



2018 (Eight) Annual consolidated report on activities implemented under the Iraq UNDAF Fund

Report of the Administrative Agent of the Iraq UNDAF Fund for the period
1st of January – 31st of December 2018

Iraq UNDAF Fund

Participating Organizations



Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)



Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)



United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)



United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)



United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)



United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UNWOMEN)



United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)



United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT)



United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)



United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)



World Health Organization (WHO)

Contributing Donors



AUSTRALIA, Government of



LUXEMBOURG, Government of



BELGIUM, Government of



NETHERLANDS, Government of

CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

NEW ZEALAND, Government of



DENMARK, Government of



NORWAY, Government of



FINLAND, Government of



QATAR, Government of



GREECE, Government of



REPUBLIC of KOREA, Government of



ICELAND, Government of



SPAIN, Government of



INDIA, Government of

SWEDISH INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

IRELAND, Government of



The Scottish Government



ITALY, Government of



TURKEY, Government of



JAPAN, Government of



USAID



KUWAIT, Government of

Table of contents

Abbreviations and acronyms	5
Definitions	7
Executive summary	8
1. Introduction	8
2. Governance arrangements.....	10
3. Project/programme achievements.....	12
P1-05: Iraq Public Sector Modernization (I-PSM) – Phase II	12
P1-09 Recovery, Reconstruction and Resilience Data Platform	17
P1-08 Invigorating Women’s Political Participation in Iraq	20
P1-07 Youth & Prevention of Violent Extremism.....	23
4. Financial Performance.....	25

Abbreviations and acronyms

AA	Administrative Agent
AWP	Annual Work Plan
COR	Council of Representatives of Iraq
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DGBV	Domestic and Gender-based Violence
DSRSG	Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General
ESCWA	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FPU	Family Protection Unit
Gol	Government of Iraq
GRB	Gender Responsive Budgeting
IHCHR	Independent High Commission for Human Rights
IHEC	Independent High Electoral Commission
ILO	International Labour Organization
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
I-PSM	Iraq Public Sector Modernization Programme
IRFFI	International Reconstruction Fund Facility for Iraq
ITF	Iraq Trust Fund
JP	Joint Programme
KBA	Kurdistan Bar Association
KPSM	Kurdistan Public Sector Modernization Project
KRBSA	Kurdistan Region Supreme Board of Audit
KRG	Kurdistan Regional Government
MoEn	Ministry of Environment
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoH	Ministry of Health
Mol	Ministry of Interior
MoLSA	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
MoP	Ministry of Planning
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MoWA	Ministry of Women's Affairs
MPTF	Multi-Partner Trust Fund
MPTF Office	Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office
NDP	National Development Plan
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
PAR	Public Administration Reform
PARHC	Public Administration Roadmap Higher Committee

PCN	Programme/Project Concept Note
PMAC	Prime Minister's Advisory Commission
PSM	Public Sector Modernization
PWG	Priority Working Group
RC	Resident Coordinator
SAA	Standard Administrative Arrangement
SCSO	Steering Committee Support Office
SDS	Sand and Dust Storms
SES	Senior Executive Service
SGP	Strategic Government Plan
TOR	Terms of Reference
TOT	Training of Trainers
UNCAC	United Nations Convention against Corruption
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

Definitions

Allocation

Amount approved by the Steering Committee for a project/programme.

Approved project/programme

A project/programme including budget, etc., that is approved by the Steering Committee for fund-allocation purposes.

Contributor commitment

Amount(s) committed by a donor to a Fund in a signed Standard Administrative Arrangement (SAA) with the UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office), in its capacity as the Administrative Agent (AA). A commitment may be paid or pending payment.

Contributor deposit

Cash deposit received by the MPTF Office for the Fund from a contributor in accordance with a signed SAA.

Delivery rate

The percentage of funds that have been utilized, calculated by comparing expenditures reported by a Participating Organization against the 'net funded amount'.

Indirect support costs

A general cost that cannot be directly related to any particular programme or activity of the Participating Organizations. UNDG policy establishes a fixed indirect cost rate of 7 percent of programmable costs.

Net funded amount

Amount transferred to a Participating Organization less any refunds transferred back to the MPTF Office by a Participating Organization.

Participating Organization

A UN organization or other inter-governmental organization that is an implementing partner in a Fund, as represented by signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the MPTF Office for a particular Fund.

Project expenditure

The sum of expenses and/or expenditure reported by all Participating Organizations for a Fund irrespective of which basis of accounting each Participating Organization follows for donor reporting.

Project financial closure

A project or programme is considered financially closed when all financial obligations of an operationally completed project or programme have been settled, and no further financial charges may be incurred.

Project operational closure

A project or programme is considered operationally closed when all programmatic activities for which Participating Organization(s) received funding have been completed.

Project start date

Date of transfer of first installment from the MPTF Office to the Participating Organization.

Total approved budget

This represents the cumulative amount of allocations approved by the Steering Committee.

Executive summary

The 2018 Annual Progress Report on activities implemented under the Iraq United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) Fund is submitted to the Prime Minister's Office (PMO) and the Ministry of Planning (MoP) of the Government of Iraq (GoI) in addition to the donors of the Iraq UNDAF Fund by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Multi- Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office), in its capacity as the Administrative Agent (AA) of the Iraq UNDAF Fund in fulfillment of the reporting provisions of the Standard Administrative Arrangement (SAA). The information presented in this Progress Report covers the period of 1 January to 31 December 2018.

Even though the war against the ISIL was officially over in December 2017, UN Agencies Funds and Programme continued to have a strong focus on humanitarian assistance in Iraq during 2018. However, during 2018, the UN country team started shifting its programmatic efforts toward a more transition and development focus, though many of these efforts were slowed down by the long political impasse opened after the parliamentary elections that took place in May that year that affected the government formation – process still ongoing in May 2019. Therefore, no new programme under UNDAF framework was initiated in 2018 due to the lack of a fully functioning government. Due to the political impasse, The Government requested the extension of the Fund until 31 December 2019.

Among on-going programmes, the “Iraq Public Sector Modernization Programme (I-PSM II) has continued to the UN flagship programme in guiding the public sector reform based on the road map approved in 2013 and annually adjusted. Even for the I-PSM, the Government continued to rely only on ITF available funds for implementing key activities to sustain the programme that has been the cornerstone for the decentralization.

The Recovery, Reconstruction and Resilience Data Platform project continued supporting the Government of Iraq to plan, implement and monitor their General Framework of the National Plan for Reconstruction and Development of Damaged Governorates due to Terrorist and Military Attacks. It will also help local authorities as well as international actors including UN agencies and donors to implement and to monitor the Recovery and Resilience Programme, as well as to address challenges arising from lack of a comprehensive platform and mechanism to collect and share information on recovery, stabilization and reconstruction activities in the liberated cities.

The Invigorating Women's Political Participation in Iraq project directly contributed to the Strategic Planning Framework of the UN System in Iraq, specifically the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) as per the strategic result 2, which envisages to addressing acute vulnerability and participation gap through its outcome and B 3: Increasing inclusion of women and minority groups in decision making processes on development issues at the national and subnational levels. By reducing the gap in women's participation in legislative bodies and committees at the federal and governorate levels, the project is significantly contributing to national strategies pertinent to gender equality that build on international commitments and frameworks. At the same time, leveraging the leadership capacity of women NGOs and advocating for effective women's political participation complemented the concerted efforts to advance women's rights and enjoy equal political rights of their peer men.

The Youth and Prevention of Violent Extremism has continued to support the implementation of the national youth strategy to post-Daesh realities and also help translate the youth strategy into a provincial level youth action plan with special emphasis on prevention of violent extremism. In this context, the project has provided capacity building on mediation and leadership to almost a hundred of youth and continued supporting and strengthening coordination youth initiatives with more focus on Prevention of Violent Extremism

1. Introduction

The 2018 Annual (Eight) Progress Report on activities implemented under the Iraq UNDAF Fund is submitted to the Prime Minister's Office and the Ministry of Planning for the Government of Iraq (GoI), as well as the donors to the Iraq UNDAF Fund by the UNDP Multi Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) Office, in its capacity as the AA of the Iraq UNDAF Fund in fulfillment of the reporting provisions of the SAA. The information presented in this Progress Report covers the period 1 January to 31 December 2018.

The UNCT continued to have a strong focus on the humanitarian crisis during 2018. In fact, despite all efforts for reviewing and adjusting the UNDAF 2015-2019, the government insisted to focus on stabilizing the liberated areas while still providing relief support to affected population. A reconstruction framework for the liberated zones was developed and UNCT has discussed and identified 7 key thematic sectors of that framework where it has added value. UNCT agreed to develop needed strategies and provide policy support for these priorities during 2018.

