B1- 07: Programme for the Protection of the Iraqi Cultural Heritage

FINAL REPORT

I.   Executive Summary

The development goal of the programme is to safeguard Iraq's cultural heritage, strengthen the national capacity in this field, and promote and ensure national ownership. Protection of Iraqi cultural heritage will also result in assisting the MOC and SBAH in creating jobs and opportunities in the country.

The following report details the specific results of the evaluation of **C1-07 Programme for the Protection of the Iraqi Cultural Heritage**, which was based on the compelling need to restore and maintain Iraq's cultural property and historic buildings.

The Cultural Heritage Project was approved in August of 2004. This project was to be implemented in three stages. Phase I, described herein, was given a total budget of US$ 2,091,711 funded by Japan through the UNDG ITF. After a couple of extensions, the Project closed two years later than planned – in December 2006.

Phase I of the Project emphasized rehabilitation and capital goods, but included some capacity building. However, after donors indicated that in Phase II, they would be interested in only funding capacity building and training, smaller initial training activities (i.e. "Expert for Legislation" and "Child Museum") were moved to the next phase to ensure that the rehabilitations would be completed. The Project had three main components:

- Component 1: Strengthening the Overall Cultural Heritage Management. The main activity was to provide site protection for Iraqi cultural property. To this end 45 specialized cars equipped with radios and satellite communication equipment were purchased and sent to regions with targeted archaeological sites. During the transit from Baghdad, eight of the vehicles were hijacked by bandits on the road. Although there were delays in delivering the vehicles to their planned destinations, caused by the vehicles not being properly registered and the security situation, they were eventually delivered.

- Component 2: Strengthening the Surveillance of Archaeological Sites and Historic Buildings. The WMF and the Getty Foundation assessed conditions at archaeological sites and developed the relevant databases for the sites. Subsequently, WMF organized GIS training.

- Component 3: Rehabilitation of Museums and Cultural Institutions, Libraries and Archives – Improving the Conditions of Intangible Heritage. Some of the most dramatic achievements were accomplished under the component. In spite of the most dramatic conditions, achievements were accomplished under this component. In spite of delays caused by fighting, four major cultural institutions were subject to refurbishment:
    o Repairs to the **Child Museum** and the **National Library** were both completed in June 2006. Additionally, equipment such as computers, furniture, and telephones enabled the National Library staff to return to work. Unfortunately, the opening of the Child Museum has been delayed due to continuing violence in the area.

- o The **Melodic Studies Institute**, important for the safeguarding of oral traditions, was rehabilitated in July 2005. This institute will also fill its role of preserving traditional oriental instruments for Maqam and the other music.
- o A fourth building, the **Regional Center for Conservation**, is a complex of nine units that eventually aims to be restored to full capacity. Following the 2003 conflict thieves destroyed the records and took everything that was possible to carry away including fixtures, panelling, and tiles. The architectural and structural designs for the complete rehabilitation were completed as planned for Phase I and submitted to the MOC in December 2005.

In terms of capacity building, there were three main training events that trained a total of 45 people: 1) a workshop on GIS; 2) a course called Rapid Assessment of Iraq Sites, plus GIS databasing thereof; and 3) a workshop on ID Object Standards.

Two large handbooks (*Running a Museum: A Practical Handbook* and the accompanying *Trainer's Manual*) and two smaller handbooks (*Security at Museums* and *Care and Handling of Manuscript)* were also produced in English and Arabic during the life of the Project.

II.   Project Overview: Background and Timeline

BACKGROUND

Based on the compelling need to restore and maintain Iraq's cultural property and historic buildings, the UNDG Iraq Trust Fund (ITF) approved the Cultural Heritage Project in August of 2004. This project was to be implemented in three stages (Phase I – 2004, Phase II – 2005 and Phase III – 2006) with a total budget of US $ 5.554,985. Of this amount, Phase I, described herein, was given a total budget of US $2,091,711 that was funded by Japan through the Iraq Trust Fund. After a couple of extensions, it closed two years later than planned – in December 2006.

