



**UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT GROUP
IRAQ TRUST FUND**

Programme Cover Page

Participating UN Organisation(s):

FAO (Lead), UNIDO

Sector Outcome Team(s): Agriculture and Food Security

Sub-Sector : Agriculture and Water Resources

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Programme Title:

Developing Iraqi Agricultural and Agro-Industrial Data, Information Systems and Analytical Capacities

Programme Number:

A5-30

Programme Description (limit 1,000 characters):

Currently, the extent of agricultural and agro-industry weekly data collection efforts in the agricultural and agro-industries sector is extremely limited. Quantitative and qualitative indicators, necessary for analysis, reporting, and information sharing, are lacking in these two areas. These factors present serious challenges to investment in this sector, and development of knowledge-driven policy making.

The project's main objective is to strengthen the Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation's Central Office for Statistics and Information Technology's (COSIT) agricultural and agro-industry information services, through the provision of capacity building activities, to produce comprehensive, reliable, and timely information.

The sustainability of the project will be enhanced by interaction between COSIT and users of information (Government, Industry, Retailers, Private Investors), thus developing a product and process that meets the needs of a broad range of information consumers in the field of agricultural and agro-industrial planning. This project plays a critical role in addressing the priority of GoI in providing accurate data collection, analysis, and reporting for Agriculture, Agro-industry, Environment and Natural Resources Management. In addition, the project results will eventually accommodate the government in developing agriculture and industry policies related to pricing, tariffs, import/export agro-products balance, and subsidies.

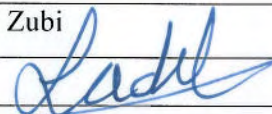
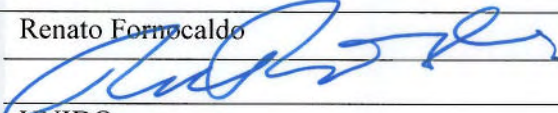
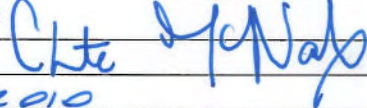
Programme Costs:		Programme Location:	
UNDG ITF:	US \$1,340,000	Governorate(s):	National
Govt. Contribution:	US \$500,000	District(s):	
Agency Core:		Town(s):	
Other:			
TOTAL:	US\$1,840,000		

Govt of Iraq Line Ministry Responsible:
Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation

Programme Duration:
Total # of months: 18 months
Expected Start date: 01 August 2010
Expected End date: 30 January 2012

Review & Approval Dates	
Line Ministry Endorsement Date:	9 February 2010
Concept Note Approval Date:	21 February 2010
SOT Approval Date:	11 March 2010
Peer Group Review Date:	21 April 2010
ISRB Approval Date:	17 May 2010
Steering Committee Approval Date:	24 May 2010

Signatures of Agencies and Steering Committee Chair

I.	Name of Representative	Fadel El Zubi
	Signature	
	Name of Agency	FAO
	Date	24 May 2010
II.	Name of Representative	Renato Formacaldo
	Signature	
	Name of Agency	UNIDO
	Date	24 May 2010
III.	Name of Steering Committee Chair	Christine McNab
	Signature	
	Date	24/05/2010

National priority or goals (NDS 2007- 2010 and ICI):

NDS: NDS Pillar 1: Strengthening the foundations of Economic Growth Developing the institutional structure to promote industrial sector competitiveness.

NDS Pillar 2: Revitalizing the private sector

NDS Pillar 3: Improving quality of life

ICI Benchmarks (as per the Joint Monitoring Matrix 2008):

Benchmark # 4.6.4:

ICI Goal 4.6: To support the development of the agriculture sector to achieve food security, generate employment, diversify the economy and preserve the countryside. Create an enabling environment for a market oriented agricultural sector

Benchmarks: 4.6.4. Improve institutional and regulatory underpinnings of public agriculture

Sector Team Outcome(s): Enhanced production and productivity in the agricultural sector.

Joint Programme/Project Outcome(s): Enhanced production and productivity in the agricultural sector.

**Detailed Breakdown of Budget by Source of Funds and
Distribution of Programme Budget by Participating UN Organisation**

Participating UN Organization	Portion from ITF Budget (US \$)	First Tranche (US \$)	Second Tranche* (US \$)
FAO	840,000	330,000	510,000
UNIDO	500,000	200,000	300,000
Total ITF Budget (US \$)	1,340,000	530,000	810,000

* The 2nd tranche is contingent upon receipt of remaining EC tranches by MDTF

Total budget (in US \$):	\$1,840,000
Sources:	
• Government	\$500,000
• ITF (earmarked to sector from EC + un earmarked)	\$1,340,000
<u>UN Core/non-core sources</u>	
• UN Org (specify:)	\$ _____
• UN Org (specify:)	\$ _____

1. Executive Summary

The Iraqi agriculture sector has been declining steadily in terms of production and productivity since 2002. Nevertheless, it remains the second largest contributor to Iraqi GDP after oil revenues and has the potential to play a key role in reducing poverty and unemployment in Iraq. The Iraqi National Development Strategy (NDS) and the International Compact with Iraq (ICI) have mandated a comprehensive reform of the agricultural sector, including the reduction of State subsidies, the development of effective agricultural markets, and private sector led growth. Currently, there are significant sector specific “gaps” in planning information, which hinders the Government of Iraq (GoI) from effectively developing agricultural policies and implementing agricultural interventions. Without accurate agriculture and agro-industry data, private sector entrepreneurs and investors are also reluctant to embark on business ventures in the agriculture sector.