During the reporting period, the UNCT continued to support some national programmes including the I-PSM with the funds received previously. Unfortunately, the lack of Government funds due to financial crisis has slowed the project implementation. With I-PSM being considered by the Government a cornerstone of the Public Sector Reform and since funds are still available, the Government expects that this programme can be run solely on UN contributions. While efforts have been made to advance Government cost-sharing of stabilization activities, agreement still needs to be reached with regard to cost-sharing of development activities implemented by the UN.

Four projects were extended during the reporting period to last until December 2019: 1- Iraq Public Sector Modernization Programme (I-PSM II); 2- Invigorating Women's Political Participation in Iraq; 3- Youth & Prevention of Violent Extremism; and 4- Recovery, Reconstruction and Resilience Data Platform. Furthermore, this last project was also granted with USD 150,000 extra allocation.

The information contained within the remainder of the report is consolidated based on information and data provided in the individual progress reports prepared at country level and financial statements submitted by Participating Organizations at headquarter level to the MPTF Office; as well as information on decisions taken by the Iraq UNDAF Steering Committee throughout the course of the reporting period. It is neither an evaluation of the Iraq UNDAF Fund nor the MPTF Office's assessment of the performance of the Participating Organizations tasks that belong to an independent evaluation

2. Governance arrangements

While the Steering Committee composition remained unchanged during the reporting period, it mainly met regularly at the Co-Chairs levels. The strategic and operational mechanisms such as the High-Level Committee (HLC) and the Steering Committee (SC), the Support office for the SC, the UNDAF PWG, etc. were simply not established since the UNDAF 2015-2019 did not materialize. The functions of the Steering Committee Support Office were minimalized and assumed by the Resident Coordinator Office. These include the programs monitoring and reporting as well as the follow up on specific requests by projects funded by the Fund. The below UNDAF structure arrangements was developed to be established when UNDAF is operational to ensure that the fund management, oversight and other functions are equally provided for within the scope of the various structures.

The following section outlines the roles and processes and describes how they contributed to the overall governance and accountability of the Iraq UNDAF Fund.

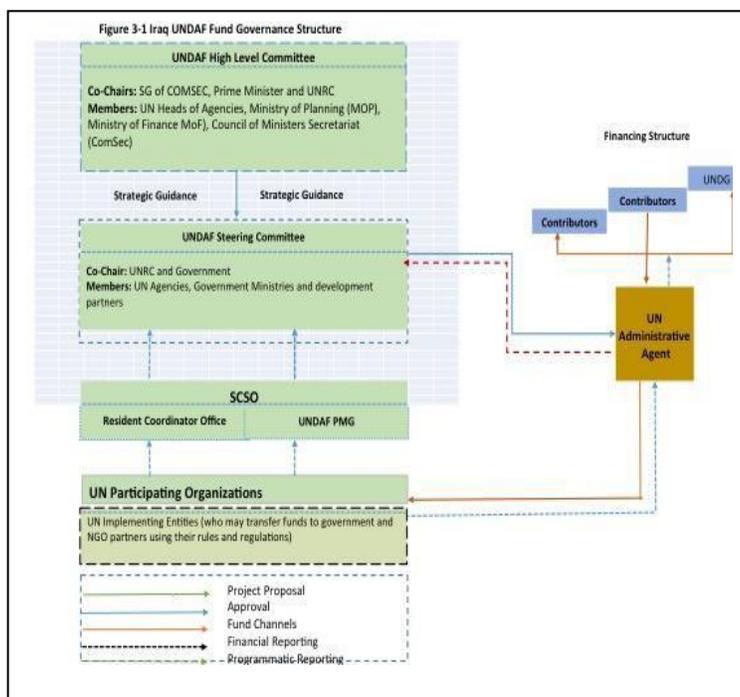
The High-Level Committee and the Steering Committee

The joint High-Level Committee (HLC) was designed by the UNCT and the Government of Iraq to provide the overall strategic direction for the UN-GOI development partnership. The HLC, Co-Chaired by the Secretary of Council of Ministers (COMSEC) and the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General (Development & Humanitarian/UN Resident Coordinator, RC) periodically reviews achievements and strategic management issues arising from the implementation of the UNDAF and take decisions to adjust the scope and geography to ensure achievement of agreed results. The Membership consists of UN Heads of Agencies (HoAs), and high-level representation from the Ministry of Planning (MoP), the Ministry of Finance (MoF), and the Council of Ministers Secretariat (CoMSec) including members from Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI).

Based on the strategic directions provided by the HLC, the UNDAF Steering Committee (SC) coordinates and oversees the operations of the Iraq UNDAF Fund and provides overall strategic guidance and oversight, as well as acts as a decision-making body for fund allocation. The SC is co-chaired by the Government (Co-Chairperson, Secretary of COMSEC) and the UN (Co-Chairperson Resident Coordinator) with balanced representation from the GoI and the UN, including representation from line Ministries, the UNCT and donors contributing to the Fund. The SC met for the last time in 2014 and only emails exchanged since then mainly between the Co-Chairpersons. The membership remained also the same since 2013 and should be reviewed as soon as possible especially if UNDAF is extended up to 2018 as requested by the Government.

Steering Committee Support Office (SCSO)

In principle, the mandate of the SCSO is to support and facilitate the work of the Steering Committee, including assistance in proposal development, as well as review of submissions prior to the Steering Committee's approval.



The SCSO also tracks the status of the proposals, provides advice to the Participating UN Organizations and Steering Committee, and follows up on decisions taken by the various contributing structures to ensure timely follow-up and adherence to agreed Iraq UNDAF Fund procedures. The structure as such has been reduced to the minimum that consists of liaising with the MPTF

The UNDAF Programme Working Group

The UNCT and GOI are supposed to jointly manage the UNDAF through Programme Working Group comprised of all Agencies, Ministries and other partners contributing to the achievement of the UNDAF priority results but this group has not been set up due to the UNDAF hold on. The group was supposed to manage the collective effort toward priority results and outcomes achievements. A Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Group for evidence-based decision-making as well as other UNCT coordination mechanisms (i.e. GTF, Policy Engagement WG, Youth Task Force, Returnees TF, etc. were established in 2016 in preparation of the UNDAF review and adjustment.

Administrative Agent (AA)/Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office)

The role of the MPTF Office, as the AA for the Iraq UNDAF Fund, includes the receipt, administration and management of contributions from donors, disbursement of funds to Participating UN Organizations in

accordance with decisions of the Steering Committee, consolidation and dissemination of progress reports to the MoP and donors. The consolidated report produced by the MPTF Office presents the progress of the projects funded by the Iraq UNDAF Fund, narrative and financial, aligned to the PWG structure. Through the MPTF Office GATEWAY, a public website on all MPTFs administered by the MPTF Office, it ensures full transparency of the operations of the Iraq UNDAF Fund.

3. Project/programme achievements

Due to pending government formation and political impasse during the reporting period, no new UNDAF project was initiated. However, new allocation of USD 150.000 was made to the Recovery, Reconstruction and Resilience Data Platform programme.

P1-05: Iraq Public Sector Modernization (I-PSM) – Phase II

Project/program objectives and rationale

I-PSM continued in the year 2018 the implementation of Public Sector Modernization activities at federal, regional and provincial levels, while guided by the Public Administrative Reform (PAR) Roadmap and also the original IPSM Project Document and lessons learned from implementation of previous annual work plans. The planning, implementation and monitoring of 2018 interventions were carried out by the IPSM Participating UN Organizations in a very close collaboration with their respective national counterparts at the federal and provincial levels. National counterparts included for example, Council of Ministers Secretariat (CoMSec), Prime Minister Advisory Commission (PMAC), Ministries of Planning, Health, Education, Higher Education and Scientific Research, Housing and Public Works, Central Statistics Office, and a number Governorates across Iraq.

The implementation of IPSM activities in the year 2018 has been negatively affected like previous years by the prevailing economic and security situation in Iraq, but also by the political impasse after the parliamentary elections and in May of that year.

Support to GoI has focused on three main pillars; (1) Enhancement of the National Capacity to Plan, Monitor and Evaluate the National Development Plan (2018 – 2022) for Development Results, strengthened, (2) Building and deployment of a Government-Wide Institutional Performance Management, and (3) Public Sector Reform.

