

UNDG Iraq Trust Fund

**ANNUAL PROGRAMME¹ NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT
REPORTING PERIOD: 1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER 2009**

<p>Submitted by: Mourad Zmit, Project Manager UNESCO m.zmit@unesco.org +962 (0) 777 446 660</p>	<p>Country and Thematic Area² Iraq- Economic Development</p>
<p>Programme No: <u>66992 C10-08</u> MDTF Office Atlas No: <u>UNDG 54992</u> Programme Title: Restoration of Al Askari Shrine in Samarra City and Rehabilitation of Other Damaged Religious Sites Throughout Iraq</p>	<p>Participating Organization(s): UNESCO (Lead), UNDP</p>
<p>Implementing Partners: Iraqi Government, Prime Minister's Office, Qaim Maqamiyat (Samarra Mayor City Council) and Local Tribal leaders</p>	<p>Programme Budget (from the Fund): <i>For Joint Programme provide breakdown by UN Organization</i> UN Org A: UNESCO, USD 5,400,000 UN Org B: UNDP, USD 2,600,000</p>

¹ The term “programme” is used for programmes, joint programmes and projects.

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

Programme Duration (in months):

Start date³: February 2007

End date: September 2010

- *Original end date*: February 2008
- *Revised end date*: September 2010
- *Operational Closure Date*⁴:

Budget Revisions/Extensions:

First Extension

22 February 2009- Approval date 27
February 2008

Second Extension

31 December 2009- Approval date 15
January 2009

Third Extension

30 September 2010- Approval date 24
November 2009

³ The start date is the date of the first transfer of funds from the MDTF Office as Administrative Agent.

⁴ All activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under an approved MDTF programme have been completed. Agencies to advise the MDTF Office.

NARRATIVE REPORT

1. Purpose: Development Goal and Immediate Objectives

1. To ensure the safety and preservation of the Al Askari Shrine site in order to prepare for its restoration as a symbol of peace and reconciliation in Iraq, while enhancing the national capacity to perform similar tasks on other damaged cultural/religious sites.
2. To initiate the process of rehabilitation of other damaged religious sites throughout Iraq as part of the reconciliation process.
3. To provide employment opportunities and ensure citizens' involvement in the rebuilding of their communities through sub-projects focused on rehabilitation related to the Samarra Shrine.

Key Outputs

Outputs

- Output 1.1: Urgent intervention works on Al-Askari Shrine in Samarra completed: Site protected and cleaned, materials classified, and structure reinforced (UNESCO).
- Output 1.2: Prepare works for the restoration project of the Al-Askari Shrine in Samarra completed. (UNESCO).
- Output 1.3: Personnel of State Board of Antiquities and Heritage (SBAH) in technical areas related to restoration and preservation trained.
- Output 2.1: Highest priority damaged religious sites rehabilitated (UNDP).
- Output 2.2: Contribute towards reconciliation, restoration of stability and security, consensus and peace building.
- Output 3.1: Implement sub-projects related to the Samarra Shrine completed (UNDP).
- Output 3.2: Community ownership through involvement in sub-project identification and implementation promoted.

UN Assistance Strategy for Iraq

The programme directly addresses the joint UN Assistance Strategy for Iraq within the Sector Outcome Team for Economic Reform and Diversification (ERDSOT).

Economic recovery is one of the major challenges faced in post-conflict societies. While economic development effectively reduces the risk of relapsing into conflict, it takes a long time. Over the past couple of years, Iraq has shown good signs of economic recovery. Despite notable economic improvements, however, the political and security situation is still a detriment to sustained macroeconomic development. This project is

aimed to increase tourism and build heritage sites and tolerance which is in line with enhancing key sectors of local economy in most deprived areas identified in Outcome 2 in the ERDSOT.

This project's key objectives are the promotion of national reconciliation, safeguarding Iraq's cultural heritage, strengthening national capacity and promoting and ensuring national ownership.

UN Millennium Development Goals

Within the Samarra Project MDGs are being addressed. The project is providing access of MDG 2 Target 1 for primary education and MDG 3 Target 1 on gender disparity in primary and secondary levels. This project also addresses MDG 4 and MDG 5 for maternal and child health. The Samarra Project also addresses MDG 7 Target 3 on access to safe drinking water. Additionally, the structure of participation in Samarra is also looking at issues within MDG 3 with women being empowered in decision making.