Phase I of the Project included capacity building but emphasized rehabilitation and capital goods. Though the ever-changing and difficult security situation caused the ITF to shift priorities to capacity building, the Project was implemented as designed due to a major funding contribution by the Japanese government. Phases II and III, as yet unfunded, will concentrate predominantly on capacity building activities.

The overarching goal that governs activities of the comprehensive three-phase project is to rebuild the national identify of the Iraqi people through the protection of Iraqi cultural heritage.

The objectives of Phase I aimed at progressing toward that overall goal are expressed as follows:

1. Rebuild national identity of Iraqi people through the protection of the integrity of cultural heritage.
2. Fight against illicit traffic of cultural property and stop looting of archaeological sites and historic buildings.

3. Empower the Iraqi cultural civilians in the cultural institutes through training and capacity building.

4. Assist the Ministry of Culture and SBAH to devise and formulate a long-term programme to protect, promote and enhance Iraqi cultural heritage.

5. Rehabilitate cultural premises in order to allow Iraqi staff to resume their work and start training programmes.

6. Facilitate the creation of job opportunities in Iraq.

The Project also articulated a set of major activities to achieve those goals:

1. Provide the personnel of the State Board of Antiquities and Heritage (SBAH) with basic means to carry out regular patrolling and inspections at sites and historic buildings;

2. Re-establish an efficient guard system to watch over sites, facilitating the process of identification of critical and potential sites at risk, to be manned 24 hours a day;

3. Document cultural heritage with regard to those at risk;

4. Rehabilitate cultural premises (e.g. museums, libraries, archives) in order to allow Iraqi staff to resume their work and start training as soon as possible; and

5. Update professional skills in several fields of cultural heritage.

To accomplish the project objectives, UNESCO received major funding from the Japanese government and coordinated activities with numerous partners including the Ministry of Culture (MOC), the State Board of Antiquities and Culture (SBAH), the World Monuments Fund (WMF), Getty Foundation (GFI), International Council of Museums (ICOM), World Heritage Center (WHC) and others.

TIMELINE

Table 2 highlights management actions and external events that affected the progress of the Project. It does not include training or workshops. Smaller events are also not included for the sake of clarity.

Table 2: Operational Chronology of the Project

Date	Operational Events
August 2004	Project document is signed
September 2004 – January 2005	Project implementation ongoing
February 2005	Equipment deliveries to National Library begin
March 2005	Security manual for museums is finalized in English
April 2005	1st request for budget revision approved to reallocate funds between budget line items.
May 2005	With the advent of the first democratically elected Iraqi government in 50 years, a new Minister of Culture is approved (Mr. Nuri Farhan al-Rawi)

June 2005	• Rehabilitation of the Melodic Institute is completed • International Coordination Committee for the Safeguarding of the Cultural Heritage of Iraq (ICC) conducts its 2nd plenary session in Paris, France (22-23)
July 2005	Project implementation ongoing
August 2005	Security manual for museums is translated into Arabic
October 2005	Project implementation ongoing
November 2005	2nd request for budget revision approved to reallocate funds between budget lines items
December 2005	• Equipment for site protection is delivered to MOC in Baghdad • Architectural drawings from the Regional Center for Conservation are completed and arrive at UNESCO Office • Museum management manual is produced by ICOM in English, and Arabic version is completed
January – February 2006	Project implementation ongoing
March 2006	• Rehabilitation of the Child Museum begins • Rehabilitation of National Library begins
April 2006	• Iraq Museum in Baghdad closes due to deteriorating security situation • Newly re-elected President Talabani asks Shia compromise candidate Nouri Jawad al-Maliki to form a new government • New MOC: Assad Kamal Hashemi
May 2006	Equipment deliveries to National Library are completed
June 2006	• Rehabilitation of Chile Museum is completed • Rehabilitation of National Library is completed
July – November 2006	Project implementation ongoing
December 2006	Project closes

III.   Project Design, Budget and Implementation

DESIGN

The design of the Cultural Heritage Project rests on evidence provided by two damage assessment missions to Iraq in May and June of 2003. These followed a UNESCO campaign to raise international awareness of the risk to heritage sites from damage and looting. The first mission was divided into two groups: one visiting museums, archives and libraries, and the other visiting archaeological sites throughout the country. Their reports

provided information on stolen or destroyed collections, artefacts, art work and damage to facilities varying from weapons fire to burned-out rooms or buildings.