IPSM programme outputs:

i. GoI has enhanced capacity to undertake public sector modernization at national, regional and governorate levels:

The key achievements for this output in 2018 include:

- Government-Wide Institutional Performance Management System, developed and piloted in three ministries for replication across public sector institutions
 - “A Government-Wide Institutional Performance Management System” was developed in a participatory consultative manner while guided by the “European Foundation for Quality Management (EFQM)” standards. With the technical support provided by IPSM-UNDP International Subject Matter Expert, the model was developed by the Iraqi Council of Ministers Secretariat (CoMSEC), and when completed was presented to the “Higher Committee for Performance Management” for endorsement. The model was first endorsed for piloting in three Public Sector Institutions; Ministry of Youth and Sports, Ministry of Electricity, and Ministry of Trade. Performance data for the three target ministries were gathered and analysed by the Iraqi EFQM Certified Assessors. The first draft report was prepared and then shared with the respective ministries for discussion and finalization. The evaluation findings were hence used to further develop the

model that was latter evaluated by Iraqi Cabinet of Ministers as appropriate and effective. In addition, it was endorsed by the Cabinet for wider replication across Public Sector Institutions at the federal level in Iraq. It is on that basis that all federal ministries were evaluated, and the preliminary assessment reports were produced, and currently subject to discussions and finalization.

- Two hundred and twenty five (225) staff from CoMSEC, Federal Board of Supreme Audit, and all federal ministries were successfully capacitated and became familiar with the principles of the “*Institutional Performance Management*”, through the implementation of eleven (11) capacity development workshops, ranging in duration from three to five days, and in level from beginning and intermediary to advanced. Participants were in addition sensitized with the “*Design and Management of Public Opinion Pooling Studies*” as part of the operationalization of the Institutional Performance Management System through the implementation of a series of five-day training workshops on the “*Design and Management of Public Opinion Polling Studies*”.
- A team of twenty (20) Iraqi staff from CoMSEC and Federal Board of Supreme Audit, who is leading the “*Institutional Performance Assessment*” during piloting and subsequent phases have successfully completed the “*EFQM Assessor Training (EAT)*” held in Dubai and became EFQM Certified Assessors. They were therefore equipped with the skills, knowledge and attitude necessary to efficiently and effectively assume their roles and responsibilities in assessing the Iraqi Public Sector Institutions according to EFQM standards. Similarly, a team of twenty five (25) staff from CoMSEC, Federal Board of Supreme Audit and federal ministries, who will be guiding the implementation of the EFQM in their respective institutions, have successfully completed the “*EFQM Internal Assessor Training*” held in Dubai, and became Certified EFQM Internal Assessors. It is worth mentioning that a number of federal ministries in Iraq have organized similar trainings in Iraq, Dubai and Cairo.
- The members of the “*Higher Committee for Performance Management*” together with the EFQM Certified Assessors were sensitized with the fundamental concepts and practicalities of “*Excellence*” in general, and EFQM Excellence Model in specific. They were further exposed to the UAE excellence experience by visiting a number of leading organizations in the UAE and got ideas from real-life examples, and good practices that may help them and their institutions progress further.
- National Capacity to Plan, Monitor and Evaluate the National Development Plan (NDP 2018 – 2022) for Development Results, strengthened
 - Capitalizing on the advanced knowledge acquired and professional skills upgraded through IPSM-UNDP 2016-2017 capacity development initiatives, the final draft of the “*Guidelines on Preparing the National Development Plan (2018 – 2022) for Development Results*” was developed with the technical support provided by the IPSM-UNDP program team and published by the Ministry of Planning. The “*Guidelines*” were shared with Public Sector Institutions across Iraq to guide the preparation of the National Development Plan (NDP) 2018 – 2022,
 - Fourteen (14) sectoral strategic papers were developed by MoP in preparation for the NDP (2018 – 2022) while being guided by the “*Guidelines*”. The papers were presented for discussion in a three-day conference in Erbil in presence of all concerned national and international counterparts. Findings were employed at a later stage to further develop the quality of papers and conduct the subsequent analysis.
 - The conceptual design of the National Development Plan (NDP 2018 – 2022) Monitoring and Evaluation framework was drafted by the IPSM-UNDP Team with the involvement of M&E Unit at MoP and presented to MoP for discussion and approval.
 - With the technical support provided by the IPSM-UNDP M&E International Expert, the Performance Monitoring Frameworks (PMFs) for the fourteen sectors were developed by the M&E team at the Ministry of Planning, through the implementation of four (4) workshops held in Erbil. The revised PMFs have been formally presented to MoP for further completion, especially that part related to the establishing the baseline and setting target values for the selected performance indicators. This will enable MoP to produce by the

end of the year 2019 the first annual report on the achievement of NDP results at various levels, and also take the corrective and preventive actions to ensure improved performance.

- e- Learning in Public Sector and Academic Institutions in Iraq, introduced the E-learning approach was introduced to two public sector and academic institutions in Iraq; University of Karbala (Faculties of Science and Faculty of Engineering) and National Centre for Management Development and Information Technology (NCMDIT) within MoP. With the technical support provided by IPSM-UNDP, three e-learning teams were formulated by the respective institutions. The e-learning readiness at the target institutions were assessed and translated into an e-learning capacity development program. In which program, twenty-five (25) participants from the target institutions were sensitized with the e-learning fundamentals through the implementation of four five-day capacity development workshops. The e-learning teams at Karbala University have further capitalized on the momentum created by the workshops, and deployment a number of blended e-learning courses that were made available to the respective students during the academic year 2018 – 2017. A number of additional courses are on its way too.
- On the institutional level, the e-learning readiness at Karbala University was thoroughly assessed by the IPSM-UNDP International Consultant involving all concerned individuals at the University. The e-transformation strategy was then drafted, extensively discussed with all concerned in the University, and presented to the Presidency of University of Karbala for formal endorsement and implementation. An action plan was also drafted by the e-learning team at the University to turn the e-transformation strategy into tangible reality, however still pending the formal endorsement of Karbala University.
- Gol is implementing reform and modernization plans in Education, Health and WATSAN sectors

This output is 85 % achieved when compared to the original project document. It is supported in the year 2018 by UNICEF, UNESCO, WHO and UN-Habitat. The output focuses on reforms in education, health, and water and sanitation sectors through implementation of sector specific modernization plans and capacity development programs, as per the agreed roadmaps of I-PSM Phase I by the relevant line ministries, including in the KRG. This output aims directly at improving service quality through development of service delivery models, focusing on rationalized use of financial resources in efficient and equitable manner as well as developing a medium-term fiscal framework to be a link between the policy making process, priorities and budget.

Key Achievements include:

- Education Sector: Student Information Management System (SIMS) model, UNESCO conducted training to 30 civil society members in Ninewah governorate on the use of SIMS.
- Health Sector: Strengthened Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) system through developing capacities of (50) TOT participants to improve Underlying Cause-of-Death Selection, and International Statistical Classification of Diseases, version 10 (ICD-10) and Analysis of Causes of National Death for Action (Anaconda).
- Supported Iraqi National Council for Accreditation of Medical Colleges and Training of (36) new cadre of Academic Assessors.
- Conducted an Assessment of Training Needs for managers of public hospitals in Iraq.
- Built the capacity of (19) national trainers to improve Hospital Care Services through: adult learning techniques and methods; Development of a network of national trainers in Iraq for national and regional activities; Development of a plan to roll out the program for the entire hospital managers Introduced and shared lessons learnt and experiences regarding hospital care and management in Iraq and from the international arena.

- Gol sub-national governance and decentralized service delivery systems strengthened through enhanced participatory processes

This output is 90% achieved when compared to the original project document. This output is delivered in the year 2018 mostly by UNDP and UNICEF. This output is to instigate reform plans at the provincial level and is expected to strengthen the local governance institutions at the provincial and city-level, promote participatory processes, improve urban governance and support decentralized service delivery, including fiscal decentralization (downstream reform). This output covers in general inclusiveness, creating civic and political awareness among marginalized groups, women and youth and will encourage their participation in public sector reform efforts, and the decentralization of some decision-making authority from federal to school level, empowering head teachers and parents to work together through Parent/Teachers' Associations. It also includes supporting organizational and legislative changes at the national and provincial levels to prepare the institutions to move to management pattern by the private sector, which represent the core of the reform process in changing the state's role in economic life.

