



[Iraqi Trust Fund]

ANNUAL PROGRAMME¹ NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT

REPORTING PERIOD: 1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER 2009

Submitted by:

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Country and Thematic Area²

Iraq
Protection and Emergency Response

Programme No: F8-07

Atlas Award No: 54937

MDTF Office Atlas No: UNDG 66937

Programme Title:

Support to the Expanded Humanitarian
Response Fund (ERF)

Participating Organization(s):

UNOCHA
UNDP

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

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

Implementing Partners:

- *National counterparts (government, private, NGOs & others)*
A substantial number of Iraqi NGOs (Please consult the annex for a list of partners), and Relevant Iraqi Local Authorities
- *International Organizations, including NGOs*
Several international NGOs. Please consult the annex for a list of partners

Programme Duration (in months):13

Start date³: 13/11/2008 (approval date)

End date: 31/10/2010

- *Original end date 31/10/2010*

Budget Revisions/Extensions:

None

Programme Budget (from the Fund):

UN Org A: UNDP: USD\$15,000,000

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

NARRATIVE REPORT FORMAT

I. Purpose

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

The Expanded Humanitarian Response Fund (ERF) has the aim to help fill critical humanitarian gaps within different sectors through readily available flexible funding for emergency response to: 1) Save lives or protect threatened livelihood, 2) Meet critical short-term humanitarian needs, and 3) respond to sudden-onset complex humanitarian emergencies. The ERF quickly responds to undertake urgent humanitarian activities in Iraq reflecting a flexible and localized approach to humanitarian action. Specifically, the programme provides a useful channel to better target funds for unmet/urgent needs as a result of geographic, sectoral and funding gaps in humanitarian response and/or government capacity.

General Objectives
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outcome 1: Improved support to vulnerable Iraqis through timely delivery of humanitarian assistance and protection.

Outputs and Key Activities	
Outputs	<p>Output 1.1: Protection needs and gaps in essential services for vulnerable communities affected by crisis in Iraq are met (OCHA lead, UNDP).</p> <p>Output 1.2: Improved capacity, coverage, coordination and impact of humanitarian action (OCHA lead, UNDP).</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">a) Enhanced Capacity of NGOs at the field level through support of Projects responding to key gaps.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">b) ERF projects respond to identified needs based on updated data analysis (information).</p> <p>Output 1.3: Strengthened links between immediate action for families in crisis and support for early recovery (OCHA lead, UNDP).</p> <p>Output 1.4: Enhanced emergency preparedness to respond to crises in Iraq (OCHA).</p>
Activities	<p>1.1.1 Actively invite, process, and select projects responding rapidly to humanitarian key gaps, and disburse funds accordingly.</p> <p>1.1.2 Monitor and evaluate impact of funded projects.</p> <p>1.1.3 Administer the processing of funds directly to implementing partners.</p> <p>1.1.4 Consult with SOTs and relevant partners to invite projects targeting key humanitarian gaps.</p> <p>1.2.1 Actively invite, process, and select Iraq NGO projects responding rapidly to humanitarian key gaps.</p>

	<p>1.2.2 Monitor and evaluate impact of funded projects.</p> <p>1.2.3 Provide TRC with regular updates on current humanitarian trends.</p> <p>1.3.1 Prioritize projects that have the potential for creating an enabling environment/compliment recovery activities already taking place.</p> <p>1.4.1 Consult with relevant partners inviting projects for pre-positioning of essential items for sudden onset crisis.</p> <p>1.4.2 Pre-position by relevant agencies both within Iraq and Jordan essential items to facilitate rapid response capacity.</p>
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- ERF Programme in relation to the Strategic (UN) Planning Framework guiding the operations of the Fund.

