



**2010 Progress Update on Activities Implemented Under the  
United Nations Development Group Iraq Trust Fund (UNDG ITF) of the  
International Reconstruction Fund Facility for Iraq (IRFFI)**

**Update of the Administrative Agent of the UNDG ITF as of 30 September 2010**

**Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office  
Bureau of Management  
United Nations Development Programme**

**December 2010**



# UNDG IRAQ TRUST FUND OF THE INTERNATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION FUND FACILITY FOR IRAQ

## PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS

<b>ESCWA</b>	<b>Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia</b>
<b>FAO</b>	<b>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations</b>
<b>ILO</b>	<b>International Labour Organization</b>
<b>ITU</b>	<b>International Telecommunication Union</b>
<b>OHCHR</b>	<b>Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights</b>
<b>UN/DESA</b>	<b>United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs</b>
<b>UN DPA/EAD</b>	<b>United Nations Department of Public Affairs/Electoral Assistance Division</b>
<b>UN-HABITAT</b>	<b>United Nations Human Settlements Programme</b>
<b>UNDP</b>	<b>United Nations Development Programme</b>
<b>UNEP</b>	<b>United Nations Environment Programme</b>
<b>UNESCO</b>	<b>United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization</b>
<b>UNFPA</b>	<b>United Nations Population Fund</b>
<b>UNHCR</b>	<b>United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees</b>
<b>UNICEF</b>	<b>United Nations Children's Fund</b>
<b>UNIDO</b>	<b>United Nations Industrial Development Organization</b>
<b>UNIFEM</b>	<b>United Nations Development Fund for Women</b>
<b>UNODC</b>	<b>United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime</b>
<b>UNOPS</b>	<b>United Nations Office for Project Services</b>
<b>WFP</b>	<b>World Food Programme</b>
<b>WHO</b>	<b>World Health Organization</b>

## CONTRIBUTING DONORS

<b>ASIA-PACIFIC</b>	Italy
Australia	Luxembourg
India	Netherlands
Japan	Norway
New Zealand	Spain
Republic of Korea	Sweden
	Turkey
<b>EUROPE</b>	United Kingdom
Belgium	
Denmark	<b>MIDDLE EAST</b>
European Commission	Kuwait
Finland	Qatar
Germany	
Greece	<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>
Iceland	Canada
Ireland	United States

## Abbreviations and Acronyms

AA	Administrative Agent
ALP	Accelerated Learning Programme
BPG	Baghdad Policy Group
CAP	Consolidated Appeal Process
CEDAW	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
COS	Central Organization for Statistics
CTP	Computer Training Professional
DoEd	Directorate of Education
DoH	Directorates of Health
DPA	Department of Political Affairs (United Nations)
EAD	Electoral Assistance Division (United Nations)
EC	European Commission
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EFA	Education for All
EMIS	Educational Management Information System
ERF	Emergency Relief Fund
ESCWA	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FTE	Foundation of Technical Education
GIS	Geographical Information System
GoI	Government of Iraq
HPS	Health Promoting Schools (initiative)
ICI	International Compact with Iraq
ICTDC	Information and Communication Technology Development Centre
ICTJ	International Centre for Transitional Justice
ICTTC	Information and Communication Technology Teachers Training Centres
IDP	Internally displaced person
IECI	Independent Electoral Commission of Iraq
IHEC	Independent High Electoral Commission
IIEP	International Institute for Educational Planning
ILO	International Labour Organization
IRFFI	International Reconstruction Fund Facility for Iraq
ISRB	Iraqi Strategic Review Board
ITF	Iraq Trust Fund
KAB	Know about Business (manual)
KRG	Kurdistan Regional Government
LLE	Lessons Learned Exercise
LOA	Letter of Agreement
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MDTF	Multi-Donor Trust Fund
MICS3	2006 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MNF-I	Multi-National Force–Iraq
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoCH	Ministry of Construction and Housing

MoCRA	Ministry of Council Representative Affairs
MoDM	Ministry of Displacement and Migration
MoEd	Ministry of Education
MoEl	Ministry of Electricity
MoEn	Ministry of Environment
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoI	Ministry of Interior
MoHESR	Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research
MoLSA	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
MoMPW	Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works
MoP	Ministry of Planning
MoT	Ministry of Trade
MoWR	Ministry of Water Resources
MoYS	Ministry of Youth and Sports
OECD-DAC	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development / Development Assistance Committee
NDS	National Development Strategy
NGO	Nongovernmental organization
NFE	Non-formal education
PHC	Primary health care
PRG	Peer Review Group
SCSO	Steering Committee Support Office
SME	Small and medium enterprise
SOT	Sector Outcome Team
TOR	Terms of Reference
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UNAMI	United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNESCWA	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
VTC	Vocational Training Center
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

## **Definitions<sup>1</sup>**

### **Allocation**

*UNDG ITF* – Amount earmarked to (a) particular Sector(s) and/or specific Participating UN Organization(s) to fund approved projects.

*World Bank ITF* – Amount to be disbursed to the vendor or the Iraqi line ministry implementing an approved project for the actual costs of the goods received or services delivered.

### **Approved Project**

*UNDG ITF* – A project that has been approved by the Iraqi Strategic Review Board (ISRB) and the UNDG ITF Steering Committee for which a project document has subsequently been signed.

*World Bank ITF* – A project for which a grant agreement has been negotiated and signed by the World Bank ITF and the recipient.

### **Donor Pledge**

An amount indicated as a voluntary contribution by a donor. (Pledges are not included in the financial statements. Financial reports will report on legally binding donor commitments and deposits to the UNDG ITF and the World Bank ITF.)

### **Donor Commitment**

A legally binding commitment of a contribution to the International Reconstruction Fund Facility for Iraq (IRFFI) for a specific amount over a specific time frame, formalized through a Letter of Agreement (in the case of the UNDG ITF) or an Administrative Agreement (World Bank ITF).

### **Donor Deposit**

Cash deposit received by the UNDG ITF or the World Bank ITF.

### **Project Commitment**

The amount for which a legally binding project contract has been signed.

### **Project Disbursement**

The amount paid to a vendor or entity for goods received, work completed, and/or services rendered (does not include unliquidated obligations).

### **Project Expenditure**

*UNDG ITF* – Amount of Project Disbursement plus unliquidated obligations related to payments due for the year.

---

<sup>1</sup> Common definitions agreed between the UNDG ITF and the World Bank ITF for use in IRFFI reporting.

# CONTENTS

- ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS.....II**
- DEFINITIONS..... IV**
- CONTENTS ..... V**
- EXECUTIVE SUMMARY ..... 1**
- INTRODUCTION .....6**
- 1. UPDATE ON STATUS OF CLOSURE BENCHMARKS .....7**
  - 1.1. STATUS OF CLOSURE OF BENCHMARKS ..... 7
  - 1.2. PROPOSAL FOR DISPOSAL OF BALANCE OF FUNDS ..... 7
  - 1.3. OPERATIONAL CLOSURE OF UNDG ITF PROJECTS ..... 7
  - 1.4. FINANCIAL CLOSURE OF UNDG ITF PROJECTS ..... 8
- 2. FUNDING FRAMEWORK .....8**
- 3. PROJECT APPROVAL AND IMPLEMENTATION UPDATES.....9**
  - 3.1. PROJECT APPROVAL STATUS ..... 9
  - 3.2. PROJECT AND SECTOR IMPLEMENTATION STATUS ..... 11
  - 3.3. MONITORING AND EVALUATION ..... 11
- 4. SECTOR OUTCOME TEAM UPDATES..... 12**
  - 4.1. INDIVIDUAL SECTOR UPDATES ..... 12
  - EDUCATION SECTOR ..... 13
  - WATER AND SANITATION SECTOR..... 15
  - HEALTH AND NUTRITION SECTOR ..... 17
  - HOUSING AND SHELTER SECTOR ..... 20
  - FOOD SECURITY, AGRICULTURE AND FOOD ASSISTANCE SECTOR ..... 22
  - PROTECTION SECTOR..... 25
  - GOVERNANCE SECTOR ..... 28
  - ECONOMIC REFORM AND DIVERSIFICATION SECTOR ..... 31
- 5. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE ..... 34**
  - 5.1. DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS ..... 34
  - 5.2. TRANSFER OF FUNDS TO IMPLEMENTING PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATION ..... 36
  - 5.3. EXPENDITURE ..... 38
  - 5.4. CONTRACT AWARDS ..... 40
  - 5.5. TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY OF THE UNDG ITF OPERATIONS ..... 41

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.1.	Approved Timetable “Benchmarks” for Fund Closure .....	7
Table 1.2	Number of Operationally Active and Closed Projects by Sector .....	8
Table 3.1.	Approved Projects, 1 January to 30 September 2010.....	9/10
Table 3.2.	Status of Project Implementation at Sector Level, as of 30 September 2010.....	11
Table 5.1.	Total Donor Deposits (\$000), as of 30 November 2010 .....	35
Table 5.2.	Net Donor Contributions, by Sector Outcome Team, (\$000), as of 30 November 2010.....	36
Table 5.3.	Distribution of Funds Transferred by Sector Outcome Team, Type of Funds, and Reporting Period (\$000), as of 30 November 2010.....	37
Table 5.4.	Funds Transferred and Number of Projects, by Participating UN Organization (\$000), as of 30 November 2010.....	38
Table 5.5.	Summary of Total Expenditure, by Sector Outcome Team (\$000), as of 31 December 2009.....	39
Table 5.6.	Summary of Total Expenditure, by Participating UN Organization, as of 31 December 2009 (\$000).....	4039
Table 5.7.	Summary of Total Contract Awards, by Country, as of 30 September 2010.....	41



## **Executive Summary**

### **Introduction**

1. The Tenth Progress Report on Activities Implemented under the United Nations Development Group Iraq Trust Fund (UNDG ITF) was submitted to the Ministry of Planning (MoP) and the Donors of the International Reconstruction Fund Facility for Iraq (IRFFI) by the UNDP Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office (MDTF Office), in its capacity as the Administrative Agent (AA), in May 2010.
2. The information presented in this Progress Update is provided as of 30 September 2010 with some financial updates as of 30 November 2010. Information and data is compiled from several sources including expenditure data from the Tenth Annual Progress Report as of 31 December 2009 as well as updates on progress to date submitted by the UNDG ITF Sector Outcome Teams (SOTs) and third quarter 2010 financial data submitted by the Participating UN Organizations.

### **UNDG ITF Closure Benchmarks**

3. The agreed upon IRFFI and UNDG ITF closure benchmarks were adhered to within the reporting period. For the UNDG ITF, no new donor contributions were received following 30 June 2009 and all remaining project funds were approved by the UNDG ITF Steering Committee by the 30 June 2010. A formal extension of this deadline was approved by the IRFFI Donor Committee for the remaining available electoral processes sub-cluster funds to ensure an orderly and efficient wind-up that allowed for the funds to be successfully programmed. The remaining balance of the earmarked funds was approved by the 30 September cut-off date approved by the IRFFI Donor Committee.
4. The subsequent closure benchmark set for 31 December 2010 for finalizing commitments of approved funds will be reviewed by the IRFFI Donor Committee at the December 2010 meeting.

### **Operational and Financial Closure**

5. As of 31 October 2010, a total of 108 projects and joint programmes were reported as operationally closed. Of the 200 projects and joint programmes that have been approved as of 30 September 2010, the number of operationally closed projects and joint programmes stands at 108. A project is declared "operationally closed" when the implementing agency has communicated that all project activities have been completed.
6. Of the 200 agency-level projects approved, a total of 28 projects were financially closed as of 31 October 2010. An additional 10 projects were in the process of closure. A total of \$17 million has been returned as unutilized funds by Agencies that have either financially closed or are in the process of financial closure.

### **Funding Framework**

7. As of 30 September 2010, the UNDG ITF portfolio stands at US\$1.43 billion based on total donor deposits of \$1.36 billion and US \$71 million in Fund and Agency level interest earnings. The total available balance of funds, from interest and returned, unutilized funds is approximately \$2.16 million.
8. In July 2010, the European Commission (EC) deposited Euro 2.8755 million that was valued at US\$ 3.75 million on final outstanding commitments. As of 30 September, there were no outstanding donor commitments.

### **Projects Approved**

9. The total UNDG ITF portfolio stands at \$1.43 billion, as of 30 September 2010. Of this, \$1.43 billion has been approved by the Iraqi Strategic Review Board (ISRB) and the UNDG ITF Steering Committee following technical review and vetting by Iraqi authorities, the UN Country Team (UNCT), and donors to support 200 projects and joint programmes. From 1 January to 30 September 2010, twenty-eight (28) new projects and joint programmes were approved by the UNDG ITF

Steering Committee for a total of \$119 million. Additionally, the Steering Committee approved budget increases for seven projects totaling approximately \$8 million.

### **Evaluation & Lessons Learned Exercise**

10. A total of 53 independent project-level evaluations have been concluded by Participating UN Organizations and shared with the UNDG ITF Steering Committee to date. The evaluations are being utilized to assess the development effectiveness of UNDG ITF projects through the Lessons Learned Exercise currently underway.
11. PricewaterhouseCoopers was commissioned during the reporting period to undertake an independent Lessons Learned Exercise that aims to provide a full assessment of the operational effectiveness of UNDG ITF as well as their contribution to development effectiveness, specifically examining and capturing the achievements, constraints and failures at the various levels. The exercise commenced in June 2010 and is expected to be concluded in January 2011. Preliminary information will be presented to the IRFFI Donor Committee at the scheduled December 2010 meeting.

### **Sector Status Updates as of 30 September 2009**

12. **Education:** The sector supported a total of 30 UNDG ITF projects, of which 10 remain active, 12 are operationally closed and 8 financially closed. Total funding of \$207.02 million (15 percent of total), with \$185.39 million (90 percent) in contract commitments and \$162.97 million (79 percent) in disbursements.

#### ***Sector achievements and activities include:***

- Back-to school campaign supplied provisions for the enrolment and retention of approximately 5000 students in 25 schools.
- First draft of National Employment Policy (NEP) was approved by the National Committee for Employment headed by the Ministry of Labor.
- Teacher Training Packages were developed in cooperation with Universities of Alberta and Cairo.
- Training to Ministry of Education in the following areas: directors on scenario developing, producing, and directing children and youth TV programs; educational specialists on designing, writing, developing and presenting educational TV programs; technical staff on operating the TV satellite broadcasting and production units.
- Medium-term National Strategy for Teacher Education was adopted.

13. **Water and Sanitation:** The sector supported 19 UNDG ITF projects, of which 5 are active and 12 operationally closed and 2 financially closed. Total approved funding is \$85.85 million (6 percent of total), with \$71.06 million (83 percent) in contract commitments and \$58.27 million (68 percent) in disbursements.

#### ***Sector achievements and activities include:***

- Rehabilitation of two water networks in Sirchnar and Bakhtyari quarters benefiting more than 2,000 inhabitants.
- Training of 29 participants from three governorates in KRG on operation and maintenance of diesel generators and training for 10 technicians from Directorate of Environment and Directorate of Water in Sulaimaniyah on biological testing and water sampling.
- Organization of hygiene awareness campaigns for 600 people in Kirkuk and Wassit.
- Installation of water Compact Unit (CU) and 2 kilometers water pipe network benefiting 1,200 people in Wassit.
- Installation of Reverse Osmosis Unit (RO) benefiting 2,100 individuals in Wassit governorate and trained 20 community members on operation of water compact units and reverse osmosis units.