Key Achievements include:

- The GIS-readiness in Karbala Governorate was assessed and translated into an actionable capacity development plan with three main actions; individual, functional and organizational. With the technical support provided by the IPSM-UNDP, a GIS unit was formally established under the direct supervision of the Governor of Karbala and embedded in the governorate organizational structure. A series of training workshops (4) and field visits (2) were conducted by the IPSM-UNDP SME, targeting 25 staff from the target 21 public sector institutions and GIS Unit. In which workshops, participants have acquired an advanced knowledge and professional skills on "Building Spatial Data Infrastructure". In addition, an "Integrated GIS-Assisted Decision Support System" for Sectoral Planning, Utilities Management and Land Use Planning was developed by the GIS team in Karbala with the technical support provided by the IPSM-UNDP International GIS Consultant. The system is currently being implemented, but full system functionality is pending the availability of hardware and software requirements. It is on that basis that, technical specifications for the hardware and software components of the system were drafted and currently subject to discussion with Karbala Senior officials for funding.
- Four GIS sectoral applications to improve the quality of programmatic decisions, were developed and published through Karbala GIS portal. Moreover, two web-based applications on "Student Tracking System and Tourism", were designed and funding opportunities are being researched by Karbala Governorate and Provincial Council.
- Karbala Complaints Portal and Service Tracking System was developed, pilot launched, and made available to Karbala citizens through a mobile app and a newly designed web page of Karbala Governorate. In the first phase, Citizens of Karbala Governorate have the opportunity to a real-time reporting system on service outage of various sectors and also follow-up on the actions taken by the governorate officials in this regard.
- H.E. The governor of Karbala Governorate and a number of participants from the GIS Unit were all exposed to a successful regional SDI in UAE and the Design and Deployment journey of Abu Dhabi Spatial Data Infrastructure (ADSIC). In addition, the participants had the opportunity to become very familiar with the latest "Environmental Systems Research Institute" (ESRI) and Autodesk technologies. In this regards, two MoUs are being drafted between IPSM-UNDP and both ESRI (MENA and Africa Regional Office in Dubai) and Autodesk (Middle East Regional Office in Dubai), whereby both parties will provide technical support and free software licenses to the deployment of Karbala Spatial Data Infrastructure and the future upscaling at the federal level.

Challenges

In the year 2018, IPSM faced a number of challenges which don't vary much from those that have been already reported in the previous years. They all stemmed from the unfavorable prevailing security and financial conditions, and even more so from the political situation during the reporting year. Several missions were either cancelled or postponed, and many qualified international consultants continued to be reluctant to work in Baghdad. Furthermore, the program implementation was generally negatively impacted by the delay in obtaining the Entry Visa to Iraq for the international consultants. The absence of cost-sharing funding to implement joint activities also adversely impacted the Participating UN Organizations to fully roll out models established.

Lessons learned

- Regarding lessons learned, it is understood that public sector reform cannot be achieved in isolation but must be done within the overall framework of the entire civil service reform in Iraq. This is because some civil service laws and regulations will have to be reviewed, strengthened or modified before any meaningful reform could be achieved. Apprehension is thus perceived from civil servants when reform ideas are discussed for example in MoE, especially as many assume that it will lead to job losses.
- in post conflict countries where there is high level of uncertainty, political unrest, noticeable decline in national revenues and fragile economy, annual work planning for donor-funded initiatives should be conducted independently from national contribution, i.e. cost sharing or parallel funding.
- Looking at the experiences of many countries, which went through transitions, moving from line item budgeting into program budgeting, which entails adopting sensitive gender programs, is a long and lengthy process. However, country contexts should be emphasized to adopt country specific gender-sensitive policies and approaches.
- Joint planning, joint monitoring & evaluation, collaborative decision making and increased national engagement in the whole process side-by-side with Participating UN Organizations facilitate the reduction in duplicative activities across UN Organizations and between UN Organizations and their national counterparts.
- Iraq will require a longer period of time than first expected to effectively build the needed capacity required to maximize and build on the assistance that is delivered through IPSM. An exit strategy has to be then developed by IPSM and geared toward sustainable phase-out of its activities
- Increased engagement of national counterparts in the design, implementation and management of development initiatives increases the ownership of national counterparts to the development initiatives, and thus representing an ingredient of success.
- Unless the Ministry of Finance is heavily involved in the reform process, Gender Responsive Budgeting will still face challenges in terms of practical implementation.
- To ensure efficiency of operation and effectiveness of interventions, donor support should be aligned with national development strategies, country policies and priorities and also increased reliance on national systems to ensure better utilization of ODA resources and delivery of significant results.
- Iraq is a country that is having an extensive network of technical expertise that could be utilized locally to deliver quality human resources capacity building and technical support. This includes for example the National Center for Management Development and Information Technology at the Ministry of Planning, University of Baghdad, and other Academic institutions.

Evaluation

As per IPSM Project Document, a mid-term review should have been conducted during the year 2014 by an outside international consultant. The objective is to assess the results achieved on the ground and the overall contribution of IPSM program to national development strategies. The mid-term review didn't happen due to the deteriorated security conditions, prevailing sectarian violence, the collapse of a number of Iraqi cities in the hands of ISIL during the year 2014, and limitation of resources. A final evaluation will be conducted at June 2019 as planned in the timeframe. The findings of the final evaluation will contribute to the development of the UNDP CPD 2020-2024.

P1-09 Recovery, Reconstruction and Resilience Data Platform

Project/program objectives and rationale

The project aims to enhance capacity of the Government of Iraq for evidence-based decision making on recovery and reconstruction in the liberated areas through (1) establishing and operating a Platform providing up-to-date GIS information, mapping and thematic information; (2) establishing and operating a coordination mechanism for collecting information on recovery and reconstruction activities in 17 targeted liberated cities; (3) develop Urban Snapshots of 8 liberated cities (to be determined); and (4) train staff members of the national and local government counterparts to continue operation and management of the Platform; (5) using feedback form feature in the platform portal to collect feedback from public such as other ministries, NGOs and citizens; (6) add "123 survey" in GIS interface to collect data from field-based focal points in specific areas; (7) develop reporting tools using easy-to-use interface to help stakeholders to make informed decisions in a timely manner and output the result in multiple formats such as PDFs and others; (8) develop dynamic dashboards using Microsoft PowerBi for visual display of the data and extracted information.

The project supports the Government of Iraq to plan, implement and monitor their *General Framework of the National Plan for Reconstruction and Development of Damaged Governorates due to Terrorist and Military Attacks*. It will also help local authorities as well as international actors including UN agencies and donors to implement and to monitor the Recovery and Resilience Programme, as well as to address challenges arising from lack of a comprehensive platform and mechanism to collect and share information on recovery, stabilization and reconstruction activities in the liberated cities. By supporting the Government counterparts for evidence-based decision making, the project will contribute to Goal 8 under Spatial Development: Activating Urban Management and Urban Planning of NDP 2013-2017, as well as Objective 8: Recovery of communities affected by the displacement crisis and loss of human security, and Objective 15: Alignment between the general development framework and urban structures based on the foundations of urban planning and comparative spatial advantages of NDP 2018-2022. The project will be implemented in partnership with the Ministry of Planning, and in collaboration with governorates of Ninewa, Salah al-Din and Anbar, international humanitarian and development actors including key clusters, UNDP/Funding Facility for Immediate Stabilization (FFIS), and the World Bank.

Successful recovery and reconstruction of the liberated areas is one of the top national priorities of the Government Iraq in the coming years. *General Framework for National Development Plan 2018-2022* states that the National Development Plan 2018-2022 should be "ready to draw and implement response policies concerned with stabilization and reconstruction and ensuring community security for the areas liberated from ISIS."

Document of the General Framework of the National Plan for Reconstruction and Development of Damaged Governorates due to Terrorist and Military Attacks also states that a priority throughout the reconstruction phase is “the recovery of citizens of governorates affected by terrorist and military operations.” *Draft Poverty Reduction Strategy 2018-2022* lists destruction of human and social capital as well as infrastructure in areas once occupied by ISIS as one of the new challenges posed to development processes and plans. Even before emergence of ISIS, urban management and urban planning was set as the eighth goal under Spatial Development in the *National Development Plan 2013-2017*.

The project supports the Government of Iraq as well as local authorities to achieve these goals, especially focusing on recovery and reconstruction, by providing a comprehensive and up-to-date data platform that enables strategic and integrated planning, implementation and monitoring of recovery and reconstruction activities. By doing so, the project supports Outcome A.2.: Government capacity at national and sub-national levels enhanced for evidence-based decision making, stipulated under UNDAF 2015-2019. Furthermore, the project will also support the UN organizations and relevant actors to implement and monitor various activities under the Recovery and Resilience Programme.

Overall project achievements and results

Output 1: A Platform providing up-to-date GIS information, mapping and thematic information is established and accessible by the government, donors and international organizations.

- A platform established and accessible at <https://mnpd.gov.iq/en/>
- By April 2019, over 2,400 projects were reported to the platform by over 10 UN Agencies through the RRR Platform. Furthermore, in a separate section for government projects only, over 3,000 government projects have been uploaded to the platform.
- On a separate section dedicate to housing only, over 61,000 houses have been reported for rehabilitation by 17 agencies.