In addition, there is no functional agricultural statistical system for producing accurate, relevant and timely statistics on crop, livestock and agro-industry production on a regular basis with standard statistical methodology. Major sector-specific ‘gaps’ currently exist, thus weakening planning efforts to support policy makers in effectively developing agricultural policies. Lack of reliable agriculture data is also impeding any form of measurement on the impact of national and international agricultural interventions.

The Government of Iraq is focused on sustained growth of income, particularly for rural people, and the agriculture sector is responsive to improvements in service delivery providing the greatest social and economic returns. Therefore, strengthening agricultural statistical systems would enable the Government in designing more sustainable rural development policies. Through the provision of appropriate resources, technology, training and methodologies for technical assistance and capacity building, the proposed project will address the lack of data collection and analysis necessary for effective agricultural policy development. The project’s main objective is to strengthen Central Organization for Statistics and Information Technology’s (COSIT) agricultural and agro-industry information services through the provision of capacities to produce comprehensive, reliable, and timely information. The information would also support the Iraqi private sector for necessary business planning, investment and development.

FAO and UNIDO will review COSIT’s current operational capabilities and identify key areas of under-developed capacities and needs. Through capacity-building training to COSIT staff to increase their technical skills and expertise in data collection and provide them the technical skills to translate data collection and results into data analysis and reporting. This reliable information would be made available to key stakeholders interested in further developing the agricultural and agro-industrial sectors. In order to ensure sustainability of the project, FAO and UNIDO will conduct training sessions to sensitize policy makers on the importance of data and information management and how to use the information in agricultural planning and policy development.

The main outcome of this project is to achieve increased institutional capacities in the field of agriculture and agro-industry data collection and analysis, which meets international standards and using practically sound statistical methodologies, techniques, concepts and classifications. With the adequate staff and skills set, COSIT would be able to establish a functional database to support the dissemination of food, agriculture and agro-industry statistics. Reliable data will help enhance the GoI’s planning and executing agriculture sector reforms, improve understanding of food security issues, and support private sector participation in the agriculture and agro-industry sector.

2. Situation Analysis

The Iraqi National Development Strategy (NDS) and the International Compact with Iraq (ICI) have mandated a comprehensive reform of the agricultural sector, including the reduction of State subsidies, the development of effective agricultural markets, and private sector led growth. Currently, there are significant sector specific “gaps” in planning information, which hinders the Government of Iraq (GoI) from effectively developing agricultural policies and implementing agricultural interventions. Without accurate agriculture and agro-industry data, private sector entrepreneurs and investors are also reluctant to embark on business ventures in the agriculture sector.

The United Nation's Assistance Strategy 2008-2010 for Iraq, highlights the critical importance of comprehensive data collection and analysis of activities in coordination with the GoI as well as maintaining an up-to-date database of indicators that tracks achievements towards articulated outcomes and outputs.

Currently, the extent of agricultural and agro-industry weekly data collection efforts in the agricultural and agro-industries sector is extremely limited. Quantitative and qualitative indicators, necessary for analysis, reporting, and information sharing, are lacking in these two areas. These factors present serious challenges to investment in this sector, and development of knowledge-driven policy making.

The new required data to link the agro-industry with the agriculture production, demands a new methodology of data collection to capture production with time. This task requires more intensive data collection during the whole production season in each governorate for each crop. This requires Central Organization for Statistics and Information Technology (COSIT) training and introduction to new technology for collecting the data, downloading, and sending it to the analysis office centre, instead of using old error prone method of forms and paper work. There is also a need for training in technical analysis and report writing of the data collected.

COSIT, under the Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation, is the only mandated agency for data collection in Iraq. It is a strong central statistical organization but lacks visibility of the system itself due to lack of effective coordination and inability to provide coherent, integrated and up-to-date information systems for monitoring and evaluation. Additional problems facing Iraq's NSS are over-politicization of some statistical activities such as the population census, wide regional gaps, outdated technical tools and poor administrative records and central registers. Iraq's NSS does not reflect international best practices and its activities are not planned holistically—including not only those of the COSIT but also of all line ministries and public agencies involved in production. Given this role, it is necessary to strengthen the capacity of COSIT to collect data using updated technology, analyse weekly agricultural and agro-industry data, and disseminate more comprehensive and sector specific information, in a timely manner, for agriculture and agro-industry sectors.

The agriculture survey that will be conducted is different from any existing survey since COSIT only collects the agriculture production data every year per governorate and product. The proposed survey will focus on collecting more detailed seasonal weekly production data. For example, COSIT gives the total production of tomato for Baghdad for the year; however the industry sector needs the production with time (weekly production) to effectively function. Through the training component in this project, COSIT will monitor the production to determine when the production will exceed the market demand, and to calculate the excess (surplus), which will be useful as the input for the agro industry.

Using the new methodology and technique to collect and store data using Personal Digital Assistant (PDA), the survey will be completed for all agro-industrial products, and linked with the Government's "Survey of the Agro-Industries in the Republic of Iraq" presented in 2009. COSIT, after receiving training from UNIDO and FAO on proper weekly data collection using PDA and on report writing, will combine the agriculture survey and the agro-industry survey data and prepare a single technical report that shows the agro-industry gap in each governorate for each crop.