UN Assistance Strategy for Iraq

Through the involvement in different sectors, the programme directly addresses the joint UN Assistance Strategy for Iraq within several clusters:

- Education: By funding projects to rehabilitate schools facilities, along with hygiene awareness programs.
- Water and Sanitation: By funding several projects for drilling wells and rehabilitating water centers to improve drinking water availability and quality.
- Health: By contributing to emergency preparedness and providing life-saving medical items to emergency departments in Iraq.
- Housing and Shelter: By reducing the number of people living without adequate shelter in vulnerable areas. The programme rehabilitated several shelters for people in need, in addition to distributing aid materials for winter and summer.
- Agriculture: By funding water storages provisions to save agricultural lands in vulnerable areas.
- Food Assistance: By projects providing food baskets to IDPs, returnees and other vulnerable groups.

UN Millennium Development Goals

This programme addresses MDGs through projects within different sectors. The ERF programme contributes to MDG1 through several projects under food and shelter sectors, which aim at reducing poverty and hunger. Moreover, the programme has contributed to MDG2 through rehabilitating schools, which assists in achieving universal primary education. MDG 4, 5 and 6 are related to the health projects. The programme also addresses MDG 7 Target 3 sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation and MDG 3 on gender.

Iraqi National Development Strategy (NDS)

The programme addresses several NDS goals for improving quality life.

- NDS Goal 1: Mitigate Poverty and Hunger, through food assistance projects.

- NDS Goal 2: Achieve primary education for all, through school rehabilitation projects.
- NDS Goal 6: Full access to water and health services, through several water and health projects as a cornerstone of welfare and economic development.
- NDS Goal 7: Decent houses for all, by shelter projects to reduce the number of families living in destroyed or unsuitable houses. Additionally addressing the needs of IDPs, refugees and returnees while enabling them to realize their potential as contributing members of the economic community.

The International Compact with Iraq (ICI)

This programme responds to several targets of the ICI as it assists in covering emergency gaps under all different sectors like education, health, water & sanitation, agriculture, shelter and education. Particular to note is ICI Section 4.4 related to Human Development and Human Security with the following ICI areas specific to this programme:

- 4.4.1: - Assist in achieving universal access to basic education:
- Improve access to primary health care and nutrition, including improved access to safe drinking water.
 - Undertake universal measures to ensure universal access to services (water and sanitation, housing).
- 4.4.2: - Protect the poor and vulnerable groups from the fallout of change and reintegrate them into society, community and economy; address the needs of IDPs, refugees, and returnees while also enabling them to realize their potential as contributing members of the economic community.
- Undertake specific measures to strengthen the targeted safety net.
- 4.6: Support the development of the agriculture sector to achieve food security.

The Draft National Development Plan

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

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. While it is likely that the ERF may be completed prior to the initiation of the UNDAF, the ERF programme supports several of the UNDAF Outcomes

- Outcome 1.4 related to human rights. The ERF programme builds capacity of non-governmental organizations through their receipt of ERF funds, as well as through formal training opportunities offered to them.
- Outcome 3.4 related to disaster management. Where possible and relevant, some ERF projects are able to incorporate sustainability into the design of the emergency interventions.
- Outcome 4.4 related to water. The ERF supports this outcome through projects aiming to create or repair water systems for small communities in rural areas that are extremely vulnerable.
- Outcome 4.6 is supported by the ERF through its food and agriculture related projects.

The Draft UNDP Country Programme Document

UNDP has submitted to the Board Secretariat a draft Country Programme Document for 2011-2014, which harmonizes with the draft UNDAF that has gone through a consultative process.

II. Resources

Financial Resources:

- Update on funding resources available to the programme.

During 2009, the ERF received \$15,000,000 from the Iraq Trust Fund. Additionally, \$276,247 was reported as contributions from the recipients during 2009. The door will remain open for these kinds of contributions.

- Budget revisions approved by the appropriate decision-making body.
None
- Good practices and constraints in the mechanics of the financial process, times to get transfers, identification of potential bottlenecks and coordination, etc.

