 physicians.
Infant and young child feeding strategy implemented, including strengthened supplementary feeding programmes for pregnant and lactating women vulnerable groups.	(a) 12.3% (2000); (b) 51% (2000); (c) 100% of infants receiving free infant formula through PDS; (d) 31 Baby-friendly Hospitals Initiative (BFHI).	(a) % of infants exclusively breastfed up to 6 months of age; (b) % of 6-9 month-old children timely complementarily fed; (c) discontinuation of infant formula (IF) distribution through PDS; (d) # of BFHI hospitals.	(a) 50%; (b) 70%; (c) stop distribution of infant formula through PDS; (d) increase # BFHI hospitals to 35.	a) MICS3 results to be released early March 2007; (b) MICS3 results to be released early March 2007; (c) Some progress - parliament was approached with proposal; (d) Little progress. Only one hospital from Erbil expressed interest to become BFHI.	UNICEF Country Programme (Nutrition and early childhood stimulation project 2004-2006 - bilateral funds) WHO: UNDG-ITF D2-03 (PHC)	The development of the infant and young child feeding (IYCF) strategy was supported, with technical support from BASICS, UNICEF and WHO. The strategy was approved by the MoH and a plan of action was developed. UNICEF supported various levels of capacity-building in BFHI and breastfeeding promotion. 31 BFHI hospitals are being supported. As a result of programmatic and advocacy efforts, one hospital in Erbil (the first in the north) has expressed interest in becoming baby-friendly. Efforts are under way to discontinue distribution of infant formula through PDS. A proposal has been submitted to the Parliament in this respect.
Policy environment that promotes reproductive health (RH) and mother and child health (MCH).	0	Strategies and policies developed on RH in place, including safe motherhood.	1	100%	WHO: UNDG-ITF D2-03 (PHC)	The Iraq MCH strategy supported by UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP and WHO and funded by the European Commission was developed, endorsed in 2005 and implemented.
Access to quality obstetric and reproductive health services provided, including emergency obstetric care, mother and child health and family planning.	67% (2004).	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel.	90%	89%	D2-02 Emergency Obstetric Care WHO: D2-03 UNDG-ITF and core funding	In terms of physical inputs, 13 facilities have been completely finished. 11 facilities had been handed over, another 2 have been completed and will be handed over to the MoH soon. In 5 of the selected facilities; the work is ongoing, and for the remaining 3, the tenders have been prepared and the work is about to be started. As a result of the project-implemented activities, medical attendance has greatly improved in these facilities. 42 ambulances delivered to MoH to be distributed, 2 for each of the 21 selected hospitals (100% complete). 198 anatomical models purchased and used in the cascade training for health providers (100% complete). Procurement of medical equipment, supplies and essential drugs delivered to the MoH warehouses is 100% complete. Training of trainers in emergency obstetric care (EOC) for 36 doctors and nurses completed. Cascade training for 892 health providers (doctors and nurses) against 700 originally planned was conducted (128% complete). 462 midwives and nurses out of 900 working at maternity hospitals were trained in safe and clean delivery by WHO; during a five-day workshop held in Iraq, 15 MCH programme managers with 5 health professionals from central blood bank developed guidelines on blood transfusion for EOC; 15 MCH programme managers and specialists in gynaecology and obstetrics reviewed the maternal mortality surveillance system implemented as a pilot in 6 governorates.

Table 4 (Continued). Progress in Cluster D: Health and Nutrition, July 2004-December 2006

Cluster Planned Outcome 2: Increase access to quality health care services, especially for vulnerable groups and the unreached.							
Cluster Achieved Outcomes: Ongoing.							
Programme Outputs	Baseline	Indicators	Target Performance	Actual Performance	Supporting Projects	Results and Challenges	
Developed consolidated review updated and streamlined health policies, laws, legislation and strategies that are gender sensitive and based on human rights approach.	0	(a) Support to public health legislation/strategy reviews; (b) Support to health care financing system.	(a) 10; (b) 1.	(a) 8; (b) 100%.	D2-03 Supporting Primary Health Care System and WHO core funds	Policies established under PHC that result in an increase in access to care: establishment of national health accounts; financing options for Iraq's health sector; four high-level policy seminars on health strategy; nursing and midwifery strategy for Iraq; integrated management of childhood illnesses plan of action; infant and young child feeding strategy; HIV/STIs draft strategy. PHC system strategy: developed during several high-level policy seminars. Financial systems: national health accounts introduced and health-care financing options addressed in close coordination with the World Bank. Referral system developed: a draft has been developed by the MoH. Rehabilitation/reconstruction guidelines; communicable disease surveillance systems strengthened; ongoing strengthening of PHC systems in terms of responding to emergencies. Training curricula and a draft of the basic service package have been developed; the service package will be finalized in 2007. Health Information System strengthened: hardware has yet to be installed; software developed needs upgrading. Training of trainers will commence soon in statistical analysis and data management and network administration.	
Provide technical logistical support for PHC system.	0	# of districts w/pilot IMCI implemented.	6	2		110 health professionals (100% achieved) were trained; IMCI programme implemented in two districts (Baghdad Karkh and Rasafa) and will be implemented in the remaining four districts (2007) (the delay in implementation in other districts was due to the security situation), which will lead to the reduction of under-5 morbidity and mortality and raise awareness of families and communities regarding key health issues.	
Technical and logistical support provided for improved quality of health care, including community outreach programmes.	0	Basic service package adopted at PHC level.	1	0.5		D2-11 Provision of Emergency Medical Oxygen Supply in Baghdad, Mosul and Kirkuk	A countrywide assessment of medical gases and first aid services at all levels of the health care systems has been completed. Hospitals (40 in Baghdad, 13 in Mosul and 5 in Kirkuk) covered by the programme which involved supplying cylinders of medical oxygen gas needed during operations were able to provide continuous surgical services and hence were able to reduce the number of deaths attributable to lack or insufficient supply of medical oxygen. The project component relating to the installation of three pilot medical oxygen production plants in Baghdad, Basrah and Diwaniyah has been less successful and discussions with the MoH are ongoing to re-orient this specific component. The problem encountered was that the contractor who was selected to carry out the procurement and installation of the three plants reported not being able to install these plants simultaneously. He requested that the conditions agreed be modified and the Ministry has objected to these amendments. The challenge now is to discuss with the MoH how to move forward in implementing the oxygen plant components.
	0	Community-based Initiative Programme national policy developed.	1	0.5			
	0	Number of hospitals in Baghdad, Kirkuk and Mosul provided with continuous oxygen supply.	56	56			
Health system research strengthened.	0	(a) Number of maintenance workshops rehabilitated; (b) Number of personnel targeted for training (235) out of a total of 320.	5 235	Too early (project was approved in December 2006).		D2-15 Strengthening Medical Equipment Management and Maintenance System	The project has just been approved (in December 2006) for implementation in Baghdad, Basrah, Erbil and Ninewa and the target will be achieved in 2007.
	0	Number of operational research projects conducted in support to quality services.	15 operational mental health research projects.	100%	D2-05 Non-communicable Disease and Mental Health	Research methodology workshop was held in May 2005 and a review was conducted in December 2005 that resulted in the implementation of 15 pilot studies in the area of mental health and national capacity development (NCD), completed in March 2006. These studies provided information about the prevalence of mental disorders in different population groups as well as the impact of mental disorders on the ill persons.	
	0	Number of operational research projects conducted in support to quality services.	4	20%	D2-03 Supporting Primary Health Care System	Workshop was completed in December 2006 that included a multidisciplinary group from MoH, MoEd, MoHE, professional syndicates. The group was informed about research methodology and development of research proposals and developed priorities for policy and health system research in Iraq. The 20% comprises the implementation of the workshop and development of research proposals while the 80% will be the implementation of the research inside Iraq.	

Table 4 (Continued). Progress in Cluster D: Health and Nutrition, July 2004-December 2006

Programme Outputs	Baseline	Indicators	Target Performance	Actual Performance	Supporting Projects	Results and Challenges
Improve physical access of population to quality services through strengthening supporting PHC network, key laboratories and institutions at the national and regional levels.	0	(a) Number of people benefiting; (b) Number of health care professionals trained; (c) Number of PHCs rehabilitated; (d) Number of training centres.	(a) 4.4 million people; (b) 5,100; (c) 135 of PHCs to be rehabilitated (56% of the PHCs in the 19 model districts); (d) 19 training centres to be reconstructed.	(a) 4.4 million people; (b) 5,100 were trained; (c) 128 PHCs; (d) 19 training centres.	D2-03 Supporting Primary Health Care System	The aim is to develop 19 model districts out of a total of 89 country-wide districts. Facilities infrastructure: To date, 128 out of 135 originally planned PHCs (benefiting 4.4 million people) and 19 training centres geographically in the 19 model districts have been rehabilitated/reconstructed, benefiting 5,100 health care professionals (about 56% of the total PHCs in these districts). The remaining 7 PHCs that have not been renovated owing to the security situation are located in Baghdad Karkh district because of the security situation. Refurbishment: All medical equipment, furniture (medical, non-medical) worth \$19.3 million procured; 85% of the equipment as well as furniture procured has been shipped to Baghdad.
	0	(a) # of people benefiting from improved health facilities; (b) of PHCs constructed; (c) # of PHC rehabilitated.	(a) 2.2 million people; (b) 13; (c) 65.	(a) 2.1 million people; (b) 9; (c) 65.	UNICEF Country Programme (Child health promotion project 2004-2006 - bilateral funds)	Over 2 million people in 13 governorates benefited through rehabilitation/construction of PHC centres (PHCCs). In addition to rehabilitation/construction, required supplies and equipment were also provided, including vehicles (for outreach services) as well as staff trained. MoH is requesting construction of 20 new small-sized PHCCs (about \$300,000 each) and rehabilitation of about another 20 PHCCs for areas of low access. Proposal (\$6.5 million) to the UNDG ITF is being submitted for construction of new PHCCs and rehabilitation will be done through bilateral funding.
	The laboratory was damaged and not functional.	National Drug Quality Control Laboratory fully functional, ensuring safety of medicines in Iraq.	1	1	D2-04 Re-establishing the National Drug Quality Control Lab	With the completion of the physical and operational rehabilitation of the National Drug Quality Control Laboratory (NDQCL) in November 2006, there has been an overall increase in the access by the population to safer and quality medicines and medical supplies due to the following: increase in number and range of tests that the NDQCL is able to perform (the 2006 number of tests is 3 times higher than in 2003; steady decrease in number of tests not performed because of lack of equipment/skills from 156 in 2003 to 80 in 2006). Public and private institutions that are the clients of the NDQCL have started to benefit from the increased capability of the laboratory to carry out the required quality control tests more rapidly than before. It is now taking only 2 to 3 days to perform tests for which 8 days were needed before.
	0	Number of public health laboratories accredited.	2 (polio and measles laboratories).	2	WHO bilateral and core funding	The national reference laboratories for polio and measles have been rehabilitated and are now fully functional and accredited.
Strengthened capacity development in the areas of health, nutrition and health-related sectors.	36% (2005)	% of PHCs performing quality antenatal care (4 visits).	80%	62%	D2-03 Supporting Primary Health Care System	127 out of 600 general practitioners working at PHCCs trained in safe motherhood initiative and growth monitoring for under-5 children; 100,000 copies of MCH forms provided to PHCCs all over Iraq and training in recording as part of health information system.
	0	Number of MoH staff and Community Child Care Unit (CCCU) volunteers trained.	2,454	2,399	D2-14 Assistance to Primary School Children and Vulnerable Groups and WFP core funding	WFP continues to provide assistance to the Government of Iraq through an emergency operation targeting the most vulnerable groups and primary school children by providing training and other capacity needs to MoH staff and community volunteers working in the CCCUs to efficiently deliver the needed services.
Assistance to School Feeding Programme, including school health.	0	Number of schools covered by the assistance.	3,000	100 % coverage	D2-14 Assistance to Primary School Children and Vulnerable Groups and WFP core funding	Under the vulnerable groups component and as of January 2007, WFP had provided nearly 15,000 mt of fortified food commodities to 2.2 million people through 933 PHC units and community child care facilities. These include 223,200 malnourished children and their family members (over 1.1 million), over 350,000 pregnant women and nursing mothers and 6,400 tuberculosis patients. With respect to school feeding, during the 2005/2006 school year that ended in May, a total of nearly 10,000 mt of high-energy biscuits and about 2,000 mt of vegetable oil as an incentive to girls were distributed through 3,000 primary schools benefiting 1.9 million primary school children. Regarding the impact, data collected by project implementation staff revealed that attendance rates increased by 10% and the female student enrolment rate by 12% in the districts where vegetable oil was distributed as an incentive. In some primary schools, children who completed the sixth grade recorded 95% success and attendance was reported to be 99%.
	0	Number of children receiving assistance.	1.9 million children.	100% coverage		
	0	Number of feeding days.	174	76% of the planned 174 feeding days.		
	0	Mt of fortified foods provided to primary school children and vulnerable groups.	Over 27,000 mt.	100% coverage		
	0	2,000 mt of vegetable oil provided to girls as incentives for their families to send them to school.	19,000 girls received a 4-litre ration.	100% coverage		

Table 4 (Continued). Progress in Cluster D: Health and Nutrition, July 2004-December 2006

Cluster Planned Outcome 3: Enhance disease prevention and control, including HIV/AIDS.						
Cluster Achieved Outcomes: Ongoing.						
Programme Outputs	Baseline	Indicators	Target Performance	Actual Performance	Supporting Projects	Results and Challenges
Disease control/prevention strategies, policies and programmes (communicable and non-communicable/mental health) strengthened and enhanced.	0	Number of national disease-reduction policies and strategies supported.	2	100%	D2-05 Non-communicable Disease and Mental Health	Development of mental health policy: training of 13 medical officers and 26 nurses for 3 months in psychiatry to work at the governorate level where there are no specialists. The estimated number of mental health professionals is less than 50 as the number dropped from about 100 owing to migration. A comparable figure for the number of psychiatrists in a developed country with the same population is around 2,000; thus there is a big gap in the trained specialists. This gap is being filled by alternative personnel trained for specific service activities. Updating of skills of over 50 specialists in different fields of mental health care. New knowledge about the prevalence of mental disorders in different population groups through 15 research projects was applied. Improvement in hospital facilities in 10 centres for mental health care. Mental health education campaign materials and manuals for psychological first aid developed for use in Iraq.
	0	% of suspected human H5N1 cases investigated.	100%	100%	D2-18 Avian and Pandemic Influenza Preparedness and Response	With the support of WHO, the MoH developed and approved a comprehensive preparedness and response plan for a possible avian influenza (AI) outbreak backed by a high-quality AI surveillance system. All needed drugs, equipment and supplies are in place. The 2 confirmed human AI cases reported in 2006 were professionally investigated and contained by a WHO international team of specialists, and based on the results of this limited outbreak, the above-mentioned plan, including AI surveillance system, was worked out. Since then, no other AI cases have been reported thanks to the presence of a sensitive surveillance system.
	2004 (155 cases).	Number of malaria cases per year.	50% reduction in reported cases.	2006 (21 cases).	D2-09 Malaria and Leishmania Control and Prevention Emergency Programme	Iraq is moving towards malaria elimination. Only 26 malaria cases were reported in 2006 compared to 100,000 cases 10 years ago. A 40% decrease in Kala-azar cases during 2005 in comparison to 2004.
	Last outbreak in 2000.	Number of cholera outbreaks.	Prevent and control all cholera outbreaks.	Zero outbreaks since 2000.	D2-07 Improving Preparedness and Response to an Impending Cholera Outbreak	No cholera outbreaks were reported during 2005 and 2006 despite reported outbreaks in the neighbouring countries such as the Islamic Republic of Iran in 2005.
	0	Support to assessment of non-communicable disease risk factors.	1	100%	D2-03 Strengthening Primary Health Care System D2-05 Non-communicable Disease and Mental Health	Part of the Iraqi Family Health Survey-Mental Health Survey carried out nationwide for prevalence of mental disorders is in progress. The conducted non-communicable disease (NCD) survey shows an alarming presence of risk factors for NCD such as diabetes, hypertension, smoking, physical inactivity and unhealthy dietary habits in the population between 25 and 65 years of age. 66.9% of the Iraqi population is obese or overweight, equal to approximately 6.5 million Iraqis between 25 and 65 years of age. Similarly, almost 4 million Iraqis suffer from hypertension (40.4%), around one million have diabetes (10.4%), 3.7 million have high cholesterol (37.5%) and around 2 million are smokers (21.9%). The most common combination of risk factors was due to raised blood pressure, high cholesterol, and low fruit and vegetable consumption.

Table 4 (Continued). Progress in Cluster D: Health and Nutrition, July 2004-December 2006

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

Table 4 (Continued). Progress in Cluster D: Health and Nutrition, July 2004-December 2006

Cluster Planned Outcome 4: Healthy living environment enhanced and healthy lifestyle promoted.						
Cluster Achieved Outcomes: Ongoing.						
Programme Outputs	Baseline	Indicators	Target Performance	Actual Performance	Supporting Projects	Results and Challenges
Medical and psychological services for victims of gender- and sex-based violence and substance abuse provided.	0	Public education campaign for psychological trauma care developed.	2	60%	D2-05 Non-communicable Disease and Mental Health	Two manuals of psychological first aid and five posters and pamphlets developed in Arabic language; the campaign will be launched in 2007.
Environmental health and chemical safety addressed.	10,000 m3 of rubble and 15,000 m3 of garbage plus daily production of 500 tonnes.	Rubble and garbage removed from the streets on regular basis. List of equipment purchased and delivered to the municipality. Number of containers put in place.	Removal of 25,000 m3 of rubbish. Purchase of : (7 - amended to 8) garbage trucks and (1 - amended to 2) bulldozers; 70 garbage containers; 1,500 half-barrel containers; 630 garbage collection tools; black plastic bags distributed to 32 quarters. Short-term employment for 830 labourers for 9 months. 20 municipality staff trained.	31,726 m3 removed; 8 trucks and 2 bulldozers under order; 1,500 containers waiting for phase 2 funds; bags and tools supplied to workers; training under development.	D2-12 Establishment of Solid Waste Management System in the City of Kirkuk	31,726 m3 (5,934 tonnes) of rubble, putrescent waste and garbage removed and disposed of safely. Procurement of 8 trucks, 2 compactors, 200 skips and 200 compactor containers, 1,500 bins, and miscellaneous consumables ongoing. Public education in waste management process under way. Capacity-building activities with local government officials in process.
					D2-08 Hazardous Chemical Waste Collection and Storage in Al-Qadissiya Site	Removal of radiological waste at Al-Suwaira site.
	0/3	Number of food control laboratories rehabilitated (out of the three planned).	3 (by 2007)	Project has just started.	D2-17 Rebuilding Food Safety and Food Processing Industry Capacity	Actual project implementation started only in August 2006: Assessment of physical rehabilitation needs for the regional food control infrastructure/facilities included in the project has been completed; texts of existing food laws and regulations have been compiled and their review has started; a detailed operational plan for project implementation was produced.
	0/6	Proportion of border food facilities upgraded and operational.	5 by 2007	Project has just started.	D2-17 Rebuilding Food Safety and Food Processing Industry Capacity D2-03 Strengthening PHC in Iraq	The analytical capacity of the MoH/National Food Control Laboratory (previously equipped through European Commission funding) is being strengthened through capacity-building that focused on upgrading skills of technical staff.
	0	Food safety strategy developed.	1	100%	D2-03 Strengthening PHC in Iraq	Food safety strategy completed in July 2004 and is being implemented through the D2-17 project, which started in August 2006.
Developing and implementing the waste disposal capacities at hospitals.	0	Percentage of 148 hospitals implementing health care waste management.	10%	100%	D2-10 (Health Care Waste Management)	Technical and managerial capacity of about 300 professionals dealing with health-care waste (HCW) management in the selected 19 health facilities enhanced: 170% achieved; 512 health professionals received training in management of HCW within the 19 selected health facilities. 19 infectious disease control committees will be established in the 19 selected health facilities: 100% achieved; currently there is an infectious disease committee in each of the 19 selected health facilities. Four hygiene awareness campaigns targeting workers and patients at the 19 selected health facilities will be implemented: 100% achieved; information materials and 34,000 copies of posters were printed and distributed in the 19 health facilities and also to other health facilities in Baghdad. Essential equipment and supplies (shredder autoclaves, bins, plastic bags, trolleys, etc.) for the proper management of HCW are provided for the 19 selected health facilities: 90% achieved in terms of shredder autoclaves while 100% achieved in terms of the other supplies, which are bins, plastic bags, trolleys and the worker safety materials.

Table 4 (Continued). Progress in Cluster D: Health and Nutrition, July 2004-December 2006

Cluster Planned Outcome 5: Emergency preparedness and response ensured.						
Cluster Achieved Outcomes: Ongoing.						
Programme Outputs	Baseline	Indicators	Target Performance	Actual Performance	Supporting Projects	Results and Challenges
Enhanced national capacity and capability to deal with health sector aspect of emergencies (including in the fields of food and vulnerability analysis) and support provided if needed for 300,000 people	0	Number of food security household surveys conducted.	Two surveys conducted.	100%	WFP core funds and UNICEF funds	Two quality survey reports produced and widely distributed.
	0	Number of staff trained in the use of specialized methodologies to carry out vulnerability assessments/ analysis and monitor the overall food security in the country.	30	100%	WFP core funds and UNICEF funds	In May 2006, the Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis Survey Report of the study that was carried out by WFP in collaboration with UNICEF and MoH with support from MoPDC was published. This is a follow-up to the 2004 published Baseline Food Security Survey. The Central Office of Statistics and Information Technology (COSIT) staff of the food security unit within MoPDC are equipped with tools and trained in the use of specialized methodologies to carry out vulnerability assessments/analysis and monitor the overall food security in the country.
	0	Number of trained staff in the area of emergency response.	150	(120) 80%	WHO: Core funds and D2-03 (PHC)	Circa 120 health professionals have been trained in the following areas: Public health in complex emergencies, 28 February-12 March 2005 in Lebanon; prevention of injury and violence multisectoral workshop, 8-12 December 2005 in Amman; national training in management of public health risks in disasters and complex emergencies, 14-25 June 2005 in Amman; national workshop on Kimadia operations and capacity to respond to drug needs in emergencies, 4-7 December 2005 in Amman; technical meeting on rapid health facility assessment. The target was not achieved for the following reasons: difficulty in nominating the right candidate for training or a fellowship; last-minute change of names for candidates attending training or receiving a fellowship; frequent change in MoH senior management; communication problems between Baghdad and other Governorates (resulting in delay in travel authorization); passport and legal documentation problems; Iraqi border closure; constraints in entry to neighbouring countries; problems in getting visas to developed countries such as United Kingdom and United States; security situation in Iraq.
	0	Updated emergency and response plan.	1	0.5	WHO D2-03 Strengthening PHC in Iraq, and core funding	A draft emergency and preparedness plan has been completed that strengthens the role of PHC in the provision of first aid in cases where there is an emergency.

2.2.5 Progress in Cluster E: Infrastructure Rehabilitation

Summary of Achievements from 1 July to 31 December 2006

Water and Sanitation

Between August 2006 and February 2007, 329,940 m³ of water were delivered, benefiting approximately 150,000 people in Baghdad. Some 30,000 person-days of direct employment were generated in water tankering.

In collaboration with the Department for International Development, the physical works relating to the refurbishment of the reverse osmosis plant at the Basrah petrochemical factory were completed in December 2006 by a private contractor. The plant is currently under the three-month stipulated warranty period. With the satisfactory completion of the warranty period, the project will yield 1000 m³/d, 50 per cent of which (i.e., 500 m³/d) will be available for public consumption and should meet the potable water needs of 100,000 to 140,000 people in Basrah. UNICEF completed seven contracts and handed the items over to the local authorities after successful completion of the maintenance period. With this completion, nearly 250,000 people have increased access to safe water and another 160,000 people have increased access to improved sanitation.

Two training programmes – one for engineers/technical supervisory staff and the other for operators/technicians – were conducted in November and December 2006 in Amman and Cairo, respectively. The topics covered mainly wastewater characteristics and flow estimation, types of collection and conveyance systems, sewage pumping stations, preventive maintenance and repairs, and standard sewer inspection and cleaning procedures. Only 19 (out of the 30 planned trainees) could participate owing to travel restrictions imposed by the prevailing security environment.

Five government staff participated in the 32nd Water, Engineering and Development Centre conference on “Sustainable Development of Water Resources, Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation” in Colombo in November 2006. A further five government staff participated in the learning exchange programme on “Accelerating Rural Sanitation” and “Wise Water Management” organized by the UNICEF India country office in November 2006. Two training programmes aimed at enhancing the sampling and analysis capability of water quality laboratory staff were held in Amman during December 2006 over a period of eight to ten days. Course 1 was on “Microbiological and Biological Examination for Wastewater Treatment Plant Operation”. Course 2 on “Quality Assurance and Quality Control for Laboratory Procedures” covered topics relating to quality control and quality assurance in addition to hands-on training. With the knowledge gained through this training, the 26 trainees are expected to contribute meaningfully to the laboratory work.

In Diwaniya City, the existing water mains were replaced with new unplasticized polyvinyl chloride water mains that are more than double the original size. A new storm water system with adequate capacity to carry heavy sewage was constructed with features such as a pipeline network, a pumping station, manholes and road gullies. A total of 9,000 m² of side streets was paved with concrete and over 10,000 m² of old pavement were replaced. A number of public open areas were suitably landscaped and a street cleaning programme was introduced.

The assessment of the Karama Water Treatment Plant, Line I rehabilitation requirements was completed and a request for Expressions of Interest was issued.

In Basrah Governorate, seven subprojects to install water distribution networks in Khor Zubair and Shuaiba towns were initiated. Increased access to safe potable water was achieved as well as employment opportunities for 1,646 labourers, resulting in the creation of 48,690 workdays of employment. The level of sustainable water and sanitation service was addressed through the provision of spare parts,

consumables, adequate water storage facilities, etc. In addition, 400 m³ per day of garbage are removed from the concerned municipal areas to safe dumping grounds and 200 m³ per day of sewage.

The rehabilitation of 1,164 houses (84 in Baghdad, 528 in Basrah, 350 in Najaf and 202 in Samawah) was completed against a target of 2,369 houses. Thirteen water treatment plants were rehabilitated (11 in Basrah and 2 in Samawah) against a target of 15 water treatment plants. Sewerage/storm water drainage systems were rehabilitated in 3 neighbourhoods (1 in Basrah, 2 in Samawah) against a target of sewerage/storm water drainage system improvements in 8 neighbourhoods in addition to construction of 1 pump station in Samawah. The works include rehabilitation and reinstatement of the asphalt access road. In addition, work is ongoing on the rehabilitation of 1,270 houses and the construction of a new orphanage in Samawah (84 per cent completed) as well as two water treatment plants in Basrah, sewerage/storm water drainage systems in 4 neighbourhoods in Samawah with one pumping station and the rehabilitation of two hospitals and a youth centre in addition to the construction of one PHC centre.

Infrastructure and Housing

Training courses in Egypt and Jordan for more than 60 engineers of the Ministry of Electricity (MoEl) took place in July and August 2006. Training of MoEl staff in welding technologies in Jordan was completed by the end of November 2006. The testing, commissioning and handover to the MoEl of the last sections of the electrical distribution network of Umm Qasr were completed. The delivery and installation of 11kV cabling to the South Port of Umm Qasr also were completed.

For the National Dispatch Centre, all equipment/remote terminal units (RTUs) have been delivered to site, 42 RTU cabinets have been erected and all cabling work has stopped. At some sites, wiring and termination to the process could not be completed owing to security issues. Installation progress has reached 86 per cent. Existing works are in the Defects Liability Period and the contractor is undertaking minor works at the National Dispatch Centre during this period.

At Taji power station, the first and second free-on-board (FOB) portions of the equipment arrived at the site safely. Payment was released to Hitachi for the equipment received as per the terms of the contract. Web camera facilities and internal network facilities were established in the office to have direct minute-to-minute contact with Taji and the Hitachi Amman office. At Units 4 and 6, site preparation for the start of rehabilitation works was completed. Disconnection works of cables were completed with the help of station staff and the milestone of disassembly of the rotor was achieved.

At the Hartha power station, annual maintenance was completed on both Units (i.e., Unit 1 and Unit 4) during the period under review. This has resulted in the expected stability of the Units. Following the rehabilitation works delivered under this project, the Units have not experienced any tripping on account of equipment failure. The expected increase in generating capability of the Units to 150 to 160 megawatts and continuous running have been maintained.

Table 5. Progress in Cluster E: Infrastructure Rehabilitation, July 2004-December 2006

National Long-term Priority or Goals: Water and Sanitation: To reduce the percentage of people without access to safe drinking water and sanitation by 50% by 2015 (MDG/ICSD) and to contribute significantly to reaching the MDG on infant mortality rate and nutrition.					
Cluster Planned Outcome 1: Increased access to safe water, improved sanitation and solid waste collection/disposal.					
Cluster Achieved Outcomes: Over 3.5 million people in central and southern Iraq have access to potable water against target of 4 million. Population in Baghdad's unserved areas (e.g., Sadr city and six hospitals) receive safe water through water tankering. Approximately half a million people in Iraq provided with safe means of excreta disposal. Against the estimated budget of \$703.4 million, the sector received funding of \$40.95 million, i.e., 5.82%.					
Programme Outputs	Baseline	Target Performance	Actual Performance	Supporting Projects	Results and Challenges
15 % of urban and rural population provided with sustainable supply of safe water.	Estimated at 50%.	15%	63% (13% increase)	E3-01, E3-04, E3-05, E3-06, E3-07 and agency core funding	3.4 million people have access to safe water through completion of several UNDG ITF-funded projects as well as agency core funded projects. Compact units/water treatment plants, water networks, sewer networks, sewage pumping station, and storm water drains have been rehabilitated/constructed; sewage-flooded neighbourhood sites have been transformed into play areas for children; reverse osmosis units have been installed. In the process of rehabilitation work, employment opportunities estimated at 2 to 3 million person-days were generated. Equipment such as water tankers, sewage tankers, solid waste containers and solid waste trucks have been provided as per agreement.
Half a million people provided with safe water and sanitation in emergencies, and the unserved population in rural/urban areas.	120,000 people.	500,000 people	100%	E3-09 and UNICEF core funds	Tankered water provided to the underserved population and the IDPs in Anbar, Baghdad, Basrah, Kirkuk, Mosul, Muthanna, Najaf between 2004 and 2006.
Water quality monitoring systems in place.	Information on functioning laboratories in 2003 is not available.	256 laboratories	100%	E3-03, E3-01	Water treatment plants in 18 governorates have started water quality testing. 1,810 staff benefited from 89 training courses. MoMPW and MoEn have started water quality testing. There is an 80% increase in water sample testing. In 2006, 44,631 water samples were tested compared to 24,585 in 2004. Water quality testing now includes new parameters. Challenge is the resource allocation by the ministries to maintain the functionality of the laboratories.
5 % of urban and rural population provided with safe sanitation.	Estimated at 50%.	5% increase	3% increase	E3-08 and agency core funds	Sewage systems in 7 governorates rehabilitated through agency core funds and E3-08 as well as provision of water supply systems and waste water and solid waste collection in Safwan Khor Zubair, Shuaiba and Umm Qasr. Solid waste management plan prepared for these areas. Capacity development is inherent in all projects.
Improved community awareness of personal and household hygiene practices.	0	Pilot project	Pilot completed.	Agency core funds	Carried out by UNICEF through the NGOs on a small scale in southern Iraq.
Policies, strategies and capacity for solid waste management in place at national level.	8 pieces of legislation on water and sanitation.	All reviewed	National policies have not been reviewed to date.	E3-08, E3-14	Full-fledged solid waste management plan prepared for Safwan Khor Zubair, Shuaiba and Umm Qasr. Project E3-14 will commence in 2007.
Solid waste collection and disposal increased by 30%.	Estimated at 10%.	30	Less than 1% increase.	E3-06, E3-08	254,000 inhabitant of southern Iraq have benefited from solid waste collection equipment and systems supplied. In Safwan Khor Zubair, Shuaiba and Umm Qasr, waste water and solid waste component 100% achieved, with a 25% delivery achievement on the water supply component.