- Supplying and installation three water treatment units in 3 villages in Babil benefiting collectively 10,650 individuals.

14. **Health and Nutrition:** The sector has 30 UNDG ITF projects, of which 12 are active, 14 are operationally closed and 4 financially closed. The sector has received a total of \$186.34 million in funding (14 percent of total), with \$165.37 million (89 percent) in contract commitments and \$151.27 million (81 percent) in disbursements.

***Sector achievements and activities include:***

- Completion of Basrah Children's Hospital construction and gradual training of professionals specialised in treatment of cancer related diseases.
- Rehabilitation of five Primary Health Care (PHC) centres with provision of equipment through the PHC in addition to the construction of 13 new PHC centres and two staff residences that have been completed in 9 governorates.
- Rehabilitation of three food quality control laboratories in Basra, Mosul and Erbil completed.
- Completed the first 3 rounds of independent monitoring of the National Immunization Days (NIDs). A total of 484 volunteers from IRCS, supervised by 121 district supervisors and 20 branch coordinators, toured 121 districts in Iraq to monitor the vaccination of children under the age of 5 targeted by the MoH vaccination teams.

15. **Housing and Shelter:** The sector has 5 UNDG ITF projects of which 2 are active and 3 are closed. Total funding is \$28.28 million (2 percent of total), with \$25.30 million (89 percent) in contract commitments and \$25.48 million (90 percent) in disbursements.

***Sector achievements and activities include:***

- Secure tenure modalities developed for informal settlement residents in Erbil and approved by the Governor. Some 50 percent of illegal residents on private land within the pilot project have reached settlements of property disputes.
- Iraq National Housing Policy final draft was completed, approved by the National Habitat Committee and due to be endorsed by the Ministry of Construction and Housing (MoCH). A Housing Observatory was established to monitor the performance of the housing sector using key indicators in line with the policy.
- Government led pilot housing strategies were formulated for Najaf, Hilla and Erbil.
- Training and Knowledge Centre established within MoCH to undertake studies and provide training to sub-national entities on issues related to the National Housing Policy. Some 17 training sessions were held by the Centre.
- Designs and tenders for IDP shelter in four Governorates prepared and project in Soran (Erbil) under completion.

16. **Agriculture and Food Security:** The sector has 28 UNDG ITF projects of which 17 are active, 8 are operationally closed and 3 financially closed. Total funding is \$159.15 million (12 percent of total), with \$131.40 million (83 percent) in contract commitments and \$122.75 million (77 percent) in disbursements.

***Sector achievements and activities include:***

- A total of 150 Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) staff and private sector persons were trained inside Iraq on vegetable varietal development and evaluation, seed production and marketing, quality control, database management and entrepreneurship development. Also, 150 from the private sector received training on vegetable production, processing and entrepreneurship development.
- Trained 15 Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) staff on procurement and technical specifications of pumping stations.
- Approximately 750 people living in Anbar and 750 in Diwaniya provided with equipment and training in processing dairy, date, fruits and vegetables and beekeeping.
- Price calculations on the various costs associated with different Public Distribution System food baskets were conducted to help decision regarding reducing items in food basket.

- A total of 350 farmers and some 105,000 community members benefited from karez restorations, resulting in increased water supply for drinking, crop irrigation and animal husbandry.

**17. Protection:** The sector has 19 UNDG ITF projects of which 9 are active, 5 are operationally closed and 5 are financially closed. Total funding is \$75.82 million (6 percent of total), with \$37.83 million (50 percent) in contract commitments and \$48.71 million (64 percent) in disbursements.

***Sector achievements and activities include:***

- Training on Report Writing, led by Mustansariya University in Baghdad for 20 Ministry of Displacement and Migration (MoDM) staff and financial management training for 10 key staff.
- The Government of Iraq successfully participated in its first Universal Periodic Review (UPR) at the UN Human Rights Council. 135 out of 176 UPR recommendations were formally accepted by the Iraqi government for implementation.
- 25 Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) who underwent capacity development successfully compiled and submitted a contribution to the UPR stakeholder report. 25 CSOs were also trained on shadow reporting to UN treaty bodies in a series of 4 workshops.
- Initiatives were organised to coincide with the 16 Days of Activism campaign. A workshop to draft the National Strategy on the Convention for Violence Against Women (CVAW) by the directorate General of Tracing Violence Against Women (VAW). Six training workshops were organized to raise awareness of 300 participants on the importance of eliminating VAW in Al-Najaf, Baghdad, and Basra. A symposium was organized by Ministry of Health (MoH) for 100 staff from ministries to discuss issues related to Gender Base Violence (GBV) and VAW.

**18. Governance:** The sector has 43 UNDG ITF projects, of which 24 are active, 13 are operationally closed and 6 financially closed. Total funding is \$345.88 million (25 percent of total), with \$259.07 million (79 percent) in contract commitments and \$270.41 million (82 percent) in disbursements.

***Sector achievements and activities include:***

- Support and guidance provided to the development of Independent High Electoral Commission's (IHEC) Out of Country Voting (OCV) interactive website and media strategy at headquarters and in 16 different country offices.
- Six projects under Disaster Risk Reduction Grant fund implemented by six Iraqi NGOs in Dohuk, Ninewah, Wassit, Diyala, Thi Qar and Missan. Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Coordination training was also organized for observers from six Governorates.
- Commencement of the first phase of reform of the penitentiary system, including its management and treatment of women and juveniles, and finalisation of analysis and assessment reports that inform the future development of a sector strategy.
- A National Anticorruption Strategy was printed and disseminated.
- International technical endorsement obtained for census plans and preparation methodologies.

**19. Economic Reform and Diversification:** The sector has 26 UNDG ITF projects, of which 13 are active, 12 are operationally closed and one financially closed. The total funding is \$263.77 million (20 percent of total), with \$199.61 million (76 percent) in contract commitments and \$200.23 million (76 percent) in disbursements.

***Sector achievements and activities include:***

- The State owned Enterprises (SOE) Restructuring Roadmap was approved by the Cabinet including an outline on social migration measures supporting SOE restructuring.
- A joint Legislative Assessment Report was developed assessing 13 legal core areas based on an exhaustive analysis of laws and regulations that enable or hamper market development.
- Local market assessments were conducted in Sulaymaniyeh, Hillah and Basrah for the Business Information Centers to better identify business development needs.

- Architectural surveys and documentation for Al-Askari shrine including soil and foundation studies, building materials, and fine art and structure stability studies completed as well as major rehabilitation and extension of the surgical theaters at the Samarra Hospital.
- Mussaib Thermal Power Station project has shifted to National Execution Modality while the Ministry of Electricity (MoEl) and UNDP entered into a Letter of Agreement whereby the MoEl will be responsible for all activities with UNDP's technical support.
- The Rehabilitation of the National Dispatch Centre, Stage 2 was completed successfully.

### **Financial Performance**

20. As of 30 September 2010, total gross donor deposits were \$1.36 billion. Between 1 January and 30 September 2010, additional contributions from the European Commission (EC) of US\$3.75 million were deposited into the undg itf account. Upon receipt of the final EC commitment, 100 percent of all donor commitments have been fulfilled.
21. As of 30 September 2010, a total of \$71 million in Fund and Agency earned interest income has been reported bringing the total undg itf portfolio to US\$1.43 billion.
22. As of 30 September 2010, the undg itf had funded approved projects for a total amount of \$1.43 billion from donor deposited funds and interest earnings.
23. A total of \$1.07 billion (80 percent of funds transferred) had been legally committed and \$1.04 billion (78 percent of funds transferred) had been disbursed by the Participating UN Organizations.
24. Expenditure reported for the period January to December 2009 was \$108.03 million. Cumulative expenditures as of 31 December 2009 amounted to \$1.10 billion, or 87 percent of \$1.26 total funds transferred.
25. As of 30 September 2010, 2,981 contracts were posted on the [MDTF Office GATEWAY](http://mdtf.undp.org) (mdtf.undp.org) and IRFFI/UNDG ITF website ([www.irffi.org](http://www.irffi.org)) and awarded to suppliers from 47 countries. These contracts are for the provision of services, supplies, commodities, equipment, and other project inputs and have a combined value of approximately \$628.26 million. Iraq, with \$178 million in contract awards (1,446 separate contracts), is the largest single supplier of goods and services, indicating the large volume of national/local contracting.

## **Introduction**

The Tenth Progress Report on Activities Implemented under the United Nations Development Group Iraq Trust Fund (UNDG ITF) was submitted to the Ministry of Planning (MoP) and the Donors of the International Reconstruction Fund Facility for Iraq (IRFFI) by the UNDP Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office (MDTF Office), in its capacity as the Administrative Agent (AA) of the UNDG ITF in May 2010 in fulfillment of the reporting provisions of the Letter of Agreement (LOA).

The information presented in this Progress Update is provided as of 30 September 2010 with some financial updates as of 30 November 2010. Information and data is compiled from several sources including expenditure data from the Tenth Annual Progress Report as of 31 December 2009 as well as updates on progress to date submitted by the UNDG ITF Sector Outcome Teams (SOTs) and third quarter 2010 financial data submitted by the Participating UN Organizations.

A total of \$1.36 billion has been deposited in the UNDG ITF as of 30 September 2010. Of this, \$1.43 billion has been approved by the Iraqi Strategic Review Board (ISRB) and the UNDG ITF Steering Committee following technical review and vetting by Iraqi authorities, the UN Country Team (UNCT), and donors to support 200 projects and joint programmes. From 1 January to 30 September 2010, twenty-eight (28) new projects and joint programmes were approved by the UNDG ITF Steering Committee for a total of \$119 million.

The approved IRFFI/UNDG ITF closure timeline and benchmarks were adhered to within the reporting period. For the UNDG ITF, no new donor contributions were received following 30 June 2009 and all remaining project funds were approved by the UNDG ITF Steering Committee by the 30 June 2010. A formal extension of this deadline was approved by the IRFFI Donor Committee for the remaining available electoral processes sub-cluster funds to ensure an orderly and efficient wind-up that allowed for the funds to be successful programmed. The remaining balance of funds was approved by the 30 September cut-off date approved by the IRFFI Donor Committee.

PricewaterhouseCoopers was commissioned during the reporting period to undertake an independent Lessons Learned Exercise that aims to provide a full assessment of the operational effectiveness of UNDG ITF as well as its contribution to development effectiveness, specifically examining and capturing the achievements, constraints and failures at the various levels. The exercise commenced in June 2010 and is expected to be concluded in January 2011. Preliminary information will be presented to the IRFFI Donor Committee at the scheduled December 2010 meeting.

A total of 53 independent project-level evaluations have been concluded to date and shared with the UNDG ITF Steering Committee. The evaluations are being utilized to assess the development effectiveness of UNDG ITF through the Lessons Learned Exercise.

# 1. Update on Status of Closure Benchmarks

## 1.1. Status of Closure of Benchmarks

The scheduled IRFFI and UNDG ITF closure benchmarks were adhered to within the reporting period. For the UNDG ITF, no new donor contributions were received following 30 June 2009 and all remaining project funds were approved by the UNDG ITF Steering Committee by the 30 June 2010. For the remaining available electoral processes sub-cluster funds, a formal extension of the project approval deadline was approved by the IRFFI Donor Committee so as to ensure an orderly and efficient wind-up that allowed for the funds to be successfully programmed. The remaining balance of funds was approved by the 30 September cut-off date by the IRFFI Donor Committee.

Table 1.1 below provides the agreed upon benchmarks and timelines for the closure of the UNDG ITF as well as the current status.

## 1.2. Proposal for Disposal of Balance of Funds

As outlined in the Letter of Agreement signed between donors and the "UNDP MDTF Office as AA", any balance of funds remaining will be used for the purpose mutually agreed upon by the Participating UN Organizations, AA, donors and Fund Steering Committee. The UNDG ITF Steering "Committee" proposes that the remaining balance of funds in the UNDG ITF account as of 30 June 2010, and subsequent returns of unspent and interest funds, be transferred to the Iraq UNDAF Fund.

Table 1.1. Approved Timetable "Benchmarks" for UNDG ITF Closure

Activity	Timeline	Status
Donor contributions	30 June 2009	No new contributions
Project approval	30 June 2010 (election programming deadline 30 Sept 2010)	All funds programmed by 30 June and 30 September, respectively
Finalize Agency contractual commitments	31 December 2010	Proposed for 30 June 2012
Agreement on the utilization/disposal of unspent funds/balance and modalities	June 2011	Propose transfer of unspent/interest funds to the Iraq UNDAF Fund.
Project implementation complete and satisfaction of commitments and liabilities	2011–2012	Proposed for 31 December 2013*

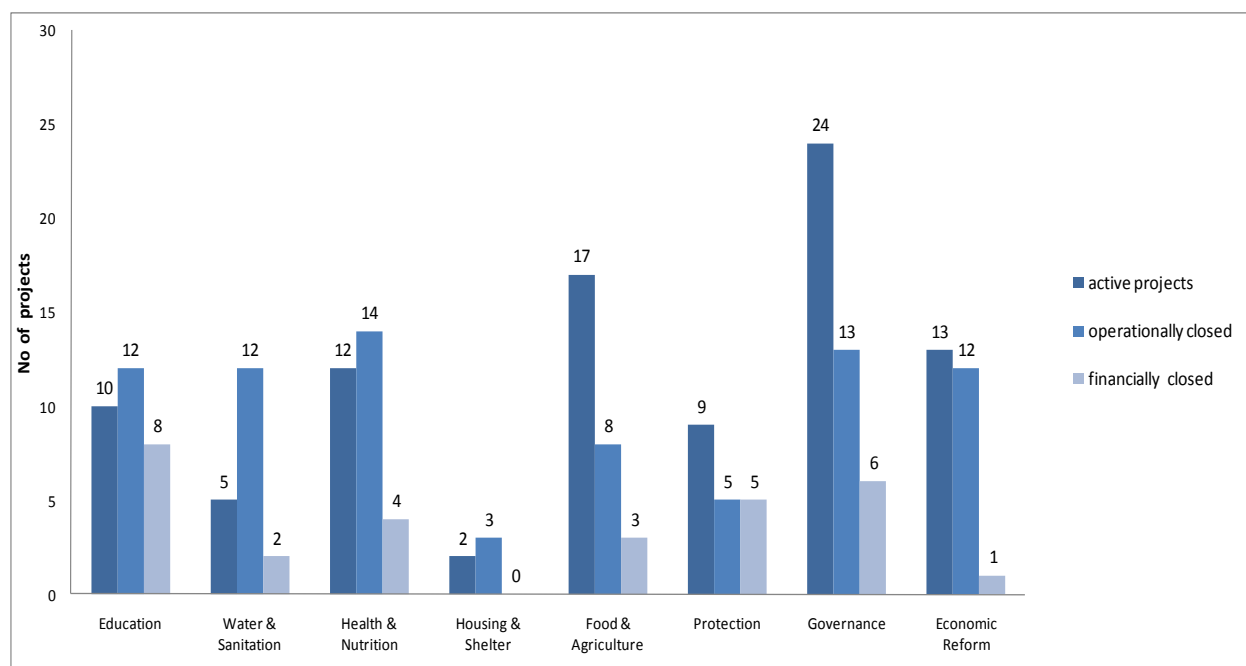
\*The proposed extension allows for efficient completion several multi-year tranching joint programmes (see section 1.4 for more detail).