Constraints

- The banking system inside Iraq delays the process of funds transfers and is a major challenge. Some of the causes for the fund transfer delays include administrative procedures, the logistics of cash transfer between different banks and into Iraq, including a lengthy matriculation process.
- The approval process can be lengthy due to delays in the response time of Iraqi NGOs to inquiries.
- The delays in the implementation of projects caused by fluctuations in the security situation.
- Insufficient number of slots in Iraq for UNDP staff (including inadequate availability of flights and accommodation) and limited opportunities for movement into the Red Zone.
- The new US policy on national staff in localities where support is provided.

Programme Issues, Remedial Actions and Good Practices

- **Programme Issue:** Determining eligibility of NGOs submitting proposals, which delays the approval of proposals and/or wastes the time and efforts of the reviewing bodies by looking at proposals for ineligible applicants.
Good Practice: OCHA and UNDP developed a structure for determining eligibility of applicants based on criteria stated in the ERF Charter. The process has been formalized and is the first step of review to ensure that no proposals would be sent for consideration within the Sector Outcome Team and Technical Review Committee (TRC) without pre-review and approval of eligibility.
- **Programme Issue:** Delay in the payment process at UNDP due to procedures and protocol in approving the vendors' profiles. The nature of the ERF requires that new organizations have to be registered in UNDP's payment system and payments cannot be processed before registering and approving the vendor profiles in the system. Any incorrect or incomplete information provided by applicants will delay approval.
Good Practice: UNDP proactively implemented a mechanism to accept vendor profiles after the initial screening by OCHA to reduce the delay time for approval. This mechanism has allowed adequate time for UNDP to resolve issues with vendor profiles during the approving process, thus enabling UNDP to be ready for payment once the agreements with NGOs are signed.
- **Programme Issue:** Approval for the submitted proposals can take long time due to the multiple partners in the process.
Good Practice: OCHA developed a tracking system that follows up SOT and TRC approval, specifying deadlines and standards for feedback. OCHA regularly updates the SOTs and TRC system with useful information about projects and criteria to improve response time. This has improved funding approval and processing time.

Human Resources:

National Staff:

OCHA has national staff positions dedicated to the programme, but are not paid out of the ITF budget.

- An NGO Focal Point is the key liaison between the programme and its partners, the majority of whom are local Iraqi NGOs. The Focal Point receives all new proposals, reports from field monitors, interim and final reports from NGOs, and maintains communication with partners on project status.
- The Programme Clerk (hiring pending) provides key operational and administrative support ensuring that proposals move smoothly through the various stages of technical review and approval. The Programme Clerk also manages the ERF Access database, in which all programme details are maintained.
- The Iraq Field Coordinators (IFCs) provide monitoring of the ERFs at the field level in all governorates except one.

UNDP has one National Programme Specialist/Programme Manager who was recruited to strengthen the Fund Management Cell of the programme and is responsible for monitoring and reporting.

- International Staff:

OCHA has one international staff position not covered by this programme budget with agreement by OCHA. The ERF Manager, provides overall technical review and guidance to ERF proposals, represents the ERF to other UN agencies, donors, and partners; leads the preparation of annual and ad-hoc reports; and provides coordination and strategic direction in partnership with UNDP for the ITF programme.

III. Implementation and Monitoring Arrangements

- Implementation mechanisms

The ERF programme has a comprehensive system to receive, assess, review, approve, monitor implementation and report on projects. The programme is implemented through the following major steps:

- OCHA promotes the ERF Programme to Iraqi and international NGOs, attracting them to submit proposals that respond to urgent needs in Iraq.
- OCHA conducts an initial screening for the submitted proposals, communicates with the applicants to get all needed information and consults with Iraqi Field Coordinators (IFCs) in order to prepare packages for the SOTs and TRC approval process.
- UNDP verifies eligibility of applicants and initiates vendor profiles.
- Sector Outcomes Teams (SOTs) and a Technical Review Committee (TRC) review the proposals and send their recommendations, including acceptance or rejection. OCHA responds to their questions and concerns through communicating with the applicants and IFCs.
- SOTs assess the proposals' activities within the overall and sectoral priorities, while the TRC reviews the proposals with reference to technical project selection criteria.
- After proposals are approved, OCHA prepares agreement documents for UNDP's and Humanitarian Coordinator's (HC) approval.
- Based upon a signed MOU with the applicant NGO, OCHA requests disbursement of payments against signed agreements from UNDP.
- OCHA follows up on the execution of the projects with continuous feedback from the Iraqi Field Coordinators (IFCs).
- OCHA receives and reviews reporting from NGOs, and communicates their questions and concerns. OCHA also verifies the reporting by their IFCs in the field on the execution of projects.
- UNDP conducts final review of submitted reports for proper closure of grants and approval of related payments.

- UNDP monitors the progress and direction of the programme in consultation and communication with OCHA.
- Procurement procedures utilized and variances in standard procedures.
The modality of programme execution is through grants/MOUs to implementing partner NGOs. Therefore, implementing partners are responsible for procurement of project inputs in accordance with the programmes guidelines, which is monitored by OCHA staff.
- Monitoring system(s) that are being used and lessons learned in the ongoing programme.
The monitoring process of the Programme involves several partners with different expertise that monitor and orchestrate control mechanisms at several junctures throughout the project cycle:
 - OCHA conducts initial screening for the proposals, which are later reviewed and approved by several members in the SOTs and TRC.
 - Eligibility of applicants are conducted by OCHA and verified by UNDP based on identified criteria and submitted documentation.
 - Funding documents go through a two-step verification process; prepared by OCHA and cleared by UNDP before the HC's approval.
 - Iraq Field Coordinators (IFCs) – the most significant mechanism for monitoring of the ERFs is through the support of 17 IFCs, one based in each governorate except one during 2009. The IFCs provide a local knowledge mechanism for OCHA to verify project results. They provide information and guidance to potential partners when they consider applying for ERF. Once a proposal has been received, the IFC visits the office of the potential partner and the field site where the project is to take place. Based on her/his findings during this visit, the IFC submits a preliminary report, with photographs, verifying the need for the project and the capacity of the NGO. This site visit report is a key factor in the decision to accept a proposal and move it forward through the approval process. When an approved project reaches the midpoint of implementation, the IFC visits the project site to monitor progress towards outputs as stated in the project's results framework. Included in this mid-term site report is a section to identify and mitigate issues or bottlenecks in implementing the project.
 - All reports are reviewed by the ERF Manager and the Focal Point to ensure solutions are found and the project continues smoothly for the remainder of its implementation.
 - Disbursement of funds is based on requests from OCHA, but reviewed and approved by UNDP.
 - OCHA directly monitors and assesses the execution of projects ,including direct contact with a sample of beneficiaries. Upon completion of every project, the IFC conducts a final visit to the project site to verify completion of activities as stated in the partner's final report. Interviews are done with beneficiaries and other community members on their opinion of the project. Additional photographs are taken upon completion of the project. Once the final report is submitted by the

IFC, the financial report and external audit is reviewed. When reports and audits are cleared, the final payment is made to the partner.

- Closure of grants and disbursement of final payments is based on a comprehensive review of the final narrative and financial reporting by OCHA, and another overall review by UNDP.
 - Through monitoring and lessons learned from executed projects, new information and directions are shared with SOTs and TRC for improved future impact.
- Assessments, evaluations or studies undertaken.

In June 2008, an external evaluation of the ERF was commissioned by TRC members with OCHA's support. The evaluation was conducted in Amman by an independent consultant experienced in research on aid policy and practice in Iraq.

Although the evaluation was conducted before this ITF programme and UNDP's involvement, the findings and recommendations of this evaluation were useful in building the vision and strategy in executing the programme.