This project contributes towards the attainment of the MDGs in Iraq by working towards reconciliation and a more stable community that will foster the necessary environment for building consensus in priority setting of expenditure for service delivery, pride in their community and reducing the level of poverty. The project contributes to the attainment of the MDGs, in particular MDG 1, by fostering reconciliation and peace building within the Samarra community as a result of the positive impact of employment creation and income generation through the emergency infrastructure projects and a boost to the economy with the return of religious tourism.

Iraqi National Development Strategy (NDS)

The NDS emphasizes that fostering participatory dialogue and cultural heritage are key to addressing challenges facing peace building. This project seeks to build tolerance and reduce tensions in Iraq by restoring the damaged Samarra Al-Askari Shrine as well as other damaged religious sites around the Shrine. It engages the leadership of both religious sects to work together as well as the community. Two pillars that have been covered have been in the Education Pillar within a) physical rehabilitation and reconstruction of primary and secondary schools and the Health Pillar in within the overarching objective of health care to "promote health and improve access to quality health care irrespective of ethnic, religious or geographic origin or socio economic status".

The International Compact with Iraq (ICI)

The ICI sets out certain features that directly relate to this community peace building activity. Section 3.1.1 The Government will widen dialogue to promote unity and national reconciliation. Programs will be carried out to achieve genuine dialogue between parties in conflict aimed at lessening tensions in Baghdad and other strife torn parts of the country.

The Draft National Development Plan

The draft National Development Plan is the Government of Iraq's priorities for 2010-2014. At present, this project is aligned.

The Draft UNDAF

The UN Country Team has worked closely with the Government of Iraq in the development of a Common Country Assessment during 2009 which has been approved. The UN Country Team has developed a draft UNDAF for 2011-2014. The draft UNDAF has five priority areas, with this project aligned with UNDAF Priority two though completion is anticipated before the phase in of the UNDAF.

I. Resources: Financial Resources:

Information on other funding resources available to the project

The Government of Iraq has provided a contribution of USD 3,000,000 for UNESCO component activities.

Details on budget revisions approved by the appropriate decision-making body

First extension approved by ITF from 22 February 2008 till 31 December 2009

Second Extension approved by ITF from 31 December until 30 September 2010

The above mentioned budget revisions allowed the necessary funding for the budget line relating to national and international staff according to the requested extensions.

Constraints

- Operational - delays in construction.
- Organizational – institutional capacity: limited size of counterpart team in Samarra.
- Security situation delayed the implementation of works.
- Limited opportunities for movement to Samarra.

Project Issues Remedial Actions- Good Practices

UNESCO

- **Project Issue:** The contract signed with the specialized contractor in June 2007 for the implementation of the Phase I of the restoration of the Al-Askari Shrine was cancelled in May 2008 because the contractor failed to start site works.
- **Good Practice:** UNESCO went ahead with the implementation of the interim and signed a new contract with the Iraqi Technical Committee for the Restoration of the Al-Askari Shrine-Office of the Prime Minister

- **Project Issue:** UNESCO had in place a permanent Site Manager from May 2008 to April 2009, to oversee day to day implementation. Backstopped by the Project Manager in Amman who coordinated all the implementation process while arranging regular visits to the site.
- **Good Practice:** After April 2009 UNESCO decided to employ a CCTV monitoring equipments to assess and monitor technical matters from Amman office the works on site as well as for security reasons. This technology allows UNESCO Project Manager to follow assessments and implementation from Amman without having a permanent Site Manager.

UNDP

- **Good Practice:** The community and decision makers worked together to identify priorities within the community which resulted in the Samarra Development Agenda published in both Arabic and English May 2009. Department of State has stated that this model has proved helpful at the Governorate level.
- **Project Issue:** The first procurement exercises UNDP carried out to procure programme sub-projects' works were all concluded as non-responsive and therefore unsuccessful. This resulted in delays of more than five months.
- **Good Practice:** UNDP pursued a comprehensive outreach programme broadening the pool of potential local contractors. This proved successful as reflected by the outcome of recent procurement exercises.
- **Remedial Actions:** UNDP decided to launch the project through a NEX hybrid modality concluded with a Letter of Agreement (LoA) with Qaim Maqamiyat.
- **Project Issues:** Following entering into a LoA with the counterparts, security deterioration resulted in works being halted several times by the contractor.
- **Good Practice:** UNDP initiated a capacity strengthening initiative with a view to build the counterparts' capacity in relevant technical and commercial fields. This resulted in positive outcomes that are maintained to date. UNDP delivered a capacity development workshop with the same objective.
- **Good Practice:** UNDP is collaborating with relevant local actors to support programme implementation.