## 1.3. Operational Closure of UNDG ITF Projects

A total of 108 projects and joint programmes are operationally closed out of the current 200 approved projects (54 percent). A further 92 projects remain open and active with scheduled closure dates between 2011 and 2013. The Steering Committee Support Office (SCSO) anticipates that approximately 30 additional projects will operationally close by 31 March 2011.

Of the 108 operationally closed projects, the MDTF Office as AA has received final narrative reports for all projects indicating that Participating UN Organizations are complying with the end of project reporting requirements outlined in the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). The end of project reports is available on the MDTF Office GATEWAY ([mdtf.undp.org](http://mdtf.undp.org))

Table 1.2. Number of Operationally Active and Closed Projects by Sector



#### 1.4. Financial Closure of UNDG ITF Projects

A total of 29 projects (27 percent of operationally closed projects) are financially closed as of 30 September 2010. Additionally, a number of projects, 10 total, are in the process of financial closure, meaning that either the project has refunded unutilized balances to the UNDG ITF account but has not submitted the requisite final financial report, or it has submitted the final financial report but the unutilized balance and/or earned interest has not yet been refunded to the UNDG ITF account.

Given the approval of 28 new projects in 2010, the financial closure process is anticipated to not fully wind down until 2014. Further several projects approved in 2010, such as the Iraq Public Sector Modernization Programme (\$55 million) and the Institutional Development Support to the Independent High Electoral Commission (IHEC) (\$24.8 million), were funded as multi-year programmes with annual disbursements based on implementation progress over three year periods.

##### 1.4.1 Refund of Unutilized Funds

The value of Agency returned, unutilized funds increased from \$7.79 million reported in November 2009 to \$17 million as of 30 October 2010. All refunds were credited to un-earmarked funds, except for one project where the refund was credited to the Electoral Processes sub-sector, and reprogrammed within the UNDG ITF closure timeline.

Between 30 June and 30 November 2010, approximately \$2.16 million from unutilized funds and interest has been returned by Participating UN Organizations in the process of project closure to the UNDG ITF account and not programmed.

## 2. Funding Framework

As of 30 September 2010, the UNDG ITF portfolio stands at US\$1.43 billion based on total donor deposits of \$US 1.36 billion and US \$71 million in Fund and Agency level interest earnings. Over \$1.43 billion in projects and joint programmes has been approved and \$1.36 transferred to Participating UN Or-



ganizations. The remaining balance of approved funds will be transferred in subsequent tranches based on Steering Committee approval as outlined in section 1.3.

As of 30 November 2010, approximately \$2.16 million is available in the UNDG ITF account from unutilized and interest funds returned by Participating UN Organizations.

In July 2010, the European Commission (EC) deposited Euro 2.8755 million that was valued at US\$ 3.75 million on outstanding commitments. The EC has transferred 100 percent of its commitments.

### 3. Project Approval and Implementation Updates

#### 3.1. Project Approval Status

From 1 January to 30 September 2010, 28 new projects, including 12 joint programmes, were approved by the UNDG ITF Steering Committee for a total of \$119 million (see Table 3.1). As of 30 September 2010, the total number of approved projects and joint programmes grew to 200 (274<sup>2</sup> individual agency projects) for a total amount of \$1.43 billion, including 44 joint programmes. Additionally, the Steering Committee approved budget increases for seven projects totaling approximately \$8 million.

The remaining balance of \$4.9 million earmarked for humanitarian programming, based on an IRFFI Donor Committee decision taken in 2008 to allocate up to a maximum of \$20 million, was transferred for implementation through the Emergency Funding Window (EFW). The total amount funded for the EFW stands at \$19,912,596.

*Table 3.1. Approved and Funded Projects, 1 January to 31 October 2009*

Project	Project Title	Approved	Agency
A5-30	Developing Iraqi Agricultural and Agro-Industrial Data, Information Systems and Analytical Capacities	1,340,000	FAO/UNIDO
A5-31	Capacity Building to Reform the Public Distribution System and Strengthen Social Safety Nets for Vulnerable Groups in Iraq	2,500,000	WFP
A5-32	Iraq Agricultural Growth and Employment Support (I-AGES)	5,000,000	FAO
A7-06	Support to the Government of Iraq's Capacity Development for Mine Action	993,000	UNOPS
B1-35	Completion of a Comprehensive Assessment of Education Sector for Iraq	1,132,445	UNESCO/ UNICEF
B1-36	Improving Quality of Technical and Vocational Education and Training in Kurdistan Region	1,000,000	UNESCO
B1-37	Modernizing Sulaymaniyah Museum, Pilot for Museum Sector in Iraq	350,000	UNESCO

<sup>2</sup> Throughout the report the number of projects shown under 'Agency' will be more than the number of projects shown under 'Sector.' This is because a joint programme, implemented by two or more agencies, is counted as one project under a sector while it is reported separately by each agency for financial reporting purposes.

C9-29	Iraq Public Sector Modernisation (I-PSM) Programme	55,000,000	UNDP/UNOPS WHO/UNESCO UN-HABITAT
C9-30	Assisting the GOI to Develop a National Tourism Strategy	1,000,000	UNESCO
C9-31	Capacity Strengthening of the MoPDC to Support the Process of a National Development Plan for Iraq	956,000	UNOPS
C9-32	Conducting Lessons Learned and Project Evaluations for the IRFFI	990,038	UNOPS
C9-33	Capacity Development to Establish a Socioeconomic Monitoring System in Iraq	700,000	UNFPA
C9-34	High Commission for Human Rights in Iraq: Capacity Building and Technical Support	500,000	UNDP
C10-13	Bridging for Local Area Development Programme (LADP) Phase II	2,000,000	UNDP/UNOPS ILO/UN-HABITAT
D2-26	Preparatory Phase: HIV/AIDS Policy Support and Capacity Building Programme	1,000,000	WHO
D2-27	Addressing Micronutrient Deficiencies in Iraq: Assessment and Responses	3,181,763	WHO/UNICEF
D2-28	Support to the Government of Iraq's National Measles and Polio Vaccination Campaign	2,488,748	WHO/UNICEF
D2-29	Support to improving Management and Safe Use of Medical Equipment	2,540,683	WHO
D2-30	Women's Health and Social Status Survey	800,000	UNFPA
D2-31	Adolescents and Youth Friendly Health Services at Primary Health Care Level	1,535,659	UNFPA/WHO/ UNICEF
D2-32	Support to the Government of Iraq's Multiple Cluster Survey-4 (MICS4)	1,480,000	UNICEF
D2-33	Pilot Assessment of Congenital Birth Defects in Six Governorates in Iraq	336,650	WHO/UNDP/ UN-HABITAT
E3-18	Strengthening Capacity for Management of Unaccounted-for Water (UFW)	2,850,100	UNOPS/UNICEF
E3-19	Advanced Hydrogeological Survey for Sustainable Groundwater Development in Iraq (Phase I)	675,000	UNESCO
E4-20	Strengthening the Capacity of the Housing Sector in Iraq: Bridging for Phase III	750,000	UN-HABITAT/ UNDP
F8-12	Capacitating and Strengthening Protection Networks with the Government of Iraq	2,073,305	UNHCR/IOM
F8-13	Protection of Media Professionals, Human Rights Defenders and Members of the Academic Community in Iraq	1,000,000	UNESCO/UNOPS
G11-23	Institutional Development Support to the Independent High Electoral Commission (IHEC)	24,861,991	UNDP/UNOPS
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>119,035,382</b>	

### 3.2. Project and Sector Implementation Status

UNDG ITF projects and joint programmes are monitored by the MDTF Office throughout the reporting period to ensure that accurate records are maintained and verified with the SOTs, SCSO, and Participating UN Organizations. Table 3.2 below provides an update on the status of project implementation by sector. At present 92 projects remain active, 79 are operationally closed and 29 are financially closed.

Table 3.2. Status of Project Implementation at Sector Level, as of 30 September 2010

Sector	Number of Projects	Active	Operationally Closed	Financially Closed
Education	30	10	12	8
Water & Sanitation	19	5	12	2
Health & Nutrition	30	12	14	4
Housing & Shelter	5	2	3	0
Food Security & Agriculture	28	17	8	3
Protection	19	9	5	5
Governance	43	24	13	6
Economic Reform & Diversification	26	13	12	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>29</b>

### 3.3. Monitoring and Evaluation

Out of the 108 operationally closed projects and joint programmes, a total of 53 (52 percent) independent project-level evaluations have been concluded to date and shared with the UNDG ITF Steering Committee. The evaluations are available on the MDTF Office GATEWAY ([mdtf.undp.org](http://mdtf.undp.org)).

PricewaterhouseCoopers was commissioned during the reporting period to undertake an independent Lessons Learned Exercise that aims to provide a full assessment of the operational effectiveness of UNDG ITF as well as its contribution to development effectiveness, specifically examining and capturing the achievements, constraints and failures at the various levels. The independent programme/project evaluations are being utilized to assess the development effectiveness of UNDG ITF through the Lessons Learned Exercise.

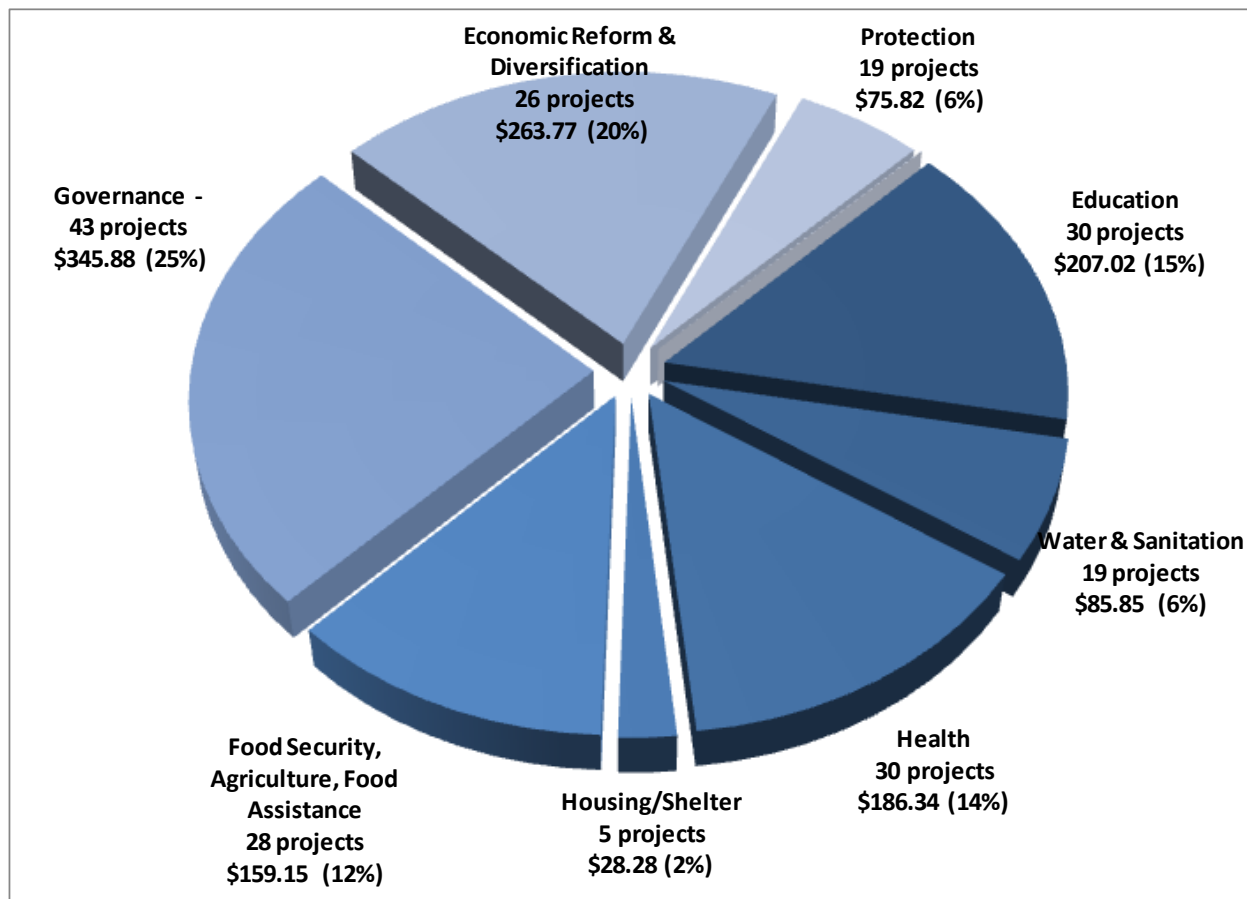
The exercise commenced in June 2010 and is expected to be concluded in January 2011. Preliminary information will be presented to the IRFFI Donor Committee at the scheduled December 2010 meeting.

## 4. Sector Outcome Team Updates

### 4.1. Individual Sector Updates

The sector updates have been prepared by the Sector Outcome Teams with technical support from the Steering Committee Support Office Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Officer. Each update contains the following sections and provides an overview of the challenges, activities and achievements during the reporting period.

- I. Sector Outcomes
- II. Project Implementation Status
- III. Implementation Constraints and Challenges
- IV. Narrative Summary of Achievements toward Outcomes



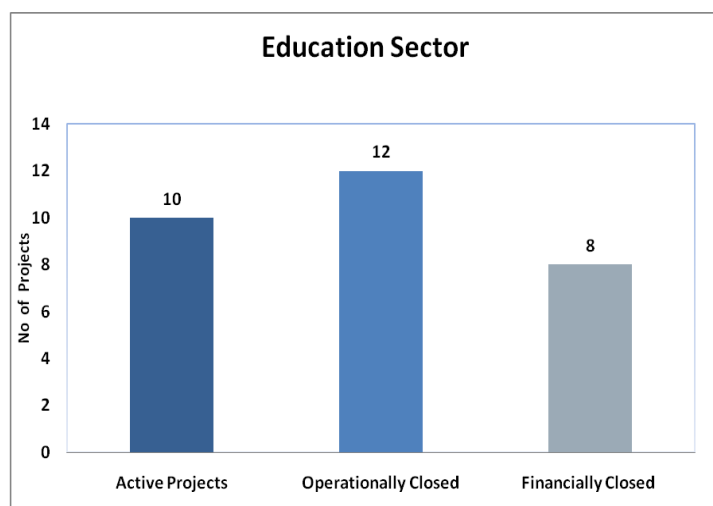
## Education Sector

As of 30 September 2010

### I. Sector Outcomes:

EDUCATION	
Outcome 1	Enhanced access to all levels of quality education with particular focus on girls
Outcome 2	Strengthened institutional & human capacity of the Education Sector to deliver quality education at all levels

### II. Sector Implementation Status



### III. Implementation Constraints and Challenges

- Land ownership issues remain an obstacle when constructing new schools to replace the mud schools. In addition, land allocation took longer than expected due to the prolonged procedures and involvement of different government departments and ministries in the process.
- Funding shortfalls have hindered the realization of the Sector's planned goals for 2010, particularly with regard to construction and rehabilitation of school facilities.
- Fluctuating market prices of construction materials have halted the rehabilitation activities in Iraq and consequently the UN procurement procedure also took longer than expected.
- Shifting of programme management and project focal points, bureaucratic procedures and delays in communication among the Iraqi counterparts have led to late replies, delays in approvals and providing the customs exemption letters.

