

## Annex 1



**UNITED NATIONS  
DEVELOPMENT GROUP**

### [United Nations Development Group Iraq Trust Fund]

## ANNUAL PROGRAMME<sup>1</sup> NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT

**REPORTING PERIOD: 1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER 2009**

***Submitted by:***

UNICEF (Lead Agency)  
and  
WHO

***Country and Thematic Area<sup>2</sup>***

*Ministry of Municipalities and Tourism/KRG -  
Iraq)*

***Programme No: E3-16***

*Programme Title: Water security and Safety for  
the vulnerable communities in Suleimaniyah  
city*

***Participating Organization(s):***

***UNICEF, WHO***

***Implementing Partners:***

- *Ministry of Municipalities and Tourism/KRG - Iraq) (MMT)*
- *Collaborating Ministries: Health and Environment*

***Programme Budget (from the Fund):***

*For Joint Programme provide breakdown by  
UN Organization*

UN Org A: UNICEF : US\$ 3,856, 716

UN Org B: WHO : US\$ 860,147

Total ITF : US\$ 4,716,863

KRG Government: US\$ 1,060,000

***Programme Duration (in months):***

15 Oct 2008 – 15 Apr 2010 (18 months)

<sup>1</sup> The term “programme” is used for programmes, joint programmes and projects.

<sup>2</sup> E.g. Priority Area for the Peace building Fund; Thematic Window for the Millennium Development Goals Fund (MDG-F); etc.

### **Introduction:**

The Narrative Progress Report template is in line with the UNDG Standard Progress Report.

Building on continued efforts made in the UN system to produce results-based reports, the progress report should describe how the activities (inputs) contributed to the achievement of specific short-term outputs during the twelve month reporting period, and to demonstrate how the short-term outputs achieved in the reporting period collectively contributed to the achievement of the agreed upon outcomes of the Strategic (UN) Planning Framework guiding the operations of the Fund<sup>3</sup>.

In support of the individual programme reports, please attach any additional relevant information and photographs, assessments, evaluations and studies undertaken or published.

The information contained in the Programme Summaries and Quarterly Updates prepared by the Participating Organizations may be useful in the preparation of the Annual Narrative Progress Report. These Summaries and Updates, where applicable, are available in the respective Fund sections of the MDTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mdtf.undp.org/>).

### **Formatting Instructions:**

- The report should not exceed 10-15 pages.
- The report should be submitted in one single Word or PDF file.
- Annexes can be added to the report but need to be clearly referenced, using footnotes or endnotes within the body of the narrative.
- Do not change the Names and Numbers of the Sections below.

## **NARRATIVE REPORT FORMAT**

### **I. Purpose**

- **Provide the main outputs and outcomes/objectives of the programme.**

The project objective is:

The project is aiming to contribute to the realization of human rights to safe water through enhanced access to services and increased capacity of authority/ community for improved management of water services. Hence, the project addresses the water shortage and water quality issues in the targeted areas, through enhancement of quantity and quality of water delivered to underserved residential areas in Suleimaniyah city and Sarchinar district. Four

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<sup>3</sup> E.g. in the case of the MDG-F, it is important to show how the programme relates to the UNDAF and how it aims to support national development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals. The causal links and rationale between the joint programme, the thematic window of the MDG-F and the MDGs should be clearly stated. In the case of the Peace building Fund's Peace building and Recovery Facility (PRF), show how the programme relates to the PBF Priority Plan's objectives. For the UNDG Iraq Trust Fund, explain how the programme relates to the UN Assistance Strategy for Iraq, UN MDGs, ICI, NDS, etc.

hundred thousand beneficiaries will benefit from the rehabilitation of electro-mechanical and civil works leading to improved operational efficiency of Sirchnar water project. The rehabilitation work will go along with the capacity building and hygiene awareness campaigns which will result in more quantity and better quality of water available for residents of Sulimaniya city and Sirchnar district in conjunction with better hygiene practices.