Momentum from the dissemination of details regarding the damage to cultural sites resulted in a UN Security Council resolution calling for support of Iraqi cultural property, the return of stolen property and other specifics. Additionally, the International Coordination Committee for Safeguarding the Cultural Heritage of Iraq (ICC) formed and finalized the results of the assessments by identifying priority areas of intervention. These included archaeological sites, museums, libraries and archives, cultural institutions and historic buildings. Based on this foundation of solid information and international support the Protection of Iraqi Cultural Heritage Project was designed and a project design document presented to the ITF for approval.

Phase I of Cultural Heritage was comprised of three of these components that follow the priorities identified by the ICC. Though more than one component addressed the same objectives, each focused on the direct objectives in different ways. Moreover, each component provided equipment and material as well as capacity building.

Component 1: Strengthening the Overall Cultural Heritage Management.
- Fighting against illicit traffic in cultural property and to stop the looting of archaeological sites and historic buildings;
- Empowering Iraqi civilians and cultural institute through training and capacity building; and
- Facilitating the creation of job opportunities in Iraq.

Component 2: Strengthening the Surveillance of Archaeological Sites and Historic Buildings.
- Empowering Iraqi civilians and cultural institutes through training and capacity building; and
- Facilitating the creation of job opportunities in Iraq.

Component 3: Rehabilitation of Museums and Cultural Institutions, Libraries and Archives – Improving the Conditions of Intangible Heritage.
- Empowering Iraqi civilians and cultural institutes through training and capacity building;
- Rehabilitating cultural premises in order to allow Iraqi staff to resume their work and start training programs; and
- Facilitating the creation of job opportunities in Iraq.

A fourth component, Assistance to the Iraqi Legislation and Cultural Foundation, though part of the initial project design, was dropped at the request of the Government of Iraq.

The Project as designed and implemented created several tiers of beneficiaries as described in Table 3.

Table 3: Project Beneficiaries

I. Primary Beneficiaries (during LOP)   Direct Beneficiaries

- 45 MOC personnel who attended capacity building activities;
- Personnel of museums, libraries and cultural institutions who were able to resume work; and
- Guards on duty at archaeological sites and elsewhere.

Indirect Beneficiaries: Staff of museums, cultural centers, and libraries and personnel from ministries or sites that received equipment.

II. Secondary Indirect Beneficiaries (EOP to 1.5 years after): Members of scientific and educational communities and research institutes who utilize the library resources, archives and museum artefacts and documents; school children who benefit from museum programs; and international partners who struggle against illicit trafficking in artefacts such as INTERPOL, Carabinieri, ect.

III. Tertiary Indirect Beneficiaries (over 1.5 years after EOP): Inhabitants of Iraq especially those in Baghdad or in proximity to other sites who will utilize the refurbished institutions as well as the general public as it gains knowledge and pride in their unique cultural heritage.

Source: Cultural Heritage Project Paper and Cultural Heritage Completion Report

BUDGET

UNDG ITF funds received.

Total Approved Budget =   US $ 2,091,711
Total Commitment (February 2007) =   US $ 98.52%
Total Disbursement (February 2007) =   US $ 92.34%

Amount still available to the project as of February 2007 is US $ 30,914

Human Resources
The explanation on the use of funds is as follows:

1. Staff Travel =   93% (of allocated budget for this item)
2. Personnel (Int'l Experts) =   87% (of allocated budget for this item)
3. Personnel (National) =   99% (of allocated budget for this item)
4. Contracts =   98% (of allocated budget for this item)
5. Training =   97% (of allocated budget for this item)
6. Equipment =   100% (of allocated budget for this item)
7. Miscellaneous =   100% (of allocated budget for this item)
8. Agency Management Support = 91% (of allocated budget for this item)

Project Assets
GIS Workshop & GPS equipment, Digital cameras and Personal computers at MOC-SBAH-Iraq, Baghdad.