Based on this evaluation, renewed attention was focused on a number of areas, including, closer oversight of the ERF from the Humanitarian Coordinator and OCHA Head of Office, enhanced guidance on priorities for the Technical Review Committee and stronger interaction between the ERF and Sector Outcome Teams. The evaluation also highlighted the need of strengthening the Fund Management Cell, introduction of immediate response facilities within the ERF, a rigorous monitoring and evaluation regime, simplified application and reporting requirements, and intensive field-based mentoring of ERF partners as a means of bolstering their capacity to use the ERF to its best effect in assisting beneficiaries in urgent need.

During 2010, UNDP will commission an interim evaluation covering executed ERF projects funded by ITF funds in 2009. The results and lessons learned from this programme evaluation will assist the ERF team to improve strategies and execution of the Programme.

IV. Results

- Programme progress in relation to planned outcomes and outputs

Programme Outcome: Improved support to vulnerable Iraqis through timely delivery of humanitarian assistance and protection.

Output 1: Protection needs and gaps in essential services for vulnerable communities affected by crises in Iraq are met.

Progress:

- 38 projects were funded by 31 December 2009 to the total amount of USD 6,270,375. These projects conducted 53 activities in 17 governorates. Please refer to tables on page 12-13 for more details and the annex of this report.
- The most frequently funded sectors were: Shelter 32%, WatSan 32% , Health 11%, Education 9%, Agriculture 8%, and Food 8%.

- Up to 31 December 2009, 16 projects are completed and recipients provided required programme and financial reporting. Ten other projects are finished, and the recipients are working on their required reporting.
- The funded projects served and will be serving an estimated 210,158 beneficiaries in all sectors.
- Forty percent (40%) of the beneficiaries are under the WatSan sector, 19% under Shelter, 15% under Health, 13% under Food, 9% under Agriculture and 4% under Education.

Status of achievement: Ninety two percent (92%) of the dedicated budget for projects during 2009 was committed by the end of reporting period. Forty six percent (46%) of the total dedicated budget under the whole programme were committed for this output.

Output 2: Improved capacity, coverage, coordination and impact of humanitarian action.

Progress:

- Eighty seven percent (85%) of the funded non-governmental organizations (NGO's) under the programme was national Iraqi NGOs. The Programme up to 31 December 2009, partnered with 29 Iraqi NGO and 4 International NGOs. Kindly refer to the annex for more information.
- The programme covered all of Iraq, conducting 58 activities in 17 out of the 18 Governorates.
- IAU/SOT and TRC are briefed on ERF progress and spending related to each sector.
- All projects (100%) are reviewed by SOTs and TRC before the approval of funding.
- Sector Outcome Teams are groups of UN agencies and international partners who have technical expertise in specific areas such as health, shelter, water and sanitation etc. The SOTs confirm the need and priorities of their relevant sectors based on statistics and information, including known gaps.
- Seventeen 17 Iraq Field Coordinators (IFCs) strengthened the monitoring and follow-up on execution, and acted as our eyes in the field. Hiring an IFC for Ninawah Governorate is under process to have an IFC in every Governorate.
- A training workshop was conducted during 13 to 16 December 2009 in Erbil, Iraq for seventeen (17) IFCs and eleven (11) Information Management Officers. The Information Management Officers can become involved in the future in the full cycle of the ERF Programme from receiving proposals, through approving/funding them, to proper closure of executed projects. Based on the general feedback of the trainees, the workshop helped the participants to understand the phases of the programme, which would enrich OCHA's staff capacity in the field to conduct proper monitoring, follow up and reporting on executed projects.

Status of achievement: Ninety-four percent (94%) of the planned progress was accomplished based on indicators, and taking in consideration the geographic coverage.

Output 3: Strengthened links between immediate action for families in crisis and support for early recovery.

Progress:

- All ERF projects are prioritized by the SOTs and TRC Committee to support projects with potential early recovery activities.

Status of achievement: 100% of planned.

Output 4: Enhanced emergency preparedness to respond to crisis in Iraq.