The sustainability of the project will be enhanced by interaction between the providers (COSIT and United Nations) and users of information (Government, Industry, Retailers, Private Investors), thus developing a product and process that meets the needs of a broad range of information consumers in the field of agricultural and agro-industrial planning. This project plays a critical role in addressing the priority of GoI in providing accurate data collection, analysis, and reporting for Agriculture, Agro-industry, Environment and Natural Resources Management. In addition, the project results might eventually accommodate the government in developing agriculture and industry policies related to pricing, tariffs, import/export agro-products balance, and subsidies.

The proposed project will address the lack of data collection and analysis necessary for effective agricultural policy development through a number of capacity building activities (See Section III for more details). The sustainability of the project will be enhanced by interaction between the providers and users of information, thus

developing a product and process that meets the needs of a broad range of information consumers in the field of agricultural and agro-industrial planning. This project plays a critical role in a wider integrated programme addressing data collection, analysis, reporting and policy planning for Agriculture, Agro-industry, Environment and Natural Resources Management.

3. Lessons Learned, NDS and ICI Relevance, Cross-Cutting Issues, and Agency Experience in Iraq/in the Sector

3.1 Background/context

The survey describes in a quantitative manner the information regarding production in agricultural sector at the governorate level. The statistics that will be generated will provide MoA and MoI to report on the agricultural production at the governorate level and provide them with informational tool to design programs to design policies or other agricultural interventions. The quantitative measurement will allow to identifying the gaps and the needed interventions to fulfill the commitments identified in the NDP and the ICI benchmarking.

This activity is relevant to the NDS and the ICI benchmarking related to promotion economic growth and improving the quality of life. In particular the results of the survey and the planned in-depth analysis will enable investment and policy decisions and provide information tool to enhance improving the agricultural and agro-industry sector. This will accommodate the private sector investment in the sector and increase profitability for farmers.

3.2 Lessons Learned

FAO assisted COSIT in several joint surveys in the past, including the Livestock Survey. FAO also has collaborated with MoPDC/COSIT on beneficiary studies and needs assessments in Agro-industry, livestock, water, and seeds projects. FAO's experience has shown three main lessons that were taken into account in the design of the proposed programme:

1. The main lesson learnt during the implementation of the previous surveys and projects in Iraq was the need to address the challenges of remote controlled implementation and the need to improve the preparatory phase with national counterparts and gain a firm commitment from each implementing partner. Therefore, this project is designed to have project implementation completely moved to Iraq, with one National and one International Officer who will ensure the daily follow up in Baghdad, Erbil and Najaf, as well as the work of a number of national experts in charge of the different components of the project. Intensive preparatory phase of the programme will first of all focus on the implementation framework with defined roles of each stakeholder including the creation of Project Steering Committee and organization of Kick-off meeting.
2. Another important lesson learnt from our experience is that of implementing field programmes are always challenging due to security issues. It is difficult to conduct a survey in areas which are less secure; however these issues will be mitigated to a degree through use of COSIT's expertise to work under such conditions.
3. Perhaps the most easily overlooked lesson about agriculture and agro-industry data collection and analysis is that the process of training staff and acquiring agriculture statistics is an ongoing activity, and information which will influence policy makers can take many years to achieve.

3.3 Assessment of Cross-Cutting Issues

- **Human Rights:** The process of making human rights a reality for all, economic developments need to be recognized as interrelated and mutually reinforcing. By applying a "human rights lens" to produce comprehensive, reliable and timely information in the agriculture sector for the benefit of increasing food production and access is understood as a people-centered process that aims to fully and totally respect the dignity and full capacities of all human beings.
- **Gender Equality:** In developing the data analysis capacities for the agriculture and agro-industry sector in Iraq, the programme will also focus on gender equality, in particular, mainstreaming the women in training and inclusion in collection of agricultural and agro-industry data.

- **Key Environmental Issues:** Accurate data collection and analysis of agriculture activities would involve cross-cutting linkages with the Ministry of Environment. Data collected could also be taken into consideration for the design of rational use of resources, including energy and production processes and the reduction in resource degradation, pollution and waste. By initiating improved data and information collection to meet the needs of environmental protection, agriculture programmes that are environmentally friendly could be initiated. no need for such detail in this section

Employment Generation: FAO will generate about 50 short term job opportunities for Iraqi young nationals subcontracted through COSIT and KRSO and will upgrade their capacity in the field of interviewing techniques, fieldwork skills and data processing as well as statistical and technology skills. Total of 3 long term posts and 3 short term posts will be created to support this project from FAO and UNIDO.

3.4 Agency Experience in Iraq/in the Sector

FAO has been associated historically with the Iraq agriculture sector for decades, and has accumulated valuable experience on programme delivery and shown effective response to the needs of the sector. Throughout the years, FAO has consistently demonstrated its broad and unique expertise in Iraqi agricultural development.

FAO currently is involved in a number of emergency field projects in Iraq which have been conceived and implemented along sub-sector lines including rehabilitation of water supply systems, livestock and veterinary services, cottage industries, food safety and processing capacity, fisheries, rehabilitation of the seed industry and rehabilitation of the water supply systems, livestock and veterinary services, cottage industries, food safety and processing capacity, fisheries, rehabilitation of the seed industry and rehabilitation of the date palm sub sector.

As a fundamental component in private sector development, a joint FAO/UNIDO cottage industries programme has helped establish SMEs and micro-enterprises and has received much appreciation from the donor community and the GoI. The programme has to date, covered Basra, KRG, Qadissy and Anbar governorates and was requested by the GoI to be replicated in other regions.