As stated in the original project document, the amount required to finalize Phase II and III of the project Safeguarding the Iraqi Cultural Heritage would be 3,463,274 US$ (Three Million Four Hundred Sixty Three Thousand and Two Hundred Seventy Four US Dollars).

IMPLEMENTATION

UNESCO was the planning, implementing and supervising agency for the project in partnership with the Ministry of Culture. During the implementation process, international and local experts and advisory bodies and UNESCO staff co-operation and co-ordination has been assured and maintained. The Ministry of Culture co-ordinates with all the concerned cultural institutes to prepare their respective inventories of required facilities in the recipient institutes. UNESCO assumed the responsibility for custom clearance, delivery and installation of equipment. UNESCO monitored in cooperation with MOC to ensure the effective and efficient use of outcomes.

Implementation of UNESCO's UNDGTF projects was monitored on a monthly basis by an internal monitoring system. A database of the evolution of commitment, disbursements and actual implementation of the UNDGTF project is being maintained.

Key partnerships in this project are MOC, SBAH, WHC and WMF with whom the project is jointly implemented. The activities undertaken by each of the institutions are closely inter-linked and complement each other.

IV. Project Outputs

Main Objectives:

1. Rebuild national identity of Iraqi people through the protection of the integrity of cultural heritage.

2. Fight against illicit traffic of cultural property and stop looting of archaeological sites and historic buildings.

3. Empower the Iraqi cultural civilians in the cultural institutes through training and capacity building.

4. Assist the Ministry of Culture and SBAH to devise and formulate a long-term programme to protect, promote and enhance Iraqi cultural heritage.

5. Rehabilitate cultural premises in order to allow Iraqi staff to resume their work and start training programmes.

6. Facilitate the creation of job opportunities in Iraq.

Main Outcomes:

1. Personnel of SBAH equipped with basic means and tools to inspect archaeological sites and to carry out regular patrolling in order to stop lootings.

2. Child Museum and Melodic Institute rehabilitated and refurbished, thus to restart their educational programmes.

3. Collection and management of data in Manuscripts and publications in the National Library, needed equipment and furniture were provided to the National Library.

4. Trained personnel at sites, historic buildings and museums, enabling them to assess the conditions of cultural heritage and to collect data.

Focal Areas:

1. Archaeological Site Protection: Providing specialized cars and telecommunication equipment for archaeological sites, and for border patrols to enable them to stop illicit trafficking and looting.

2. Undertook assessments of archaeological sites' conditions and development of databases in cooperation with WMF and the Getty Foundation. Participants were trained on the latest Geographical Information Systems (GIS) and Geographical Positioning Systems (GPS), including the provision of relevant equipment and software.

3. Rehabilitate of cultural premises, National Library, child museum and melodic institute to support their work in the field of intangible heritage conservation.

4. Capacity building and training of museums' personnel, as well as production of Museums Security Manuals, in collaboration with ICOM.

Main activities undertaken and achievements/ impacts:

Sites Protection:

Equipment for site protection, in particular cars and communication devices had to be delivered to the Ministry of Culture in Baghdad under extremely difficult circumstances.

As soon as proper registration in Baghdad is finished and the security situation allows, all the vehicles will be sent to their final destination as follows:

* 7 cars to Uruq (Province of Samawa/ Muthana)
* 6 cars to Umma, Um al Aqarib and Ur (Province of Nasariyah/ Thi Qar)
* 4 cars to Babylon (Province of Babylon/ Hilla)
* 8 cars to Issan (Province of Diwaniyah/ Qadisiyah)
* 5 cars to the Province of Qut/ Wasit
* 5 cars to the Province of Basra
* 4 cars to the Province of Umara/ Missan
* 3 cars to the Province of Karbala
* 3 cars to the Province of Najaf

Melodic Institute:

Within the framework of the rehabilitation of institutions, promoting and researching in the field of Intangible Heritage Conservation, the Melodic Institute in Baghdad was rehabilitated. Works were finalized by July 10, 2005. Work consisted of in and outdoor rehabilitation of the building including the provision of electricity, wood work, paint and wall finishing.

