



**UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT GROUP
IRAQ TRUST FUND**

Project Cover Page

Participating UN Organisation(s): UNFPA	Sector Outcome Team(s): Governance Support
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Project Title: Capacity Development to Establish a Socioeconomic Monitoring System in Iraq	Project Number: C9-33

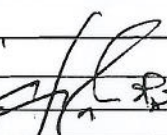
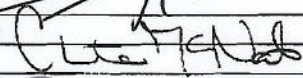
<p align="center">Project Description (limit 1,000 characters):</p> <p>The Iraqi official data collection program is extensive – with work on the population census as well as multiple ongoing and in-depth, thematic surveys. However, it lacks a socioeconomic monitoring system kit that can be utilized to generate vital regular and disaggregated, overarching and consolidated data on an agreed set of indicators, including MDGs, with sound analysis of socioeconomic trends in Iraq. Through capacity development to establish a socioeconomic monitoring system, this project aims to provide CSO/KRSO with capacity to establish and maintain a flexible, timely and demand-oriented socioeconomic statistical monitoring system.</p>
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<p align="center">Project Costs:</p> <table> <tr> <td>UNDG ITF:</td> <td>700,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Govt. Contribution:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNFPA Core:</td> <td>150,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNDP Core:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>WFP Core:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>OFDA (through WFP):</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL:</td> <td>850,000</td> </tr> </table>	UNDG ITF:	700,000	Govt. Contribution:		UNFPA Core:	150,000	UNDP Core:		WFP Core:		OFDA (through WFP):		Other:		TOTAL:	850,000	<p align="center">Project Location:</p> <p>Governorate(s): All governorates</p> <p>District(s):</p> <p>Town(s)</p>
UNDG ITF:	700,000																
Govt. Contribution:																	
UNFPA Core:	150,000																
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OFDA (through WFP):																	
Other:																	
TOTAL:	850,000																

Govt of Iraq Line Ministry Responsible: Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation	Project Duration: Total # of months: 18 Expected Start date: 01 July 2010 Expected End date: 31 December 2011
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Review & Approval Dates	
Line Ministry Endorsement Date:	14 February 2010
Concept Note Approval Date:	14 February 2010
SOT Approval Date:	28 April 2010
Peer Group Review Date:	24 May 2010
ISRB Approval Date:	22 June 2010
Steering Committee Approval Date:	27 June 2010

Signatures of Agencies and Steering Committee Chair

I.	Name of Representative	Georges Georgi
	Signature	
	Name of Agency	UNFPA
	Date	29 June 2010
II.	Name of Steering Committee Chair	Christine McNab
	Signature	
	Date	27 June 2010

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

NDS: Project does not occur within NDS planning cycle. NDP priorities not yet formalized

ICI Benchmarks (as per the Joint Monitoring Matrix 2008): 4.2.1 (Engaging with Civil Society); 4.2.2 (Good governance and anti-corruption); 4.4.1 (Delivering basic services); and 6.4 (Improved National Planning)

Sector Team Outcome(s): Outcome 4: Strengthened institutions, processes and regulatory frameworks of national and local governance

Project Outcome(s): Strengthened institutions, processes and regulatory frameworks of national and local governance

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

Participating UN Organisation	Portion from ITF Budget (US \$)
UNFPA	700,000
Total ITF Budget (US \$)	700,000

Total budget (in US \$):	850,000
Sources:	
• ITF (earmarked)	\$
• ITF (unearmarked)	\$ 700,000
<u>UN Core/non-core sources</u>	
• UN Org (specify: UNFPA)	\$150.000

1. Executive Summary

The Ministry of Planning and Cooperation Development of the Government of Iraq emphasizes evidence-based planning as a key tool to assist Iraq in meeting the goals set out in the draft National Development Plan (NDP) 2010-2014, the benchmarks of the International Compact with Iraq (ICI) and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). While the Central Organization for Statistics (CSO) has sound capacity to run field surveys in an organized manner, it lacks the ability to use the data collected and provide overarching and consolidated analysis for monitoring the socioeconomic conditions in Iraq.

Iraq's official data collection program is extensive –with work on the population census as well as multiple ongoing and in-depth, thematic surveys. However, it lacks a socioeconomic monitoring system that can be utilized to generate a regular and disaggregated, overarching statistical picture. These challenges restrict the ability of the GoI, civil society organizations and international assistance partners to integrate information and analysis into a coordinated response.