Table 5 (Continued). Progress in Cluster E: Infrastructure Rehabilitation, July 2004-December 2006

National Long-term Priority or Goals: Electricity and Transport: The Iraqi population and all essential humanitarian services supplied with continuous, sufficient and reliable electric power and accessibility maximized through reliable and efficient waterways and seaports.					
Cluster Planned Outcome 2: Increased availability of electricity, particularly to rural and low-income areas and increased flow of port traffic at Umm Qasr.					
Cluster Achieved Outcomes: Over 350 megawatts of electricity generation capacity added to or otherwise stabilized within the national grid, emergency power supply provided to vital institutions, Umm Qasr port facilities upgraded to accept bigger vessels, waterways opened up, and technical and management capacity enhanced for the MoEI and Ministry of Transport.					
Programme Outputs	Baseline	Target Performance	Actual Performance	Supporting Projects	Results and Challenges
Generation capacity stabilized.	4,000 MW generation capacity but with little reliability and stability.	400 megawatts.	88% of the target (350 megawatts added to power generation); assessment of the state of the generation units to be carried out.	E4-07, E4-08, E4-09, E4-10, E4-15	Over 350 MW of electricity generation, representing about 10% of the current operating generation capacity, were added to or otherwise stabilized within the national grid, with special emphasis on sustainability and capacity-building through rehabilitation of power stations at Hartha, Mosul, Mussayib and Taji and National Dispatch Centre. Thanks to the training and equipment provided, these rehabilitations can be sustained for at least 2 years.
Emergency power supply provided to key installations such as hospitals and water pumping stations.	0	150 facilities.	100% of the target (150 facilities with emergency power supply).	E4-01	Over 150 diesel generators delivered and installed in critical humanitarian facilities (hospitals, pumping stations, schools) with a special focus on southern Iraq.
Electricity grid repaired or extended.	No scheduled maintenance plan.	Rehabilitation of the old Umm Qasr community electricity network and 75% of the entire Umm Qasr distribution network.	100 km of distribution line in Umm Qasr representing 75% of total distribution needs.	E4-01	Over 100 km of distribution lines and over 40 transformers have replaced and expanded the pre-existing ailing network in Umm Qasr, benefiting about 200,000 people. Additional transformers and switches were delivered for rehabilitation of the national network by MoEI.
Distribution network planned.	No coordinated planning.	Pilot project leading to Iraqi-owned national-level planning.	250 kilometres of network planned by Iraqi engineers.	E4-02	As a result of training and institution-building, 250 km of network were analysed and planned by Iraqi engineers. The plan makes it possible to proceed easily to upgrade a network serving up to 600,000 people for the next 10 years, with confident estimates of quantity, type and timing of the equipment needed.
Technical and management capacity enhanced.	Capacity not upgraded for two decades.	Capacity needs assessment of 100 engineers.	70% of target.	E4-02, E4-06, E4-07, E4-08, E4-09, E4-10, E4-15	Over 70 engineers were trained and exposed to international best practices.
Increase the flow of port traffic at Umm Qasr.	1.8 million tonnes imported through Umm Qasr port.	Increased import through Umm Qasr Port (up to 3 million additional tonnes).	100% of the target (estimated 3 million tonnes of additional import annually through the port due to improved navigational safety and access).	E4-06	The approach channel in Khor Abdallah was dredged over 85 km with 8 million cubic metres of silt removed. The annual benefits to the Iraqi economy are estimated to be well in excess of \$69 million. The admiralty charts, updated by United Kingdom Hydrographic Office on 27 July 2006, certify the improved capacity and safety of the channel to the shipping world. Shipping and insurance rates for vessels calling at Umm Qasr are expected to decrease as a consequence.

Table 5 (Continued). Progress in Cluster E: Infrastructure Rehabilitation, July 2004-December 2006

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: Progressive housing policy incorporating appropriate mix of private-sector initiatives and public-sector intervention in place; an operational urban planning system providing the necessary strategic direction and land management controls; the capacity of Iraqi institutions raised and modernized; construction industry modernized to improve the supply capacity for the delivery of housing and infrastructure; and the Land Administration Department revived and modernized.					
Cluster Achieved Outcomes: Increased awareness of critical reform requirements in laws, policies and programmes and related capacity-building needs; improved data availability and strengthened capacities of national and local personnel. Against the estimated budget of \$350.2 million, the sector received UNDG ITF funding of \$24.54 million, i.e., 7%.					
Programme Outputs	Baseline	Target Performance	Actual Performance	Supporting Projects	Results and Challenges
National housing policy and strategy developed.	Baseline assessment completed.	Formulate draft policy and strategy with stakeholders.	Policy and strategy completed.	E4-04, E4-14	Senior Ministry officials exposed to international best practices in housing policies and programmes. A comprehensive Housing Market Study providing information on need, demand and supply aspects and related set of recommendations on critical policy areas has been completed. Basic elements of policy and strategy formulated. Slum Upgrading Strategy Guidelines have been developed and adopted by the Government of Iraq. Action plan for implementation completed and supported by MoHC. Capacities and leadership abilities of Ministry officials are minimal. Frequent changes at the top decision-making level affected the continuity of policy dialogue. Experience of rehabilitating 1,527 houses is providing useful local experience in the cost-effective approaches to shelter improvement.
"Housing fund" restructured to address housing needs of the poor and marginalized.	N/A	10% of population have access to housing fund.	50% of target (5% of population).	E4-04	Recommendations for improving the "housing fund" performance and establishing a new institutional and statutory framework were developed. The aim is to implement these recommendations through the recently approved E4-16 project as well as through a proposed joint initiative between UN-HABITAT, the World Bank and the International Finance Corporation (IFC). For the housing finance sector to be fully effective, reforms of the wider financial markets in Iraq need to be undertaken although these are well outside the current scope of existing UN initiatives. Nearly 10,000 loans have also been disbursed.
National and local housing institutions restructured and capacities built to transform them from being a provider to an enabler.	N/A	Capacities of up to 20% of senior Ministry head office and local staff improved.	50% of target (capacities of 10% of senior staff improved).	E4-04	The national housing policy and strategies, when finalized, will provide the basis for restructuring of national and local housing institutions. In the meanwhile, through the United Nations assistance, the National Habitat Committee has been restructured and a Slum Upgrading Task Force has been constituted. Business plan and training needs assessment for Ministry Training and Knowledge Centre has been completed and this also has provided broad recommendations on structural reforms required within the MoHC for strengthening the housing sector, with implementation to be initiated under E4-16. The involvement of NGOs in housing delivery has been promoted and a database of active agencies has been prepared. Towards interim capacity-building, 450 person-weeks of training for close to 250 people were delivered inside and outside Iraq. Officials and stakeholders exposed to international best practices in housing construction management through reports and study tours. Further outputs in this area will be generated through E4-16. The project targeted 10% of the senior staff for capacity-building (on a pilot basis), with the plan to upscale training activities locally.
Urban land management and municipal finance policies reformed.	Baseline assessment completed.	Completion of reform strategy.	Reform strategy completed.	E4-11	Over 25 senior officials exposed to international best practices and involved in formulation and approval of the reform strategy. A detailed review of related laws, policies and programmes was carried out and action plans for reform, based on international good practices, were formulated, discussed and agreed with the Ministry. A multi-year implementation plan is necessary because of the nature and extent of the required changes.
Organizational development and capacity-building of select municipalities.	Baseline assessment completed.	Completion of organizational improvement strategies and capacity development plans for Basrah and Erbil Municipalities.	Organizational improvement and capacity development plans completed.	E4-11	Based on resources available, over 30 local officials from Basrah and Erbil, constituting about 5% of critical staff, received municipal management training on a pilot basis. Organizational improvement strategies and related capacity-building plans were formulated with and approved by municipal and ministry officials.
City development strategies for select urban areas formulated.	N/A	Background studies and TORs for city development strategies for Basrah and Erbil.	Background studies and TORs completed.	E4-11	Based on available resources, over 30 local and ministry officials, constituting about 30% of the relevant cadre strength in the two cities, received training in urban planning and reconstruction, local economic development and geographic information system (GIS) mapping.
Municipal services delivered with public-private partnerships (PPP).	N/A	Establishment of public-private partnerships in 2 cities.	50% of target (PPP feasibility study completed in 1 city).	E4-11	Security conditions made it impossible for consultants to complete a feasibility study in Basrah. A study for Erbil was completed and approved by the local authorities.
Policies, strategies and capacity for modernizing the construction sector at national level enhanced.	N/A	Capacities of up to 30% of senior Ministry staff and key stakeholders improved.	33% of target (capacities of 10% of senior staff and stakeholders improved).	E4-04	The Housing Market Study included a detailed assessment of the construction and building materials sectors, and the emerging recommendations that have been agreed in principle by Ministry officials provide pointers for industry modernization. In addition, the training and institutional needs assessment study have also covered these sectors and have provided guidelines for modernization. The project targeted 10% of the senior staff for capacity-building (on a pilot basis), with the plan to upscale following the completion of the training needs assessment and the establishment of the MoHC Knowledge and Training Centre to carry out further activities locally.

2.2.6 Progress in Cluster F: Refugees, Internally Displaced Persons and Durable Solutions

Summary of Achievements from 1 July to 31 December 2006

Overall, Cluster F agencies enabled basic survival through the rapid distribution of emergency needs to over 1.3 million internally displaced persons (IDPs). They also stabilized living conditions for beneficiaries through adequate and sustainable housing for 4,700 families, shelter solutions for 4,462 families and improved basic infrastructure in communities inhabited by 1.164 million people.

Cluster F agencies reinforced basic protection and assistance, including through strengthening of official delivery and planning capacities as well as through peace and reconciliation awareness reaching 17,000 persons, training for 76 civil society actors, direct psychosocial counselling and child protection reaching 1,130 beneficiaries, promotion of national legislative and policy frameworks for protection of and assistance to refugees, IDPs and stateless persons, strengthened national institutions (primarily the Ministry of Displacement and Migration (MoDM), the Commission for Resolution of Real Property Disputes and counterparts within the Kurdistan Regional Government administration) and routine monitoring and reporting which enhanced delivery to and protection of over 1.7 million persons of concern throughout Iraq.

Through United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) project F8-03, “Return and Reintegration of Iraqis and Others of Concern in Northern Iraq” – the only UNDG ITF project active during the reporting period under review – 233 vulnerable returnee families and over 850 families of host communities in 8 villages in Dohuk and Erbil Governorates gained access to clean water, electricity, and an access road and improved schooling facilities. These families now have better notions of health, hygiene and personal and environmental sanitation and overall are enjoying far better living standards than before. In addition, 182 families moved to new homes in 10 locations in 6 villages in Erbil. Over 5,000 residents of refugee settlements in Dohuk were enabled to have access to clean water and medical assistance, household and hygienic items, and health, hygiene and HIV awareness was raised. Some 1,990 persons of concern to UNHCR (over 2,372 cases) received accurate legal information and counselling from three Legal Advice Centres set up under the project. Over 50 per cent of cases solved their documentation problems.

Table 6. Progress in Cluster F: Refugees, Internally Displaced Persons and Durable Solutions, July 2004-December 2006

National Long-term Priority or Goals: Cluster F supports the Iraqi authorities to provide adequate assistance and effective protection to uprooted populations and assists them to prevent new displacement and to achieve durable solutions in line with the National Development Strategy. In particular, provision of basic assistance and humane treatment to the displaced should be ensured alongside measures towards sustainable return, relocation and peaceful reintegration into society.					
Cluster Planned Outcome 1: Enhanced self-reliance through creation of sustainable employment opportunities and social protection for IDPs, returnees, refugees and their communities.					
Cluster Achieved Outcomes: Vocational training and income-generation projects improved the socio-economic well-being of some 9,700 persons of concern (80% of the targeted beneficiaries) in northern and southern Iraq, as well as Baghdad.					
Programme Outputs	Baseline	Target Performance	Actual Performance	Supporting Projects	Results and Challenges
Creation of employment opportunities through vocational training and income-generation projects to enhance level of self-reliance.	Baseline not known.	Creation of employment opportunities for some 12,000 vulnerable IDPs, refugees and returnees, with a particular focus on participation of women.	80% (9,667 direct and 58,000 indirect beneficiaries)	F8-01, F8-02, F8-05 and agency core funds	Through participation in vocational training courses, 6,413 refugees, returnees and IDPs (over 70% of them women) acquired proper skills in building, car mechanics, body work, sewing, hairdressing, traditional birth attendance, computers, Arabic, adult literacy, agriculture and livestock breeding. Some 35% of beneficiaries received start-up toolkits upon completion of training. 603 families (over 3,600 persons) received livelihood grants tailored to local needs and market conditions. 2,651 persons (15,900 beneficiaries) found gainful short-term (3-6 months) and medium-term to relatively stable (6 months and above) employment in construction work, tree weeding, production of mosquito nets and hospital linens, manufacturing of cement bricks and other community improvement projects, 267 of whom established their own businesses by receiving micro-credit loans. Main challenges included access to beneficiaries in the centre and south, selection of beneficiaries, lack of expertise of NGOs in this area, sustainability of the employment, and identification of marketable skills.
Cluster Planned Outcome 2: Improved availability of adequate housing for 9,000 returnee, IDP and refugee families.					
Cluster Achieved Outcomes: Adequate and sustainable housing facilitated the socio-economic (re)integration of over 4,700 returnee/refugee families in their communities (53% of target).					
Construction or rehabilitation of housing for returnees and IDPs. Finalize permanent housing for refugees within the three northern governorates and support temporary housing solutions for refugees throughout Iraq pending their durable solutions.	Baseline not known.	Provide some 9,000 vulnerable returnee/refugee families with housing solutions.	53% (4,729 needy returnee and refugee families [over 28,300 persons])	F8-01, F8-02, F8-03 and agency core funds	2,224 returnee families (over 13,300 persons) in three northern and four southern governorates were provided with adequate and sustainable accommodation. Permanent homes were constructed for 151 returnee families and 494 refugee families in northern Iraq. Rental subsidies were paid for 460 vulnerable Palestinian families in Baghdad as well as other needy refugees throughout Iraq. Agencies distributed 1,400 self-built shelter starter kits, including 150 construction toolkits, to IDPs in four governorates in northern Iraq. Main challenges included identification of beneficiaries, disputes over land ownership, rising prices for construction materials, short construction season in the north and problems in accessing the apartments of the beneficiaries in Baghdad due to security risks.
Cluster Planned Outcome 3: Improved efficiency of the housing-sector delivery system, with a focus on returnees, IDPs and refugees.					
Cluster Achieved Outcomes: Shelter solutions provided to 4,462 families, which met beneficiary needs and improved housing availability in communities, including for IDPs (some 560 families), 12.45% in relation to the 20% target.					
Housing improvement projects provide permanent shelter in keeping with international standards and establish replicable model for resolving property issues through secured tenure. Sustainable land management and housing programmes ensure shelter access for persons of concern.	Baseline not known.	20% of IDPs with access to shelter with durable structures.	12%	E3-05, E4-04, E4-14 and unfunded pilot activities	Through inclusion in Cluster E-funded projects, 20% of IDP families out of a total of 300 beneficiary families in the 14th Ramadan in Diwaniya enjoyed improved shelter and sanitation services. More than 500 IDP families living in overcrowded houses had their situation improved through extension and rehabilitation of 4,162 houses in Baghdad, Basrah, Erbil, Kirkuk, Najaf and Samawah. A workshop raised awareness and provided concrete information on security, property rights and resolving conflicts. In a pilot project, three public-private partnership housing and land development programmes will integrate IDP, returnee and refugee needs and ensure shelter solutions for 550 families occupying public buildings upon availability of funds. Main challenges included identification of beneficiaries, disputes over land ownership, rising prices for construction materials, short construction season in the north and problems in accessing the apartments of the beneficiaries in Baghdad due to security risks.

Table 6 (Continued). Progress in Cluster F: Refugees, Internally Displaced Persons and Durable Solutions, July 2004-December 2006

Cluster Planned Outcome 4: Improved access to basic infrastructure and services at the local level.					
Cluster Achieved Outcomes: Living conditions improved for 1.164 million people through community-based interventions in the sectors of water, sanitation, health and education (78% of target). These projects further generated short- and medium-term income for hundreds of community members.					
Programme Outputs	Baseline	Target Performance	Actual Performance	Supporting Projects	Results and Challenges
Rehabilitation of infrastructure, including: construction of access roads, sewage pumping stations, water networks/system, drilling of wells and the construction or rehabilitation of schools, health clinics and hospitals.	Baseline not known.	1.5 million beneficiaries in communities throughout Iraq	78% (1,164,000 persons of concern and host community members)	F8-01, F8-02, F8-03, F8-05, agency core funding. Further contributions through projects carried out by Clusters B, D and E (re IDPs/returnees).	12 projects aiming at development or improvement of water supply networks in the three northern governorates provided clean potable water to over 34,000 returnees and their host communities. Construction or rehabilitation of 24 school buildings in one northern and 3 southern governorates and provision of school furniture and glass for windows to 39 schools in two northern governorates under UNDG ITF-funded projects helped over 15,700 children benefit from decent school facilities. In the health sector, UNDG ITF-funded projects helped construct or rehabilitate 5 health centres in the north benefiting at least 30,000 persons and provide medical assistance through two mobile medical teams to 5,300 Syrian and Turkish refugees. Moreover, through implementation of 74 quick-impact projects in southern Iraq aiming at communal infrastructure improvement (footbridges, cleaning of water channels, tree plantation, etc.), over 120,000 returnees and their host communities were assisted. Low-cost mosquito spraying in autumn and spring employed 355 persons for three months. Covered areas with a total population of about 800,000 in Missan and Thi-Qar Governorates. In the same period, through bilateral funding, the agencies assisted 21,000 refugees in the north and 143,000 IDPs in the south.
Cluster Planned Outcome 5: Institutionalized and effective national/ local emergency coordination and response mechanisms.					
Cluster Achieved Outcomes: Enhanced responses to displaced groups and in emergency situations through support to official institutions in defining their mandates, guiding legislation, internal roles and operational responsibilities.					
Methodologies for needs assessment and early warning systems are developed and effectively deployed within MoDM, and contingency plan is articulated and resources are allocated for implementation on an as-needed basis.	Only for MoDM: 0%.	90%	30%	Agency core funds	Standard operating procedures (SOPs) developed on data management; situational emergency training included component on contingency planning and early warning but not yet fully realized in MoDM/at governorate level. No funding available during 2006 for on-the-job training. Support provided to Iraqi Red Crescent Society (IRCS) (key partner of MoDM) in strengthening its rapid assessment and operational capacity.
Creation of training capacity in emergency preparedness/response.	No prior capacity in this area.	Equip key counterparts with basics on emergency preparedness/response.	120 staff of emergency actors	Agency core funds	Staff of official institutions (including MoDM, other key line ministries and the KRG), NGOs and other United Nations agencies participated in situational emergency training during 2004 and 2005. Given MoDM mandate, the Prime Minister's Office tasked MoDM to deal with new displacement. However, given the scale of current displacement throughout Iraq and turnover of staff, it is vital not only to enhance the capacities of the different stakeholders at governorate level but also to strengthen the local-to-central coordination/response mechanisms.
Cluster Planned Outcome 6: Meeting the assistance needs of vulnerable groups, including during emergencies.					
Cluster Achieved Outcomes: Life-saving assistance was readily available for over 1.3 million IDPs and distributed in a timely manner to persons of concern in many areas of Iraq.					
Until national institutions are fully capacitated, international agencies continue to undertake timely contingency planning, ensuring that emergency stocks, supplies and common spaces (such as temporary learning and medical facilities) are available and ready for deployment based on assessed need.	40% (Intern. agencies)	Emergency items readily available/distributed; inter-agency Contingency Plan remains current; 100% of the basic emergency needs of affected persons of concern are met in a timely manner, provided access is possible.	70%	Agency core funds, ITF-funded projects through Clusters B, D and E	Cluster F agencies' contingency plans were updated on a regular basis; inter-agency contingency plan carried out in 2005 and preparations made in 2006. During 2004-2006, agency core funds supported emergency assistance to over 1.3 million IDPs (including water and sanitation, health kits, blankets, tents, hygiene kits, cooking stoves and heaters). Warehouses were stockpiled with non-food items (NFIs) to rapidly deliver IDP emergency needs. Emergency assistance reported in Clusters B, D, E have also contributed to assisting IDPs through UNDG ITF and bilateral funding. Main challenges included accessibility of beneficiaries and warehouses inside Iraq, finding safe distribution mechanisms and monitoring and high costs of transportation of items.
Agencies deliver protection and assistance to refugees, stateless persons and other persons deprived of national protection within Iraq.	40%	Protection and assistance of refugees and others in Iraq through protection activities, pursuit of durable solutions, advocacy before national authorities, coordination with relevant governments and maintenance of secure and stable facilities.	50%	F8-05 and agency core funds	Erbil and Sulaymaniyah authorities provided land for 4,500 Iranian Kurdish families who relocated from Al-Tash (owing to security situation, camp was closed). Other Iranian Kurds are living in urban/rural settings. Pursuit and/or preparatory activities carried out for durable solutions (including for Turkish refugees). Registration of 1,222 Ahwazi refugees with UNHCR; update of registration database relating to Syrian refugees. Other assistance included in relevant sectors. Overall, protection space for refugees significantly deteriorated during reporting period, particularly for those of Arab origin. Palestinian, Syrian and certain Ahwazi refugees were specifically targeted (threats, kidnappings, arrests and killings) and identity documents were no longer renewed. Consequently, refugee attestations were issued for Syrian and Ahwazi refugees to enhance their physical/legal protection. Continued lobbying and advocacy (including interministerial workshop) yielded only a slight improvement in the protection situation for these groups.
Mine risk and protection education is provided to affected populations.	Baseline not known.	325,600 IDPs, returnees and community members (100%).	150,600 IDPs, 25,000 returnees and 150,000 community members (100%)	F8-05 and agency core funds	National mine risk education (MRE) programmes reached some 300,000 children of whom half were IDPs. Partners were trained in mine risk awareness at IDP sites (600 IDPs). MRE was incorporated into return assistance packages (some 25,000 returnees).

Table 6 (Continued). Progress in Cluster F: Refugees, Internally Displaced Persons and Durable Solutions, July 2004-December 2006

Cluster Planned Outcome 7: Reconciliation and increased tolerance promoted through education.					
Cluster Achieved Outcomes: Awareness raised/understanding of reconciliation enhanced for some 17,000 beneficiaries (85% of target).					
Programme Outputs	Baseline	Target Performance	Actual Performance	Supporting Projects	Results and Challenges
Reconciliation incorporated into income-generation and education projects, particularly in ethnically mixed communities; conflict resolution workshops are organized as part of the development of a national policy on displacement challenges.	Baseline to be developed.	20,000 direct beneficiaries (100%).	17,000 direct beneficiaries (85%).	Agency core funds	508 consultations with IDPs and their communities throughout Iraq promoted reconciliation between groups in conflict; peace/ reconciliation promotion among 6,000 persons of concern and host community members in Kirkuk through youth activities and human rights seminars. Cluster F agencies developed framework for conflict management to assist agencies/NGOs to carry out projects in a streamlined manner.
Cluster Planned Outcome 8: Capacitated civil society organizations responding to needs of IDPs, returnees, refugees, stateless persons and their communities.					
Cluster Achieved Outcomes: Training of 76 civil society actors enhanced advocacy, direct assistance (psychosocial counselling and child protection (1,130 beneficiaries)) and intra-organizational management (100% of target).					
National NGOs/CBOs are able to undertake protection activities and liaise effectively with relevant local counterparts.	CBOs - 0%; local NGOs started with limited capacity but not from zero.	Operational capacity 100% of those trained.	100%	F8-01, F8-2, F8-03 and agency core funds	In the three NGOs, 15 teachers were trained in psychosocial counselling, allowing them to serve in an advocacy and training capacity for educators. 28 local and international NGOs in southern Iraq were trained in project management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting and the protection of and assistance to refugees/returnees according to internationally accepted standards. Other training included child protection activities, communication and fund-raising. They are now effectively liaising with local and regional authorities and ministries. 6 local NGOs that manage Legal Aid and Information Centres (LAICs) received specific training and guidance on legal issues pertaining to cases handled by the LAICs. 20 child-protection projects implemented by 17 civil society organizations benefited 1,139 children, including IDP and returnee children. 10 community-based organizations (CBOs) were established in communities with more than 60% of IDPs or returnees. Training enabled CBOs to carry out needs assessments, advocate before official institutions and increase gender awareness.
Cluster Planned Outcome 9: Reformed legislative system for the protection of refugees, IDPs, returnees and stateless persons.					
Cluster Achieved Outcomes: Ministry of Displacement and Migration (MoDM) submitted proposal for accession to Council of Ministers; at interministerial workshop, agreement reached on how to enhance legal protection of refugees in Iraq.					
Accession to international instruments: Support MoDM in encouraging Iraqi accession to key international treaties (including refugee and statelessness instruments) through training and informational sessions.	Some knowledge of international provisions.	Government of Iraq supports accession; draft instruments and laws abide by international standards, are ratified in accordance with national legislation and are deposited with United Nations.	30%	Agency core funds	The benefits to Iraq of acceding to refugee and stateless instruments were outlined. MoDM supported accession and an interministerial committee was established; Permanent Committee for Refugee Affairs and Prime Minister's Office equally supported accession to 1951 Convention/1967 Protocol. Because of deteriorating security situation, Iraqi authorities asked for postponement of accession discussions.
National legislation: Provision of technical assistance to MoDM to revise refugee legislation, and to Ministry of Interior (MoI) to implement Nationality Law, including training on protection of refugees and stateless persons.	Some knowledge of international provisions.	Stakeholders sensitized to protection issues lead to revision and implementation of relevant legislation in line with international standards and produced in accordance with a defined process.	30%	Agency core funds	At an interministerial workshop in August 2006, participants agreed on the need to revise 1971 Refugee Act, and agencies are assisting the Iraqi authorities to revise refugee legislation. Owing to lack of funding, statelessness activities were temporarily halted in 2006. Research commissioned on statelessness assisted in better understanding of previous causes and how to best address them.

Table 6 (Continued). Progress in Cluster F: Refugees, Internally Displaced Persons and Durable Solutions, July 2004-December 2006

Cluster Planned Outcome 10: Capacitated local and central institutions protecting and assisting refugees, IDPs, returnees and stateless persons.					
Cluster Achieved Outcomes: The institutional and operational capacity of MoDM was strengthened and the Commission for Resolution of Real Property Disputes (CRRPD) supported in its formation and claims systems.					
Programme Outputs	Baseline	Target Performance	Actual Performance	Supporting Projects	Results and Challenges
Development of MoDM institutional capacity through definition of its mandate as well as internal functions and procedures.	No national legislation.	Drafting, revision and adoption of current draft Basic Law; definition of functional statements and standard operating procedures (SOPs).	85%	Agencies core funds	Agencies supported MoDM in drafting its Basic Law (Statute); departmental functional statements were drafted and agreed upon by MoDM; their issuance as internal regulations is pending. SOPs were developed in the areas of web site, data and information management. Agencies are also assisting Departments to fully implement and adhere to their functional statements.
Development of MoDM operational capacity.	40%	90% (MoDM has staff capable of running Ministry effectively and prepared to operate in key functional areas, along with necessary infrastructure and communication facilities).	70%		Training activities during 2005/2006 concentrated on enhancing understanding of refugees, IDPs and returnees, and respective processes (e.g., registration, monitoring) as well as administrative and managerial skills. Agencies provided training to 276 staff not including attendees of workshops that served to develop the institutional framework for MoDM/SOPs. Branch offices in Basrah, Missan, Thi-Qar, Wassit and central Iraq were provided with needed furniture, equipment and vehicles.
Commission for Resolution of Real Property Disputes (CRRPD, formerly known as the IPCC).	0%	90% (CRRPD is institutionally and operationally capable of receiving, processing and adjudicating claims from both inside and outside of Iraq in a fair, efficient and transparent manner).	70%		Agencies supported the CRRPD by contributing to the establishment of its legal framework, designing an out-of-country claims intake programme for Iraqis abroad, and running several workshops on claims management and claims processing techniques based on best practices from other international and national claims programmes. An Internet-based claims processing application enabled receipt, management and securing of claims received online. Support to CRRPD has helped establish the Commission and increased the efficiency and effectiveness of claim intake as well as processing and resolution of property claims, including the return of property or payment of compensation to claimants.
Cluster Planned Outcome 11: An Iraqi-led vision on how to address displacement challenges.					
Cluster Achieved Outcomes: Information on displaced groups gathered, analysed and provided to official actors towards effective national displacement policies; process of drafting Policy Framework started.					
Preparatory activities under way to develop the national policy on displacement challenges and durable solutions.	0%	Consultations with affected communities and survey of IDP intentions conducted by well-trained national NGO staff throughout Iraq; results are reported to MoDM and stakeholder agencies.	80%	F8-04 and agency core funds	Cluster F, MoDM and KRG jointly developed the concept underlying the national policy on displacement challenges (policy framework), enhancing the authorities' ownership of the process. Nationwide grass-roots consultations were conducted in 18 governorates, complemented by awareness-raising on IDP rights. The expressed needs, challenges and actions to be taken to pursue their durable solutions will be published in March 2007. During 2005-2006, IDP intentions were surveyed throughout Iraq; data have been compiled and the final joint report is expected in April 2007.
	0%	A Core Group is formed in MoDM and leads the drafting of the policy framework.	50%	F8-04 and agency core funds	Core group established within MoDM; MoDM worked closely with Cluster F on developing structure and coverage of policy framework. Prime Minister's Office expressed support of the policy. In light of new displacement, policy framework will focus particularly on emergency response.

Table 6 (Continued). Progress in Cluster F: Refugees, Internally Displaced Persons and Durable Solutions, July 2004-December 2006

Cluster Planned Outcome 12: Enhanced respect for human rights through tailored protection tools.					
Cluster Achieved Outcomes: Assistance, monitoring and reporting by national and international actors enhanced/advocated for protection of 1.7 million persons of concern (IDPs, returnees) throughout Iraq.					
Programme Outputs	Baseline	Target Performance	Actual Performance	Supporting Projects	Results and Challenges
Facilitated voluntary repatriation: Provision of transportation, security and assistance, including risk education, to returning Iraqis.	20% of refugees abroad opt for facilitated return.	Organized return of 45,000 Iraqi refugees from neighbouring countries.	25,239 returnees (56%)	F8-03 and agency core funds	From August 2003 to 31 December 2006, 25,239 Iraqis were assisted in voluntary and safe repatriation to their country, mostly from the Islamic Republic of Iran but also from Saudi Arabia and other neighbouring countries. Returnees were transported to their final destinations safely and provided with food, water and medical facilities en route. Mine risk education was also provided upon arrival in the south and the north. In addition, 20% of the returnees who were assessed as particularly vulnerable received a non-food item (NFI) basket upon arrival. There was a sharp decline in the number of returnees as of mid-2005, believed to be due to deteriorating security and economic conditions and a resulting lack of clear reintegration prospects in Iraq.
Monitoring: Provision of on-the-job training to MoDM to allow for regular monitoring of the various persons of concern (IDPs, returnees, refugees and stateless persons).	0%	MoDM and Joint Humanitarian Information Centre (JHIC) routinely monitor IDPs, refugees and returnees and report on their conditions and situations.	50%	F8-01 and agency core funds	The Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) Joint Humanitarian Information Centre (JHIC) regularly monitored IDPs in northern Iraq with a view to eventual handover of IDP monitoring. MoDM field staff were trained in monitoring throughout 2004/2005. MoDM and KRG staff were involved in agency returnee monitoring. Delay in full assumption of duties caused by turnover of staff, new institutions responsible in the KRG and delays in funding.
Pending full national capacity to regularly monitor persons of concern, international agencies continue their monitoring activities and produce periodic reports in a transitional capacity.	0%	20% of the target population is covered by international organizations' monitoring structures.	100%	F8-01, F8-02, F8-03, F8-04, F8-05 and agency core funds	Regular monitoring of IDPs and returnees throughout Iraq from 2004-2006, covering the protection and assistance needs of IDPs, refugees, returnees and their communities. Governorate Assessment Reports produced for Basrah, Diyalah, Missan, Sulaymaniyah and Thi-Qar along with returnee monitoring reports; update of Country of Origin Reports. IDP-specific monitoring, needs assessments and reporting (IDP profiles for all 18 governorates) determined the number, needs and locations of 1.2 million pre-2006 IDPs as well as over 660,000 Iraqis displaced by 2006 violence, including military operations.
Legal Aid and Information Centres (LAICs): Independent network of LAICs and mobile teams are expanded and further operationalized, providing professional and unbiased services in line with local communities' needs.	0%	15 LAICs with mobile teams effectively established, managed and staffed by end of 2006; provide information and representation when needed on protection issues.	93.0%	F8-03, F8-05 and agencies core funds	By end of 2006, agencies funded, managed and capacitated 14 centres providing legal aid in 11 governorates. In 2006, LAICs provided 24,263 beneficiaries, including 11,238 IDPs, in rural and urban areas with legal aid and/or court representation in 27,791 cases and advocated, raised awareness and built capacity of civil society and authorities, significantly enhancing their access to services and documentation and advancing their basic legal rights.