Output 2: Coordination mechanism for collecting information on recovery and reconstruction activities in 17 targeted liberated cities is established and operational.

- Coordination mechanism are established through plenary data collection from multiple agencies (“Data collection rounds”). In April 2019, the 4th round of data collection was concluded. With some agencies that have a faster turnaround of projects (e.g. UNDP), data collection and updating of the platform is done on a bilateral basis, with a monthly updating schedule. Recently, links have been made to NGO coordination platform, however, data collection from NGOs remain a challenge.

Output 3: Urban Snapshots of 8 liberated cities (to be determined) are developed – *not implemented as no external resource was mobilized for this output*

Output 4: Staff members of the national and local government counterparts are trained to continue operation and management of the Platform

- 10 staff members per governorate and targeted cities and Ministry of Planning (total 210) trained. New trainings have been requested by the Ministry of Planning in light of the establishment of a new management team of the platform, and the turnover of staff.

Challenges, lessons learned & best practices

UN-Habitat worked closely with the Ministry of Planning to overcome all obstacles during the implementation of the data platform project. UN-Habitat assessed the current infrastructure in the Ministry of Planning where the platform deployed now and provided a set of requirements that must be provided by the Ministry to ensure the success of platform deployment.

UN-Habitat has provided all the equipment required to run the data platform and installed the whole components at the Ministry of Planning's premises. It was a big achievement for the Ministry of Planning to have a such data platform with up-to-date GIS information, mapping and thematic information. Through <https://www.mnpcd.gov.iq>, the government enabled to manage and monitor the recovery and resilience activities in all affected areas.

As the data platform opens the horizon to the Ministry of Planning to manage and share their activities as a web-based mapping service, new development ideas have been added to the plan. The data platform include now the data of the development projects that done by government in all over Iraq, addition to developing a specific portal within the platform to Executive Management of Poverty Reduction Strategy <https://mnpcd.gov.iq/en/poverty.php>.

UN-Habitat provided advanced training programmes on the different stages of the project implementation to qualify the technical staff of the Ministry to continue operating and managing the data platform. The training programmes were composed of three modules of capacity building, aiming to create sufficient capacity both at the level of the governorate and the Ministry of Planning to operate and manage the Platform independently. The first module is a basic training in data management, targeting staff nominated by the Ministry of Planning, governorate and the selected cities. Under this module, UN-Habitat team gave an advanced training on data management and GIS. This supplemented by the second module of 'learning-by-doing,' where nominated staff from the counterparts worked together with the UN-Habitat team, both at the governorate and in Baghdad, in collecting data, analysis, and updating the platform. 'Learning-by-doing' is a method in which people acquire skills while working on a concrete project. The direct and instant application of theoretical knowledge speeds up the learning process and motivates the trainees, making it in many cases more effective than a single-day training. Finally, the third module provides staff at the Ministry of Planning an intensive training in server and database management required to keep the Platform operational.

Challenges included the collaboration with Ministry of Planning where slow decision making would delay the implementation of new functions of the website. Another key challenge is to keep the data collection process with other UN Agencies going in light of the high turnover of information management staff. Because of this, new relations for data collection, and new trainings have to be held periodically to continue the data collection.

Qualitative assessment:

For more than one year, UN-Habitat has been working very closely with the Ministry of Planning to develop and finalize the Platform. The Platform provides up-to-date key information on reconstruction and development projects, through the Platform, the government of Iraq will manage the projects data in a transparent manner and monitored by the international community, this will advance delivery of the commitments made at the Kuwait

International Conference for Reconstruction of Iraq in February 2018 and will enable relevant actors to avoid duplication and coordinate for better planning. The Platform will also allow the Government of Iraq to receive feedback from its citizens on the reconstruction and development projects, helping to build trust between the Government and people.

UN agencies have played a major role in the success of the project by providing the platform with its data on reconstruction and resilience activities. UN-Habitat also received support from the RC Office/DCO to coordinate with agencies to share the information of activities in regular basis through information management group. The data collected and fed to the platform shows the magnitude of humanitarian response of UN agencies in efforts of reconstruction, recovery and resilience. This month, a comprehensive collection of feedback given by the public, as well as user feedback from UN Agencies and the Ministry of Planning on the data platform will be compiled, in order to develop new functionalities for the website.

P1-08 Invigorating Women’s Political Participation in Iraq

Project objectives and rationales

The project directly contributed to the Strategic Planning Framework of the UN System in Iraq, specifically the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) as per the strategic result 2, which envisages to addressing acute vulnerability and participation gap through its outcome and B 3: Increasing inclusion of women and minority groups in decision making processes on development issues at the national and subnational levels. As a result, UN Women mainstreamed gender in the current formulation of the UNDAF 2020-2024 in Iraq and ensured that gender considerations and vulnerable groups are taken into consideration.

Invigorating Women’s Political Participation in Iraq aims to strengthen women’s political participation through capitalizing on national priorities, particularly the National Development Plan 2014-2017 (GIII: Improve Gender Equality and Empowering Women). The project also draws on UN Women’s Strategic Note 2016-2019. The project has two main outcomes to achieve: (I) Women’s increased participation in decision making, political and peace processes at federal and regional levels; and (II) Enhanced government accountability and capacity to promote women leadership and implementation of international commitments. By reducing the gap in women’s participation in legislative bodies and committees at the federal and governorate levels, the project is significantly contributing to national strategies pertinent to gender equality that build on international commitments and frameworks. At the same time, leveraging the leadership capacity of women NGOs and advocating for effective women’s political participation complemented the concerted efforts to advance women’s rights and enjoy equal political rights of their peer men.

Overall Project achievements and results

Outcome 1: Women’s increased participation in decision making, political and peace processes at federal and regional levels

In 2018, UN Women organized around thirty workshops and meetings through both the Enhancing Women’s Leadership for Sustainable Peace in Fragile Contexts in the MENA Region project and Trust Fund targeting 60 women’s leaders and parliamentarians at federal level on leadership/engendered legislation and

negotiation/communication, in line with the advancement of gender equality and women's empowerment agenda throughout the country. Through capacity assessments carried by UN Women in the reporting year, trained women leaders reported to have increased their capacities to engage in leadership contests, gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment in policies/laws, communications. As an example, trained women enhanced their skills in communication and public speaking during parliamentary sessions as well as through mass media interviews via national and local televisions. Furthermore, the trainings served to build consensus on relevant topics for the women's leadership agenda in Iraq, as for example the necessity to establish the Ministry of Women's Affairs, the amendment of the National Law to Protect Women Against Violence (known as the Family Protection Law) and the repeal of several discriminatory articles against women of the Iraqi Penal Code.

Result: 60 women leaders involved in national and subnational peace and political processes and trained in gender mainstreaming/leadership and negotiations

Output 1.1: Increased women capacities to engage in leadership contests, and in peace and reconciliation processes.

During this period, UN Women worked with Iraqi women members of Parliament (MPs) to establish a core group of Iraqi Women MPs within the Council of Representatives. The core group has been established to prepare for the formation of the Caucus of Women's Parliamentarians to address and advance the Gender and Women Empowerment Agenda, while enforcing the participation of Iraqi women in political leadership and decision-making processes at all political, economic and social levels. Last October 2018, UN Women launched the Caucus of women's parliamentarians in Iraq with the aim to enhance the coordination and leadership empowerment at political level. Evidence collected by UN Women showed that encouraging women leaders will help strengthen policies and legislation for greater gender equality. In this light, women leaders engaged in UN Women's projects consistently showed political leadership by working across party lines through the parliamentary women's caucus and by championing issues of gender equality, such as the amendment of the national law on preventing violence against women and girls, and gender-sensitive policies. The changes reported contributed towards the efforts of promoting the meaningful participation of women political leaders in line with SDG 5 -Target 5.5: to ensure women's full participation and leadership in decision-making.

Result: 30 women leaders participating in the women parliamentarian caucus reported to have increased government engagement to promote and institute gender plan and policies. This reached 75% of the output.

As reported by Haifa al Ameen (MP): "The quota law, which was included in the Iraqi Constitution in 2005, gave women 25% of the seats in the Iraqi Parliament. Despite that, this percentage was not achieved in the executive authority, and we are working hard and advocating to enable this law to be included not only in the parliament but in all positions in the executive power".