This project focuses on establishing a socioeconomic monitoring system within the framework of the Iraqi National Statistical System (NSS). These tools within the system will allow for the identification of information needs and collection of timely data from two main sources: primary sources (specific monitoring surveys), and secondary sources (administrative records of the relevant ministries and governorates). Moreover CSO staff will be trained in advanced statistical techniques and data analysis.

2. Situation Analysis

The cumulative effect of wars, sanctions and under-investment has left Iraq with humanitarian and development challenges, including the improvement of access to basic services, employment opportunities and governance. Therefore to assist Iraq in its efforts to meet its targets across all sectors in line with goals already set out in the NDP 2010-2014, the benchmarks of the ICI and MDGs, the GoI places emphasis on evidence-based planning and analysis. Iraq has strong statistical organizations in the form of CSO/KRSO, but the system lacks effective coordination and the ability to provide coherent, integrated and up-to-date information systems for monitoring and evaluation.¹

A national statistical system is normally comprised of administrative registers, censuses and regular surveys and the capacity to analyze data.² Although several projects have already been undertaken to provide capacity to different line ministries to produce and analyze information, the integration of socioeconomic data into an overarching tracking tool is absent.³ As a result, the MoPDC has no regular tracking on the progress of the socioeconomic wellbeing or the means to identify information gaps.

CSO has proven capacity in data collection through ad-hoc surveys. Nevertheless, the NSS lacks the tracking of an overarching set of socioeconomic indicators to monitor progress at national and local levels. A system with tools and application protocols to collect data from relevant ministries and the governorates together with a regular survey to collect data would allow CSO to provide timely and reliable data.

The IAU⁴ initiated a series of meetings with analysts from UN agencies and held a workshop in October 2009, attended by CSO, to identify data gaps and to define a set of indicators that need to be collected, and also identifying the means for the collection of the required data. During those meetings it was highlighted the need of updated information to assess food security, poverty, the unemployment situation and trends, the quality of and access to

¹ UN Common Country Assessment (October 2009: 13)

² *Handbook of Statistical Organization, Third Edition. The Operation and Organization of a Statistical Agency (chap. X).* Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division, Studies in Methods; United Nations; New York. 2003.

³ This is not the case, for example, with health and vital data as they are regularly collected by the Ministry of Health, for example through the Communicable Diseases monitoring system.

⁴ The IAU is an inter agency unit consisting of the participating UN agencies (UNAMI, UNICEF, OCHA, WFP, UNFPA, IOM, UNHCR, HABITAT, FAO, UNESCO, UNDP, and WHO) as well as international NGOs. Guidelines to IAU action are provided through the IAU Steering Committee headed by the UN Resident Coordinator and comprised by Heads of UN agencies.

services, and the prevalence of corruption or civic/political attitudes and behavior. The survey Iraq Knowledge Network, Round I, was launched to fill those gaps. Besides that it was agreed that a socioeconomic monitoring system was needed to provide regular and on time data either from primary sources (specific monitoring surveys) or secondary sources (administrative records of the relevant ministries and governorates). Such a system would also allow an easy identification of existing information gaps and foster responsiveness to them. A socioeconomic monitoring system would also increase the flow of information among the different line ministries and levels of government, as they would be the main sources of data supply to the Ministry of Development Planning Cooperation (MoPDC) through CSO. Moreover a socioeconomic system would contribute rationalizing ad-hoc survey data collection endeavors from UN agencies and other organizations. Therefore any proposal to collect survey data aiming at filling immediate needs of information should fit into such a system and become integrated as its data collection tools.

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

Background Context

The project will assist Iraq in meeting its national priorities through the establishment of a socioeconomic monitoring system that will improve GoI's capacity to collect and analyze data in support of evidence-based planning. Previous capacity development projects undertaken in data collection, dissemination and analysis include UNFPA's *Capacity Development in Census and Surveys*; and ESCWA's *Development of National Gender Statistics in Iraq*. CSO/KRSO's data dissemination has until now been assisted through the hosting of the IraqInfo database on behalf of CSO/KRSO by UNICEF and (from mid-2009 onwards) the IAU.