### IV. Narrative Summary of Achievements toward Outcomes

#### Outcome 1

- Formulating the final draft of the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) policy/ strategy to be signed by the ministers soon.
- Back-to school campaign supply provision targeted enrolment and retention of about 5000 students in 25 schools.
- Support to the visual examination of students in the Health Promoting Schools by procurement and distribution of charts and white boards.

- Establishment of a TV production studio and rehabilitation of the TV broadcasting unit, library and transmission unit.
- Production and broadcasting of educational TV programs covering subjects for 6<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade educational levels in addition to animated clips promoting social values, human rights, and gender equality.

## **Outcome 2**

- The first draft of National Employment Policy (NEP) was approved by the National Committee for Employment headed by the Minister of Labor. The NEP to be sent to the council of ministers for endorsement and to be launched in November 2010 in Baghdad.
- Medium-term National Strategy for Teacher Education was adopted.
- A Vocational Training Center (VTC) networking work plan was finalized. The network/ website is expected to be officially launched in January 2011.
- Completing the design and uploading of the Iraq National VTC Network. The bilingual system will link all Iraqi VTCs and will provide users and trainers with necessary information on training courses. *Website: www.iraqvtc.com.*
- The Teacher Training Network for Iraq (TTNI) was initiated. The main objective of the TTNI is to build the capacity and skills of a critical mass of highly trained Iraqi teacher trainers, through cross-border cooperation with international universities, as well as to foster trainings in the Iraqi Universities to enhance quality and relevance of teacher education in Iraq.
- Vocational Training Regulation Booklets were designed in light of the new training methods and taking into consideration the Competency Based methods.
- Capacities of Technical, Vocational and Educational Training (TVET) public structures were enhanced and strengthened through:
  - Training master trainers of the Foundation of Technical Education (FTE) and Ministry of Education/ Vocational Education Directorate on uptodate teaching methodologies on construction trades in Egypt.
  - Organized an orientation tour for senior FTE managers to Boston-USA to a number of vocational and technical institutes and universities, two memorandum of understanding were signed on exchange of expertise and future academic collaboration.
  - Training of MoEd directors on scenario developing, producing and directing children and youth TV programs.
  - Training of MoEd educational specialists on designing, writing, developing and presenting educational TV programs.
  - Training of MoEd technical staff on operating the TV satellite broadcasting and production units.
  - Training and testing of MoEd staff on International Computer Driving License (ICDL).
  - Developed school physical learning environment.
  - Training of ICTDC staff on e-content development and management.
  - Training MoEd staff on managing and maintaining MS Windows Server 20030.
  - Fellowship Programmes on Peace, Democracy and Human Rights have been offered to Iraqi university students.
  - Teacher Training packages were developed with Universities of Alberta and Cairo.
  - Training of Trainers workshops have been successfully implemented by international partner universities in cooperation with Iraqi MoHESR on new teaching methodologies and pedagogy programmes, subject update, curriculum reform, and training packages development besides running refresher courses in English language and computer skills.

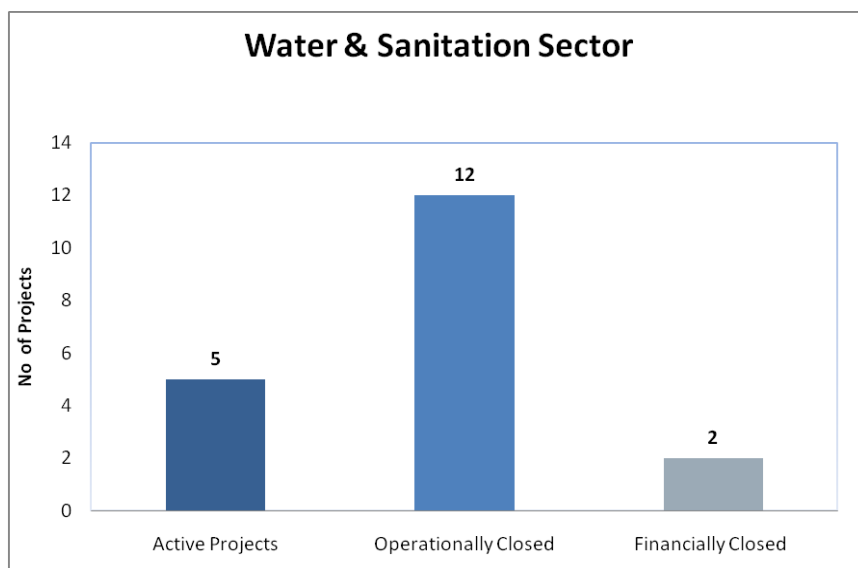
# Water and Sanitation Sector

As of 30 September 2009

## I. Graph of Project Implementation Status

WATSAN	
Outcome 1	Sustainable access to safe water for urban and rural populations increased
Outcome 2	Sustainable access to improved sanitation for urban and rural populations increased
Outcome 3	Government of Iraq is able to manage WATSAN sector in an effective manner
Outcome 4	Availability of safe water, personal hygiene and a sanitary environment to the most vulnerable population ensured

## II. Sector Implementation Status



## III. Implementation Constraints and Challenge

### Constraints:

- Budget reductions, lack of infrastructure and maintenance;
- Limited capacity of the local contractors in implementing water and sanitation projects;
- Delays in provision of data on water facilities;
- Unduly long time taken by the government to nominate participants for training programmes;
- Considerable delays in issuing visas for Iraqi officials to participate in regional or international training events, subject in some cases to denial; and
- Delays in disbursement of project funds.

### Challenges:

- Remote management of programme activities;
- Absence of national policies which weakens national level planning;
- Lack of Integrated Water Resource Management combined with severe water shortages;
- Security situation with continuous unrest throughout the country;
- Frequent turnover of senior technical staff which hampers the progress of project activities; and
- Inadequate capital in operations and maintenance investment.

#### **IV. Narrative Summary of Achievements toward Outcomes**

##### **Outcome 1**

- Conducting a sanitary inspection and source protection survey for Sirchinar water facility.
- Rehabilitation of two water networks in Sirchnar and Bakhtyari quarters benefiting more than 2,000 inhabitants.
- Conducting awareness campaigns on hygiene practices and water handling including the distribution of posters, leaflets, T-shirts, caps and hygiene kits for Sirchinar sub-district.
- Set up of quality control laboratory for Sirchinar water facility with the supply of equipment and reagents.

##### **Outcome 2**

- Supply of track loader and weighbridge for Basra municipality.
- Supply of four semi trailers and three compact trucks for Basra Municipality.

##### **Outcome 3**

- Completion of Basrah Solid Waste Management Master Plan (Arabic and English versions).
- Construction of new administration buildings of the Solid Waste Management offices along with vehicle parking lot at Basrah Municipality Premises and the supply of computers and furniture.
- Construction of two vehicle maintenance workshops for Solid Waste Management office in Basra.
- Finalization of two consulting reports on the implementation of the master plan, new law, regulations and policies relevant to the solid waste management.
- Training of 29 participants from three governorates in KRG on operation and maintenance of diesel generators.
- Supply of four double cabin pickups to the Directorate of Water in Suleimaniya to enhance the water quality monitoring and water disinfection at the household level.
- Training for 10 technicians from Directorate of Environment and Directorate of Water in Sulaimaniyah on biological testing and water sampling.

##### **Outcome 4**

- Hygiene awareness campaigns for 600 people in Kirkuk and Wassit.
- Installation of water Compact Unit and 2 km water pipe network benefiting 1,200 people in Wassit.
- Installing a Reverse Osmosis Unit benefiting 2,100 individuals in Wassit governorate.
- Training of 20 community members on operation of water compact units and reverse osmosis units.
- Supplying and installing three water treatment units in 3 villages in Babil benefiting collectively 10,650 individuals.



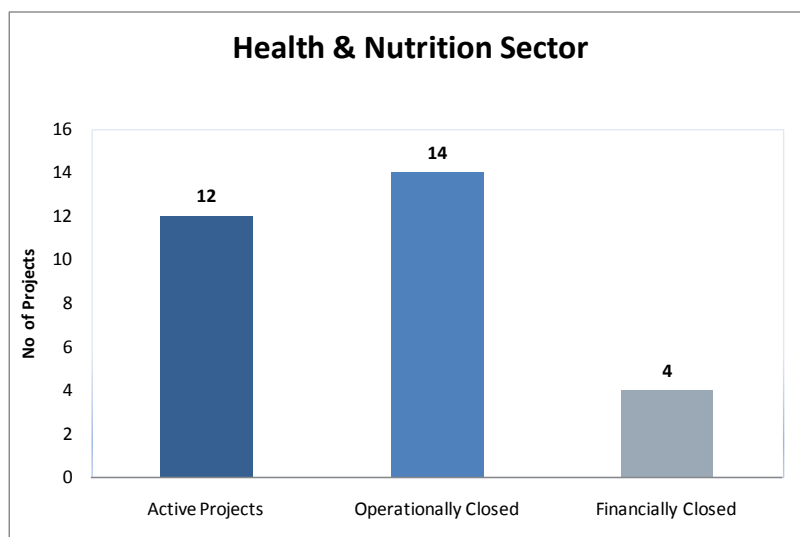
# Health and Nutrition Sector

As of 30 September 2010

## I. Sector Outcomes

HEALTH AND NUTRITION	
Outcome 1	Families and communities with specific emphasis on vulnerable groups and those affected by ongoing emergencies, have improved access to and utilization of quality health and nutrition services.
Outcome 2	Health and nutrition policy makers and service providers at all levels have developed, reviewed and implemented policies, strategies, plans and programmes.

## II. Sector Implementation Status



## III. Implementation Constraints and Challenge

Despite recent significant achievements in the health sector, Iraq, as a middle income country, still has some of the lowest health indicators when compared to neighboring countries such as Iran, Jordan, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Turkey. These shortfalls stem from restricted access to essential equitable basic health services, chronic and acute vulnerabilities of some population segments, lack of capacity of national authorities in several areas including human resources management, Primary Health Care (PHC) and public health programmes including food and water safety and essential medicines management system.

While supporting the government of Iraq to improve the health status of the population, one of the main challenges for the Health and Nutrition Sector Outcome Team (HNSOT) remains the complex security environment and the subsequent severely limited access and movement of UN international staff to project sites. To address the situation, HNSOT partners have been steadily moving towards a re-established permanent international presence in Iraq. This progressive return has increased the interaction with national counterparts and project monitoring visits. Other challenges include centralized decision-making within the MoH and long nomination process of candidates for capacity building programmes causing delays and missed opportunities. There is also a weak coordination among ministries which delays implementation of joint activities; and frequent and high turnover of focal points directly involved in key projects. The situation has been further compounded by the uncertainty created by volatile post-election situation with anticipated changes within the current government. Also, the delay in conducting

the National Census for 2010 is likely to negatively affect the implementation of other planned nationwide surveys, including those funded through UNDG ITF.

#### **IV. Narrative Summary of Achievements toward Outcomes**

##### **Outcome 1**

The completion of the Basrah Children's Hospital and gradual training of professionals specialised in treatment of cancer related diseases has been the most significant achievement during the reporting period. Similarly, the quality of basic health services at primary level has also improved in the catchment area where five PHC centres were rehabilitated and equipped through the PHC programme jointly implemented by WHO and UNICEF. These are currently able to provide services to the population based on the Family Practice Approach. Additional construction of 13 new PHC centres and 2 staff residences have been completed in nine governorates that will further increase the coverage.

The performance of emergency medical services improved slightly through the provision of emergency medicines and supplies, and the replacement of life support equipment and supplies in a number of ambulances. The skills of emergency medicine professionals have been improved through the training of trainers programme that targeted workers involved in first aid, ambulance management and safe blood transfusion. Also, emergency medicine training halls in the governorates have been equipped with training materials recently delivered, including IT equipment and anatomical models for use during practical sessions of training in intensive care and resuscitation. Many of these activities related to emergency medicine were covered under the re-programmed project for provision of medical oxygen supplies.

Through the WHO/UNIDO/FAO joint programme to support food safety in Iraq, the process of quality control of food items has improved as a result of the completion of the functional rehabilitation in April 2010 of the three food quality control laboratories of Basra, Mosul and Erbil. In the same context, the completion of model food industries applying Hazards Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP) principles and the completion of the two border check point food control facilities in Zurbatia and Safouan coupled with the training and capacity building of 20 lab technologists (MoH staff) in specific food quality control techniques at the Jordan Food and Drug Administration (JFDA) are contributing to ensure that basic food safety standards are met. These activities were covered through the project for re-establishing food safety and food processing capacity in Iraq, which was closed during the report period. With regard to Addressing Micronutrient Deficiencies in Iraq which is a joint programme technically supported by WHO, UNICEF, WFP and FAO, the MoH has organized in May and August 2010, two Steering Committee Consultation meetings on the Assessment and Response (MNAR) survey. Survey tools are being finalized.

In terms of addressing vaccine preventable diseases such as measles and polio, MoH supported by WHO and UNICEF, in cooperation with the Iraqi Red Crescent Society (IRCS) completed the first 3 rounds of independent monitoring of the National Immunization Days (NIDs). A total of 484 volunteers from IRCS toured 121 districts in Iraq to monitor the vaccination of children under the age of 5 that were targeted by the MoH vaccination teams. The volunteers were supervised by 121 district supervisors and 20 branch coordinators. Moreover, in order to improve information and data surveillance, two computer programmes – one for measles case based surveillance and the second for immunization coverage data management have been developed. All concerned surveillance and immunization staff were trained on the use of these programmes. Two field manuals – one for measles surveillance and the second for poliomyelitis surveillance were also developed, field tested and distributed to more than 2000 midlevel and field health workers.

Substantive progress was made in ensuring that people most affected by emergencies and vulnerable groups such as youth have access to quality basic health and nutritional services. This includes an ongoing project involving UNFPA (lead), WHO and UNICEF to develop a package of adolescent and youth-

friendly health services at primary health care level, and the development of the Strategic Framework for the Community Based Psychosocial Assistance Programme for children, young people and their families.

Efforts were undertaken to ensure that service providers at health and health-related institutions are able to deliver improved services to the Iraqi population. These included the organization and delivery of numerous capacity building/ training activities on various topics such as Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses, Mother Friendly Hospital Initiative, data collection and analysis for strengthening health information systems and improved report writing skills of field supervisors. Also, the integration of Medical Equipment Programme within existing National Health System is gradually being recognizing as an important tool to maximize the use of health technologies. WHO supported the participation of five MoH staff to the First Global Forum on Medical Devices, where key elements for a successful medical engineering programme were discussed.

With regards to policy support and capacity building for HIV/AIDS, the following have been achieved through the support provided by the Joint UN Team on AIDS with WHO leading the programme.

- With the support of UN, the Government of Iraq is developing a National Strategic Plan, Monitoring and Evaluation plan and HIV surveillance plan/training.
- Situational analysis of education sector response to HIV/AIDS in Iraq was conducted and findings of the analysis are to be disseminated to relevant partners in December after endorsement. Also, a training on HIV/AIDS programming for youth from NAP, MoEd, Ministry of Higher Education and NGOs working with youth is planned for December 2010. A study tour targeting policy makers working on HIV/AIDS programming for youth is planned in December 2010.
- The process of identifying NGOs/CSOs working on HIV/AIDS with population of humanitarian concern, developing HIV integration toolkit and training of NGOs/CSOs has been initiated.