UN Women worked in close collaboration with women's organizations to achieve women equal and full participation in the prevention and resolution of conflict, in negotiations, peacebuilding and reconstruction. UN Women supported the Alliance 1325 (a Network of Iraqi around 30 women NGOs) to address the emerging needs and urgent priorities related to the INAP. Through capacity assessments carried out by UN Women in the reporting year, trained women leaders in CSOs and political leaders reported to have increased their capacities to engage in peace and reconciliation processes. 30 women have been engaged in reconciliation and peace processes, reaching 60% of the output.

Output 2.1: Electoral arrangements enhance women's political participation and leadership measures put in place to encourage participation in elections; voter outreach

A video of presentation on UN Women Iraq's programmes was developed in Q2. The video shows the advocacy efforts of UN Women with the different Women Machineries, Women parliamentarians and civil society concerning women empowerment and political leadership. The CO Facebook page covered all the advocacy campaign for women's political participation with more than 50 posts. Moreover, around 15 interviews with mass media were organized covering the advocacy campaign on women's political empowerment and leadership.

The Regional Director of UN Women said on the 15th of September in the occasion of his visit to Iraq that women's political participation is essential for achieving equality, sustainable development, peace and democracy. "We have great hope to respond to the demands of the women of Iraq mothers and daughters, because the active participation of women, who represent half of society, will achieve security, stability and prosperity and push ahead with progress and sustainable development in Iraq".

UN WOMEN leadership conducted campaign visits, meet with all head of political blocks and international community to call on Iraqi leaders to take practical and decisive measures to ensure that women assumed leadership roles in government to promote sustainable development and peace. UN Women, MPs, and activists have received positive feedbacks from leaders who confirmed their commitment in advocating for women participation in the cabinet, head of committees, and reinstating of the Ministry of Women Affairs.

This activity reached 30% of the output and it will continue in Q4.

Challenges and lessons learned

In the implementation of projects activities, UN Women faced several interruptions, and some were lingering due to delays in the formulation of the parliament and the government. Accordingly, it was necessary to shift the timeline for many strategic processes and activities within these projects. In the reporting year, UN Women learned to reach out to all Iraqi segments and factions to include inclusiveness of the political support process through high level meetings with male religious and political authorities, the various heads of parliamentary committees and political party leaders and the international community. Furthermore, UN Women realized the need to build capacities of Parliamentarian Staff/Secretariat on gender equality and gender mainstreaming with the objective for them to be able to advocate for gender equality and women's empowerment.

Qualitative assessment:

Outcome 1 has seen substantive progress under output 1.1.1 and 1.1.2. Evidence collected by UN Women showed that encouraging women leaders will help strengthening policies and legislation for gender equality. In this light, women leaders engaged in UN Women's projects consistently showed political leadership by working across party lines through the parliamentary women's Caucus and by championing issues of gender equality, such as the amendment of the national law on preventing violence against girls, and gender-sensitive policies. Outcome 2 has seen minor progress, and this is to the fact that some activities are planned to start in 2019.

Evidence collected by UN Women showed that encouraging women leaders will help strengthening policies and legislation for gender equality. In this light, women leaders engaged in UN Women's projects consistently showed political leadership by working across party lines through the parliamentary women's Caucus and by championing issues of gender equality, such as the amendment of the national law on preventing violence against girls, and gender-sensitive policies. The changes reported contributed towards the efforts of promoting the meaningful participation of women political leaders in line with SDG 5 – Target 5.5 to ensure women's full participation and leadership in decision-making.

During the project implementation in the reporting period, the project faced some difficulties to find consensus among the members of the Caucus as their priorities seemed to be more responsive to political parties' interests

rather than the Caucus' agenda and set priority areas. This was reflected in the necessity to have more negotiations meeting to reach consensus, all factors that slightly delayed the implementation of the project following the set timeframe.

UN Women is working closely with the Caucus' members to find common grounds specifically in the issues related to engendered legislation. This strategy was used firstly to build consensus on the most pressing gender equality priorities at legislative level and as a common exercise to find out common goals and objectives and reach understanding and coordination among the women parliamentarians.

Lessons Learned

UN Women learned there is a need to reach out to all women MPs building their capacities (including trainings on gender and basic legal knowledge) so to enable them to lead in political leadership and foster the gender equality agenda which goes beyond political parties' interest.

In the reporting year, UN Women learned to reach out to all Iraqi segments and factions to include inclusiveness of the political support process through high level meetings with male religious and political authorities, the various heads of parliamentarian committees and political party leaders and the international community. Furthermore, UN Women realized the need to build capacities of Parliamentarian Staff/Secretariat on gender equality and gender mainstreaming with the objective for them to be able to advocate for gender equality and women's empowerment.

P1-07 Youth & Prevention of Violent Extremism

Project Objectives and Rationale

The Youth and Prevention of Violent Extremism objectives and rationale develop as follows:

- a) Helping to fine tune the national youth strategy to post-Daesh realities and also help translate the youth strategy into a provincial level youth action plan with special emphasis on PVE.
- b) Address prevention of violent extremism among youth in select pilot provinces (5 governorates) through the diffusion of peacebuilding related skills to youth.
- c) Strengthen coordination of youth initiatives with more focus on Prevention of Violent Extremism

Overall Project achievements and Results

Output-1: Annual Work Plan for the Thematic Working Group (TWG) on Youth & PVE developed and Implemented;

UNFPA has conducted preliminary meetings with the UN agencies for developing workplan for PVE activities. A workplan on PVE will be developed in the first quarter of 2019.

Advocacy efforts has also been made with government to establish a Task Force at the national level and build the capacity of Peace Reconciliation Committees on PVE.

Output-2: Youth provincial action plans derived from National Youth Strategy developed and implemented:

UNFPA is in the process of conducting national adolescent and youth survey. It is a comprehensive survey covering indicators on Youth Peace and Security. The survey results are expected to be received by June 2019. The results of the survey will inform in developing provincial action plans on PVE and activity will be conducted in quarter-2 in 2019.

Output-3: Skills in transformational leadership and mediation among youth increased:

UNFPA trained 94 youth on leadership and mediation skills that was an ongoing programme. This programme has laid the foundation of peace building and social cohesion in 6 Governorates (Baghdad, Wasit, Anbar, Mosul, Dhi-Qar and Salahdin). In 2019, based on this programme, the MPTF will support expansion and strengthening of peace building in Ninewa, Anbar, Diyala, Najaf and more districts of Baghdad.

Output -4: Number of available reconciliation opportunities for youth increased:

1454 youth sensitised on youth reconciliation activities in the project governorates in 2018. More innovative field level activities will be conducted to engage young girls and boys for peace building processes and to create reconciliation opportunities.

Challenges and lessons learned

MPTF fund was received late in the last quarter of f2018 and there was a delay in planning the fund due to late approval for no cost extension of this project. The official no cost extension was received by the end December 2018 for the period of January-December 2019.

Qualitative assessment:

The project targets were not achieved due to delay in receiving the funds. However, UNFPA laid the foundation of peace building programme that will feed into building a programme on PVE and advocacy with government for drafting action plans in line with national youth strategies.

4. Financial Performance

This chapter presents financial data and analysis of the **Iraq UNDAF Trust Fund** using the pass-through funding modality as of 31 December **2018**. Financial information for this Fund is also available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY, at the following address: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/IRQ00>.

4.1. SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS

As of 31 December **2018**, **23** contributors deposited US\$ **45,695,182** in contributions and US\$ **310,733** was earned in interest.

The cumulative source of funds was US\$ **46,005,915**.

Of this amount, US\$ **43,090,109** has been net funded to **11** Participating Organizations, of which US\$ **39,758,911** has been reported as expenditure. The Administrative Agent fee has been charged at the approved rate of 1% on deposits and amounts to US\$ **456,952**. Table 1 provides an overview of the overall sources, uses, and balance of the **Iraq UNDAF Trust Fund** as of 31 December 2018.

Table 1. Financial Overview, as of 31 December 2018 (in US Dollars)

	Annual 2017	Annual 2018	Cumulative
Sources of Funds			
Contributions from donors	2,288,583	465,687	45,695,182
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	49,941	75,676	296,843
Interest Income received from Participating Organizations	3,623	2,220	13,890
Refunds by Administrative Agent to Contributors	-	-	-
Fund balance transferred to another MDTF	-	-	-
Other Income	-	-	-
Total: Sources of Funds	2,342,147	543,583	46,005,915
Use of Funds			
Transfers to Participating Organizations	-	3,749,963	43,367,210
Refunds received from Participating Organizations	(232,227)	-	(331,668)
Net Funded Amount	(232,227)	3,749,963	43,035,542
Administrative Agent Fees	22,886	4,657	456,952
Direct Costs: (Steering Committee, Secretariat...etc.)	(367,426)	-	54,567
Bank Charges	160	285	2,600
Other Expenditures	-	-	-
Total: Uses of Funds	(576,608)	3,754,905	43,549,660
Change in Fund cash balance with Administrative Agent	2,918,755	(3,211,322)	2,456,255
Opening Fund balance (1 January)	2,748,822	5,667,576	-
Closing Fund balance (31 December)	5,667,576	2,456,255	2,456,255
Net Funded Amount (Includes Direct Cost)	(599,653)	3,749,963	43,090,109
Participating Organizations' Expenditure (Includes Direct Cost)	2,432,708	1,915,942	39,758,911
Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations			3,331,197

4.2. PARTNER CONTRIBUTIONS

Table 2 provides information on cumulative contributions received from all contributors to this Fund as of 31 December 2018.

