



# UNDG Iraq Trust Fund Quarterly Newsletter



## KEY FIGURES:

- **25 DONORS**
- **16 IMPLEMENTING UN ORGANIZATIONS**
- **US\$1.35 billion TOTAL GROSS DEPOSITS**
- **US\$1.28 billion APPROVED FOR A TOTAL OF 170 PROJECTS AND JOINT PROGRAMMES**
- **US\$ 1,021 million (81%) OF APPROVED FUNDING CONTRACTUALLY COMMITTED**
- **US\$ 974 million (77%) OF APPROVED FUNDING DISBURSED**
- **US\$628 million CONTRACT AWARDS** (posted on [www.irffi.org](http://www.irffi.org))
- **100 PROJECTS OPERATIONALLY CLOSED**

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### UNDG ITF - Contract Scam Alert!

For details please refer to

[www.irffi.org](http://www.irffi.org)

[www.undp.org/mdtf](http://www.undp.org/mdtf)

## 1. LATEST NEWS

### Gross Donor Contributions

Total UNDG Iraq Trust Fund (UNDG ITF) deposits increased to US\$1,354 million.

As of 31 December 2009, the UNDG ITF portfolio stands at \$1.42 billion based on total donor commitments of \$1,358 million and \$66 million in Fund and Agency level interest earnings.

In October 2009, the European Commission (EC) deposited Euro 14,989 million that was valued at US\$21,814 million on outstanding commitments.

For further details refer to Donor Contributions link in the UNDG ITF section of the IRFFI ([www.irffi.org](http://www.irffi.org)) and MDTF Office ([www.undp.org/mdtf](http://www.undp.org/mdtf)) web sites.

### IRFFI Donor Committee Meeting



The Ninth meeting of the International Reconstruction Fund Facility for Iraq (IRFFI) Donor Committee was hosted by the Government of Denmark in Baghdad on the 8 November 2009. Ambassador Mikael Winther, and Iraq Minister of Planning and Development Cooperation Ali Baban opened the meeting.

Special Representative for the Secretary General (SRSG) Ad Melkert attended the meeting and briefly shared his observa-

tions about the work of the IRFFI and UNDG ITF.

The SRSG explained that, "As the predecessor to the "Delivering as One", the UNDG ITF has established a solid coordination structure and we should continue to build upon such gains and avoid any regression that may unintentionally create difficulties to effective financial and programmatic coordination structures at the national level. The maintenance and strengthening of such coordination structures should continue to ensure more government ownership and better results in the future. "

He further stated, "Today's IRFFI Donor meeting is taking place at a critical time as the Government of Iraq (GoI) is undertaking the development of its National Development Plan for 2010-2015. At the same time the UN and the GoI, in collaboration with development partners and national counterparts, is developing its first United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Iraq. I trust that these strategic documents, together with the experiences and lessons emerging from this forum with over five years of coordination experience, shall contribute to strengthening coordination between the GoI, Iraq's development partners, the UN and the World Bank in the years to come."

The World Bank Iraq Trust Fund (WB ITF) and UNDG ITF presented their respective progress reports. The Executive Coordinator of the MDTF Office, Bisrat Akilu, presented the UNDG ITF progress updates covering activities, achievements and challenges faced from 1 January to 30 October 2009. The amount of funding contractually committed by Participating UN Organization was US\$1,010 million (81%), while US\$945 million (76%) of approved funding was disbursed.

## 2. Updates & Activities: UNESCO - First Japan-Arab Economic Forum

### *Ninth IRFFI Donor Meeting*

- continued

Given the progress toward Fund closure, donors expressed support for the initiation of an independent lessons learned exercise that will be undertaken jointly with the World Bank, in cooperation with the GoI.

The objective of the exercise was presented by the Deputy Special Representative for the Secretary General (DSRSG) Christine McNab to the Donor Committee. The Lessons Learned exercise will examine IRFFI's contributions to development effectiveness/results as well as determine if the IRFFI Multi Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) mechanism supported the delivery of the intended results and to inform future development cooperation with Iraq. The exercise will commence in January 2010 and preliminary results will be presented at the next IRFFI donor committee meeting.

The DSRSG also presented a proposal for a new UN MDTF, which will be based on three essential fundamentals: government ownership, coordination and support to the UNDAF outcomes. Donors expressed the need for establishing a single coordination mechanism, which includes bilateral and multilateral initiatives in full coordination with Iraq. It was agreed that discussions should continue with the GoI, donors and UN agencies on the possibility of establishing a new pooled funding mechanism for Iraq.

In regards to previously established IRFFI/UNDG ITF closure benchmarks, the Donors agreed to extend the timeline for the approval of new UNDG ITF projects by six months until 30 June 2010. It was also agreed that the new final contractual commitment date and the subsequent utilization of any remaining funds would be reviewed at the Tenth IRFFI Donor Committee meeting.

Donors and the GoI welcomed the continuation of Denmark and its designation of Ambassador Mikael Winther, as the Chair of the IRFFI Donor Committee and joined in expressing their appreciation for the leadership and work done over the past year by Denmark. The next Donor Committee meeting will be convened during the summer of 2010 in Baghdad, Iraq.

### **UNDG ITF Role highlighted by UNESCO during the first Japan-Arab Economic Forum in Tokyo, Japan, 6-9 December 2009**



The first Japan-Arab Economic Forum took place in Tokyo during 6-9 December 2009 to strengthen cooperation and relations between Japan and the Arab Nations. A delegation from UNESCO Iraq participated in the forum, highlighting its programmes and achievements since 2004 as well as the important support provided by donors, including Japan, under the UNDG ITF. The Japanese Government (Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Economy, Trade & Industry) and the League of Arab States (LAS) established the Japan-Arab Economic Forum to strengthen mutual economic relations through cooperation in a wide range of fields such as trade, investment, energy, technology, tourism and human resources development.