## **Outcome 2**

A Human Resources for Health (HRH) capacity building workshop was held in Amman from 9-10 June 2010 and a second is planned for October 2010. The aim is to support MoH in developing a National HRH Strategic Plan.

During the period under review, a nationwide National Health Account (NHA) survey was launched and completed by MoH with WHO technical support. The aim of the survey is to provide MoH with the best financing options and to serve as a critical input to the formulation of the National Health Financing Strategy. In this context, four national trainings related to revitalization of NHA were carried out, benefiting a total of 112 participants from all governorates of Iraq. A WHO health economist consultant was also fielded in Iraq to assist the MoH in preparing the NHA and costing of the Basic Health Services Package.

In response to lack of reliable and adequate data on incidence, prevalence and trends of congenital birth defects (CBD) in Iraq, MoH, in collaboration with WHO organized in Istanbul, Turkey from 26-30 September 2010, the first technical consultation meeting on the pilot assessment of CBD in 6 governorates in Iraq. The meeting reviewed and updated the MoH draft protocol, data collection tools, study questionnaire and data analysis plan. Also, training requirements and other key elements for the study were analyzed and the sampling theme for the study including the sample size and methodology were defined. A final plan of action with detailed budget outline and timetable for the study was developed and the tools and required resources for implementation of the study were reviewed.

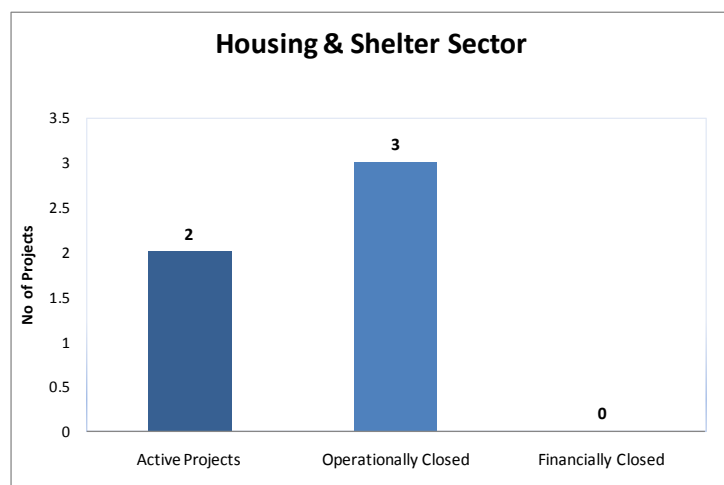
# Housing and Shelter Sector

As of 30 September 2010

## I. Sector Outcomes

HOUSING AND SHELTER	
Outcome 1	Improved housing delivery system
Outcome 2	Improved access of vulnerable families to adequate shelter

## II. Sector Implementation Status



## III. Implementation Constraints and Challenges

Delays were experienced in organizing workshops, training and conferences with Government counterparts, in part due to elections in March, followed by post-election uncertainty, and general systems within ministries to approve allocating staff to attend training. The election period constrained ability for international staff to work from Baghdad given restricted slots at the UN Compound. The refurbishment of Al Rasheed Hotel and the MoP (Freedom Tower) building constrained the ability to hold meetings with large numbers of participants in green/amber zones in Baghdad, particularly where target participants were not able or willing to attend meetings at the UN Compound. Delays were experienced in procurement, due to UN-HABITAT revision of requirements for tendering, which led to re-tendering all IDP projects. The security situation in Baghdad since elections has also constrained the ability to meet counterparts, with movement restrictions leading to postponement/ cancellation of meetings.

## IV. Narrative Summary of Achievements toward Outcomes

### Outcome 1

The Iraq National Housing Policy Final Draft is completed, approved by the National Habitat Committee and due to be endorsed by the Ministry of Construction and Housing (MoCH) on 4th October, prior to presentation to the Council of Ministries Secretariat (COMSEC) in November. A Housing Observatory was established to monitor the performance of the housing sector using key indicators in line with the policy. A Regional Housing Conference took place in February 2010 for MoCH to share its draft housing

policy with the regional Housing Ministries and learn from regional experiences on housing policies, planning and implementation.

A pilot project for upgrading two informal settlements in Erbil has been established. Community physical and socio-economic surveys, physical master plans and implementation strategies have been prepared and presented to the Governorate Steering Committee for endorsement. UN-HABITAT and UNDP will provide technical and financial assistance in the implementation of the slum improvement schemes.

Building on 2009 training of Erbil Governorate Steering Committee on pro-poor housing finance strategies, surveys in pilot neighborhoods in Erbil were undertaken to assess the willingness to receive housing upgrading loans and repayment affordability. Discussions were also held with the KRG Investment Board on pro-poor housing finance strategy and with the local Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) for engagement in Erbil Pilot Project.

Training and Knowledge Centre (TKC) established within MoCH in order to undertake studies and provide training to sub-national entities on issues related to the National Housing Policy. Since its establishment, TKC has implemented: 17 training sessions during the reporting period. Beneficiaries of training include: MoCH, MoP, Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works (MoMPW), MoEd, Ministry of Environment (MoEn). Central Office for Quality Control, MoHE and Middle East Bank.

### **Outcome 2**

UN-HABITAT has prepared designs and tenders for IDP shelters in 4 Governorates and is currently completing a housing project in Soran (Erbil). The Shelter SOT has supported local NGOs in projects for the delivery of basic non food items for displaced people through Emergency Response Fund (ERF) programme.

Joint Protection and Shelter SOT meeting took place in January to review effectiveness of legislation relating to property rights and security of tenure for displaced people. Rapid housing tenure assessment was undertaken by UN-HABITAT in 4 cities, and results were shared at a Land Management Conference in May 2010. Secure tenure modalities were developed for informal settlement residents in Erbil and approved by the Governor. Fifty percent (50%) of illegal residents on private land within the pilot project on improving the housing delivery system in Erbil have reached settlements of property disputes with owners.

Preparations are underway to undertake a Strategy for Durable Shelter Solutions to be completed by April 2011.

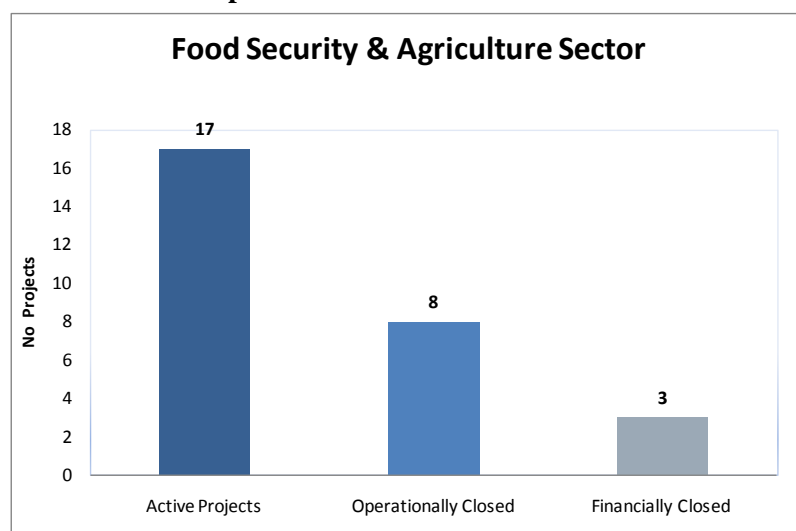
# Food Security, Agriculture and Food Assistance Sector

As of 30 September 2010

## I. Sector Outcomes

Agriculture	
Outcome 1	Enhanced production and productivity in the agricultural sector
Outcome 2	Environment for sustainable employment generation is created in Iraq
Outcome 3	Environmentally sustainable agricultural policy and natural resources
Food Assistance	
Outcome 1	Improved food security situation of vulnerable groups.
Outcome 2	GoI has national food assistance and hunger-reduction programmes in place

## II. Sector Implementation Status



## III. Implementation Constraints and Challenges

The agencies working under AFSSOT have faced some delays by the Government counterparts in taking decisions related to project implementation, approving trainings and other related issues due to the parliamentary elections that took place during the first quarter of 2010 and the potential change in the high ranking officials.

Security instability in the country caused delays in the implementation of some projects. Numerous times security forces closed access to specific areas and restricted movements. This prevented field staff's regular interaction with the beneficiaries and delayed the planned implementation.

Due to the highly technical nature of the field work, procurement and installation of agricultural equipment is a constant challenge. The equipment required is extremely specific with only a few available contractors and companies to supply, installation and train local ministry staff on installation and operations of the equipment. Such problems were encountered in the installation of Abu Sabkha Pumping Station as the manufacturing of the specific spiral pumps and training of MoWR in using the equipment could only be done with one company in Germany. A major challenge is the variation in political will among the various stakeholders to support the reform of the Public Distribution System (PDS) and the Social Safety

Net. While some stakeholders are eager to move the reform process forward, others have interest in maintaining the status quo. Another challenge is the lack of funding. Whereas the total cost is US\$ 5 million, the UNDG ITF provided only US\$ 2.5 million. This lack of certainty is a serious constraint to proper planning.

The country's science sector has paid a heavy toll as a result of years of sanctions (when the Sector was particularly targeted) and conflict, leading to a drastic deterioration in the research and development and renewal of skills as the country was effectively starved of international contact and modern equipment and techniques. Within the sector, water issues are of the utmost importance for reconstructing Iraq; successive drought and growing trans-boundary water issues coupled with ever greater demand for the resource have placed this as critical issue for the country's future.

#### **IV. Narrative Summary of Achievements toward Outcomes**

##### **Agriculture - Outcome 1**

- Conducted and completed a detailed assessment of Abu Sabkha pumping station. Currently in the process of manufacturing, delivering, and installation of equipment to restore four spiral pumps.
- Capacity building of 15 MoWR staff on procurement/technical specifications of pumping stations.
- Some 15 MoA staff were trained through the Veterinary and Zoonotic Diseases project in epidemiology and disease information analysis at the central level following an intensive training on rabies, avian flu and influenza. Continued training in the areas of laboratory capacity for investigation, diagnosis and surveillance of major livestock and poultry diseases as well as training on modern methodology for Brucellosis testing in UK was undertaken by MoA veterinarians.
- A national workshop for rabies and poultry diseases was conducted in Baghdad. The workshop was attended by around 150 veterinarians and officials from different ministries and scientific institutes.
- Study tour to Morocco was organized for 15 members in the field of dairy production.
- Rehabilitation of three milk collection centers was completed. All the equipments and accessories required for these three centers were delivered to Ministry of Interior.
- Some 22 greenhouses were constructed in addition to the introduction of greenhouse technology. Moreover, training was provided in modern vegetable technologies, production, processing plants, test and automation for 150 MoA staff and 120 trainees.
- Disease diagnostic and fish feed formulation and testing capacities for 25 staff from the General Board for Fish and Research Development (GBFRD) personnel were enhanced.
- In order to enhance the institutional capacity, brood fish, chemicals, different equipment for disease diagnosis, genetic screening, and fish nutrition laboratories were procured.
- New lake-based fish farming methods were demonstrated and initiate stocking of native carps in selected lakes, such as Tharthar Lake in Salahuddin Governorate.
- Introduction of Integrated Pest Management (IPM), transfer of related equipment to control the main date palm pests and diseases and training of 38 Iraqis from the MoA and private sector.
- Establishment of three producers' groups and associations with selected farmers among those delivering milk to the collection centres and provision of the training, advise and incentives to encourage ownership, viability and sustainability.
- Two mobile laboratories and one central Embryo Transfer (ET) laboratory equipped including 5,000 frozen embryos, supplies for artificial insemination and equipment for milk collection centres were transferred.
- A total of 350 farmers and some 105,000 community members benefited from karez restorations, resulting in increased water supply for drinking, crop irrigation and animal husbandry.

##### **Outcome 2**

- A total of 200 veterinarians trained in veterinary and disease control of rabies and avian flu.
- A total of 150 entrepreneurs from the private sector received training on vegetable production, processing and entrepreneurship development for employment generation.

- Introduction of the Chinese Hatchery and the Closed Recirculation System will support increased jobs, and quality and quantity of fish production.
- Improved the livelihood of approximately 750 people living in Anbar and 750 in Diwaniya through providing equipment and training in employment activities like dairy processing, date processing, fruits and vegetable processing, and beekeeping.
- As part of rehabilitation and revitalization of small and medium enterprises (SMEs), a total of 76 enterprises have been selected for support based on a survey of 250 enterprises.

### **Outcome 3**

- National Seed Policy document formulated and adopted by the Government of Iraq.
- Fish Policy and Law established on fish management. Draft legislation under Zoonotic project was developed and submitted to the Government to control and track the movement of animals.
- Ecological and socio-economic baseline study conducted at Huweza marsh.

### **Food Assistance - Outcome 1**

- A simulation study analyzing the potential impact of the reform of the PDS on food security in Iraq was completed to support policy decision making.
- Price calculations on the various costs associated with different PDS food baskets were conducted for decision making process to assess the number of items in the food basket.
- A two-week training course for MoLSA colleagues in the design and implementation of social transfer programmes took place.



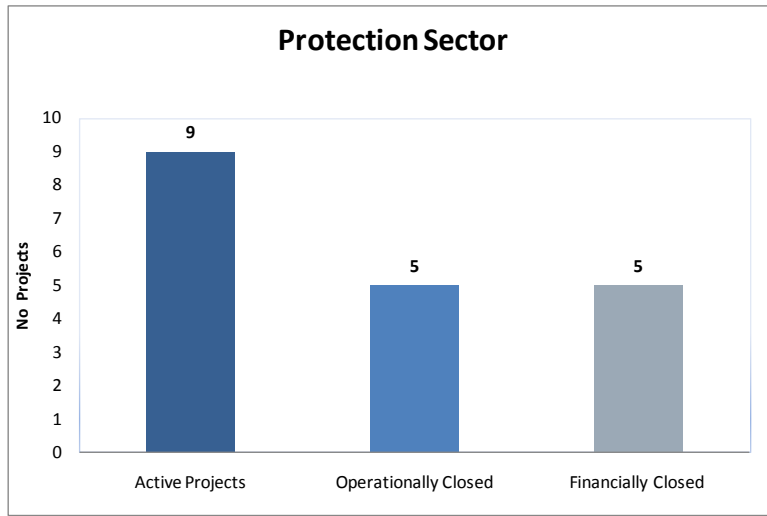
# Protection Sector

As of 30 September 2010

## I. Sector Outcomes

PROTECTION	
Outcome 1	An environment for improved protection of civilians based on human rights standards in place throughout Iraq

## II. Sector Implementation Status



## III. Implementation Constraints and Challenges

The main constraints and challenges are related to the security situation and limited number of slots for international staff, that make it difficult to conduct planning meetings and training. Security remains also a challenge for government and civil society partners working on human rights projects in Iraq. Following the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) review in February two government officials who were participants in the government delegation and had previously attended UPR support project activities were targeted in separate incidents in Baghdad shortly after their return from the UPR session in Geneva, one official was killed and one seriously injured. In addition, The human rights activists and advocacy organizations do not enjoy freedom of expression and are often subject to suppression by different groups including state forces. The Gender focal points who are the key persons at MoI, Ministry of Lands (MoL) and Social Affairs, MoH, and NGOs responsible for Convention for Violence Against Women (CVAW) programme implementation were unaware of the project and had no coordination with the State Ministry for Women's Affairs (MoWA) and other partner agencies. The political vacuum and uncertainty also has a negative impact in official government decision-making mechanisms. The promotion of restorative justice and the introduction of alternative measures and diversion from formal justice will be a challenge as Iraq is used to punitive justice. Therefore, it will be difficult to ensure the acceptance of these relatively new concepts in Iraq.

