

**United Nations Development Group Iraq Trust Fund**

**Project: 66937: F8-07**

**Date and Quarter Updated: 1 April – 30 June 2011 - 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter 2011**

**Participating UN Organisation: UNDP**

**Sector: Protection and Emergency Response**

**Government of Iraq – Responsible Line Ministry:**

**Relevant Iraqi Local Authorities who support NGO and INGO in realising projects.**

**Please kindly refer to list at back of report for partners.**

<b>Title</b>	Support to the Expanded Humanitarian Response Fund (ERF)				
<b>Geo. Location</b>	Iraq–Countrywide				
<b>Project Cost</b>	USD\$19,912,595.50				
<b>Duration</b>	3 years until 31 October 2011				
<b>Approval Date</b>	19/11/2008	<b>Starting Date</b>	19/11/2008	<b>Completion Date</b>	19/11/2010 extended to 31/10/2011
<b>Project Description</b>	<p>The Expanded Humanitarian Response Fund has the aim to help fill critical humanitarian gaps within different sectors through readily available flexible funding for emergency response to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Save lives or protect threatened livelihood;</li> <li>2) Meet critical short-term humanitarian needs;</li> <li>3) Respond to sudden onset complex humanitarian emergencies.</li> </ol> <p>The ERF quickly responds to undertake urgent humanitarian activities in Iraq reflecting a flexible and localized approach to humanitarian action. Specifically, the Programme provides a useful channel to better target funds for unmet/urgent needs as a result of geographic, sectoral and funding gaps in humanitarian response and/or government capacity.</p>				

**Development Goal and Immediate Objectives**

Outcome 1: Improved support to vulnerable Iraqis through timely delivery of humanitarian assistance and protection.

**Outputs, Key activities and Procurement**

<b>Outputs</b>	<p>Output 1.1: Protection needs and gaps in essential services for vulnerable communities affected by crisis in Iraq are met.</p> <p>Output 1.2: Improved capacity, coverage, coordination and impact of humanitarian action</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Enhanced capacity of NGOs at the field level through support of projects responding to key gaps.</li> <li>b) ERF projects respond to identified needs based on updated data analysis (information).</li> </ol> <p>Output 1.3: Strengthened links between immediate action for families in crisis and support for early recovery.</p> <p>Output 1.4: Enhanced emergency preparedness to respond to crises in Iraq.</p>
<b>Activities</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1.1 Actively invite, process, and select projects responding rapidly to humanitarian key gaps, and disburse funds accordingly.</li> <li>1.1.2 Monitor and evaluate impact of funded projects.</li> <li>1.1.3 Administer the processing of funds directly to implementing partners.</li> <li>1.1.4 Consult with SOTs and relevant partners to invite projects targeting key humanitarian gaps.</li> <li>1.2.1 Actively invite, process, and select Iraq NGO projects responding rapidly to humanitarian key gaps.</li> <li>1.2.2 Monitor and evaluate impact of funded projects.</li> <li>1.2.3 Provide TRC with regular updates on current humanitarian trends.</li> <li>1.3.1 Prioritize projects that have the potential for creating an enabling environment/compliment recovery activities already taking place.</li> <li>1.4.1 Consult with relevant partners inviting projects for pre-positioning of essential items for sudden onset crisis.</li> <li>1.4.2 Pre-position by relevant agencies both within Iraq and Jordan of essential items to facilitate rapid response capacity.</li> </ol>
<b>Procurement (major items)</b>	The modality of programme execution is through grants/MOUs to implementing partner NGOs. Therefore, implementing partners are responsible for procurement of project inputs in accordance with the programme’s guidelines which is monitored by UNDP staff.

During 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter of 2010, an additional tranche of funding was received changing the project amount from USD 15,000,000 to \$19,912,595.50. Therefore, even through disbursement and commitment amounts have increased between 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter 2010 the percentage is reduced reflecting the increase in the total amount of funds received.