The data collected through the Iraq Knowledge Network (IKN) Survey includes household expenditure and access to basic services, such as housing, justice, health, electricity, water, garbage collection, sanitation and education. The capacity developed in data analysis of these issues will support policy and programming addressing:

- All goals listed under ICI goal 4.4.1
- All outcomes identified in the UN Iraq Assistance Strategy 2008-2010 under the Education, WatSan, Health and Nutrition, Housing and Shelter, Agriculture and Food Assistance, and Economic Reform and Diversification sectors
- MDGs 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8

Capacity development will also be conducted for data analysis, which will provide evidence in support of policy and programs related to:

- ICI goals 4.2.1 and 4.2.2
- Governance Support sector outcomes in the UN Iraq Assistance Strategy

The data will be disaggregated by gender and urban/rural, and will be statistically significant at the district level. The analysis workshop will ensure that issues of cross-cutting importance are integrated into the analysis of the data. This will assist in the promotion of gender equality programming and area-based programming in line with:

- ICI goals 4.4.1.6 and 4.4.1.1
- MDG 3
- All outcomes under the UN Iraq Assistance Strategy

Lessons Learned

UNFPA, as the mandated agency for the census and population statistics, has implemented several surveys supporting CSO in the data processing and analysis. UNFPA has assisted CSO launching the National Youth Survey (NYS), and currently is supporting the conduction of the census, as well as leading the ongoing Women Health and Social Status Survey, with CSO assuming the data collection. These experiences have revealed that the CSO is willing to rationalise its own data collection plan and provide systematically the information required by the MoPDC for policy making; besides this those experiences have also confirmed that CSO has a committed team that is willing to learn and accumulate experience and needs the UN intervention to upgrade its skills and capacity.

IAU coordinated the IKN Pilot Survey conducted in the second half of 2008. The lessons learned during the pilot pointed at the need to increase the role of CSO at all stages of the process in order to obtain valuable and reliable data.

Cross-cutting issues

The proposed project will build the capacity of the GoI to collect and analyse socioeconomic data for monitoring purposes. This will inform policy decision on many areas and hence will have an effect on:

- **Human rights:** This project will build the capacity of the GoI to address human rights challenges in a more effective manner through evidence-based policy and programming.
- **Gender equality:** the data collected will be disaggregated by gender at the district level, and therefore the data analysis capacity development can ensure that CSO/KRSO generates analysis in support of gender-sensitive policy and programming.
- **Environment:** This project does not directly address any key environmental issues, although the socioeconomic monitoring system will ease the identification and collection of useful data to monitor environmental issues related to water and sanitation.
- **Employment generation:** This project does not anticipate generating any employment except for the hiring of field data collectors by COSIT/KRSO for the conducting of the survey. Nevertheless it contributes to this issue by providing the information needed to establish the unemployment levels and the setting up of appropriate policies to foster the private sector.

Through the data analysis capacity development and joint analysis, it will be ensured that CSO, KRSO and relevant stakeholders take forward the skills acquired to integrate cross-cutting issues into the joint analysis proposed as part of this Project.

Implementing organizations

UNFPA

UNFPA-Iraq has been working in Iraq since 2003, supporting population-related and reproductive health programmes as well as supporting the census and specific surveys. UNFPA is currently assisting CSO in the implementation of the population census through the Capacity Development in Census and Large-Scale Surveys project, which includes training, study tours, technical assistance and quality assurance. UNFPA-Iraq has also implemented the CAP project entitled “Improving Prevention and Response to GBV in four governorates in Iraq”, providing support and rehabilitation services for victims. UNFPA-Iraq (partnering with UNICEF and UNAMI Human Rights Office) has also implemented the National Youth Strategy 2009. This project addresses knowledge, perceptions and behavior of youth and adolescents, covering 12 sectors and includes data collection, in-depth analysis and advocacy components.

UNCT Country Team Inter-Agency Information and Analysis Unit

Established in February 2008, the Inter-Agency Information and Analysis Unit is composed of analytical staff members from the different participating UN agencies and NGOs. These analysts represent a number of UN agencies, including UNFPA, WFP, UNDP, UNICEF and WHO, and have capacity and experience in collection of survey data in Iraq. Reporting directly to the RC/HC, the IAU aims to improve effectiveness of programming, advocacy, policy and coordination of the international response through provision of information and analysis. The IAU supports a coordinated and over-arching analysis on key issues in Iraq including both humanitarian and development aspects. It defines a common and holistic understanding of short and long term needs in Iraq and strengthens partnerships for data collection and analysis amongst the international community, the Iraqi Government and civil society. The IAU has previously collaborated with CSO/KRSO to conduct several analyses such as the CCA, the Labor Force 2003-2008 analysis and the MDGs analysis. From mid-2009, the IAU assumed responsibility for hosting CSO/KRSO's IraqInfo online database.