**The main outcomes of the projects are:**

- Outcome-1: 400,000 inhabitants of Suleimaniyah city have improved access to safe water.
- Outcome-2: Residents in peripheral/ high risk areas of Suleimaniyah city are safeguarded against water borne disease out-breaks.
- Outcome-3: Over 60 Government Authority staff have strengthened skills for improved operation and management of water facilities.

**While the targeted outputs are:**

- Output 1.1: 400,000 inhabitants of Suleimaniyah city have access to increased quantity and improved quality of water.
- Output 1.2: Water quality laboratory established within the Sarchinar water project and operational.
- Output 2.1: Water networks in the high risk areas rehabilitated/ replaced.
- Output 2.2: Awareness campaigns on hygiene and water handling practices conducted.
- Output 3.1: Over 30 government staff trained on implementation, operation and management of water facilities.
- Output 3.2: Over 30 government staff trained in water quality monitoring and surveillance.

- **Explain how the Programme relates to the Strategic (UN) Planning Framework guiding the operations of the Fund.**

The project is in line with the 2008-10 UN Assistance Strategy for Iraq contributing to the overall targets of reducing morbidity and mortality. Specifically the project addresses Sector Outcomes 1, 2 and 3 of the Watsan Sector Outcome Team and conforms to Goal 4.4.1.5 of the International Compact with Iraq. It responds to the attainment of NDS goals and target 7C of the MDG-7 – “to halve by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation”. The project indirectly contributes to the realization of MDG goals -1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 related to poverty reduction, universal primary education, gender equality and women empowerment, child mortality and maternal mortality respectively. By improving access to safe water, the project addresses the rights of women and children as enshrined in CEDAW and CRC.

## II. Resources

### *Financial Resources:*

- **Provide information on other funding resources available to the project, if applicable.**

Realizing the great need for this project, the MMT contributed with an amount of US\$ 1,060,000 to be utilized in the rehabilitation and extension of the water network in the high risk areas of water borne diseases out-break.

- **Provide details on any budget revisions approved by the appropriate decision-making body, if applicable.**

Not applicable

- **Provide information on good practices and constraints in the mechanics of the financial process, times to get transfers, identification of potential bottlenecks, need for better coordination, etc.**

In relation to the transfer of funds from UNDG ITF to the both WHO and UNICEF Headquarters, the process was smooth and there was no any delay, similarly within the financial system of the organizations no constraints were noticed

### *Human Resources:*

- **National Staff: Provide details on the number and type (operation/programme).**

One national officer in Erbil (35%), one WASH Specialist at ISCA (10%) and one National Operation officer at ISCA (10%) are assigned by UNICEF to monitor the overall implementation of the project activities and coordinate the implementation at the General Directorate of Water and Sewerage (GDWS) level, verify the technical specifications and ensure integrity of financial documents. WHO assigned one Sanitary Engineer for the same purpose. In addition, two national Senior Facilitators (one from UNICEF and the other from WHO) are assigned to work closely with the Suleimaniyah Water Directorate (SWD) and Directorate of Environment (DoEnv.) in preparation of technical specifications, Bills of Quantities and monitor field implementation of activities.

- **International Staff: Provide details on the number and type (operation/programme)**

UNICEF assigned one International Project Manager responsible for the overall management of the project. He is in regular contact with both the national staff and project counterparts through different means of connectivity such as e-mails, phone, video conferences and meetings in Amman. In addition, missions to Iraq were undertaken to monitor the implementation of activities on the ground.

WHO International Water Quality Expert visited the project many times during the reporting period to provide technical advice to both SWD and DoEnv. in areas of water quality monitoring, sanitary inspection and hygiene awareness.