<b>Funds Committed</b>	USD 15,665,664.19	<b>% of approved</b>	79%
<b>Funds Disbursed</b>	USD 14,723,422.66	<b>% of approved</b>	74%
<b>Forecast final date</b>	31/10/2011	<b>Delay (months)</b>	12

<b>Direct Beneficiaries</b>	<b>Number of Beneficiaries</b>	<b>% of planned (current status)</b>
Men	88,944	N/A
Women	308,118	N/A
Children	235,557	N/A
IDPs	175,296	N/A
Others	457,323	N/A
Indirect beneficiaries	12,158	N/A
Employment generation (men/women)	919	N/A

<b>Quantitative achievements against objectives and results</b>		<b>% of planned</b>
Protection needs and gaps in essential services for vulnerable communities affected by crises in Iraq are met.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Seventy eight (78) projects for the total amount of USD \$14,687,471.78 have been funded by this project as of 30 June 2011. The un-used funds from closed grants amounted to USD 348,450 at the end of Q2 2011.</li> <li>During the reported Quarter, three (3) new projects were funded for \$629,360. One project was under the WatSan Sector, and one under Education and one was jointly WatSan and Shelter sectors.</li> <li>Sectors most frequently funded to date are WatSan 36% and Shelter 23% of funded projects. Education is 17%, Agriculture 14%, Health 7%, and Food 3% of funded projects.</li> <li>By the end of reporting period, sixty (60) projects are completed with operational and financial closure with final reports submitted by implementing partners and reviewed.</li> <li>Six (6) additional projects are operationally completed with the implementing partners either working on their required closure reporting or their submitted reporting is presently under review.</li> <li>The funded projects served and will be serving an estimated 632,619 beneficiaries in all sectors. 39% of mentioned beneficiaries are under Health, 32% beneficiaries under WatSan, 11% under Agriculture, 10% under Shelter, 5% under Education, and 3% under Food.</li> </ul>	81% of the total dedicated programme budget is committed for this output.
Improved capacity, coverage, coordination and impact of humanitarian action.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The eighteen (18) Field Information and Coordination Officers (FICOs) cover all Governorates nationwide. The IFCs strengthen the monitoring and follow-up on the execution in the field. FICOs are funded by UNAMI to cover the previous role of OCHA's Iraq Field Coordinators (IFCs), which was abolished with OCHA phasing out. Some FICO positions were not filled yet, but coverage was obtained through the support of DHS/UNAMI.</li> </ul>	83% of the planned progress was accomplished based on indicators, taking in

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sector Outcome Teams (SOTs) are groups of UN agencies and international partners who have technical expertise in specific areas, such as health, shelter, water and sanitation. The SOTs confirm the need and priorities of their relevant sectors based on statistics and information, including known gaps with approval by the Human Coordinator. With the signing of the UNDAF a new structure was established which transformed the SOTs into eight Priority Working Groups covering UNDAF sectors.</li> <li>• All projects (100%) are reviewed by SOTs and a Technical Review Committee before the approval of funding.</li> <li>• To improve the roles of the Priority Working Groups (PWGs) and Technical Review Committee (TRC), they are updated on ERF progress and spending related to each sector through PWG meetings and upon request.</li> <li>• A training workshop was held in Erbil during February 2010 for NGOs that are based in the northern part of Iraq. 22 participants from 22 different NGOs attended the workshop, introducing the full cycle of the ERF programme as a funding mechanism. The workshop discussed ERF's criteria and procedures starting from submitting and approving proposals, through funding and execution, ending up with submitting required reporting.</li> <li>• To assure maximum coverage, another two training workshops were held in Erbil in March 2010 covering NGOs in the central and southern governorates of Iraq. More than 49 participants attended the two (2) workshops representing 49 Iraqi and international NGOs.</li> <li>• Eighty four percent (84%) of funded non-governmental organizations (NGO's) under the programme were national Iraqi NGOs. This Programme as of 31 June 2011 partnered with 48 Iraqi NGOs and 9 International NGOs. Please refer to list of implementing partners at the end of this report.</li> <li>• The programme continues to cover most of Iraq, conducting ninety-two (92) activities in 15 Governorates. The number of covered Governorates went down from 18 as reported in Q2 2010, due to a change in one of the funded projects which reduced their coverage due to increase needs in some governorates and security constraints.</li> </ul>	<p>consideration the geographic coverage. Progress remained static as ERF Fund Management Cell is still trying to cover more governorates but didn't receive yet valid proposals for uncovered governorates.</p>
<p>Strengthened links between immediate action for families in crisis and support for early recovery.</p>	<p>All ERF projects are prioritized by the SOTs and TRC Committee to support projects with potential early recovery activities and critical shortfalls in the MDGs.</p>	<p>100%</p>
<p>Enhanced emergency preparedness to respond to crisis in Iraq.</p>	<p>The Programme funded one grant to supply life saving medical items to Public Emergency Departments in Iraq, covering nine (9) Central and Southern Governorates targeting an estimated 21,000 crisis-affected individuals accessing emergency rooms. The project originally was targeting 15 governorates, but actually covered 9 based on continuous rapid assessment. The</p>	<p>75% of planned activities taking in consideration the</p>