4. The Proposed Project

Project Strategies

This project addresses the problem of the irregular production of socioeconomic information in a two-fold way. First, it helps the GoI to establish a socioeconomic monitoring system for the National Statistical System that identifies information needs and collects timely data. Accordingly, as part of the monitoring system, it will help CSO design and implement the IKN Round II survey in winter 2011 to address immediate gaps in the areas that will be identified jointly by CSO, UN agencies, NGOs and relevant stakeholders. Such a survey will be a continuation of the IKN Round I that is being implemented⁵ to support the development of all the tools in the socioeconomic system; besides filling existing information gaps, the second round of the IKN will provide data to develop and test the statistical models, one of the tools in the socioeconomic monitoring system.

The outcome of the project is the “Strengthened institutional capacity, process and regulatory frameworks of national and local governance”. The monitoring system will be managed by the MoPDC through CSO with the aim of detecting information gaps and collecting data to monitor the overall socioeconomic situation in the country. The system will facilitate MoPDC’s role to support evidence-based planning within the Government. It will bolster communication between different ministries and different levels (national, regional, district) of Government by enhancing information flow between them. To achieve the above-mentioned outcome, the project has two outputs:

Output 1: CSO has enhanced capacities to operationalize a socioeconomic monitoring system

This output will be achieved through the design and implementation of a monitoring system to be run by the MoPDC (CSO). The system contains a set of tools that will be developed with this project. This includes a list of indicators developed in cooperation with relevant ministries and the five governorates that participated in the Local Area Development Program I Phase. It also includes an assessment of current gaps and available data generation mechanisms.

Consultation workshop: the project will be launched with a consultation workshop in Baghdad⁶ that will be attended by 100 staff from CSO and line ministries. The project will be presented and as a first step the MoP will determine which are the relevant ministries (for example Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Water Resources, etc.) and appoint a focal point in each to assume the tasks implied by this part of the project. A report with the results and decisions taken will be elaborated by CSO, with support from UNFPA and the IAU.

Assessment of data generation mechanisms and information gaps: UNFPA and the IAU will support CSO developing a framework list of the existing data generation mechanisms available to the National Statistical System and identifying the existing information gaps within the system; an assessment report will be generated.

Design of tools (forms and questionnaires): The assessment will inform the development of questionnaires and forms to collect information from relevant ministries and local level government bodies;

Training workshop on usage of the tools: CSO, with support from UNFPA and the IAU, will organize a national level workshop in Baghdad⁷ to train GoI staff from line ministries and governorates in the use of those forms and questionnaires. UNFPA and the IAU will also support CSO developing the training manuals.

⁵ The first round of the survey called Iraq Knowledge Network (IKN) has already been designed jointly by IAU analysts and CSO to fill in information gaps. The survey will generate data on access/perceptions of basic social services, poverty and food security; citizens’ perceptions on governance issues, and on the labor force. The total cost of the IKN survey round I is \$850,000 and it is funded with contributions from WFP (\$150,000), UNDP (\$200,000), and OFDA (\$500,000 channeled through WFP).

⁶ A previous assessment of the security situation will help deciding whether this workshop will be in Baghdad or instead in Erbil, and if deemed necessary according to that assessment, in Amman. Such considerations regarding the location of workshops will apply to the remaining workshop activities of the project.

Development of statistical models:

Training in advanced statistical analysis: A workshop will train 10 CSO staff and 10 line ministries staff in advanced statistical analysis. The workshop will develop their skills in modeling and estimating unavailable data, and in survey management and longitudinal data analysis. Based upon a proposal from CSO the Steering Committee of this project will set up the criteria to select attendees and the teaching staff. Logistics will be assumed by CSO with support from UNFPA and the IAU. Statistical models will be tested and refined against data from the two IKN surveys. This workshop will enhance capacity to perform analysis and also produce information from the available data resources of CSO, and simultaneously, will familiarize participants with the management of survey data.

Output 2: Policy makers, line ministries and other stakeholders have access to updated knowledge on the socioeconomic situation

IKN Round II: This project will design and implement the second round of the IKN survey. The structure of the survey will be the one adopted for the first round of the survey: it will have a Core module and of a Supplementary module. The Core component is the element that will be maintained across rounds while the supplementary will be adapted to supply immediate data needs of the moment. For example in round I the Core component included the module of questions on the labor force while the Supplementary module incorporated the questions on all the remaining areas (poverty, food security and attitudes on governance for the first round). Hence round II will include the labor force module (this is the Core component) and a supplementary module yet to be defined.

