



C10-08

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT GROUP
IRAQ TRUST FUND

PROJECT DOCUMENT COVER SHEET

Participating UN Organisation: <i>(acronym is sufficient)</i> UNESCO and UNDP	Cluster: <i>(number and area)</i> C- Governance and Human Development
Programme/Project Manager: Name: Mohamed Djelid Address: UNESCO Iraq Office Telephone: 0777 941941 E-mail: m.djelid@unesco.org.jo Name: Paolo Lembo Address: UNDP Iraq Office Telephone: 06 5308396 E-mail: paolo.lembo@undp.org	Cluster Coordinator: Name: Alia Al Dalli Address: UNDP Iraq Office Telephone: 06 5608361 E-mail: Alia.al-dalli@undp.org
Programme/Project Title: Programme Title: Restoration of Al Askari Shrine in Samara City and Rehabilitation of other damaged religious sites throughout Iraq. Project Title Phase I: Urgent intervention works and preparation of Restoration Project of Al Askari Shrine in Samara City, Rehabilitation of other damaged religious sites throughout Iraq and recovery of priority infrastructures related to the Al-Askari Shrine in Samara City.	Programme/Project Location: In Salah El Din Governorate, Samarra City and other sites throughout Iraq.
Programme/Project Number: C10-08	
Programme/Project Description: Programme Description: To restore Al Askari Shrine in Samarra and to Rehabilitate other religious sites damaged by, or in the aftermath of the 22 February 2006 bombing. Project Description Phase I : 1. <u>Al Askari Shrine in Samara:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Urgent intervention works: Protecting & cleaning the site; classifying materials and comforting the structure to avoid further collapse.Preparation of the Restoration project to be implemented during the Phase II. 2. <u>Other Religious sites:</u> To rehabilitate in priority religious sites damaged by, or in the aftermath of the 22 February 2006 bombing. 3. Rehabilitation of priority infrastructure related to the Al-Askari in Samara City.	Programme/Project Costs: UNDG USD 8,000,000.00 IFF: Govt. Input: Core: Other: TOTAL: USD 8,000,000.00
Govt of Iraq Line Ministry Responsible: Ministry of Planning & Development Cooperation	Programme/Project Duration: Start date: 01 December End date: 31 November 2007



C10-08

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT GROUP
IRAQ TRUST FUND

PROJECT DOCUMENT COVER SHEET

Review & Approval Dates:			
Line Ministry Approval:		15/11/2006	
Cluster Review Date:		21/11/2006	
Cluster Manager Group Review Date:			
ISRB Approval Date:(Prime Minister)		15/11/2006	
Steering Committee Approval Date:			
	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Name/Title</i>
UN Agency Name: <i>Acronym is sufficient</i> UNESCO			Mohamed Djelid, Director
UNDP			Paolo Lembo, Director
Chairman UNDG ITF SC:		13/12/06	Jean-Marie Fakhouri, DSRSG



C10-08

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT GROUP
IRAQ TRUST FUND

PROJECT DOCUMENT COVER SHEET

Development Goal:

(Not more than one statement, with reference to the Joint UN-Iraq Assistance Strategy matrices)

Promotion of national reconciliation through community-level initiatives, with restoration/reconstruction of religious sites as the entry point.

Key Immediate Objective/s: (List in numbered format.)

1. To ensure the safety and preservation of the Al-Askaria Shrine site in order to prepare for its restoration as a symbol of peace and reconciliation in Iraq, while enhancing the national capacity to perform similar tasks on other damaged cultural/religious sites .
2. To initiate the process of rehabilitation of other damaged religious sites throughout Iraq as part of the reconciliation process;
3. To provide employment opportunities and ensure citizens' involvement in the rebuilding of their communities through sub-projects focused on rehabilitation related to the Samara Shrine

Outputs

List in reference to the key immediate objectives (i.e. 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, etc.)

Output 1.1.: Urgent intervention works on Al-Askari Shrine in Samara completed : Site Protected & cleaned; materials classified, and structure comforted (UNESCO);

Output 1.2.: Preparation of the Restoration project of the Al-Askari Shrine in Samara completed. (UNESCO);

Output 1.3: Personnel of State Board of Antiquities and Heritage (SBAH) are trained in technical areas related to restoration and preservation.