The Forum provided an important framework for promoting dialogue and deepening mutual understanding between the two sides. It is expected to play a key role in laying the groundwork for the creation of strategic, multilayered partnership in the future. UNESCO made several presentations before the education and cultural panels on its work in Iraq, of which the UNDG ITF-supported activities figured heavily.

The Organization also maintained a stand which provided interested participants with project outlines, facts and figures as well as donor information. Several meetings were held between the UNESCO delegation and interested Arab and Japanese representatives and institutions to discuss expanded cooperation with the Organization in reconstruction and development programmes in Iraq.

## 2. Updates & Activities: ILO and UNOPS Support Local Business Development

### Supporting Local Business in Iraq

At the end of 2009, entrepreneurs in Sulaymanieh and Basrah were able to market products of their small businesses at locally organised trade fairs for the first time in decades. Both ILO and UNOPS, through the Business Information and Development Centres (BICs), sponsored the participation of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in the two areas to promote the growth of SMEs.

The trade fairs in Sulaymanieh and Basrah attracted significant attention from the media as well as from the public, and local SMEs are expected to receive additional political support following visits by the governors and high local government officials to the fairs. "This is a step in the direction to ensure that the local population is not marginalized in Iraq's new economic growth" says ILO Economic Recovery Specialist Luca Fedri.

#### Sulaymanieh:

In November 2009, local enterprises in Sulaymanieh were given a space at the city's annual International Trade Fair for the first time since its inception. Some 26 local SMEs, 15 of which are women owned, were given access to an international event that included 196 other local and international companies.



The SMEs were exposed to new commercial ideas and a larger market. As a preparation, business owners had also been assisted to improve their marketing capacities by producing business cards and improving product packaging. Through the event, 'informal' enterprises realised the importance of applying for legal registration which would help to open the door to financial and other services available in the community.

Using the event as an opportunity to introduce entrepreneurs to available services, the Sulaymanieh BIC produced leaflets on its activities that support SME's as well as a video spot about the importance of entrepreneurship within society. The spot was screened during the four day trade fair along with a snapshot of the SME's products, encouraging local businesses to expand and compete with international products. The BIC technical staff was also able to evaluate and assist SMEs' capacities and skills, and identify opportunities to strengthen capacity form which new trainings will be designed to further develop local business potential.

#### Basrah:

In December 2009, the BIC in Basrah organised the first trade fair in the city since 1950. As in Sulaymanieh, the three day event offered

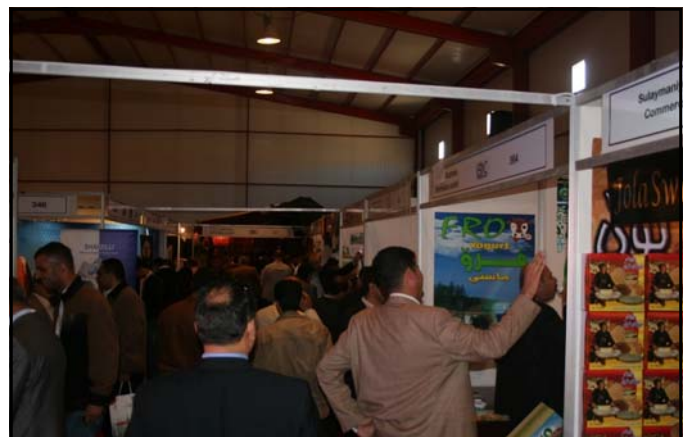


the opportunity to 60 local entrepreneurs to display their products and allowed the BIC to raise awareness amongst SMEs on the availability of local services.

The success of the event resulted in a decision of the local government to secure a location to make the fair a an annual event. Moreover, the fair strengthened the cooperation between the Basrah Chamber of Commerce and BIC with the Basrah Federation of Industries, working to improve local production and supporting local businesses to compete with imported goods.

### Expanded markets and increased optimism and social cohesion

Summarizing the benefits of the trade fairs, ILO's Luca Fedri emphasized two points. "First, they help local businesses to expand their market in Iraq, generate revenue for local communities and assist the country to substitute imports with local produce. Secondly", he says, "there is the social element. Poorer classes gain access to the benefits of wider economic growth and this contributes to social cohesion." Trade fairs allow communities to gather and recognize their own capacity through which new ties within the community are built, and confidence and optimism may grow.



## 2. Updates & Activities: UNOPS Continues Support to Strengthen NGO/Gol Relations

### Stakeholders agree on way forward for Government and Civil Society relations



The key stakeholders from the Government (GoI), the Iraq Council of Representatives (CoR), and civil society met in November in the first of a series of meetings intended to address reform of their roles and relationships.

The participants identified challenges faced and agreed to a list of recommended actions to be taken to improve relations between the stakeholders. This new cooperation is groundbreaking and can be considered a positive sign given the context of the difficult process of drafting an NGO law for Iraq.

The roundtable, convened by UNOPS, was hosted by the CoR with the support of the Chair of the CoR Civil Society Committee. Participants included H.E. the Minister of State for Civil Society Affairs, H.E. the Chair of CoR Civil Society Committee, the Director and staff members of the NGOs Department at Council of Ministers Secretariat, representative of the National Centre for Consultations and Management Development, and representatives of Iraqi NGOs.

The roundtable provided a unique opportunity for open and constructive discussion on issues covered such as registration and funding of NGOs by GoI/CoR and participation of civil society in consultations process in the formulation of on governmental policies. The recommendations agreed upon followed the action plan developed by participants of an Iraqi study visit to Lebanon organised by UNOPS in October 2009.

A delegation of nine Iraqis visited Lebanon to increase their understanding of civil society and its role in a democratic state. Through meetings with representatives of the Lebanese Government, Parliament, and local and international NGOs, the Iraqi delegation was able to discuss and examine the context of civil society in Lebanon, operating in a volatile security context, and its position vis-à-vis state institutions (including the NGO registration system) and modalities of cooperation between government and NGOs within civil society.