Progress:

- The Programme funded one grant to supply life-saving medical items to public emergency departments in Iraq, targeting an estimated 21,000 crisis-affected individuals accessing emergency rooms. Estimated gender ratios: 25% men, 40% children and 35% women. This grant covered 15 Central and Southern Governorates.

Status of achievement: Eighty three percent 83% of planned activities taking into consideration the geographic coverage.

Key outputs achieved in 2009

The following tables provide a comprehensive summary of ERF projects funded by ITF relating to the text in the earlier sections.

Funded Projects By Sector

Sector	Amount (\$)	% of Approved Projects	No. of Direct Beneficiaries
Food	\$ 514,858.93	8%	27,950
Shelter	\$ 1,975,298.66	32%	39,585
Water	\$ 1,981,307.96	32%	83,779
Health	\$ 687,838.40	11%	30,805
Education	\$ 580,359.00	9%	9,685
Protection	-	0%	
Agriculture	\$ 530,712.50	8%	18,354
Total	\$ 6,270,375.45	100%	210,158

Activities By Governorate

Governorate	No. of Activities
Anbar	4
Babylon	3
Baghdad	8

Activities By Sector

Sector	Number of Activities
Food	6
Shelter	14
Water	10

Basra	6
Diyala	6
Dohuk	3
Erbil	
Kerbala	1
Tameem	4
Missan	1
Muthana	1
Najaf	3
Ninawa	4
Qadissiya	2
Salah El Deen	1
Sulaimaniya	1
Thi Qar	8
Wassit	2
Total	58

Health	5
Education	4
Protection	
Agricultural	3
Total	42

Type of Supported Organizations

National	28
International	5
Total	33

Number Of Projects Per Organization

1 Project	29
2 Projects	3
3 Projects	1

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

The programme is on track with a commitment rate of 92% for budgeted grants under the year 2009. The commitment rate is 43% of the entire budget by end of this reporting period, which is close to the target of 50%. The programme started slow until the ERF Charter was finalised in March 2009 and the staffing of the ERF team completed in August 2009. These actions resulted in raising the commitment rate, especially in 4th Quarter. The overall disbursement rate at the end of reporting period is 37%. There will always be a lag between commitment and disbursement as second final payments are made only upon receiving all final reports.

- Key partnerships and collaborations, and relationships impact on the achievement of results.
 - OCHA is the key coordinating partner that has the experience in running ERF programmes in many parts of the World, and initiated the ERF Programme for Iraq in 2007. The role of OCHA was strengthened through establishing the Iraqi Field Coordinators (IFCs) in all of the Iraqi governorates, who are serving as our eyes in the field.
 - Sector Outcome Teams (SOTs) and Technical Review Committee (TRC) bring a variety of expertise into the programme. The SOTs and TRC members have provided insight and enriched the evaluation process on proposed projects and

have supported the adaption of projects with the purpose of responding to priorities and important needs.

- Iraqi and international NGOs are the partners implementing the projects in the field, and work in partnership with the ITF programme.
 - Local Authorities have shown great support and have pre-approved many of the executed projects. The local governments, to the greatest extent possible, confirm their commitment to maintain the executed projects in the future, especially with the rehabilitation of schools and water and sanitation projects.
- Other highlights and cross-cutting issues pertinent to the results being reported on.

Gender: Although the programme was not designed to take into consideration gender issues, implementation has supported women under several sectors as one of the common vulnerable groups. It is estimated that more than 70,000 females have benefited/will benefit from the projects funded up to 31 December 2009. It is feasible that a higher number of women will benefit in 2010, with an increasing focus on widows and female-headed households.

Environment: The Programme funded projects to provide water resources for agricultural lands, which assisted in preserving the environment, especially in areas that were facing drought. Two funded projects provided water storage provisions for orchards in 39 villages of Dohuk Governorate.

Employment: The programme encouraged employment of targeted beneficiaries while implementing ERF projects. This has assisted (to a certain extent) in solving some of the unemployment, while increasing the level of commitment and ownership.

