

COMPLETION REPORT FOR PROJECT:

Summary

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| <p>Participating UN Organisation: UNICEF WHO</p> | <p>Cluster: Cluster B: Education and Culture</p> |
| <p>Project No. and Project Title: B1-19: Rehabilitation/ Upgrading of Basic Social Services around Child-Friendly Schools</p> | <p>Project Location/Region/Province: Basrah, Missan, Thiqr, Wasit, Erbil and Baghdad Governorates</p> |
| <p>Reporting Period: September 2005 – December 2007</p> | <p>Report Number: Completion Report</p> |
| <p>Counterpart organisations / implementing partners: WHO, MoE in collaboration with MoH, MMPW, MoB, and MoLSA</p> | <p>Project cost: US\$ 12.9 million</p> |
| <p>Abbreviations and acronyms: MoE: Ministry of Education MoH: Ministry of Health MMPW: Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works MoB: Mayoralty of Baghdad MoLSA: Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs</p> | <p>Project Duration: Project Status: Completed Project Duration: 1 September 2005 – 30 September 2006 Project Extensions: Two</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • February - May 2006 • June – September 2006 |

I. Purpose

Main objectives and outcomes expected as per approved Project/Programme/project document:

Main Objectives: Using school as a community entry point, the developmental goal of the project is to demonstrably improve, within a period of six months, access to and quality of basic social services, including education (especially that of girls), health/nutrition and water and sanitation in the disadvantaged communities around the selected 100 schools, through the implementation of an integrated approach. This integrated approach will result in a synergistic impact on all sectors and contribute to overall efforts to enhance social development and reduce morbidity and mortality, especially of children, in the selected areas.

Key Immediate Objectives:

1. To promote the up-gradation of 100 schools to Child-Friendly Schools in Basrah, Missan, Thiqar, Wasit, Erbil and Baghdad Governorates;
2. To improve access to potable water and sanitation services in the communities around the selected schools;
3. To assure basic health services in the communities around the selected schools.

Expected Outputs:

- 1.1 100 schools upgraded to Child-Friendly status;
- 2.1 Increased availability and improved quality of water through rehabilitated Water Treatment Plants (WTPs) and water distribution networks;
- 2.2 Improved collection of wastewater through rehabilitated sewer networks and sewage pumping stations;
- 3.1 Selected PHC/MCH units equipped with essential vaccines, basic medicines, and medical supplies/ equipment and rehabilitated where needed.

Changes agreed during the course of the project: The project was designed originally around 100 schools as entry points for integrated activities in the areas of education, WES and health. Costs for the rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities and recreational areas in 100 schools turned out to be lower than originally planned, with an under-expenditure of US\$200,000. The balance of funds was sufficient to rehabilitate an additional 10 schools. UNICEF Iraq requested and obtained the Steering Committee Support Office's (SCSO) approval to widen the scope of the project to include a total of 110 schools. The additional schools are located in Basrah, Zubair and Qurna.

Reference to how the programme/project related to the UN Assistance Strategy to Iraq and how it aimed to support Iraq national development goals and the Millennium Development Goals:

The project proposal was developed fully in line with the 2005-07 UN Strategy for Assistance to Iraq and conformed closely to the priorities expressed by the Iraqi Authorities during the July 2005 Donors' conference – embracing education, water and sanitation, and health needs and demonstrating impact within six months, contributing to the overall targets of reducing morbidity and mortality. Using schools as a community entry point, UNICEF adopted an integrated community-based approach to programming as a solution for addressing inadequacies in education, health, and water and sanitation for the communities

around schools by improving the basic social services through synergistic implementation to attain a long term sustainable impact.

The project was designed for contribution towards attaining the following Millennium Development Goals:

- Enrolling all children in primary school (MDG2)
- Eliminating gender disparities in primary and secondary education (MDG3)
- Reducing the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water by half (MDG7)
- Halting and reversing the incidence of malaria (MDG6)
- Reducing child mortality (MDG4)
- Poverty reduction (MDG1)

Project Management arrangements

The project was supervised by a national officer with support from international specialists from education, health, and water and sanitation sections of UNICEF Iraq Support Centre in Amman (ISCA). Six senior level technically qualified national Iraqi facilitators were specifically engaged for this project through a corporate contract, and each one was assigned to one of the six selected governorates. They were responsible for liaising with various departments, other partners, and the community and co-ordinated the sectoral activities on the ground on a day-to-day basis. They were supported by the UNICEF contracted sectoral monitors for supervision of project activities and provided periodic reports to the respective sections in UNICEF Amman under its national programme. The monitors assisted in the collection of baseline data and the subsequent evaluation of the project against established baseline data. In each governorate, multi-sectoral committees were set up at district and local council levels to review progress of the project. At the school level, the committees included membership of headmasters, representatives from other concerned departments, local leaders, Parent –Teacher Associations (PTAs) and other representatives from the community. These committees conducted regular monthly meetings during the course of the project, while selected staff conducted field visits to get information on communities’ views and concerns; these views were incorporated into project activities to the extent possible.

Line Ministries: The project was implemented by UNICEF and MoE in Iraq, in collaboration with Ministries of Health, Municipalities and Public Works, Labour and Social Affairs and the MoB. Departments at Governorate level for all line ministries were involved in project implementation on a day-to-day basis. WHO was responsible for the health screening of students in all selected schools.