The participants in the roundtable following the visit expressed their full support to holding similar multi-party meetings on a bi-monthly basis with the next scheduled for after the general elections in March 2009.

In the meantime, the CoR Civil Society Committee, in consultation with Iraqi civil society, in January completed a third draft of the NGO law. It is hoped that a third reading in the CoR will go ahead before the end of January or further significant delays in arriving at an NGO law are to be expected.

### Iraq submits Universal Periodic Review report to Human Rights Council

Following a thorough drafting process, the Iraqi Ministry of Foreign Affairs successfully submitted the country's Universal Periodic Review (UPR) report to the Human Rights Council (HRC) on November 11, 2009.

The report, approved in a cabinet meeting in early November, was finalised by a drafting committee headed by the Ministry of Human Rights in consultation with 12 other relevant ministries and comments from Iraqi civil society.

The submission to the HRC was a key achievement following six months of preparatory support provided by UNOPS and UNAMI Human Rights Office (HRO) for the purpose of developing the capacity of the GoI to meet its obligations throughout the UPR. Activities included trainings on reporting and Human Rights, a study visit to a session of the Human Rights Council in Geneva and a successful study visit to Bahrain to share the Bahraini experience of completing the UPR process. The Bahraini visit led the Iraqi delegation to further recognise the importance of civil society engagement in the process.

Under the auspices of an international expert engaged by UNOPS and UNAMI HRO, the GoI drafting committee was guided on the technical requirements for reporting to the UPR. The expert helped to ensure that HRC guidelines on structure, length and basic content were met and the committee produced and reviewed a number of drafts before arriving at a final version. The draft report was also distributed via UNOPS to 25 Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) that had taken part in the UPR project and submitted a contribution to the UPR Stakeholder report. Comments received from CSOs following the publication of a draft version were also considered during the drafting process.

Iraq will be examined for the UPR by the HRC in Geneva in February 2010 and a delegation of 20 officials from different ministries are expected to attend the review session.

## 2. Feature: WHO Strengthening School Health Services at Primary Level

In Iraq, nearly half of the primary schools lack the absolute minimum requirements necessary for a safe and healthy educational environment. Years of social and political instability, attrition of teaching capacity in schools, lack of a healthy infrastructure and health education curricula have contributed to a school environment which is no longer able to provide youth and children with life skills and healthy behaviors. Health education at this critical age is one of the key elements of cost effective and sustainable preventative health care. By ensuring the health and education of the people in Iraq, we are offering them the strongest tool for the eradication of poverty. Health problems interfere with students' ability to come to school, stay in school, or make the most of their opportunity to learn. Schools, even those with limited resources, can do a great deal to improve students' health and thus educational outcomes.



The World Health Organization (WHO) was granted funds (US\$ 1,757, 280) through the UNDG ITF to strengthen the school health services at primary level in 46 schools throughout all governorates in Iraq as a pilot, with linkage to the Primary Healthcare system.

In order to address the gaps and to promote the concepts of health for all and the right to health concepts, WHO has supported the Ministry of Health (MoH) and the Ministry of Education (MoE) to strengthen and reactivate the Health Promoting School (HPS) approach that is aimed at addressing inadequacies in health education, school health, and water and sanitation in the school communities during 2008-2009. Health Promoting Schools is a multi-pronged approach targeting school systems to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), namely Health and Education Policy for achieving universal primary education (MDG2) and poverty reduction (MDG 1).

In order to better assess the health education and environment of schools in Iraq, an assessment study on School Environment and Health Promoting schools was conducted. The findings of the study were launched in May 2009. The study also provided new critical data on a wide range of student health indicators in primary schools which were collected as a result of screening of 7,400 students in 150 primary schools in eight governorates throughout the country including visual acuity, hearing, posture deformities, health behaviors and attitudes in addition to environmental matters. The new data has become a useful tool for policy and decision-makers as they plan the way forward in health promotion and education.



To further promote healthy behaviors and hygiene, and provide students and families with the tools thereof, more than 7,500 Hygiene Kits were distributed to students in 46 schools which were established with training and promotion on their proper use was provided. Other activities organized by teachers included an art painting competition to promote the importance of hand washing practice and self hygiene. School bags, t-shirts and notebooks containing health education messages were also given to students. A new teacher's guide was published in the December 2009 also based on the outcomes of the study. The guide includes all the education materials needed to provide an introduction to health concepts through school curriculums. To ensure that these materials are used properly, numerous national Training of Trainers (ToT) workshops were conducted in 2009, targeting teachers, health workers and community representatives. More than 750 doctors, 800 nurses, 750 teacher's and 700 community leaders (37% female and 63% male) participated.

## 2. Feature: WHO (continued) & UNOPS Sponsors Lessons Learned in N. Ireland

Several national media campaigns including radio and TV spots, and printed posters were launched, advocating for HPS and the importance of involvement of families and communities to bring about healthier communities.

Improving the school health services and providing a safe learning and working environment for students, teachers and staff has served as an entry point for health promotion, and enabled students (children and adolescents) to not only learn critical health and life skills, but also to empower them to act as agents of behavioral change with their peers, families and communities.

This initiative has contributed to the ongoing efforts of the MoH and MoE in Iraq, and the Iraqi Kurdistan region, with WHO support to develop effective policies and programs to improve the health of students, achieve the MDGs, and build on the data produced to improve school environments. Due to the huge success of the project, recommendations have been made to expand the scope of this project to reach 100 percent of primary schools in Iraq.