Human Resources:

- National Staff:

UNESCO: 2 National Staff recruited (1 at Iraq Office in Amman and 1 in Samarra) paid directly by the project. Other National Staff working on Operations Support Functions co-shared on pro-rated partial basis.

UNDP: 1 National Staff recruited on the project and a Project Assistant recruited to work within operations.

- International Staff:

UNESCO: 1 Project Manager and 1 expert as Site Manager (May 2008 to April 2009) in Samarra.

UNDP: 1 Project Manager.

II. Implementation and Monitoring Arrangements

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

UNESCO and the Iraqi Technical Committee signed a contract for the preparation of the final Restoration Project in October 2008. UNESCO purchased technical equipments and trained Iraqi engineers/architects in order to implement this activity. Several groups of UNESCO experts undertook field missions to supervise and implement the works. From May 2008 to April 2009, UNESCO had a permanent expert in the field assisted by a local engineer.

UNDP made a choice based on the prevailing security situation and restrictions placed on the movement of UN staff over the majority of Iraq, factoring in the unique security conditions in Samarra City. This resulted in the Samarra Qaim Maqamiyat and its team of engineers and architects being chosen to implement the project through an LOA. This project design is a hybrid moving close to national execution implementation modality. Several assessments were carried out in strict coherence to procedures to ensure counterparts possessed the implementation capacity.

Local Samarra contractors are employed by the Qaim Maqamiyat to implement works. In this way, the projects are contributing indirectly to reconciliation and peace building among the Samarra community. An independent monitoring consultant verifies the quality and quantity of works implemented at each stage through progress reports. The UNDP infrastructure team quality assesses, approves and quality controls all the completed works as per the original designs and Bill of Quantities as well as ensures that procurement standard operating procedures are followed.

Procurement procedures utilized

UNESCO procures goods and services through competitive solicitations. The following methods are used for the procurement of goods and services: (For values above USD 30,000 UNESCO uses open international competition biddings).

UNDP Procurement is made through a competitive process following agency procurement procedures. The UNDP-Iraq Procurement Office was a major asset on which this project has capitalized and benefited.

Monitoring system(s)

UNESCO

UNESCO has monthly meetings with the Technical Committee for the Samara Shrine Restoration established by the Iraqi Prime Minister to coordinate activities in site, to evaluate progress of works and to exchange views regarding the implementation of the project.

From May 2008 to April 2009 an UNESCO Site Manager was located in Samarra for work on the Samarra Shrine to follow the works and evaluate the progress. Any problems were reported

to the Samarra Shrine Project Manager. Additionally, UNESCO has installed during this reporting period a CCTV monitoring system in order to allow UNESCO to remotely monitor the implementation of the works from the Amman Office.

UNDP

The implementation of three religious and priority infrastructure projects related to the Al-Askari Shrine are completed, while the fourth has been identified in this reporting period. All the projects are being regularly monitored. The Samarra City Qaim Maqamiyat has set up a Local Project Team who is on site daily to monitor the progress and quality of implemented works. The Local Project Team carries out all required progress reporting and certification of works as well as monitors quality. This ensures that sub-contractors for various technical works (electrical, plumbing, carpentry, masonry, etc) comply with the Bill of Quantities of the projects.

UNDP's technical team is fully engaged in advising and guiding the sub-contractors throughout the implementation phase. The implementing agents are paid in arrears based on predetermined milestones that are independently verified by UNDP's Consultant. Progress of works and the submission of all supporting documentation by the contractor including monthly progress reports, photography of before, during and after and quality control verification of the works are required before payment.

Report on any assessments, evaluations or studies undertaken.

UNESCO

A team of 10 experts undertook two missions to Samarra in October and December 2009, related to the implementation of the "Completion of the Final Restoration Project of Al-Askari Shrine in Samarra – Iraq" activity. During this reporting period interim reports have been submitted by the experts on; Building materials and fine arts; Completion of structural studies and Architectural studies and final project design (reconstruction plans).