## IV. Narrative Summary of Achievements toward Outcomes

During the reporting period, the Protection SOT continued to work in partnership with key stakeholders, developing capacities, providing support and assistance in the development of protection strategies and promoting respect for the rights of individuals. Key achievements and activities towards the realization of this goal are summarized below:

- Coordination between the Protection Assistance Centres (PACs), Return Integration Community Centres (RICCs) and the Ministry of Displacement and Migration (MoDM's) Returnee Assistance Centres (RACs) has been further strengthened, ensuring a strong and effective mechanism to provide IDPs and returnees with access to assistance and services. Referral mechanisms for protection cases have been streamlined, and PAC legal teams have regular presence in the RICCs. PACs and RICCs conduct joint activities and have received training designed to expand their understanding of Iraqi law and regulations related to return, reintegration, restitution of property and access to services, in addition to the identification and appropriate referral of persons with special needs.
- Research for the revised Eligibility Guidelines has been ongoing; 3 papers have been developed based on information gathered by PAC, RICC and UNHCR staff, and shared. The revised Guidelines will provide a detailed update on the protection and human rights situation across Iraq, with clear recommendations on the determination of asylum claims.
- Through the publication of the returnee leaflet, outreach and information dissemination to returnees and potential returnees has been extended. The leaflet has significantly improved the level of information available to Iraqis abroad considering return as well as those within Iraq in need of support in return and reintegration.
- A new UNHCR protection monitoring database for use by PAC and RICC staff has been developed. This will provide a comprehensive overview of protection needs for IDPs and returnees across Iraq, in order to guide strategies and ensure effective responses for the protection of internally displaced, returnees and displacement affected communities.
- Capacity building of the MoDM has been ongoing during the reporting period, with trainings and workshops organized on a number of themes which will ultimately enhance the service delivery for IDPs and returnees. Training on Report Writing, taught by a professor from the Mustansariya University (Baghdad) was organized to take place in October for 20 MoDM staff, including staff from 3 MoDM branches, HQ and 2 RACs in Baghdad. Financial Management training has also been organized for 10 key staff in MoDM HQ. The training focused on best financial and accounting practices, based on a manual developed by IOM (using a different funding source).
- Enhancing the Government's ability to address gender based violence and to strengthen the framework for the protection of women has been a priority throughout the reporting period. A number of steps have been taken including initiating the drafting of a family protection law through the organisation of coordination meetings with members of the legal department for MoWA and the Committee 80. Bilateral meetings were also conducted with MoI and MoWA to begin assessing data collection systems related to Violence Against Women (VAW). In addition, four days of consultative meetings were organized with MoI and NGOs to discuss their needs and services for dealing with VAW survivors.
- Towards the end of the reporting period, a number of initiatives were organised to coincide with the 16 Days of Activism campaign. A key achievement was the organisation of a workshop to draft the National Strategy for CVAW. The workshop was organized by the directorate General of Tracing VAW, and included MoI, MoLSA, MoH, Ministry of Justice, MoP and NGOs. In addition, 6 training workshops were organized to raise awareness of 300 participants on the importance of eliminating VAW in Al-Najaf, Baghdad, and Basra. Furthermore, a one day symposium was organized by MoH for 100 staff working at different ministries to discuss issues related to Gender Based Violence and VAW.
- The capacity of the Government of Iraq and CSOs to report on human rights were further strengthened during the reporting period. In February and June, the government successfully participated in its first UPR at the UN Human Rights Council. 135 out of 176 UPR recommendations were formally

accepted by the Iraqi government for implementation. 25 CSOs who had received capacity building training, successfully compiled and submitted a contribution to the UPR stakeholder report. 25 CSOs were also trained on shadow reporting to UN treaty bodies in a series of 4 workshops.

- Capacity to address the issue of missing persons was built; 22 experts were trained in the excavation of mass graves and identification of missing persons, providing an additional team of qualified forensic archeologists and anthropologists employed by Ministry of Human Rights (MoHR).
- Progress was made towards the enhancement of the Juvenile Justice system during the reporting period. An assessment of the Juvenile Justice Information System in KRG was conducted and the report received on 20 September 2010. Two follow meetings are planned to take place in the KRG in December, following which a strategy for implementation will be developed. Furthermore, a contract has been entered into with DMI Associates to conduct an assessment of the overall Juvenile Justice System in Iraq from December 2010 to May 2011.
- Also in support of the justice sector, UNFPA conducted a series of consultative meetings both in the North and Centre of Iraq during the reporting period. In the north, the meeting brought together MoLSA-Erbil officials in charge of running reformatories in the ministry, besides the heads of all the reformatories in Erbil, Suleimanya and Duhuk. An assessment of the reformatories in the KRG was also undertaken by UNFPA. In the Centre, a consultative meeting was organized by UNFPA in August 2010 that brought together MoLSA- Baghdad officials in charge of running the reformatories in the ministry, as well as the head of all the reformatories in Baghdad and Mousel.
- UNICEF has continued to work actively on developing its Justice for Children project, with the overall aim of strengthening the legal, judicial and reintegration environment for children and young people. A series of 3 coordination meetings of bilateral and UN Agencies were held, with the aim of sharing information and identifying overlaps between the UNDG ITF project and existing projects, thus determining gaps and priority focus areas. Furthermore, a Project Cooperation Agreement was signed between UNICEF and the International Medical Corps (UK); activities will commence 01 December 10 for the Centre and South of Iraq.

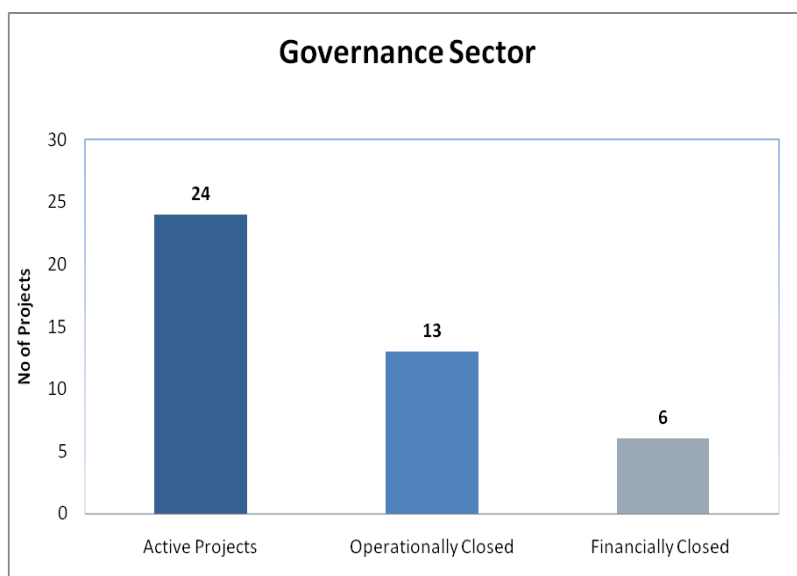
# Governance Sector

As of 30 September 2010

## I. Sector Outcomes

GOVERNANCE	
Outcome 1	Strengthened electoral processes in Iraq
Outcome 2	Strengthened national dialogue and civil society for governance and reconciliation
Outcome 3	Enhanced rule of law and respect for human rights in line with international standards
Outcome 4	Strengthened regulatory frameworks, institutions, and processes of national and local governance

## II. Sector Implementation Status



## III. Implementation Constraints and Challenges

Instability and insecurity, particularly in the central and southern parts of the country has continued to heavily constrain the normal implementation process. Operations have been largely halted for a sufficient time which has seriously constrained the international project personnel's ability to visit the target areas of UN programmes inside Iraq overall. Due to the security situation, the largely remote management of the Governance SOT from Amman continued as in the previous period, this modality hinders the flow of assistance, communication with counterparts, logistical preparation, and information sharing between the UN, counterparts, and Iraq-based partners. UN security measures limit the number of international staff present at one time in Iraq and limit free movement outside the International Zone in Baghdad. Fielding international staff in the newly established governorate offices is also limited by logistics and accommodation.

Political situation in Iraq, instability and uncertainty of the pre-election period, elections and post-election period marked by protracted process of government formation, elections of the President and consolidation of the new parliament. This situation hampered the political dimension of programme implementation that was geared towards work with the Council of Representatives, Government of Iraq and KRG. Due to the political situation it was impossible to implement a large number of the activities as the Iraqi

counterparts would not be in a position to engage in any of the planned activities. The delay in Government formation has led to some difficulty in arranging initial projects start meetings, late approval of some projects and confirmation for some activities.

The Sector has put a huge effort in facilitating and strengthening the national dialogue and civil society for governance and reconciliation. Significant attention has been given to capacity development of the Census and surveys including support to local government and authorities through the census team to facilitate census processes and meeting the conditions of all concerned Iraqi parties.

#### **IV. Narrative Summary of Achievements toward Outcomes**

##### **Outcome 1**

- Ongoing technical assistance provided to the IHEC by securing international electoral experts to provide technical advice and operational guidance based on approved projects.
- Enhancing media coverage of electoral processes through capacity development of the IHEC's public outreach department.
- Lessons learned reviews were conducted of recent electoral events to develop recommendations for improving future elections.
- Out of Country Voting (OCV) interactive website and guidance on media strategy in OCV headquarters in Erbil and in the 16 different country offices.

##### **Outcome 2**

- Increased dialogue and advocacy related to A38 legislation and A19 freedoms through establishment of a media law working group.
- Increased awareness on right to know, data protection, and freedom of expression.
- Provision of six small grants to community-based media initiatives.
- Increased exposure of media professionals to global media development through the provision of seven small grants for scholarships and study tours.
- Availability of quality media curricula at four media institutes and mass communication faculties, and baseline data for the media sector.
- The Curricula Development Committee is functioning satisfactory and will support distance learning.
- Aswat al-Iraq recognized as a credible and leading independent news agency according to the external 'Media Badger' reports delivered over the last two months.
- Institutional assessment and capacity building project for NGOs Directorate implemented.
- Six projects under Disaster Risk Reduction Grant fund implemented by six Iraqi NGOs in: Dohuk, Ninewah, Wassit, Diyala, Thi Qar, Missan. A Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Coordination training organized for observers from six Governorates.
- Local Governance Assessment projects implemented in Said Sadiq/Shahroozor (Sulaymania) and in Al Hilla city center (Babyl).
- One peace-building project implemented through Iraqi NGO in Kirkuk and Baghdad, and additional five sub-projects implemented in the two locations by local NGOs. Five projects on citizens' participation implemented by NGOs in: Missan, Basrah, Muthanna, Thi Qar.

##### **Outcome 3**

- Strengthened administration of the justice system through support to Baghdad Civil Appellate Court including capacity development support in the areas of court automation, accessibility, judicial skills and court administration, and campaign to increase public awareness of legal rights.
- Strengthened capacity of MoJ to protect and promote human rights through support to the Judicial Training Institute with the commencement of the reform of the curriculum ongoing.
- Ongoing improvements to the Iraqi Legal Database are enhancing the rule of law and respect for human rights through making the laws and judicial decisions accessible to all through a website.

- Commencement of the first phase of reform of the penitentiary system, including its management and treatment of women and juveniles, through the finalisation of analysis and assessment reports, which will inform the future development of sector a strategy.

#### **Outcome 4**

- Ownership of the aid effectiveness agenda in Iraq strengthened through roll-out of the Iraq Development Management System (IDMS) with the four major modules contracted for implementation, contracting of senior expertise to assist the capacity building of the MoP and the Identification of the NDP Governance sector-level objectives and indicators.
- Services were provided for the development of a Business Process Management (BPM) module to automate business process by incorporating a work flow management system in the IDMS for both external funded projects and capital budget projects. The aim is to enhance the coordination between MoP and other line ministries during the implementation of the National Development Plan and if effective utilization of Iraq's capital budget.
- UNDP led the UN working team, and Government Task Force meetings to discuss the sectoral scoping studies, and comments were integrated into the draft studies.
- In the process of developing framework, legislation and policies for decentralisation and local governance, field research were performed and completed by all four national partners, in addition to developing a preliminary draft of the legal study and the e-government assessment; Preliminary reports highlighting findings and conclusions were developed and presented.
- Ongoing support to develop generic systems in policy-making, participatory planning and budgeting, data collection, human resources management and organisational management through training 26 Master Trainers at both federal and local levels, conducting a curriculum on e-governance with five initial modules.
- In the process of finalizing the Institutional Anticorruption Assessment and Good Governance survey, baseline data on perceptions of accountability, transparency and public participation in governance processes was compiled. Good Governance Survey is completed and disseminated, and training was conducted that resulted in the formation of a corruption assessment team.
- 220 staff members from the Central Office of Statistics (COS) were trained, including six staff members that joined a Masters Programme in Statistics and Demography, at the Institute of Statistical Studies and Research (ISSR) of Cairo University. A Tabulation System of the Census Dissemination plan was developed and Census Quality Control methodology was developed.
- Further, an International technical endorsement of the Census plans and preparation methodologies, were endorsement by the International Technical Advisory Board for the Iraqi Census (ITAB-IC III) meeting in July 2010.

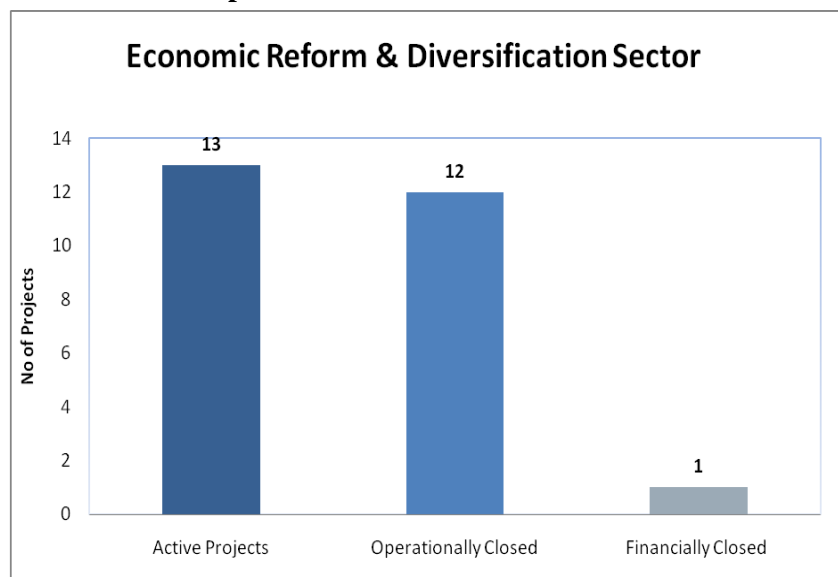
# Economic Reform and Diversification Sector

As of 30 September 2010

## I. Sector Outcomes

ECONOMIC REFORM AND DIVERSIFICATION	
Outcome 1	Improved policies, strategies and related institutional developments that are sensitive to MDGs, social inclusiveness, gender equality and pro-poor economic growth
Outcome 2	Improved performance of key local economic sectors in most deprived areas
Outcome 3	Strengthened implementation of electricity and transportation sector plans for rapid economic growth in Iraq

## II. Sector Implementation Status



## III. Implementation Constraints and Challenges

With the national and UN strategic frameworks (presented by the newly launched NDP (2010- 2014) and the UNDAF (2011- 2014)) in place, the ERDSOT continued to face considerable challenges that impeded the implementation of ongoing projects in 2010. Security and UN staff mobility constraints persisted during the reporting period and dominated the operating environment. Limited access to counterparts in Governorates such as Anbar, Salah Dein and Basra coupled with serious limitations of movement in Baghdad outside the International Zone crippled many of the attempts to build solid and effective relations with all stakeholders. The delay in the formation of the new government following the March 2010 elections did impose a certain level of uncertainty on major strategic processes with the potential risk of change of key government counterparts. This, in turn, had adversely affected the delivery of ERDSOT programmes and capacity building implementation schedule.