Hearing examinations in schools

### United Nations publication "Iraq- Learning Lessons from Northern Ireland" launched at the Northern Ireland Assembly

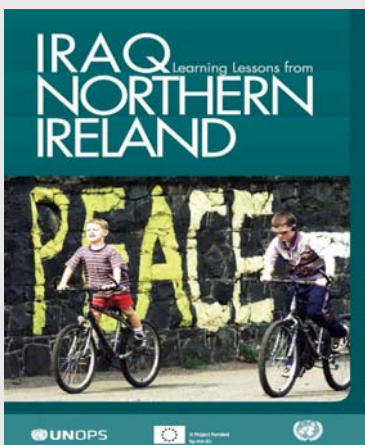
The publication "Iraq- Learning Lessons from Northern Ireland" was launched on the 24 November at the Northern Ireland Assembly. The Speaker of the Northern Ireland Assembly, Mr. William Hay MLA, presided over the event before an audience of over 100 politicians and NGO representatives.

The publication builds on the March 2008 study visit of a delegation of the Iraqi Council of Representatives (CoR) to Northern Ireland, organised by UNAMI and UNOPS as a component of the project *Facilitating Reconciliation in Iraq through Constitutional Review and National Dialogue*.

During the visit, the Iraqi delegation engaged in dialogue with elected members of the Assembly, as well as with civic and community leaders in Northern Ireland. Drawing on the experience of the Northern Ireland peace process, the delegation noted techniques and approaches that had successfully been used in Northern Ireland, which would be relevant to adopt in the process of reaching a consensus on outstanding constitutional issues in Iraq.

UNOPS commissioned the publication that was aimed at capturing the lessons learned by the Iraqi delegation and making them available to a wider audience. The publication was distributed by UNOPS to members of the CoR and representatives of a number of ministries in Baghdad in November 2009. Following a press release announcing the launch, a large interest in the publication and the lessons from Northern Ireland was expressed by academics, civil society and the diplomatic community in Iraq.

The publication specifically tackled subjects such as leadership, power-sharing, dialogue and inclusion, equality, human rights and reconciliation, the role of civil society and security and public order, which were instrumental for reaching a peaceful solution to the Northern Ireland conflict and issues of great importance in the process of promoting national dialogue in Iraq



For more information or to obtain an electronic copy of the publication, please contact [adams@unops.org](mailto:adams@unops.org).



## 2. Feature: UNDP Finalizes Activities for Iraq’s National Dispatch Center

### UNDP Helps to Rebuild Iraq’s National Dispatch Center

The UNDG ITF financed UNDP project “Rehabilitation of National Dispatch Centre-Stage 2” was approved in 2004 for \$11.95 million and completed its activities in December 2009. The national dispatch center (NDC), which monitors and controls the national electricity grid, was bombed and looted during the war and in the aftermath. The ability to maintain network control through grid management is essential, particularly due to the low generation and poor conditions of the transmission and distribution network in Iraq. Therefore, the objective of the project was to fully rehabilitate the NDC to provide improved management and control of the electricity system to benefit the entire Iraqi population by ensuring a reliable and safe electricity supply to support the delivery of essential basic services such as water, hospitals, sewage treatment and other community services through

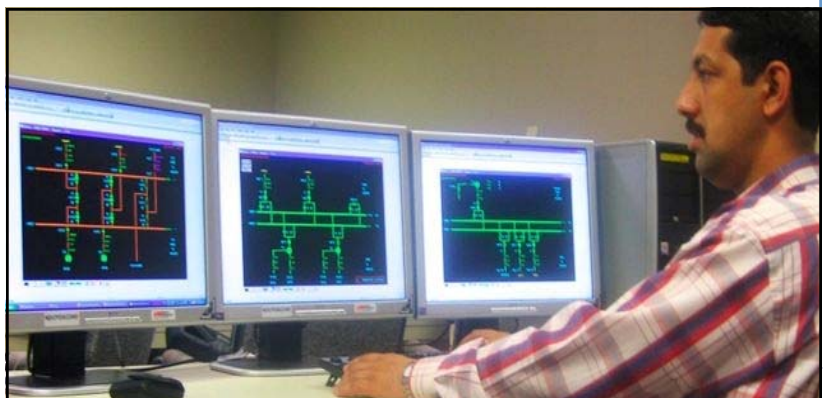
The establishment of Remote Terminal Units (RTU) at 19 major power plants enhanced the Ministry of Energy’s (MoE) capacity to remotely control major power generation plants and substations, and their effective interaction with the NDC to ensure reliable systems control and management of the national electricity grid .

The project was originally scheduled to be complete in 2006, but only concluded in 2009 due to a variety of challenges as a result of complicated logistics and significant security concerns. Access to rural areas and securing long-term, well trained staff were all challenges as well as the addition of several new activities that were not a part of the original mandate.

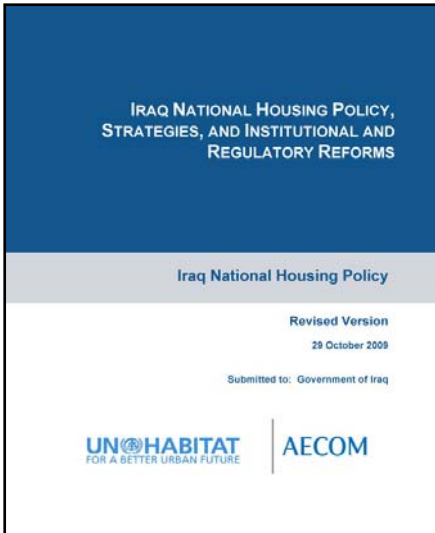
To mitigate some of the communication and access challenges, UNDP established a satellite training center based in Amman, Jordan. The satellite office replicated the NDC software development system (PDS) and allowed for training of MoE personnel in Amman at the center. With the closure of the project, the satellite office is being relocated to Iraq where all of the materials and equipment will be utilized. A final project report will be prepared by UNDP in 2010 that will highlight the projects overall achievements.