UNDP

During this reporting period there was assessment of the Al Lateen Church in Baghdad to prepare for the works started in November 2008.

During this reporting period there was assessment at the Samarra General Hospital on the rehabilitation and evaluation on the extension of the operations block/ surgical theatre and pre-post operative sections.

A study has been undertaken to develop designs, technical specifications and drawings for the installation of a water treatment plant in Samarra.

III. Results

Programme progress in relation to planned outcomes and outputs;

Eighty percent (80%) of all works on the Samarra Shrine restoration project are complete and progress is being made to achieve full completion of the last project by September 2010.

The scope of activities of these sub-projects include the site cleaning, clearing and grubbing; rehabilitation and reconstruction of student's drinking space; rehabilitation of the Mosque minarets; reconstruction of damaged walls and other parts; rehabilitation/reconstruction of toilet facilities; interior and exterior painting; internal luminaries and electrical wirings and fixtures; rehabilitation / reconstruction of damaged prayer washing areas.

UNESCO: Samarra Restoration Project

1. Mobilization activity (building site installations)	Completed	% of planned	100%
2. Removing any outside elements that may lead to further collapses.	Completed	% of planned	100%
3. Cleaning the site and within the Shrine building	Completed	% of planned	100%
4. Classifying, originating and storing the discovered architectural elements and the materials scattered on the site in a temporary warehouse;	Completed	% of planned	100%
5. Urgent preventive works	Completed	% of planned	100%
6. Historical Documentation	An UNESCO expert is preparing the historical documentation related to the Samarra Shrine.	% of planned	80%
7. Architectural Documentation	a. UNESCO signed a contract with the Iraqi Technical Committee for the implementation of the activity. b. UNESCO has already purchased equipments and trained Iraqi engineers/architects on the use of the equipments. This activity started in February 2009.	% of planned	50%

8. Soil and Foundation Studies; Building Materials and Fine Art Studies & Structure Stability Studies	a. UNESCO signed a contract with the Iraqi Technical Committee for the implementation of the activity. b. UNESCO has already purchased equipments and trained Iraqi engineers/architects on the use of equipments. This activity started in February 2009.	% of planned	80%
9. Final Project and Tender Submission Documentation	a. UNESCO signed a contract with the Iraqi Technical Committee for the implementation of this activity.	% of planned	10%

UNDP Project: Phase I

1. Rehabilitation of Al Riyadh Primary school for boys	This is one of the major schools in Samarra and its rehabilitation attracted the attention of the community on the need for improved basic services in the city.	% of planned	100%
2. Rehabilitation of Mixed Secondary School	The school was occupied by local security forces for some time and its rehabilitation and use as an educational facility serves a noble purpose.	% of planned	100%
3. Rehabilitation of Al Shaheed mosque	It was one of the damaged mosques. Rehabilitation works at the site was very risky at times.	% of planned	100%
4. Rehabilitation of Hassan Pasha mosque	The works were suspended on several occasions as a result of the deterioration of security.	% of planned	100%

UNDP Project: Phase II

5. Preparation of Samarra Recovery Agenda	A comprehensive study on recovery planning for Samarra, the Samarra Development Agenda published May 2009 in both English and Arabic.	% of planned	95100%
6. Rehabilitation of Al Lateen Church in Baghdad	The works were completed 2nd Quarter 2009.	% of planned	100%
7. Rehabilitation and Extension of Operations Department of Samarra General Hospital	The rehabilitation works are well underway with all major construction works completed. Walls, tile floors and toilet facilities completed. The remaining minor items include the fixing of doors, special wash basins, etc.	% of planned	90%
8. Construction of a new Playground in Al	The designs, bill of quantities and technical specifications are completed.	% of planned	30%

<p>Muatasim suburb area in Samarra</p> <p>9. Provision and installation of a Water Treatment Plant in Samarra</p>	<p>The land provided requires official legal clearance to commence works.</p> <p>The designs, technical specifications, bill of quantities, drawings of the project are complete. Preparations of bidding documents are underway.</p>	<p>% of planned</p> <p>35%</p>
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Key outputs achieved in the reporting period

UNESCO

As a result of the reconstruction works, the Shrine has again become an active place of worship, helping to renew the local economy as well as national faith. During this reporting period about 50,000 pilgrims visited the Shrine weekly or 200,000 per month, not just from Iraq but also from other countries providing the message of tolerance implicit in the Shrine's reconstruction is being transmitted daily to thousands. Furthermore, an estimated 2 million Shiia Muslims visited the Holy Al-Askari Shrine from 4 to 6 March 2009 to commemorate the death of Imam Hasan Al-Askari and visit the Golden Mosque.