Insufficient data and information on actual structure and performance of the Iraqi private sector coupled with sub-optimal policy, legal and administrative environment at both national and sub-national levels restricted the establishment and growth of SMEs. Additionally, weak entrepreneurial mentality, limited and uncoordinated government support to SMEs, and limited access to project financing and financial services for SMEs has had a major impact on the business environment, which is still not conducive to

entrepreneurship in terms of entry, growth and diversification, transfer of ownership and smooth closure of enterprises. Another major challenge faced by the ERDSOT was the mobilization of new resources to initiate new programmes and projects.

#### **IV. Narrative Summary of Achievements toward Outcomes**

##### **Outcome 1 & Outcome 2**

The Private Sector Development Programme for Iraq (PSDPI), has been successful in building the foundation for solid business development oriented governance and a strong governmental commitment to pursuing economic reforms. Major accomplishments of the PSDPI during the reporting period include the following:

- The State Owned Enterprises (SOE) Restructuring Roadmap was approved by the Cabinet and outline, including sections on social mitigation measures support SOE restructuring, were included.
- Financial opportunity studies were completed for five SOEs and three SOEs selected for partial rehabilitation assistance.
- A joint Legislative Assessment Report was developed containing the assessment, partially or completely, of 13 legal core areas containing an exhaustive analysis of laws and regulations that can enable or hamper market development.
- A Law for the Organization of the Council of Reforms has been drafted.
- White Paper drafted on women's participation in employment and private sector development.
- A SME Policy Framework was prepared and concept note on SME Agency's role, functions and modalities was developed and shared with Task Force on Economic Reforms.
- Local market assessments were conducted in Sulaymaniyeh, Hillah and Basrah for the Business Information Centers to better identify the business development needs in the areas.
- A background study for reform of the system of Chambers of Commerce has been produced.
- A diagnosis on investment mapping for Iraq was completed with 14 sector profiles and review of investment opportunities in non-oil sector in five provinces, important foreign investment promotion dissemination channels were identified and networks established throughout Iraq with universities and associations for project dissemination, data and information collection and exchange.
- The Land Management Reform work has led to the formulation of key recommendations for an improved policy regarding the use of land and property rights.
- With the support of PSDPI, the Ministry of Industry and Minerals (MoIM) initiated a systematic strategic diagnosis of the industrial system, established an Observatory and Research Center , and initiated the formation of a Strategy Working Group.
- For the downstream component, the bylaws to Law #21/2008 have been drafted for the establishment of Economic Development Units that will be the engine of development planning and budgeting in a coordinated manner in all of the Iraqi provinces. Platforms to foster partnerships between local government and private sector representatives for development and responsible business will be created under the Local Compact that will be launched along with the UN Global Compact in Iraq. Also, a package of interventions by agencies, including infrastructure projects, business development services, training, micro-lending etc has been produced.
- UNESCO completed an architectural survey and documentation for Al-Askari shrine including soil and foundation studies, building materials, and fine art and structure stability studies. Additionally, the major rehabilitation and extension of the works on the surgical/operating theaters at the Samarra Hospital was also completed by UNDP.
- Under the Enterprise Development Programme (EDP), UNIDO held 5 capacity-building sessions on enterprise development with the participation of 61 Iraqi counterparts, 21 new Iraqi entrepreneurs participated in trainings held by the Enterprise Development Units (EDUs) in the governorates of Baghdad, Thi Qar and Erbil, 63 entrepreneurs started receiving one-to-one counseling services from these EDUs with the aim of creating a business plan that will allow them to realize their business



idea, 58 business plans were created, 89 entrepreneurs were supported and 18 SMEs were created, upgraded or diversified, leading to the creation of 305 employment opportunities for Iraqi citizens.

- UNIDO also worked with the MoIM to strengthen the capacity of the Government of Iraq in promoting industrial development through the Rehabilitation of the Specialized Institute for Engineering Industries Project. UNIDO undertook an assessment of the relevant legal frameworks as well as several assessments to identify the needs of specific departments of the institute.
- The Bridging for Local Area Development Programme (LADP) Phase II was launched in July 2010. The programme promotes inclusive and participatory planning practices, while providing technical assistance to the Governorates to improve essential service delivery.

### **Outcome 3**

- Led by the UNDP, the Rehabilitation of Unit No. 1 (now Unit 4) of Mussaib Thermal Power Station project has shifted to a National Execution Modality during the third quarter of 2010. The Ministry of Electricity and UNDP have entered into a Letter of Agreement where the MoEI will be responsible for all activities with UNDP's technical support.
- The Rehabilitation of the National Dispatch Centre, Stage 2 was completed successfully. The project was operationally closed.

## 5. Financial Performance

The financial information presented in this section provides an overall informal update of financial performance based on a combination of data reported including information from the Tenth Annual Consolidated UNDG ITF Progress Report as of 31 December 2009, Agency commitment and disbursement rate as of 30 September 2010 and Donor contributions as of 30 November 2010.

### 5.1. Donor Contributions

Table 5.1. Total Donor Deposits (US\$000), cumulative as of 30 November 2010

Donor Name	Gross Donor Deposits							Grand Total
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
European Union	101,797,578	195,327,567	164,071,850	76,158,448	31,011,191	22,090,923	3,753,103	594,210,659
Japan	360,950,526							360,950,526
Spain		20,000,000	27,508,800	45,664,410				93,173,210
Canada	37,767,199	8,632,597		17,385,257				63,785,053
United Kingdom	55,542,000							55,542,000
Italy	13,261,000	16,520,821			9,450,000			39,231,821
Australia	7,689,262	9,060,000	3,317,950	6,889,624	4,708,000			31,664,835
Republic Of Korea	7,000,000	4,000,000		10,000,000				21,000,000
Sweden	6,824,493	3,797,075		3,034,975				13,656,543
Denmark	4,525,870	3,166,661	2,973,692	1,743,831				12,410,054
Germany			10,000,000					10,000,000
Turkey		200,000			8,800,000			9,000,000
Finland	3,885,600	2,348,600			1,466,300			7,700,500
Norway	4,449,125	2,560,164						7,009,288
Netherlands	6,697,000							6,697,000
India	2,500,000	2,500,000						5,000,000
Kuwait	5,000,000							5,000,000
Qatar	2,500,000	2,500,000						5,000,000
United States of Amer	5,000,000							5,000,000
Greece	763,980		2,865,840					3,629,820
New Zealand	940,800	1,420,400	1,003,650					3,364,850
Luxembourg		1,237,200	1,081,710					2,318,910
Belgium		1,321,004						1,321,004
Ireland	1,226,400							1,226,400
Iceland	500,000							500,000
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>628,820,832</b>	<b>274,592,089</b>	<b>212,823,492</b>	<b>160,876,545</b>	<b>55,435,491</b>	<b>22,090,923</b>	<b>3,753,103</b>	<b>1,358,392,475</b>

The top five contributors to the UNDG ITF continued to be the European Union (\$594 million), Japan (\$361 million), Spain (\$93 million), Canada (\$64 million), and the United Kingdom (\$56 million), as shown in Table 5.1.

An additional contribution amounting to US\$3.75 million was received, in the third quarter, as the final EC tranche based on an existing contribution agreement. The EC contributions were earmarked broadly across the sectors and included Education, Health, Agriculture and Water Resources, and Governance.

Table 5.2. Net Donor Contributions, by Sector Outcome Team, (US\$000), as of 30 November 2010

Net Donor Contributions			
	Net Amount	% Share of Total	Donor
		Net	
Essential Social Services	560,252,055	41.7	
Education	206,689,554	15.4	
Water and Sanitation	76,772,252	5.7	
Health	144,346,144	10.7	
Housing and Shelter	18,955,210	1.4	Australia, Denmark, European Commission,
Food Security, Agriculture, Food Assistance	113,488,895	8.5	Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kuwait,
Food Security, Agriculture, Food Assistance	4,900,000	0.4	Luxembourg, Republic of Korea, Spain
Agriculture & Water Resources	58,601,919	4.4	
Rural Development	47,792,137	3.6	
Food Security	2,194,839	0.2	
Protection	37,342,365	2.8	
Protection	25,978,811	1.9	Australia, Denmark, European Commission,
Mine Action	11,363,554	0.8	Finland, Greece, Republic of Korea, Sweden
Governance	339,904,251	25.3	
Democratic Process (National Reconciliation/ Rule Law)	46,305,227	* 3.4	Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, European
Democratic Process: Support to Constitutional Process	38,095,640	* 2.8	Commission (EC, EC RRM, EC EIDHR) Finland,
Culture	1,547,657	0.1	Greece, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands,
Public Sector Reform	-	0.0	New Zealand, Norway, Republic of Korea, Spain,
Decentralized Programmes	6,118,704	0.5	Sweden, United Kingdom
Support to Electoral Process	247,837,022	18.5	
Economic Development	250,128,811	18.6	
Economic Reform and Diversification	27,685,838	2.1	
Infrastructure Electricity	121,620,412	9.1	European Commission, Italy, Japan, Spain,
Poverty Reduction and Human Development	85,146,289	* 6.3	Sweden
Environment	15,676,272	1.2	
Total - Earmarked Funds	1,187,627,482	88.4	
Un-Earmarked Funds	155,337,111	11.6	Canada, Greece, Iceland, India, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America
Total Funds	1,342,964,593	100.0	

\* Funds earmarked to Governance Cluster moved within Support to Constitutional Process, Governance:Democratic Process, and Poverty Human Development (all previously under Governance)

## 5.2. Transfer of Funds to Implementing Participating UN Organization<sup>3</sup>

As of 30 September 2010, the UNDG ITF Steering Committee approved the transfer of \$1.36 billion in approved projects from deposited funds and interest earnings. Approximately \$1.17 billion of earmarked contributions, \$156.30 million of un-earmarked contributions, and \$32.06 million of earned interest were used to fund the approved projects. The distribution of funds transferred, consolidated by SOT, type of funds, and reporting period, is summarized in Table 5.3.

Table 5.3. Distribution of Funds Transferred by Sector Outcome Team, Type of Funds, and Reporting Period (US\$000), as of 30 November 2010

Policy Group	Sector Outcome Team	Sub-sector	Funds Transferred					No. of Projects	
			Earmarked		Un-Earmarked <sup>1</sup>		Interest		Total
			Earmarked	Refunds on Unspent Balances back to Earmarking (>\$1mill)	Un-earmarked	Refunds on Unspent Balances to un-earmarked (<\$1mill)			
<b>Essential Social Services</b>			<b>566,497,057</b>	<b>(6,245,000)</b>	<b>102,592,558</b>	<b>(2,803,266)</b>	<b>6,603,483</b>	<b>666,644,832</b>	<b>112</b>
			<b>560,252,057</b>		<b>99,789,292</b>				
	Education		206,689,554	-	325,109	(955,400)	963,362	207,022,625	30
	Water and Sanitation		83,017,254	(6,245,000)	9,109,912	(900,439)	871,050	85,852,777	19
	Health		144,346,144	-	39,976,044	(213,743)	2,231,185	186,339,630	30
	Housing & Shelter		18,955,210	-	9,321,397	(690)	1,368	28,277,286	5
	Food Security, Agriculture, Food Assistance		113,488,895	-	43,860,095	(732,994)	2,536,518	159,152,513	28
	Agriculture & Water Resources		63,501,919	-	35,837,638	(732,994)	2,536,518	101,143,080	16
	Rural Development		47,792,137	-	-	-	-	47,792,137	10
	Food Security		2,194,839	-	8,022,457	-	-	10,217,296	2
<b>Protection</b>			<b>37,342,365</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15,944,606</b>	<b>(225,878)</b>	<b>22,471,078</b>	<b>75,532,171</b>	<b>18</b>
			<b>37,342,365</b>		<b>15,718,728</b>				
	Protection		25,978,811	-	13,625,148	(225,878)	22,471,078	61,849,159	13
	Mine Action	Mine Action	11,363,554	-	2,319,458	-	-	13,683,012	5
<b>Governance</b>			<b>329,051,575</b>	<b>(6,072,654)</b>	<b>15,344,343</b>	<b>(1,833,619)</b>	<b>1,490,038</b>	<b>337,979,684</b>	<b>43</b>
			<b>322,978,922</b>		<b>13,510,724</b>				
	Governance	Democratic Process(National Reconciliation/ Rule of Law)	84,352,810	-	1,200,000	(250,863)	1,490,038	86,791,985	21
		Culture	1,547,657	-	544,343	(131,557)	-	1,960,443	1
		Public Sector Reform	-	-	13,600,000	-	-	13,600,000	1
		Decentralized Programmes	6,118,704	-	-	-	-	6,118,704	1
		Support to Electoral Process	237,032,404	(6,072,654)	-	(1,451,199)	-	229,508,552	19
<b>Economic Development</b>			<b>240,165,269</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>22,421,674</b>	<b>(9,755)</b>	<b>1,192,901</b>	<b>263,770,088</b>	<b>26</b>
			<b>240,165,269</b>		<b>22,411,918</b>				
	Economic Reform & Diversification		27,685,838	-	29,318	(5,822)	-	27,709,334	3
	Infrastructure Electricity		121,620,412	-	16,341,738	(972)	-	137,961,178	8
	Poverty Reduction and Human Development		75,182,747	-	6,026,890	(2,961)	1,192,901	82,399,576	13
	Environment		15,676,272	-	23,728	-	-	15,700,000	2
<b>Humanitarian &amp; Emergency Response Project</b>			<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(5,376)</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>294,624</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>1,173,056,267</b>	<b>(12,317,654)</b>	<b>156,303,180</b>	<b>(4,877,894)</b>	<b>32,057,499</b>	<b>1,344,221,399</b>	<b>200</b>
				<b>1,160,738,613</b>		<b>151,425,286</b>			

<sup>3</sup> Throughout the report, the number of projects shown under “Sector Outcome Team” will be less than the number of projects shown under “Participating UN Organization” since a joint programme implemented by two or more agencies, while counting as one programme under a Sector Outcome Team, is reported separately by each Participating UN Organization, thereby accounting for more than one project.

Table 5.4 provides the breakdown of funding by Participating UN Organizations. During the 2010 reporting period, UNDP continues to be the largest recipient of UNDG ITF funding, followed by UNOPS, UNICEF and WHO.