4. The Proposed Programme

The project's main objective is to strengthen COSIT's agricultural and agro-industry information services, through the provision of capacity building activities, to produce comprehensive, reliable, and timely information. The project will focus on improving through training COSIT's technical capacities to conduct weekly agricultural data collection, agricultural and agro-industry data analysis, reporting, and dissemination of the information. The project has two inter-related components.

The First phase is a preparatory stage. It will start by holding consultative national meetings with COSIT and stakeholders to explain the time sensitive agricultural and agro-industry informational needs at both national and governorate level. During this phase a steering and technical committees will be formed to assume their responsibilities in assisting FAO to launch the programme with COSIT and partners. During this stage the specific design of the survey tools (forms, questionnaires, etc) and output tables will take place, training manuals and mobilization of human resources will be conducted as well. Dissemination and analysis strategy will also be discussed at this stage.

Given the reporting requirements of agricultural and agro-industry production, FAO and UNIDO will conduct a needs assessment of COSIT's current technology and reporting capabilities as required by this project. There will be a focus on training for data collection and storage using PDAs, data analysis training for weekly agricultural data, report writing standards and formats, and other components of statistical analysis that will be required specifically for agricultural and agro industry sector.

The second component is the conducting of data analysis, and reporting of the weekly governorate agricultural data by the trainees, as learned in the training phase. The creation of a well trained technical analysis division charged

with the production of analytical reports will ensure that the data are presented in a proper and user friendly fashion. This phase starts by the data collection in cooperation with stakeholders and partners at national, regional and international levels. The survey will be designed to meet the technical requirements, best practices, and best utilization of resources and avoiding overlapped similar activities.

In this stage, FAO and UNIDO will assist COSIT to collect the required data for all modules included in the survey (e.g. agricultural products, locations etc.). This component will be guided by the steering committee and executed by COSIT and supported by other national, regional and international partners. During this stage the main following activities will be conducted:

- Data collection from all governorates in Iraq
- Field editing for all Questionnaires office editing for completed interviews
- Coding for all open questions according to the prepared codebook
- Data entry
- Editing entered data
- Quality control procedures to make sure that the work is conducted professionally and according to the plans and specifications identified in the inception phase
- Tabulation of the main tables according to the agreed tabulation plan
- Preparation of the statistical reports

The project will end with a conference to present the combined report, discuss the results of the project, and identify means for information dissemination. The end result of the project, the data and reports, will help stakeholders and decision makers in development planning and policy making, with a particular focus on food security, economic development and poverty alleviation. Similarly, regular survey data and analysis will provide a significant source of information for private companies, investors and GoI for investment in specific agro industries and specific governorates.

Two reports will be published at the end of the project, discussed and disseminated:

1. Agricultural Survey Report- Analysis of the agriculture survey results. Discussion of the survey methodology (technology and data coding/entry/collection), new indicators in the survey, results, lessons learned, and proposed future action plan to continue survey.
2. Technical Report- Report that links the Agriculture Survey Report (1) with the Agro-Industry Report, Livestock Survey, and Fisheries Report. The Report will also include a proposed Agriculture Strategy for MoA.

All the reports will be endorsed and have ownership by MoA, MoI, and MoPDC/COSIT.

This phase aims to inform policy makers at both national and governorate level on the findings of the survey and to advocate for national and international intervention to follow up on the survey findings. This phase includes production of statistical report at the governorate level and organizing a end of program workshop with the key stakeholders to discuss the results of the survey and advocate for the utilization of these findings at the national and governorate level planning.

Proper data collection technology use and technique will enable the Government and the Investors to target investments in specific locations and products. Investment by public and private sector will result in employment generation and poverty reduction.

Agricultural information collected and analyzed in this project, could also enable the government in effective policy making in the agricultural and agro-industry sectors to formulate and enforce legislations to boost production and mitigate economic loses for farmers and consumers.

This project will address several cross cutting issues including, poverty reduction, employment, policy development, and human rights and gender equality.

Right to adequate food will be also possible with greater food production and information studies.

The programme will also focus on gender equality, in particular, mainstreaming the special needs of women with the aim of promoting their active participation in all aspects of capacity building activities of this project.

5. Results Framework

Table 1: Results Framework and Indicators

Programme Title:	Developing Iraqi Agricultural and Agro-Industrial Data, Information Systems and Analytical Capacities						
NDS/ICI priority/ goal(s):	NDS Goals: NDS Pillar 1: Strengthening the foundations of Economic Growth - Developing the institutional structure to promote industrial sector competitiveness; NDS Pillar 2: Revitalizing the private sector; NDS Pillar 3: Improving the quality of life. ICI Goal/Benchmark: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benchmarks: 4.6.4. Improve institutional and regulatory underpinnings of public agriculture 						
UNCT Outcome	Enabling environment created for sustaining agricultural development and food security						
Sector Outcome	Sector Outcome 1: Contribute to enhanced production and productivity in the agricultural sector						
JP Outcome 1	Contribute to enhanced production and productivity in the agricultural sector			NDS / ICI Priorities: strengthening economic growth/developing institutional structure; promoting industrial sector; carry out investment plans to improve agricultural information services			
JP Outputs	UN Agency Specific Output	UN Agency	Partner	Indicators	Source of Data	Baseline Data	Indicator Target
JP Output 1: GoI is better able to collect and analyze agriculture data for effective planning in agriculture sector	GoI is better able to collect and analyze agriculture data for effective planning in agriculture sector	FAO/UNIDO	COSIT/KRSO	Information needs assessment of Agriculture and Agro-Industry seasonal production data completed	Project Manager/CTA	No	Yes
				Number of Ministry of Planning/COSIT staff (male/female) trained in agricultural data collection and analysis using new technology	Ministry of Planning, COSIT, MoA, MoI	0	15-25
				Capacity development needs assessment available	Project Manager/CTA	No	Yes
				Database with relevant data on food security and agricultural available	Ministry of Planning, COSIT, MoA, MoI	No comprehensive database available	Database with complete dataset available

