COMPLETION REPORT FOR PROJECT:
OSRO/IRQ/702/UDG

Participating UN Organization:

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Project No. and Project Title:

A5-18
Rehabilitation and Maintenance of Traditional Irrigation Schemes in Resettled Areas.

Report Number:

ATLAS Project Number: 66922
ATLAS Award Number: 54922

Reporting Period:

April 2007 to 31 December 2009

Project Budget:

USD 3 598 077

List Implementing Partners:

Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR)

Project Coverage/Scope:

Erbil, Dohuk and Sulemaniyah GV.

Abbreviations and acronyms:

FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization
MoWR: Ministry of Water Resources
KRG: Kurdistan Regional Governorate

Project Duration/Closed Project:

- April 2007 to March 2008 12 months
- Extension granted for additional 12 months up to 31 March 2009
- Extension granted for additional 9 months up to 31 December 2009

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ACRONYMS

BoQ	Bill of Quantities
CTA	Chief Technical Adviser
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoT	Ministry of Trade
MoWR	Ministry of Water Resources
NPC	National Project Coordinators
WRISU	Water Resources and Irrigation Support Unit
WUA	Water Users Associations
KRG	Kurdistan Regional Government
NPCs	National Project Coordinators

1. PURPOSE

1.1 Provide the main objectives, outcomes and outputs of the programme/project

Development Goal:

The project was designed to improve the existing infrastructure through the rehabilitation and improvements in conveyance and delivery of irrigation water to the farmers' fields. The development goal of the project was to enhance agricultural production and food security, and increase incomes of resettled or to be resettled smallholders. As a result, a conducive environment was created so that farmers will remain in their localities and also may encourage some farmers who migrated to urban centres to return to their original settlements for farming.

Immediate Objectives:

1. Agricultural productivity increased;
2. Livelihoods of farmers improved;
3. An institutional understanding and capacity created which has provided the means for sustainable operation and maintenance of the rehabilitated infrastructure, involving both the beneficiaries and the government institutions.

Outputs related to objective 1:
1.1 Extension workers and key farmers are aware of the significant potential for reducing conveyance and on-farm water losses during irrigation.
1.2 Farmers (male and female) and other community members trained in effective irrigation water management and efficient irrigation water use.
1.3 Availability of natural resources, such as land and water, is increased by more efficient use.

Outputs related to objective 2:
2.1 Agricultural and livestock production increased due to increased water availability.
2.2 Short-term employment opportunities created by the infrastructure rehabilitation component.

Outputs related to Objective 3:
3.1 Local communities play an active and decisive role in the identification of rehabilitation measures.

3.2 Based on previous needs assessments, a prioritised programme prepared for repair and rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructure.

3.3 A number of essential infrastructure items repaired and put again into operation. It is estimated that 50 km of secondary and tertiary canals can be rehabilitated/cleaned while some 1 900 ha of gravity irrigation schemes can be put back into production.
3.4 Conditions created for these irrigation infrastructures to be properly managed and maintained by the users-beneficiaries through the establishment of Water Users Associations supported by the concerned local institutions of the Ministries of Agriculture and Water Resources.

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

- UN Assistance Strategy for Iraq

The project addressed the following issues contained in the Joint UN Assistance Strategy for Iraq:

- improved utilization of the water for increased production and productivity;
- increased crop and livestock production;
- short term and long term employment opportunities created by the infrastructure rehabilitation component;
- rural technical institutions strengthened;
- local communities play an active role in the identification of plans for rehabilitation of economic and productive rural infrastructure;
- capacity built at municipal and local levels.

- UN Millennium Development Goals

By providing employment and improving agricultural productivity, the project contributed directly to the Millennium Development Goal of eradicating extreme poverty and hunger.

The emphasis on ensuring efficient operation and sustainable maintenance of the rehabilitated irrigation systems has contributed to the Goal of ensuring environmental sustainability.

- Joint Needs Assessment

Beneficiaries and village councils have been fully involved in the prioritization of irrigation schemes for rehabilitation and subsequently in operation and maintenance of the schemes in coordination with the authorities in the region.

Ministries of Agriculture and Water Resources (MoWR) have been fully involved in the identification of schemes and have assisted with project implementation at all stages, including surveillance and the supervision committee.