UNDP

UNDP interventions are contributing towards the medium term reconciliation, restoration of stability and security as well as consensus and peace building among all different segments of the Samarra community. Five priority sub-projects have been completed including two schools, two mosques and one church. The City Local Authorities are the counterparts to UNDP and are benefiting from the implementation of these priorities for their community. An outcome of a workshop during July 2008 to develop a holistic recovery plan was realized in May 2009 with the publication of the Samarra Development Agenda in both English and Arabic. Additionally, the Al Lateen Church in Baghdad has been completed and the works on the surgical unit at the Samarra General Hospital 90% complete. It is estimated that more than one thousand (1,000) school children per academic year benefit and more than 1,200 families have benefited through employment creation.

Delays in programme implementation, the nature of the constraints, actions taken to mitigate future delays and lessons learned in the process

The delay in project implementation was mainly due to the prevailing security situation in Samarra until early 2008. The second bombing of the Shrine on 13 June 2007 caused delay in the start of the field works. The contract was signed on 25 June 2007 but the contractor could not start works because of the volatile security situation in Samarra.

UNESCO initiated field works in February 2008 after the Iraqi Government secured the site and the road between Baghdad and Samarra. The Technical Committee, which is directly affiliated to the Office of the Prime Minister of Iraq joined UNESCO at the site and then, put in place all necessary technical and security requirements in order to complete the project.

UNDP entered into a Letter of Agreement with the Qaim Maqamiyat (Samarra Municipality) due to several stoppages in works by the contractor related to deterioration in security delaying the project more than six months. Procurement sub-projects were unsuccessful and had to be redone resulting in delays of more than five months. Presently delays are being faced on the initiation of the playground due to delays in land ownership clearance.

Key partnerships and collaborations

UNESCO

The main counterpart is the Iraqi Government, Technical Committee for the Samarra Shrine Restoration established by the Iraqi Prime Minister Office, Qaim Maqamiyat and local tribal leaders. All have come together to allow the securing the Samarra site and access roads as well as the Shrine itself, and the installation of site logistics (i.e. containers to house workers, etc) which have allowed the continuation of field works in 2009.

At the time of this report, the security situation in Samarra City is much improved and UNESCO continues field works started in February 2008. UNESCO has regular meetings with the Technical Committee for the Samarra Shrine restoration to coordinate activities on site, to evaluate progress of works and to support UNESCOs involvement in the project implementation.

UNDP

As a consequence of the restrictions placed on the movement of UN staff in Iraq, UNDP has pursued ways to overcome the situation on the ground in order to reach the target populations. Hence, a strong partnership has developed with the Samarra local authorities, religious and community leaders resulting in a LoA with the Qaim Maqamiyat. This arrangement is a hybrid moving towards NEX has allowed UNDP to assess the local capacities for project implementation as well as to support its counterparts in identifying and reaching consensus on major development priorities. UNDP has completed the works in Baghdad and continues its works in Samarra.

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

Security: the security in Samarra is now guaranteed. The Government of Iraq posted troops to secure the city and the Shrine.

Employment: the start of the field works at the Samarra Shrine had already guaranteed the employment of about 600 workers from Samarra and other works in Samarra has guaranteed employment of about 1,200 workers

Gender: the participatory process has enabled increase involvement of women and their input into the priorities in their community.

MDG: Focus and working on multiple MDGs.

IV. Future Work Plan

Projected activities and expenditures for the following reporting period (1 January-31 December 2010)

This project is anticipated to be operationally complete by 30 September 2010

UNESCO

1. “Completion of the final restoration project for Al-Askari Shrine in Samarra” is to prepare the complete restoration plan of the Shrine after its bombing in 2006 and 2007, according to international standards and conventions.
2. Impact evaluation of Phase I projects implementation;
3. Joint UNESCO-EU mission to the Al-Askari Shrine to observe the progress being made on the restoration of the Shrine and allow the donor to get a better sense of how the project is contributing to the reconciliation process in Samarra;
4. External evaluation of the project.