UNICEF also fully partnered with local stakeholders and PTAs, and where feasible with school children, to ensure efficient project implementation and sustainability. MoE was the main implementing partner and UNICEF maintained very close collaboration with the Ministry and it’s departments at Governorate level. Similarly a cordial working relationship was maintained with all other Ministries involved in the project, as well as with the MoB. UNICEF worked closely with these partners, from the assessment of needy areas to the joint preparation of Bills of Quantities, handing over of sites to contractors, and supervision of ongoing works, to final taking over of the project from the contractor after the successful completion of the project, including the warranty period. All partners are very conversant with UNICEF’s modus operandi and have benefited from multiple capacity building

opportunities in the integration of water and sanitation, education and health sector programming.

WHO worked in close coordination with MoH/School Health unit and through national staff at WHO's office in Baghdad to implement the school health screening component within this project. The purchasing order and bidding process for equipments needed for health screening were initiated in Amman. Equipments were then delivered to Iraq in coordination with WHO logistic staff in Baghdad.

Co-ordination: UNICEF-Iraq works in the context of harmonious UN Country Team (UNCT) interaction and coordinates closely with other UN Agencies for humanitarian and development interventions, through the established cluster mechanism. By virtue of UNICEF's overall co-ordination roles in the Education/Culture and Infrastructure Rehabilitation Clusters, and as deputy coordinator of the Health cluster, UNICEF plays a very active/collaborative role within the cluster system of the UN for Iraq. During the course of implementation all these partners were kept informed of the progress.

Mechanisms for Delivery: During the implementation of the project, Iraq continued to remain in security Phase-IV and some areas even in Phase-V. UNICEF ISCA established in 2003, supported and managed day-to-day operations inside Iraq by remote monitoring through the Facilitators System. UNICEF national offices in Erbil and Basrah; supported the implementation, and monitoring of facilitators specifically engaged for the project, aided by the sectoral monitors and engineers employed through a corporate contract. UNICEF thus manages to continue running operations via its national staff, in close consultation with international staff in Amman.

All procurement of major supplies was undertaken by UNICEF's Supply and Logistics Unit in Amman and the UNICEF Supply Division in Copenhagen. The logistics line between Amman and Baghdad was strengthened and the distribution of supplies was monitored by contracted monitors. Supplies delivered were distributed through the Government, with the monitors overseeing and securing end-use distribution. Rehabilitation was carried out by contractors engaged through UNICEF's standard contracting procedures. Quality control at the project sites was ensured through regular supervision by local Engineers/ Monitors. Directorate of Education (DoE)/Directorate of Health (DoH) staff at local level were involved in every step/process, starting with the handing over of sites to contractors, monitoring during implementation and taking over after the warranty period, further ensuring that deliverables are in accordance with quality standards. A list of all rehabilitation contracts issued under this project is available as Annex 3.

Project Monitoring: Cash transactions for the project were managed and monitored through UNICEF's global software tool - ProMS (Programme Management System). This system enabled responsible staff to conduct daily monitoring of physical and financial progress of the project. Periodic accounting audits were conducted to ensure transparency and proper utilisation of funds.

II. Resources

Total approved budget and summary of resources used for the programme/project from the UNDG Iraq Trust Fund (and non-Trust Fund resources where applicable):

UNDG ITF funds received: UNICEF received US\$ 12.9 million in September 2005 from ITF for the implementation of the Education/Integrated Basic Services Project (IBSP), which includes the WHO school health component in amount of US\$ 300,000. *Details of financial utilisation will be provided by UNICEF Headquarters.*

Human Resources:

National officer –One for 6 months

Facilitators- Six –for 6 months

Project Assets: All assets purchased under the project were distributed to project sites (Please see Annex 2 for final resource utilisation overview).

III. Results

An assessment of the extent to which the programme/project component / programme /project has achieved the outcomes and outputs expected

The project was initially planned to provide basic services to selected communities living around 100 schools in 6 governorates. This target was increased to 110 schools to utilise some remaining funds after the bidding process was completed for the 100 schools originally planned. The project successfully managed to upgrade 90 schools; 11 schools in Thiqr were upgraded with more than 90% completion. Progress on the remaining 9 schools was less than satisfactory due to the poor performance of the contractor. The rehabilitation included provision/rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities in all schools, construction of playgrounds in 47 schools and rehabilitation of playgrounds in 53 schools. School furniture and recreation and sports equipment was also provided to all schools. Rehabilitation of 9 Primary Health Care Centres (PHCCs) was completed and medical supplies, equipment and vehicles were provided to these facilities. Water supply and sanitation services for the communities living around the selected schools were improved through rehabilitation/extension of 15 water networks/WTPs and 14 sewer networks and pumping stations. Training of staff in various technical fields for the 3 sectors helped in improvement of their on-the-job performance. The accomplishments of the IBSP were significant in the context of Iraq. Progress was made in boosting school attendance and health of children and increasing community satisfaction with services provided by schools, PHCCs and water and sanitation systems in the six governorates.¹

The IBSP made a significant contribution to enabling selected schools to support children's rights. School attendance and hygiene practices improved in the area. Children were happier to come to school due to the presence of new furniture, playgrounds, recreation and sanitation items, and improved toilets and water quantity and quality. New equipment and increase in stocks of basic medicines were key reasons for increased satisfaction with the PHC services. Health services to schools generally increased. Mothers and pregnant women are now more aware of the importance of regular visits to the PHCCs. Provision of vehicles for health

¹ Evaluation of the Integrated Basic Services Project, June 2007.

districts addressed pressing needs for outreach to remote populations. Communities appreciated improvements in water and sanitation services. There were positive results from performance and participation in PTAs, and training activities for PHCC and school staff resulted in the improvement of on-the-job performance. A positive effect was noted in awareness of child rights from all combined inputs.²

Direct beneficiaries of the project were 56,132 (31,581 boys and 24,551 girls) students in primary and intermediate levels and 2,968 (671 male and 2,297 female) teachers. About a million people in communities around the 110 schools also benefited from the rehabilitated and extended water/sanitation services, together with enhanced quality of health care services, which also reflect positively on children's general well-being, growth and development. The indirect beneficiaries included professional staff involved in the implementation and management of the project and government staff trained in various technical fields during the implementation of the project. Skilled and unskilled labourers employed during the rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities in schools, rehabilitation of PHC/ MCH units and the rehabilitation of water and sewerage systems were also indirect beneficiaries of the project.