The IKN Round II survey will be designed across 2010 and data will be collected in winter 2011. The survey will be representative at the governorate level and will use the Core module designed with the previous round (labor force set of questions), and a Supplementary module that will address the information gaps in that moment defined by the GoI, UN agencies and other stakeholders. The content of the Supplementary module will be decided through a concurrent and cooperative process inclusive of UN agencies, the GoI, international NGOs, and relevant stakeholders. The second round will be representative at the governorate level, with a sample size around 18.000 households. About 250 CSO field staff and 20 staff for data processing will be trained. CSO will produce one analytical and one statistical report at the national level, and 18 analytical reports at the governorate level (one per governorate). Data from both rounds of the IKN survey will be used to produce those reports and to analyze the progress Iraq had made in the areas covered under the Core module and will be a fundamental component of the training in advanced statistical modeling for GoI staff members under Output 1. The dissemination of the reports will be through workshops with the relevant stakeholders (one national level workshop planned for 150 attendees, and one workshop per governorate -18 workshops attended by 30 staff each), the CSO and IAU websites are updated on the Iraq Info database. Printed versions of the reports will be distributed among the attendees.

5. Results Framework – 2 pages

Table 1: Results Framework and Indicators

Project Title:	Capacity Development to establish socioeconomic monitoring tools in Iraq						
NDS/ICI priority/ goal(s):	ICI goals 4.2.1 Engaging with Civil Society; 4.2.2 (Good Governance and Anti-Corruption); 4.4.1 (Delivering Basic Services); and 6.4 (Improved National Planning)						
UNCT Outcome	UNDAS Governance Outcome: Strengthened governance institutions and processes for political inclusion, accountability, rule of law and efficient service delivery						
Sector Outcome	Governance Sector Outcome 4: Strengthened institutions, processes and regulatory frameworks of national and local governance						
Project Outcome 1	Strengthened institutions, processes and regulatory frameworks of national and local governance			ICI goals 4.2.1 Engaging with civil society; 4.2.2 (Good Governance and Anti-Corruption); 4.4.1 (Delivering Basic Services); and 6.4 (Improved National Planning)			
Project Outputs	UN Agency Specific Output	UN Agency	Partner	Indicators	Source of Data	Baseline Data	Indicator Target
Output 1: CSO has enhanced capacities to operationalize a socioeconomic monitoring system	CSO has enhanced capacities to operationalize a socioeconomic monitoring system	UNFPA	IAU CSO/KRSO	Number of CSO/line ministries staff attending the launching workshop	Workshop report	0	100
				Assessment of data generation mechanisms completed	Assessment report	No	Yes
				Assessment of information gaps completed	Assessment report	No	Yes
				Secondary sources data collection tools (forms/questionnaires) Prepared and tested	Data collection tools	No	Yes
				Number of CSO/line ministries trained staff on the data collection tools and administration (disaggregated by sex)	Training report	0	20

				Percentage of CSO/line ministries trained fully satisfied with the quality of the training in terms of relevance and usefulness	Post training participants' assessment	NA	80%
				Number of CSO / line ministries staff trained on advanced statistical analysis (disaggregated by sex)	Training report	0	20
				Percentage of CSO/line ministries trained fully satisfied with the quality of the training in terms of relevance	Post training participants' assessment	NA	80%
				A socioeconomic monitoring system in place	Project report	No	Yes
Output 2: Policy makers, line ministries and other stakeholders have access to updated knowledge on the socioeconomic situation	Policy makers, line ministries and other stakeholders have access to updated knowledge on the socioeconomic situation	UNFPA	IAU CSO/KRSO	Number of field workers trained on questionnaire administration (disaggregated by sex)	Training report	0	250
				Percentage of trainees fully satisfied with the quality of the training in terms of relevance	Post training participants' assessment	NA	80%
				Number of trained staff on data processing (disaggregated by sex)	Training report	0	20
				Percentage of trainees fully satisfied with the quality of the training in terms of relevance	Post training participants' assessment	NA	80%