2.2.7 Progress in Cluster G: Support to Electoral Process

Summary of Achievements from 1 July to 31 December 2006

A team from UNOPS Iraq Operations Centre travelled on mission to Erbil/Iraq in November 2006 to oversee all project assets of the electoral and logistics programme. The team completed a full, comprehensive inventory of the project assets received from Aegis Defence in Erbil after the completion of the warehouse security support activity to the Independent Electoral Commission of Iraq (IECI) for the October Referendum and December general elections.

Under project G11-13, “Empowerment of Women and Youth in Iraqi Electoral Process”, 69 NGOs and CSOs were selected. Training-of-trainer sessions were delivered for the appropriate trainees selected by partner NGOs. Support funds were transferred to the 69 NGOS and CSOs to cover the cost of the workshops. An advisory “awareness guide” for women and youth in Iraq was printed and distributed. Each of the 69 NGOs and CSOs delivered 3 workshops at different locations throughout Iraq, with all 207 sessions conducted by the end of October 2006. In total, 6,210 women and youth participated in the awareness sessions. To provide a media focus on women’s issues in Iraq, a public outreach campaign was delivered to promote the role of women and youth in future Iraqi elections.

Between July and December 2006, seven officers of the United Nations Electoral Assistance Division (EAD) of the Department of Public Affairs (DPA) were employed under UNDP contracts to provide support and advice to the IECI in Baghdad and from Amman. These staff members gave advice on a diverse range of issues, which assisted the IECI in planning for the establishment of a permanent electoral body and for elections scheduled for 2007.

Table 7. Progress in Cluster G: Support to Electoral Process, July 2004-December 2006

<p>National Long-term Priority or Goals: Cluster G provides assistance to Iraq by (a) supporting the electoral operations to ensure transparency, cost-efficiency, and general acceptance of the results; (b) facilitating the institutional development of the IECI/Independent High Electoral Commission of Iraq (IHECI); and (c) working with civil society to promote electoral awareness and to foster a democratic environment.</p>					
<p>Cluster Planned Outcome 1: Elections successfully completed and results accepted nationally (operational assistance).</p>					
<p>Cluster Achieved Outcomes: Successful completion of three electoral processes in Iraq in 2005: results certified and accepted on national and international levels (confirmed by observer reports, etc.).</p>					
Programme Outputs	Baseline	Target Performance	Actual Performance	Supporting Projects	Results and Challenges
IECI provided with international assistance expertise to ensure operational proficiency during the January 2005 general elections.		Sufficient and suitably qualified and experienced experts identified and recruited; selected experts work cohesively within IECI; elections deemed as free and fair by observers reports.	Sufficient and suitably qualified and experienced experts identified and recruited; selected experts work cohesively within IECI; elections deemed as free and fair by observers' reports.	G11-03 G11-04 G11-08	The general elections of January 2005 were the first democratic elections organized and managed by the IECI. While the operation was confronted with a number of challenges, the results were confirmed by national and international observers to be in line with international standards and certified accordingly.
IECI provided with international assistance expertise to ensure operational proficiency during the October 2005 Constitutional Referendum and the December 2005 general elections.		Sufficient and suitably qualified and experienced experts identified and recruited; selected experts work cohesively within IECI; elections deemed as free and fair by observers reports.	Sufficient and suitably qualified and experienced experts identified and recruited; selected experts work cohesively within IECI; elections deemed as free and fair by observers' reports;	G11-03 G11-04 G11-09	Within the period of less than one year after the first elections, a national referendum on the Constitution as well as general elections (based on the accepted new Constitution) were held. Both events were carried out successfully; the results were accepted nationally and internationally and certified to be based on a transparent and fair electoral process. Passive and active participation saw an increase compared to the previous elections of January 2005.
Efficient and effective communication between all levels of Commission is implemented.		International experts advised IECI on set-up of a communication network; IECI agreed on and established a communication plan; required communication hardware and software made available; procedures in place to ensure that instructions pass quickly and accurately to all levels; training conducted to ensure correct use of equipment; Board decisions promptly recorded and key decisions posted on IECI web site.	Targets were partially achieved: a working communication network had been set up during the electoral events, and IECI decisions and announcements were posted publicly.	G11-04 G11-08 G11-09	Efficient and effective communication was addressed by a number of projects in support of the electoral events. Further activities aiming at the establishment and implementation of a permanent communication plan still need to be addressed and respective projects are being developed.
Voters Register is complete, accurate and up to date.		International experts provided on request to advise IECI on various operational models; the selected model included exhibition and challenge period; information used from other sources, e.g., birth and death registers; number of complaints received; IECI adopts and agrees on a model for implementation.	International experts provided on request to advise IECI on various operational models; the selected model included exhibition and challenge period; information used from other sources, e.g., birth and death registers; number of complaints received; IECI adopts and agrees on a model for implementation.	G11-03 G11-04	The Voters Register for the 2005 electoral processes was based on the PDS system and was successfully implemented. However, with the potential discontinuation of the PDS system in the mid-future, the IHECI will be required to develop an alternative approach and implement accordingly. This process is supported by the Iraq Election Assistance Team (IEAT).
Operational support provided to an electoral event in 2007.		Operational plan detailing international support developed in consultation with IECI; appropriate international experts deployed to facilitate operational plan; lessons-learned exercise undertaken.	Not achieved.		Owing to the delays in the certification of the electoral results of the December 2005 elections, the formation of the government and the passing of the electoral law to establish a permanent institution (IHECI) and also owing to the prevailing security situation in parts of the country, planned electoral activities (local elections, 2nd constitutional referendum, Kirkuk referendum, etc.) were postponed and are not expected to take place before late 2007. The IEAT has developed and is implementing a work plan aimed at ensuring operational preparedness for the next electoral events, and respective projects are pending decisions on the exact nature of these future events.

Table 7 (Continued). Progress in Cluster G: Support to Electoral Process, July 2004-December 2006

Cluster Planned Outcome 2: IECI institution accepted as professional and expert electoral body (institutional development).					
Cluster Achieved Outcomes: The existence of an independent electoral commission has been anchored in the Iraqi Constitution and its institutional foundations have been developed. Significant other portions (e.g., Board of Commissioners, or BoC) are pending development owing to delays in the passing of the electoral law and the appointment of the BoC members. Some operational training activities have been carried out; other areas where further capacity-building is still required have been identified through needs assessments and will be addressed through ongoing activities.					
Programme Outputs	Baseline	Target Performance	Actual Performance	Supporting Projects	Results and Challenges
Capacity-building of a permanent electoral institution established under the Constitution is undertaken.		A permanent Electoral Commission as required by the Constitution established by the Iraqi government; following a request, an assessment undertaken of Commissioners to evaluate their development needs; capacity-building programme for commissioners is developed; training programme monitored to ensure effectiveness; relations established with other electoral management bodies (EMBs) regionally and worldwide; focus of international assistance shifted to mentoring.	All targets aiming at the capacity of the IECI BoC have been achieved; however, some outputs will be required for the BoC of the IHECI, which is still pending appointment. Training activities for the institution's administrative body have started and are currently still ongoing, based on updated assessments of the actual needs for capacity-building in the various sections.	G11-02 G11-04	Capacity was built to enable the Board of Commissioners (BoC) of the Independent Electoral Commission of Iraq to successfully carry out the various electoral events to date. Similar activities will need to be undertaken after the appointment of the new BoC, an objective that is addressed in current programming.
Institutional memory recorded of all electoral events in 2005.		International experts identified and accepted by IECI; database and documents collected and accurately recorded; comprehensive web page established and accessible.	International experts identified and accepted by IECI; database and documents collected and accurately recorded; comprehensive web page ready but pending final approval by BoC.	G11-04 G11-10	The Institutional Memory initiative was started in 2006, aiming at compiling a comprehensive register of documents and decisions relating to the January 2005 elections and meant to serve as a source of reference for documentation and lessons learned. Upon very successful completion of this first phase, it was extended to also cover the electoral processes of October and December 2005 -- an activity that was completed at the end of 2006. Final results are now being handed over to the IECI and are partially pending the appointment of the new BoC.
Training for IECI staff at Headquarters and governorate offices provided.		International experts assess the needs of individual IECI working units; training matrix developed as a result of the assessment; training programme implemented and monitored.	International experts assess the needs of individual IECI working units; training matrix developed as a result of the assessment.	G11-02 G11-04 G11-08 G11-09	Previous and ongoing projects have tackled a number of training activities, e.g., in the areas of warehouse management and information technology. A number of needs to develop capacity further have been identified and are addressed through ongoing and planned projects in 2007, aiming to increase the institutional capacity to a level where international assistance is no longer required.
IECI undertakes review of its management processes, operational and financial procedures.		IECI encouraged to participate in external and independent auditing; audit process facilitated by international community on request from IECI; elections deemed as free and fair by observers' reports; best practices in the area of management, operations, finance.	IECI encouraged to participate in external and independent auditing; audit process of out-of-country voting (OCV) facilitated by UN EAD/UNOPS on request from IECI; elections deemed as free and fair by observers' reports.	G11-04 G11-09	The IECI underwent a number of reviews, including an external audit of their OCV operations for the December 2005 elections - a process facilitated by the international community to demonstrate transparency and independence of the audit exercise. Electoral processes were observed by local organizations (trained and supported by independent Cluster G partners) and the results were found to be in line with the principles of fairness and transparency. The review and improvement of management, operational and financial processes within the IECI/IHECI will also be addressed through the 2007 Cluster programme.

Table 7 (Continued). Progress in Cluster G: Support to Electoral Process, July 2004-December 2006

Cluster Planned Outcome 3: Voters in Iraq understand and participate in electoral process (awareness and education).					
Cluster Achieved Outcomes: Already the results of the December 2005 elections demonstrated that voters in Iraq had an increased awareness and understanding of the electoral process (compared to January 2005 elections) but additional activities aiming at a further increase of awareness and participation have been carried out, the results of which will become visible once the participation data and results for the next electoral events become available.					
Programme Outputs	Baseline	Target Performance	Actual Performance	Supporting Projects	Results and Challenges
Women and youth empowered to participate in the electoral process.	Presently not available.	Suitable Iraqi organizations identified; successful training of 69 NGOs in Iraq; 208 workshops held by the participating Iraqi NGOs; successful public outreach campaign conducted; number of complaints received regarding their ability to freely participate high turnout of women and youth as indicated by observer reports.	Identification of 69 qualified Iraqi NGOs to participate; 208 workshops held all over the country on the issue of empowerment of women and youth to passively and actively participate in electoral processes. Successful public outreach campaign held.	G11-13	Activities aimed at achievement of this output were carried out in close cooperation between the Cluster (UN EAD/UNOPS) and NGO partners (1 international NGO, 69 Iraqi NGOs). Final performance can only be assessed/evaluated after the next elections are held and data on active/passive participation will be made available.
Capacity of electoral observer groups in Iraq increased.		Training activities completed and successful observation of electoral events in Iraq (including reporting, etc.).	Completion of a number of training activities and successful observation of electoral events in Iraq (including reporting, etc.).	G11-06 G11-10	While a number of activities in support of the national electoral observer capacity were successfully carried out prior to the January 2005 and the October/December 2005 electoral events, other activities are still in the pipeline and programmed for 2007.
Media understanding of and participation in the electoral process are increased.	Presently not available.	Sufficient number of Iraqi organizations identified to assist the implementation; observer groups' assessment that information campaign and voter education have improved considerably since January 2005; number of voters in relation to previous electoral events; complaint process is publicly announced and decisions on complaints announced.	Sufficient number of Iraqi organizations identified to assist the implementation; observer groups' assessment that information campaign and voter education have improved considerably since January 2005; number of voters in relation to previous electoral events; complaint process is publicly announced and decisions on complaints announced.	G11-07	Activities seeking to support the media in carrying out its role to promote electoral awareness and understanding and to serve as a platform for election-related dialogue and presentation in line with the standards of fairness and transparency have been carried out and their success has become evident through the increased participation by both voters and candidates. Activities to further increase public awareness and education with respect to electoral processes and events through the media in Iraq are programmed for 2007.

3. UNDG Method of Operating in Iraq

The main features of the formulation and selection of projects have been detailed in previous reports. UNDG organizations, together with Iraqi partners, continue, however, to refine processes to develop Iraqi capacity and maximize Iraqi involvement in project identification and formulation of both governmental institutions and civil society. The UNDG ITF is awaiting specific proposals from the review of the IRFFI and its related organizational mechanisms requested by the Chairman of the ISRB during the Istanbul Donor Committee Meeting in March 2007 so as to further enhance the decision-making and lead role of the Government of Iraq throughout the whole project cycle. The initial approval of a concept note by the ISRB before detailed project preparation is undertaken by the UN agencies and the line ministries and the involvement of Iraqi officials in UNDG ITF Steering Committee meetings are among the project identification, review and approval issues that will be examined by the UNCT.

Iraqi involvement in project implementation is also being increasingly maximized. Hurdles to implementation remain, though, and are growing. Adaptations are being made as has been the case under the multisectoral and multi-agency major area-based programme, C10-09, "Local Area Development Programme", which was approved in April 2007. However, key issues remain relating to ensuring that the Government of Iraq covers recurrent operational costs of essential services such as health and education, in particular in view of the non-expenditure of the Iraqi budget in 2006. These questions will also be tackled through the mechanisms of the International Compact process.

3.1 Project Cycle

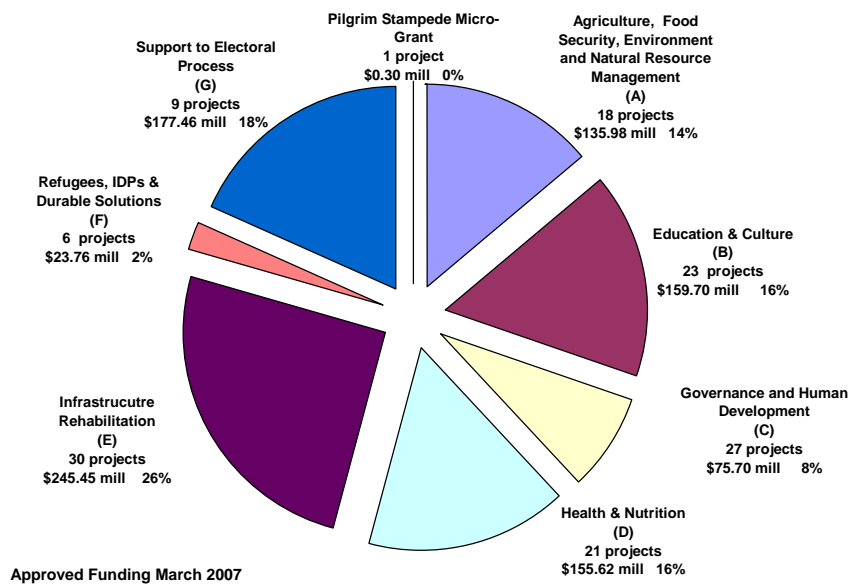
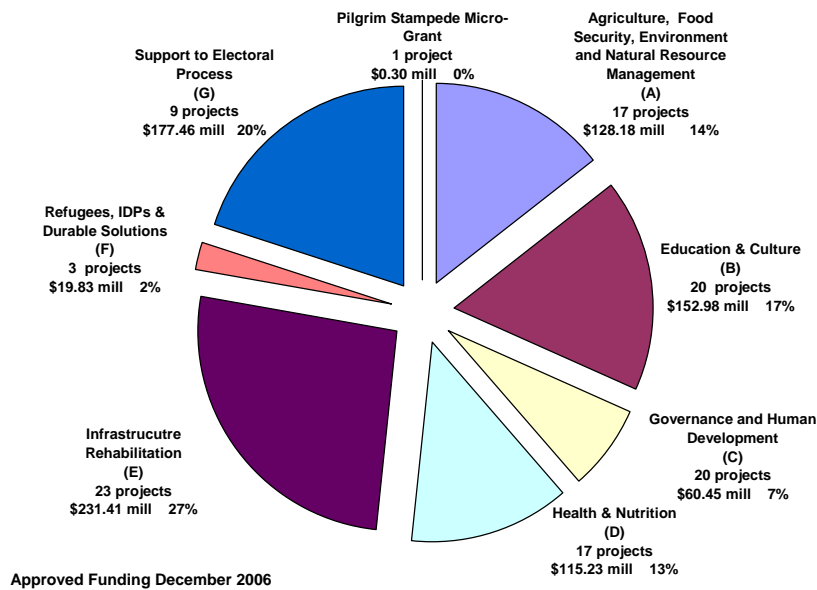
3.1.1 Project Identification and Formulation

The Iraq National Development Strategy of July 2005 and the strategies being developed in the areas in which SWGs function serve as the basis for project identification and formulation. The 2007 revised version of the National Development Strategy and the Iraq Compact document will also be used to guide project preparation under the UNDG ITF. The United Nations will continue to work closely with the MoPDC, concerned Iraqi line ministries and other Iraqi governmental entities on project identification and formulation.

3.1.2 Project Approvals

From 1 July to 31 December 2006, 17 new projects were funded for a total of \$77.35 million, and 4 projects received substantial further funding for a total of \$6.01 million. There were 13 formal meetings of the UNDG ITF Steering Committee. Steering Committee meetings were more frequent than during previous reporting periods, reflecting the decision to include UNDG ITF Steering Committee business on the standard agenda of the regular meetings of the UNCT Heads of Agency. All projects had previously received the approval of the ISRB except for those relating to the Constitution, which instead received the approval of the National Assembly. Four projects also went through the fast-track process for Steering Committee approval. The cumulative number of approved projects rose from 93 at the end of the previous reporting period (30 June 2006) to 112 as of 31 December 2006. By the end of March 2007, this figure had reached 135 projects, for a cumulative total of \$974 million. The distribution of approved funding by Cluster and by number of projects as of 31 December 2006 and 31 March 2007 is provided in figure 2.

Figure 2. Distribution of Approved Funding by Cluster and by Number of Projects as of 31 December 2006 and 31 March 2007 (\$000)



A list of projects approved at meetings of the UNDG ITF Steering Committee during the reporting period under review as well as during the first quarter of 2007 is provided below. The complete list of projects approved from July 2004 to December 2006 and through 31 March 2007 is provided in annex 2.

List of Projects Approved at the UNDG ITF Steering Committee Meeting on:

16 July 2006

Cluster	Project No	Title	Agency	Budget (\$)
B	B1-22	School Rehabilitation and Capacity-building for School Maintenance	UNICEF, UNHABITAT	15,660,938
	B1-23	Training of Trainers in Teacher Education for Sustained Quality Education	UNESCO	2,325,116
E	E3-08	Addressing Short- and Long-term Water and Sanitation Needs for Umm Qasr	UNDP	1,020,000
	E3-09	Emergency Water Supply to Unserved/Underserved/ Vulnerable Areas in Baghdad and the IDPs	UNICEF	1,058,663
C	C10-06	Governance in Support of Employment Creation (GEC) Programme	UNOPS	4,126,284
D	D2-14	Assistance to Primary School and Children Vulnerable Groups	WFP	4,999,050
	D2-17	Rebuilding Food Safety and Food Processing Industry Capacity in Iraq	FAO, UNIDO, WHO	6,506,112

28 September 2006

Cluster	Project No	Title	Agency	Budget (\$)
A	A7-04*	Strengthening National Mine Action Organization in Southern Iraq	UNDP	3,195,797
B	B1-24*	Provision of Learning Materials for All Primary Students in Iraq	UNICEF	16,172,619

* Fast-track process for Steering Committee approval

16 October 2006

Cluster	Project No	Title	Agency	Budget (\$)
C	C9-20	Facilitating Reconciliation in Iraq through Constitutional Review and National Dialogue	UNOPS	6,033,807

16 November 2006

Cluster	Project No	Title	Agency	Budget (\$)
A	A6-02	Development of Safety Nets and Food Security through Food Assistance	WFP	Additional budget of \$2,194,839

29 November 2006

Cluster	Project No	Title	Agency	Budget (\$)
D	D2-18a*	Avian and Pandemic Influenza Preparedness and Control	WHO	4,365,921
	D2-18b*	Avian and Pandemic Influenza Preparedness and Control	UNICEF	1,483,694

* Fast-track process for Steering Committee approval

13 December 2006

Cluster	Project No	Title	Agency	Budget (\$)
C	C10-08a*	Restoration of Al-Askari Shrine in Samara City and Rehabilitation of Other Damaged Religious Sites throughout Iraq	UNDP	2,600,000
	C10-08b*	Restoration of Al-Askari Shrine in Samara City and Rehabilitation of Other Damaged Religious Sites throughout Iraq	UNESCO	5,400,000
	C9-10a	Institutional Support for the Constitutional Drafting Process (Additional Funding)	UNDP	500,000
E	E4-16	Strengthening Capacity of Housing Sector – Phase 2	UN-HABITAT	2,385,917

* Fast-track process for Steering Committee approval

18 December 2006

Cluster	Project No	Title	Agency	Budget (\$)
D	D2-15	Strengthening Medical Equipment Management and Maintenance	WHO	1,718,281

22 December 2006

Cluster	Project No	Title	Agency	Budget (\$)
E	E3-11	Water Quality Control and Surveillance – Phase 2	WHO	2,700,895
			UNICEF	1,596,748

In addition, during the first quarter of 2007, the following projects were approved:

28 January 2007

Cluster	Project No	Title	Agency	Budget (\$)
A	A5-20	Job Creation through Cottage and Micro Industries Promotion in Al-Qadissiya	FAO/UNIDO	5,871,891
F	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	934,491
	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	600,644
	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	2,400,000

25 February 2007

Cluster	Project No	Title	Agency	Budget (\$)
C	C9-21a	Strengthening of the Constitutional Process and Good Governance	UNDP	4,000,000
	C9-21b	Strengthening of the Constitutional Process and Good Governance	UNESCO	1,047,039
	C9-21c	Strengthening of the Constitutional Process and Good Governance	UNICEF	496,453
	C9-21d	Strengthening of the Constitutional Process and Good Governance	UNIFEM	638,807
	C9-21e	Strengthening of the Constitutional Process and Good Governance	UNOPS	1,067,388

27 February 2007

Cluster	Project No	Title	Agency	Budget (\$)
B	B1-25	Strengthening School Health Services	WHO	1,757,280
	B1-27a	Skills Development in Support of Employment Creation	UNOPS	3,280,655
	B1-27b	Skills Development in Support of Employment Creation	ILO	1,682,602
D	D2-20	Communicable Disease Prevention and Control Programme	WHO	5,233,263
E	E3-10	Rehabilitation of Water Distribution Networks in Al-Batha and Al-Nasir town	UNOPS	1,518,334
	E3-12a	Rehabilitation of Water Distribution System in Sidikan and Rawanduz	UNOPS	2,479,289
	E3-12b	Rehabilitation of Takia Water Distribution System	UNOPS	1,643,985
	E3-13a	Water and Sanitation/Rehabilitation of Sewerage Facilities in Select Locations in Basrah City	UNICEF	1,526,844
	E3-13b	Rehabilitation of Water Supply Systems in Select Locations in Wassit Governorate	UNICEF	1,643,985
	E3-13c	Water and Sanitation: Extension of Storm Water and Sewer Network in Select Locations in Kerbala Governorate	UNICEF	1,934,940
	E3-13d	Rehabilitation/Extension of Water and Sewerage Networks in Select Locations in Kirkuk City	UNICEF	2,937,664

7 March 2007

Cluster	Project No	Title	Agency	Budget (\$)
D	D2-19a	Disease Eradication: Elimination and Introducing New Vaccines	UNICEF	5,798,159
	D2-19b	Disease Eradication Elimination and Introducing New Vaccines	WHO	6,201,841

22 March 2007

Cluster	Project No	Title	Agency	Budget (\$)
D	D2-21	Support to the Construction of the Basrah Children's Hospital	UNDP	21,750,000

3.1.3 Project Completion

Two and a half years into the operation of the UNDG ITF, a substantial number of projects are at or near completion despite the considerable hurdles to implementation.

As indicated in previous reports, closing a project financially requires the fulfilment of many crucial steps that require substantial time – sometimes up to a year. Specific procedures are foreseen for project closure in the MOU between UNDP as Administrative Agent and Participating UN Organizations. Projects are first declared “operationally completed” and within no more than 12 months will be declared “financially completed”. Between operational and financial closure, the United Nations agencies are required to identify and transfer to the national representatives all project deliverables; submit the completion report documents, files and materials; and settle all financial obligations and prepare a final expenditure report since no adjustments can be made to a financially completed project.

Three projects have already been reported as financially completed: UNESCO G11-07, “Support for Fair and Professional Media Election Coverage”, UNOPS A7-02, “Explosive Ordnance Disposal, Capacity-building and Clearance” and UNHCR F8-02, “Return and Reintegration of Iraqis and Others of Concern in Southern Iraq.

Seventeen projects were already considered operationally complete during the previous reporting period (see Fourth Six-month Progress Report, 10 November 2006).

During the reporting period under review, an additional 12 projects were operationally completed, making a total of 29 completed projects – over one quarter of the total UNDG ITF portfolio. The newly completed projects are as follows:

UNESCO B1-13, “Education Management Information System (EMIS)”

The EMIS project assisted the central MoEd and the DoEds in Iraq to improve the accessibility, relevance, quality and efficiency of education through the institutionalization of EMIS to support informed decision-making. Basic infrastructure was established for data entry, data analyses and preparation of statistical reports at the MoEd and at the 23 DoEds.

UNESCO B1-18, “Textbooks Quality Improvement Programme – Phase 2”

Nine million school textbooks were printed and distributed (39 titles) to 14,000 primary and secondary schools in 18 governorates. The capacity of the MoEd in the field of textbook production and distribution was built and a modern “National Textbooks Policy Document” was formulated.

UNESCWA B1-10, “Iraq Networking Academies – Phase 1”

Ten networking academies were established throughout Iraq under the first phase. The project is being continued under phase 2.

UN-HABITAT E4-04, “Strengthening Capacity of Sector”

The project ensured wide-ranging discussions among key stakeholders on the importance of the housing and housing finance sectors in Iraq’s socio-economic development; consequently, the sectors have received due recognition in the National Development Strategy. It also carried out major advocacy efforts leading to the development of a slum upgrading strategy and an action plan, constitution of an interministerial slum upgrading task force, and a budgetary allocation of \$5 million for pilot projects. The project developed a capacity-building strategy and laid the groundwork for institutionalizing training and knowledge management within the Ministry of Construction and Housing (MoCH). In addition, it undertook a nation-wide Housing Market Survey to aid more effective formulation of policies and strategies and contribute towards the establishment of a widely accessible Housing Information System in Iraq. The project also activated the National Habitat Committee and reoriented it to play a more meaningful role in the implementation of the Habitat Agenda in Iraq.

UNHCR F8-03, “Return and Reintegration of IDPs and Iraqi Refugees in Northern Iraq”

233 vulnerable returnee families and over 850 families of host communities in 8 villages in northern Iraq have access to clean water, electricity, and access road and improved schooling facilities. These families have better notions of health, hygiene and personal and environmental sanitation and overall are enjoying far better living standards than before. A total of 182 families moved to new homes in 10 locations in 6 villages in Erbil. Over 5,000 residents of refugee settlements in Dohuk were enabled to have access to clean water and medical assistance, and household and hygienic items, and awareness of health, hygiene and HIV was raised. Some 1,990 persons of concern to UNHCR (over 2,372 cases) received accurate legal information and counselling from Legal Advice Centres. Over 50 per cent of the cases solved their documentation problems.

UNICEF B1- 06, “Strengthening Primary and Intermediate-level Education in Iraq – Phase 1”

The back-to-school campaign was carried out for the second time as Iraqi communities and parents were striving to ensure that their children attended school despite the heightened insecurity, which has adversely affected full attendance – especially girls’. More than six million students in more than 17,000 schools returned to learning throughout Iraq with the essential learning and teaching materials delivered through this project.

UNICEF B1- 12, “Strengthening Primary and Intermediate-level Education in Iraq – Phase 2”

School principals and supervisors all pointed out in reports (collated by UNICEF monitors) that rehabilitated school buildings, equipped libraries and new furniture for school operators provided by this project contributed to creating a more conducive learning environment. In addition, the provision of additional basic teaching and learning materials that the MoEd was able to supply allowed children in the most deprived areas to benefit through critical tools that contributed to increased children’s participation in learning despite the deteriorating conditions on the ground.

UNICEF E3-09, “Emergency Water Supply to Unserved/Underserved/Vulnerable Areas in Baghdad and the IDPs”

The project provided support to the ongoing emergency water supply operation in more than 10 unserved/underserved residential areas of Baghdad city where the water distribution network is either absent or the water is contaminated with sewage water. It played a vital role not only in terms of providing water to about 150,000 beneficiaries but also averting possible outbreaks of water-borne diseases in the most deprived areas in the city. Six hospitals dealing with the victims of daily incidences of violence and bombing in Baghdad have also benefited from the daily distribution. The water-tanking operations provided the needed relief to areas affected by chronic shortages until normal services could be resumed.

The actual water delivery started in August 2006 and was completed in February 2007. During this period, 329,940 m³ of water were delivered, benefiting approximately 150,000 people. Water tankering generated approximately 30,000 person-days of direct employment. Indirect beneficiaries include the families who are supported through employment of the family members involved in the water-tanking operation.

UNICEF/WHO B1-19, “Education; Rehabilitation/Upgrading of Basic Social Services around Child-friendly Schools”

The upgrading of 110 schools to a more child-friendly status, coupled with interventions in health and water and sanitation in the communities around the schools, has contributed directly to increasing the attendance rates in 110 selected schools, especially for girls, and activated the involvement of parents and community leaders in school management through Parent-Teacher Associations.

WHO D2-07, “Improving Preparedness and Response to an Impending Cholera Outbreak”

Supplies and equipment – intravenous fluids, drugs, antiseptics and laboratory reagent, kits and supplies for the preparedness and response to a cholera outbreak – were delivered to end users through

WHO contractors. The project was able to send around 20 concerned epidemiologists and 20 bacteriologists to the Islamic Republic of Iran to be updated on the last outbreak in that country and to prepare Iraqi health facilities to receive cases suspected of being cholera. Each Department of Health (DoH) of the 19 districts was able to conduct 20-25 advocacy meetings and workshops in order for its concerned personnel to be alerted to suspect and diagnose potential cases of cholera.

WHO D2-09, “Malaria, Leishmania and Avian Influenza Prevention and Control Programme”

Outbreaks of both malaria and leishmania have been prevented. For example, 1,415 cases of Kala-azar were reported in Iraq during the first 10 months of 2006 compared to 1,706 and 2,951 cases reported during the first 10 months of 2005 and 2004, respectively. For cutaneous leishmaniasis, a clear decrease in the incidence of cases has been noticed; only 1,174 cases were reported during the first 10 months of 2006 compared to 1,842 cases reported during the same period in 2005. In addition, 17 cases of malaria were reported in Iraq during the first 10 months of 2006 while 47 and 155 cases were reported during 2005 and 2004, respectively.

WHO/UNICEF E3-03, “Water Quality Control and Surveillance”

The establishment of the network of 265 water quality control laboratories (15 governorate, 30 district and 220 operational at the water-treatment-plant level) in the south, centre and north enhanced the water quality monitoring system and helped to increase water sample testing by about 80 per cent (44,631 samples tested during 2006 in comparison with 24,585 samples during 2004). Hygiene practices within the community were improved and the number of water-borne diseases was reduced. For example, no cholera cases have been reported in the last two years; in addition, the incidence of diarrhoea for children under five years of age has decreased by about 25 per cent.