Please see Annex 1 for a complete log frame results matrix comparing results foreseen and those achieved.

Main activities undertaken and achievements/ impacts:

1. School Rehabilitation: The project successfully managed to upgrade 90 schools (out of the revised target of 110 schools); 11 schools in Thiqr were upgraded with more than 90% completion. Progress on the remaining 9 schools was less than satisfactory due to the poor performance of the contractor (*Please see Annex 4 for details of schools and progress*). The rehabilitation included provision/rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities in all schools, construction of playgrounds in 47 schools and rehabilitation of playgrounds in 53 schools.

2. Education Supplies: The distribution of 47,000 student chairs and 23,500 students' desks (each for 2 students) was completed through concerned DoEs to all 110 targeted schools. In addition, sports and recreational supplies, as well as sanitation supplies were procured and delivered to concerned schools.

3. Health Screening: This component of the project was conducted in collaboration with WHO. Students at primary schools were screened for visual and hearing difficulties and bone deformities and those requiring specialised treatment were referred to specialists for further management. 178 orthopaedic surgeons, ophthalmologists, technicians and teachers were provided relevant technical training in the 6 governorates. 100 school teachers were trained on detection of visual errors, hearing difficulties and musculoskeletal abnormalities. Special equipment was provided as follows:

- 42 audiometers with accessories for detection of hearing difficulties.
- 47 ophthalmoscopes with accessories for detection of visual problems.
- 40 snellen's plastic charts.

² Ibid

4. Hygiene Promotion in schools: A manual on “School Health, General and Personal Hygiene for Education Supervisors and Teachers” was developed and printed. Using bilateral funds, Training of Trainers (ToT) workshop on Promotion of School Health and Sanitation Practices took place in Amman in June 2006 for 21 master trainers (Education supervisors, Head Teachers and Teachers) from 6 governorates (Baghdad, Erbil, Wasit, Thiqr, Missan and Basra). Environmental Hygiene and Sanitation Training for school teachers was conducted for 100 schools in Baghdad, Thiqr, Missan, Basrah and Wasit governorates. Governorate level Task Forces were formed to organize and supervise the training process. 18 Master trainers supported by UNICEF’s technical facilitators conducted the trainings. A total of 455 school teachers and head teachers were trained. The Arabic version of the Hygiene Education Training Manual was provided to all trained teachers, all schools and the Governorate level Task Forces. The governorate level Task Force will be responsible for supervision of the school and community level environmental sanitation and hygiene activities planned for 2008. Trainings for Erbil in Kurdish language are scheduled for 2008.

5. Survival and Growth of Children: Further to the selection of schools in late October, 25 PHCCs were selected in the project area for UNICEF intervention. The initial needs assessment carried out indicated that only 9 PHCCs required renovations which were carried out in the first half of 2006, benefiting over 350,000 people (A complete list of rehabilitated PHCCs is given in Annex 5). Following an initial needs assessment, some medical supplies and equipment for PHC/MCH units were procured and distributed to selected PHCCs. Additional supplies (cold chain equipment) were also provided to all PHCCs under this project, but from other resources of funding. Procurement of 17 vehicles was initiated to assist MoH in strengthening PHC outreach immunization services for over 100,000 people living in remote areas, who have no access to basic health services. In addition, 456 health workers of selected districts as well as selected PHCC staff were trained in PHC/MCH services, using other UNICEF (non-ITF) resources.

6. Water and Sanitation Services: 15 water projects comprising rehabilitation/ extension of water networks, WTPs/ Compact Units and boosting stations were physically completed as of end June 2007 improving access to safe water to nearly 570,000 people residing in the governorates of Wasit, Thiqr, Missan, Basrah and Erbil. 14 sewerage projects comprising the rehabilitation/ extension of sewer networks and Sewage Pumping Stations were physically completed as of end June 2007, enhancing access to improved sanitation for over 370,000 people residing in the governorates of Baghdad, Wasit, Thiqr, Missan and Basrah (*A complete list of completed water and sanitation projects is given in Annex 6*).

1,890 tonnes of chlorine were delivered to the respective warehouses in Baghdad, Basrah, Wasit and Erbil governorates, thereby ensuring adequate availability of chlorine at almost all WTPs within the IBSP area. The remaining 50 tonnes could not be delivered to the project sites as the consignment was held by the Ministry of Interior, Baghdad due to insecurity. UNICEF is following-up with the relevant Ministries to get the supplies released. As part of UNICEF’s efforts to enhance wastewater quality monitoring capabilities at sewage treatment plant level, supplies were provided to wastewater quality control laboratories in 4 (Baghdad, Basrah, Missan and Thiqr) out of the 6 governorates selected under IBSP. These laboratories were the ones that badly need such augmentation. Equipment such as Spectrophotometer, incubator, water bath and different types of glassware and accessories were provided to enable testing of Biochemical Oxygen Demand, Chemical Oxygen Demand and other basic parameters. These equipment and supplies will not only enhance the capacity of the laboratories to undertake routine diagnostic tests, but will also contribute to job creation and

retention by motivating staff and technicians involved in carrying out these tests. It is also expected to reflect positively on the quality of wastewater discharged into the environment.