JP Output 2: GoI is better able to collect and analyze agro-industrial agriculture data for effective planning in agro-industrial sector	Capacity of COSIT/KRSO in the field of agro-industry data collection and analysis and dissemination strengthened	UNIDO	COSIT/KRSO	Number of Ministry of Planning/COSIT staff (male/ female) trained in agro-industrial data collection and analysis using new technology	Ministry of Planning, COSIT, MoA, MOI	Surveys of current capacities to determine training needs	Identification of key training needs and gaps for staff in data collection.
	Current agro-industry production levels and potential identified from survey results	UNIDO	COSIT/KRSO	Baseline data collected; Existing data reviewed;	Programme officer records	Studies and assessments on current agro-production levels	Identification of agro-industry production potential.
JP Output 3: GoI Agriculture and Agro-Industry Development and Investment Strategy	Strategy to promote and develop the Iraqi agro-industry sector and developing guidelines for investment in the sector developed	UNIDO/FAO	COSIT/KRSO	National Agricultural and Agro Industry strategy drafted	Programme officer records	No	Yes
		UNIDO/FAO	COSIT/KRSO	Number of statistical reports on agro-industrial data produced and disseminated	Ministry of Planning, COSIT, MoA, MOI, MOI	0	To be provided

6. Management and Coordination Arrangements

The implementation and management of this program will be the responsibility of both agencies involved: FAO as the lead agency and UNIDO in partnership. FAO will manage the agriculture portion of data collection, analysis, and reporting, while UNIDO will supervise the agro-industrial components of these activities. COSIT is responsible for the data collection for the entire 18 Governorates in Iraq. For KRG data collection, it will be done by Kurdistan Regional Statistical Office (KRSO) through COSIT implementation.

COSIT will remain responsible for all data collection, analysis and reporting. FAO and UNIDO will support and guide COSIT at every stage of project implementation. FAO and UNIDO will provide overall guidance to the agriculture and agro-industry data collection through its expertise available, supported by specialized technical missions as required. It is foreseen, unless security and operational conditions evolve significantly during the course of implementation that FAO and UNIDO's personnel will be located in Baghdad - and will technically report to the Programme Management Team, made up of, UNIDO and FAO technical experts and project manager, in Iraq and in Amman.

The project will be managed at different levels as follows:

1. Project Steering Committee (PSC)

The project steering committee (PSC) will be chaired by MoPDC/COSIT, and comprised of FAO, UNIDO, MoA, MoIM, KRSO, and possible representatives from the private sector. The PSC is responsible for oversight of programme implementation and to provide general policy guidance of the programme. The PSC will meet on a quarterly basis. In the first meeting the PSC will identify its mechanisms of work and precise frequency of the meetings.

2. Survey Technical Committee

The survey will be led by a Survey Technical Committee (STC) co-chaired by the National Programme Director and FAO's international Programme Coordinator. The STC will include representatives from FAO, UNIDO, COSIT, MoA, and MoIM.

The STC is responsible for endorsing all technical tools including questionnaires and manuals, in addition to the survey's detailed plans including data collection, training and data processing plans. The STC is responsible to provide quality control. It will meet on monthly basis and submit quarterly progress reports to the PSC.

The survey design, preparations and execution will be done by national technicians. COSIT technical teams are responsible for developing the tools including the manuals and the forms and questionnaires as well as data entry programmes and all survey detailed plans including collection, training, processing and dissemination plans. The technical team is responsible also for preparing the rules of editing, coding and data entry, and for running the administrative and financial matters of the survey according to a MoU to be signed with FAO and UNIDO. FAO and UNIDO will provide technical support in survey methodology and design, it will also provide technical backstopping to prepare the data entry program as well as preparing the preliminary and main findings report.

3. UN Coordination

FAO and UNIDO will coordinate their roles towards the survey's support under the programme leadership of FAO, through their participation in the STC.

4. Responsibilities

Since the project is an effort in capacity building and ownership by Government of Iraq, supported by FAO and UNIDO, the following division of labour delineates the responsibilities of each partner:

- **COSIT:** develop survey plans, tools, manage the survey and coordinate the day-to-day work of the surveyors and data analysts.