Some of the achievements highlighted in a recent project update included:

- 37 Ministry of Electricity personnel trained in various fields
- 43 Remote Terminal Units (RTUs) were delivered, 34 connected and 24 tested and functional
- More than 100 personnel gained experience with new technology during field works; and
- Completion of network modeling and population of data-base.



## 2. Feature: UN-Habitat Supports Development of Iraq Housing Policy & TVET



Since 2004, UN-HABITAT has provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Construction and Housing (MoCH) in the preparation of detailed analysis of Iraq’s housing market and in the development of a National Housing Policy. Current estimates suggest about 2 million dwellings will be required in urban Iraq by 2016. Substantial unmet housing demand

combined with various bottlenecks on the supply side means Iraq has been unable to produce new housing in sufficient quantities to meet the needs of a growing population. Key issues faced include:

- Over centralization of decision making and resource allocation
- Acute shortage of buildable land in urban areas
- Infrastructure backlogs
- An undercapitalized construction sector dominated by low-producing public companies
- Limited private sector investment in house production
- Near absence of formal housing finance
- Deteriorating rental housing stock
- Lack of established procedures for improving or redeveloping unplanned settlements.

On 4 and 5 October 2009, the MoCH hosted a working meeting to finalize the Iraq National Housing Policy prior to its inclusion in the National Development Plan. The policy addresses the bottlenecks outlined above through shifting the emphasis of government from the producer of housing to adopting an enabling approach to housing provisions, incentivizing private sector-led housing supply and ensuring access to adequate shelter for all, as a basic human right. The policy focuses on the following key themes: land management, housing production and financing, infrastructure, housing management, and maintenance and informal housing.

A three-day Regional Conference is planned for 22-24 February that will focus on sharing experiences in implementing enabling housing strategies. Following the meeting, the GoI will prepare an action plan for implementing the National Housing Policy. UN-HABITAT will continue to provide technical support to the MoCH and related ministries, while it implements the Housing Policy.

### Technical & Vocational Education-Training

Iraq’s Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) sector has experienced major drawbacks not only as a result of prolonged conflict and limited international exposure, but also due to the dominance of the oil sector in Iraq, which limits investment in other sectors of the economy. UN-HABITAT in partnership with the ILO, UNESCO, the Foundation of Technical Education (FTE) and Ministry of Education/Vocational Education in Iraq developed a programme with the overall objective to support the rehabilitation and modernization of the TVET sector in Iraq.

As part of this programme, a media campaign was developed to increase awareness and stimulate interest in technical and vocational training among young women and men for better access to employment in the construction sector.

To promote technical training UN-Habitat produced five posters in Arabic to raise-awareness among young Iraqis to enroll in one of the five short training courses on construction trades provided by FTE.

In addition, a 20-minute television documentary was produced that highlights opportunities for technical and vocational training that will help Iraqis gain employment skills in the following construction trades:

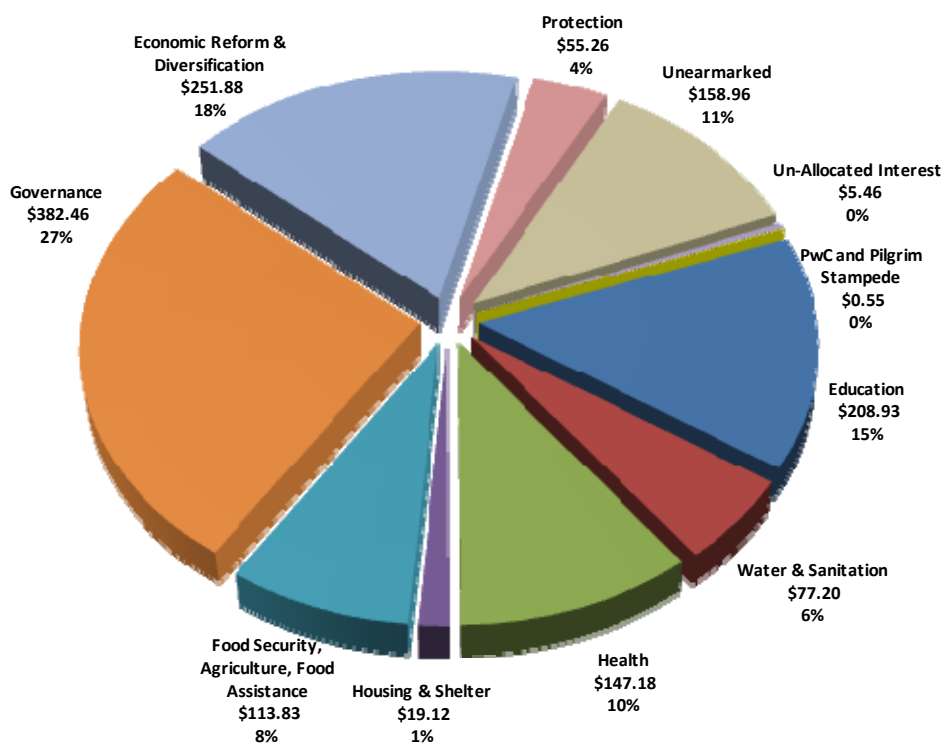
- Water and Sanitation Facilities and Networks Construction
- Bridges and Highways
- Quality Control and Building Materials Testing
- Construction Management and Marketing
- Rehabilitation and Asset Management.



Additional information is available on UN-Habitat’s Arabic website by clicking [here](#).