The **Iraq UNDAF Trust Fund** is currently being financed by **23** contributors, as listed in the table below.

The table below includes commitments made up to 31 December 2018 through signed Standard Administrative Agreements, and deposits made through 2018. It does not include commitments that were made to the fund beyond 2018.

Table 2. Contributors' Commitments and Deposits, as of 31 December 2018 (in US Dollars)

Contributors	Total Commitments	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2017 Deposits	Current Year Jan-Dec-2018 Deposits	Total Deposits
AUSTRALIA, Government of	1,508,542	1,487,435	21,107	1,508,542
BELGIUM, Government of	62,934	62,053	881	62,934
CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENC	3,038,778	2,996,261	42,517	3,038,778
DENMARK, Government of	9,879,518	9,871,246	8,272	9,879,518
FINLAND, Government of	366,859	361,726	5,133	366,859
GREECE, Government of	172,928	170,508	2,420	172,928
ICELAND, Government of	23,820	23,487	333	23,820
INDIA, Government of	238,205	234,872	3,333	238,205
IRELAND, Government of	58,427	57,609	817	58,427
ITALY, Government of	1,869,040	1,842,889	26,150	1,869,040
JAPAN, Government of	17,196,013	16,955,417	240,596	17,196,013
KUWAIT, Government of	238,205	234,872	3,333	238,205
LUXEMBOURG, Government of	110,475	108,929	1,546	110,475
NETHERLANDS, Government of	319,051	314,587	4,464	319,051
NEW ZEALAND, Government of	160,305	158,062	2,243	160,305
NORWAY, Government of	333,929	329,257	4,672	333,929
QATAR, Government of	238,205	234,872	3,333	238,205
REPUBLIC of KOREA, Government of	1,000,459	986,461	13,998	1,000,459
SPAIN, Government of	4,438,857	4,376,751	62,106	4,438,857
SWEDISH INT'L DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION	3,288,930	3,279,827	9,103	3,288,930
The Scottish Government	484,731	484,731	-	484,731
TURKEY, Government of	428,768	422,769	5,999	428,768
USAID	238,205	234,872	3,333	238,205
Grand Total	45,695,182	45,229,494	465,687	45,695,182

4.3. INTEREST EARNED

Interest income is earned in two ways: 1) on the balance of funds held by the Administrative Agent (Fund earned interest), and 2) on the balance of funds held by the Participating Organizations (Agency earned interest) where their Financial Regulations and Rules allow return of interest to the AA.

As of 31 December **2018**, Fund earned interest amounts to US\$ **296,843**.

Interest received from Participating Organizations amounts to US\$ **13,890**, bringing the cumulative interest received to US\$ **310,733**.

Details are provided in the table below.

Table 3. Sources of Interest and Investment Income, as of 31 December 2018 (in US Dollars)

Interest Earned	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2017	Current Year Jan-Dec-2018	Total
Administrative Agent			
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	221,167	75,676	296,843
Total: Fund Earned Interest	221,167	75,676	296,843
Participating Organization			
FAO	36		36
UNESCO	11,634	2,220	13,854
Total: Agency earned interest	11,670	2,220	13,890
Grand Total	232,837	77,896	310,733

4.4. TRANSFER OF FUNDS

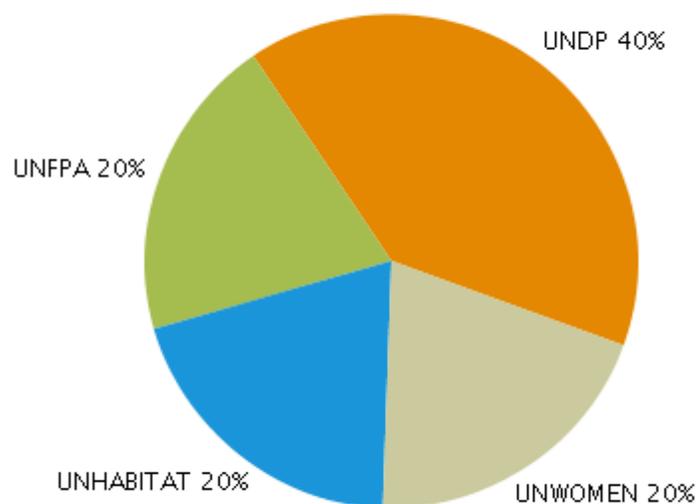
Allocations to Participating Organizations are approved by the Steering Committee and disbursed by the Administrative Agent. As of 31 December **2018**, the AA has transferred US\$ **43,367,210** to **11** Participating Organizations (see list below).

Table 4 provides additional information on the refunds received by the MPTF Office, and the net funded amount for each of the Participating Organizations.

Table 4. Transfer, Refund, and Net Funded Amount by Participating Organization, as of 31 December 2018 (in US Dollars)

Participating Organization	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2017			Current Year Jan-Dec-2018			Total		
	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded
ESCWA	717,608		717,608				717,608		717,608
FAO	140,000	(11,560)	128,440				140,000	(11,560)	128,440
UNDP	20,522,086	(229,210)	20,292,876	1,500,000		1,500,000	22,022,086	(229,210)	21,792,876
UNEP	140,000	(33,169)	106,831				140,000	(33,169)	106,831
UNESCO	2,932,229	(6,147)	2,926,082				2,932,229	(6,147)	2,926,082
UNFPA	2,161,094		2,161,094	750,000		750,000	2,911,094		2,911,094
UNHABITAT	2,393,947		2,393,947	750,000		750,000	3,143,947		3,143,947
UNICEF	5,047,947	(3,017)	5,044,930				5,047,947	(3,017)	5,044,930
UNOPS	1,038,592	(48,565)	990,027				1,038,592	(48,565)	990,027
UNWOMEN	1,311,932		1,311,932	749,963		749,963	2,061,895		2,061,895
WHO	3,211,812		3,211,812				3,211,812		3,211,812
Grand Total	39,617,247	(331,668)	39,285,579	3,749,963		3,749,963	43,367,210	(331,668)	43,035,542

Figure 1: Transfers amount by Participating Organization for the period of 1 January to 31 December 2018



4.5. EXPENDITURE AND FINANCIAL DELIVERY RATES

All final expenditures reported for the year **2018** were submitted by the Headquarters of the Participating Organizations. These were consolidated by the MPTF Office.

Project expenditures are incurred and monitored by each Participating Organization, and are reported as per the agreed upon categories for inter-agency harmonized reporting. The reported expenditures were submitted via the MPTF Office's online expenditure reporting tool. The **2018** expenditure data has been posted on the MPTF Office GATEWAY at <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/IRQ00>.

4.5.1 EXPENDITURE REPORTED BY PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION

In **2018**, US\$ **3,749,963** was net funded to Participating Organizations, and US\$ **1,915,942** was reported in expenditure.

As shown in table below, the cumulative net funded amount is US\$ **43,035,542** and cumulative expenditures reported by the Participating Organizations amount to US\$ **39,704,344**. This equates to an overall Fund expenditure delivery rate of **92** percent.

The agencies with the three highest delivery rates are: UNICEF (100%), FAO (100%) and UNEP (100%)

Table 5. Net Funded Amount, Reported Expenditure, and Financial Delivery by Participating Organization, as of 31 December 2018 (in US Dollars)

Participating Organization	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure			Delivery Rate %
			Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2017	Current Year Jan-Dec-2018	Cumulative	
ESCWA	717,608	717,608	699,121	(19,635)	679,486	94.69
FAO	140,000	128,440	128,440		128,440	100.00
UNDP	22,022,086	21,792,876	19,390,520	1,262,383	20,652,904	94.77
UNEP	140,000	106,831	106,831		106,831	100.00
UNESCO	2,932,229	2,926,082	2,905,439	2,984	2,908,423	99.40
UNFPA	2,911,094	2,911,094	2,161,093	53,874	2,214,967	76.09
UNHABITAT	3,143,947	3,143,947	2,170,346	297,741	2,468,088	78.50
UNICEF	6,824,148	5,044,930	4,911,227	133,750	5,044,977	100.00
UNOPS	1,038,592	990,027	990,027		990,027	100.00
UNWOMEN	2,061,932	2,061,895	1,238,267	66,784	1,305,051	63.29
WHO	3,211,812	3,211,812	3,087,091	118,060	3,205,151	99.79
Grand Total	45,143,448	43,035,542	37,788,402	1,915,942	39,704,344	92.26

4.5.2 EXPENDITURE BY PROJECT

Table 5 displays the net funded amounts, expenditures reported and the financial delivery rates by Participating Organization.