V. Future Work Plan

- More projects of short-term implementation are expected to materialize during 2010. By the end of the reporting period there are about 29 proposals in the pipeline for review, totaling approximately 5.5 million USD. Expected need of grant funding for 2010 will be around 10 million US Dollars.
- UNDP will be commissioning an interim evaluation of the ITF projects executed in 2009 funded by the programme. The external evaluation will be a representative sample of executed projects from all sectors conducted by a professional consulting company.
- Three workshops are planned for 2010 to increase the capacity of NGOs as our implementing partners. The workshops will aim to promote access to the programme fund, and increase the applicants' capacity in developing proposals and improve reporting quality against funded projects.
- Progress was made to reduce payment process time; nevertheless, more tracking will be conducted for improvement during 2010.
- Efforts will be invested in creating Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for the programme. This will assist in clarifying roles and responsibilities throughout the ERF Programme Cycle.
- Efforts to be invested in connecting the identified needs and gaps by the SOTs and the CCA with proposals from partner NGOs.

- 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.

VI. Performance Indicators⁴

- Please kindly refer to the annex on this Annual Report

VII. Abbreviations and Acronyms

Abbreviations and Acronyms:

BoQs: Bills of Quantity

CCA: Common Country Assessment

CCTV: Closed Circuit Television

GoI: Government of Iraq

HC: Humanitarian Coordinator

IFC: Iraq Field Coordinator

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

SOTs: Sector Outcome Teams

TRC: Technical Review Committee

UNAMI: UN Assistance Mission to Iraq

UNDP : United Nations Development Agency

UNOCHA : United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

⁴ E.g. for the UNDG Iraq Trust Fund and the MDG-F.

Annex I: Support to the Expanded Humanitarian Response Fund

Section IV Performance Indicators for the year 2009 from the Annual Report.

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baselines	Planned Indicator Targets	Achieved Indicator Targets	Means of Verification	Comments (if any)
IP Outcome: Improved support to vulnerable Iraqis through timely delivery of humanitarian assistance and protection.						
IP Output 1.1 Protection needs and gaps in essential services for vulnerable communities affected by crises in Iraq are met	1.1.1: Number of projects funded to respond to key sector gaps in areas of vulnerabilities	60 projects between Aug '07-Sept 08 (average of 30 projects per year)	100% of the projects respond to key sector gaps	38 projects funded in 2009. 100% of projects respond to key sector gaps Shelter and WatSan with a percentage of 32% of funded projects for each sector, Health 11%, Education 9%, Agriculture 8%, and	Funded grants documentation Funds tracking system Approvals of SOTs and TRC on all projects Proposals and reporting of partner NGOs / recipients	

				Food 8%.		
	1.1.2: Number and percentage of beneficiaries per ERF funded projects out of the total affected by the crises	N/A	N/A	Funded projects serve/will be serving 210,158 beneficiaries in all sectors 40% of beneficiaries are under WatSan sector, 19% under Shelter, 15% under Health, 13% under Food, 9% under Agriculture and 4% under Education	Reporting of partner NGOs / recipients Reporting of partner NGOs / recipients	
IP Output 1.2 Improved capacity, coverage, coordination and impact of humanitarian action	1.2.1 Number of local NGOs awarded grants	N/A	60 NGOs awarded grants	85% of funded NGO's under the programme were national	Funded grants documentation Funds tracking system	

				Iraqi NGOs, as the programme funded 28 Iraqi NGO and 5 International NGOs up to 31 December 2009		
	1.2.2: Number of geographic regions covered by ERF projects	N/A	At least five geographic regions	The programme covered all of Iraq, conducting 58 activities in 17 Governorates	Funds tracking system Fund Management Cell Projects' final reporting	
	1.2.3: Number of IAU/SOT briefings to the technical review committee	N/A	8 IAU/SOT briefings to the Technical Review Committee during programme cycle	The ERF management team met with the TRC four times during 2009 to brief them on the status of ERF projects and balance of funds	Lists of attendance sheets with names of attendants/minutes of briefings	