	<p>estimated gender ratios of beneficiaries are: 40% children, 35% women and 25% men.</p> <p>Sixty two percent (62%) of the distributed items were consumed and thirty-eight percent (38%) of distributed items were pre-positioned at the Ministry of Health Emergency Departments/Hospitals. The above is reflected in the project's final narrative and financial project reports.</p>	<p>geographic coverage and the programme's new period. Progress remained static as the ERF Fund Management Cell did not receive any valid emergency preparedness proposals up to reporting period</p>
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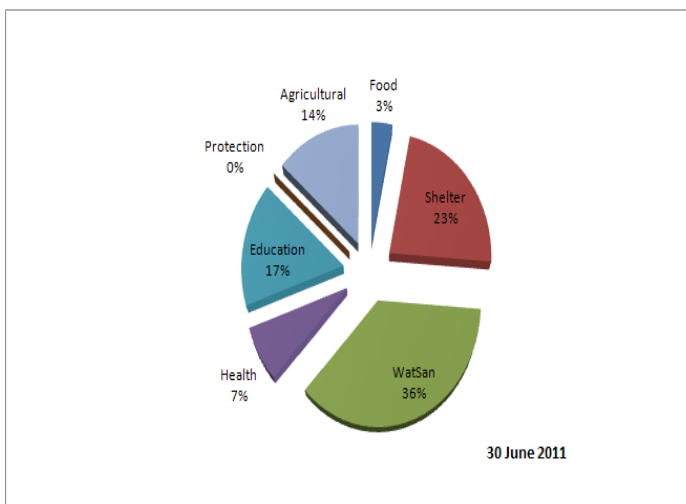
### Qualitative Achievements against Objectives and Results

- The ERF Charter was improved and finalized by OCHA in March 2009, providing a detailed description of the requirements and procedures of ERF as a funding mechanism. The Charter enhanced and detailed most of the guidelines and procedures indicated in the ITF Programme Document.
- Several procedures and forms were reviewed and created for a better execution of projects.
- A new structure was established with additional analysis and formality to determine eligibility of applicants, to avoid wasting the efforts and time of SOTs and TRC in reviewing proposals from ineligible organizations 3<sup>rd</sup> Q 2009.
- Established the position of Iraq Field Coordinators in Iraq: Seventeen (17) IFCs were hired by OCHA covering Iraq's Governorates, with recruitment in process for the IFC Ninewa. The IFCs strengthened the programme's abilities in monitoring and follow-up on the executed projects in the field.
- A new Technical Review Committee (TRC) for reviewing ERF proposals under all sectors was assigned for another six-month term through June 2010.
- Payment cycle has been reviewed, tracked and improvements were made within areas under our control.
- The approval process with SOTs and TRC has been reviewed and improved where possible. OCHA increased their follow-up efforts and created new mechanisms to improve the time needed for the process.
- A training workshop was conducted during 13–16 December 2009 in Erbil Iraq for seventeen (17) IFCs and eleven (11) Information Management Officers who can become involved in the future. The content of the Workshop was on the full cycle of the ERF Programme from receiving proposals, through approving/funding them, to proper closure of executed projects. Based on the feedback of the trainees, the workshop helped the participants understand the phases of the programme, which enriches OCHA's staff capacity in the field to conduct proper monitoring, follow up and reporting on executed projects.
- A draft Standard Operation Procedures (SOPs) was made to cover the full cycle of ERF Programme's steps and procedures, and to specify roles and responsibilities of the implementing partners, OCHA and UNDP.
- Three workshops were conducted for partner Iraqi and international NGOs during February and March 2010. The workshop's aims were to promote the programme and increase the professional capacity of NGO partners in their proposal and reporting quality. The workshops introduced the full cycle of the programme, covering all major steps that NGOs go through from submitting the proposal, funding and execution, ending with reporting and closure. About seventy-five (75) participants attended the three workshops representing seventy-five (75) Iraqi and international NGOs. The received feedback from participants was positive, indicating more understanding to the process and the reporting requirements.
- OCHA and UNDP conducted a presentation with a status report for the ITF Steering Committee requesting approval for the second earmarked budget for the programme which the Steering Committee approved releasing the second budget of \$4.9 million to the project. UNDP submitted all required documents for the budget revision and fund release.
- UNDP commissioned a mid-term evaluation for the programme. A professional consulting firm was contracted to evaluate the ERF programme. Areas of evaluation include the programme as a funding mechanism, and to evaluate a representative sample of funded/executed projects during 2009, analysing the projects impact. Lessons learned