- Iraqi National Development Strategy

The MoWR is implementing rehabilitation projects of traditional irrigation schemes in resettled areas though several ongoing irrigation projects, some financed by the national budget and some from other sources. Given that the Ministry is looking to create job opportunities for farmers in rural areas and to improve their incomes, the FAO project has fitted well within the priorities of job creation while at the same time targeting food security, environment and poverty alleviation.

Training delivered to the MoWR staff in the field of the operation and maintenance of irrigation schemes to support creation of Water User Associations will contribute to the capacity building within the Ministry.

The Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) also strongly supports the broader programme of irrigation infrastructure rehabilitation and especially training of ministerial staff from Dohuk,

Sulaimaniya and Erbil who once trained will further contribute to training of farmers in the respective areas.

1.3 Project Management arrangements

1.3.1 Programme/project implementation and supervision arrangements; indicate in-country and region based capacity of organization utilised

Implementation:
The project was implemented from the FAO Project Management Unit for Iraq, relocated in Amman where the Program Manager is based and from Baghdad with assistance of National Project Coordinators (NPCs) and Resident Engineers in Northern Iraq. At headquarters, the project was followed by an Operations Officer and technical experts assigned to coordinate the overall planning and implementation of the project.

The primary implementing mechanisms utilized have been the technical implementation meetings held in Amman throughout the life of the project. These meetings served to enable face-to-face encounters between the representatives of FAO and the government counterparts for the project (MoWR and MoA). The meetings also provided opportunities to discuss problems as well as achievements of the project while ensuring full transparency and accountability of activities throughout project implementation.

Supervision/monitoring:
In order to ensure full transparency and accountability, already established and recognized FAO rules and procedures for procurement and recruitment of the project personnel have been followed. The endorsement of the Government of Iraq was obtained prior to initiation of any of these actions during the project.

In addition, the Program Manager from Amman office has also visited the project site together with Resident Engineers on three occasions to check the implementation of works and to directly discuss implementation challenges with sub-contractors who were conducting civil works.

1.3.2 Main international and national implementing partners involved, their specific roles and responsibilities in project implementation and their interaction with the agency

For this project FAO cooperated closely with the MoWR in KRG and with the KRG/MoA. Throughout project implementation, the MoWR remained FAO's principle partner while the collaboration with the MoA was developed in relation to training of the ministerial experts and extension workers during the final stages of the project implementation.

The MoWR's initial role was to select the project sites for rehabilitation and provide, where possible, the basic survey reports and technical dossiers for the works to be done. Later on, in collaboration with the MoWR/KRG, FAO ensured timely recruitment of project personnel including the National Project Coordinator (NPC) to coordinate project activities from Erbil in collaboration with the MoWR/KRG counterparts.

In addition, FAO has contracted work to three private Iraqi companies who were the main executors of the civil works for this project.

1.3.3 Specific delivery mechanisms utilised

Delivery of international civil work services (contracts) for rehabilitation of irrigation schemes and the pumping station was conducted according to FAO's procurement rules where best technical proposals were selected through a highly competitive process.

Human capacity building component was delivered through three organized training courses conducted in collaboration with the MoWR.

1.3.4 Indicate intra cluster cooperation and goods/services other agencies supplied/common services utilized

Because of the specificity of this agricultural project, there was no collaboration with other cluster agencies.

1.3.5 Details on arrangements for procuring and transporting programme/project inputs, to ensure local appropriateness and acceptability, as well as security and value-for-money under the circumstances – attach as annex 3 final lists of contracts awarded.

There was no international procurement under this project. Companies contracted to complete civil works under this project are of Iraqi origin.

1.3.6 Systems for programme/project monitoring (including financial tracking and accounting audit), quality control (including lesson learning, and corrections), and impact assessment; methods for data collection and monitoring

In-house financial systems have been used throughout the project implementation to monitor budget expenditure. FAO's accounting rules and regulations applied.

For Monitoring and Payment Process for Goods and Services delivered in Iraq, the following mechanisms were used:

1. Bill of quantities of executed works or goods prepared by the contractor were verified and confirmed jointly by the FAO Site Engineer/National Project Manager and Representative of the Line Ministry.
2. Technical dossiers were checked by FAO technical unit before international competitive tender was launched.
3. During the implementation of the works, FAO Site Engineer/ National Project Manager and Representative of the Line Ministry have certified completion of all works.