				There were no IAU/SOT briefings to the TRC during 2009		
	1.2.4: % of projects reviewed by SOTs out of total ERF projects	N/A	100% of projects reviewed by SOTs	All projects (100%) are reviewed by SOTs and TRC before the approval of funding	Approvals of SOTs and TRCs Funds tracking system Fund Management Cell	
	1.2.5: % of ERF projects based on updated gaps analysis of total ERF projects	N/A	100% of ERF projects based on updated gaps analysis of total ERF projects	All approved ERF projects (100%) are based on proposed needs and gaps that get confirmed by SOTs	Approvals of SOTs and TRCs Funds tracking system Fund Management Cell Projects' final reporting	
IP Output 1.3 Strengthened links between immediate action for families in crisis and support for	1.3.1: % of ERF projects demonstrating links to ongoing recovery activities out of the total ERF	N/A	100% of the ERF projects	All projects are prioritized by the SOTs and TRC	Approvals of SOTs and TRCs Funds tracking system	

early recovery	projects			committee to support projects with potential early recovery activities	Fund Management Cell Projects' final reporting	
IP Output 1.4 Enhanced emergency preparedness to respond to crises in Iraq	1.4.1: Availability of basic assistance items in warehouses 1.4.2: Time needed to deliver assistance items from warehouses to crises locations	N/A	40% stocks available in warehouses at identified locations by March 2009 60% stocks available in warehouses at identified locations by March 2009	The Programme funded a grant to supply life-saving items to Emergency Departments in Iraq, covering 15 Central and Southern Governorates, and serving an estimated number of 21,000 crisis-affected individuals accessing Emergency Room.	Partner NGO's proposal and interim reporting Fund Management Cell	For this one project, with the items stored at the governorate level, the MoH was able to access the items immediately as needed

				Estimated gender ratios: 25% men, 40% children and 35% women		
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Annex II: Support to the Expanded Humanitarian Response Fund
List of Implementing Partners
Iraqi and International NGOs in the Support to the
Expanded Humanitarian Response Fund

Period: 1 January 2009 - 31 December 2009

No	Partner NGO
Iraqi NGOs	
1	Afkar Society for Development
2	The Iraqi Democratic Women Group
3	Dhi Qar Forum for Civil Society Development
4	Humanity Al Zahra Association for Human Rights
5	Al GHAD League for Woman and Child
6	The United Foundation for Relief and Abiding Development (FUAD)
7	Darya Center for Developing Women and Community
8	Iraqi Civil Society Institute
9	New Iraqi Woman Organization

10	Iraq Relief Organization (IRO)
11	PANA Center for Combating Violence Against Women
12	Love and Peace Society
13	Iraqi Salvation Humanitarian Organization (ISHO)
14	Harikar NGO
15	Disabled Children's Care Organization
16	Haraa Humanitarian Organization
17	Iraqi Youth League
18	Brotherhood Association Humanity of Human Rights and Defending the Rights of Deportees and Effectuated
19	Mamoura Humanitarian Establishment
20	The Development Foundation for Culture, Media and Economy (DFCME)
21	Charitable Association for Taking Care of Widows and Orphans / Al Anbar / Al Ramady
22	Smile Organization for Relief and Development
23	Iraqi Health and Social Care Organization (IHSCO)
24	Kurdistan Reconstruction and Development Society Organization (KURDS)
25	Iraqi Al-Firdaws Association
26	Youth Activity Organization
27	Al Erada Organization of Aids and Development
28	Kurdish Human Rights Watch, Inc. (KHRW)
International NGOs	
1	Peace Winds Japan
2	Premiere Urgence (PU)
3	Islamic Relief Worldwide
4	Millennium Relief & Development
5	Norwegian Church Aid