List of Projects Operationally Complete as of June 2006

UNDP

- C10-01**, “Iraqis Rebuilding Iraq – Phase 1”
- E4-06**, “Dredging of Um Qasr Port Approach Channel”
- G11-02**, “Support to Electoral Process – Phase 2”
- G11-03**, “Support to Elections - Phase 3”

UNESCO

- B1-01**, “Vocational Education”
- C9-10/c**, “Media and Human Rights: Promotion of Freedom of Expression and Human Rights in Iraq”
- G11-07**, “Support for Fair, Safe and Professional Media Coverage”

UN-HABITAT

- B1-11**, “Rehabilitation of School Buildings in Lower South Iraq”
- E4-11**, “Strengthening the Urban Sector”

UNHCR

- F8-02**, “Return and Reintegration of Iraqis and Others of Concern in Southern Iraq”

UNOPS

- A7-02**, “Explosive Ordnance Disposal Capacity-building and Clearance”
- C9-03**, “Civil Society Forums”
- C9-10d**, “Civil Society Constitutional Outreach Campaign”
- E3-07**, “Kerbala WTP Rehabilitation of Filter Units”
- F8-01**, “Return and Reintegration of IDPs and Iraqi Refugees in the Three Northern Governorates”

G11-06, “Provision of Electoral Support to Observer Groups in Iraqi Elections”
G11-08, “Logistics Support to IECI – Phase 1”

3.2 Delays in Project Implementation

The hurdles to implementation outlined in the Fourth Six-month Progress Report and previous six-month reports have continued to affect, and in some cases delay, project implementation.

Insecurity remains an ever-growing concern for project implementation and is having a severe impact on the implementation of some projects. The UNDG takes every precaution possible to ensure the safety of project staff. However, it is increasingly difficult to adequately respond to or advise project personnel on the appropriate security precautions to take. Many suppliers of equipment are refusing to send staff to Iraq. Consequently, inspection of equipment and training of Iraqis for equipment maintenance and operation will continue for sometime to be undertaken outside the country. This increases cost and causes delays in implementation.

At the same time, this situation has led United Nations agencies to support focused capacity and skills development of Iraqi counterparts so that they can take full responsibility for operations. For many infrastructure rehabilitation projects, contracted manufacturers, who under normal circumstances would supervise installation on site, have instead trained Iraqi counterparts to a sufficient level so that they can be responsible for installation themselves. This is a positive contribution to the sustainability of project activities: Iraqi staff trained to the level required for installation will easily be able to handle maintenance.

Promoting community participation, however, becomes very difficult when international or even national NGO execution partners cannot be present on the ground owing to security concerns. Indeed, the whole area of promoting the development of civil society as an essential pillar of a well-functioning democracy is increasingly falling victim to the security situation.

Frequent changes in senior government officials have caused delays in decision-making as well as arbitrary changes in decisions to the detriment of timely project implementation. The level of coordination between the local and the national government or even within ministries at the local and national levels also remained a fundamental blockage to progress. Similar issues are faced by the World Bank and were discussed in detail at the Fifth Donor Committee Meeting in Istanbul in March 2007.

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

A particularly serious constraint continues to be the lack of adequate operational funding in service ministries such as the MoH and the MoEd despite the overall availability of adequate budgetary resources: more than \$2 billion was unspent in the Iraqi budget at the end of 2006. This issue will need to be addressed as part of the implementation of the International Compact.

3.3 Project Implementation Mechanisms

Part Two of the report contains details on implementation mechanisms of the different agencies by Cluster. It is important to underline again that implementation of UNDG projects has been carried out mostly through a range of national entities:

- national staff of United Nations agencies;
- national ministries/national bodies;
- local government;

- private contractors/consultants; and
- national and international NGOs based in Iraq.

The number of international experts used for project implementation is significantly low in comparison to those in other countries for similar operations. The security situation has meant that the use of international expertise, even when this is an important part of the United Nations value added, has been restricted. International project managers are an integral part of the management of most projects as the United Nations implementing agencies retain financial and programmatic responsibility and accountability and must ensure that the appropriate international project management and fiduciary standards are maintained.

Implementing agencies have had to adapt their standard contracting and supply delivery procedures to the necessity of remote supervision by international staff and the requirement to ensure the least exposure of national staff while safeguarding the transparency and integrity of business processes. Agencies broadly follow similar contracting procedures that are based primarily on international competitive bidding. Direct contracting is possible only in certain very restricted circumstances and in all cases, contracts above a certain amount, usually not exceeding \$100,000, would be reviewed by a headquarters-based contract review committee to ensure that the justification for direct contracting is adequate. All agencies involve ministry counterparts extensively; however, there are differences in approach as to whether the bid review is led by the United Nations agency or the ministry and whether contracting is done by the United Nations agency or the ministry. The main aim of these processes is to obtain the best value for money. This does not necessarily mean that in all cases, the least costly offer is accepted, but it does mean that the right balance between technical quality and cost is maintained.

To initiate a contracting action, a formal request is first required from the relevant counterpart ministry. The request is then reviewed by the technical team of the United Nations agency. If the review is positive, an official correspondence is sent to the ministry supporting the project, requesting preparation of a bid document. The bid document, including attendant specifications, is then prepared through collaboration between ministry staff and United Nations agency technical staff. Formal approval of the bid document by the United Nations agency is the next step. Bid announcements are then made by the relevant ministry and/or the United Nations agency as well as on www.irffi.org depending on the size of the potential contract. United Nations agencies have an extensive database of firms that have reached recognized quality standards.

Bids may be received either at the ministry concerned or at offices of the United Nations agency in Baghdad or Amman. The most frequent scenario is for bids to be delivered in Baghdad and the unopened bids sent by a courier company to United Nations offices in Amman. Public bid opening is then carried out by the United Nations agency in the presence of monitoring staff and the bidding companies or sometimes by the ministry with the United Nations agency as an observer. Bid analysis is then undertaken jointly by ministry and United Nations agency staff. In all cases, the United Nations agency Contract Review Committee reviews all documentation and if it is in agreement, sends official correspondence to the ministry supporting the choice of supplier and advising the commencement of contract preparation. Contracts are then prepared either by the ministry or the agency directly, and the winning bidder provides a bank guarantee, as required, and signs a contract with the agency/ministry.

For contract implementation, the ministry hands over the site to the contractor and work is supervised by independent engineers from the United Nations agency and relevant ministry. When the contractor requests an interim payment, the work is reviewed by the United Nations agency engineering team along with the ministry engineers, the United Nations agency representative approves payment and funds are then released. Progress reports on works are made on a regular basis – sometimes on a daily and weekly basis.

Upon completion of the work, the contractor sends a request to the ministry/agency, and ministry and United Nations agency engineers make a site visit for assessment. Approval must be obtained from both the ministry and United Nations agency engineers. The Work Completion Certificate is then issued by the ministry. Before final payment, however, the ministry and United Nations agency engineers make final measurements and approve the quality and quantity. A joint committee of United Nations agency and ministry officials visits the site to check the quality; then the ministry issues the first acceptance. The ministry/agency then returns part of the bank guarantee to the contractor and requests the United Nations agency for final payment. There then follows a maintenance period from three to twelve months after which there is final acceptance and release of final insurance following final site inspection by United Nations agency and ministry engineers.

The effect of adaptations to contracting procedures has been broadly to increase the proportion of projects being implemented by Iraqi local contractors. With \$85 million in contract awards to 730 suppliers reported to date, Iraq is the largest supplier of goods and services under the UNDG ITF, indicating the large volume of national/local contracting, particularly community-level infrastructure rehabilitation, that is being undertaken in Iraq. This continues to reflect the continuous effort being made by the UNCT in seeking qualified Iraqi contractors to carry out project activities.

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

3.4 Increasing Number of United Nations Joint Programmes

It is also important to underline that, beyond the adaptation of implementation mechanisms of individual agencies to the difficult security situation in Iraq, agencies within Clusters are increasing the degree of joint programming and implementation. Such joint programmes ensure that the comparative strengths of agencies are used in the delivery of project services.

Cluster A, Agriculture, Food Security, Environment and Natural Resource Management, has long-standing cooperation between FAO and UNIDO on the small and micro-industries programme and the date-palm sector rehabilitation programme.

In Cluster B, Education and Culture, UN-HABITAT and UNICEF have moved beyond the sharing of information on contracting and implementation of rehabilitation works to the commencement of a joint programme, B1-22a and b, “School Rehabilitation and Capacity-building – Phase 1”, approved by the UNDG ITF Steering Committee in July 2006.

In Cluster C, Governance and Human Development, the Support to the Constitutional Process programme was managed as part of the UNAMI core mission in Baghdad as a joint programme (UNAMI, UNDP, UNESCO, UNIFEM and UNOPS all working together for common objectives). The ESCWA “Smart Community Project for Iraq” brings together three additional United Nations entities to deliver specialist expertise in parts of the project: the International Labour Organization (ILO), UN-HABITAT and UNIDO.

The recently approved joint Cluster C programme for local area development brings together ILO, UNDP, UNESCO, UN-HABITAT, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNOPS and WHO in one programme. The management of the programme will be overseen by a Steering Committee that will be chaired by a senior

representative of the MoPDC (the programme's counterpart ministry). The Steering Committee will include representatives from key ministries such as the MoA, the MoCH, the Ministry of Environment (MoEn), the MoF, the MoH, the MoMPW and the MoWR. A representative from each one of the three local area steering committees and a representative from each of the United Nations partner agencies will also sit as members of the Steering Committee.

In Cluster D, Health and Nutrition, cooperation between UNICEF and WHO is particularly close with joint programmes on immunization and avian and pandemic influenza preparedness and control.

UNICEF and WHO work on water quality control and surveillance under Cluster E, Infrastructure Rehabilitation, also constitutes a joint programme.

4. Financial Performance

UNDP, as Administrative Agent of the UNDG ITF, officially reports to IRFFI donors every six months on total contributions (earmarked and unearmarked) received, transfers made to Participating UN Organizations for the implementation of approved projects and the expenditures incurred against these projects.

4.1 Donor Contributions

As of 31 December 2006, the UNDG ITF had received gross donor contributions amounting to \$1,116.24 million, which represents 99 per cent of the total of the commitments made by donors as of this date. Table 8 provides an overview of the overall sources, uses and balance of the UNDG ITF funds as of 31 December 2006.

Table 8. Sources, Uses and Balance of UNDG ITF Funds, 1 January 2004-31 December 2006

31 December 2006 (\$000s)	
Source of Funds	
Gross Contributions	1,116,236
Fund Earned Interest Income	15,678
Agency Earned Interest Income	3,207
Total – Source of Funds	1,135,122
Use of Funds	
Transfers to Implementing Agencies	885,849
From Donor Contributions	891,953
From Fund Earned Interest	300
Refund of Unutilized Balances on Closed Projects by Implementing Agencies	(6,404)
Administrative Agent Fees	8,984
Direct Costs (Support to Steering Committee/IRFFI Secretariat)	1,674
Other Expenditures from Fund Earned Interest	250
Bank Charges	10
Total – Use of Funds	896,767
Balance of Funds Available	238,355

There was a steady increase in donor contributions deposited into the UNDG ITF account in 2006, which amounted to \$213 million, thereby increasing total donor contributions as of 31 December 2006 to \$1,116.24 million. Of this amount, \$885.85 million (79 per cent) had been transferred to sixteen implementing agencies by 31 December 2006.

Apart from donor contributions, the other source of funds for the UNDG ITF is interest income. The two sources of interest earned income are Fund earned interest, which is the interest paid by the bank on the balance of funds remaining in the UNDG ITF account, and agency earned interest, which is the amount earned by the Participating UN Organizations on the undisbursed balance of UNDG ITF funds. The Fund earned interest for the period ending 31 December 2006 increased to \$15.68 million. The Participating UN Organizations reported \$20.58 million in interest earnings for the period ending 31 December 2006. However, the actual amount transferred as of 31 December 2006 by the Participating UN Organizations is \$3.21 million. Subsequent to the current reporting period, Participating UN Organizations have transferred interest earnings amounting to \$11.18 million, and the balance of \$3.73 million is expected to be deposited sometime soon, bringing the total agency earned interest income to \$18.12 million. All Participating UN Organizations except for UNICEF and WHO, which retain interest owing to decisions of their respective governing bodies, remit the earned interest to the UNDG ITF. A detailed explanation on interest income is provided in section 4.5.

As reported earlier, \$300,000 of the Fund earned interest income was used to finance the humanitarian project, "Pilgrim Stampede Emergency Micro Grant Response", implemented by UNOPS, and payment of \$249,771 to PricewaterhouseCoopers (PWC) for its review of the UNDG ITF. Three projects were operationally and financially closed, and \$6.41 million was returned to the UNDG ITF as unused balances by UNIDO (\$6.24 million) and UNESCO (\$0.16 million).

The Administrative Agent fee of approximately \$8.98 million charged up front for the entire duration of the UNDG ITF amounts to 0.80 per cent of the total funds deposited. Costs relating to the UNDG ITF Steering Committee Support Office (SCSO), which amounted to \$750,000 as of 31 December 2006, continue to be charged at a notional rate of 0.15 per cent, based on an estimate of such costs for the four-year life cycle of the Fund. The adequacy of the notional rate of 0.15 per cent to cover the various categories of eligible direct costs – SCSO costs for the extended period of the IRFFI to 2010, additional costs relating to strengthening the SCSO through the recruitment of a Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, the re-establishment of the IRFFI Secretariat in Baghdad and the financing of possible external reviews in the coming years – has been reviewed. Based on an assessment of the cost projections, it is felt that there is a need to increase the rate to 0.5 per cent on all contributions received on and after 1 April 2007. The rate will be reviewed on an ongoing basis and will as usual be reported in the six-month progress reports.

At the end of the present reporting period (31 December 2006), the five largest contributors were the European Commission (\$461 million), Japan (\$361 million), the United Kingdom (\$56 million), Spain (\$48 million) and Canada (\$46 million), as shown in table 9. Deposits of \$197.60 million were received from the European Commission, Germany and Spain for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2006. In the three months following the present reporting period, additional contributions totalling \$33.05 million were received of which \$15.12 million were contributed by Spain, \$12.30 million by the European Commission, \$3.89 million by Australia and \$1.74 million by Denmark. As a result, the total figure for donor deposits increased to \$1,149.29 million as of 31 March 2007 and Spain moved higher on the list to become the third largest contributor to the UNDG ITF followed by the United Kingdom and Canada, as the fourth and fifth largest contributor, respectively.

Table 9. Total Donor Deposits into the UNDG ITF (\$000)

Donor	Gross Donor Deposits															
	2004		2005		2006		Total July 2004 to December 2006		January to March 2007		Total July 2004 to March 2007					
	(Donor Curr)	(US\$)	(Donor Curr)	(US\$)	(Donor Curr)	(US\$)	(Donor Curr)	(US\$)	(Donor Curr)	(US\$)	(Donor Curr)	(US\$)				
European Commission	EUR	80,400	101,798	EUR	157,590	195,328	EUR	127,858	164,072	EUR	9,500	12,295	EUR	217,758	473,492	
Japan	USD	360,951	360,951				USD	360,951	360,951				USD	360,951	360,951	
Spain	USD			USD	20,000	20,000	USD	20,000	47,509				USD		62,631	
	EUR						EUR	21,600	27,509	EUR	11,500	15,122	EUR	33,100		
United Kingdom	GBP	30,000	55,542				GBP	30,000	55,542				GBP	30,000	55,542	
Canada	CAD	50,000	37,767	CAD	10,000	8,633	CAD	60,000	46,400				CAD	50,000	46,400	
Italy	EUR	10,000	13,261	EUR	13,900	16,521	EUR	23,900	29,782				EUR	10,000	29,782	
Australia	AUD	10,822	7,689	AUD	12,000	9,060	AUD	4,500	3,318	AUD	5,000	3,890	AUD	20,322	23,957	
Denmark	DKK	25,000	4,526	DKK	20,000	3,167	DKK	18,183	2,974	DKK	10,000	1,744	DKK	53,183	12,410	
Republic of Korea	USD	7,000	7,000	USD	4,000	4,000	USD	11,000	11,000				USD	7,000	11,000	
Sweden	SEK	47,000	6,824	SEK	30,000	3,797	SEK	77,000	10,622				SEK	47,000	10,622	
Germany	USD						USD	10,000	10,000				USD	10,000	10,000	
Norway	NOK	29,000	4,449	NOK	16,000	2,560	NOK	45,000	7,009				NOK	29,000	7,009	
Netherlands	EUR	5,000	6,697				EUR	5,000	6,697				EUR	5,000	6,697	
Finland	EUR	3,000	3,886	EUR	2,000	2,349	EUR	5,000	6,234				EUR	3,000	6,234	
India	USD	2,500	2,500	USD	2,500	2,500	USD	5,000	5,000				USD	2,500	5,000	
Kuwait	USD	5,000	5,000				USD	5,000	5,000				USD	5,000	5,000	
Qatar	USD	2,500	2,500	USD	2,500	2,500	USD	5,000	5,000				USD	2,500	5,000	
United States of America	USD	5,000	5,000				USD	5,000	5,000				USD	5,000	5,000	
Greece	EUR	600	764				EUR	2,400	2,866	EUR			EUR	3,000	3,630	
New Zealand	NZD	1,500	941	NZD	2,000	1,420	NZD	1,500	1,004	NZD			NZD	3,000	3,365	
	USD			USD	200	200	USD	200	2,319				USD		2,319	
Luxembourg	EUR			EUR	800	1,037	EUR	900	1,082	EUR			EUR	900		
Belgium	EUR			EUR	1,000	1,321				EUR			EUR	1,000	1,321	
Ireland	EUR	1,000	1,226				EUR	1,000	1,226				EUR	1,000	1,226	
Iceland	USD	500	500				USD	500	500				USD	500	500	
Turkey	USD			USD	200	200	USD	200					USD	200	200	
TOTAL			628,821			274,592			212,823					1,116,236	33,050	1,149,287

The Issue of Earmarking under the UNDG ITF

Pursuant to the United Nations regulations and rules, the Terms of Reference (TOR) for the IRFFI and the LOA signed with IRFFI donors, the UNDG ITF enables donors to provide contributions either as unearmarked or earmarked funds. To date, donor contributions to the UNDG ITF have been received as:

- (a) unearmarked contributions;
- (b) earmarked contributions to finance:
 - i. a specific Cluster(s) or sub-Cluster;
 - ii. a specific Participating UN Organization(s);
 - iii. a specific Participating UN Organization (s) in a specific Cluster(s); and
 - iv. a cross-cutting theme (s).

Most earmarking is at the level of the Cluster; earmarking by project is not permitted under the UNDG ITF.

Irrespective of the nature of the donor contribution, all projects submitted by Participating UN Organizations to the ISRB and the UNDG ITF Steering Committee undergo the same review and approval procedure. Thus a project that plans to use resources earmarked by a donor to a specific Participating UN Organization in a specific Cluster requires approval by the relevant line ministry, undergoes the same type of Cluster and inter-Cluster review as a project for unearmarked resources, and requires ISRB approval (except for the projects in the Support to Electoral Process Cluster and the constitutional support sub-Cluster, which are approved by the IECI and the Constitution Committee of the National Assembly, respectively). In this way, the UNDG ensures that all funded projects are in accordance with Iraqi priorities. The distribution of net donor contributions earmarked by Cluster and the total of unearmarked contributions are provided in table 10.

Table 10. Net Donor Contributions, by Cluster/Sub-Cluster, as of 31 December 2006 (\$000)

Cluster	Deposits		Donor
	Net Amount (\$000s)	Share of Total Deposits (%)	
Agriculture, Food Security, Environment and Natural Resource Management	115,950	10	Australia, European Commission, Greece, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Republic of Korea, Sweden
Agriculture, Water Resources and Environment	106,564	10	
Food Security	2,195	-	
Mine Action	7,191	1	
Education and Culture	190,147	17	European Commission, Germany, Ireland, Japan
Governance and Human Development	107,823	10	Australia, Canada, Denmark, European Commission (EC, EC RRM, EC EIDHR), Greece, Finland, Spain, Sweden
Governance and Civil Society	23,634	2	
Support to Constitutional Process	37,636	3	
Poverty Reduction and Human Development	46,553	4	
Health	99,675	9	European Commission, Japan
Infrastructure Rehabilitation	244,532	22	European Commission, Japan, Luxembourg, Spain
Water and Sanitation	58,089	5	
Infrastructure	186,444	17	
Internally Displaced Persons and Refugees	10,140	1	Australia, Denmark, Republic of Korea
Support to Electoral Process	216,771	20	Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, European Commission (EC, EC RRM, EC EIDHR) Finland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom
Total EARMARKED Funds	985,038	89	
Total UNEARMARKED Funds	120,540	11	Canada, Greece, Iceland, India, Japan^a, New Zealand, Norway, Qatar, Turkey, United Kingdom^b, United States of America
Total Funds	1,105,579		

Notes:
^a Although earmarked for "employment creation", treated as "unearmarked" since it could fund activities from various Clusters that promote "employment creation".
^b Earmarked to 10 of the 11 original United Nations Clusters but with inter-Cluster allocation left to the UNDG ITF.

A large percentage (89 per cent) of all donor contributions received as of 31 December 2006 were received as earmarked contributions to a particular Cluster/sub-Cluster/cross-cutting theme and/or specific Participating UN Organization(s). For the period from 1 July to 31 December 2006, the net deposits received by the UNDG ITF amounted to \$195.78 million of which \$64.56 million (33%) was given to the Education and Culture Cluster, followed by \$39.91 million (20%) to the Infrastructure Rehabilitation Cluster and \$34.67 million (18%) to the Governance and Human Development Cluster.

Of the \$985.04 million that were received as earmarked contributions, \$627.24 million (64 per cent) were received as earmarked exclusively to a particular Cluster/sub-Cluster/cross-cutting theme, and \$357.80 million (36 per cent) were earmarked mainly to a particular Cluster/sub-Cluster/cross-cutting theme and specific Participating UN Organization(s). This was a consistent pattern in all four earlier reporting periods. It is important to note that donor earmarking under the UNDG ITF closely reflects Iraqi priorities rather than being solely a reflection of donor priorities.

Based on the ISRB-approved United Nations Assistance Strategy 2004-2006 document presented to the IRFFI Donor Committee meeting of February 2004, donors had provided to the UNDG ITF an initial contribution of \$424 million by 30 June 2004 (\$306 million earmarked and \$118 million unearmarked). In the absence of rigorous prioritization by the Iraqi authorities, the United Nations considered all of the 11 original Clusters on an equal footing, with donors subsequently funding the Clusters that matched their respective assistance strategy for Iraq. As Iraqi priorities were refined over time in the National Development Strategy of October 2004 and subsequently in the revised National Development Strategy presented to the July 2005 Dead Sea Donor Committee meeting, the focus of donor earmarking followed suit. The MoPDC in July 2005 stressed the issue of support to basic services; consequently, donor earmarking concentrated on these areas. In addition, it should be noted that the use of unearmarked resources also largely reflected the Iraqi emphasis on basic services.

Table 11. Summary of Contributions Received, Funds Approved and Expenditure by Basic Services Clusters/Sub-clusters as of 31 December 2006 (\$000)

CLUSTER	Total for All Clusters	Basic Services				Total Basic Services Clusters	Total Basic Services as a % of Total for All Clusters
		Education and Culture	Health and Nutrition	Water and Sanitation	Infrastructure Rehabilitation		
Net Donor Contributions	1,105,579	190,147	99,675	58,089	186,444	534,354	48.3
Approved Earmarked Funding	766,324	152,440	76,848	37,866	164,697	431,850	56.4
Approved Unearmarked Funding	119,225	545	38,384	8,154	20,696	67,780	56.9
Total Approved Funding*	885,849	152,984	115,232	46,020	185,394	499,630	56.4
Expenditure	699,861	128,207	84,904	36,716	134,133	383,960	54.9
Number of Projects	110	19	17	10	12	58	52.7

* Includes project for \$300,000 funded from fund earned interest.

Table 11 shows that approximately 50 per cent of all contributions received as of 31 December 2006 were for Basic Services. Similarly, Basic Services received 56.4 per cent of approved earmarked funding and 56.9 per cent of unearmarked funding. The fact that both earmarked and unearmarked contributions have provided funding for Basic Services indicates the alignment of donor earmarking and the use of unearmarked funding with Iraqi priorities.

Figure 3. Funding for Basic Services and Other Clusters, as of 31 December 2006 (\$000)

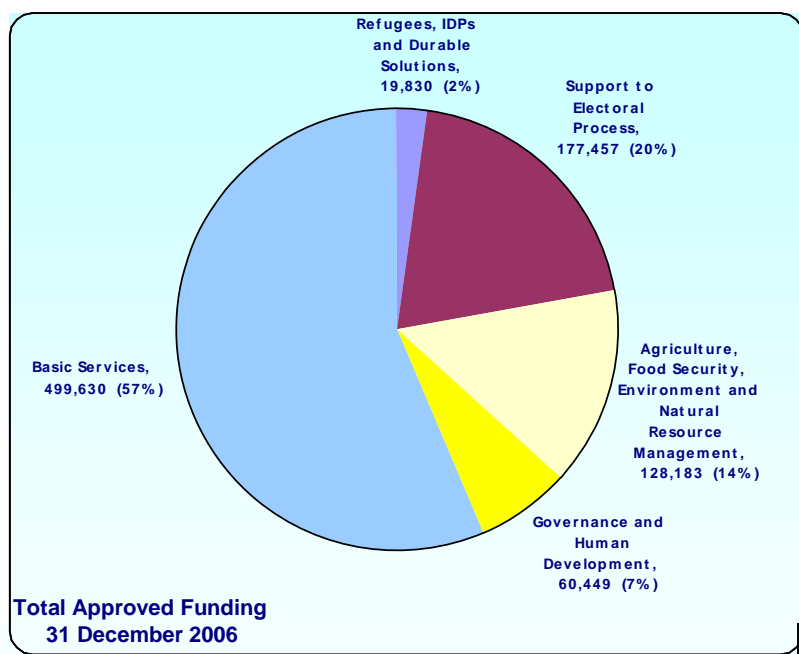
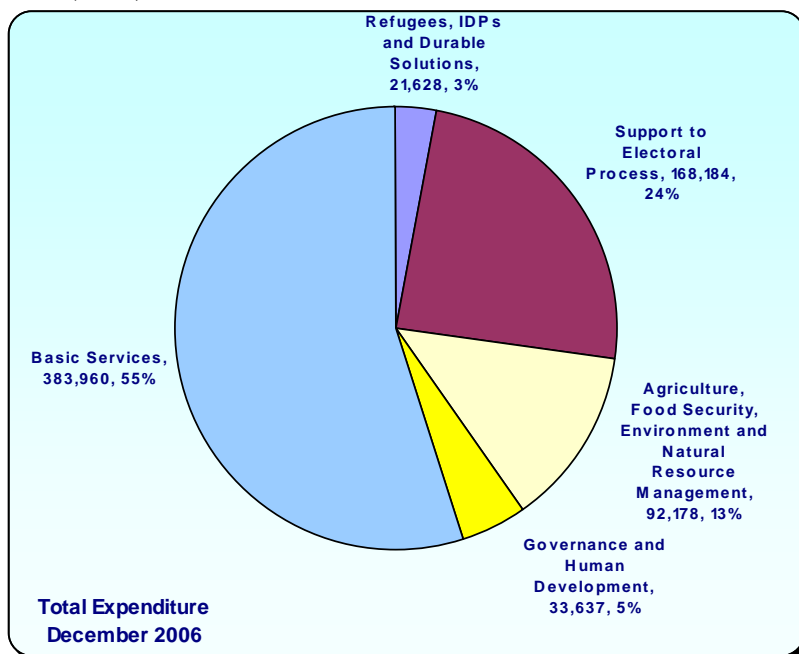


Figure 4. Distribution of Expenditure by Basic Services and Other Clusters, as of 31 December 2006 (\$000)



As of the end of the reporting period under review, three projects (UNESCO G11-07, UNOPS A7-02 and UNHCR F8-02) had been operationally and financially closed and the unutilized balance, if any, had been refunded to the UNDG ITF. The refund becomes an additional source of income and augments the UNDG ITF resources available to fund new activities. Since neither the IRFFI TOR nor the LOA concluded by UNDP as Administrative Agent of the UNDG ITF provided specific guidelines on how to

account for refunds from completed approved projects, the following UNDP proposal, presented to UNDG ITF donors in the Third Six-month Progress Report reviewed and agreed to at the United Nations/World Bank briefing meeting held in Amman, Jordan, on 24 May 2006, has been followed since July 2006:

1. to maximize the ability of the United Nations to respond readily to priorities of the new Iraqi Government and in view of the fact that past unearmarked donor contributions have co-funded activities funded from Cluster- and/or agency-level earmarked contributions, refunds of unutilized balances from completed projects that are equal to or less than \$1 million be deposited back into the “unearmarked” category of funds;
2. refunds from completed projects exceeding \$1 million be redeposited into the earmarked Cluster or sub-Cluster account from which the project was originally funded;
3. refunds in excess of \$1 million from a completed project that was originally funded from an agency-level earmarked contribution be redeposited as an earmarked contribution to the specific agency in line with the original decision of the contributing IRFFI donor; and
4. refunds on projects funded from Fund and/or agency earned interest be returned to the relevant Earned Interest account.

4.2 Transfer of Approved Funding to Implementing Agencies

As of 31 December 2006, the UNDG ITF had funded a total of 110 approved projects amounting to approximately \$885.85 million, which accounted for 79 per cent of the total deposited funds. Approximately \$766.32 million of earmarked contributions, \$119.23 million of unearmarked contributions and \$0.30 million of Fund earned interest were used to fund the 110 projects. Additionally, 25 new projects were funded for \$88.12 million in the first three months of 2007, bringing the total number of projects funded as of 31 March 2007 to 135 and the funding total to \$973.97 million, which included additional funding for previously approved projects. This figure is expected to cross the billion-dollar threshold by 30 June 2007. The distribution of approved funding, consolidated by Cluster, type of funds and reporting period, is summarized in table 12.

Seventeen new projects along with additional funding for previously approved projects were funded for \$83.36 million in the period from 1 July to 31 December 2006, with the bulk of the funding being done from earmarked funds. Projects totalling \$36.16 million were funded in the Education and Culture Cluster, \$19.07 million in the Health and Nutrition Cluster, \$10.66 million in the Governance and Human Development Cluster, \$8.76 million in the Infrastructure Rehabilitation Cluster and \$8.71 million in the Agriculture, Food Security, Environment and Natural Resource Management Cluster. The distribution of approved funding by reporting period is given in figure 5.

During the period from 1 January to 31 March 2007, 25 new projects were funded for a total of \$88.12 million. These were in the following Clusters: Health and Nutrition (\$40.38 million); Governance and Human Development (\$15.25 million); Infrastructure Rehabilitation (\$14.03 million); Agriculture, Food Security, Environment and Natural Resource Management (\$7.80 million); Education and Culture (\$6.72 million); and Refugees, IDPs and Durable Solutions (\$3.94 million).