Using its own resources, UNICEF undertook some capacity building activities aimed at strengthening the skills of water and sewerage authority staff especially in the IBSP area with a view to ensure long-term sustainability and reinforce the integrated approach to improving basic services. These trainings included practical use of FIDIC conditions of contract and use of Leak Noise Correlator.

Implementation constraints, lessons learned from addressing these and knowledge gained from assessments, evaluations and studies that have taken place during the project:

- The original project duration of 6 months was un-realistic to implement all rehabilitation activities planned under this project, given the turbulent security environment in Iraq. The most important component of integration required behavioural change in the way bureaucracy works, which was extremely difficult to achieve during the short implementation period. The long term objectives of the project require a sustained effort over a longer period of time (which is currently being pursued by UNICEF and the implementing partners with non ITF resources).
- Delays in project implementation were related primarily to the delay in receiving ITF funds and to the security situation that affected the joint-assessment and the timely finalization of the school, water and sanitation, and PHCC selection for rehabilitation projects in the 6 governorates. The lack of appropriate coordination between MoE and DoEs resulted in a two-month delay in the final approval of the suggested schools list for interventions. The security situation in certain areas of Missan governorate resulted in delaying the handover of 4 schools to the contractor.
- Deterioration of the security situation all over the country resulted in some delays in finalizing rehabilitation works on time, and led to halting work in one PHCC located in Wasit governorate.
- Due to the mid-term exams and vacation, the field work required to undertake the health screening of school children did not start as scheduled; however, it was conducted from March 2006. This has also affected the progress of rehabilitation of WES facilities for 30 schools in Missan and Wasit.
- Multiple project sites being implemented by the same Contractor has led to delays in some cases due to poor management and inappropriate coordination between the sites, further exacerbated by insecurity.
- Periodic imposition of curfews and security breakdown has caused delays in delivery of supplies to the intended beneficiaries.
- Fluctuation in prices of raw materials and other basic commodities impacted unfavourably on the value of WES contracts and contributed to several re-bidding exercises adding to delays in awarding contracts and subsequent implementation. Government counterparts' inability to liquidate pending advance payments further restricted UNICEF from having some of the rehabilitation works implemented directly by them.
- Delays to rehabilitate the 3 PHCCs located in Baghdad resulted from MoH/DoH not emptying the premises on schedule to allow the works to begin.

An independent evaluation of the IBSP was carried out by the National Centre for Consultancy and Management Development, Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation (MoPDC) and an international team leader, with support from UNICEF Iraq ISCA and MENARO. The evaluation highlighted the significant accomplishments of the IBSP in the context of Iraq -- mainly progress in school attendance, children's health status, and increased community satisfaction with services received from schools, PHCCs and water and sanitation systems. The evaluation made concrete recommendations for dedicated management mechanisms, improved monitoring and coordination systems and increased collaboration and partnerships between communities, including children.

The project was regularly monitored on a weekly and monthly basis by the Facilitators working in the 6 governorates. They were supported by the sectoral monitors/engineers contracted by UNICEF throughout the project duration. The project was reviewed by MoE officials in various regular programme and project review meetings. An audit of the project was undertaken by UNDG Iraq to review project management in February 2008. The auditors gave an overall satisfactory rating for the management of the project in respect of achievements, objectives, segregation of duties, procurement procedures, financial transactions and accounting procedures, as well as reporting mechanisms. The final report of this audit is still awaited.

Key partnerships and inter-agency collaboration, impact on results:

WHO is collaborating closely with UNICEF on the implementation of IBSP activities. Being responsible for the health screening of students in the targeted 110 schools, WHO continues to liaise regularly with UNICEF through periodic coordination meetings.

Highlights and cross cutting issues pertinent to the results e.g. gender disaggregation, policy engagement and participation of the public:

In general the project benefited the disadvantaged communities especially women and girls who were deprived of sufficient potable water, quality health services and education. The rehabilitation/ construction of water and sanitation facilities in schools not only provided appropriate and hygienic facilities for all school children, but also provided separate facilities for boys and girls to ensure that girls can actually use those facilities, and thus impacting girls' enrolment in the long term. Mothers and children are receiving better health care services, which will be reflected on their enhanced survival and well-being. The communities were represented by the PTAs, local leaders and the school management committees. The project activities prioritised attention to women and girls. The water and sanitation components were designed taking environmental concerns into account. Staff in all ministries involved in this project were provided specific technical trainings and involved in various stages of implementation and monitoring of the project.

IV. Follow up actions and sustainability

Priority actions that should be supported/implemented following completion of project to build on achievements and partnerships rectify shortcomings encountered and use the lessons learned during the project with strong emphasis on achieving sustainability of the outcomes:

Based on lessons learnt during the implementation period and recommendations of the IBSP evaluation, the project is being re-designed and expanded by UNICEF Iraq as **Integrated Community Initiative for Children (ICIC)**. The revised design builds upon the success achieved in 2006-2007 and increased emphasis on collaborative planning, implementation and monitoring, partnerships with the communities including children and capacity building to ensure sustainability. ICIC teams at Governorate level have been established in Basrah, Erbil and Wasit. These teams are led by the Deputy for local Councils or a Governorate Council Representative. The teams meet and discuss development plans on regular basis. The project plans for 2008 have been developed jointly in collaboration with the Government at National and Governorate levels.