				A national statistical reports (IKN Round II) prepared	Statistical Report	No	Yes
				A national analytical report (IKN Round II) prepared	Analytical Report	No	Yes
				Number of GoI/NGO staff attending the dissemination workshop on IKN Round II	Workshop Report	0	150
				Number of Governorate level reports	Governorate level reports	0	18
				Number of GoI staff attending the Governorate level dissemination workshops (18 workshops; one workshop per governorate)	Workshop Reports	0	540 (18 x 30)
				Iraq Info database updated	Technical Report	No	Yes

6. Management and Coordination Arrangements

UNFPA will be responsible for the overall management and accountability of the project. However the day-to-day management and accountability of the project will be held by the IAU. Substantive and technical aspects of this project will be primarily managed by the IAU, with technical and quality control support from UNFPA.

I. Steering Committee (SC)

The overarching and strategic aspects of the project will be managed by a Steering Committee co-chaired by the MoP and the Resident Coordinator. The SC will include representatives from CSO, KRSO, other UN agencies and the IAU. It will meet quarterly or more frequently if required. The SC will oversee the progress of the project, and will review any requests for amendment to the activities as presented by the Technical Committee. UNFPA, as the lead agency, will be responsible with CSO for reporting to the SC on the project.

II. Technical Committee (TC)

A Technical Committee (TC) will be established in order to have transparent and consultative mechanisms for the approval of the technical aspects of the project. The TC will adopt technical decisions to develop the tools for the Socioeconomic Monitoring System; regarding the survey (IKN round II) the TC will ensure comparability and avoidance of duplicity between surveys implemented by the Iraqi NSS. It will be co-chaired by CSO and the IAU and will also consist of technical staff members from KRSO, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, WFP, UNESCO and MercyCorps, and will meet according to needs. This committee will address the following aspects of the project: 1) the development of the monitoring statistical system, with its launching and training workshops, the information assessments, list of indicators, and the production of forms and questionnaires, and the training in advanced statistics (selection criteria of the trainees); 2) on the IKN Round II survey: survey plan, design of the questionnaire, training manuals, training of the trainers, data analysis, analytical and statistical reporting, and dissemination workshops. IAU, with support from UNFPA, will be responsible with CSO for reporting to the TC.

Responsibilities

MoPDC: will chair the Steering Committee. It will select the relevant ministries that will participate in the development and the training of the tools of the Socioeconomic Monitoring System, and help appointing one/two focal point persons per ministry.

RC: will co-chair the Steering Committee

CSO: will co-chair the Technical Committee, develop survey plans, tools, manage the survey and coordinate the day-to-day work, and undertake the collection of data for IKN round II, attend the workshops, and elaborate the reports and joint analysis;

UNFPA: will be responsible for administrative and logistic aspects to the project and will provide technical and quality control support to the IAU coordination tasks as well as coordination with UNESCO statistical training in the project. UNFPA will also participate on the Technical and Steering Committees. UNFPA's project manager will provide technical quality control to IAU's project coordinator. UNFPA

will select and supervise the short term and midterm consultancies that will be contracted to support technical and managerial aspects of this project.

IAU: will co-chair the Technical Committee and participate in the Steering Committee. It will manage the day-to-day implementation of the project in close cooperation with CSO and will ensure the participation of UN agencies in the IAU. The IAU, through its inter-agency analysts, will participate in joint analyses and will support CSO in the production of reports. The IAU will provide the following resources to the project: Dedicated Project coordinator and program assistant as well as software/database development, GIS and data entry capacities.

UNESCO: will assume responsibilities for the statistical training workshop according to the UIS capacities, and will provide inputs through the Technical Committee.

Other UN agencies: provide inputs through their participation in the TC and the IAU analysts meetings, and ensure that there are no unnecessary duplicities between IKN and the data collection tools devised by their respective agencies. Participate in the production of joint analysis.

MercyCorps: provide their inputs through their participation in the Technical Committee

7. Feasibility, risk management and sustainability of results

Risks and Risk management

The major risks to the success of the project are:

1. Lack of security postpones planned workshops or data collection activities.

The project will mitigate this risk through the ability to draw additional samples to replace sampling clusters experiencing high levels of insecurity. Moreover, the workshops will be held in alternative localities (Baghdad or Erbil or Amman) according to the security situation.

2. CSO fails to incorporate the monitoring system within its annual work plan.

The co-chairing of the Steering Committee by the Head of CSO provides greater likelihood of CSO ownership of the monitoring system.