Table 12. Distribution of Approved Funding, by Cluster and Type of Funds and Reporting Period (\$000)

CLUSTER	31 December 2006					31 March 2007				
	Earmarked	Unearmarked	Total	% of Total Approved Funding	No. of Projects	Earmarked	Unearmarked	Total	% of Total Approved Funding	No. of Projects
	(\$000s)	(\$000s)	(\$000s)			(\$000s)	(\$000s)	(\$000s)		
Agriculture, Food Security, Environment and Natural Resource Management	90,205	37,979	128,183	14	17	97,999	37,979	135,978	14	18
Agriculture, Water Resources and Environment	80,871	28,659	109,530	12	13	88,665	28,659	117,324	12	14
Food Security	2,195	7,000	9,195	1	1	2,195	7,000	9,195	1	1
Mine Action	7,139	2,319	9,458	1	3	7,139	2,319	9,458	1	3
Education and Culture	152,440	545	152,984	17	20	159,160	545	159,705	16	23
Governance and Human Development	60,449	0	60,449	7	20	75,699	0	75,699	8	27
Governance and Civil Society	18,480	0	18,480	2	7	18,480	0	18,480	2	7
Support to Constitutional Process	30,798	0	30,798	3	7	38,048	0	38,048	4	12
Poverty Reduction and Human Development	11,171	0	11,171	1	6	19,171	0	19,171	2	8
Health and Nutrition	76,848	38,384	115,232	13	17	117,228	38,388	155,615	16	21
Infrastructure Rehabilitation	202,563	28,851	231,414	26	23	216,596	28,851	245,447	25	30
Water and Sanitation	37,866	8,154	46,020	5	11	51,899	8,154	60,054	6	18
Infrastructure Rehabilitation	164,697	20,696	185,394	21	12	164,697	20,696	185,394	19	12
Refugees, IDPs and Durable Solutions	6,204	13,625	19,830	2	3	10,140	13,625	23,765	2	6
Support to Electoral Process	177,615	-159	177,457	20	9	177,615	-159	177,457	18	9
Emergency Response Project*	0	0	300	0	1	0	0	300	0	1
TOTAL	766,324	119,225	885,849		110	854,437	119,228	973,966		135

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

Figure 5. Distribution of Approved Funding by Reporting Period (\$000)

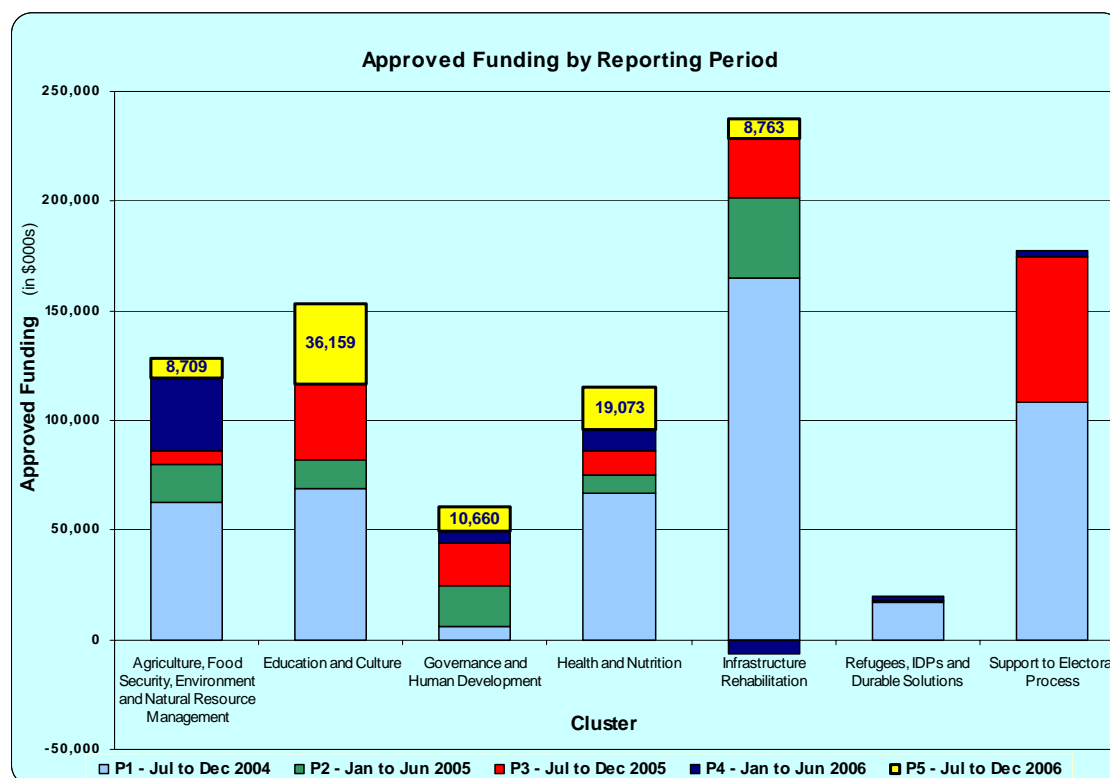
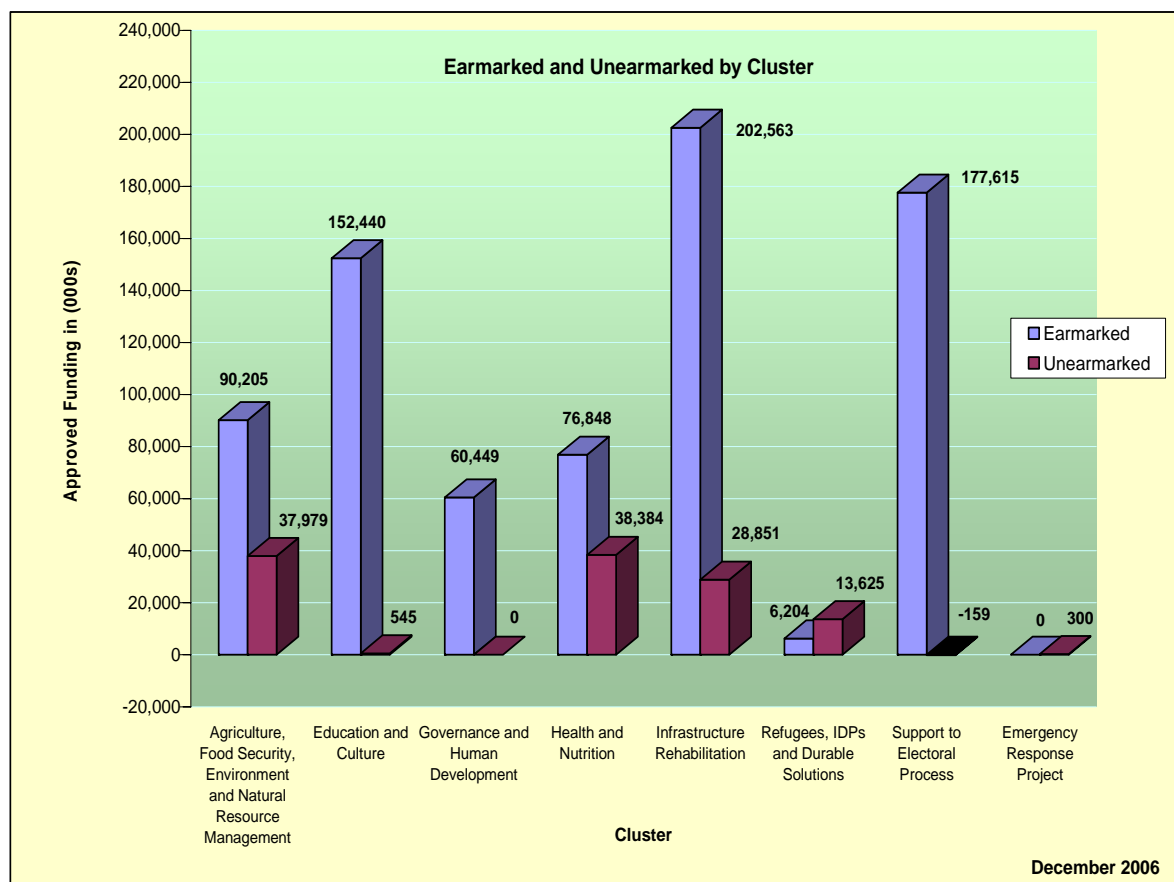


Figure 6 shows the distribution of approved funding by earmarked and unearmarked resources for the different Clusters. The Infrastructure Rehabilitation Cluster received the bulk of the earmarked resources along with the Support to Electoral Process; Education and Culture; and Agriculture, Food Security, Environment and Natural Resource Management Clusters. A large amount of unearmarked resources funded projects in the Health and Nutrition; Agriculture, Food Security, Environment and Natural Resource Management; Infrastructure Rehabilitation; and Refugees, IDPs and Durable Solutions Clusters.

Figure 6. Use of Earmarked and Unearmarked Funds, by Cluster, as of 31 December 2006 (\$000)



As indicated in table 13, UNDP and UNOPS have continued to be the two organizations that have received the largest share of the total funding (\$252.45 million and \$157.99 million, respectively). They are responsible for implementing projects in the following Clusters: Infrastructure Rehabilitation, Support to Electoral Process (on behalf of UN DPA/EAD), and Governance and Human Development. UNICEF continues to be the third major recipient of UNDG ITF funds, having received \$124.13 million as of 31 December 2006. WHO and FAO are the fourth and fifth largest recipients of UNDG ITF funding at \$94.30 million and \$75.32 million, respectively, with projects implemented mainly in the Clusters that they lead: Health and Nutrition, and Agriculture, Food Security, Environment and Natural Resource Management.

The aforesaid trend continued in the first three months of 2007. However, it is worthwhile noting that a number of specialized Participating UN Organizations such as ILO, UNESCO, UNHCR UNIDO and UNIFEM accessed UNDG ITF resources for the implementation of projects in their mandated areas between January and March 2007.

Table 13. Approved Funding and Number of Projects, by Agency, as of 31 December 2006 (\$000)

AGENCY	Approved Funding			
	as of 31 December 2006		as of 31 March 2007	
	Amount	No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Projects
ESCWA	8,340	4	8,340	4
FAO	75,322	7	77,244	7
ILO	321	1	2,004	2
UNDP	252,448	23	280,798	26
UNDP/EAAD	7,802	1	7,802	1
UNEP	16,605	3	16,605	3
UNESCO	33,739	12	40,186	14
UNFPA	12,603	1	12,603	1
UN-HABITAT	58,393	8	58,393	8
UNHCR	10,088	2	13,423	4
UNICEF	124,125	10	138,463	16
UNIDO	16,004	4	21,876	5
UNIFEM	3,575	2	4,213	3
UNOPS	157,987	17	170,326	23
WFP	14,194	2	14,194	2
WHO	94,304	13	107,496	16
TOTAL	885,849	110	973,966	135

Of the available balance of \$220.03 million as of 31 December 2006, \$47.37 million was in the Governance and Human Development Cluster. Subsequent to the current reporting period, \$30.34 million of this amount were used to fund the ISRB/UNDG ITF Steering Committee-approved multisectoral project, “Local Area-based Development Programme (LADP)” (jointly implemented by seven organizations: ILO, UNDP, UNESCO, UN-HABITAT, UNIFEM, UNOPS and WHO), in April 2007. This has considerably reduced the balance available in the Governance and Human Development Cluster. Apart from the LADP project, additional projects amounting to \$12.61 million have been approved in the Agriculture, Food Security, Environment and Natural Resource Management Cluster. There is also a balance of \$39 million in the Support to Electoral Process Cluster, the use of which is awaiting the establishment of the permanent Electoral Commission, as indicated in the Fourth Six-month Progress Report. If all of the above along with the \$164.72 million worth of projects in the pipeline (table 16) is taken into account, UNDG ITF will not only use up all of the available funds but also require additional funding from donors in 2007. A breakdown of the balance of funds, by Cluster and type of funds, is given in table 14 and figure 7.

Even with the receipt of contributions of \$33.05 million in the first quarter of 2007 that came mainly from the European Commission (\$12.30 million) and from Spain (\$15.12 million), the available balance of funds as of 31 March 2007 dropped to \$164.66 million. This is because projects amounting to \$88.42 million were approved and funded in the first three months of 2007.

Table 14. Balance of Funds, Earmarked by Cluster and Sub-Cluster (\$000)

Cluster	Balance of Funds	
	31 Decemer 2006	31 March 2007
Agriculture, Food Security, Environment and Natural Resource Management	25,745	16,230
Agriculture, Water Resources and Environment	25,693	16,178
Food Security	0	0
Mine Action	52	52
Education and Culture	37,707	32,706
Governance and Human Development	47,374	51,164
Governance and Civil Society	5,154	20,140
Support to Constitutional Process	6,838	0
Poverty Reduction and Human Development	35,382	31,025
Health and Nutrition	22,827	6,126
Infrastructure Rehabilitation	41,970	6,189
Water and Sanitation	20,223	6,189
Infrastructure and Housing	21,747	0
Refugees, IDPs and Durable Solutions	3,936	12,185
Support to Electoral Process	39,156	38,744
Unearmarked Funds	1,315	1,312
TOTAL	220,029	164,657

Figure 7. Distribution of Balance of Funds, as of 31 December 2006 and 31 March 2007 (\$000)

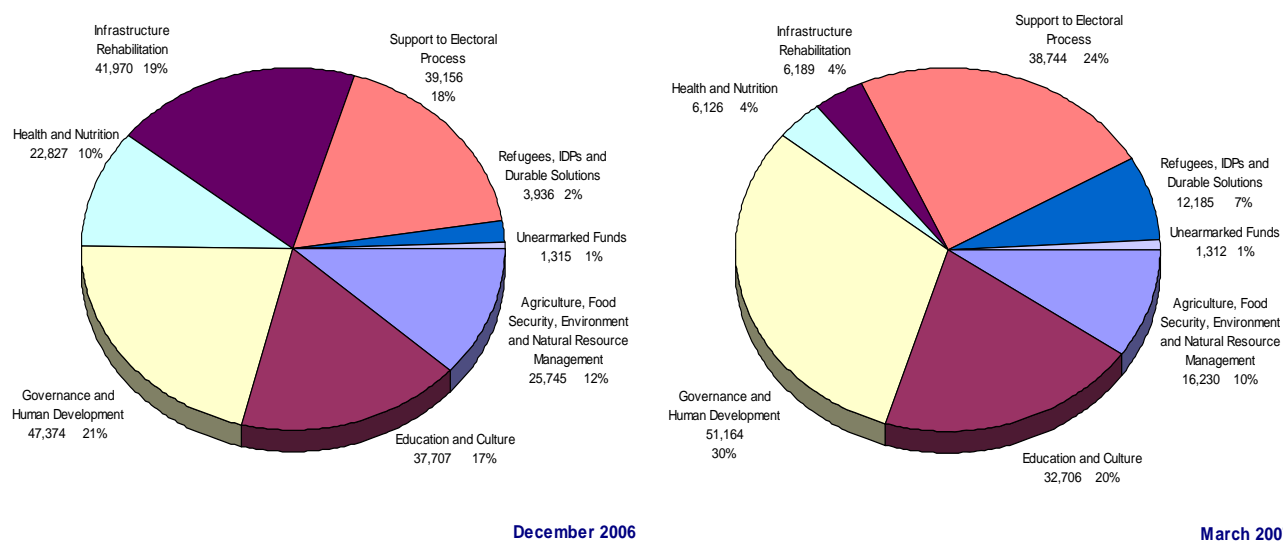


Table 15. Donor Allocations, by Cluster, Approved Funding, Commitments and Disbursements, Balance of Funds and Pipeline Projects, as of 31 March 2007

CLUSTER	Total Donor Deposits		Approved Funding			Total Commitments and Disbursements				Funds Available	Pipeline ³		Funds Available after ISRB /Pipeline			
	Donor	Net	Earmarked	Unearmarked	Total	COM ¹	% of Approved Funding	DISB ²	% of Approved Funding	(Net Deposits Minus Earmarked Funding)	ISRB/SC Approved Projects	Pipeline Projects				
A Agriculture, Food Security, Environment and Natural Resource Management	Australia	3,758,965									A5-18	3,598,077	A5-21	1,600,628		
	European Commission	61,616,196									A5-19	8,011,117	A5-22	4,233,287	peer review	
	Greece	2,225,683									A5-11	1,000,000				
	Italy	21,081,824									Phase 2					
	Japan	15,676,272														
	Kuwait	4,905,000														
	Republic of Korea	3,944,000														
	Sweden	1,021,154														
	114,229,094		97,998,805	37,978,781	135,977,586	97,806,206	72	73,244,342	54	16,230,290	12,609,194	5,833,915	-2,212,819			
B Education and Culture	Denmark 2007	1,719,418											B1-29	11,301,596	peer level	
	European Commission	116,740,861											B1-28	8,860,000	peer level	
	Germany	9,860,000											B1-26	4,000,606	ISRB level	
	Ireland	1,203,098											11 projs	50,342,898	cluster level	
	Japan	62,342,965														
	191,866,342		159,160,251	544,649	159,704,900	129,452,429	81	101,074,606	63	32,706,091		74,505,100	-41,799,009			
C Governance and Human Development	Australia	722,541									C10-09	30,295,396	C9-xx	531,000		
	Canada	2,566,471											C10-07	3,512,819		
	Denmark	531,398											C9-07	3,857,280		
	European Commission	13,044,140											C9-17	4,294,600		
	European Commission	36,930,479														
	European Commission	46,553,310														
	Total EC cluster C	96,527,929														
	Finland	1,270,591												Econ Women's Empower	2,651,041	
	Greece	585,706												Women Res Doc Centre	1,657,000	
	Italy	3,642,832												Iraq Rebuild 3	3,317,126	
Spain	3,176,408												Slum Dwellers	6,013,518		
Spain	14,985,714												CapDev Census	3,317,126		
Sweden	2,853,898															
	126,863,487		75,699,135	0	75,699,135	33,429,907	44	32,352,333	43	51,164,353	30,295,396	29,151,510	-8,282,553			
D Health and Nutrition	Australia	1,932,472											Malnutrition	6,102,638		
	European Commission	73,713,701														
	Japan	25,960,901														
	Japan	20,160														
	Spain	21,726,629														
	123,353,864		117,227,855	38,384,315	155,612,170	88,919,900	57	77,383,140	50	6,126,009		6,102,638	23,371			
E Infrastructure Rehabilitation	European Commission	34,542,365											E4-17	586,880		
	Japan	183,806,488											E3-14	6,317,441		
	Luxembourg	2,078,651											E3-15	1,993,000		
	Spain	2,358,184														
	222,785,687		216,596,340	28,850,755	245,447,095	178,521,023	73	144,570,391	59	6,189,347		8,897,321	-2,707,974			
F Refugees, IDPs and Durable Solutions	Australia	4,781,530											F8-06a	3,000,000		
	Denmark 2006	2,400,662											F8-06b	5,150,000		
	European Commission	12,184,246											F8-06c	4,690,000		
	Republic of Korea	2,958,000											Water Supply	2,427,764		
	22,324,439		10,139,502	13,625,148	23,764,650	23,140,785	97	20,874,633	88	12,184,936		15,267,764	-3,082,828			

Table 15 (Continued). Donor Allocations, by Cluster, Approved Funding, Commitments and Disbursements, Balance of Funds and Pipeline Funds, as of 31 March 2007

CLUSTER	Total Donor Deposits		Approved Funding			Total Commitments and Disbursements				Funds Available	Pipeline ³		Funds Available after ISRB /Pipeline
	Donor	Net	Earmarked	Unearmarked	Total	COM ¹	% of Approved Funding	DISB ²	% of Approved Funding	(Net Deposits Minus Earmarked Funding)	ISRB/SC Approved Projects	Pipeline Projects	
G Support to Electoral Process	Australia	12,545,864									G11-14 Train IECI Staff	2,459,940	
	Belgium	1,295,905									Inst'nal Cap Bldg-Elec Comm	5,500,000	
	Canada ⁴	21,149,451									Sup Iraqi Nat Observers 3	4,500,000	
	Denmark	7,584,836									Communication Network	5,000,000	
	European Commission	74,316,707									Empower Women/Youth Elect Proc 2	2,500,000	
	European Commission	-411,539									Voter/ Civic Education	3,000,000	
	Finland	4,876,330									Sup-Fair-Safe & Prof Media Coverage Electoral Processes	2,000,000	
	Italy	4,789,129											
	Japan	39,940,526											
	Luxembourg	196,200											
	Netherlands	6,603,242											
	New Zealand	922,925											
	Norway	2,278,076											
	Republic of Korea	3,944,000											
	Spain	19,820,000											
	Sweden	6,597,814											
	United Kingdom	9,910,000											
		216,359,466	177,615,455	-158,611	177,456,844	164,670,192	93	162,581,263	92	38,744,011		24,959,940	13,784,071
Total Earmarked		1,017,782,379	854,437,343										
Unearmarked	Canada	22,266,275											
	Greece	749,464											
	Iceland	490,500											
	India ⁵	4,905,000											
	Japan ⁶	29,954,660											
	New Zealand	2,377,993											
	Norway	4,633,082											
	Qatar	4,905,000											
	Turkey	196,200											
	United Kingdom ⁷	45,132,122											
	United States Of America	4,930,000											
		120,540,297		119,228,247	119,228,247					1,312,049		1,312,049	
⁸ Emergency Response Pilgrim		300,000		300,000	300,000	294,591	98	278,172	93				
Grand Total		1,138,622,675	854,437,343	119,528,247	973,965,590	716,235,033	74	612,358,881	63	164,657,085	42,904,590	164,718,188	-42,965,693

NOTES:

¹ Legally binding contracts signed in 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007 (including multi-year commitments which may be disbursed in future years)

² Disbursements made in 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007

³ Pipeline includes projects at the stage of Cluster, SCSO, peer review and ISRB review/approval

⁴ US\$15.16mill of Contribution unearmarked with a preference towards Cluster G, including enhancing the role of women, civil society and media in the Iraqi election. Therefore, this contribution is treated as "earmarked" for Support to Electoral Process

⁵ Contribution given as unearmarked but with a preference for Support to Electoral Process.

⁶ Contributions while "earmarked" to Health/Medical Care, Employment Creation, Water & Sanitation and Environment, for \$10mill each, also available to fund activities in other clusters based on prior consultations. Hence, the contribution treated as "unearmarked".

⁷ Contribution is broadly earmarked to 10 out of the 11 old Clusters with some activities excluded but with inter-cluster funding allocation decision left to the UNDG ITF Steering Committee. Hence, treated as "unearmarked".

⁸ Humanitarian Emergency Project funded from Fund Earned Interest

4.3 Expenditure

During the fifth six-month reporting period (P5), a total of \$100.17 million was expended, an increase over the previous period (P4), bringing the cumulative expenditure as of 31 December 2006 to \$699.86 million, or approximately 79 per cent of the total approved funding of \$885.85 million. Table 16 and figure 8 provide a summary of total expenditure by reporting period (P1, P2, P3, P4 and P5) and by the ten expenditure categories used by the UNDG ITF as recommended by the UNDG Financial Policies Working Group for such joint programmes/multi-donor trust funds (MDTFs). Further details of expenditure incurred within each Cluster and by each agency are provided in tables 17 and 18, respectively.

Table 16. Summary of Total Expenditure, by Category and Reporting Period (\$000)

CATEGORY	TOTAL EXPENDITURE						July 2004- December 2006	% of Total Programme Costs
	P1 Jul-Dec '04	P2 Jan-Jun '05	P3 Jul-Dec '05	P4 Jan-Jun '06	P5 Jul-Dec '06			
Personnel	3,619	12,381	7,504	8,570	7,279	39,354	5.9	
Contracts	47,819	93,393	111,857	36,714	36,233	326,015	49.2	
Training	2,413	3,624	8,905	4,630	8,524	28,096	4.2	
Transport	303	326	147	2,164	(720)	2,220	0.3	
Supplies and Commodities	41,001	7,351	38,975	(340)	22,353	109,339	16.5	
Equipment	12,888	38,389	28,715	29,896	13,150	123,038	18.6	
Travel	658	2,483	2,393	2,736	461	8,731	1.3	
Security	672	661	1,363	1,356	536	4,588	0.7	
Miscellaneous	3,047	6,750	5,020	2,185	3,825	20,826	3.1	
Total Programme Costs	112,419	165,358	204,879	87,910	91,642	662,208	-	
Total Indirect Support Costs	6,579	4,642	15,276	2,627	8,529	37,653	5.7	
TOTAL Expenditure	118,997	170,001	220,155	90,537	100,170	699,861		

NOTES:

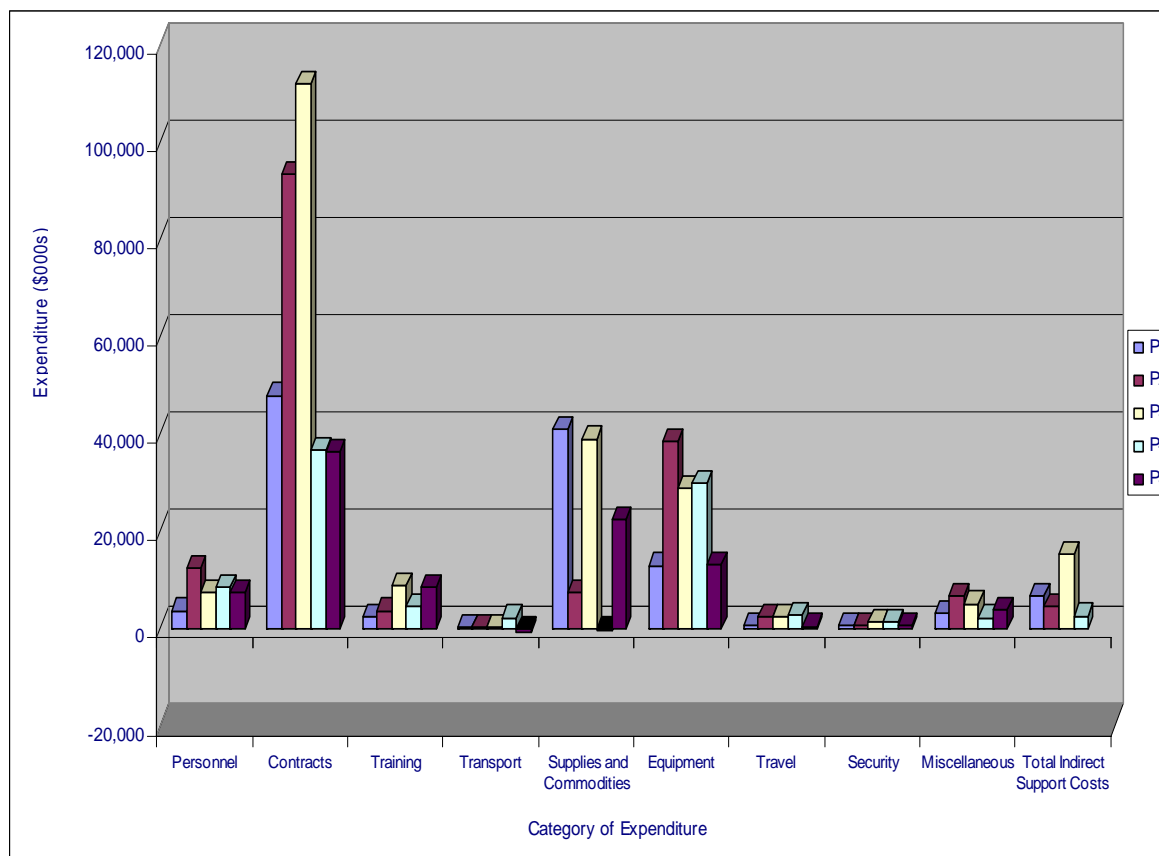
- Total expenditure for P1, P3 and P4 has been adjusted from what was previously reported to reflect revisions made by UNDP in terms of a reduction of \$3.6 million for 2004 and an increase of \$2.4 million for 2005 and by UNEP as a reduction of \$0.05 million for January-June 2006.
- Indirect support-cost expenditures have been charged on total project budget amounts instead of on actual expenditures by some agencies as per their Rules and Regulations. While some agencies will adjust these costs at the end of their biennium, others will not.
- Changes to expenditure within categories have been made by some agencies from what was previously reported.
- As approved by the UNDG ITF Steering Committee, UNHCR pre-financed activities for projects from its own funds in 2006 prior to funding by UNDG ITF in early 2007.
- Over-reporting/under-reporting of expenditure by UNEP and UNICEF will be adjusted in P6.

Analysis of Expenditure for the Period from 1 July 2004 to 31 December 2006

As reported for the earlier reporting periods (P1, P2, P3 and P4), during P5, procurement of contractual services continued to account for the largest share (\$36.23 million) of total expenditure, followed by supplies and commodities (\$22.35 million) and equipment (\$13.15 million). Overall, these three categories of expenditure accounted for 78 per cent of total programme costs for P5. This pattern is consistent over the cumulative period ending 31 December 2006, with the expenditure on these three categories (\$558.39 million) accounting for 84 per cent of the total programme costs.

As shown in figure 8, the expenditure among categories continued to be consistent for most of the categories throughout each of the reporting periods of the Fund, with the greatest variation over the previous period occurring in the “supplies and commodities” and “equipment” categories.

Figure 8. Distribution of Total Expenditure, by Expenditure Category and Reporting Period (\$000)



Cumulative total security costs continue to account for only 0.7 per cent of total programme costs. As explained in earlier progress reports, the main reasons for the unusually low percentage of total programme costs attributed to security compared to costs incurred under comparable bilaterally funded programmes in Iraq are:

- (a) The United Nations implementation mechanism relies exclusively on the use of national staff, line ministries and local contractors. Presently, there are no United Nations international staff in Iraq (except those in Baghdad providing time-bound services under the United Nations support to the constitutional and electoral programmes of Iraq) directly implementing projects, as is the case in other countries where the United Nations implements comparable projects. If they had been there, security costs would have been substantially higher.
- (b) Only security costs that are attributable to the direct cost of the United Nations agencies delivering the project services are captured under the “security” expenditure category reported herein. As a result, the substantial security costs incurred by the United Nations or on behalf of the United Nations by the multinational forces in support of the key political and overall coordination work of the United Nations in Baghdad, Basrah and Erbil are not included. The argument here is that even without the UNDG ITF-funded reconstruction projects, the United Nations would have incurred these security costs in carrying out its political mandate and as such, these costs cannot be attributable to UNDG ITF-funded projects.

- (c) The current difficult security situation has resulted in national staff doing their work with great discretion. This has in fact led to minimal use of large-scale office buildings, project vehicles, etc. (as is usually the case in other countries), which has again lowered security costs that otherwise might have been higher.
- (d) Finally, in delivering goods and services, some contractors may have included security costs as part of the overall contract costs and they thus may not necessarily have been captured in the agencies' "security" expenditure category.

Expenditure for personnel between 1 January and 31 December 2006 totalled \$7.28 million. Overall, this category of expenditure accounts for 5.9 per cent (\$39.35 million) of total programme costs (\$662.21 million), which is quite low owing to the continued use of an increased number of national rather than international personnel in the implementation of UNDG ITF-funded projects. A rate of 5.9 per cent for personnel costs is relatively low in comparison to the expenditure rates of programme staff costs incurred under comparable programmes in other countries, which range from 15 to 25 per cent.

Indirect support-cost expenditures have been charged on total project budget amounts instead of on actual expenditures by a few agencies as per their Rules and Regulations, with appropriate adjustments to be made upon project completion. The increase in indirect support cost expenditure during P5 to 9.3 per cent (table 20) is attributable to this fact. However, the rate of indirect support costs charged by implementing agencies to date is still only 5.7 per cent, which is close to the floor of the 5 to 9 per cent range and below the 7 per cent average rate foreseen in the LOA and MOU.

Table 17. Summary of Total Expenditure, by Cluster, as of 31 December 2006 (\$000)

CLUSTER	APPROVED FUNDING		EXPENDITURE					July 2004-December 2006	% of Approved Funding
	Amount	No. of Projects	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5		
			Jul-Dec '04	Jan-Jun '05	Jul-Dec '05	Jan-Jun '06	Jul-Dec '06		
Agriculture, Food Security, Environment and Natural Resource Management	128,183	19	10,390	23,804	30,934	6,407	20,642	92,178	72
Agriculture, Water Resources and Environment	109,530	15	10,390	16,482	30,293	4,503	19,804	81,471	74
Food Security	9,195	1	0	3,982	641	1,903	806	7,332	80
Mine Action	9,458	3	0	3,341	0	1	33	3,374	36
Education and Culture	152,984	19	29,403	12,144	40,558	11,607	34,496	128,207	84
Governance and Human Development	60,449	20	2,780	5,596	15,142	4,332	5,788	33,637	56
Governance and Civil Society	18,480	7	2,380	1,804	968	1,213	1,208	7,573	41
Support to Constitutional Process	30,798	7	0	3,558	13,810	1,824	2,384	21,576	70
Poverty Reduction and Human Development	11,171	6	400	234	364	1,296	2,195	4,489	40
Health and Nutrition	115,232	17	16,399	14,889	24,453	12,718	16,445	84,904	74
Infrastructure Rehabilitation	231,414	22	12,573	52,794	39,925	47,124	18,433	170,849	74
Water and Sanitation	46,020	10	1,441	2,980	21,000	5,547	5,748	36,716	80
Infrastructure	185,394	12	11,133	49,813	18,925	41,577	12,685	134,133	72
Refugees, IDPs and Durable Solutions *	19,830	3	8,889	5,614	3,157	550	3,418	21,628	109
Support to Electoral Process	177,457	9	38,563	55,159	65,772	7,728	961	168,184	95
Emergency Pilgrim Stampede Micro Grant	300	1	0	0	214	72	-12	274	91
TOTAL	885,849	110	118,997	170,001	220,155	90,537	100,170	699,861	79

* UNHCR pre-financed projects F8-04a and F8-05 from its own funds prior to funding by UNDG in early 2007

As shown in table 17, the four Clusters with the highest reported expenditure during the present reporting period are: Education and Culture (\$34.50 million); Agriculture, Food Security, Environment and Natural Resource Management (\$20.64 million); Infrastructure Rehabilitation (\$18.43 million); and Health and Nutrition (\$16.45 million). This is in keeping with the UNDG ITF emphasis on delivery of basic services.

The overall rate of expenditure as a percentage of approved funding is 79 per cent, indicating that only 21 per cent of the funding remains unspent. Most of the Clusters report a high rate of expenditure (72 per cent or more) in relation to funding, except the Governance and Human Development Cluster, where it has been 56 per cent owing to difficulties in implementing projects as a result of the long consultation required with national counterparts in the face of frequent changes of senior government officials and the political situation in Iraq. The Refugees, IDPs and Durable Solutions Cluster recorded an expenditure rate of over 100 per cent of approved funding.