Indication of major adjustments in the strategies, targets or key outcomes and outputs:

The project was designed originally around 100 schools as entry points for integrated activities in the areas of education, WES and health. Costs for the rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities and recreational areas in 100 schools turned out to be lower than originally planned, with an under-expenditure of US\$200,000. The balance of funds would be sufficient to rehabilitate an additional 10 schools. UNICEF Iraq requested and obtained SCSO's approval to increase the scope of the project to a total of 110 schools. The additional schools are located in Basrah, Zubair and Qurna.

Estimated Budget required:

N/A

Annex 1 Key Performance Indicators – Log Frame Matrix

| Objectives | Measurable indicators | Means of verification | Outcomes |
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| <p>Development Objective:</p> <p>Using school as a community entry point, the developmental goal of the project is to demonstrably improve, within a period of six months, access to and quality of basic social services, including education (especially that of girls), health/nutrition and water and sanitation in the disadvantaged communities around the selected 100 schools, through the implementation of an integrated approach.</p> | <p>Immediate (next 6 months):</p> <p>No. of schools upgraded to child-friendly standards;</p> <p>Increased access to basic health services;</p> <p>% increase in access to safe water and sanitation;</p> <p>Long-term:</p> <p>Rate of enrolment and retention at primary school;</p> <p>Rate of incidence of water-related diseases;</p> <p>Change in morbidity/mortality rates.</p> | <p>School records;</p> <p>Public Health reports; Records of Water and Sanitation directorates;</p> <p>Routine reports and surveys.</p> | <p>100 schools upgraded to Child Friendly standards.</p> <p>Increased access to basic health services was observed through the evaluation of IBSP; exact information on this indicator was not included during the implementation of the project.</p> <p>Increase in access to safe water and sanitation was reported by the communities during the evaluation.</p> |
| <p>Immediate Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To promote the up-gradation of 100 schools to Child-Friendly Schools; To improve access to water and sanitation services in the communities around the selected schools; To assure basic health services in the communities around the selected schools. | <p>No. of schools upgraded to child-friendly schools;</p> <p>% of selected health facilities adequately equipped and providing improved quality services;</p> <p>% increase in access to safe water and sanitation;</p> | <p>DoE/ MoE and DoH/MoH reports and records;</p> <p>Selective indicators (e.g. DPT3 pregnant visits to MCH units) will be identified in the community;</p> <p>Records of Water and Sewerage directorates;</p> <p>UNICEF monitoring reports.</p> | <p>90 schools upgraded to child friendly standards</p> <p>11 schools' rehabilitation 90% completed</p> <p>9 schools' rehabilitation less than satisfactory</p> <p>100% (9) PHCCs rehabilitated</p> <p>100% (26) PHCCs equipped and supplied to provide quality services</p> <p>Water and sanitation services for the communities around the selected schools improved.</p> <p>Exact data not available.</p> |

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| <p>Outputs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 100 schools upgraded to Child-Friendly Schools; 2. Increased availability and improved quality of water through rehabilitated WTPs and water distribution networks; 3. Improved collection of wastewater through rehabilitated Sewer networks and sewage pumping stations; 4. Selected PHC/MCH units equipped with essential vaccines, basic medicines, and medical supplies/equipment and rehabilitated where needed; | <p>No. of selected schools provided with furniture, recreational materials and sanitation kit;</p> <p>No. of students with refractory errors and hearing deformities (WHO);</p> <p>No. of spectacles and hearing aids provided (WHO);</p> <p>No. of selected schools provided with recreational areas;</p> <p>Well maintained WatSan facilities in schools;</p> <p>No. of PHC/MCH units rehabilitated;</p> <p>No. of WTPs rehabilitated;</p> <p>Km's of water distribution network rehabilitated;</p> <p>Km's of sewer networks laid;</p> <p>No. of sewage pumping stations rehabilitated;</p> <p>Quantity of chlorine distributed and used at facilities ;</p> <p>Vaccination coverage in the beneficiary population;</p> <p>% of health facilities in the selected areas covered with basic medical supplies.</p> | <p>Purchase Orders (POs) reflecting the purchase of furniture, recreational materials and sanitation kits;</p> <p>Acceptance certificates from School Authorities/ MoE;</p> <p>WHO reports;</p> <p>Field visit notes and periodic progress Reports by UNICEF Engineers/ Monitors;</p> <p>Taking-over certificate reflecting the satisfactory completion and taking over of the works from the contractors;</p> <p>POs of chlorine</p> <p>Acceptance certificates from the Water Authorities/ MMPW;</p> <p>POs of vaccines, basic medicines, medical supplies/equipment and acceptance certificates by DoH/ MoH;</p> <p>MoH / DoH monthly reports;</p> <p>Health/ Hygiene promotion materials provided to schools;</p> | <p>110 schools provided with furniture, recreational materials and sanitation kit;</p> <p>4,132 students screened for refractory errors and hearing deformities (WHO);</p> <p>No. of spectacles and hearing aids provided (WHO); Data not available</p> <p>110 schools provided with recreational areas;</p> <p>Well maintained WatSan facilities in 110 schools;</p> <p>9 PHC/MCH units rehabilitated;</p> <p>15 WTPs rehabilitated;</p> <p>Km's of water distribution network rehabilitated; data available with MMPW</p> <p>Km's of sewer networks laid; data available with MMPW</p> <p>14 sewage pumping stations rehabilitated;</p> <p>1,890 tonnes of chlorine distributed and used at the facilities ;</p> <p>Vaccination coverage in the beneficiary population improved to more than 80% ;</p> <p>100% of health facilities in the selected areas covered with basic medical supplies.</p> |
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Annex 2: Project Costs