Quality control was ensured by a number of tight mechanisms, such as weekly updates, monthly summary reports with pictures, surveys and ad hoc site checks. Given the interdependent relationship between works that contractors were implementing and the basic conditions of the site, the Ministry had to ensure to enable such works (water levels), and that lessons learned mechanism necessarily was a part of the project implementation. Impact on food production and improvement of livelihood can only be measured at least one year of completion, or after one crop production

cycle. Results are expected to be seen in the second half of 2010 when the evaluation of this project will be carried out.

2. RESOURCES

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

2.1 UNDG ITF funds received

USD 3 598 077

Project expenditure:
USD 3 454 421

Provisional Amount still available to date to the project at completion of activities:
USD 143 656

Provisional Use of Funds according to the ten broad categories:

Description	Budgets	Expenses	Balance
Salaries Professional + G.S	290 225	258 487	31 738
Locally Contracted Labour	174 000	173 841	159
Consultant	157 003	157 853	-850
Contracts	2 301 718	2 227 970	73 748
Travel	120 000	117 713	2 287
Training	148 992	145 036	3 956
Expendable Procurement	20 000	16 675	3 325
Non Expendable Procurement	20 000	11 380	8 620
General Operating expenses	94 487	86 796	7 691
Security	60,000	58 647	1 353
Support Cost Account	211 652	202 709	8 943
Total	3 598 077	3 457 107	140 970

Approved budget revision:

FAO requested an extension in time for 12 months on 18 September 2008 (for new closure date of 31 March 2009 and second time for additional 9 months on 1 April 2009 (for the last closure date of 31 December 2009).

Other funding sources available to the project:

None

2.2 Human Resources

- International: One Project/Programme Manager; One Operations Officer
- National: One Project/Programme Officer; six Resident Engineers (including the services of MoWR and the MoA/site engineers and surveyors);
- Three contractor supervisors attached to the independent consultation company called CC
- 120 construction workers (drivers, operators, tradesmen).

2.3 Project Assets

- No assets had been procured under this project.

3. RESULTS

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

The project approach was designed to be community driven, with the communities closely involved in identifying and participating in rehabilitation activities and being trained to become partly responsible for some of the water management activities. This was difficult to implement in a situation where community organizations concerned with irrigation development, such as WUAs are practically non-existent and the project period does not permit a thorough sensitization/mobilization campaign. It should also be noted that the creation of WUA was an important component of the original training programme.

Notwithstanding the above, the existing institutional arrangements and regulations for water management in the areas of the project sites were analysed and discussion with relevant ministerial staff has taken place on how to improve public institutions to better serve farmers and provide economically sustainable operational and maintenance support. It is unfortunate that promotion of fundamental institutional changes was limited to rehabilitation of physical infrastructure and rehabilitation of irrigation schemes by decision of the Government of Iraq.

The impact on the livelihoods of the primary beneficiaries of this project will be shown in the medium and long terms where the increased availability of water for agricultural, livestock and human use is anticipated to create conditions allowing beneficiaries to remain on their land and increase agricultural and livestock output. Additionally, the rehabilitation of the 120 irrigation schemes will circle a link of the developmental chain plan of the area and will pave the way for complementary interventions by the government (or any other

developmental entity) to support the improvement of the livelihoods of the rural population at the targeted areas through the implementation agricultural projects depending on water availability and supply.

3.2 Main activities undertaken and achievements/ impacts:

Rehabilitation of 120 irrigation schemes:

- Contract for civil works (TF/IRQ/CPA 220567/TCES) on Shaqlawa area for 35 irrigation schemes for total amount of USD 563 776.
- Contract for civil works (TF/IRQ/CPA 220568/TCES) on Soran Area for 27 irrigation schemes for the total amount of USD 455 162.
- Contract for civil works (TF/IRQ/CPA 220564/TCES) on Choman and Mergasur area for 58 irrigation schemes for total amount of USD 879 793.

Training activities:

A. Training courses for 15 technical staff for Directorate of Water Resources of Erbil, Dohuk and Sulmaniyah had been conducted in Jordan University of Science and Technology/Irbid, Jordan for a two week period in February 2008.