Most of the Clusters reflected an increase in their delivery rates for the second half of 2006 except for the Infrastructure Rehabilitation Cluster, which has already registered accelerated implementation, particularly by UNDP and UN-HABITAT, in the first half of the year. Details of the breakdown by category of expenditure within Clusters are provided in tables 19 and 21.

To date, the four agencies that have received the major share of the funding (71 per cent) – UNDP, UNICEF, UNOPS and WHO – also account for the bulk of the total expenditure (72 per cent). Agencies such as ILO, UNEP, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNOPS and WFP also have reported high implementation rates, with expenditure at or above 80 per cent of approved funding. A summary of total expenditure by agency as of 31 December 2006 is provided in table 18 and by agency with a breakdown by category in tables 20 and 22.

Table 18. Summary of Total Expenditure, by Agency, as of 31 December 2006 (\$000)

AGENCY	APPROVED FUNDING		EXPENDITURE					July 2004-December 2006	% of Approved Funding
	Amount	No. of Projects	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5		
			Jul-Dec '04	Jan-Jun '05	Jul-Dec '05	Jan-Jun '06	Jul-Dec '06		
ESCWA	8,340	4	418	278	334	3,180	801	5,012	60
FAO	75,322	7	8,886	10,441	17,701	2,209	15,812	55,049	73
ILO	321	1	84	186	37	6	8	320	100
UNDP	252,448	23	48,487	54,823	31,357	41,360	11,569	187,595	74
UNDP/EAAD	7,802	1	704	1,309	1,906	493	971	5,383	69
UNEP	16,605	3	1,127	3,023	8,254	1,350	2,571	16,325	98
UNESCO	33,739	12	5,820	4,402	9,636	2,595	4,604	27,057	80
UNFPA	12,603	1	2,705	466	3,366	1,288	545	8,369	66
UN-HABITAT	58,393	8	2,093	10,944	15,076	10,100	8,010	46,223	79
UNHCR *	10,088	2	5,225	1,189	1,703	485	3,309	11,910	118
UNICEF	124,125	10	23,043	2,471	42,920	5,341	36,236	110,010	89
UNIDO	16,004	4	66	1,752	3,650	1,675	1,361	8,505	53
UNIFEM	3,575	2	716	543	1,166	378	603	3,406	95
UNOPS	157,987	17	5,254	58,542	60,529	7,836	1,600	133,761	85
WFP	14,194	2	0	3,982	641	1,903	4,928	11,454	81
WHO	94,304	13	14,371	15,650	21,881	10,338	7,243	69,482	74
TOTAL	885,849	110	118,997	170,001	220,155	90,537	100,170	699,861	79

* UNHCR pre-financed projects F8-04a and F8-05 from its own funds prior to funding by UNDG in early 2007. Subsequently, \$3.3 million was transferred to UNHCR in 2007.

Table 19. Total Expenditure, by Cluster, with Breakdown by Category, 1 July-31 December 2006 (\$000)

CLUSTER	TOTAL FUNDED (\$000s)	EXPENDITURE (Jul to Dec 2006)		EXPENDITURE by CATEGORY (\$000s)									
		(\$000s)	Rate (%)	Personnel	Contracts	Training	Transport	Supplies and Commodities	Equipment	Travel	Security	Miscellaneous	Indirect Support Costs
Agriculture, Food Security, Environment and Natural Resource Management	128,183	20,642	16	2,411	7,215	1,787	(156)	2	6,096	455	55	262	2,517
Agriculture, Water Resources and Environment	109,530	19,804	18	1,892	7,185	1,739	0	2	5,912	357	47	260	2,410
Food Security	9,195	806	9	502	29	48	(156)	0	178	91	8	1	105
Mine Action	9,458	33	0	17	0	0	0	1	6	7	0	0	2
Education and Culture	152,984	34,496	23	418	7,557	849	1	19,527	3,583	91	(103)	268	2,305
Governance and Human Development	60,449	5,788	10	875	1,976	350	104	240	409	227	100	1,373	134
Governance and Civil Society	18,480	1,208	7	181	713	13	0	130	9	84	31	285	(237)
Support to Constitutional Process	30,798	2,384	8	484	173	293	104	102	(73)	(38)	52	1,044	243
Poverty Reduction and Human Development	11,171	2,195	20	210	1,090	44	0	9	472	181	17	44	129
Health and Nutrition	115,232	16,445	14	421	2,612	5,307	840	5,468	230	55	2	959	550
Infrastructure Rehabilitation	231,414	18,433	8	2,024	14,351	192	(1,509)	(2,907)	2,821	(78)	275	589	2,672
Water and Sanitation	46,020	5,748	12	129	6,975	19	(1,531)	(2,929)	2,808	30	47	95	105
Infrastructure and Housing	185,394	12,685	7	1,896	7,376	173	23	22	13	(108)	228	494	2,567
Refugees, IDPs and Durable Solutions	19,830	3,418	17	226	2,897	0	0	10	0	38	56	(38)	229
Support to Electoral Process	177,457	961	1	904	(366)	38	0	13	11	(327)	152	414	122
Emergency Pilgrim Stampede Micro Grant	300	-12	-4	0	(9)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(3)	0
TOTAL	885,849	100,170	11	7,279	36,233	8,524	(720)	22,353	13,150	461	536	3,825	8,529
			<i>Percentage of Total Programme Costs</i>	7.9	39.5	9.3	(0.8)	24.4	14.3	0.5	0.6	4.2	9.3

Note: Negative expenditure relates to adjustments made by UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNIFEM and WHO due to reclassification of expenditure for the current period.

Table 20. Total Expenditure, by Agency, with Breakdown by Category, 1 July-31 December 2006 (\$000)

AGENCY	TOTAL FUNDED (\$000s)	EXPENDITURE (Jul 06 - Dec 06)		EXPENDITURE by CATEGORY (\$000s)									
		(\$000s)	Rate (%)	Personnel	Contracts	Training	Transport	Supplies and Commodities	Equipment	Travel	Security	Miscellaneous	Indirect Support Costs
ESCWA	8,340	801	10	155	0	41	1	73	440	34	1	10	47
FAO	75,322	15,812	21	1,138	8,074	340	0	(0)	3,597	250	69	245	2,099
ILO	321	8	3	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
UNDP	252,448	11,569	5	1,905	7,719	2	(1,406)	51	(942)	(113)	385	1,847	2,121
UNDPA/EAD	7,802	971	12	833	67	0	0	12	3	(353)	0	409	0
UNEP	16,605	2,571	15	447	(999)	1,188	0	2	1,685	74	26	(8)	156
UNESCO	33,739	4,604	14	350	711	657	0	0	2,831	12	(232)	32	243
UNFPA	12,603	545	4	134	290	36	0	(0)	19	25	(1)	26	16
UN-HABITAT	58,393	8,010	14	420	6,018	217	0	20	624	37	58	108	510
UNHCR	10,088	3,309	33	250	2,741	0	0	0	0	38	56	0	224
UNICEF	124,125	36,236	29	133	9,601	70	0	18,775	3,848	114	8	1,133	2,553
UNIDO	16,004	1,361	9	272	41	209	0	0	630	29	6	24	150
UNIFEM	3,575	603	17	92	145	351	0	1	(4)	5	(20)	(2)	35
UNOPS	157,987	1,600	1	364	393	91	0	250	30	199	171	7	95
WFP	14,194	4,928	35	502	29	48	338	3,301	178	91	8	90	343
WHO	94,304	7,243	8	279	1,404	5,274	348	(131)	210	19	1	(97)	(63)
TOTAL	885,849	100,170	11	7,279	36,233	8,524	(720)	22,353	13,150	461	536	3,825	8,529
	<i>Percentage of Total Programme Costs</i>			<i>7.9</i>	<i>39.5</i>	<i>9.3</i>	<i>(0.8)</i>	<i>24.4</i>	<i>14.3</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>9.3</i>

Note: Negative expenditure relates to adjustments made by UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNIFEM and WHO due to reclassification of expenditure for the current period.

Table 21. Total Expenditure, by Cluster, with Breakdown by Category, for All Five Reporting Periods (1 July 2004-31 December 2006) (\$000)

CLUSTER	TOTAL FUNDED (\$000s)	EXPENDITURE (Jul 04-Dec 06)		EXPENDITURE by CATEGORY (\$000s)									
		(\$000s)	Rate (%)	Personnel	Contracts	Training	Transport	Supplies and Commodities	Equipment	Travel	Security	Miscellaneous	Indirect Support Costs
Agriculture, Food Security, Environment and Natural Resource Management	128,183	92,178	72	13,340	23,069	6,858	957	8,185	28,091	2,621	663	2,575	5,817
Agriculture, Water Resources and Environment	109,530	81,471	74	9,432	21,489	6,670	0	8,185	25,829	2,013	589	2,106	5,159
Food Security	9,195	7,332	80	3,891	169	188	957	0	546	599	74	469	438
Mine Action	9,458	3,374	36	17	1,411	0	0	1	1,716	9	0	0	220
Education and Culture	152,984	128,207	84	4,625	34,030	2,271	18	59,690	16,409	781	605	1,318	8,461
Governance and Human Development	60,449	33,637	56	2,646	13,618	2,187	83	937	1,993	1,695	408	8,347	1,723
Governance and Civil Society	18,480	7,573	41	751	3,945	468	83	135	434	607	158	453	539
Support to Constitutional Process	30,798	21,576	70	1,236	8,042	1,208	0	535	893	866	153	7,727	914
Poverty Reduction and Human Development	11,171	4,489	40	658	1,631	511	0	267	665	222	97	168	270
Health and Nutrition	115,232	84,904	74	2,829	16,382	13,331	890	26,864	14,136	170	543	5,131	4,628
Infrastructure Rehabilitation	231,414	170,849	74	8,454	80,947	2,986	47	5,342	59,627	2,479	992	1,407	8,568
Water and Sanitation	46,020	36,716	80	1,931	19,654	729	25	5,054	6,150	501	150	487	2,035
Infrastructure and Housing	185,394	134,133	72	6,523	61,293	2,257	23	288	53,476	1,978	842	920	6,533
Refugees, IDPs and Durable Solutions	19,830	21,628	109	1,562	17,392	311	224	227	191	64	234	329	1,095
Support to Electoral Process	177,457	168,184	95	5,897	140,304	152	3	8,095	2,592	921	1,143	1,718	7,360
Emergency Pilgrim Stampede Micro Grant	300	274	91	0	273	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	885,849	699,861	79	39,354	326,015	28,096	2,220	109,339	123,038	8,731	4,588	20,826	37,653
			<i>Percentage of Total Programme Costs</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>49.2</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>16.5</i>	<i>18.6</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>5.7</i>

Table 22. Total Expenditure, by Agency, with Breakdown by Category, for All Five Reporting Periods (1 July 2004-31 December 2006) (\$000)

AGENCY	TOTAL FUNDED (\$000s)	EXPENDITURE (Jul 04-Dec 06)		EXPENDITURE by CATEGORY (\$000s)									
		(\$000s)	Rate (%)	Personnel	Contracts	Training	Transport	Supplies and Commodities	Equipment	Travel	Security	Miscellaneous	Indirect Support Costs
ESCWA	8,340	5,012	60	878	319	391	4	1,566	1,409	78	4	62	301
FAO	75,322	55,049	73	4,917	16,679	2,250	0	8,159	16,373	1,066	361	1,644	3,601
ILO	321	320	100	66	0	223	0	0	0	8	0	3	21
UNDP	252,448	187,595	74	3,949	95,005	126	128	8,323	58,113	2,764	1,312	9,611	8,263
UNDPA/EAD	7,802	5,383	69	3,918	716	0	3	36	4	187	0	470	49
UNEP	16,605	16,325	98	3,246	3,877	2,342	0	26	4,571	769	192	345	957
UNESCO	33,739	27,057	80	1,642	3,561	3,765	0	0	15,981	176	268	265	1,399
UNFPA	12,603	8,369	66	330	2,238	462	0	262	4,225	80	450	78	244
UN-HABITAT	58,393	46,223	79	5,022	33,578	2,330	0	95	706	1,019	98	469	2,906
UNHCR	10,088	11,910	118	902	9,789	114	144	0	0	38	202	0	721
UNICEF	124,125	110,010	89	2,849	26,907	152	14	65,327	3,916	644	380	2,112	7,710
UNIDO	16,004	8,505	53	1,214	1,803	952	0	0	3,694	169	29	99	545
UNIFEM	3,575	3,406	95	509	1,403	883	0	6	214	59	106	38	187
UNOPS	157,987	133,761	85	3,570	117,276	366	79	916	2,205	1,021	1,037	1,003	6,288
WFP	14,194	11,454	81	3,891	169	188	1,450	3,301	546	599	74	558	676
WHO	94,304	69,482	74	2,452	12,695	13,550	397	21,322	11,082	54	75	4,070	3,785
TOTAL	885,849	699,861	79	39,354	326,015	28,096	2,220	109,339	123,038	8,731	4,588	20,826	37,653
	<i>Percentage of Total Programme Costs</i>			<i>5.9</i>	<i>49.2</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>16.5</i>	<i>18.6</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>5.7</i>

4.4 Contracts

4.4.1 Contract Commitments and Disbursements

In addition to consolidated six-month progress reports submitted by UNDP as Administrative Agent on the basis of individual project reports from Participating UN Organizations, UNDP also receives and consolidates monthly figures of project commitments and disbursements as well as contract awards of the Participating UN Organizations. These contract commitment and disbursement figures provide good indirect indicators of project implementation progress to Iraqi national authorities and donors and are also used by the UNDG ITF Steering Committee as a basis for new project approvals. They are also reported in the UNDG ITF monthly Newsletter and posted publicly on the IRFFI web site.

As of 31 December 2006, a total of \$690.24 million (78 per cent) had been legally committed and \$587.11 million (66 per cent) had been disbursed. From 1 January to 31 March 2007, Participating UN Organizations committed an additional \$26 million and disbursed an additional \$25 million. Two Clusters, Refugees, IDPs and Durable Solutions and Support to Electoral Process, continue to have commitment and disbursement rates at or close to 100 per cent of approved funding.

Tables 23 and 24 provide updated figures on total project commitments and disbursements as of 31 December 2006 and 31 March 2007 by Cluster and by agency, respectively.

Table 23. Total Project Commitments and Disbursements, Updated by Cluster (\$000)

Cluster	31 December 2006					31 March 2007				
	Funded Amount	Commitment ¹		Disbursement ¹		Funded Amount	Commitment		Disbursement	
		(\$000s)	% Approved Funding	(\$000s)	% Approved Funding		(\$000s)	% Approved Funding	(\$000s)	% Approved Funding
Agriculture, Food Security, Environment and Natural Resource Management	128,183	92,336	72	67,031	52	135,978	97,806	72	73,244	54
Agriculture, Water Resources and Environment	109,530	80,914	74	56,326	51	117,324	84,371	72	61,391	52
Food Security	9,195	8,047	88	7,332	80	9,195	8,816	96	7,975	87
Mine Action	9,458	3,374	36	3,373	36	9,458	4,619	49	3,879	41
Education and Culture	152,984	122,510	80	97,389	64	159,705	129,452	81	101,075	63
Governance and Human Development	60,449	30,411	50	29,353	49	75,699	33,430	44	32,352	43
Governance and Civil Society	18,480	7,159	39	6,689	36	18,480	7,834	42	7,481	40
Support to Constitutional Process	30,798	20,375	66	20,161	65	38,048	22,124	58	21,320	56
Poverty Reduction and Human Development	11,171	2,877	26	2,503	22	19,171	3,472	18	3,551	19
Health and Nutrition	115,232	85,581	74	69,488	60	155,615	88,920	57	77,383	50
Infrastructure Rehabilitation	231,414	173,038	75	140,437	61	245,447	178,521	73	144,570	59
Water and Sanitation	46,020	36,309	79	29,902	65	60,054	39,723	66	30,193	50
Infrastructure and Housing	185,394	136,728	74	110,535	60	185,394	138,798	75	114,377	62
Refugees, IDPs and Durable Solutions²	19,830	21,645	109	20,875	105	23,765	23,141	97	20,875	88
Emergency Response Project³	300	274	91	261	87	300	295	98	278	93
Subtotal	708,392	525,794	74	424,834	60	796,509	551,565	69	449,778	56
Support to Electoral Process	177,457	164,449	93	162,277	91	177,457	164,670	93	162,581	92
TOTAL	885,849	690,243	78	587,112	66	973,966	716,235	74	612,359	63

¹ Adjustments made by the following agencies subsequent to figures reported in UNDG ITF Newsletter of December 2006: FAO, UNEP, UNHCR, UNIFEM, and UNOPS

² UNHCR pre-financed projects F8-04a and F8-05 from its own funds prior to funding by UNDG ITF in early 2007.

³ Humanitarian Emergency Project funded from fund earned interest.

As indicated in Table 24, of the sixteen agencies that received funding from the UNDG ITF, nine of them – ILO, UN DPA/EAD, UNEP, UNESCO, UN-HABITAT, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIFEM and UNOPS – reflect commitments at or above 80 per cent and disbursements at or above 59 per cent

The overall current commitment rate of 78 per cent and the disbursement rate of 66 per cent represent significant implementation levels attained by the United Nations agencies in Iraq despite the very tough security and other implementation challenges that they have continued to face.

Table 24. Total Project Commitments and Disbursements, Updated by Agency (\$000)

Agency	31 December 2006					31 March 2007				
	Funded	Commitment ¹	Disbursement ¹		Funded	Commitment	Disbursement			
	\$000s	\$000s	% Approved Funding	\$000s	% Approved Funding	\$000s	\$000s	% Approved Funding	\$000s	% Approved Funding
ESCWA	8,340	5,107	61	3,616	43	8,340	5,987	72	4,302	52
FAO	75,322	55,049	73	33,393	44	77,244	57,161	74	37,437	48
ILO	321	315	98	316	98	2,004	315	16	316	16
UNDP	252,448	181,047	72	164,754	65	280,798	182,569	65	167,253	60
UNDPA/EAD	7,802	6,710	86	5,310	68	7,802	6,757	87	5,357	69
UNEP	16,605	16,488	99	13,950	84	16,605	16,488	99	14,241	86
UNESCO	33,739	27,099	80	23,091	68	40,186	29,047	72	23,934	60
UNFPA	12,603	9,146	73	6,382	51	12,603	9,209	73	6,492	52
UN-HABITAT	58,393	48,061	82	37,587	64	58,393	50,786	87	41,962	72
UNHCR ²	10,088	11,927	118	11,799	117	13,423	13,423	100	11,799	88
UNICEF	124,125	101,447	82	73,652	59	138,463	108,886	79	75,440	54
UNIDO	16,004	7,650	48	7,166	45	21,876	9,063	41	7,896	36
UNIFEM	3,575	3,406	95	3,406	95	4,213	3,406	81	3,406	81
UNOPS ³	157,987	133,761	85	130,805	83	170,326	136,837	80	132,657	78
WFP	14,194	12,169	86	7,659	54	14,194	13,527	95	12,273	86
WHO	94,304	70,862	75	64,226	68	107,496	72,776	68	67,592	63
TOTAL	885,849	690,243	78	587,112	66	973,966	716,235	74	612,359	63

¹ Adjustments made by the following agencies subsequent to figures reported in UNDG ITF Newsletter of December 2006: FAO, UNEP, UNHCR, UNIFEM, and UNOPS

² UNHCR: Projects F8-04a and F8-05 pre-financed by agency from its own funds prior to funding by UNDG ITF in early 2007.

³ Humanitarian Emergency Project funded from fund earned interest.

4.4.2 Contract Awards

As shown in table 25, during the period from 1 July 2004 to 31 March 2007, 1,782 contracts were posted on the UNDG ITF web site and awarded to suppliers from 46 countries. These contracts are for the provision of services, supplies, commodities, equipment and other project inputs and have a combined value of approximately \$500 million. Iraq, with \$85 million in contract awards (730 separate contracts), is the largest supplier of goods and services, indicating the large volume of national/local contracting, particularly for community-level infrastructure rehabilitation that is being undertaken in Iraq.

Table 25. Value and Number of Contract Awards, by Country (\$)

Country	VALUE AND NUMBER OF AWARDS BY COUNTRY									
	Jul-Dec 2004		Jan-Dec 2005		Jan-Dec 2006		Jan-Mar 2007		Total	
	Awards	Amount	Awards	Amount	Awards	Amount	Awards	Amount	Awards	Amount
Australia	1	15,664	2	473,222					3	488,886
Austria	4	641,557	13	4,469,176	5	425,416	1	28,715	23	5,564,864
Bahrain			7	2,337,656					7	2,337,656
Belgium	1	22,500,000							1	22,500,000
Canada			4	187,228	1	12,000			5	199,228
China	20	34,872,695	10	13,509,110					30	48,381,805
Croatia			1	11,780					1	11,780
Cyprus			3	219,835	1	1,890			4	221,725
Czech Republic	1	287,522	2	5,980,425	1	23,681			4	6,291,628
Denmark	8	11,118,139	18	20,672,443	18	987,609			44	32,778,191
Egypt	11	210,364	23	895,763	2	40,927			36	1,147,054
Finland			2	211,154					2	211,154
France	4	210,377	21	1,857,513	3	654,094			28	2,721,984
Germany	9	1,473,443	60	6,504,379	19	11,482,237			88	19,460,059
India	1	26,496	10	1,859,428					11	1,885,924
Indonesia			1	112,000	1	2,948			2	114,948
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1	56,980	3	55,635					4	112,615
Iraq	78	8,128,524	459	49,184,686	182	26,287,523	11	1,596,253	730	85,196,986
Ireland			2	79,696					2	79,696
Italy	6	1,603,691	30	7,459,626	5	174,317	2	198,213	43	9,435,847
Japan	8	17,317,159	20	52,058,896	6	342,219			34	69,718,274
Jordan	52	6,316,590	129	12,595,144	112	1,269,396	8	89,846	301	20,270,976
Kenya			1	284,457					1	284,457
Kuwait	1	304,750	13	3,623,003					14	3,927,753
Lebanon	4	2,648,957	26	2,496,635	30	1,386,736	5	102,511	65	6,634,839
Liechtenstein	1	22,700,000							1	22,700,000
Morocco			1	16,400					1	16,400
Netherlands	10	1,784,903	22	4,125,272	5	975,210			37	6,885,385
New Zealand	1	160,997							1	160,997
Norway	1	41,000			1	4,962			2	45,962
Oman	4	493,485	6	1,457,456	4	489,610			14	2,440,551
Pakistan			1	15,062					1	15,062
Saudi Arabia			4	314,019	1	153,000			5	467,019
Slovenia			2	380,980					2	380,980
South Africa			3	42,188	1	6,700			4	48,888
Spain			2	150,595	1	24,623			3	175,218
Sudan			1	78,975					1	78,975
Sweden	2	12,680,046	3	106,731	4	166,529			9	12,953,306
Switzerland	5	184,332	26	2,957,502	1	27,660			32	3,169,494
Syrian Arab Republic			3	463,061					3	463,061
Thailand	1	8,221	1	43,836					2	52,057
Tunisia	2	38,650	2	47,340					4	85,990
Turkey	6	2,446,956	1	452,500					7	2,899,456
United Arab Emirates	1	32,500	7	41,390,975	5	100,142	1	2,760	14	41,526,377
United Kingdom	23	14,596,065	57	37,540,997	26	2,285,875	1	65,490	107	54,488,427
United States	8	1,562,414	28	8,251,020	12	1,433,904	1	9,800	49	11,257,138
Total	275	164,462,477	1,030	284,973,799	447	48,759,208	30	2,093,588	1,782	500,289,072

Table 26. Contract Awards, by Cluster, July 2004-March 2007 (\$)

CONTRACT AWARDS BY CLUSTER				
July 2004-March 2007				
	Cluster	Awards	%	Amount
A	Agriculture, Food Security, Environment and Natural Resource Management	272	12	57,741,474
B	Education and Culture	513	19	97,157,611
C	Governance and Human Development	71	2	8,393,682
D	Health and Nutrition	677	10	48,671,094
E	Infrastructure Rehabilitation	171	27	136,082,124
F	Refugees, IDPs and Durable Solutions	42	3	13,634,760
G	Support to Electoral Process	36	28	138,608,327
		1,782	100	500,289,072

Table 27. Contract Awards, by Method of Procurement (\$)

Method	CONTRACT AWARDS BY METHOD OF PROCUREMENT													
	Jul-Dec 2004			Jan-Dec 2005			Jan-Dec 2006			Jan-Mar 2007			Total	
	Awards	%	Amount	Awards	%	Amount	Awards	%	Amount	Awards	%	Amount	Awards	Amount
Competitive Bidding	166	57	94,411,870	774	70	199,997,673	305	70	34,352,865	19	94	1,964,181	1,264	330,726,589
Direct Contracting	79	35	57,634,594	219	28	80,138,283	119	28	13,486,699	5	2	54,033	422	151,313,609
Long-term Agreement	30	8	12,416,013	37	2	4,837,767	23	2	919,721	6	4	75,373	96	18,248,874
	275	100	164,462,477	1,030	100	284,973,723	447	100	48,759,285	30	100	2,093,587	1,782	500,289,072

On a cumulative basis, of the total contract awards of approximately \$500 million (table 27), contracts totalling some \$331 million (66 per cent) were awarded under competitive bidding while there were about \$151 million (30 per cent) in direct contracts and \$18 million (4 per cent) in long-term agreements, as per the Financial Regulations and Rules of the implementing agencies.

4.5 Interest Earned

4.5.1 Interest Earned by the UNDG ITF

Since the issue of interest earned by the UNDG ITF was raised by the MoPDC during the Istanbul IRFFI Donor Committee Meeting of March 2007, a detailed explanation is provided in the present report.

As indicated in table 28, the UNDG ITF earned interest income as of 31 December 2006 amounted to \$16.5 million. This total includes \$0.95 million in interest earned on the deposit by Japan in the UNDG ITF Holding Account prior to the operationalization of the UNDG ITF. This amount was credited back to Japan, which in turn provided it as an additional contribution to the UNDG ITF. Consequently, the net interest as of 31 December 2006 was \$15.6 million (see table 8), which is available to finance approved projects. It should be mentioned here that given the “pass-through” fund management modality of the UNDG ITF, contributions received from donors are expected to be transferred to the Participating UN Organizations as soon as the projects are approved. Consequently, the contributions are not supposed to

be kept as unutilized funds for long periods. Moreover, the fact that the meetings of the ISRB and the UNDG ITF Steering Committee are not held on a set timetable does not enable UNDP as Administrative Agent to devise any Fund investment strategy. As a result, it was deemed appropriate to invest the donor contributions in the JP Morgan Prime Money Market Fund (MMF) to ensure the liquidity and safety of the deposits and their immediate availability as soon as projects are approved. It was thus not considered appropriate to invest the UNDG ITF Account in high-interest-bearing investment vehicles.

The reasons to invest contributions received for the UNDG ITF in the JPMorgan (JPM) Prime MMF Capital Share Class were as follows:

- (a) credit quality – rated highest by three internationally recognized rating agencies;
- (b) liquidity – same-day access by 5 p.m., giving the flexibility to purchase (for contributions received late in the day) and to redeem if needed;
- (c) asset size – \$90 billion, having the advantage of economy of scale;
- (d) management expertise – the MMF was created in November 1993 and has an established performance track record;
- (e) diversification – the MMF invests in widely diversified issuers across different industries;
- (f) expense ratio – 16 basis points, lower than the industry norm of 20 basis points;
- (g) reporting – daily and monthly reports available online; and
- (h) operational efficiency – with the demand deposit account and MMF account at the same bank, efficiency is realized because the settlement is done through automatic book debit/credit within the same bank. The bank charges are also relatively low.

To shed more light on the interest calculation, the interest yields for the period from 2004 to 2006 are provided in table 28.

Table 28. UNDG ITF Earned Interest Income, 2004-2006 (\$)

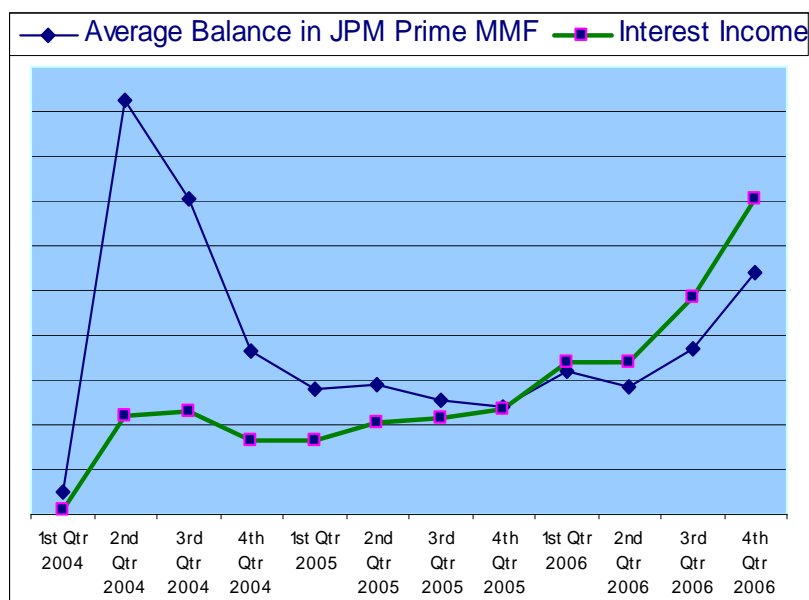
Period	Average Balance in JPM Prime MMF	Average Yield	Interest Income	Weighted Average Maturity JPM Prime MMF	Fed Fund Effective Rate
1 st Qtr 2004	24,333,960	0.92	55,211	51	1.01
2 nd Qtr 2004	462,461,085	0.94	1,087,568	50	1.01
3 rd Qtr 2004	352,301,174	1.30	1,143,466	43	1.44
4 th Qtr 2004	182,685,591	1.80	820,452	35	1.95
1 st Qtr 2005	141,016,287	2.34	814,831	39	2.48
2 nd Qtr 2005	144,281,758	2.83	1,016,278	44	2.94
3 rd Qtr 2005	127,138,739	3.34	1,083,101	45	3.46
4 th Qtr 2005	120,135,590	3.90	1,183,682	43	3.98
1 st Qtr 2006	158,974,568	4.34	1,701,215	46	4.46
2 nd Qtr 2006	142,004,751	4.80	1,694,505	43	4.91
3 rd Qtr 2006	184,997,046	5.17	2,416,627	43	5.25
4 th Qtr 2006	268,890,403	5.21	3,533,782	45	5.25
Total Interest Income			16,550,718		
¼ly averages 2004-2006	192,435,079		1,379,226		

NOTES:

- (a) Average Yield is obtained by JPMorgan Asset Management by calculating daily interest accrual on the balance invested. The average yield is the summation of daily yield in the investing period divided by the number of days in that period.
- (b) Weighted Average Maturity, as calculated by JPMorgan Asset Management, is a measure indicating the term (maturity) of all underlying securities invested by a fund. The weighted average maturity is driven by (i) the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) regulation requirement for money market funds, (ii) the liquidity flow of a particular fund, and (iii) interest rate expectation.
- (c) The Fed Fund Effective Rate is set periodically by the United States Federal Reserve Bank to ensure that the economy performs at the optimal level.

UNDG ITF had received approximately \$500 million in donor contributions by the second quarter of 2004. At the same time, the initial set of projects was approved and paid in the early part of the third quarter of 2004 amounting to \$380 million. Consequently, the interest income showed a marked increase in the second quarter of 2004 and then started to fall in the third quarter of that year (fig. 9). Starting from the fourth quarter of 2005, both the balance of funds in the MMF bank account and the interest income have followed a more or less similar growth pattern for every quarter. The quarterly balances over the reported 12 quarters of the period 2004-2006 (table 28) indicate a low of \$24 million in the first quarter and a high of \$462 million in the second quarter. The average balance for the period from 2004 to 2006 has been \$192.44 million and the average interest has been \$1.38 million (table 28).

Figure 9. Average Balance in JPMorgan Prime MMF and UNDG ITF Earned Interest Income, 2004-2006



4.5.2 Interest Earned by Participating UN Organizations

All interest earned by the Participating UN Organizations is credited to the UNDG ITF account unless the governing bodies of the said organizations have approved decisions that govern the specific use of interest earned on donor contributions. Of the 15 Participating UN Organizations that received funding from UNDG ITF, all organizations except UNICEF have reported interest earnings, which totalled \$20.58 million (table 29). UNICEF has indicated that, in accordance

with its Financial Regulation 11.4, “Interest derived from placement of funds shall be credited to miscellaneous income. Unless otherwise authorized by its Executive Director, no interest shall be payable on funds administered by UNICEF”.