| CATEGORY | UNDG ITF approved budget | Actual COST | Percentage of Approved | Budget Revision approved (give date) | Percentage of revision |
|---|--------------------------|-------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Personnel • including staff and consultants | | | | | |
| 2. Contracts • including companies, professional services, grants | | | | | |
| 3. Training | | | | | |
| 4. Transport | | | | | |
| 5. Supplies and commodities | | | | | |
| 6. Equipment | | | | | |
| 7. Travel | | | | | |
| 8. Security | | | | | |
| 9. Miscellaneous | | | | | |
| 10. Agency Management Support | | | | | |
| Total Expenditure | | | | | |

Annex 3 List of contract awards by procurement method

| Rehabilitation Contract | Value \$ | No of facilities |
|--------------------------|------------|------------------|
| Schools | | |
| SSA/IRQA/2006/00000490-0 | 217,430.00 | 14 |
| SSA/IRQA/2006/00000493-1 | 265,694.00 | 16 |
| SSA/IRQA/2006/00000574-0 | 146,548.00 | 10 |
| SSA/IRQA/2006/00000575-0 | 360,366.00 | 25 |
| SSA/IRQA/2006/00000741-0 | 195,452.00 | 15 |
| SSA/IRQA/2006/00000750-0 | 289,236.00 | 20 |
| SSA/IRQA/2006/00000853-0 | 221,785.00 | 10 |
| PHCCs | | |
| SSA/IRQA/2006/00000456-2 | 170,747.00 | 3 |
| SSA/IRQA/2006/00000549-1 | 81,840.00 | 1 |
| SSA/IRQA/2006/00000553-2 | 51,831.00 | 1 |
| SSA/IRQA/2006/00000548-2 | 160,715.00 | 2 |
| SSA/IRQA/2006/00000552-1 | 65,585.00 | 1 |
| SSA/IRQA/2006/00000550-1 | 48,153.00 | 1 |

Annex: 4: List of schools rehabilitated:

| Governorate | District | School | Progress % |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| Missan | Ali Al-Gharbi | Al-Ta'awon | Completed |
| Missan | Kahla' | Al-Mi'raj | Completed |
| Missan | Kahla' | Al-Zahrawi | Completed |
| Missan | Kahla' | Al-Khalil | Completed |
| Missan | Kahla' | That Al-Salasil | Completed |
| Missan | Kahla' | Ibn Al-Haythem | Completed |
| Missan | Kahla' | Al-Masjed Al-Aqsa | Completed |
| Missan | Kahla' | Ajnadeen | Completed |
| Missan | Ali Al-Gharbi | Al-Afrah | Completed |
| Missan | Ali Al-Gharbi | Al-Ensaneyah | Completed |
| Missan | Ali Al-Gharbi | Ali Al-Gharbi Sec. Sch. | Completed |
| Missan | Ali Al-Gharbi | Tadmur | Completed |
| Missan | Ali Al-Gharbi | Al-Hussain | Completed |
| Missan | Ali Al-Gharbi | Ali Al-Gharbi Sec. Sch. | Completed |
| Wasit | Kut | Al-Najah | Completed |
| Wasit | Kut | Al-Asala | Completed |
| Wasit | Kut | Al-qhuwan | Completed |
| Wasit | Kut | Al-Kaeed Al-Muntathar | Completed |
| Wasit | Kut | Khalid Bin Al-Waleed | Completed |
| Wasit | Kut | Al-Kut Fundamental Stage 2 | Completed |
| Wasit | Kut | Al-Najah | Completed |
| Wasit | Al-Hay | Al-Shabab | Completed |
| Wasit | Al-Hay | Al-Hay(Wasit before) | Completed |
| Wasit | Al-Hay | Al-Ta'akhi | Completed |
| Wasit | Al-Hay | Beirut | Completed |
| Wasit | Nu'maniya | Said Al-Shuhada'a | Completed |
| Wasit | Nu'maniya | Al-Ikhlās | Completed |
| Wasit | Nu'maniya | Al-Nu'maniya | Completed |
| Wasit | Nu'maniya | Al-Frahidi | Completed |
| Wasit | Nu'maniya | Al-Talea'a | Completed |
| Erbil | Erbil | Giwi Mukriani | Completed |
| Erbil | Erbil | Shanadar | Completed |
| Erbil | Erbil | Dli Kurdistan | Completed |
| Erbil | Erbil | Democracy | Completed |
| Erbil | Erbil | Hersh | Completed |
| Erbil | Makhmour | Kurdistan | Completed |
| Erbil | Makhmour | Dldar | Completed |
| Erbil | Makhmour | Bazarka | Completed |
| Erbil | Makhmour | Qaraj | Completed |
| Erbil | Makhmour | Makhmur | Completed |
| Baghdad | Kadhumiya | Al-Makarim | Completed |
| Baghdad | Kadhumiya | Ja'far Al-Tayyar | Completed |
| Baghdad | Kadhumiya | Al-Salam | Completed |
| Baghdad | Kadhumiya | Al-Naba' | Completed |
| Baghdad | Kadhumiya | Al-Fadha'il | Completed |
| Baghdad | Kadhumiya | Al-Dhafar | Completed |