Child Museum:

Delays in rehabilitation of the museum were caused by the local security situation. Final rehabilitation was started in March 2006, and finalized in June 2006. Rehabilitation at the Child Museum also related to works in and outdoor of the premises.

Regional Centre for Conservation:

The Regional Centre for Conservation in Baghdad has for a long time played a critical role in the enhancement and improvement of conservation methods for cultural heritage sites in Iraq and the region. A Complete set of Architectural drawings for the rehabilitation of the centre was produced not finalized, and received by UNESCO Iraq Office on December 2005.

National Library:

A first list of equipment including 80 computers and furniture was delivered to the National Library premises in Baghdad in February 2005 to enable National Library staff to resume work. In addition, a photocopying machine and a variety of hardware were procured. A second list of equipment including another batch of furniture was sent to the National Library in March 2005. A third list of equipment including microfilms, Nokia phones and furniture was dispatched in May 2006. A fourth list of equipment including computers, data shows and laptops was procured and will be delivered soon.

Object ID workshop:

The workshop to train the Iraqi participants on the Standards of Archaeological Objects Identification codes and techniques was held successfully in Amman 29 November – 02 December 2004, with an expert from INTERPOL, and 20 Iraqi Participants (9 from the Fine Arts Department and 11 from the State Board of Antiquities and Heritage/ SBAH).

Sites Database and Sites Condition Assessment:

The importance of a database for archaeological site management in Iraq is obvious. The World Monument Fund (WMF) was contracted to implement training on the subject and four training courses were successfully and substantially held between 2004 and 2006. A Jordanian Company was contracted to provide the computer, GIS and GPS equipment for the training courses and most of the equipment was shipped to Baghdad. The Getty Foundation, WMF, and UNESCO are using the equipment remaining in Amman for training.

Museum Programme and Training:

The International Council of Museums (ICOM) was contracted to produce a manual on museum management adapted to the Iraqi situation in English and Arabic. The manuals were produced in both languages by December 2005. An International consultant was contracted to produce a security manual for museums. Programme implementation was very successful, and the security manual in English was finalized on March 2005, and translated into Arabic by August 2005.

Assistance to the Iraqi Legislation and Cultural Foundation:

Although both were part of the initial UNDGTF project document, they were both aborted at the initiative of the Iraqi government. For the legislation, they preferred an internal Iraqi government approach and the idea of a cultural foundation was entirely dismissed after the change of cabinet beginning 2005. As a result two budget revisions were carried out in close consultation with UNAMI and the Japanese government (major donor) that provided the additional financial needs, due to the enormous rise of prices in Iraq for materials such as cement, for a full rehabilitation of the Child Museum.

In general a slow implementation could be observed at the beginning of 2004 with growing implementation rates during the second half of the year and in 2005. Final implementation of some project components such as the Child Museum and the National Library and Archives went again very slow because of the worsening situation in Baghdad.

Success as an overall assessment, even with a relatively good implementation rate, is questionable, especially in view of the lack of further funding under UNDG ITF. It is clear that in the course of the past year donor priorities changed as did the situation in the country. Because of both interconnected reasons, important components of the 1st phase of the UNDG ITF project stay unfinished and lay unattended, such as the Melodic Institute and the Regional Center for Conservation. A special case are the vehicles equipped with VHF radio's and satellite communication equipment for archaeological site protection.

From the 45 cars only 37 were delivered in Baghdad due to the difficult security environment. Again, due to this extremely difficult environment, the 37 delivered vehicles were procured but never distributed to the archaeological sites. Even the Iraq Museum in Baghdad was completely closed down because of the deteriorating situation in the capital and UNESCO was informed about the closure of the National Library and Archives after they were bombed thrice in three weeks, subjected to sniper fire and the loss of one life.