WHO reported total interest earnings of \$2.46 million and has indicated that, as per its financial procedures, interest will be used to increase the funds available for programme implementation. In keeping with the aforesaid, WHO has transferred \$1,712,710 from its interest earnings to fund a project in Iraq. As of the reporting period under review, the total interest received from agencies and credited to the UNDG ITF Agency Earned Interest Account for 2004 and 2005 is \$795,205 and \$2,413,192, respectively. Subsequent to the current reporting period, Participating UN Organizations have transferred interest earnings amounting to \$11.18 million, and the balance of \$3.73 million is expected to be deposited sometime soon, bringing the total agency earned interest income to \$18.12 million. The details of interest earned by Participating UN Organizations as of 31 December 2006 are provided in table 29.

Table 29. Reported Interest Earned by Participating UN Organizations, as of 31 December 2006 (\$)

Agency	2004 INTEREST		2005 INTEREST		2006 INTEREST		2004-2006	
	Amount Reported	Amount Received	Amount Reported	Amount Received	Amount Reported	Amount Received	Total Amount Reported	Total Amount Received
ESCWA ¹	-	-	29,467	29,467	247,150	-	276,618	29,467
FAO	236,302	236,302	830,087	848,945	1,563,038	-	2,629,426	1,085,247
ILO	596	596	1,151	1,151	153	-	1,900	1,747
UNDP ²	1,329,142	-	4,116,399	-	4,054,668	-	9,500,209	-
UNEP	42,006	42,006	100,514	100,514	70,767	-	213,288	142,521
UNESCO ³	78,273	78,273	467,500	467,500	662,611	-	1,208,384	545,773
UNFPA	142,294	142,294	218,943	218,943	153,895	-	515,132	361,237
UN-HABITAT	126,562	126,562	258,736	258,736	374,711	-	760,009	385,298
UNHCR ¹	-	-	20,456	20,456	47,019	-	67,475	20,456
UNICEF ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNIDO	47,676	47,676	418,423	418,423	441,292	-	907,391	466,099
UNIFEM	9,368	9,368	49,056	49,056	34,170	-	92,594	58,424
UNOPS	112,128	112,128	764,824	-	1,074,907	-	1,951,859	112,128
WFP ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WHO ²	446,510	-	851,810	-	1,158,260	-	2,456,580	-
	2,570,857	795,205	8,127,366	2,413,192	9,882,641	-	20,580,864	3,208,397

¹ Nil interest reported by UNHCR and ESCWA for 2004; and by WFP for 2005 and 2006.
² Per financial rules and regulations, interest used to increase funds for project implementation.
³ 2005 interest includes amount of \$7,293 for closed project C11-07 meant for 2004 but received in October 2005.
⁴ Per financial rules and regulations does not report interest.

4.6 Cost Recovery

As indicated in the earlier reports, the cost recovery for UNDG ITF is guided by the applicable provisions of the IRFFI TOR, the LOA concluded by UNDP as the Administrative Agent of the UNDG ITF with IRFFI donors, and the MOU concluded with Participating UN Organizations.

For the reporting period from 1 July 2004 to 31 December 2006, the actual costs were as follows:

- The Administrative Agent fee of \$8.98 million, charged for the entire duration of the Fund, amounted to 0.80 per cent of total funds deposited and is less than the one per cent that is generally agreed among UNDG organizations for administering similar funds.
- Indirect costs of Participating UN Organizations amounted to \$37.65 million, which works out to 5.7 per cent of total programme costs and which is at the lower agreed range of 5 to 9 per cent (with an average of 7 per cent) for such costs.

- (c) Direct costs for the UNDG ITF Steering Committee Support Office and the IRFFI Secretariat (the latter was discontinued in February 2005 but will set up again in Iraq based on the decision taken at the Fifth IRFFI Donor Committee Meeting) are currently charged at a notional rate of 0.15 per cent, based on an estimate of such costs for the four-year life cycle of the Fund. As of 31 December 2006, \$1.67 million had been set aside to fund such costs. Based on the extension of the IRFFI to 2010, the proposed re-establishment of the IRFFI Secretariat in Baghdad, and the additional costs of providing monitoring and evaluation expertise to the UNDG ITF SCSO, it is necessary to adjust the rate for direct costs from 2007 onwards.

Fund earned interest income totalling \$300,000 was used to fund the humanitarian project, “Pilgrim Stampede Emergency Micro Grant Response”, implemented by UNOPS, and \$249,771 was used to make payment to PWC for its review and assessment study of the UNDG ITF conducted in 2005.

4.7 Financial Management

As indicated earlier, as per the provisions of the LOA and the MOU signed by UNDP as the Administrative Agent of the UNDG ITF with donors and the Participating UN Organizations, respectively, the financial management of funds transferred to individual UN agencies for implementation of projects is the responsibility of the respective Participating UN Organizations. Each agency maintains records and accounts and applies its own financial regulations, rules and procedures for the receipt, administration, disbursement and reporting of funds that are transferred to it by UNDP, including those for interest earnings. UNDP, through its MDTF Office, as Administrative Agent of the UNDG ITF, is responsible for the receipt and administration of donor funds, transfer of funds to agencies based on projects approved by the ISRB and the UNDG ITF Steering Committee, and the receipt and consolidation of six-month narrative and financial reports received from agencies for submission to the MoPDC of Iraq and IRFFI donors.

5. Transparency and Accountability of the UNDG ITF Operations

The major vehicle for public transparency of UNDG ITF operations continues to be the IRFFI web site www.irffi.org to which readers are referred to. The public posting of contract award data on this site has brought a high level of transparency, which has been widely appreciated. It has been advantageous to the public, the business community and the Participating UN Organizations themselves. By accessing the site, United Nations programme managers, for example, can easily determine costs for activities comparable to those that they are planning while vendors can benchmark their subsequent product and service offerings in order to be competitive in future bidding exercises. The figures for commitment and disbursement also serve as benchmarks for the UNDG ITF Steering Committee for approving new projects because no project can be approved unless the implementing agency can show a commitment and disbursement rate of at least 50 per cent and 25 per cent, respectively, on previously funded amounts.

Within the framework on financial management indicated in the previous section, in the interest of greater transparency and to increase competitive supply sourcing, Participating UN Organizations are increasingly publishing Expressions of Interest, Requests for Proposals and Invitations to Bid on the IRFFI public web site in addition to publishing such notices in their own agency procurement notice outlets. Adaptations in the content of some calls for tender have also been made in response to lessons learned through the posting on a shared web site.

The UNDG ITF also undertook an independent “lessons-learned and review exercise”, which was undertaken by PricewaterhouseCoopers (PWC) under the overall responsibility of the UNDP Office of Audit and Performance Review. The key findings and recommendations of the PWC review were shared with donors at the Istanbul Fifth Donor Committee Meeting.

6. Lessons Learned

An independent “lessons-learned and review exercise” of the entire UNDG ITF operation was undertaken by PWC under contract with the UNDP Office of Audit and Performance Review in 2005. The Participating UN Organizations and Administrative Agent have provided management comments on the resulting programmatic review report. These, together with the final PWC report, were issued by the UNDP Office of Audit and Performance Review in January 2007. The main recommendations are contained in the Fourth Six-month Progress Report of November 2006. The progress in the implementation of PWC recommendations was presented to the IRFFI Donor Committee meeting in Istanbul in March 2007.

The external review of the operations of MDTFs undertaken by Scanteam, a Norwegian consulting group, for Norway and the World Bank was considered at a conference in The Hague in early December 2006. The final report issued in January 2007 strongly confirms the value of the pooled funding represented by MDTFs and the strategic and complementary roles of both the World Bank and the UNDG organizations. The report finds that MDTFs are designed as practical applications of the broader effectiveness and harmonization agenda and more particularly a practical implementation of the Statement of Resolve on “fragile states” contained in the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness.

Scanteam agreed with the conclusion of the May 2006 UNDG Executive Committee on Humanitarian Affairs (ECHA) review that: (a) MDTFs managed by the World Bank and the United Nations are both necessary in most transition situations; (b) they cannot be treated as successive stages but need to operate concurrently, albeit with the United Nations MDTFs starting earlier and the World Bank MDTFs continuing until governments are in a position to accept general budget support (GBS); and (c) they need to work within a structure that maximizes synergies and complementarities and encourages donors to see them as two arms of transition financing rather than competing options.“

The review of the TOR of the IRFFI mandated by the Donor Committee at the Istanbul meeting will use the expertise Scanteam has gained through its study of the operations of MDTFs globally. The UN-World Bank Facility Coordination Committee, with the co-chairs, has initiated the review, with a view to developing proposals or options for specific changes in the TOR for presentation at the next IRFFI Donor Committee meeting, scheduled for late October 2007, in Bari, Italy.

The UNDG trust funds, with the UNDG Iraq Trust Fund in the forefront, are also contributing to the ongoing work on United Nations coherence. UNDP, as part of its response, has widened the remit of the UNDG ITF Unit in New York by transforming it into the Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office within the Bureau for Resources and Strategic Partnerships (BRSP). The MDTF Office has responsibility for the services of UNDP as Administrative Agent under Joint Programmes and Multi-Donor Trust Funds. This decision also reflects the careful consideration that has been given to the issue of “firewalls” between the fund management and programme implementation roles of UNDP. In the case of the UNDG ITF, the Administrative Agent is situated in BRSP while programme implementation is under the responsibility of the Regional Bureau for Arab States.

This division of responsibilities between BRSP and the Regional Bureaux has been expanded to apply to all new MDTFs and Joint Programmes where UNDP has a Fund Management/Administrative Agent responsibility. Some of these MDTFs are the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund, the Lebanon Recovery Fund, the United Nations Central Fund for Influenza Actions, and the UNDP-Spain MDG Achievement Fund. The combined total portfolio of the UNDP-administered MDTFs/Joint Programmes now amounts to about \$2.3 billion of which \$1.6 billion has already been deposited.

Annex 1a. Total Expenditure Incurred against Approved and Funded Projects, by Agency, 1 July 2004-31 December 2006 (\$000)

Project	Agency	Steering Committee Approval Date ^a	Funded Amount Dec 2006 \$000s	Expenditure					Total July 2004 - December 2006 \$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		
ESCWA										
B1-10	Iraq Networking Academy Project	ESCWA	22 Jul 04	1,000	418	278	195	81	(14)	958
B1-17	Iraq Networking Academy Project - Phase 2	ESCWA	29 Aug 05	3,780	-	-	111	1,807	162	2,080
C10-04	Smart Community Project for Iraq	ESCWA	08 Jun 05	2,703	-	-	28	1,292	571	1,891
C10-05	Development of National Gender Statistics in Iraq	ESCWA	16 Mar 06	857	-	-	-	-	82	82
			ESCWA	8,340	418	278	334	3,180	801	5,012
FAO										
A5-01	Drainage Conditions in Agricultural Areas	FAO	03 May 04	5,127	130	571	3,363	(56)	434	4,442
A5-02	Rehabilitation of Pumping Stations	FAO	03 May 04	25,159	264	5,033	5,750	81	9,597	20,724
A5-04	Community Irrigation Schemes	FAO	20 May 04	16,959	5,996	1,211	4,383	377	4,368	16,336
A5-08	Restoration of Veterinary Services in Iraq	FAO	08 Jul 04	6,837	2,495	1,836	1,061	702	642	6,735
A5-10	Restoration and Development of Essential Livestock Services in Iraq	FAO	08 Jul 04	8,546	-	1,791	3,145	1,105	540	6,581
A5-15	Restoration and Modernization of Fish Production in Iraq	FAO	20 Apr 06	7,312	-	-	-	-	156	156
A5-16	Rehabilitation and Development of National Seed Industry in Iraq	FAO	20 Apr 06	5,383	-	-	-	-	75	75
			FAO	75,322	8,886	10,441	17,701	2,209	15,812	55,049
ILO										
C10-02	International Employment Conference	ILO	22 Aug 04	321	84	186	37	6	8	320
			ILO	321	84	186	37	6	8	320
UNDP										
A7-04	Strengthening of National Mine Action Organization In Southern Iraq	UNDP	28 Sep 06	3,196	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	1,645
C9-02	Support to Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation (MoPDC)	UNDP	08 Jul 04	1,744	170	532	389	594	4	1,690
C9-05	Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening of Municipal Ministry of Public Works	UNDP	22 Mar 05	3,019	-	638	97	(70)	227	892
C9-10/a	Institutional Support for the Constitutional Drafting Process	UNDP	08 Jun 05	14,648	-	784	9,271	1,013	1,160	12,228
C9-10/e	Involving the Iraqi Media and Journalists in Covering the Constitutional Process	UNDP	08 Jun 05	994	-	-	355	1	539	895
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" Support to Government of Iraq in International Assistance Coordination and Capacity Building	UNDP	08 Jun 05	495	-	-	372	1	-	374
C9-12	Supreme Audit Board	UNDP	09 Nov 05	2,643	-	-	-	234	510	744
C9-18	Emergency Rehabilitation of Karama Water Treatment Plant - Line 1	UNDP	29 Aug 05	4,880	-	-	-	367	(26)	341
E3-04	Emergency WATSAN and Health Support for the Basra Governorate	UNDP	29 Aug 05	2,956	-	-	-	27	386	412
E3-06	Addressing Short and Long Term Water and Sanitation Needs for Umm Qasr	UNDP	16 Jul 06	4,920	-	-	-	3,953	128	4,081
E4-01	Emergency Power Supply	UNDP	03 May 04	11,999	69	2,125	5,045	1,790	1,517	10,547
E4-02	National Dispatch Centre	UNDP	03 May 04	11,948	2,000	5,461	(702)	2,393	1,240	10,392
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	14,309
E4-08	Rehabilitation of Taji Gas Power Station	UNDP	22 Jul 04	25,892	83	4,926	637	12,232	1,192	19,070
E4-09	Rehabilitation of Hartha Power Station	UNDP	22 Aug 04	17,789	3,047	11,876	1,063	844	628	17,458
E4-10	Rehabilitation of Mussayib Power Station	UNDP	11 Nov 04	15,511	-	6,846	724	7,232	999	15,801 ^b
E4-15	Rehabilitation of Mussayib Gas Station Stage 2	UNDP	08 Jun 05	33,000	-	-	-	-	322	322
G11-02	Support to Electoral Process - Phase 2	UNDP/EAD	13 Sep 04	11,246	10,305	550	953	(125)	79	11,762 ^b
G11-03	Support to Elections - Phase 3	UNDP/EAD	23 Sep 04	39,057	27,459	4,953	5,436	1,212	(5)	39,055
			UNDP	252,448	48,487	54,823	31,357	41,360	11,569	187,595
UN DPA/EAD										
G11-04	Technical Assistance to IECI	UN DPA/EAD	25 Oct 04	7,802	704	1,309	1,906	493	971	5,383
			UN DPA/EAD	7,802	704	1,309	1,906	493	971	5,383
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	4,962 ^b
A5-11	Marshlands Environmental Management	UNEP	22 Jul 04	11,000	481	2,714	5,721	117	1,425	10,458
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	16,325
UNESCO										
A5-12	Capacity-building of Water Institutions	UNESCO	22 Aug 04	3,276	355	1,840	760	184	60	3,198
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	2,344
B1-07	Protecting the Iraqi Cultural Heritage	UNESCO	20 May 04	2,092	1,531	324	48	141	23	2,066
B1-08	Literacy and Life Skills Development	UNESCO	08 Jul 04	2,230	74	861	(138)	856	314	1,967
B1-13	Education Management Information System (EMIS)	UNESCO	11 Nov 04	1,500	38	715	203	338	172	1,466
B1-14	Revitalization of Technical and Vocational Education - Phase 2	UNESCO	29 Aug 05	3,000	-	-	60	351	715	1,126
B1-15	Strengthening Secondary Education - Phase 1	UNESCO	29 Aug 05	4,721	-	-	91	300	2,635	3,027
B1-18	Textbooks Quality Improvement Programme II	UNESCO	29 Aug 05	7,100	-	-	6,365	223	35	6,622
B1-23	Training of Trainers in Teacher Education for Sustained Quality Education Media and Human Rights: Promotion of Freedom of Expression and Human Rights in Iraq	UNESCO	16 Jul 06	2,325	-	-	-	-	272	272
C9-10/c	Support for Fair, Safe and Professional Media Coverage	UNESCO	07 Dec 04	396	-	435	(39)	-	-	396
			UNESCO	33,739	5,820	4,402	9,636	2,595	4,604	27,057
UNFPA										
D2-02	Emergency Obstetric Care	UNFPA	10 May 04	12,603	2,705	466	3,366	1,288	545	8,369
			UNFPA	12,603	2,705	466	3,366	1,288	545	8,369
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
B1-22/b	School Rehabilitation and Capacity Building - Phase 1 and 2	UN-HABITAT	16 Jul 06	6,632	-	-	-	-	282	282
E3-05	Community-based Integrated WATSAN Rehab & 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	12,591
E4-16	Strengthening Capacity of Housing Sector - Phase II	UN-HABITAT	13 Dec 06	2,386	-	-	-	-	-	-
			UN-HABITAT	58,393	2,093	10,944	15,076	10,100	8,010	46,223

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

^b Expenditure exceeds funding.

Annex 1a (Continued). Total Expenditure Incurred against Approved and Funded Projects, by Agency, 1 July 2004-31 December 2006 (\$000)

Project	Agency	Steering Committee Approval Date ^a	Funded Amount Dec 2006 \$000s	Expenditure					Total July 2004 - December 2006 \$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		
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 & Civil Society Organizations in Developing a Draft National Policy and Addressing Displacement Needs and Gaps	UNHCR	28 Jan 07	-	-	-	-	-	436	436 ^b
F8-05	Protection and Assistance to Persons Of Concern in Southern Iraq & Support to Local Authorities & Civil Society Organizations in Addressing Displacement Needs and Gaps	UNHCR	28 Jan 07	-	-	-	-	-	1,386	1,386 ^b
		UNHCR		10,088	5,225	1,189	1,703	485	3,309	11,910
UNICEF										
B1-06	Strengthening Primary and Intermediate Education- Phase 1	UNICEF	10 May 04	34,254	22,323	1,291	10,215	489	195	34,513 ^b
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	29 Aug 05	12,900	-	-	3,699	2,170	6,952	12,820
B1-22/a	School Rehabilitation and Capacity Building - Phase 1 and 2	UNICEF	16 Jul 06	9,029	-	-	-	-	1,829	1,829
B1-24	Provision of Learning Materials for All Primary Level Students in Iraq	UNICEF	28 Sep 06	18,173	-	-	-	-	14,979	14,979
D2-06	Strengthening Immunization Services in Iraq	UNICEF	08 Jun 05	7,900	-	-	3,418	198	3,899	7,515
D2-18b	Avian and Pandemic Influenza Preparedness and Control	UNICEF	29 Nov 06	1,484	-	-	-	-	-	-
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 Unserved/Underserved/Vulnerable Areas in Baghdad and IDPs	UNICEF	16 Jul 06	1,059	-	-	-	-	980	980
E3-11b	Water Quality Control and Surveillance in Iraq Phase II	UNICEF	22 Dec 06	1,597	-	-	-	-	-	-
		UNICEF		124,125	23,043	2,471	42,920	5,341	36,236	110,010
UNIDO										
A5-06	Promotion of Cottage Industries	UNIDO	20 May 04	5,013	22	998	1,469	1,353	587	4,428
A5-13	Rehabilitation of Dairy Plants	UNIDO	22 Aug 04	4,420	-	181	2,120	293	142	2,736
A5-17	Community Livelihoods and Micro-industry Support in Rural and Urban Areas of Northern Iraq	UNIDO	20 Apr 06	5,800	-	-	-	-	640	640
E3-02	Rehabilitation of Chlorination Plant	UNIDO	22 Aug 04	771	44	573	62	29	(8)	700
		UNIDO		16,004	66	1,752	3,650	1,675	1,361	8,505
UNIFEM										
C9-04	Women Solidarity Toward Active Participation in Elections	UNIFEM	09 Oct 04	1,905	716	543	441	9	91	1,800
C9-10/b	Iraq National Constitution and Referendum Awareness Campaign (INCRAC)	UNIFEM	08 Jun 05	1,670	-	-	725	369	512	1,606
		UNIFEM		3,575	716	543	1,166	378	603	3,406
UNOPS										
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	34
B1-20	Basra Leadership Human Rights Awareness	UNOPS	16 Mar 06	63	-	-	-	-	31	31
C10-06	Governance in Support of Employment Creation Programme (GEC)	UNOPS	16 Jul 06	4,126	-	-	-	-	205	205
C9-03	Civil Society Forums	UNOPS	22 Aug 04	1,720	1,494	90	40	45	38	1,707
C9-10/d	Civil Society Constitutional Outreach Campaign	UNOPS	08 Jun 05	4,964	-	2,774	1,275	317	231	4,597
C9-19	Human Rights Project for Iraq 2006 - 2007 Phase 1	UNOPS	04 Apr 06	2,570	-	-	-	34	365	399
C9-20	Facilitating Reconciliation in Iraq through Constitutional Review and National Dialogue	UNOPS	16 Oct 06	6,034	-	-	-	-	60	60
D2-12	Establishment of Solid Waste Management System in the City of Kirkuk	UNOPS	23 Mar 06	2,000	-	-	-	128	645	773
E3-07	Kerbala WTP Rehabilitation of Filter Units	UNOPS	29 Aug 05	1,251	-	-	30	1,028	(21)	1,036
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
G11-13	Empowerment of Women and Youth in Iraqi Electoral Process	UNOPS	26 Mar 06	2,844	-	-	-	2,781	(180)	2,601
G11-06	Provision of Electoral Support to Observer Groups in Iraqi Elections	UNOPS/EAD	07 Dec 04	3,416	95	2,980	224	(3)	118	3,414
G11-08	Logistics Support to IECI - Phase 1	UNOPS/EAD	23 Dec 04	45,344	-	44,933	196	171	42	45,343
G11-09	Logistics Support to IECI - Phase 2	UNOPS/EAD	29 Sep 05	61,310	-	-	51,871	3,485	(201)	55,155
G11-10	Provision of Electoral Support to Observer Groups - Phase 2	UNOPS/EAD	20 Sep 05	6,042	-	-	5,225	(287)	137	5,075
NA	Pilgrim Stampede Emergency Micro-grant Response	UNOPS/EAD	02 Sep 05	300	-	-	214	72	(12)	274
		UNOPS		157,987	5,254	58,542	60,529	7,836	1,600	133,761
WFP										
A6-02	Development of Safety Nets and Food Security through Food Assistance	WFP	11 Nov 04	9,195	-	3,982	641	1,903	806	7,332
D2-14	Assistance to Primary School Children and Vulnerable Groups	WFP	16 Jul 06	4,999	-	-	-	-	4,122	4,122
		WFP		14,194	-	3,982	641	1,903	4,928	11,454
WHO										
D2-03	Supporting Primary Health Care System	WHO	20 May 04	37,364	11,491	8,138	10,483	4,585	511	35,209
D2-04	Re-establishing the National Drug Quality Control Laboratory	WHO	08 Jul 04	5,977	1,464	1,951	2,171	179	(86)	5,678
D2-05	Non-Communicable Diseases and Mental Health	WHO	22 Aug 04	11,000	740	4,333	1,687	912	1,498	9,170
D2-07	Improving Preparedness and Response to an Impending Cholera Outbreak	WHO	29 Aug 05	858	-	-	315	530	11	857
D2-09	Malaria and Leishmania Control and Prevention Emergency Programme	WHO	29 Aug 05	5,157	-	-	2,818	2,315	19	5,153
D2-10	Health Care Waste Management	WHO	29 Aug 05	1,408	-	-	165	1,241	(4)	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	544
D2-15	Strengthening Medical Equipment Management and Maintenance System Across Iraq	WHO	18 Dec 06	1,718	-	-	-	-	-	-
D2-16	Strengthening Immunization Services in Iraq Phase 2	WHO	19 Apr 06	8,163	-	-	-	-	4,992	4,992
D2-17	Rebuilding Food Safety and Food Processing Industry Capacity	WHO	16 Jul 06	6,506	-	-	-	-	185	185
D2-18a	Avian and Pandemic Influenza Preparedness and Control	WHO	29 Nov 06	4,366	-	-	-	-	30	30
E3-03	Water Quality Control and Surveillance	WHO	22 Aug 04	6,262	677	1,227	4,221	121	16	6,262
E3-11a	Water Quality Control and Surveillance in Iraq Phase II	WHO	22 Dec 06	2,701	-	-	-	-	-	-
		WHO		94,304	14,371	15,650	21,881	10,338	7,243	69,482
	Grand Total			885,849	118,997	170,001	220,155	90,537	100,170	699,861

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

^b Expenditure exceeds funding.

Annex 1b. Total Expenditure Incurred against Approved and Funded Projects, by Cluster, 1 July 2004-31 December 2006 (\$000)

Project	Agency	Steering Committee Approval Date ^a	Funded Amount Dec 2006 \$000s	Expenditure					Total July 2004 - December 2006 \$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		
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	4,442
A5-02	Rehabilitation of Pumping Stations	FAO	03 May 04	25,159	264	5,033	5,750	81	9,597	20,724
A5-04	Community Irrigation Schemes	FAO	20 May 04	16,959	5,996	1,211	4,383	377	4,368	16,336
A5-06	Promotion of Cottage Industries	UNIDO	20 May 04	5,013	22	998	1,469	1,353	587	4,428
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	4,962 ^b
A5-08	Restoration of Veterinary Services in Iraq	FAO	08 Jul 04	6,837	2,495	1,836	1,061	702	642	6,735
A5-10	Restoration and Development of Essential Livestock Services in Iraq	FAO	08 Jul 04	8,546	-	1,791	3,145	1,105	540	6,581
A5-11	Marshlands Environmental Management	UNEP	22 Jul 04	11,000	481	2,714	5,721	117	1,425	10,458
A5-12	Capacity-building of Water Institutions	UNESCO	22 Aug 04	3,276	355	1,840	760	184	60	3,198
A5-13	Rehabilitation of Dairy Plants	UNIDO	22 Aug 04	4,420	-	181	2,120	293	142	2,736
A5-15	Restoration and Modernization of Fish Production in Iraq	FAO	20 Apr 06	7,312	-	-	-	-	156	156
A5-16	Rehabilitation and Development of National Seed Industry in Iraq	FAO	20 Apr 06	5,383	-	-	-	-	75	75
A5-17	Community Livelihoods and Micro-industry Support in Rural and Urban Areas of Northern Iraq	UNIDO	20 Apr 06	5,800	-	-	-	-	640	640
				109,530	10,390	16,482	30,293	4,503	19,804	81,471
A6-02	Development of Safety Nets and Food Security through Food Assistance	WFP	11 Nov 04	9,195	-	3,982	641	1,903	806	7,332
				9,195	0	3,982	641	1,903	806	7,332
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	34
A7-04	Strengthening of National Mine Action Organization In Southern Iraq	UNDP	28 Sep 06	3,196	-	-	-	-	-	-
				9,458	0	3,341	0	1	33	3,374
				128,183	10,390	23,804	30,934	6,407	20,642	92,178
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	2,344
B1-06	Strengthening Primary and Intermediate Education- Phase 1	UNICEF	10 May 04	34,254	22,323	1,291	10,215	489	195	34,513 ^b
B1-07	Protecting the Iraqi Cultural Heritage	UNESCO	20 May 04	2,092	1,531	324	48	141	23	2,066
B1-08	Literacy and Life Skills Development	UNESCO	08 Jul 04	2,230	74	861	(138)	856	314	1,967
B1-09	Education Facilities Rehabilitation	UN-HABITAT	08 Jul 04	17,581	1,019	5,672	6,739	2,375	1,776	17,581
B1-10	Iraq Networking Academy Project	ESCWA	22 Jul 04	1,000	418	278	195	81	(14)	958
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
B1-12	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	1,466
B1-14	Revitalization of Technical and Vocational Education - Phase 2	UNESCO	29 Aug 05	3,000	-	-	60	351	715	1,126
B1-15	Strengthening Secondary Education - Phase 1	UNESCO	29 Aug 05	4,721	-	-	91	300	2,635	3,027
B1-17	Iraq Networking Academy Project - Phase 2	ESCWA	29 Aug 05	3,780	-	-	111	1,807	162	2,080
B1-18	Textbooks Quality Improvement Programme II	UNESCO	29 Aug 05	7,100	-	-	6,365	223	35	6,622
B1-19	Integrated Community-based Project to Deliver Quality-based Social Services	UNICEF	29 Aug 05	12,900	-	-	3,699	2,170	6,952	12,820
B1-20	Basra Leadership Human Rights Awareness	UNOPS	16 Mar 06	63	-	-	-	-	31	31
B1-22/a	School Rehabilitation and Capacity Building - Phase 1 and 2	UNICEF	16 Jul 06	9,029	-	-	-	-	1,829	1,829
B1-22/b	School Rehabilitation and Capacity Building - Phase 1 and 2	UN-HABITAT	16 Jul 06	6,632	-	-	-	-	282	282
B1-23	Training of Trainers in Teacher Education for Sustained Quality Education	UNESCO	16 Jul 06	2,325	-	-	-	-	272	272
B1-24	Provision of Learning Materials for All Primary Level Students in Iraq	UNICEF	28 Sep 06	18,173	-	-	-	-	14,979	14,979
				152,984	29,403	12,144	40,558	11,607	34,496	128,207
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	1,690
C9-03	Civil Society Forums	UNOPS	22 Aug 04	1,720	1,494	90	40	45	38	1,707
C9-04	Women Solidarity Toward Active Participation in Elections	UNIFEM	09 Oct 04	1,905	716	543	441	9	91	1,800
C9-05	Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening of Municipal Ministry of Public Works	UNDP	22 Mar 05	3,019	-	638	97	(70)	227	892
C9-12	Support to Government of Iraq in International Assistance Coordination and Capacity Building	UNDP	09 Nov 05	2,643	-	-	-	234	510	744
C9-18	Supreme Audit Board	UNDP	09 Nov 05	4,880	-	-	-	367	(26)	341
C9-19	Human Rights Project for Iraq 2006 - 2007 Phase 1	UNOPS	04 Apr 06	2,570	-	-	-	34	365	399
				18,480	2,380	1,804	968	1,213	1,208	7,573
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	12,228
C9-10/b	Iraq National Constitution and Referendum Awareness Campaign (INCRAC)	UNIFEM	08 Jun 05	1,670	-	-	725	369	512	1,606
C9-10/c	Media and Human Rights: Promotion of Freedom of Expression and Human Rights in Iraq	UNESCO	08 Jun 05	1,994	-	-	1,812	123	(118)	1,816
C9-10/d	Civil Society Constitutional Outreach Campaign	UNOPS	08 Jun 05	4,964	-	2,774	1,275	317	231	4,597
C9-10/e	Involving the Iraqi Media and Journalists in Covering the Constitutional Process	UNDP	08 Jun 05	994	-	-	355	1	539	895
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	-	374
C9-20	Facilitating Reconciliation in Iraq through Constitutional Review and National Dialogue	UNOPS	16 Oct 06	6,034	-	-	-	-	60	60
				30,798	0	3,558	13,810	1,824	2,384	21,576
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	320
C10-03	Iraqis Rebuilding Iraq - Phase 2	UNDP	22 Mar 05	2,777	-	-	319	-	1,325	1,645
C10-04	Smart Community Project for Iraq	ESCWA	08 Jun 05	2,703	-	-	28	1,292	571	1,891
C10-05	Development of National Gender Statistics in Iraq	ESCWA	16 Mar 06	857	-	-	-	-	82	82
C10-06	Governance in Support of Employment Creation Programme (GEC)	UNOPS	16 Jul 06	4,126	-	-	-	-	205	205
				11,171	400	234	364	1,296	2,195	4,489
				60,449	2,780	5,596	15,142	4,332	5,787	33,637

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

^b Expenditure exceeds funding.