UNDP

1. Procurement exercises and contract awards;
2. Handover of all completed sub-projects to the Samarra City Qaim Maqamiyat and closure of all contractual obligations of completed sub-projects;
3. Completed works at the Samarra General Hospital;
4. Land clearance given for playground;
5. Playground works initiated and completed;
6. Initiated the building of the water treatment plant.

Major adjustments in strategies, targets or key outcomes and outputs planned.

No major adjustments in strategies, targets or key outcomes and outputs have occurred in the reporting period the year 2009.

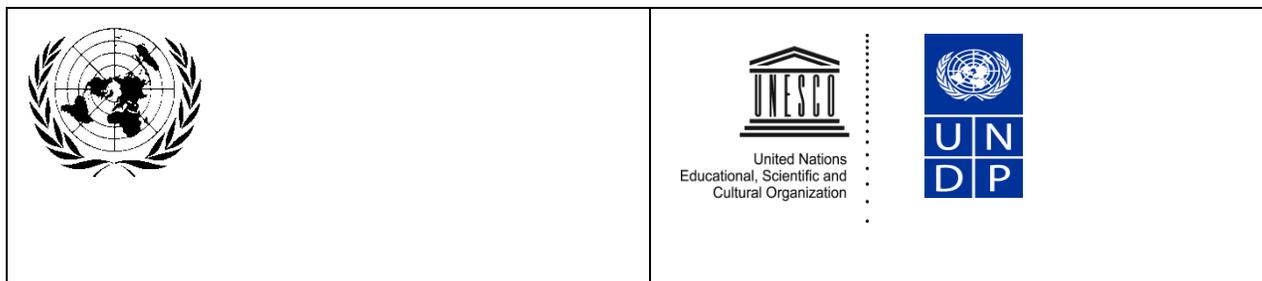
V. Performance Indicators⁵

Please refer to the Appendix for the Results Framework at the output level as per the approved results framework in the programme document.

VI. Abbreviations and Acronyms

Please refer to the end of Appendix behind the Results Framework.

⁵ E.g. for the UNDG Iraq Trust Fund and the MDG-F.



[Iraqi Trust Fund]

**ANNEX
ANNUAL PROGRAMME¹ NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT
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V. Performance Indicators

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baselines	Planned Indicator Targets	Achieved Indicator Targets	Means of Verification
IP Output 1.1 Urgent intervention works on Al-Askari Shrine in Samarra completed: Site protected and cleaned, materials classified, and structure reinforced (UNESCO).	Indicator 1.1.1 Established a Project Steering Committee (PSC) comprised of United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI), Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation	No structure or committee in place	Establish a Project Steering Committee	Steering Committee Established UNDP and community established Qaim Maqamiyat to act as a	Reports Samarra Recovery Plan Visual Verification

¹ The term “programme” is used for programmes, joint programmes and projects.

	<p>(MOPDC), Shiite and Sunni Awqaf, United Nations Education, Science and Culture Organization (UNESCO) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); SAMARRA community representative.</p>			<p>steering committee in Samarra</p>	
	<p>Indicator 1.1.2 Under the guidance of UNESCO restoration experts and the supervision of trained SBAH specialists, a selected international company will undertake urgent and preventive works to preserve the site.</p>	<p>Demolished shrine following the two bombings</p>	<p>Restoration of the shrine. Restoration works contributing to peace and reconciliation among the religious communities in Samarra City.</p>	<p>Urgent preventive works have been 100% completed The removal of outside elements that may lead to further collapses has been 100 % completed</p>	<p>Assessment of the works completed according to the terms of reference/ Certificates of Substantial Completion Regular works progress reports, Site meeting reports, photos Documenting the progress of works.</p>