B. Training course for MoWR/KRG staff and farmers (60 trainees) was arranged and took place in Iraq – Erbil Governorate – University of Salahaddin – College of Engineering from three governorates of Erbil, Dohuk and Sulmaniayh on 2009.

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

<u>Human capacity building and institutional change:</u>

Irrigated agriculture is crucially strategic to the economy of Iraq and the general well-being of its people. However, recent events have resulted in severe damage to the irrigation and drainage networks across the country and there has been severe disruption to the Government organizations that historically have had responsibility for building, operating and maintaining them.

The MoWR and the MoA together have responsibility for all aspects of irrigation. MoWR is responsible for planning, designing, constructing, operating and maintaining the extensive irrigation (and drainage) networks throughout the country from the water source down to distribution level. The MoA is responsible for inputs to farms downstream of the distribution outlets such as extension services to farmers. Both Ministries have long experience of meeting these responsibilities and have a wealth of detailed knowledge of irrigated agriculture. It is anticipated that the 'corporate memory' of these organizations is still strong in spite of recent events. However, their capacity to deliver water services to farmers is severely curtailed and there is now an urgent need to re-build this capacity. It was the intention of FAO to assist the Authorities to do this by devising a Programme to develop the capacity of professionals, technicians and farmers to meet the Authority's goals of

supporting rural livelihoods and improving food security through improvements in irrigated agriculture.

Iraqi professionals, technicians and farmers have not had the opportunity during the past decades to receive up-to-date information on the latest developments taking place in irrigation in other countries. Therefore, in addition to the anticipated needs for basic knowledge and skills training in traditional and modern irrigation technology and management, the Programme was also planned to provide an opportunity to update people on recent developments in irrigation taking place in other parts of the world such as the integration of engineering and agriculture in irrigation development, irrigation management transfer, irrigation demand management, the development of water user associations and irrigation cost recovery. All these developments have come about as a direct result of acute water shortages in many parts of the world and the need to improve water use efficiency and reduce the costs of irrigation – factors which are very relevant to the situation in Iraq.

The potential impact of these issues on irrigation development in Iraq and on capacity needs will be quite profound in terms of human resources, knowledge, skills and attitudes. Future irrigation capacity needs will be very different from those at present. Therefore, although there are immediate short-term training needs to get rehabilitated systems up and running again, 'more of the same' may not serve Iraq well in the long term. For this reason, FAO believes that it is prudent to begin to build these issues into the various training courses and also to look ahead and consider what human resources will be needed and what knowledge and skills they must acquire to support future irrigation development, bearing in mind that it takes considerable time to develop human resources.

It is also important to recognize that developing capacity is not just about educating and training individuals. It includes the building of good organizations and strong institutional structures within which individuals can work effectively and a socio-economic environment that encourages rather than discourages successful irrigation development. Individuals are rightly at the centre of capacity development but their working environment is an essential foundation on which individuals stand. They need knowledge and skills but they also need good organizations in which to work. If either of these is weak, then it becomes difficult for individuals to work effectively on the key issues of efficient and effective irrigation water management.

Civil works:

Due to the adverse security situation, it was not possible to send FAO staff to collect the data. A private consultancy firm, with offices in Iraq, was employed to complete the technical dossiers for BoQ and drawings.

Lessons learned from completed assessment studies:

During the assessment survey of 120 irrigation scheme conducted and over the course of project implementation, the following lessons were learned:

More attention should be given by the government to the land owner/tenant relationship. The present Owner-Tenant relationships are not well defined and creating social as well as technical problems retarding agriculture production. Lesson I: for future similar

interventions, the land owner/tenant relationship should be taken into consideration while selecting beneficiaries. Lesson II: support the government effort in issuing a new legislations for the land owner/tenant relationship to encourage tenants to fully exploit the land and allow optimum production.

Some farmers continue to implement poor and traditional practices leading to poor agriculture production, in spite of water availability; Lesson I: in the design of future interventions, more focus should be given to GAP and trainings of targeted beneficiaries.

It was observed that lack of housing for all families in the villages where the project is located, resulted in a reduction in man-power for agriculture; Lesson I: the design of future interventions should be properly coordinated with the government authorities and programmes of shelter assistance. This will maximize the impact of the project and will assist the 'Iraq rebuilding' efforts of the government by compiling housing assistance with job creation and income generation and ultimately improved agriculture productivity.