and conclusions are finalized and are shared with stakeholders in reported quarter. Feedback from stakeholders with responses to them will be included in the evaluation report which is expected to be finalized in Q3 of 2011.

- To improve the programme’s strategy in attracting quality proposals that respond to the priorities within the different Sector Outcome Teams (SOTs), a request was sent to all sectors to identify their needs and priorities that can be supported within the ERF mandate. The WatSan and Shelter Sectors responded and their priorities have been posted on the ERF webpage.
- The ERF Fund Management Cell started to utilize the identified needs by respective SOTs in screening and prioritizing the submitted proposals.
- In order to improve and expedite the approval process of ERF proposals, ERF Project Manager conducted several meetings and discussions with the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC), OCHA and the Steering Committee Support Office (SCSO) to discuss the role of Technical Review Committee (TRC). The consensus was to develop a different role for the TRC from directly reviewing proposals to an advisory role on the programme’s direction and strategy. The suggested new role was officially presented to the UNCT through a modified version of the ERF Charter. However, and due to the short remaining time left for receiving and reviewing proposals (expected through end of 2011), it was decided to keep the role of TRC as it is.
- UNDP Project management went through all aspects related to OCHA phasing out by end of Q1 2011, to be prepared for a full implementation by UNDP starting from Q2 2011. This includes maintaining the ERF webpage, maintaining the role of Field Coordinators (funded by UNAMI), and start hiring needed personnel under UNDP. Starting from April 2011, UNDP took full implementation responsibility of the ERF programme.
- Analysis of funded projects up to the end of Q2 2011 by Sector:

Sector	Amount (\$)	%
<b>Food</b>	<b>\$ 496,787.41</b>	<b>3%</b>
<b>Shelter</b>	<b>\$ 3,669,589.67</b>	<b>24%</b>
<b>WatSan</b>	<b>\$ 5,566,122.74</b>	<b>36%</b>
<b>Health</b>	<b>\$ 1,087,948.62</b>	<b>7%</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>\$ 2,430,820.06</b>	<b>16%</b>
<b>Protection</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Agricultural</b>	<b>\$ 2,010,253.00</b>	<b>13%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$15,261,521.50</b>	<b>100%</b>



Note: Awarded amounts to projects can differ after closing the projects for the actual amounts disbursed.

### Main Implementation Constraints and Challenges

- With the change in the MNF-I structure and withdrawal from cities, there is a risk of increased violence with the implications presently not known.
- There are an insufficient number of slots in Iraq for UN staff and limited opportunities for movement into the Red Zone. This makes it more challenging to follow-up and to monitor the executed projects in the field.
- To mitigate the impact of risk, a field coordination structure has been established in each Governorate.
- NGOs are requested to send a signed vendor form that includes all the necessary required banking information. Sometimes the received information is not accurate; as a result, the internal vendor approval process becomes delayed affecting the authorization of payments and transfer of funds.
- The banking system in Iraq can delay receiving payments which in turn can affect the execution timeline of funded projects.
- The main programmatic challenge is to avoid delay in the approval process for the many received proposals due to the following constraints:
  - Lack of consistent and quality feedback on proposals from some of the Sector Teams, which delays the overall approval process.
  - Slow response from some NGOs to the SOTs and TRC questions and concerns, due to weak capacities.
- The unstable changing environment with the Iraqi Government could affect the cooperation and response by the relevant Iraqi Local Authorities to ERF Projects with potential affect on priorities, security measures, budgets and commitment levels of relevant Local Authorities.