<p>IP Output 1.2 Prepare works for the restoration project of the Al-Askari Shrine in Samarra completed. (UNESCO).</p>	<p>Indicator 1.2.1 Under the guidance of UNESCO restoration experts and the supervision of trained SBAH specialists, a selected international company undertook works preparing the final restoration project of the Al Askari Shrine in Samarra.</p>	<p>Perpetrate works has been undertaken, planning a final restoration project of the Al-Askari Shrine in Samarra</p>	<p>Contractor selected and contract signed. Iraqi workers employed at the site and staff trained</p>	<p>Adherence to UNESCO procurement rules and regulations Certificates of Substantial Completion Municipality records and reports Documentation through employment and training records of 600 Iraqis benefiting the Samarra community Regular works progress reports, Site meeting reports, photos documenting the progress of works</p>	
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	Indicator 1.2.2 UNESCO will prepare the project document and the budget estimate for the restoration phase (Phase II).	N/A			Adherence to UNESCO Procurement rules and regulations
IP Output 1.3 Personnel of State Board of Antiquities and Heritage (SBAH) in technical areas related to restoration and preservation trained.	Indicator 1.3.1: Arranged and delivered a special training programme for the State Board of Antiquities and Heritage (SBAH) improving their technical capacity to conduct the works supervision of the Al Askari Shrine in Samarra.	Indicate available technical capacity to conduct restoration works	Available trained SBAH personnel capable of conductive restoration works. A first training of Iraqi engineers and architects on monitoring and following up. A second training of five Iraqi engineers and architects on use of	Overall ten Iraqi architects and engineers have been trained	Documentation through training records benefiting Samarra community

			purchased technical equipments has been 100% completed		
IP Output 2.1 Highest priority damaged religious sites rehabilitated (UNDP).	Indicator 2.1.1 Identified, as endorsed by PSC, other priority religious sites considered for rehabilitation, which ultimately included two mosques (one Shiite and one Sunni) and one church.	Religious sites in poor condition Shrine bombed twice Sectarian violence in Samarra	Restoration of religious sites	Two (2) Mosques rehabilitated in Samarra by UNDP One (1) Church in Baghdad rehabilitated	Visual verification Site visits and inspections CCTV monitoring Photo documentation Certificates of Substantial Completion
	Indicator 2.1.2 Undertook comprehensive site assessment, perform all required structural stability studies and analyses assessment and defined the nature of required interventions.	Structural damage due to bombing and age of religious site	Site assessment completed Drawings, research, and plans developed Bills of Quantity	All UNDP Religious structures completed	Site reports CCTV Monitoring Photo documentation Certificates of Substantial Completion

	Indicator 2.1.3 Performed networks analyses and studies assessing all water supply, wastewater, electrical power supply facility conditions and defined the nature of required interventions as deemed applicable for implementation.	Infrastructure if available requires repair Upgrade need that is sensitive to the religious environment	Analysis and studies conducted Inter-ventions identified	Two (2) Mosque studies and interventions completed One Church study completed	Site reports CCTV Monitoring Photo documentation Certificates of Substantial Completion
	Indicator 2.1.4: Prepared detailed construction drawings, specifications, bills of quantities, scope of works.	Building in need to repair	Drawings, specifications, BoQ completed at each phase of projects	Two Mosques completed. Two schools completed. Al Lateen Church Baghdad completed Surgical Unit at Samarra Hospital nearing completion 90% Playground pending clearance of	Access to drawings, procurement documents and Bill of Quantity.

			land, water treatment plant design and specification complete .	
	Indicator 2.1.5 Rehabilitation activities, relying on local implementing partners wherever possible.	Sectarian violence in the city	Build partnership and find positive interactions to benefit Samarra	Establishment of Qaim Maqamiyat as a local partners Dialogue ongoing between UNDP and Qaim Maqamiyat Capacity development Participatory process Bridge with community
	Indicator 2.1.6: Preparing budget estimates for rehabilitating other priority religious sites and buildings.	Other religious sites and buildings require rehabilitation	Budgets prepared and priorities identified	Budgets completed and priorities completed Budgets available
	Indicator 2.1.7: UNDP and UNESCO Directors and Project Managers will evaluate the works completed and will report to the PSC that will decide on the	Work evaluated from Phase I Priorities and Community involved in Phase II	Phase I completed Phase II planned	Phase I Completed Rehabilitation of Al Riyadh Primary School for Boys Phase I Site reports CCTV Monitoring Photo documentation