- **Line Ministries and relevant stakeholders:** ministries involved will participate in identifying the survey indicators; contribute to identify the detailed informational and technological needs in doing the survey properly; identify qualified COSIT participants for the training, and utilize the survey outcome. These ministries will undertake the following responsibilities:
 - a. Participate in the consultation stage to identify the needs in conducting the needed agricultural survey
 - b. Participate in identifying the trainees
 - c. Participate in discussing the results of the survey
 - d. Assist in report writing or advising where required
 - e. Participate in the dissemination stage
 - f. Participate in the in-depth analysis discussions

- **FAO:** Manage the programme, lead the UN side, coordinate the outside training and capacity building activities and provide the quality assurance and the technical backstopping. The role of FAO will be identified in the following aspects:
 - a. Capacity building in Collection, Analysis and Reporting by COSIT
 - b. Technical backstopping in coordination with UNIDO and COSIT
 - c. Coordinating the UN effort to help Iraqi national in terms of capacity building, training, study tours, technical revisions, etc.
 - d. Quality assurance through mobilizing the quality assurance of the implemented activities by COSIT.
 - e. Managing the steering committee and the technical committee in coordination with COSIT.

- **UNIDO:** UNIDO is expected to assume the following responsibilities, using their own respective core resources:
 - a. Capacity building in Collection, Analysis and Reporting by COSIT
 - b. Coordinating the UN effort to help Iraqi national in terms of capacity building, training, study tours, technical revisions, etc.
 - c. Quality assurance through mobilizing the quality assurance of the implemented activities by COSIT.
 - d. Provide overall technical assistance
 - e. Participate in the Programme steering Committee and technical committee

7. Feasibility, risk management and sustainability of results

While security remains an overarching consideration in the design of the project, the track record so far assumes the possibility of undertaking data collection activities in such situations. The venues for trainings will take into account accessibility by the participants, and ability of monitoring and evaluation facilitators to undertake their work as well as the possibility of bringing well recognized trainers to the venue of the training. It is not felt that this will undermine in any manner the impact or relevance of the project. FAO and UNIDO will ensure that the necessary security considerations are taken, in accordance with the regulations of UNDSS and the feedback from the participants throughout the course of the programme.

The strategy to ensure feasibility, management of risk, and sustainability of strengthening the National Statistics System and COSIT's capacity to collect and analyze agriculture and agro-industry data is to mobilize the active participation and commitment of the various stakeholders in the GoI and other relevant counterparts. Increased reliable and up-to-date agricultural data meets GoI priorities and is in line with the NDS/ICI strategy for a comprehensive reform of the agriculture sector for the development of effective agricultural markets. As an exit strategy and to promote sustainability, training COSIT staff is essential and policy makers will need to be sensitized on the importance of data and information management and how to use the information in agricultural planning and policy development. A review of COSIT's operational capabilities and increasing technical skills and expertise in data collection would stabilize the process as it would be supported by a more

coordinated and effective system of statistics collection. The specific operational challenges associated with working in Iraq at this level have also been carefully taken into consideration and built upon the experience of FAO and its partners.

Programme Sustainability

In addition to the evolving security situation, there is also a potential threat to sustainability if the programme does not receive adequate future funding to support training and statistics collection and analysis. Statistics will need to be updated regularly in order to help develop agriculture markets and stimulate private sector investment. FAO and UNIDO are embarking upon this data collection and analysis process on the assumption that the GoI will provide unequivocal support to the programme.

This programme will require significant collaboration between government institutions as well as between UN and regional partners. The PSC will tackle this particular point on the basis of dialogue and understanding and hopefully build partnerships that will support the activities beyond the programme. In addition to coordination with ongoing agricultural projects, this project will support the work of various UN Sector Outcome Teams like AFFSOT (Agricultural Sector work including I-Ages) and Governance (I-PSM). The Project results will help the existing I-PSM and proposed I-Ages programmes, as the results will be useful in proposal of Strategies and Policies/Legislations in their programmes. The new agricultural data indicators developed, capacity building in both methodology and technology in MoA and MoPDC, and the two reports, will assist other programmes in Agriculture and Agro-industry sectors.

Dissemination of information is crucial for sustainability of the project results and therefore end of program conference and follow-ups will be done with COSIT and other stakeholders. The reports and information from this project will also be posted on IAU and COSIT websites for dissemination. This conference and websites will also be a platform for providing data for private sector, academia, and general population, who can use it for understanding the agricultural sector demand and supply balance. For example, a private investor can gather information from project reports on where to invest for opening a new tomato paste factory. We also hope to conduct follow up survey a year later to get updated information since the weather and drought conditions in Iraq is changing the agricultural production data rapidly.

8. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting

The monitoring, evaluation and reporting for this project will be done as per each participating organisation's (FAO and UNIDO) MoU with each other as well as the standard requirements indicated within each participating organisation's standard policies and procedures. Close monitoring and evaluation of project activities, including implementation progress and expenditure, are essential, given the nature of the project. Given the nature of the project, close and frequent supervision, especially during the initial stage of implementation, will be required. The monitoring and evaluation will be coordinated by FAO and UNIDO on a regular and continuous basis. Relevant information on the project's activities and achievements will be collected, processed and disseminated to all key stakeholders of the project.

8.1. Monitoring and Evaluation

Each agency will implement its own monitoring and evaluation process within the parameters of their activities, as described below. In addition to that, there will be quarterly meetings of the UN Programme Committee, at which each participating agency will present progress reports to the group. The focus of the meeting will be to:

- Track implementation of activities,
- Identify risks and provide contingency action,
- Ensure that technical support is provided as necessary.
- Provide a financial update.
- Submit the quarterly fiche.

FAO, as lead agency for the programme, will then compile a quarterly report to be submitted to the Programme Steering Committee Chair. The report will cover the following:

- Follow up on progress in the implementation of all programme activities as outlined in the programme annual plans of action,
- Identify any delays in programme implementation and recommend corrective action needed,
- Review quarterly financial reports for each of the programme activities.