Through the survey conducted and over the course of the project implementation it was observed that agriculture production is not feasible to farmers. Among reasons are; high cost of fuel and power, and high cost of transportation, low prices of agriculture commodities in the local market, low prices of imported commodities, high cost of agriculture

Lesson: the government should establish a rewarding pricing policies to encourage agriculture production

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

To date, the key partner for FAO within Iraq in this project has been the MoWR with only a marginal involvement of the MoA, although the latter's involvement will increase in the future.

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

Regarding participation of the public, all contracts have been opened up to private companies and specifically not been limited to parasitical organizations. The 120 irrigation schemes rehabilitation were entirely undertaken by the farmers themselves, employed by an FAO appointed contractor and supervised by the FAO North offices in the Kurdistan region and based in Erbil.

Both women and men have been selected by MoWR for participation in the training courses. Through the training programme, attempts were also made to address policy issues in Human Resource Capacity Development in Iraq, however, these components have been put on hold by the MoWR until the straightforward training courses have been run.

4. FOLLOW UP ACTIONS AND SUSTAINABILITY

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

There is significant modernization taking place in other parts of the world in irrigation and these changes will inevitably begin to impact Iraq and may significantly influence the way in which irrigation develops in the future. Irrigation management, the development of water user associations and the effects this will have on irrigation management and on the work of government ministries, both in terms of the way they operate in the future and on their staffing levels, need to be thoroughly investigated. The government line ministry in the KGR should follow up the operation and maintenance of the project in order to achieve sustainability.

Furthermore, this project falls within the overall Water Resources and Management Programme of FAO in Iraq and corresponds to the continued efforts of FAO to rehabilitate this sector; both through implementation of projects (such as this project) and through collaboration and coordination with other national and international partners. It should be mentioned that a survey covering 258 irrigation projects/schemes was carried out in the region using unspent funds from this project. This survey reflected the current conditions of the 258 schemes hence enabling the MoWR at KRG and other developmental partners to design additional complementary interventions to rehabilitate those schemes and extend livelihoods assistance to population at targeted areas.

5 ANNEXES

Annex 1: Key Performance Indicators – Log Frame Matrix

Objectives	Measurable indicators	Means of verification	Important assumptions
Development Objective:			
The project was designed to improve the existing infrastructure through the rehabilitation and improvements in conveyance and delivery of irrigation water to the farmers' fields. The development goal of the project was to enhance agricultural production and food security, and increase incomes of resettled or to be resettled smallholders. As a result, a conducive environment was created so that farmers will remain in their localities and also may encourage some farmers who migrated to urban centres to return to their original settlements for farming.	1. 8 089 vulnerable farm families are provided with sustained irrigated water. 2. Paid labour amounting to 200 000 days provided. 3. 4 163 ha of land is irrigated.	Project Performance Monitoring Plan Mid-term and final evaluation	1. The security situation in Northern Iraq will allow initial implementation of this proposed work through assessment and coordination of stakeholders. 2. Capacity of MOWR to provide support to project implementation.
Immediate Objectives:			**(Immediate Objective to Development Objective)**
1. Agricultural productivity increased; 2. Livelihoods of farmers improved; 3. An institutional understanding and capacity created which has provided the means for sustainable operation and maintenance of the rehabilitated infrastructure, involving both the beneficiaries and the government institutions.	1. Increasing the irrigated lands by 50%. 2. Increasing yield of the crops because of irrigation facilities through implementation of the schemes, which increased the value of lands and population in the region. 3. 15 Technical staff for Directorate of Water Resources of Erbil, Dohuk and Sulmaniyah trained.	Annual progress reports	See above.
Outputs:			**(Outputs to immediate**

			objective)
Outputs related to objective1: 1.1 Extension workers and key farmers are aware of the significant potential for reducing conveyance and on-farm water losses during irrigation. 1.2 Farmers (male and female), and other community members trained in effective irrigation water management and efficient irrigation water use. 1.3 Availability of natural resources such as land and water is increased by more efficient use. Outputs related to objective 2: 2.1 Increased agricultural and livestock production due to increased water availability. 2.2 Short-term employment opportunities created by the infrastructure rehabilitation component. Outputs related to objective 3: 3.1 Local communities play an active and decisive role in the identification of rehabilitation measures. 3.2 A prioritised programme prepared for repair and rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructure based on previous needs assessments. 3.3 A number of essential infrastructure items repaired and put again into operation. It is estimated that 4 163 ha of gravity irrigation schemes can be put back into production. 3.4 Conditions created for these irrigation infrastructures to be properly managed and maintained by the users-beneficiaries through the establishment of Water Users Associations supported by the concerned local institutions of the Ministries of Agriculture and Water Resources.	60 MoWR/KRG staff and farmers were trained.	Monthly field-monitoring surveys Quarterly progress reports Regular field visits	See above.
Activities:	**Inputs:**		**(Activity to output)**