## III. Implementation and Monitoring Arrangements

- **Summarize the implementation mechanisms primarily utilized and how they are adapted to achieve maximum impact given the operating context.**

The implementation of activities in general is being done through UNICEF contracting process and procedures. UNICEF contracting system provides competitive transparent procedure and provides to the best possible professional, technical and financially capacitated

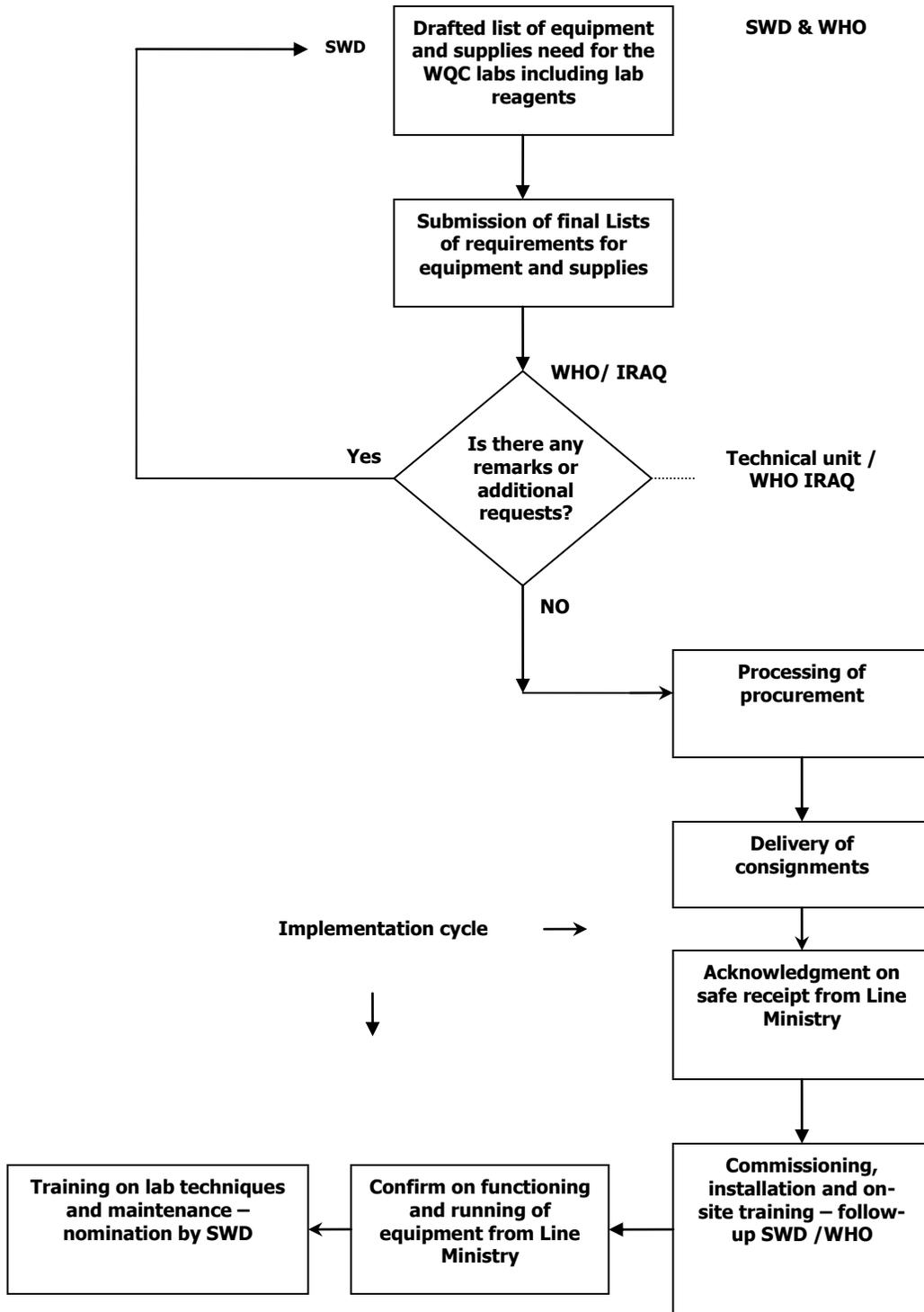
contractors through the pre-evaluation procedures. BoQs are jointly prepared with the government, while the announcement and bidding are done by UNICEF in Amman. Work is jointly supervised by the government and UNICEF. However, the contracting of international pumping expert will be done through GDWS and SWD contracting system provided that UNICEF approves the successful candidate.