**List of Implementing Partners**  
**Iraqi and International NGOs**  
**Up to Q2 of 2011**

No	Partner NGO
<b>Iraqi National NGOs</b>	
<b>1</b>	Afkar Society for Development
<b>2</b>	The Iraqi Democratic Women Group
<b>3</b>	Dhi Qar Forum for Civil Society Development
<b>4</b>	Humanity Al Zahra Association for Human Rights
<b>5</b>	Al GHAD League for Woman and Child
<b>6</b>	The United Foundation for Relief and Abiding Development (FUAD)
<b>7</b>	Darya Center for Developing Women and Community
<b>8</b>	Iraqi Civil Society Institute
<b>9</b>	New Iraqi Woman Organization
<b>10</b>	Iraq Relief Organization (IRO)
<b>11</b>	PANA Center for Combating Violence Against Women
<b>12</b>	Love and Peace Society
<b>13</b>	Iraqi Salvation Humanitarian Organization (ISHO)
<b>14</b>	Harikar NGO
<b>15</b>	Disabled Children's Care Organization
<b>16</b>	Haraa Humanitarian Organization
<b>17</b>	Iraqi Youth League
<b>18</b>	Brotherhood Association Humanity of Human Rights and Defending the Rights of Deportees and Effected
<b>19</b>	Mamoura Humanitarian Establishment
<b>20</b>	The Development Foundation for Culture, Media and Economy (DFCME)
<b>21</b>	Charitable Association for Taking Care of Widows and Orphans / Al Anbar / Al Ramady
<b>22</b>	Smile Organization for Relief and Development
<b>23</b>	Iraqi Health and Social Care Organization (IHSCO)
<b>24</b>	Kurdistan Reconstruction and Development Society Organization (KURDS)
<b>25</b>	Iraqi Al-Firdaws Association
<b>26</b>	Youth Activity Organization
<b>27</b>	Al Erada Organization of Aids and Development
<b>28</b>	Kurdish Human Rights Watch, Inc. (KHRW)
<b>29</b>	Kurdistan Reconstruction and Development Organization (KURDO)
<b>30</b>	Voice of Older People
<b>31</b>	Agrozeo NGO
<b>32</b>	Kanz Organization
<b>33</b>	Happy Family Organization for Relief and Development - HFORD
<b>34</b>	Iraq Reproductive Health & Family Planning Association (IRHFPA)
<b>35</b>	Kurdistan Relief Association (KRA)
<b>36</b>	South Youth Organization
<b>37</b>	Kurdistan Villages Reconstruction Organization (KVRA)

<b>38</b>	Al Janaen Organization for Society Rehabilitation
<b>39</b>	Youth Save Organization
<b>40</b>	Sorouh for Sustainable Development Foundation
<b>41</b>	Al-Ethar Humanitarian Foundation
<b>42</b>	Akad Cultural Institute
<b>43</b>	Al-Tadamon Ligament for Sporting & Youth
<b>44</b>	Harikar NGO
<b>45</b>	Voice of Independent Women
<b>46</b>	The Iraqi Development and Peaceful Coexistence
<b>47</b>	Al Salam Humanitarian Organization
<b>48</b>	Iraq Youth League (IYL)
<b>International NGOs</b>	
<b>1</b>	Peace Winds Japan
<b>2</b>	Premiere Urgence (PU)
<b>3</b>	Islamic Relief Worldwide
<b>4</b>	Millennium Relief & Development
<b>5</b>	Norwegian Church Aid
<b>6</b>	War Child UK
<b>7</b>	Japanees Emergency NGO - JEN
<b>8</b>	Relief International (RI)
<b>9</b>	Human Relief Foundation - UK