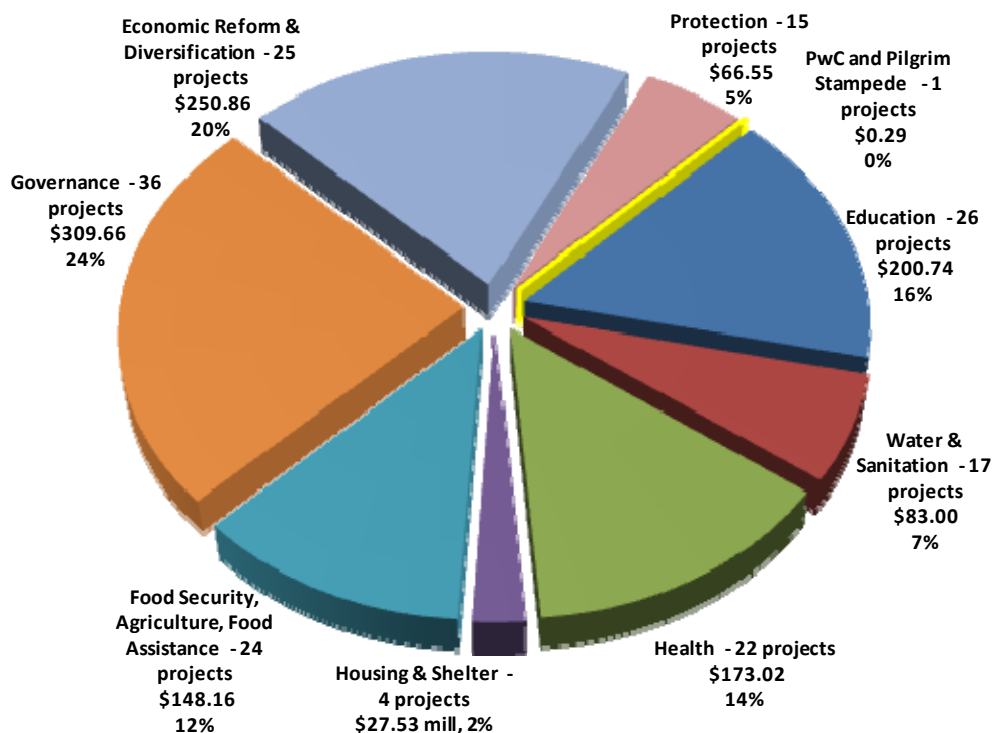
### 3. FINANCIAL SUMMARY , as of 31 December 2009

#### 3.1 Donor Deposits, (including Earned Interest), breakdown by Sector Outcome Team and by Donor (\$US mill)



Donor	Gross Deposit (US\$ mill)
EUROPEAN COMMISSION	590.46
JAPAN	360.95
SPAIN	93.17
CANADA	63.79
UK	55.54
ITALY	39.23
AUSTRALIA	31.66
KOREA	21.00
SWEDEN	13.66
DENMARK	12.41
GERMANY	10.00
TURKEY	9.00
FINLAND	7.70
NORWAY	7.01
NETHERLANDS	6.70
INDIA	5.00
KUWAIT	5.00
QATAR	5.00
USA	5.00
GREECE	3.63
NEW ZEALAND	3.36
LUXEMBOURG	2.32
BELGIUM	1.32
IRELAND	1.23
ICELAND	0.50
<b>TOTAL Deposits</b>	<b>1,354.64</b>
<b>EARNED INTEREST</b>	<b>66.18</b>
<b>TOTAL Deposits + Interest</b>	<b>1,420.82</b>

#### 3.2 Funding by Sector Outcome and by Participating UN Organization (\$US mill)



Participating UN Organization	Funding (US\$ mill)	No. of Projects
ESCWA	10.33	5
FAO	106.75	17
ILO	6.66	5
UN DPA/EAD	7.80	1
UNDP	349.45	38
UNEP	16.61	3
UNESCO	61.54	21
UNFPA	20.95	4
UN-HABITAT	85.58	18
UNHCR	13.42	4
UNICEF	174.41	23
UNIDO	45.50	14
UNIFEM	8.76	7
UNOPS	217.16	36
WFP	16.37	4
WHO	118.53	24
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,259.82</b>	<b>224</b>

Notes: Projects shown by sector are less than the number of projects shown by Participating UN Organization since a joint programme implemented by two or more agencies, while counting as one programme under a SOT, is reported separately by each Participating UN Organization, thereby accounting for more than one project.

## 4. PROJECT COMMITMENTS & DISBURSEMENTS

Implementing UN agencies have to date **legally committed \$1,021 million** and **disbursed \$974 million of total funding (which amounts to \$1,260 million for the implementation of 170 joint programmes)**. Tables 4.1 and 4.2 provide a summary of project commitments and disbursements by UN Sector and Participating UN Organization, respectively. Figures for the period ending December 2009 are based on the latest available information from various operational units of the Iraq UN Country Team and provide informal financial updates on the progress made in 2009. **As of end December 2009, agencies' average commitment and disbursement rates amount to 81% and 77% of approved funding, respectively.**