	<p>following action plan for the other religious sites to be rehabilitated during the Phase II.</p>	<p>Planning</p>	<p>Rehabilitation of Mixed Secondary School</p> <p>Rehabilitation of al Shaheed Mosque</p> <p>Rehabilitation of Hassan Pasha Mosque</p> <p>Phase II</p> <p>Publication of Samarra Development Agenda May 2009</p> <p>Rehabilitation completed on Al Lateen Church in Baghdad</p>	<p>Certificates of Substantial Completion</p> <p>Access copy of publication in both Arabic and English Site reports</p> <p>CCTV Monitoring</p> <p>Photo documentation</p> <p>Certificates of Substantial Completion</p>
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				<p>Rehabilitation of Surgical Unit of Samarra General Hospital initiated</p> <p>Identified construction of a new playground in Al Muatasim suburb</p> <p>Identified installation of a water treatment plant in Samarra</p>	
<p>IP Output 2.2 Contribute towards reconciliation, restoration of stability and security, consensus and peace building.</p>	<p>Indicator 2.2.1 Establishment of a PSC including Shiite and Sunni Awqaf and religious dignitaries of both religious communities, relevant government authorities, will</p>	<p>Sectarian violence</p>	<p>Steering Committee established</p>	<p>Steering Committee established</p> <p>LoA signed</p> <p>Qaim Maqamiyat established</p>	<p>Meetings with Steering Committee</p> <p>Copy document</p> <p>Meetings with Qaim Maqamiyat</p>

	<p>promote the intercultural / inter-sectarian dialogue and lay the ground for a region specific peace building and reconciliation process that will contribute to the broader nationwide processes (UNESCO and UNDP).</p>			<p>Community interaction increased and Samarra Recovery Agenda developed</p>	<p>Publication can be accessed and is available in both English and Arabic</p>
	<p>Indicator 2.2.2 Development of media material illustrating the situation before and after the attacks on the Samarra Shrine and other religious sites as part of an integrated campaign targeting reconciliation and peace building (UNESCO).</p>	N/A			
	<p>Indicator 2.2.3 Support the existing Iraqi-led Baghdad peace initiative in direct collaboration with the government, UNAMI and all involved local</p>	N/A			

	authorities (UNESCO).				
	Indicator 2.2.4 Initial activities towards building consensus leading to increase tolerance among the local religious communities through joint participation in all projects activities (micro context) (UNESCO and UNDP).	Sectarian violence	Violence reduced Increased participation in projects	Violence reduced Communities more engaged in activities and identifying priorities in Phase II	Media and police/MNF-I records of violence in area Samarra Recovery Agenda
IP Output 3.1 Implement sub-projects related to the Samarra Shrine completed (UNDP).	Indicator 3.1.1. Identify with participation from religious dignitaries of both religious communities and the Awqaf, a recovery agenda of priority activities that will provide tangible and highly visible benefits. It will be done through the rehabilitation of priority infrastructure aimed at benefiting both communities, as formulated in the	No recovery agenda Sectarian violence	Recovery Agenda Developed	Samarra Recovery Workshop held Samarra Recovery Plan is nearing publication in Arabic and English.	

	recovery agenda. It is expected that the agenda will include several of the following project categories and other small scale projects focusing on supporting the local community. Some of the component activities will be implemented through an IREP like community labour intensive modality.				
IP Output 3.2 Community ownership through involvement in sub-project identification and implementation promoted.	Indicator 3.2.1. Community awareness campaign in local media and through other public outreach mechanisms (Friday prayer, posters, leaflets) (UNESCO).	N/A			
	Indicator 3.2.2. Dedicated engagement of community members and entities within all projects activities including identification, planning, provision of in-kind donations and the implementation	Lack of dialogue Sectarian violence in Samarra	Community engaged in process In kind donations	Communities engaged in priority setting GoI contributed 3,000,000 to Shrine restoration	Minutes, reports and other documentation

	supervision (UNESCO and UNDP).				
IP Output 3.3 Generation of temporary short and medium term employment opportunities.	Indicator 3.3.1: Following all necessary assessments, verifications, study, design, and implementation of some project activities through the labour intensive implementation modality and through employment of local community members (UNESCO and UNDP).	High unemployment	Establish employment opportunities	600 jobs 1,200 employment	Employment records with contractors and Qaim Maqamiyat

Annual Performance Indicators Assessment for the year 2009

I. Abbreviations and Acronyms

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

Abbreviations and Acronyms:

BoQs: Bills of Quantity

CCTV: Closed Circuit Television

GoI: Government of Iraq

MDG: Millennium Development Goals

MoPDC: Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation

MOU: Memorandum of Understanding

NDS: National Development Strategy

NEX: National Execution

NGO: Non-Governmental Organization

PRT: Provincial Reconstruction Teams

SBAH: State Board of Antiquities and Heritage

UNAMI: UN Assistance Mission to Iraq