Quarterly meetings of Agricultural Survey Steering Committee: The meetings will achieve the following:

- Review quarterly progress reports and financial reports submitted by FAO on behalf of the UN Programme Committee and assess programme results,
- Take action over any contingencies and risks that may delay/hinder the implementation,
- Oversee the midterm review process.

Final Programme Evaluation: During the last quarter of the programme, an external programme evaluation will be conducted to make an overall assessment of programme results. FAO, as lead agency, will be responsible for overseeing this evaluation.

8.2. Reporting

Reporting will be in accordance with UNDG ITF rules and regulations in addition to agencies' rules and regulations. Accordingly, all financial reports, annual narrative progress reports, quarterly fiches, and project completion report will be prepared by FAO and directly submitted to the MDTF office.

FAO will also be responsible for any reporting required by the Programme Steering Committee, including quarterly progress and financial reports to the PSC.

9. Work Plans and budgets

Work Plan for: Developing Iraqi Agricultural and Agro-Industrial Data, Information Systems and Analytical Capacities

Period Covered: 01 April 2010 - 30 Sept 2011

Sector Outcome (s): - Strengthen agricultural and agro-industry information services through capacity building of Government officials in data collection and analysis									
JP Outcome(s): - Enhanced production and productivity in the agricultural sector.									
UN Organization-specific Annual targets	Major Activities	Time Frame (by activity)					Implementing Partner	PLANNED BUDGET (by output)	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5			
JP Output 1: GoI is better able to collect and analyze agriculture data for effective planning in agriculture sector									
JP Output 2: GoI is better able to collect and analyze agro-industrial agriculture data for effective planning in agro-industrial sector									
JP Output 3: GoI Agriculture and Agro-Industry Development and Investment Strategy									
FAO / UNIDO	Identification of information needs and information gaps in consultation with key stakeholder groups, namely the major information users and policy makers	X					FAO/UNIDO	FAO: \$2,000 UNIDO:\$1,500	
	Conducting a needs assessment for COSIT's agricultural data collection and technology capacities	X					FAO/UNIDO	FAO: \$10,000 UNIDO: \$3,000	
	Building the technical capacity of COSIT/KRSO and the MoA in the field of agricultural data collection and analysis in the identified areas of need		X				FAO	FAO: \$80,000	
	Build the capacity of COSIT/KRSO in the field of agro-industry data collection and analysis and dissemination		X				UNIDO	UNIDO: \$110,000	
	COSIT will conduct data collection, analysis and reporting with support from FAO/UNIDO			X			FAO/UNIDO	FAO: \$744,000 UNIDO: \$241,500	
	Support the GOI in identifying the current agro-industry production levels and potential			X	X		UNIDO	UNIDO:\$2,000	
	Build the capacity of COSIT/to produce industrial statistics reports and publications		X	X			UNIDO	UNIDO:\$45,000	
	Support the GOI in the development of a strategy to promote and develop the Iraqi agriculture and agro-industry sector and developing guidelines for investment in the sector				X	X	FAO/UNIDO	FAO:\$2,500 UNIDO:\$2,500	
	Dissemination of results and reports to all stakeholders, including, GOI, MOP, MOA, MOI, and Iraq Private Sector , using website and final report					X	FAO/UNIDO	FAO:\$1,500 UNIDO:\$2,000	
Total FAO								\$840,000	
Total UNIDO								\$500,000	
Total Project Budget								\$1,340,000	

CONSOLIDATED PROGRAMME BUDGET

PROGRAMME BUDGET		ESTIMATED UTILIZATION OF RESOURCES (US\$)	
CATEGORY	AMOUNT (US\$)	2010	2011
1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	29,320	29,320	0
2. Personnel (staff, consultants and travel)	500,060	154,060	346,000
3. Training of counterparts	255,000	55,000	200,000
4. Contracts	416,881	115,000	301,881
5. Other direct costs	59,995	17,669	42,326
Total Programme Costs	1,261,256	371,049	890,847
Indirect Support Costs	78,744	23,191	55,553
TOTAL	1,340,000	394,240	945,760

FAO BUDGET

PROGRAMME BUDGET		ESTIMATED UTILIZATION OF RESOURCES (US\$)	
CATEGORY	AMOUNT (US\$)	2010	2011
1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	15,000	15,000	0
2. Personnel (staff, consultants and travel)	256,060	104,060	152,000
3. Training of counterparts	80,000	30,000	50,000
4. Contracts	401,881	110,000	291,881
5. Other direct costs	37,647	12,953	24,694
Total Programme Costs	790,588	272,013	518,575
Indirect Support Costs (6.25%)	49,412	17,001	32,411
TOTAL	840,000	289,014	550,986

Budget narrative

Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport:

The budget line will be used to purchase a desktop computer, desktop digital microfilm scanner, digital colour laser photocopier and one numbers digital scanners required by COSIT. The total cost amounts to US\$15,000

1. Personnel

Description	Unit	Unit cost US\$	Months	Total cost US\$
1) International Programme Personnel	1	6,800	18	122,400
2) National Consultants	1	3,000	18	54,000
3) Technical Support services	Lump sum	16,000		16,000
4) Travel	Lump sum	63,660		63,660

2. Training

- Training abroad for 15 ministry staff on Agriculture and Food Security Statistics related report writing, total cost is US\$60,000
- Training abroad/study tour (for 8 persons), training of trainers programme, total cost US\$20,000