**Table 4.1 Commitments and Disbursements Summary by Sector Outcome Teams (US\$000s), as of 31 December 2009**

			2004 - 2008		2009		TOTAL				
Policy Group	Sector Outcome Team	Sub-sector	Funded Amount (US\$000s)	Refunds on Unspent Balances (US\$000s)	Funded less Refunds on Unspent Balances (US\$000s)	July 2004 -End December 2008 ACTUALS		January 2009 -End December 2009 ACTUALS		July 2004 - End December 2009 ACTUALS	
						COM <sup>A</sup>	DISB <sup>B</sup>	COM <sup>C</sup>	DISB <sup>D</sup>	COM	DISB
<b>Essential Social Services</b>			<b>640,265</b>	<b>(7,822)</b>	<b>632,443</b>	<b>510,004</b>	<b>422,597</b>	<b>35,817</b>	<b>68,005</b>	<b>545,820</b>	<b>490,603</b>
										<b>86%</b>	<b>78%</b>
		Education	201,621	(876)	200,745	163,873	139,205	14,154	13,508	178,027	152,714
										<b>89%</b>	<b>76%</b>
		Water and Sanitation	89,473	(6,477)	82,996	59,089	49,474	5,309	6,308	64,398	55,782
										<b>78%</b>	<b>67%</b>
		Health	173,118	(99)	173,018	150,533	110,583	6,656	28,688	157,189	139,271
										<b>91%</b>	<b>80%</b>
		Housing & Shelter	27,528	(1)	27,527	24,541	22,504	499	2,461	25,039	24,964
										<b>91%</b>	<b>91%</b>
		Food Security, Agriculture, Food Assistance	148,526	(369)	148,157	111,968	100,831	9,199	17,040	121,167	117,871
										<b>82%</b>	<b>80%</b>
		Agriculture & Water Resources	90,516	(369)	90,147	75,172	72,498	2,421	4,293	77,592	76,791
		Rural Development	47,792	-	47,792	26,580	18,116	6,778	12,747	33,358	30,863
		Food Security	10,217	-	10,217	10,217	10,217	-	-	10,217	10,217
<b>Protection</b>			<b>66,779</b>	<b>(226)</b>	<b>66,553</b>	<b>32,373</b>	<b>32,508</b>	<b>1,424</b>	<b>8,969</b>	<b>33,797</b>	<b>41,477</b>
										<b>51%</b>	<b>62%</b>
	Protection	Protection	54,089	(226)	53,863	23,667	22,745	1,455	6,846	25,122	29,591
		Mine Action	12,690	-	12,690	8,705	9,762	(31)	2,123	8,675	11,886
<b>Governance</b>			<b>317,200</b>	<b>(7,535)</b>	<b>309,665</b>	<b>223,910</b>	<b>224,415</b>	<b>26,082</b>	<b>29,753</b>	<b>249,992</b>	<b>254,168</b>
										<b>81%</b>	<b>82%</b>
	Governance	Democratic Process (National Reconciliation / Rule of Law)	82,897	(251)	82,646	44,499	47,244	8,498	11,292	52,997	58,535
		Culture	2,092	(132)	1,960	1,966	1,960	(5)	0	1,960	1,960
		Public Sector Reform	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Decentralization Programmes	6,119	-	6,119	-	-	1,558	332	1,558	332
		Support to Electoral Process	226,092	(7,153)	218,940	177,445	175,211	16,032	18,129	193,477	193,341
<b>Economic Development</b>			<b>250,870</b>	<b>(9)</b>	<b>250,861</b>	<b>178,099</b>	<b>158,969</b>	<b>13,314</b>	<b>28,310</b>	<b>191,414</b>	<b>187,280</b>
										<b>76%</b>	<b>75%</b>
	Economic Development: Economic Reform & Diversification	Economic Reform & Diversification	27,715	(5)	27,710	26,736	24,725	625	121	27,361	24,846
		Infrastructure Electricity	137,962	(0)	137,962	113,189	98,878	35	7,020	113,224	105,898
		Poverty Reduction & Human Development	69,493	(3)	69,490	22,444	19,868	12,370	21,158	34,814	41,026
		Environment	15,700	-	15,700	15,731	15,498	284	11	16,015	15,509
<b>Emergency Response Project*</b>			<b>300</b>	<b>(5)</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>282</b>
										<b>100%</b>	<b>96%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>1,275,414</b>	<b>-15,597</b>	<b>1,259,817</b>	<b>944,680</b>	<b>838,772</b>	<b>76,637</b>	<b>135,038</b>	<b>1,021,318</b>	<b>973,810</b>
										<b>81%</b>	<b>77%</b>

\* Humanitarian Emergency Project funded from Fund Earned Interest

**NOTES:**

- <sup>A/</sup> Legally binding contracts signed in 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008 (including multi-year commitments which may be disbursed in future years)
- <sup>B/</sup> Disbursements made in 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008
- <sup>C/</sup> New legally binding contracts signed in 2009
- <sup>D/</sup> Disbursements made in 2009 (including disbursements made against outstanding 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008 commitments)

**Table 4.2 Commitments and Disbursements Summary by Participating UN Organization (US\$ 000s), as of 31 December 2009**

Participating UN Organization	Funded Amount	Refunds on Unspent Balances	Funded less Refunds on Unspent Balances	2004-2008		2009		2004-2009	
				July 2004-End December 2008 ACTUALS		January 2009 -End December 2009 ACTUALS		July 2004 - End December 2009 ACTUALS	
				COM <sup>A</sup>	DISB <sup>B</sup>	COM <sup>C</sup>	DISB <sup>D</sup>	COM	DISB
ESCWA	10,378	(46)	10,332	9,002	7,932	435	1,120	9,437 91%	9,052 88%
FAO	107,030	(281)	106,749	81,224	72,337	7,667	13,413	88,891 83%	85,750 80%
ILO	6,657	-	6,657	2,473	2,185	1,744	1,539	4,217 63%	3,724 56%
UNDP	349,471	(17)	349,454	242,365	217,500	4,613	43,727	246,978 71%	261,227 75%
UN DPA/EAD	7,802	-	7,802	7,505	7,576	-	115	7,505 96%	7,691 99%
UNEP	16,605	-	16,605	16,636	16,392	284	11	16,920 102%	16,404 99%
UNESCO	62,770	(1,231)	61,539	45,815	40,276	8,724	6,415	54,539 89%	46,690 76%
UNFPA	20,946	-	20,946	11,016	8,381	1,827	2,284	12,842 61%	10,665 51%
UNHABITAT	85,658	(80)	85,578	63,602	58,779	7,833	7,655	71,435 83%	66,433 78%
UNHCR	13,423	-	13,423	13,423	13,320	-	103	13,423 100%	13,423 100%
UNICEF	174,518	(105)	174,413	135,441	108,398	7,849	8,191	143,290 82%	116,589 67%
UNIDO	51,750	(6,245)	45,505	22,253	18,563	1,994	4,659	24,247 53%	23,222 51%
UNIFEM	8,767	(7)	8,760	5,367	5,350	1,017	1,009	6,384 73%	6,360 73%
UNOPS	224,743	(7,586)	217,157	170,287	158,443	24,747	24,176	195,034 90%	182,619 84%
WFP	16,368	-	16,368	16,114	15,216	254	1,151	16,367 100%	16,367 100%
WHO	118,531	-	118,531	102,157	88,124	7,650	19,469	109,807 93%	107,593 91%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,275,414</b>	<b>(15,597)</b>	<b>1,259,817</b>	<b>944,680</b>	<b>838,772</b>	<b>76,637</b>	<b>135,038</b>	<b>1,021,318 81%</b>	<b>973,810 77%</b>