The only programme that has continued so far is the database project for archaeological sites in Iraq in collaboration with WMF (World Monument Fund) and GCI (The Getty Conservation Institute). Continuation was made possible by a generous UNESCO contribution from the Regular Programme. Also, the situation in the field has been hampering the operational part. In Baghdad, beneficiaries often kept equipment in their private houses since they cannot use them at or bring them to work. The organization has been confronted with a magnitude of violations of culture property in an environment where facts and figures are very hard to come by.

V.   Lessons Learned and Recommendations

- Follow up on the UNDGITF Phase I has been confronted with considerable constraints in view of the unavailability of further funding for Phase II and Phase III, which was foreseen in the project document of 2004. Hence, It was only through a generous donation by UNESCO's bilateral programme for 2006 and 2007 that certain items such - as the Database project - could have a follow up.

- For further action in Iraq within the field of culture, much will depend on the willingness of the international community to further support initiatives in the field of tangible and intangible heritage conservation. Without this support it will be very difficult to sustain the highly appreciated initiatives of 2004.

- Although assistance to the Iraqi legislation and cultural foundation were both part of the initial UNDGTF project document, they were both aborted at the initiative of the Iraqi government.

- For the legislation, they preferred an internal Iraqi government approach and the idea of a cultural foundation was entirely dismissed after the change of cabinet beginning in 2005.

- As a result, two budget revisions were carried out in close consultation with UNAMI and the Japanese government (major donor) which provided the additional financial needs, due to the enormous rise of prices in Iraq for materials, such as cement, for a full rehabilitation of the Child Museum.

Annex 1 Key Performance Indicators – Log Frame Matrix
THE LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Objectives	Measurable indicators	Means of verification	Important assumptions
Rebuild national identity of Iraqi people through the protection of the integrity of cultural heritage, with particular reference to those at risk Fight against illicit traffic of cultural property and stop looting and plundering at archaeological sites and historic buildings. Empower the Iraqi national system through training and capacity building Assist the Ministry of Culture and SBAH to devise and formulate a long-term programme to protect, promote and enhance Iraqi cultural heritage Facilitate the creation of job opportunities in Iraq Help the children to get back to normal life	Quantitative ways of measuring or qualitative ways of judging periodic achievement of goals: Coordination with other UN Agencies, international organisations, NGOs and the international scientific community working against the illicit traffic of Iraqi cultural property Number of archaeological sites and monuments looted, as well as of objects seized at borders and art markets Number of persons stopped/arrested for illicit excavations and illicit traffic of cultural property in Iraq Number of participants in training programmes Activities restarted by cultural institutions and research centers	Cost-effective methods and sources to quantify or assess indicators: Statistic reported by MoC, SBAH, CPA, INTERPOL, Carabinieri ICOM, ICCROM and NGOs on the field Periodical surveys to be carried out by commissioned National experts and NGOs working in Iraq	External factors necessary to sustain objectives in the long run: Ongoing process of stabilisation in Iraq Coordinated efforts of donors and Culture partners in Iraq Close cooperation with MoC and other Ministries, when appropriate, as well as with SBAH and Iraq National Museum Continuous international commitment to support comprehensive actions to fight against illicit traffic of cultural property
Immediate Objectives: Provide the personnel of SBAH with basic means to carry out regular patrolling and inspections at sites and historic buildings Re-establish an efficient guard system to watch over sites, facilitating the process of identification of critical and potential sites at risk, to be manned 24 hours a day Document cultural heritage with regard to those at risk Rehabilitate cultural premises in order to allow Iraqi staff to resume their work and start training programme as soon as possible Update professional skills in several fields of cultural heritage	Coordination with other UN Agencies, international organisations, NGOs and the international scientific community working against the illicit traffic of Iraqi cultural property Number of archaeological sites and monuments looted, as well as of objects seized at borders and art markets Number of persons stopped/arrested for illicit excavations and illicit traffic of cultural property in Iraq Number of participants in training programmes Activities restarted by cultural institutions and research centers	Statistic reported by MoC, SBAH, CPA, INTERPOL, Carabinieri ICOM, ICCROM and NGOs on the field Periodical surveys to be carried out by commissioned National experts and NGOs working in Iraq	(Immediate Objective to Development Objective) Security situation Cooperation with MoC, SBAH, Iraq National Museum. Also with MoP and MoE on selected activities Cooperation with other UN-Agencies, such as HABITAT, NGOs and International Organisations working for protection of sites and monuments in Iraq