This project builds upon the experience of the IAU as a coordination and analytical forum between the UN agencies, with established cooperation with CSO; UNFPA as an agency that has long and stable productive relations with CSO and has collaborated developing key elements of the NSS; and CSO as a key and reliable institution of the MoPDC where monitoring information can best be produced. Security assessments will be regularly performed and discussed (see below section 8) as a part of the common basic management of the project.

Sustainability of results

This project will encourage and develop partnership and collaboration within the GoI; between different line ministries and between the territorial units of government. It promotes the cooperation and coordination of UN agencies and international NGOs to identify their information needs and equip them to increase the coherence of the data production side of the Iraqi NSS.

It will provide the GoI with a set of tools and a clear protocol to monitor the socioeconomic situation in the country and fill the information gaps. The monitoring system will include a set of forms and questionnaires, together with the GoI staff skills, to enable the implementation of the monitoring tool kit. The IKN Round II survey will be designed to accommodate different interests and provide a regular baseline of information for monitoring, drawing upon the design of the IKN Round I; a core or fixed module and a supplementary or rotating module. Further implementations of the IKN survey should include the same core or fixed module of questions and adapt the content of the rotating module to the information needs identified through the established monitoring system.

8. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting

The progress to the development of the socio-economic system will be monitored in alignment with the indicators laid out in the Results Framework above. In addition CSO/KRSO will undertake regular monitoring of the round II of the survey. The monitoring mechanisms employed by CSOIT/KRSO will be in line with the quality control standards. Updates on the progress of the implementation of the survey will be provided by CSO/KRSO to the Technical Committee.

A post training participant's assessment will be administered at the end of each training workshop the results of which will be presented in the training reports submitted to the Technical Committee.

The Steering Committee will provide the overall oversight function and will meet quarterly in order to review project performance based on inputs from the monitoring reports submitted by the implementing organizations.

Reporting

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

9. Work Plans and budgets

Work Plan for: **Capacity Development to Establish a Socioeconomic Monitoring System in Iraq**
 Period Covered by the Work Plan: **15 May 2010 – 14 November 2011**

Sector Outcome (s): Governance Sector Outcome 4: Strengthened institutions, processes and regulatory frameworks of national and local governance										
Project Outcome(s): Strengthened institutions, processes and regulatory frameworks of national and local governance										
UN Organization-specific Annual targets	Major Activities	Time Frame (by activity)								Implementing Partner
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 5	Q 6	Q 7	Q 8	PLANNED BUDGET (By output)
Project Output 1: Capacity of CSO and partner institutions to provide information for monitoring purposes (socioeconomic statistical monitoring)										
CSO has enhanced capacities to operationalize a socioeconomic monitoring system	Launching Workshop of the project	X								MoPDC (CSO)
	Develop list of indicators (monitoring framework)	X								
	Assessment of data generation mechanisms	X	X							
	Assessment of information gaps	X	X							
	Development of forms and questionnaires		X	X						
	Development of training manuals for application and delivery of forms and questionnaires			X						
	Training for the administration of forms and questionnaires				X					
	Training in Advanced Statistical Techniques					X				
	Statistical Development of models					X	X			
Project Output 2: Improve national capacity to analyse and manage data										
Policy makers, line ministries and other stakeholders have access to updated knowledge on the	IKN Round II: Work plan of implementation		X							MoPDC (CSO)
	IKN Round II: Survey tools; questionnaire, sample design, fieldwork plan		X	X						

socioeconomic situation	IKN Round II: Develop training manuals			X							
	IKN Round II: Pre-test survey			X							
	IKN Round II: Training of the trainers and interviewers			X							
	IKN Round II: Data collection			X	X						
	IKN Round II: Data preparation				X						
	IKN Round II: Data analysis and reports					X					
	Updating Iraq Info database					X	X				
	National level dissemination workshop						X				
	Completing governorate level reports						X				
	Governorate level dissemination workshops						X				
Total UNFPA											US\$ 150,000
Total ITF											US\$ 700,000
Total Planned Budget											US\$ 850,000

* The Total Planned Budget by UN Organization should include both project cost and indirect support cost

Budgets: The table should be accompanied by a budget narrative for each line item, providing a description of the item and the calculation of cost.