**NOTES:**

A/ Legally binding contracts signed in 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008 (including multi-year commitments which may be disbursed in future years)

B/ Disbursements made in 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008

C/ New legally binding contracts signed in 2009

D/ Disbursements made in 2009 (including disbursements made against outstanding 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008 commitments)

## 5. CONTRACT AWARDS UNDER UNDG ITF-FUNDED PROJECTS POSTED ON UNDG ITF/IRFFI WEBSITE AT [www.irffi.org](http://www.irffi.org)

**Table 6.1 Value and Number of Awards by Country US\$, as of 31 December 2009**

Country	Value and Number of Awards by Country												Total	
	Jul-Dec 2004		Jan-Dec 2005		Jan-Dec 2006		Jan-Dec 2007		Jan-Dec 2008		Jan-Dec 2009		2004 - 2009	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Australia	1	15,664	2	473,222									3	488,886
Austria	4	641,557	13	4,469,176	5	425,416	4	150,272					26	5,686,421
Bahrain			7	2,337,656									7	2,337,656
Belgium	1	22,500,000											1	22,500,000
Canada			4	187,228	1	12,000							5	199,228
China	20	34,872,695	10	13,509,110					2	201,400			32	48,583,204
Croatia			1	11,780			6	28,206					7	39,986
Cyprus			3	219,835	1	2,008	1	8,336					5	230,179
Czech Republic	2	575,044	2	5,980,425	1	23,681	5	1,173,680					10	7,752,829
Denmark	9	11,209,361	17	20,572,443	17	995,413	19	483,562	4	251,973	5	122,390	71	33,635,143
Egypt	10	177,364	23	895,763	5	60,039	6	92,730	2	370,785			46	1,596,681
Finland			2	211,154					2	648,371			4	859,524
France	5	307,460	20	1,833,391	3	654,094	3	110,881	1	87,980			32	2,993,806
Germany	9	1,473,443	60	6,504,379	19	11,482,237	14	1,904,624	27	803,881			129	22,168,564
Honduras									1	10,060			1	10,060
India	1	26,496	10	1,859,428			11	730,152	2	47,855	5	169,400	29	2,833,332
Indonesia			1	112,000	1	2,948							2	114,948
Iran	1	56,980	3	55,635									4	112,615
Iraq	81	8,387,494	458	49,088,313	193	29,047,846	310	46,762,448	298	30,320,497	88	14,267,306	1,428	177,873,905
Ireland			2	79,696			2	110,473	5	135,548			9	325,717
Italy	8	3,000,210	30	7,459,626	5	174,317	23	1,009,206	7	1,595,201	2	119,698	75	13,358,258
Japan	3	16,987,896	19	51,981,896	6	342,219			3	17,681			31	69,329,692
Jordan	52	6,316,590	129	12,595,069	113	1,312,841	88	1,828,695	51	3,138,469	19	304,763	452	25,496,426
Kenya			1	284,457									1	284,457
Kuwait	1	304,750	13	3,623,003									14	3,927,753
Lebanon	3	2,626,192	25	2,455,757	37	1,542,988	24	919,414	7	1,033,496	1	15,328	97	8,593,176
Leichtenstein	1	22,700,000											1	22,700,000
Morocco			1	16,400			1	94,000	1	94,369			3	204,769
Netherlands	10	1,784,903	21	4,100,272	5	975,210	3	625,867	4	202,975	7	62,721	50	7,751,948
New Zealand	1	160,997											1	160,997
Norway	1	41,000			1	4,962							2	45,962
Oman	4	493,485	6	1,457,456	4	489,610			1	54,950			15	2,495,501
Pakistan			1	15,062					1	32,331			2	47,393
Saudi Arabia			4	314,019	1	153,000							5	467,019
Slovenia			2	380,980									2	380,980
South Africa			3	42,188	1	6,700							4	48,888
Spain			2	150,595	1	24,623	2	115,293	1	63,361			6	353,872
Sudan			1	78,975									1	78,975
Sweden	2	12,680,046	3	106,731	4	166,529	1	1,211					10	12,954,517
Switzerland	4	150,857	22	2,827,754	1	27,660	2	31,675			2	15,382	31	3,053,328
Syria			3	463,061					11	25,374			14	488,435
Thailand	1	8,221	1	43,836									2	52,057
Tunisia	1	3,000	2	47,340									3	50,340
Turkey	6	2,446,956	1	452,500			6	6,561,579	1	15,580	3	122,053	17	9,598,667
UAE	1	32,500	7	41,390,975	5	100,142	7	259,584	4	168,355			24	41,951,556
UK	25	16,605,589	56	38,511,101	26	2,285,875	23	1,039,066	20	1,333,550	11	385,169	161	60,160,350
USA	9	1,776,022	27	8,077,906	14	1,590,627	8	1,085,379	16	637,305	1	36,304	75	13,203,544
Not Provided							1	345	13	194,264			14	194,609
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>168,362,773</b>	<b>1,018</b>	<b>285,277,592</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>51,902,984</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>65,126,679</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>41,485,610</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>15,620,515</b>	<b>2,964</b>	<b>627,776,153</b>