Table 6. Expenditure by Project within Sector, as of 31 December 2018 (in US Dollars)

Sector / Project No.and Project Title		Participating Organization	Project Status	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
Environment							
00079817	P3-01 Env/Drought Risk Managem	FAO	Operationally Closed	140,000	128,440	128,440	100.00
00079817	P3-01 Env/Drought Risk Managem	UNDP	Operationally Closed	264,883	264,883	264,604	99.89
00079817	P3-01 Env/Drought Risk Managem	UNEP	Operationally Closed	140,000	106,831	106,831	100.00
00079817	P3-01 Env/Drought Risk Managem	UNESCO	Operationally Closed	215,001	208,854	208,854	100.00
Environment: Total				759,884	709,009	708,729	99.96
Governance and Human Rights							
00081967	P1-01Gov/Empowering CSOs in Ir	UNDP	On Going	2,221,818	2,188,807	2,188,807	100.00
00082895	P1-04 Gov/Transparent Particip	UNDP	On Going	3,091,526	3,012,327	3,007,507	99.84
00084209	P1-05 Gov/ I-PSM II	ESCWA	On Going	717,608	717,608	679,486	94.69
00084209	P1-05 Gov/ I-PSM II	UNDP	On Going	9,483,844	9,483,844	8,348,972	88.03
00084209	P1-05 Gov/ I-PSM II	UNESCO	On Going	2,717,228	2,717,228	2,699,569	99.35
00084209	P1-05 Gov/ I-PSM II	UNFPA	On Going	2,161,094	2,161,094	2,161,094	100.00
00084209	P1-05 Gov/ I-PSM II	UNHABITAT	On Going	2,393,947	2,393,947	2,212,524	92.42
00084209	P1-05 Gov/ I-PSM II	UNICEF	On Going	4,527,920	3,547,947	3,547,994	100.00
00084209	P1-05 Gov/ I-PSM II	UNWOMEN	On Going	1,311,932	1,311,932	1,254,043	95.59
00084209	P1-05 Gov/ I-PSM II	WHO	On Going	3,211,812	3,211,812	3,205,151	99.79
00111133	P1-07 Gov/Youth and Prevention	UNFPA	On Going	750,000	750,000	53,873	7.18
00111134	P1-08 Gov/Invigorating Women's	UNWOMEN	On Going	750,000	749,963	51,008	6.80
00111182	P1-09 Gov/Recovery, Reconstruc	UNHABITAT	On Going	750,000	750,000	255,563	34.08
00081968	P1-02 Gov/Family Protection fo	UNDP	Operationally Closed	2,467,880	2,448,225	2,448,225	100.00
00081968	P1-02 Gov/Family Protection fo	UNICEF	Operationally Closed	2,296,228	1,496,983	1,496,983	100.00
00081969	P1-03 Gov/ID of Anti Corruptio	UNDP	Financially Closed	2,727,273	2,629,927	2,629,927	100.00
00087994	P1-06 Gov/Support to IHEC ph.2	UNDP	Financially Closed	1,764,862	1,764,862	1,764,862	100.00
00087994	P1-06 Gov/Support to IHEC ph.2	UNOPS	Financially Closed	1,038,592	990,027	990,027	100.00
Governance and Human Rights: Total				44,383,564	42,326,533	38,995,615	92.13
Grand Total				45,143,448	43,035,542	39,704,344	92.26

4.5.3 EXPENDITURE REPORTED BY CATEGORY

Project expenditures are incurred and monitored by each Participating Organization and are reported as per the agreed categories for inter-agency harmonized reporting. In 2006 the UN Development Group (UNDG) established six categories against which UN entities must report inter-agency project expenditures. Effective 1 January 2012, the UN Chief Executive Board (CEB) modified these categories as a result of IPSAS adoption to comprise eight categories. All expenditure incurred prior to 1 January 2012 have been reported in the old categories; post 1 January 2012 all expenditure are reported in the new eight categories. See table below.

2012 CEB Expense Categories

1. Staff and personnel costs
2. Supplies, commodities and materials
3. Equipment, vehicles, furniture and depreciation
4. Contractual services
5. Travel
6. Transfers and grants
7. General operating expenses
8. Indirect costs

2006 UNDG Expense Categories

1. Supplies, commodities, equipment & transport
2. Personnel
3. Training counterparts
4. Contracts
5. Other direct costs
6. Indirect costs

Table 7. Expenditure by UNDG Budget Category, as of 31 December 2018 (in US Dollars)

Category	Expenditure			Percentage of Total Programme Cost
	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2017	Current Year Jan-Dec-2018	Total	
Personnel (Old)	5,599	-	5,599	0.02
Staff & Personnel Cost (New)	11,240,262	525,200	11,765,461	31.73
Suppl, Comm, Materials (New)	215,002	138,051	353,053	0.95
Equip, Veh, Furn, Depn (New)	453,185	27,252	480,437	1.30
Contractual Services (New)	10,870,895	357,615	11,228,510	30.29
Travel (New)	3,136,208	307,806	3,444,013	9.29
Transfers and Grants (New)	2,594,521	11,461	2,605,982	7.03
General Operating (New)	6,812,259	380,367	7,192,626	19.40
Programme Costs Total	35,327,930	1,747,752	37,075,681	100.00
¹ Indirect Support Costs Total	2,460,473	168,191	2,628,663	7.09
Total	37,788,402	1,915,942	39,704,344	

¹ Indirect Support Costs charged by Participating Organization, based on their financial regulations, can be deducted upfront or at a later stage during implementation. The percentage may therefore appear to exceed the 7% agreed-upon for on-going projects. Once projects are financially closed, this number is not to exceed 7%.

4.6. COST RECOVERY

Cost recovery policies for the Fund are guided by the applicable provisions of the Terms of Reference, the MOU concluded between the Administrative Agent and Participating Organizations, and the SAAs concluded between the Administrative Agent and Contributors, based on rates approved by UNDG.

The policies in place, as of 31 December 2018, were as follows:

- **The Administrative Agent (AA) fee:** 1% is charged at the time of contributor deposit and covers services provided on that contribution for the entire duration of the Fund. In the reporting period US\$ 4,657 was deducted in AA-fees. Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2018, US\$ 456,952 has been charged in AA-fees.
- **Indirect Costs of Participating Organizations:** Participating Organizations may charge 7% indirect costs. In the current reporting period US\$ 168,191 was deducted in indirect costs by Participating Organizations. Cumulatively, indirect costs amount to US\$ 2,628,663 as of 31 December 2018.

4.7. ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY

In order to effectively provide fund administration services and facilitate monitoring and reporting to the UN system and its partners, the MPTF Office has developed a public website, the MPTF Office Gateway (<http://mptf.undp.org>). Refreshed in real time every two hours from an internal enterprise resource planning system, the MPTF Office Gateway has become a standard setter for providing transparent and accountable trust fund administration services.

The Gateway provides financial information including: contributor commitments and deposits, approved programme budgets, transfers to and expenditures reported by Participating Organizations, interest income and other expenses. In addition, the Gateway provides an overview of the MPTF Office portfolio and extensive information on individual Funds, including their purpose, governance structure and key documents. By providing easy access to the growing number of narrative and financial reports, as well as related project documents, the Gateway collects and preserves important institutional knowledge and facilitates knowledge sharing and management among UN Organizations and their development partners, thereby contributing to UN coherence and development effectiveness.

4.8. DIRECT COSTS

The Fund governance mechanism may approve an allocation to a Participating Organization to cover costs associated with Secretariat services and overall coordination, as well as Fund level reviews and evaluations. These allocations are referred to as 'direct costs'. In the reporting period, direct costs charged to the fund amounted to US\$ 0. Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2018, US\$ 54,567 has been charged as Direct Costs.

Table 8: Direct Costs

Participating Organization	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure	Delivery Rate
UNDP	54,567	54,567	100%
Total:	54,567	54,567	100%