For WHO the delivery mechanism adopted is as follows:

- WHO in consultation with their counterparts prepared the technical specifications for the necessary water analysis equipment and supplies.
- WHO in consultation with SWD technical staff assessed the chemicals and other laboratory reagents needed for Sarchinar water quality control laboratory.
- The procurement was carried out through the procurement section at WHO country, regional and Headquarters offices as shown in the diagram below.
- WHO in consultation with the counterparts, facilitate the implementation of training of trainers programs where the participants become trainers for the technical staff.
- WHO in consultation with their counterparts, design and support the implementation of hygiene awareness programs for the community leaders.

- **Provide details on the procurement procedures utilized and explain variances in standard procedures.**

The diagram below illustrates the steps followed by WHO to procure and deliver the requested laboratory equipment and supplies inside Iraq, this approach was used in many of WHO projects and it is considered one of the success stories in terms of implementation approaches



No procurement was envisaged by UNICEF during the reporting period.

- **Provide details on the monitoring system(s) that are being used and how you identify and incorporate lessons learned into the ongoing project.**

The Steering Committee formed to oversee the implementation of the project met twice during 2009; last meeting was conducted in September 2009 to discuss the implementation of project activities. Also regular meetings at the general directorate level took place to discuss emerging issues regarding the project implementation and to ensure smooth implementation of activities in accordance to the project outcomes/outputs. Additionally, field level monitoring is being done through deployment of a Senior Facilitators to conduct daily monitoring of the activities and work closely with SWD and DoEnv. WHO National Officer, UNICEF WASH Officer in Erbil and International Rehabilitation Officer (Amman) were assigned to monitor the implementation process and address any arising issues. Progress reports from the field are submitted on weekly and monthly basis illustrating the implementation progress, constraints and coordination with local water authority.

- **Report on any assessments, evaluations or studies undertaken.**

Assessment of water network for Bakhtyari quarter was concluded, risk of chlorine gas poisoning for water project staff and neighboring residential areas was assessed. An International Pumping Expert will be hired to make the full technical assessment of Sirchnar water project.

#### **IV. Results**

- **Provide a summary of Programme progress in relation to planned outcomes and outputs; explain any variance in achieved versus planned outputs during the reporting period.**

Generally the program is progressing according to the work plan despite of the delays that took place in contracting the international pumping expert. Nevertheless, activities such as rehabilitation of water networks in high risk areas will be finalized early 2010; 2,000 beneficiaries will be safeguarded against water borne diseases out-break. Also the construction of chlorine hall inside Sirchnar water project will commence early 2010 providing safe storage of chlorine gas and reducing the risk of chlorine poisoning resulting from gas leak to water project staff and neighboring residential area.

Sanitary inspection for Sarchinar water facility has been completed through WHO consultant and final report has been handed over to the MMT with copy to SWD to start implementing the report recommendations. WHO completed the training for more than 40 laboratory technicians. In addition to that, the equipment and supplies for Sarchinar water quality control laboratory was completed and parts of the supplies have been received by the SWD. In terms of hygiene awareness, WHO worked closely with DOEnv, Department of Health and Department of Education and implemented a hygiene education campaigns targeting school children, housewives and community leaders

- **Report on the key outputs achieved in the reporting period including # and nature of the activities (inputs), % of completion and beneficiaries.**

During the reporting period the rehabilitation of Sirchnar quarter water network and rehabilitation of Bakhtyari quarter water network started, by end of 2009 the implementation rate reached 40% and 70% respectively. The rehabilitation of these water networks will directly benefit more than 2,000 inhabitants. The contract for construction of chlorine hall inside Sirchnar water project was awarded; it will reduce the risk of chlorine gas poisoning for water project staff and the neighboring residential areas and will also reduce the cost of handling and transportation of chlorine gas cylinders and will contribute to proper water services management; 400,000 beneficiaries served by Sirchnar water project will indirectly benefit from the construction of chlorine hall.