ITF PROJECT BUDGET

PROJECT BUDGET		ESTIMATED UTILIZATION OF RESOURCES (US\$)	
CATEGORY	AMOUNT (US\$)	2010	2011
1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	18,824	10,353	8,471
2. Personnel (staff, consultants and travel) ^a	0 ^a	0	0
3. Workshops (training, dissemination)	330,000	60,000	270,000
4. Contracts	300,000	0	300,000
5. Other direct costs	10,000	5,000	5,000
Total Project Costs	658,824	75,353	583,471
Indirect Support Costs	41,176	4,584	36,592
TOTAL	700,000	79,937	620,063

^a Short-term and mid-term consultancies to support technical and managerial aspects of the project will cost \$130,000 and travel expenses are estimated at a cost of \$20,000; the total amount will be covered by UNFPA contribution of \$150,000.

BUDGET NARRATIVE

Item	Calculation
Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	This item covers computers, printers, and other related equipment.
Personnel (staff, consultants and travel)	Consultancies to support technical and managerial aspects will be covered by UNFPA contribution
3. Workshops (training, dissemination)	This includes internal training among GoI staff inside Iraq to implement the forms and questionnaires, the dissemination workshops, and the workshop on Advanced Statistics. It includes also the supplies and needs for training (stationary, bags, training supplies, etc.), printing the reports to be distributed, other office work supplies, stationary, etc.
4. Contracts	<p>This item will include all contracts for IKN-2 data collection and processing (editing, coding, data entry, data cleaning, etc.). It includes the cost of training of trainers and interviewers, fieldwork, fieldwork transportation, data entry, data coding, data editing, and data cleaning, tabulation etc.</p> <p>As per the fieldwork 250 fieldworkers will complete an average of 5 interviews per day for a total of 18,000 interviews. Fees are computed at US \$15 per fieldwork per day; transportation is estimated at US \$35 per day. This amounts a total of US \$180,000.</p> <p>In addition COSIT will contribute other indirect costs for permanent employees, utilities, estimated at US \$100,000.</p>

BUDGET LINE DESCRIPTION	UNIT COST	NUMBER OF UNITS	AMOUNT ITF	AMOUNT OTHER SOURCERS
1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport				
<i>Office / IT Equipment / Communications</i>			18,824	
Sub-Total"1"			18,824	0
2. Personnel (staff, consultants and travel)				
<i>Consultancies (short-term, mid-term contracts) ^a</i>				130,000
<i>Travel</i>				20,000
Sub-Total"2"			0	^a 150,000
3. Workshops				
<i>Workshop at national level (2 advocacy/dissemination, 1 training)</i>	30,000	3	90,000	
<i>Dissemination workshops: governorate level</i>	4,000	18	72,000	
<i>Training advanced statistical analysis</i>	168,000	1	168,000	
Sub-Total"3"			330,000	0
4. Contracts				
<i>CSO/KRSO will contract staff to prepare and implement data collection of the IKN Survey Round II</i>	300,000	1	300,000	
Sub-Total"4"			300,000	
Sub - Total (1-4)			648,824	150,000
5. Other direct costs**				
<i>Communications costs, sundry, security</i>			10,000	
Sub-Total"5"			10,000	0
Total Program Costs			658,824	
Indirect Support costs*** (6.25%)			41,176	
GRAND TOTAL****			700,000	150,000

^a Short-term and mid-term consultancies for the project will cost \$150,000. UNFPA contribution of \$150,000 will cover this amount.

^b CSO will make an in-kind contribution of \$100,000 that will add to the \$300,000, hence the total cost of the IKN Survey Round II will be \$400,000.

Sl. #	Project ID #	Project Title	Total Budget (US\$)	Implementation Rate (% complete)	Commitments (% as of ____)	Disbursements (% as of ____)	Remarks
1	C9-23	Capacity Development in Census and Surveys	5,064,268	150%	56%	64%	More than the planned activities were implemented
2		Strengthening protection and justice for children and young people in Iraq	1,092,821	0	0	0	The project started the implementation in 2010
3	F8-11	Combating Violence Against Women in Iraq	4,500,000	17%	23%	0	UNFPA received the fund in the middle of December 2009 and therefore there were no expenditures from the ITF during the identified period.
4	B1-34	Promoting civic values and life skills for adolescents (12-19 years old) through education	1,159,134	0	0	0	The project started the implementation in 2010
5	D2-30	Women's Health and Social Status Survey	800,000	0	0	0	The fund have just been recently transferred to UNFPA HQ account (on 23 April 2010)
		TOTALS (US\$)	12,616,223				