Completion Report

| | | | |
|---------|-----------|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Baghdad | Kadhumiya | Al-Mi'raj | Completed |
| Baghdad | Kadhumiya | Al-Bahreen | Completed |
| Baghdad | Kadhumiya | Fatimah Bint Asad | Completed |
| Baghdad | Kadhumiya | Al-Maqasid | Completed |
| Baghdad | Kadhumiya | Al-Qastal | Completed |
| Baghdad | Kadhumiya | Al-Shahama | Completed |
| Baghdad | Kadhumiya | Al-Ghadeer | Completed |
| Baghdad | Adhamiya | Al-Masarra | Completed |
| Baghdad | Adhamiya | Maghaweer | Completed |
| Baghdad | Adhamiya | Hamat | Completed |
| Baghdad | Adhamiya | Wisam Al-Ma'refah | Completed |
| Baghdad | Adhamiya | Youm Al-Khier | Completed |
| Baghdad | Adhamiya | Al-Khalil | Completed |
| Baghdad | Risafa 2 | Al-Sa'adah Basic Sch. /2 | Completed |
| Baghdad | Risafa 2 | Dar Al-Salam Basic Sch. /1 | Completed |
| Baghdad | Risafa 2 | Hamorabi | Completed |
| Baghdad | Risafa 2 | Saif Al-Jihad | Completed |
| Baghdad | Risafa 2 | Al-Khandaq | Completed |
| Baghdad | Risafa 2 | Al-Khawarezmi | Completed |
| Basra | Basra | Al-Mayamin | Completed |
| Basra | Basra | Al-Shaheed Ahmed Yaser Al-Ka'bi | Completed |
| Basra | Basra | Al-Shaheed Iyad Ali Al-Ghareeb | Completed |
| Basra | Basra | Al-Shaheed Nuwras Ahmad Al-Asadi | Completed |
| Basra | Basra | Al-Shaheed Firas Mujeed Al-Myahi | Completed |
| Basra | Basra | Al-I'mar | Completed |
| Basra | Basra | Al-Estabraq | Completed |
| Basra | Qurna | Kufa | Completed |
| Basra | Qurna | A'ahid Jadeed | Completed |
| Basra | Qurna | Sanabul | Completed |
| Basra | Qurna | Sukaina Bint Al-Hussain | Completed |
| Basra | Zubair | Al-Ya'robeyah | Completed |
| Basra | Zubair | That Al-Nitaqain | Completed |
| Basra | Zubair | Ibn Rushd | Completed |
| Basra | Zubair | Ahram | Completed |
| Basra | Basra | Al-Dahab Al-Aswad | Completed |
| Basra | Basra | Al-Muhlab Bin Abi Sufrah | Completed |
| Basra | Zubair | Al-Saraha | Completed |
| Basra | Basra | Al-Shaheed Abdull Qader Saed | Completed |
| Basra | Qurna | Farazdaq | Completed |
| Basra | Basra | Lathiqiya | Completed |
| Basra | Qurna | Malahim | Completed |
| Basra | Qurna | Ruqaiya | Completed |
| Basra | Qurna | Sana | Completed |
| Basra | Basra | Shuhadaa' | Completed |
| Thiqar | Nasiriya | Jabir Al-Ansari | 99.90% |
| Thiqar | Nasiriya | Al-Mustafa | 99.00% |
| Thiqar | Nasiriya | Fateh | 99.00% |
| Thiqar | Nasiriya | Al-Rasool Al-Adheem | 98.00% |
| Thiqar | Nasiriya | Mandili | 97.00% |

| | | | |
|--------|----------|-------------------------------|--------|
| Thiqar | Nasiriya | Al-Khartoum | 96.00% |
| Thiqar | Rifae | Al-Nwadh | 95.00% |
| Thiqar | Nasiriya | Al-Shaheed Habeeb Bn Muthaher | 95.00% |
| Thiqar | Rifae | Yaa'robiya | 95.00% |
| Thiqar | Nasiriya | Al-Zawraa' | 91.00% |
| Thiqar | Nasiriya | Ukadh | 91.00% |
| Thiqar | Rifae | Al-Rafidain | 90.00% |
| Thiqar | Nasiriya | Madenet Al-Mudon | 86.00% |
| Thiqar | Shatra | Al-Fatimiya | 63.00% |
| Thiqar | Rifae | Al-Sayyab for girls | 55.00% |
| Thiqar | Shatra | Al-Shatra | 53.00% |
| Thiqar | Shatra | Al-Rabee' | 30.00% |
| Thiqar | Rifae | Saif Bin Di Yazan | 30.00% |
| Thiqar | Shatra | Al-Yamen | 27.00% |
| Thiqar | Shatra | U'mar Bin Abdul Azziz | 26.00% |

Annex: 5: List of PHCCs rehabilitated and equipped:

| PHCCs rehabilitated (*) and equipped | | | | |
|---|------------|--|-----------------|---------------------------|
| | DOH | PHCC Name | District | Subdistrict |
| 1 | Karkh | Al-Salam | Kadhumiya | Centre |
| 2 | Karkh | Al-Shaheed Abd Al-Sahib Dakheel * | Kadhumiya | Centre |
| 3 | Karkh | Al-Kadhmiya 1 | Kadhumiya | Centre |
| 4 | Karkh | Al-Noor | Kadhumiya | That Al-Salasil-Al-Shu'la |
| 5 | Karkh | Al-Noor Training * | Kadhumiya | That Al-Salasil-Al-Shu'la |
| 6 | Risafa | Summer * | A'adhamiya | Fahhama-Al-Sha'ab |
| 7 | Risafa | Al-Sha'ab 2 | A'adhamiya | Fahhama-Al-Sha'ab |
| 8 | Risafa | Baghdad Al-Jadida 1 | Risafa 1 | Baghdad Jadida |
| 9 | Risafa | Dawood Al-Jannabi | Risafa 1 | Baghdad Jadida |
| 10 | Basra | Al-Shifa'a | Basra | Centre |
| 11 | Basra | Hay Al-Jamia'a | Basra | Centre |
| 12 | Basra | Qibla | Basra | Centre |
| 13 | Basra | Sharash | Qurna | Centre |
| 14 | Basra | Al-Hassan El-Basri * | Zubair | Centre |
| 15 | Erbil | Kurdistan* | Erbil | Centre |
| 16 | Erbil | Nawruz * | Erbil | Centre |
| 17 | Erbil | Debaga | Makhmoor | |
| 18 | Missan | Ali Al-Gharbi * | Ali Al-Gharbi | Centre |
| 19 | Missan | Al-Kahla'a | Kahla' | Centre |
| 20 | Thiqar | Al-Fidaa' * | Nasiriya | Centre |
| 21 | Thiqar | Al-Rifae * | Rifa'ee | Centre |
| 22 | Thiqar | Hay Al-Mu'alimeen | Shatra | Centre |
| 23 | Wasit | Al-Salam * | Hai | Centre |
| 24 | Wasit | Badir Al-Kubra | Kut | Centre |
| 25 | Wasit | Al-Nu'maniya | Nu'maniya | Centre |

Annex: 6: List of completed water and sanitation Projects:

6. a) List of Completed Water Projects as of end June 2007

| Work Description | Governorate | District | Beneficiaries |
|--|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| Rehabilitation of Al-Kut Main WTP | Wasit | Al-Kut | 100,000 |
| Rehabilitation of Al-Numaniyah WTP | Wasit | Al Numaniyah | 25,000 |
| Rehabilitation of Al-Hai WTP | Wasit | Al Hai | 75,000 |
| Rehabilitation of Hai Al-Mustashfa water network | Thiqar | Al Shatra. | 12,000 |
| Rehabilitation of Hai Al-Zawyah water network | Thiqar | Al Naseriyah. | 12,000 |
| Rehabilitation of Hai Al-Ameer water network | Thiqar | Rifa'ee | 10,000 |
| Rehabilitation of Ali Al-Gharbi WTP | Missan | Ali Al Gharbi | 38,500 |
| Rehabilitation of Al-Kahla'a WTP | Missan | Al kahla'a | 26,000 |
| Rehabilitation of Al-Shua'iba BS | Basrah | Al Shu'aiba | 50,000 |
| Rehabilitation of Hai Al-Qaem / Al-Qibla water network | Basrah | Basrah City | 30,000 |
| Rehabilitation of Hai Al-Askari water network | Basrah | Al Zubair | 40,000 |
| Rehabilitation of Al Shaheen Al Sharash WNW | Basrah | Al Qurna | 30,000 |
| Rehabilitation of AQUA CU. | Basrah | Al Qurna | 20,000 |
| Extension of Main Feeder Water Pipeline to Kurdistan quarter | Erbil | Erbil | 80000 |
| Construction of water supply Facilities/Networks in Makhmoor | Erbil | Erbil | 20000 |
| Rehabilitation of Al-Khaleej 701 WNW | Baghdad | Baghdad City | 12,500 |
| Rehabilitation of Hai Al-Zawyah / Al-Fida 7 CUs | Thiqar | Al Naseriyah | 70,000 |
| Rehabilitation of Hai Al-Ameer CU | Thiqar | Rifa'ee | 10,000 |
| Rehabilitation of Al Qurna WTP | Basrah | Al Qurna | 130,000 |

6. b) List of Completed Sewerage Projects as of end June 2007

| Work Description | Governorate | District | Beneficiaries |
|--|-------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Rehabilitation of Hai Adan-337 SNW. | Baghdad | Adhamiya | 30,000 |
| Rehabilitation of Hai Al Khaleeg-709 SNW. | Baghdad | Risafa | 31,760 |
| Rehabilitation of Hai Al Hurriya - 424 SNW | Baghdad | Kadhumiya | 26,500 |
| Rehabilitation of Al-Salam sewer network and SPS | Wasit | Al Kut | 20,000 |
| Rehabilitation of Al-Rabia'a sewer network | Wasit | Al Numaniyah | 20,000 |
| Rehabilitation of Al-Sarai sewer network and SPS | Wasit | Al Hai | 15,000 |
| Rehabilitation of Hai Al-Khalisa sewerage network | Thiqar | Al Shatra | 9,000 |
| Rehabilitation of Hai Al-Zawyah sewerage network | Thiqar | Nasiryah Centre | 10,000 |
| Rehabilitation of Al-Ameer sewerage network | Thiqar | Al Rifa'ee | 10,000 |
| Rehabilitation of Ali Al-Gharbi SPS | Missan | Ali Al Gharbi | 38,500 |
| Rehabilitation of Al-Kahla'a SPS | Missan | Al Kahla'a | 26,000 |
| Rehabilitation of Al-Kahla'a SPS | Missan | Al Kahla'a | 26,000 |
| Rehabilitation of Hai Al-Marbad Al-Qadeem sewerage network | Basrah | Al Zubair | 30,000 |
| Rehabilitation of Hai Al-Shaheen / Al-Sharash sewerage network | Basrah | Al Qurna | 15,000 |