Activities of the outputs 1.1 - 1.3: 1.1.1 Identification of 120 irrigation schemes and spring sources for rehabilitation and cleaning in collaboration with Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and Ministry of Water Resource (MoWR). 1.1.2 Rehabilitation and cleaning of 120 irrigation schemes and spring sources in order to bring back into production 4,163 ha under gravity irrigation. Activities of the output 2.1 - 2.2 : 2.1.1 Paid labour amounting to 200,000 days is provided, through rehabilitation and cleaning works from activity 1.1.1. Activities of the output 3.1 - 3.4: 3.1.1 Recruit International project personnel. 3.1.2 Establish contacts and operational links with relevant central technical institutions. 3.1.3 Identify and recruit local consultants set up project office for WRISU, procure and install office equipment. 3.1.4 On the basis of previous assessments, propose and obtain endorsement of priority list for intervention, prepare project inception report and work plan. 3.1.5 Detailed damage assessment of irrigation infrastructure, preparation of proposals for repair/ rehabilitation/replacement of irrigation infrastructure. 3.1.6 Establish Water Users Associations (WUAs) to ensure full involvement in rehabilitation work and subsequent maintenance thus ensuring sustainability. 3.2.1 Appraise the planned proposals and measures together with the WUAs and key members of local communities. 3.2.3 Prepare designs, work contracts, estimated, detailed equipment lists, budget requirements for different schemes, in order of priority. 3.3.1 Contract out work to national institutions, NGOs	**INPUTS:** Finance for the rehabilitation of 120 irrigation schemes and springs in the 120 villages of Erbil Governorate amounting to USD 3 598 077; **Program Manager** - managed the project and provided technical assistance to the LA's. He was responsible for training LAs and members of WUAs to provide for the future maintenances and operation of the irrigation schemes. **2. National Staff:** The counterpart national staff below were selected to work closely with the international staff, as part of the capacity building, and technology transfer programme • National Project Coordinator • Three Site Engineers • One Evaluation Assistant • One Finance Assistant.	Regular field visits with the MoWR staff	Security situation permit Support from the MoWR

and private contractors. 3.3.2 Coordinate and supervise work implementation. 3.3.3 Monitor and report project implementation.			

Annex 2 PROJECT COSTS

CATEGORY	UNDG ITF approved budget	Actual COST	Percentage of Approved *
1. Personnel • including staff and consultants	621 228	590 181	17%
2. Contracts • including companies, professional services, grants	2 301 718	2 227 970	64.4%
3. Training	148 992	145 036	4.2%
4. Transport	0	0	0%
5. Supplies and commodities	20 000	16 675	0.5%
6. Equipment	20 000	11 380	0.3%
7. Travel	120 000	117 713	3.4%
8. Security	60 000	58 647	1.7%
9. Miscellaneous	94 487	86 796	2.5%
10. Agency Management Support	211 652	202 709	5.9%
Total Expenditure	3 598 077	3 457 107	100%

*** Please note that Percentage of Approved is ratio of the total expenditure.**

Annex 3: List of contract awards by procurement method

- TF/IRQ/CPA 220567/TCES for civil works on Shaqlawa area for 35 irrigation schemes for total amount of USD 563 776.
- TF/IRQ/CPA 220568/TCES for civil works on Soran Area for 27 irrigation schemes for the total amount of USD 455 162.
- TF/IRQ/CPA 220564/TCES for civil works on Choman and Mergasur area for 58 irrigation schemes for total amount of USD 879 793.

Annex 4 – Pictures

Kawartiyan irrigation scheme

Bashur Saru irrigation scheme

Beuka irrigation scheme

Razga irrigation scheme