Sanitary inspection for Sarchinar water facility has been completed through WHO consultant and final report has been handed over to the MMT with copy to SWD to start implementing the report recommendations. WHO completed the training for more than 40 laboratory technicians. In addition to that, the equipment and supplies for Sarchinar water quality control laboratory was completed and parts of the supplies have been received by the SWD. In terms of hygiene awareness, WHO worked closely with DOEnv, Department of Health and Department of Education and implemented a hygiene education campaigns targeting school children, housewives and community leaders



School children distributing awareness materials to the Sarchinar community

- **Explain, if relevant, delays in programme implementation, the nature of the constraints, actions taken to mitigate future delays and lessons learned in the process.**

Lack of information, drawings and data for Sirchnar water project delayed the contracting of water pumping expert. UNICEF issued a request for proposal to select an International Water Pumping Expert; however, only one firm responded. Following UNICEF rules and regulations, the contract was not awarded to the single offer and, consequently, it was agreed with the local authorities to carry out new bidding process through GDWS/SWD as per

government rules and regulations. Sulimanya water directorate issued request for proposal and four companies responded. This has delayed the implementation of consequent project activities. Moreover, lack of drawings and data for Sirchnar water project delayed the construction of chlorine hall, where three trunk pipes were found in the chlorine hall construction site; a re-design of the chlorine hall was conducted to overcome this situation.

The water pumping expert is requested to conduct a thorough assessment, study and provide flow diagram of current setting of pumps and piping; this will provide enough data in the future to enable fast and accurate design for the implemented activities.

It was obvious that SWD lack the data to properly manage water facilities and services. UN agencies/NGOs need to advocate for deployment of GIS system and maintained data records to be used in better management of Watsan services.

- **List the key partnerships and collaborations, and explain how such relationships impact on the achievement of results.**

MMT, GDWS and SWD in addition to MoEnv and DoEnv were the main partners in this program; the governmental counterpart worked closely with UNICEF and WHO to ensure smooth implementation of project activities. Also the financial contribution of MMT to this project utilized in the rehabilitation/extension of water network will contribute in reducing the risk of outbreak of water-borne diseases in the targeted areas. Additionally, continuous sharing of information ensures streamlining of activities and conformity with the program outcomes.

- **Other highlights and cross-cutting issues pertinent to the results being reported on.**

In general, the project affects many cross-cutting issues. In terms of the environment, the project is targeting the protection of Sarchinar water resource from pollution through sanitary inspection and source protection. As a result, it will have a positive impact on the environment. In terms of gender, the project will benefit all water consumers (men, women and children); with regards to capacity building there was a conscious gender balance. At the training conducted by WHO/UNICEF was around 40% women participation. In relation to human rights, one of the primary goals of WHO and its Member States is that “all people, whatever their stage of development and their social and economic conditions, have the right to have access to an adequate supply of safe drinking water”. In terms of employment creation, the rehabilitation works and local procurement and transport of goods create job opportunities. In terms of public participation, the hygiene campaign was based purely on public participation and targeted school children, housewives and community leaders.

## **V. Future Work Plan (if applicable)**

- **Summarize the projected activities and expenditures for the following reporting period (1 January-31 December 2010), using the lessons learned during the previous reporting period.**

During the future reporting period (1 Jan-31 Dec 2010) the water pumping expert will start his/her duties. The expert will provide recommendation for rehabilitation work and procurement based on analysis and flow diagram for the existing pumps and piping setting in

Sirchnar water project. It is also anticipated that during the next reporting period the procurement and rehabilitation work will be completed.

- **Indicate any major adjustments in strategies, targets or key outcomes and outputs planned.**

No major adjustment in strategies, targets or key outcomes is expected during the future reporting period.

## **VI. Performance Indicators (optional)<sup>4</sup>**

- Fill the table in this section to report on the indicators set at the output level as per the approved results framework in the programme document.

## **VII. Abbreviations and Acronyms**

- List the main abbreviations and acronyms that are used in the report.

MMT: Ministry of Municipalities and Tourism

GDWS: General Directorate for Water and Sewerage

SWD: Sulimaniya Water Directorate

MoEv: Ministry of Environment

DoEnv: Directorate of Environment

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<sup>4</sup> E.g. for the UNDG Iraq Trust Fund and the MDG-F.