Annex 1b (Continued). Total Expenditure Incurred against Approved and Funded Projects, by Cluster, 1 July 2004-31 December 2006 (\$000)

Project	Agency	Steering Committee Approval Date ^a	Funded Amount Dec 2006 \$000s	Expenditure					Total July 2004 - December 2006 \$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		
Cluster D: Health and Nutrition										
D2-02	Emergency Obstetric Care	UNFPA	10 May 04	12,603	2,705	466	3,366	1,288	545	8,369
D2-03	Supporting Primary Health Care System	WHO	20 May 04	37,364	11,491	8,138	10,483	4,585	511	35,209
D2-04	Re-establishing the National Drug Quality Control Laboratory	WHO	08 Jul 04	5,977	1,464	1,951	2,171	179	(86)	5,678
D2-05	Non-Communicable Diseases and Mental Health	WHO	22 Aug 04	11,000	740	4,333	1,687	912	1,498	9,170
D2-06	Strengthening Immunization Services in Iraq	UNICEF	08 Jun 05	7,900	-	-	3,418	198	3,899	7,515
D2-07	Improving Preparedness and Response to an Impending Cholera Outbreak	WHO	29 Aug 05	858	-	-	315	530	11	857
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	5,153
D2-10	Health Care Waste Management	WHO	29 Aug 05	1,408	-	-	165	1,241	(4)	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	544
D2-12	Establishment of Solid Waste Management System in the City of Kirkuk	UNOPS	23 Mar 06	2,000	-	-	-	128	645	773
D2-14	Assistance to Primary School Children and Vulnerable Groups	WFP	16 Jul 06	4,999	-	-	-	-	4,122	4,122
D2-15	Strengthening Medical Equipment Management and Maintenance System Across Iraq	WHO	18 Dec 06	1,718	-	-	-	-	-	-
D2-16	Strengthening Immunization Services in Iraq Phase 2	WHO	19 Apr 06	8,163	-	-	-	-	4,992	4,992
D2-17	Rebuilding Food Safety and Food Processing Industry Capacity	WHO	16 Jul 06	6,506	-	-	-	-	185	185
D2-18a	Avian and Pandemic Influenza Preparedness and Control	WHO	29 Nov 06	4,366	-	-	-	-	30	30
D2-18b	Avian and Pandemic Influenza Preparedness and Control	UNICEF	29 Nov 06	1,484	-	-	-	-	-	-
				115,232	16,399	14,889	24,453	12,718	16,445	84,904
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	6,262
E3-04	Emergency Rehabilitation of Karama Water Treatment Plant - Line 1	UNDP	29 Aug 05	2,956	-	-	-	27	386	412
E3-05	Community-based Integrated WATSAN Rehab & Management Project	UN-HABITAT	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	4,081
E3-07	Kerbala WTP Rehabilitation of Filter Units	UNOPS	29 Aug 05	1,251	-	-	30	1,028	(21)	1,036
E3-08	Addressing Short and Long Term Water and Sanitation Needs for Umm Qasr	UNDP	16 Jul 06	1,020	-	-	-	-	103	103
E3-09	Emergency Water Supply in Unserved/Underserved/Vulnerable Areas in Baghdad and IDPs	UNICEF	16 Jul 06	1,059	-	-	-	-	980	980
E3-11a	Water Quality Control and Surveillance in Iraq Phase II	WHO	22 Dec 06	2,701	-	-	-	-	-	-
E3-11b	Water Quality Control and Surveillance in Iraq Phase II	UNICEF	22 Dec 06	1,597	-	-	-	-	-	-
				46,020	1,441	2,980	21,000	5,547	5,748	36,716
Infrastructure and Housing										
E4-01	Emergency Power Supply	UNDP	03 May 04	11,999	69	2,125	5,045	1,790	1,517	10,547
E4-02	National Dispatch Centre	UNDP	03 May 04	11,948	2,000	5,461	(702)	2,393	1,240	10,392
E4-04	Strengthening Capacity of Housing Sector	UN-HABITAT	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	14,309
E4-08	Rehabilitation of Taji Gas Power Station	UNDP	22 Jul 04	25,892	83	4,926	637	12,232	1,192	19,070
E4-09	Rehabilitation of Hartha Power Station	UNDP	22 Aug 04	17,789	3,047	11,876	1,063	844	628	17,458
E4-10	Rehabilitation of Mussayib Power Station	UNDP	11 Nov 04	15,511	-	6,846	724	7,232	999	15,801 ^b
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	12,591
E4-15	Rehabilitation of Mussayib Gas Station Stage 2	UNDP	08 Jun 05	33,000	-	-	-	-	322	322
E4-16	Strengthening Capacity of Housing Sector - Phase II	UN-HABITAT	13 Dec 06	2,386	-	-	-	-	-	-
				185,394	11,133	49,813	18,925	41,577	12,685	134,133
				231,414	12,573	52,794	39,925	47,124	18,433	170,849
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 Iraq's National, Regional and Local Authorities & Civil Society Organizations in Developing a Draft National Policy and Addressing Displacement Needs and Gaps	UNHCR	28 Jan 07	-	-	-	-	-	436	436 ^b
F8-05	Protection and Assistance to Persons Of Concern in Southern Iraq & Support to Local Authorities & Civil Society Organizations in Addressing Displacement Needs and Gaps	UNHCR	28 Jan 07	-	-	-	-	-	1,386	1,386 ^b
				19,830	8,889	5,614	3,157	550	3,418	21,628
Cluster G: Support to Electoral Process										
G11-02	Support to Electoral Process - Phase 2	UNDP/EAD	13 Sep 04	11,246	10,305	550	953	(125)	79	11,762 ^b
G11-03	Support to Elections - Phase 3	UNDP/EAD	23 Sep 04	39,057	27,459	4,953	5,436	1,212	(5)	39,055
G11-04	Technical Assistance to IECI	UNDP/EAD	25 Oct 04	7,802	704	1,309	1,906	493	971	5,383
G11-06	Provision of Electoral Support to Observer Groups in Iraqi Elections	UNOPS/EAD	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 IECI - Phase 1	UNOPS/EAD	23 Dec 04	45,344	-	44,933	196	171	42	45,343
G11-09	Logistics Support to IECI - Phase 2	UNOPS/EAD	29 Sep 05	61,310	-	-	51,871	3,485	(201)	55,155
G11-10	Provision of Electoral Support to Observer Groups - Phase 2	UNOPS/EAD	20 Sep 05	6,042	-	-	5,225	(287)	137	5,075
G11-13	Empowerment of Women and Youth in Iraqi Electoral Process	UNOPS	26 Mar 06	2,844	-	-	-	2,781	(180)	2,601
				177,457	38,563	55,159	65,772	7,728	961	168,184
NA	Pilgrim Stampede Emergency Micro-grant Response	UNOPS/EAD	02 Sep 05	300	-	-	214	72	(12)	274
				885,849	118,997	170,001	220,155	90,537	100,170	699,861

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

^b Expenditure exceeds funding.

Annex 2. Total Project Commitments and Disbursements against Approved and Funded Projects, 1 July 2004-31 March 2007 (\$000)

Project	Steering Committee Approval Date ^a	31 December 2006						31 March 2007					
		Funded		Commitment		Disbursement		Funded		Commitment		Disbursement	
		\$000s	%	\$000s	%	\$000s	%	\$000s	%	\$000s	%	\$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	4,442	86.6	2,338	45.6	5,127	4,543	88.6	2,949	57.5
A5-02	Rehabilitation of Pumping Stations	FAO	03 May 04	25,159	20,724	82.4	7,651	30.4	25,159	21,045	83.6	8,516	33.8
A5-04	Community Irrigation Schemes	FAO	20 May 04	16,959	16,336	96.3	10,307	60.8	16,959	16,545	97.6	11,858	69.9
A5-06	Promotion of Cottage Industries	UNIDO	20 May 04	5,013	3,710	74.0	4,526	90.3	5,013	4,021	80.2	5,019	100.7
A5-07	Strengthening Environmental Governance in Iraq through Environmental Assessment & Capacity Building	UNEP	08 Jul 04	4,700	4,700	100.0	4,644	98.8	4,700	4,700	100.0	4,644	98.8
A5-08	Restoration of Veterinary Services in Iraq	FAO	08 Jul 04	6,837	6,735	98.5	6,443	94.2	8,759	6,807	77.7	6,716	76.7
A5-10	Restoration and Development of Essential Livestock Services in Iraq	FAO	08 Jul 04	8,546	6,581	77.0	6,435	75.3	8,546	7,323	85.7	6,951	81.3
A5-11	Marshlands Environmental Management	UNEP	22 Jul 04	11,000	10,883	98.9	8,411	76.5	11,000	10,883	98.9	8,703	79.1
A5-12	Capacity-building of Water Institutions	UNESCO	22 Aug 04	3,276	3,249	99.2	3,139	95.8	3,276	3,180	97.1	3,137	95.8
A5-13	Rehabilitation of Dairy Plants	UNIDO	22 Aug 04	4,420	2,689	60.8	2,090	47.3	4,420	2,856	64.6	2,096	47.4
A5-15	Restoration and Modernization of Fish Production in Iraq	FAO	20 Apr 06	7,312	156	2.1	149	2.0	7,312	459	6.3	258	3.5
A5-16	Rehabilitation and Development of National Seed Industry in Iraq	FAO	20 Apr 06	5,383	75	1.4	70	1.3	5,383	439	8.2	189	3.5
A5-17	Community Livelihoods and Micro-industry Support in Rural and Urban Areas of Northern Iraq	UNIDO	20 Apr 06	5,800	635	11.0	123	2.1	5,800	1,530	26.4	355	6.1
A5-20	Job Creation through Cottage and Micro-Industries Promotion in Al-Qadessia	UNIDO	28 Jan 07	-	-	-	-	-	5,872	41	0.7	-	-
				109,530	80,914	73.9	56,326	51.4	117,324	84,371	71.9	61,391	52.3
Food Security													
A6-02	Development of Safety Nets and Food Security through Food Assistance	WFP	11 Nov 04	9,195	8,047	87.5	7,332	79.7	9,195	8,816	95.9	7,975	86.7
				9,195	8,047	87.5	7,332	79.7	9,195	8,816	95.9	7,975	86.7
Mine Action													
A7-02	Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Capacity-building and Clearance	UNOPS	11 Nov 04	3,341	3,341	100.0	3,341	100.0	3,341	3,341	100.0	3,341	100.0
A7-03	Support to the Iraq-Kurdistan Mine Action Center	UNOPS	16 Mar 06	2,922	34	1.2	32	1.1	2,922	863	29.5	122	4.2
A7-04	Strengthening of National Mine Action Organization in Southern Iraq	UNDP	28 Sep 06	3,196	-	-	-	-	3,196	416	13.0	416	13.0
				9,458	3,374	35.7	3,373	35.7	9,458	4,619	48.8	3,879	41.0
				128,183	92,336	72	67,031	52	135,978	97,806	72	73,244	54
Cluster B: Education and Culture													
B1-01	Vocational Education	UNESCO	03 May 04	2,758	2,748	99.6	2,748	99.6	2,758	2,757	100.0	2,757	100.0
B1-05	In-service Training for Teachers	UNESCO	10 May 04	2,346	2,316	98.7	1,930	82.3	2,346	2,224	94.8	2,200	93.7
B1-06	Strengthening Primary and Intermediate Education - Phase 1	UNICEF	10 May 04	34,254	32,546	95.0	30,869	90.1	34,254	32,546	95.0	30,869	90.1
B1-07	Protecting the Iraqi Cultural Heritage	UNESCO	20 May 04	2,092	2,060	98.5	1,930	92.3	2,092	2,061	98.5	1,949	93.1
B1-08	Literacy and Life Skills Development	UNESCO	08 Jul 04	2,230	1,986	89.1	1,877	84.2	2,230	2,050	91.9	1,897	85.0
B1-09	Education Facilities Rehabilitation	UN-HABITAT	08 Jul 04	17,581	17,581	100.0	17,581	100.0	17,581	17,581	100.0	17,581	100.0
B1-10	Iraq Networking Academy Project	ESCWA	22 Jul 04	1,000	998	99.8	927	92.7	1,000	998	99.8	957	95.7
B1-11	Rehabilitation of School Buildings in Lower South Iraq	UN-HABITAT	11 Nov 04	5,270	5,270	100.0	5,270	100.0	5,270	5,270	100.0	5,270	100.0
B1-12	Strengthening Primary and Intermediate Education - Phase 2	UNICEF	11 Nov 04	16,230	14,896	91.8	13,651	84.1	16,230	14,896	91.8	13,651	84.1
B1-13	Education Management Information System (EMIS)	UNESCO	11 Nov 04	1,500	1,486	99.1	1,409	94.0	1,500	1,448	96.6	1,434	95.6
B1-14	Revitalization of Technical and Vocational Education - Phase 2	UNESCO	29 Aug 05	3,000	1,096	36.5	581	19.4	3,000	2,087	69.6	656	21.9
B1-15	Strengthening Secondary Education - Phase 1	UNESCO	29 Aug 05	4,721	2,903	61.5	670	14.2	4,721	3,916	82.9	750	15.9
B1-17	Iraq Networking Academy Project - Phase 2	ESCWA	29 Aug 05	3,780	2,079	55.0	1,801	47.6	3,780	2,685	71.0	2,022	53.5
B1-18	Textbooks Quality Improvement Programme II	UNESCO	29 Aug 05	7,100	6,745	95.0	6,588	92.8	7,100	6,602	93.0	6,600	93.0
B1-19	Integrated Community-based Project to Deliver Quality-based Social Services	UNICEF	29 Aug 05	12,900	11,626	90.1	7,820	60.6	12,900	11,926	92.5	8,110	62.9
B1-20	Basra Leadership Human Rights Awareness	UNOPS	16 Mar 06	63	31	50.3	31	50.3	63	31	50.3	31	50.3
B1-22/a	School Rehabilitation and Capacity Building - Phase 1 and 2	UNICEF	16 Jul 06	9,029	1,959	21.7	665	7.4	9,029	3,890	43.1	1,107	12.3
B1-22/b	School Rehabilitation and Capacity Building - Phase 1 and 2	UN-HABITAT	16 Jul 06	6,632	1,952	29.4	181	2.7	6,632	2,627	39.6	1,195	18.0
B1-23	Training of Trainers in Teacher Education for Sustained Quality Education	UNESCO	16 Jul 06	2,325	261	11.2	9	0.4	2,325	497	21.4	346	14.9
B1-24	Provision of Learning Materials for All Primary Level Students in Iraq	UNICEF	28 Sep 06	18,173	11,969	65.9	850	4.7	18,173	13,358	73.5	1,694	9.3
B1-25	Strengthening School Health Services at Primary School Level through Implementation of the Health Promoting Schools	WHO	27 Feb 07	-	-	-	-	-	1,757	-	-	-	-
B1-27a	Skills Development to Support Employment Generation in Iraq	UNOPS	27 Feb 07	-	-	-	-	-	3,281	-	-	-	-
B1-27b	Skills Development to Support Employment Generation in Iraq	ILO	27 Feb 07	-	-	-	-	-	1,683	0	0.0	0	0.0
				152,984	122,510	80	97,389	64	159,705	129,452	81	101,075	63
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	1,037	59.5	1,037	59.4	1,744	1,034	59.3	1,034	59.3
C9-03	Civil Society Forums	UNOPS	22 Aug 04	1,720	1,707	99.2	1,401	81.5	1,720	1,707	99.2	1,420	82.6
C9-04	Women Solidarity Toward Active Participation in Elections	UNIFEM	09 Oct 04	1,905	1,800	94.5	1,800	94.5	1,905	1,800	94.5	1,800	94.5
C9-05	Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening of Municipal Ministry of Public Works Support to Government of Iraq in International Assistance Coordination and Capacity Building	UNDP	22 Mar 05	3,019	1,430	47.4	1,430	47.4	3,019	1,433	47.5	1,433	47.5
C9-12	Supreme Audit Board	UNDP	09 Nov 05	2,643	355	13.4	355	13.4	2,643	443	16.8	443	16.8
C9-18	Human Rights Project for Iraq 2006 - 2007 Phase 1	UNOPS	04 Apr 06	2,570	399	15.5	234	9.1	2,570	611	23.8	545	21.2
				18,480	7,159	38.7	6,689	36.2	18,480	7,834	42.4	7,481	40.5
Support to Constitutional Process													
C9-10/a	Institutional Support for the Constitutional Drafting Process	UNDP	08 Jun 05	14,648	10,940	74.7	10,940	74.7	14,648	11,530	78.7	11,530	78.7
C9-10/b	Iraq National Constitution and Referendum Awareness Campaign (INCRAC)	UNIFEM	08 Jun 05	1,670	1,606	96.2	1,606	96.2	1,670	1,606	96.2	1,606	96.2
C9-10/c	Iraq Media and Human Rights: Promotion of Freedom of Expression and Human Rights in Iraq	UNESCO	08 Jun 05	1,994	1,852	92.9	1,812	90.9	1,994	1,814	91.0	1,814	91.0
C9-10/d	Civil Society Constitutional Outreach Campaign	UNOPS	08 Jun 05	4,964	4,597	92.6	4,470	90.0	4,964	4,622	93.1	4,515	91.0
C9-10/e	Involving the Iraqi Media and Journalists in Covering the Constitutional Process	UNDP	08 Jun 05	994	863	86.9	863	86.9	994	877	88.3	877	88.3
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	92.3	457	92.3	495	457	92.3	457	92.3
C9-21a	Strengthening of the Constitutional Process and Good Governance	UNDP	25 Feb 07	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	-
C9-21b	Strengthening of the Constitutional Process and Good Governance	UNESCO	25 Feb 07	-	-	-	-	-	1,047	2	0.2	-	-
C9-21c	Strengthening of the Constitutional Process and Good Governance	UNICEF	25 Feb 07	-	-	-	-	-	496	-	-	-	-
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	-	-	-	-
C9-20	Facilitating Reconciliation in Iraq through Constitutional Review and National Dialogue	UNOPS	16 Oct 06	6,034	60	1.0	13	0.2	6,034	1,217	20.2	522	8.7
				30,798	20,375	66.2	20,161	65.5	38,048	22,124	58.1	21,320	56.0
Poverty Reduction and Human Development													
C10-01	Iraqs Rebuilding Iraq - Phase 1	UNDP	09 Oct 04	387	328	84.6	326	84.2	387	328	84.6	326	84.2
C10-02	International Employment Conference	ILO	22 Aug 04	321	315	98.1	316	98.5	321	315	98.1	316	98.5
C10-03	Iraqs Rebuilding Iraq - Phase 2	UNDP	22 Mar 05	2,777	-	-	887	31.9	2,777	-	-	1,277	46.0
C10-04	Smart Community Project for Iraq	ESCWA	08 Jun 05	2,703	1,948	72.0	866	32.1	2,703	1,174	80.4	1,285	47.5
C10-05	Development of National Gender Statistics in Iraq	ESCWA	16 Mar 06	857	82	9.6	23	2.6	857	130	15.1	38	4.4
C10-06	Governance in Support of Employment Creation Programme (GEC)	UNOPS	16 Jul 06	4,126	205	5.0	85	2.1	4,126	513	12.4	308	7.5
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	1	0.0	1	0.0
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	12	0.2	-	-
				11,171	2,877	25.8	2,503	22.4	19,171	3,472	18.1	3,551	18.5
				60,449	30,411	50	29,353	49	75,699	33,430	44	32,352	43

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

^b Commitment or disbursement exceeds funding.

Annex 2 (Continued). Total Project Commitments and Disbursements against Approved and Funded Projects, 1 July 2004-31 March 2007 (\$000)

Project	Steering Committee Approval Date ^a	31 December 2006						31 March 2007					
		Funded		Commitment		Disbursement		Funded		Commitment		Disbursement	
		\$000s	%	\$000s	%	\$000s	%	\$000s	%	\$000s	%	\$000s	%
Cluster D: Health and Nutrition													
D2-02	Emergency Obstetric Care	UNFPA	10 May 04	12,603	9,146	72.6	6,382	50.6	12,603	9,209	73.1	6,492	51.5
D2-03	Supporting Primary Health Care System	WHO	20 May 04	37,364	35,368	94.7	34,944	93.5	37,364	35,751	95.7	35,707	95.6
D2-04	Re-establishing the National Drug Quality Control Laboratory	WHO	08 Jul 04	5,977	5,850	97.9	5,121	85.7	5,977	5,850	97.9	5,430	90.9
D2-05	Non-Communicable Diseases and Mental Health	WHO	22 Aug 04	11,000	9,521	86.6	7,466	67.9	11,000	9,154	83.2	8,020	72.9
D2-06	Strengthening Immunization Services in Iraq	UNICEF	08 Jun 05	7,900	6,035	76.4	3,340	42.3	7,900	6,377	80.7	3,340	42.3
D2-07	Improving Preparedness and Response to an Impending Cholera Outbreak	WHO	29 Aug 05	858	857	99.9	855	99.7	858	857	99.9	857	99.9
D2-08	Hazardous Waste Chemicals Collection and Storage: Al Qadisiya Site	UNEP	29 Aug 05	905	905	100.0	895	98.8	905	905	100.0	895	98.8
D2-09	Malaria and Leishmania Control and Prevention Emergency Programme	WHO	29 Aug 05	5,157	5,157	100.0	4,906	95.1	5,157	5,157	100.0	5,153	99.9
D2-10	Health Care Waste Management	WHO	29 Aug 05	1,408	1,404	99.7	1,263	89.7	1,408	1,404	99.7	1,263	89.7
D2-11	Provision of Emergency Medical Oxygen Supply of in Baghdad, Mosul and Kirkuk	WHO	29 Aug 05	2,825	700	24.8	443	15.7	2,825	838	29.7	465	16.5
D2-12	Establishment of Solid Waste Management System in the City of Kirkuk	UNOPS	23 Mar 06	2,000	773	38.6	509	25.5	3,400	1,104	32.5	854	25.1
D2-14	Assistance to Primary School Children and Vulnerable Groups	WFP	16 Jul 06	4,999	4,122	82.5	327	6.5	4,999	4,711	94.2	4,299	86.0
D2-15	Strengthening Medical Equipment Management and Maintenance System Across Iraq	WHO	18 Dec 06	1,718	-	-	-	-	1,718	212	12.3	14	0.8
D2-16	Strengthening Immunization Services in Iraq Phase 2	WHO	19 Apr 06	8,163	5,444	66.7	3,000	36.8	8,163	5,729	70.2	4,181	51.2
D2-17	Rebuilding Food Safety and Food Processing Industry Capacity	WHO	16 Jul 06	6,506	300	4.6	36	0.6	6,506	787	12.1	147	2.3
D2-18a	Avian and Pandemic Influenza Preparedness and Control	WHO	29 Nov 06	4,366	-	-	-	-	4,366	584	13.4	144	3.3
D2-18b	Avian and Pandemic Influenza Preparedness and Control	UNICEF	29 Nov 06	1,484	-	-	-	-	1,484	293	19.8	124	8.3
D2-19a	Disease Eradication; Elimination and Introducing New Vaccines	UNICEF	07 Mar 07	-	-	-	-	-	5,798	-	-	-	
D2-19b	Disease Eradication; Elimination and Introducing New Vaccines	WHO	07 Mar 07	-	-	-	-	-	6,202	-	-	-	
D2-20	Communicable Diseases Prevention and Control Programme	WHO	27 Feb 07	-	-	-	-	-	5,233	-	-	-	
D2-21	Support to the Construction of the Basrah Children's Hospital	UNDP	22 Mar 07	-	-	-	-	-	21,750	-	-	-	
				115,232	85,581	74	69,488	60	155,615	88,920	57	77,383	50
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	100.0	15,743	73.2	21,500	21,500	100.0	15,743	73.2
E3-02	Rehabilitation of Chlorination Plant	UNIDO	22 Aug 04	771	616	79.9	426	55.2	771	616	79.9	426	55.2
E3-03	Water Quality Control and Surveillance	WHO	22 Aug 04	6,282	6,262	100.0	6,191	98.9	6,282	6,262	100.0	6,209	99.1
E3-04	Emergency Rehabilitation of Karama Water Treatment Plant - Line 1	UNDP	29 Aug 05	2,956	261	8.8	143	4.8	2,956	187	6.3	223	7.5
E3-05	Community-based Integrated WATSAN Rehabilitation and Management Project	UN-HABITAT	29 Aug 05	1,984	1,660	83.7	1,627	82.0	1,984	1,666	84.0	1,630	82.2
E3-06	Emergency WATSAN and Health Support for the Basra Governorate	UNDP	29 Aug 05	4,920	3,955	80.4	3,955	80.4	4,920	3,999	81.3	3,999	81.3
E3-07	Kerbala WTP Rehabilitation of Filter Units	UNOPS	29 Aug 05	1,251	1,036	82.8	1,000	79.9	1,251	1,055	84.3	1,037	82.9
E3-08	Addressing Short and Long Term Water and Sanitation Needs for Umm Qasr Emergency Water Supply in Unserved/Underserved/Vulnerable Areas in Baghdad and IDPs	UNDP	16 Jul 06	1,020	103	10.1	103	10.1	1,020	147	14.4	121	11.8
E3-09	Rehabilitation of Water Distribution Networks in Al-Bat'ha and Al-Nasir Town	UNICEF	16 Jul 06	1,059	916	86.5	714	67.5	1,059	990	93.5	747	70.6
E3-10	Rehabilitation of Water Quality Control and Surveillance in Iraq Phase II	WHO	22 Dec 06	2,701	-	-	-	-	2,701	192	7.1	3	0.1
E3-11b	Water Quality Control and Surveillance in Iraq Phase II	UNICEF	22 Dec 06	1,597	-	-	-	-	1,597	52	3.2	22	1.4
E3-12a	Rehabilitation of Water Distribution Systems in Sidakan and Rawanduz	UNOPS	27 Feb 07	-	-	-	-	-	2,479	-	-	-	
E3-12b	Rehabilitation of Takia Water Distribution System	UNOPS	27 Feb 07	-	-	-	-	-	1,993	-	-	-	
E3-13a	Rehabilitation of Sewerage Facilities in Select Locations in Basrah City.	UNICEF	27 Feb 07	-	-	-	-	-	1,527	144	9.4	-	
E3-13b	Rehabilitation of Water Supply Systems in Select Locations in Wasit Governorate.	UNICEF	27 Feb 07	-	-	-	-	-	1,644	896	54.5	-	
E3-13c	Extension of Storm Water and Sewerage Network in Select Locations in Kerbala Governorate.	UNICEF	27 Feb 07	-	-	-	-	-	1,935	922	47.7	11	0.6
E3-13d	Rehabilitation/ Extension of Water and Sewerage Networks in Select Locations in Kirkuk City.	UNICEF	27 Feb 07	-	-	-	-	-	2,938	1,096	37.3	22	0.8
				46,020	36,309	78.9	29,902	65.0	60,054	39,723	66.1	30,193	50.3
Infrastructure and Housing													
E4-01	Emergency Power Supply	UNDP	03 May 04	11,999	5,967	49.7	6,319	52.7	11,999	5,967	49.7	6,496	54.1
E4-02	National Dispatch Centre	UNDP	03 May 04	11,948	10,000	83.7	10,010	83.8	11,948	10,000	83.7	10,066	84.3
E4-04	Strengthening Capacity of Housing Sector	UN-HABITAT	10 May 04	5,966	5,966	100.0	4,790	80.3	5,966	5,966	100.0	5,525	92.6
E4-06	Dredging of Umm Qasr Port Approach Channel	UNDP	20 May 04	24,742	24,742	100.0	23,692	95.8	24,742	24,742	100.0	23,692	95.8
E4-07	Rehabilitation of Mosul Gas Power Station	UNDP	22 Jul 04	17,585	17,528	99.7	10,363	58.9	17,585	17,528	99.7	10,369	59.0
E4-08	Rehabilitation of Taji Gas Power Station	UNDP	22 Jul 04	25,892	25,846	99.8	14,709	56.8	25,892	25,846	99.8	14,906	57.6
E4-09	Rehabilitation of Hartha Power Station	UNDP	22 Aug 04	17,789	15,392	86.5	17,008	95.6	17,789	15,392	86.5	17,028	95.7
E4-10	Rehabilitation of Mussayib Power Station	UNDP	11 Nov 04	15,511	15,345	98.9	15,196	98.0	15,511	15,345	98.9	15,198	98.0
E4-11	Strengthening Urban Sector through Building Capacities in Municipal Planning and Mgmt	UN-HABITAT	13 Sep 04	2,550	2,550	100.0	1,730	67.8	2,550	2,550	100.0	2,501	98.1
E4-14	Rehabilitation of Community Facilities and Infrastructure	UN-HABITAT	29 Aug 05	16,025	13,082	81.6	6,408	40.0	16,025	14,947	93.3	8,230	51.4
E4-15	Rehabilitation of Mussayib Gas Station Stage 2	UNDP	08 Jun 05	33,000	310	0.9	310	0.9	33,000	336	1.0	336	1.0
E4-16	Strengthening Capacity of Housing Sector - Phase II	UN-HABITAT	13 Dec 06	2,386	-	-	-	-	2,386	180	7.5	30	1.3
				185,394	136,728	73.8	110,535	59.6	185,394	138,798	74.9	114,377	61.7
				231,414	173,038	75	140,437	61	245,447	178,521	73	144,570	59
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	99.8	9,075	93.2	9,741	9,718	99.8	9,075	93.2
F8-02	Return and Re-integration of Iraqis and Others of Concern in Southern Iraq	UNHCR	08 Jul 04	7,126	7,126	100.0	7,126	100.0	7,126	7,126	100.0	7,126	100.0
F8-03	Return and Re-integration of Iraqis and Others of Concern in Northern Iraq	UNHCR	29 Aug 05	2,962	2,962	100.0	2,896	97.8	2,962	2,962	100.0	2,896	97.8
F8-04a	Support to Iraq's National, Regional and Local Authorities & Civil Society Organizations in Developing a Draft National Policy and Addressing Displacement Needs and Gaps	UNHCR	28 Jan 07	-	453	-	391	-	934	934	100.0	391	41.8
F8-04b	Support to Iraq's National, Regional and Local Authorities & Civil Society Organizations in Developing a Draft National Policy and Addressing Displacement Needs and Gaps	UNOPS	28 Jan 07	-	-	-	-	-	601	-	-	-	
F8-05	Protection and Assistance to Persons Of Concern in Southern Iraq & Support to Local Authorities & Civil Society Organizations in Addressing Displacement Needs and Gaps	UNHCR	28 Jan 07	-	1,386	-	1,386	-	2,400	2,400	100.0	1,386	57.7
				19,830	21,645	109	20,875	105	23,765	23,141	97	20,875	88
Cluster G: Support to Electoral Process													
G11-02	Support to Electoral Process - Phase 2	UNDP/EAD	13 Sep 04	11,246	11,255	100.1	10,188	90.6	11,246	11,255	100.1	10,188	90.6
G11-03	Support to Elections - Phase 3	UNDP/EAD	23 Sep 04	39,057	34,501	88.3	36,032	92.3	39,057	34,501	88.3	36,032	92.3
G11-04	Technical Assistance to IECI	UN DPA/EAD	25 Oct 04	7,802	6,710	86.0	5,310	68.1	7,802	6,757	86.6	5,357	68.7
G11-06	Provision of Electoral Support to Observer Groups in Iraqi Elections	UNOPS/EAD	07 Dec 04	3,416	3,414	99.9	3,411	99.9	3,416	3,414	99.9	3,411	99.9
G11-07	Support for Fair, Safe and Professional Media Coverage	UNESCO	07 Dec 04	396	396	100.0	396	100.0	396	396	100.0	396	100.0
G11-08	Logistics Support to IECI - Phase 1	UNOPS/EAD	23 Dec 04	45,344	45,343	100.0	45,343	100.0	45,344	45,343	100.0	45,343	100.0
G11-09	Logistics Support to IECI - Phase 2	UNOPS/EAD	29 Sep 05	61,310	55,155	90.0	54,586	89.0	61,310	55,277	90.2	54,727	89.3
G11-10	Provision of Electoral Support to Observer Groups - Phase 2	UNOPS/EAD	20 Sep 05	6,042	5,075	84.0	4,412	73.0	6,042	5,126	84.8	4,527	74.9
G11-13	Empowerment of Women and Youth in Iraqi Electoral Process	UNOPS	26 Mar 06	2,844	2,601	91.5	2,600	91.4	2,844	2,601	91.5	2,600	91.4
				177,457	164,449	93	162,277	91	177,457	164,670	93	162,581	92
NA	Pilgrim Stampede Emergency Micro-grant Response	UNOPS/EAD	02 Sep 05	300	274	91.2	261	87.2	300	295	98.2	278	92.7
				300	274	91	261	87	300	295	98	278	93
Grand Total				885,849	690,243	78	587,112	66	973,966	716,235	74	612,359	63

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

^b Commitment or disbursement exceeds funding.