3. Contracts

- Sub-contract to collect agriculture statistics data in collaboration with COSIT, total cost US\$401,881

4. Other direct costs

- which includes miscellaneous expenses and security cost to a total amount of US\$37,647

6. Indirect Support Cost

- 6.25% of the total programme cost amounts to US\$49,412

UNIDO BUDGET

PROGRAMME BUDGET		ESTIMATED UTILIZATION OF RESOURCES (US\$)	
CATEGORY	AMOUNT (US\$)	2010	2011
1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	14,320	14,320	0
2. Personnel (staff, consultants and travel)	244,000	50,000	194,000
3. Training of counterparts	175,000	25,000	150,000
4. Contracts	15,000	5,000	10,000
5. Other direct costs	22,348	4,716	17,632
Total Programme Costs	470,668	99,036	371,632
Indirect Support Costs (6.25%)	29,332	6,190	23,142
TOTAL	500,000	105,226	394,774

Budget narrative

1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport:

The budget line will be used to purchase a desktop digital microfilm scanner, digital color laser photocopier and two numbers digital scanners required by COSIT. The total cost amounts to US\$14,320.

2. Personnel

Description	Unit	Unit cost US\$	Months	Total cost US\$
2.1 National Programme Personnel	1	\$ 3,000	6	18,000
2.2 International Programme Personnel	1	\$ 15,000	3	45,000
3.3 National Consultants	1	\$ 3,000	12	36,000
2.4 International Consultants	3	\$ 15,000	5	75,000
2.5 Technical Support services	Lump sum		18 months (Ad-hoc)	15,000
2.6 Travel	Lump sum			\$ 55,000

3. Training

- Training abroad for 15 ministry staff on Industrial Economics related report writing, total cost is US\$ 75,000
- Training abroad for 15 ministry staff on Industrial Statistics related report writing, total cost is US\$ 75,000
- Training abroad/study tour (for 8 persons), training of trainers programme, total cost US\$ 40,000

4. Contracts

- Sub-contract update the existing agro-industrial survey conducted by COSIT in 2007, total cost US\$ 15,000

5. Other direct costs

- which includes miscellaneous expenses and security cost to a total amount of US\$22,348

6. Indirect Support Cost

- 6.25% of the total programme cost amounts to US\$29,332

Annex A: Agency Project Status Profile

FAO

Sl. #	Project ID #	Project Title	Total Budget (US\$)	Implementation Rate (% complete)	Commitments (% as of 18/03/2010)	Disbursements (% as of 18/03/2010)	Remarks
1	A5-15	Restoration and modernization of fish production in Iraq	\$ 7,312,177	58%	2%	92%	
2	A5-16	Rehabilitation and Development of the National Seed Industry in Iraq	\$ 5,383,460	84%	10%	77%	
3	A5-18	Rehabilitation and Maintenance of Traditional Irrigation Schemes in Resettled Areas	\$ 3,598,077	73%	0%	96%	
4	A5-19	Rehabilitation of Date Palm Sector in Iraq	\$4,886,663	90%	13%	72%	
5	A5-22	Support for job Creation and Self Employment Through Promotion of Micro-Industries in Anbar Governorate	\$2,117,832	30%	21%	55%	
6	A5-23	Towards Sustainable Development of Inland Fisheries in Iraq	\$ 3,000,007	70%	7%	22%	
7	A5-24	Modernization and Development of the Dairy Cattle Sector in Iraq	\$ 4,424,670	35%	3%	15%	Funds received only during late 2009
8	A5-25	Rehabilitation and Development of the National Vegetable Seed Industry in Iraq	\$ 2,828,263	82%	3%	23%	
9	A5-26	Improvement of Water Supply and Irrigation Provisions through the Rehabilitation of Abu Sabkha Pumping Station	\$ 4,004,979	90%	0%	5%	
10	A5-27	Strengthening the capacity of the Iraqi Veterinary Services for control of zoonotic and transboundary animal diseases	\$ 3,001,715	30%	6%	6%	Funds received only during late 2009
		TOTALS (US\$)	\$40,557,843		7%	45%	

UNIDO

Sl. #	Project ID #	Project Title	Total Budget (US\$)	Implementation Rate (% complete)	Commitments (% as of 18/03/2010)	Disbursements (% as of 18/03/2010)	Remarks
1	FBIRQ07001 FBIRQ07A01	COTTAGE INDUSTRY III - RENAME: MISP III	5320259.1	98.8	2.8	96	
2	FBIRQ07003	REHABILITATION OF DATE PALM	2949721	92.8	3.6	89.2	
3	FBIRQ07005	COTTAGE INDUSTRY IV - RENAME: MISP IV	1995195	70.4	15.2	55.7	
4	FBIRQ08006	TECH. ACQUI. TO RE-START & GENERATE ECON. TRANSF. (TARGET)	2784112	37.2	26.9	10.3	
5	TEIRQ08004	MICRO-INDUSTRIES FOR REINTEGRATION OF IDPs	2014391	50.4	16.9	33.5	
6	TEIRQ09008 TEIRQ09A008	MISP V: MICRO - ENTERPRISE	1477383.3	19.1	13.3	5.8	
7	FBIRQ10001	REHABILITATION OF MOSUL DAIRY PLANT	234394	9.1	1.9	7.2	
		TOTALS (US\$)	16775455.40		11.51	42.53	