OUTPUTS:	Quantitative ways of measuring or qualitative ways of judging timed production of outputs:	Cost-effective methods and sources to quantify or assess indicators:	(Outputs to immediate objective)
Personnel of SBAH equipped with basic means and tools to inspect sites and to carry out regular patrolling			Factors out of programme/project control which, if present, could restrict progress from outputs to achieving programme/project objectives:
Enforcement of National Law on the protection of Iraqi Cultural Property and establishment of a cultural foundation	Number of archaeological sites and monuments looted, as well as of objects seized at borders and art markets	Statistic reported by MoC, SBAH, CPA, INTERPOL, Carabinieri ICOM, ICCROM and NGOs on the field	
Trained personnel in ID Object			
Trained personnel at sites and historic buildings able to assess the conditions of cultural heritage and collect data	Number of persons stopped/arrested for illicit excavations and illicit traffic of cultural property in Iraq	Periodical surveys to be carried out by commissioned National experts and NGOs working in Iraq	Further degradation of security in Iraq
Regional Centre of Conservation fully operational and equipped, to train conservators	Number of participants in training programmes		Lack of cooperation with the Iraqi MoC and SBAH
Child Museum rehabilitated and refurbished to restart educational programmes for children	Activities restarted by cultural institutions and research centers		Lack of cooperation with NGOs and other institutions working in Iraq
National Heritage Institute empowered in its educational programme			
Staff at museums appropriately trained in several fields of museum's life			
Collection and management of data in Manuscripts and publications in the National Library			
Melodic Institute rehabilitated and refurbished			
Creation of institute for Safeguarding of Iraqi Oral traditions, including Iraqi Maqam music and archives			
ACTIVITIES:	INPUTS:		(Activity to output)
Revision of National Law on the protection of Iraqi Cultural Property and workshop on cultural foundation	PHASE 1 - YEAR 2004:		Factors out of programme/project control which, if present, could restrict progress from activities to achieving outputs:
Workshop in ID Object	Personnel: 181,460 USD		
Supply of equipment for security at sites and for sites database	Contracts: 343,600 USD		
	Training: 199,500 USD		
Training in data collection and sites condition assessment	Equipment: 1,205,140 USD		Lack of cooperation with MoC and SBAH and with MoP and MoE in selected activities
Rehabilitation of Regional Center of Conservation	PHASE 2 - YEAR 2005:		
Rehabilitation of the Child			

| Museum
Training of Iraqi museums' and cultural institutions' staff
Manuals and Arabic version of relevant publication on museums studies
Computerized database for the National Library
Rehabilitation of the Melodic Institute
Safeguarding of Iraqi Oral traditions, including Iraqi Maqam music and archives | Personnel: 377,668 USD
Contracts: 816,,000 USD
Training: 621,200 USD
Equipment: 962,270 USD

PHASE 3 - YEAR 2006:

Personnel: 278,872 USD
Contracts: 50,000 USD
Training: 100,000 USD | | |

Annex 2 Project Costs

CATEGORY	UNDG ITF approved budget	Actual COST	Percentage of Approved	Budget Revision approved (give date)	Percentage of revision
1. Personnel including int'l staff and consultants	95,741.80	83,418	87%	14.11.05	-
including national staff	38,459.93	38,217	99%	14.11.05	
2. Contracts including companies, professional services, grants	417,578.37	410,969	98%	14.11.05	-
3. Training	60,545.50	58,578	97%	14.11.05	-
4. Transport	0	0	-	-	-
5. Supplies and commodities	0	0	-	-	-
6. Equipment	1,315,705.90	1,315,705.90	100%	14.11.05	-
7. Travel	7,000.00	6,533	93%	14.11.05	-
8. Security and 9. Miscellaneous	56,981	56,981	100%	14.11.05	-
10. Agency Management Support	99,698	90,395	91%	-	-