*Table 5.4. Funds Transferred and Number of Projects, by Participating UN Organization (US\$000), as of 30 November 2010*

Agency	Funds Transferred		
	Amount	Refunds on Unspent Balances	No. of Projects
ESCWA	11,826,642	-46,036	6
FAO	114,290,493	-645,020	19
ILO	7,909,048	-	6
IOM	518,325	-	1
UNDP	371,381,020	-50,902	43
UNDPA/EAD	7,801,998	-	1
UNEP	16,605,005	-	3
UNESCO	70,533,202	-1,230,971	29
UNFPA	24,605,595	-57,387	8
UNHABITAT	89,277,493	-79,504	21
UNHCR	14,977,671	-	5
UNICEF	182,371,120	-105,047	30
UNIDO	57,312,496	-6,245,000	16
UNIFEM	9,183,136	-6,949	7
UNOPS	235,774,281	-8,592,431	43
WFP	18,889,663	-	5
WHO	128,159,758	-136,300	31
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,361,416,946</b>	<b>-17,195,547</b>	<b>274</b>
<b>Total less Refunds</b>		<b>1,344,221,399</b>	

### 5.3. Expenditure

Expenditure data provided in this section is taken from the Tenth UNDG ITF Annual Progress Report for the reporting period 1 January to December 2009. Participating UN Organizations are required to report on expenditure annually. A total of \$108.03 million was expended during 2009. Cumulative expenditures as of 31 December 2009 amounted to \$1.10 billion or 87 percent of the total funds transferred of \$1.27 billion.

#### 5.3.1 Update of Expenditure by Sector Outcome Team

As of 31 December 2009, the Sub-sectors have reflected at or above 80 percent of total expenditure in relation to funds transferred except for Rural Development (58 percent), Protection (56 percent), and Decentralized Programmes (32 percent). Details of the breakdown by category of expenditure within SOTs are provided in Table 5.5.

Table 5.5. Summary of Total Expenditure, by Sector Outcome Team (\$000), as of 31 December 2009

	Funds Transferred US\$ 000s	Refunds Unspent US\$ 000s	Funded Amount less US\$ 000s	No. of Projects	Expenditure (\$000s)						Total US\$ 000s	% of Funding Amount
					2004 US\$ 000s	2005 US\$ 000s	2006 US\$ 000s	2007 US\$ 000s	2008 US\$ 000s	2009 US\$ 000s		
Essential Social Services	640,265	(7,822)	632,443	93	55,870	163,023	123,358	91,168	85,332	40,394	559,145	88.4
Education	201,621	(876)	200,745	26	27,872	52,330	45,938	22,865	22,697	14,091	185,794	92.6
Water and Sanitation	89,473	(6,477)	82,996	17	1,441	23,980	11,295	13,717	11,331	5,347	67,111	80.9
Health	173,118	(99)	173,018	22	16,399	39,343	29,163	32,549	30,055	6,948	154,457	89.3
Housing and Shelter	27,528	(1)	27,527	4	896	7,238	12,972	1,887	973	1,197	25,163	91.4
Food Security, Agriculture, Food Assistance	148,526	(369)	148,157	24	9,262	40,132	23,989	20,149	20,276	12,811	126,620	85.5
Food Security, Agriculture, Food Assistance	5,127	(369)	4,758	1	130	3,933	379	669	2	0	5,113	107.5
Agriculture and Water Resources	85,390	-	85,390	11	9,132	31,576	20,031	6,514	3,557	2,447	73,258	85.8
Rural Development	47,792	-	47,792	10	-	-	871	10,427	16,370	10,363	38,031	79.6
Food Security	10,217	(226)	9,991	2	-	4,623	2,709	2,539	347	-	10,217	102.3
Protection	66,779	(226)	66,553	15	8,889	12,112	4,001	6,074	3,785	8,328	43,189	64.9
Protection	54,089	-	54,089	11	8,889	8,771	3,968	1,520	667	6,723	30,538	56.5
Mine Action	12,690	-	12,690	4	-	3,341	34	4,554	3,118	1,605	12,651	99.7
Governance	317,200	(7,535)	309,665	36	42,474	141,443	15,481	16,235	26,973	35,645	278,252	89.9
Democratic Process (National Reconciliation/ Rule of Law)	82,897	(382)	82,514	16	2,380	20,140	6,628	12,778	8,785	15,234	65,944	79.9
Culture	2,092	-	2,092	1	1,531	372	164	(101)	(6)	0	1,960	93.7
Decentralized Programmes	6,119	-	6,119	1	-	-	-	-	-	1,986	1,986	32.5
Support to Electoral Process	226,092	(7,153)	218,940	18	38,563	120,932	8,689	3,558	18,194	18,425	208,361	95.2
Economic Development	250,870	(8)	250,862	25	11,764	73,365	47,807	37,469	22,022	23,662	216,088	86.1
Economic Reform and Diversification	27,715	(5)	27,710	3	4,963	19,845	321	818	1,187	437	27,570	99.5
Infrastructure Electricity	137,962	-	137,962	8	5,274	41,656	40,969	26,613	3,062	2,561	120,134	87.1
Poverty Reduction and Human Development	69,493	(3)	69,490	12	400	598	3,491	9,485	17,787	19,857	51,618	74.3
Environment	15,700	-	15,700	2	1,127	11,266	3,026	552	(14)	808	16,765	106.8
Emergency Misc Project	300	(5)	295	1	-	214	60	21	-	-	295	99.9
	<b>1,275,414</b>	<b>(15,597)</b>	<b>1,259,818</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>118,997</b>	<b>390,156</b>	<b>190,707</b>	<b>150,966</b>	<b>138,113</b>	<b>108,029</b>	<b>1,096,968</b>	<b>87.1</b>

### 5.3.2 Update of Expenditure by Participating UN Organization

Overall, the five agencies (UNDP, UNOPS, UNICEF, WHO and FAO) that received over 77 percent of total undg itf funding also accounted for 78 percent of total expenditures. Almost all Agencies have reported high implementation rates, with expenditures increasing to 80 or over percent of funds transferred. UNFPA, UNIFEM and UNIDO reported expenditure rates at approximately 70 percent and ILO reported expenditure below 70 percent. Both UNHCR and WFP have reported 100 percent rate of expenditure in relation to funding. UNEP has reported expenditure in excess of the funded amount and is expected to bring the expenditure in line with the funded amount in the next reporting period.

Table 5.6. Summary of Total Expenditure, by Participating UN Organization, as of 31 December 2009 (\$000)

Participating UN Organization	Funds Transferred US\$ 000s	Refund Unspent Balances US\$ 000s	Funded Amount less refunds US\$ 000s	No. of Projects	Expenditure (\$000s)						Total US\$ 000s	% of Funded Amount
					2004 US\$ 000s	2005 US\$ 000s	2006 US\$ 000s	2007 US\$ 000s	2008 US\$ 000s	2009 US\$ 000s		
ESCWA	10,378	(46)	10,332	5	418	612	3,981	2,070	1,796	207	9,084	87.9
FAO	107,030	(281)	106,749	17	8,886	28,142	18,021	12,783	13,673	7,705	89,211	83.6
ILO	6,657	-	6,657	5	84	223	14	179	1,744	1,644	3,888	58.4
UNDP	357,273	(17)	357,256	39	49,190	89,395	54,392	50,181	31,553	26,349	301,061	84.3
UNEP	16,605	-	16,605	3	1,127	11,277	3,921	552	(14)	808	17,670	106.4
UNESCO	62,770	(1,231)	61,539	21	5,820	14,038	7,199	10,854	7,888	9,150	54,948	89.3
UNFPA	20,946	-	20,946	4	2,705	3,832	1,832	1,452	2,174	2,624	14,619	69.8
UN-HABITAT	85,658	(80)	85,578	18	2,093	26,019	18,111	8,626	10,015	6,447	71,312	83.3
UNHCR	13,423	-	13,423	4	5,225	2,892	3,794	1,372	141		13,423	100.0
UNICEF	174,518	(105)	174,413	23	23,043	45,269	41,506	21,940	14,082	8,427	154,266	88.4
UNIDO	51,750	(6,245)	45,505	14	66	5,402	3,058	6,544	8,709	8,535	32,314	71.0
UNIFEM	8,767	(7)	8,760	7	716	1,710	981	579	1,407	1,031	6,423	73.3
UNOPS	224,743	(7,586)	217,157	36	5,254	119,071	9,436	14,671	27,471	25,880	201,784	92.9
WFP	16,368	-	16,368	4		4,623	6,831	3,205	1,287	422	16,368	100.0
WHO	118,531	-	118,531	24	14,371	37,652	17,631	15,958	16,186	8,800	110,597	93.3
	<b>1,275,414</b>	<b>(15,597)</b>	<b>1,259,817</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>118,997</b>	<b>390,156</b>	<b>190,707</b>	<b>150,966</b>	<b>138,113</b>	<b>108,029</b>	<b>1,096,968</b>	<b>87.1</b>

## 5.4. Contract Awards

As of 30 September 2010, 2,981 contracts were posted on the MDTF Office GATEWAY (mdtf.undp.org) and IRFFI/UNDG ITF website (www.irffi.org) and awarded to suppliers from 47 countries. These contracts are for the provision of services, supplies, commodities, equipment, and other project inputs and have a combined value of approximately \$628.26 million. Iraq, with \$178 million in contract awards (1,446 separate contracts), is the largest single supplier of goods and services, indicating the large volume of national/local contracting.

Table 5.7. Summary of Contract Awards, by Country, as of 30 September 2010

Country	Value and Number of Awards by Country															
	Jul-Dec 2004		Jan-Dec 2005		Jan-Dec 2006		Jan-Dec 2007		Jan-Dec 2008		Jan-Dec 2009		Jan-Mar 2010		Total 2004 - 2010	
	No. of Awards	Amount	No. of Awards	Amount	No. of Awards	Amount	No. of Awards	Amount	No. of Awards	Amount	No. of Awards	Amount	No. of Awards	Amount	No. of Awards	Amount
Australia	1	15,664	2	473,222										3	488,886	
Austria	4	641,557	13	4,469,176	5	425,416	4	150,272						26	5,686,421	
Bahrain			7	2,337,656										7	2,337,656	
Belgium	1	22,500,000												1	22,500,000	
Canada			4	187,228	1	12,000								5	199,228	
China	20	34,872,695	10	13,509,110					2	201,400				32	48,583,204	
Croatia			1	11,780			6	28,206						7	39,986	
Cyprus			3	219,835	1	2,008	1	8,336						5	230,179	
Czech Republic	2	575,044	2	5,980,425	1	23,681	5	1,173,680						10	7,752,829	
Denmark	9	11,209,361	17	20,572,443	17	995,413	19	483,562	4	251,973	5	122,390		71	33,635,143	
Egypt	10	177,364	23	895,763	5	60,039	6	92,730	2	370,785				46	1,596,681	
Finland			2	211,154					2	648,371				4	859,524	
France	5	307,460	20	1,833,391	3	654,094	3	110,881	1	87,980				32	2,993,806	
Germany	9	1,473,443	60	6,504,379	19	11,482,237	14	1,904,624	27	803,881				129	22,168,564	
Honduras									1	10,060				1	10,060	
India	1	26,496	10	1,859,428			11	730,152	2	47,855	5	169,400		29	2,833,332	
Indonesia			1	112,000	1	2,948								2	114,948	
Iran	1	56,980	3	55,635										4	112,615	
Iraq	81	8,387,494	458	49,088,313	193	29,047,846	311	46,762,793	303	30,464,578	88	14,267,306	12	414,196	1,446	178,432,527
Ireland			2	79,696			2	110,473	5	135,548				9	325,717	
Italy	8	3,000,210	30	7,459,626	5	174,317	23	1,009,206	7	1,595,201	2	119,698		75	13,358,258	
Japan	3	16,987,896	19	51,981,896	6	342,219			3	17,681				31	69,329,692	
Jordan	52	6,316,590	129	12,595,069	113	1,312,841	88	1,828,695	59	3,188,651	19	304,763	5	70,012	465	25,616,622
Kenya			1	284,457										1	284,457	
Kuwait	1	304,750	13	3,623,003					7	1,033,496				14	3,927,753	
Lebanon	3	2,626,192	25	2,455,757	37	1,542,988	24	919,414	7	1,033,496	1	15,328		97	8,593,176	
Leichtenstein	1	22,700,000												1	22,700,000	
Morocco			1	16,400			1	94,000	1	94,369				3	204,769	
Netherlands	10	1,784,903	21	4,100,272	5	975,210	3	625,867	4	202,975	7	62,721		50	7,751,948	
New Zealand	1	160,997												1	160,997	
Norway	1	41,000			1	4,962								2	45,962	
Oman	4	493,485	6	1,457,456	4	489,610			1	54,950				15	2,495,501	
Pakistan			1	15,062					1	32,331				2	47,393	
Saudi Arabia			4	314,019	1	153,000								5	467,019	
Slovenia			2	380,980										2	380,980	
South Africa			3	42,188	1	6,700								4	48,888	
Spain			2	150,595	1	24,623	2	115,293	1	63,361				6	353,872	
Sudan			1	78,975										1	78,975	
Sweden	2	12,680,046	3	106,731	4	166,529	1	1,211						10	12,954,517	
Switzerland	4	150,857	22	2,827,754	1	27,660	2	31,675			2	15,382		31	3,053,328	
Syria			3	463,061					11	25,374				14	488,435	
Thailand	1	8,221	1	43,836										2	52,057	
Tunisia	1	3,000	2	47,340										3	50,340	
Turkey	6	2,446,956	1	452,500			6	6,561,579	1	15,580	3	122,053		17	9,598,667	
UAE	1	32,500	7	41,390,975	5	100,142	7	259,584	4	168,355				24	41,951,556	
UK	25	16,605,589	56	38,511,101	26	2,285,875	23	1,039,066	20	1,333,550	11	385,169		161	60,160,350	
USA	9	1,776,022	27	8,077,906	14	1,590,627	8	1,085,379	16	637,305	1	36,304		75	13,203,544	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>168,362,773</b>	<b>1,018</b>	<b>285,277,592</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>51,902,984</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>65,126,679</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>41,485,610</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>15,620,515</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>484,208</b>	<b>2,981</b>	<b>628,260,361</b>



## **5.5. Transparency and Accountability of the UNDG ITF Operations**

While the major vehicle for public transparency of UNDG ITF operations has shifted since January 2010 to the MDTF Office GATEWAY ([mdtf.undp.org](http://mdtf.undp.org)) where real-time financial data and updated project related documents are available, including project evaluations and end of project final reports, the IRFFI website ([www.irffi.org](http://www.irffi.org)) continues to provide historic information and an overview of the UNDG ITF as part of the two window World Bank and UN IRFFI.

Public posting of UNDG ITF operations, including contract award data, provides a high level of transparency to Iraqi authorities, donors, the public, the business community, and Participating UN Organizations. By accessing contract data information, UN programme managers can easily determine costs for activities comparable to those that they are planning, while vendors can benchmark their subsequent product and service offerings in order to be competitive in future bidding exercises. The commitment and disbursement figures also serve as benchmarks for the UNDG ITF Steering Committee for approving new projects, because no project can be approved unless the Participating UN Organization can demonstrate a commitment and disbursement rate of at least 50 percent and 25 percent, respectively, on previously funded amounts.