Total Expenditure	2,091,710.5	2,060,796.9			

Annex 3 List of contract awards by procurement method

TOR	No. of Units	Price/Unit	Total Price
Vehicles	45 cars	US$ 18,140.00	US$ 816,300.00
Thurayya phones 40 units	40 Thuraya phones	US$ 601.62	US$ 24,065
Thurayya phones 5 units	5 Thuraya phones	US$ 557.90	US$ 2,789.54
Equipment for ID Workshop	3 Laptops	US$ 2,166.66	US$ 6,500.00
	20 Digital Camera	US$ 331.92	US$ 6638.42
Equipment for Database Workshop	18 Binocular	US$ 65.00	US$ 1170.00
	36 Secure Digital Memory Cards	US$ 30.00	US$ 1080.00
	18 Compass	US$ 330.00	US$ 5,940.00
	18 GPS Unit	US$ 3,090.00	US$ 55,620.00
	1 GPS Software	US$ 2,240.00	US$ 2,240.00
	18 Distance Meters	US$ 615.00	US$ 11,070.00
	2 Total Station	US$ 10,450.00	US$ 20,900.00
	2 Additional Batteries	US$ 240.00	US$ 480.00
	2 Wooden Tripod	US$ 210.00	US$ 420.00
	2 Circular Prism	US$ 245.00	US$ 490.00
	4 Reflector Pole	US$ 135.00	US$ 540.00
Iraqi National Library & Archive (Photocopiers)	10 Photocopier	US$ 1,185.00	US$ 11,850.00
Iraqi National Library & Archive (Computer)	80 Computer System	US$ 544.00	US$ 43,520.00
	3 Laser Jet Printer/A4	US$ 339.00	US$ 1,017.00
	1 Laser Color Printer/A4	US$ 2,254.00	US$ 2,254.00
	10 USB Flash Memory	US$ 34.00	US$ 340.00
Renovation of Melodic Studies Institute	Specs will follow for Annex 13		US$ 94,148.00
Purchase of one digital camera	1 Digital Camera	US$ 252.00	US$ 252.00
Purchase of Two Digital Cameras	2 Digital Camera	US$ 252.01	US$ 504.01
Rehabilitating The Child Museum	Specs will follow for Annex 13		
Supply of Shelves for Repository	130 Shelves for Repository	US$ 95.00	US$ 12,350.00
Supply of 10 mobiles phones	10 Nokia Mobile Phones	US$ 100.00	US$ 1000.00
Supply of Timber	50 Malaysian Timber	US$ 12.00	US$ 600.00

	50 Malaysian Oak	US$ 6.00	US$ 300.00
	20 Jawi Timber	US$ 12.00	US$ 240.00
	35 Wooden Beams	US$ 1.00	US$ 35.00
Supply of Microfilms	600 Roll Negative Microfilms	US$ 17.75	US$ 10,650.00
	40 Roll Negative Microfilms	US$ 125.76	US$ 5,030.40
	40 Roll Positive Microfilms	US$ 131.85	US$ 5,274.00
	20 Developer Solutions	US$ 25.36	US$ 507.20
	30 Fixer Solutions	US$ 13.70	US$ 411.00
	Air Freight & Storage Charge	US$ 2,331.30	US$ 2,331.31
Handcraft Tools			US$ 1,805.00
Supply & Installation of Transformer in the Child Museum	1 Transformer (Part of the amount in the contract covered by RP)	US$ 7,040.00	US$ 7,040.00
IT Equipment for the National Library	10 Monitors	US$ 190.00	US$ 1,900.00
	2 Data Show	US$ 1300.00	US$ 2,600.00
	2 Screen for Data Show	US$ 150.00	US$ 300.00
	3 Flash Memory 2 G	US$ 105.00	US$ 315.00
	2 Flash Memory 1 G	US$ 59.00	US$ 118.00
	3 Scanner A4	US$ 58.00	US$ 174.00
	2 Laptop	US$ 1,125.00	US$ 2,250.00
	14 Computer System	US$ 675.00	US$ 9,450.00