Output 2.1: Highest priority damaged religious sites rehabilitated (UNDP);

Output 2.2: Contribute towards reconciliation, restoration of stability and security, and consensus and peace building

Output 3.1: Implementation of Sub-projects related to the Samara Shrine completed (UNDP)

Output 3.2: Promotion of community ownership through involvement in sub-project identification and implementation.

Output 3.3: Generation of temporary short and medium term employment opportunities.



C10-08

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT GROUP
IRAQ TRUST FUND

PROJECT DOCUMENT COVER SHEET

Key Activities List in reference to the outputs (i.e. 1.1.1, 1.2.1, 2.1.1, 2.2.1, etc.)

1.1.1. Establishment of the Project Steering Committee (PSC) comprising United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI), Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation MOPDC, Shiite and Sunni Waqfs, United Nations Education, Science and Culture Organization (UNESCO) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); SAMARA community representative;

1.1.2. Under the guidance of UNESCO restoration experts and the supervision of trained SBAH specialists, a selected international company will undertake urgent and preventive works to preserve the site

- Protect the site against weather conditions by erecting a roof;
- Clean the site removing any element which could lead to other collapses;
- Classifying, originating and storing the archeological elements which are discovered and the material scattered on the site;
- Placing a system to comfort the structure of the building (shoring and shuttering works) which are susceptible to collapse;
- Protecting the ornamental elements;
- Prepare Architectural documentation and photographic and video documentation showing the status of the building;
- Prepare a first estimation cost of the restoration works.

1.2.1. Under the guidance of UNESCO restoration experts and the supervision of trained SBAH specialists, a selected international company will undertake works to prepare the Final restoration Project of the Al Askari Shrine in Samarra by;

- Performing all laboratory experiments, structure analysis, soil investigation, building Materials & Fine Art and networks Studies in order define the nature of required interventions;
- Preparing detailed restoration drawings, specifications, bills of quantities, tender document, scope of works, etc;
- Preparing final estimation cost for restoring the Al Askari Shrine in Samarra.

1.2.2. UNESCO will prepare the Project Document and the budget estimate for the Restoration Phase (Phase II).

1.3.1: Arrange and deliver a special training programme for State Board of Antiquities and Heritage (SBAH) to improve their technical capacity for performing works supervision of the Al Askari Shrine in Samarra.

2.1.1. Identify, through endorsement by PSC, other priority religious sites to be considered for rehabilitation, which will ultimately include two mosques (one Shiite and one Sunni) and one church;

2.1.2: Undertake comprehensive site assessment, perform all required structural stability studies and analyses for assessing such and define the nature of required interventions;

2.1.3: Perform networks analyses and studies to assess all water supply, wastewater, electrical power supply facilities and define the nature of required interventions as deemed applicable;



C10-08

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT GROUP
IRAQ TRUST FUND

PROJECT DOCUMENT COVER SHEET

2.1.4: Preparation of detailed construction drawings, specifications, bills of quantities, scope of works, etc;
2.1.5: Rehabilitation activities, relying on local implementing partners wherever possible;
2.1.6: Prepare budget estimates for rehabilitating other priority religious sites and buildings.
2.1.7: UNDP and UNESCO Directors and Project Managers will evaluate the works done and will report to the Steering Committee who will decide for the next action plan for the other religious sites to be rehabilitated during the Phase II

2.2.1: Establishment of Project Steering Committee made up of Shiite and Sunni Waqfs and other leaderships of both sects, relevant government authorities, among other parties as stated here above, will promote the intercultural / inter-sectarian dialogue and lay the ground for an area specific peace building and reconciliation process that will contribute to the broader nationwide processes (UNESCO and UNDP);

2.2.2: Development of media material illustrating the situation before and after the attacks on the Samarra Shrine and other religious sites as part of an integrated campaign targeting reconciliation and peace building(UNESCO);

2.2.3: Support the already launched Iraqi-led Baghdad peace initiative in direct collaboration with the government, UNAMI and all involved local authorities(UNESCO);

2.2.4: Initial activities towards building consensus leading to increased tolerance in communities' religious sectors through joint participation in all projects activities (micro context) (UNESCO and UNDP).

3.1.1. Identify with leaderships of both sectarian communities and Waqfs, a recovery agenda of priority activities that will provide tangible and highly visible benefits through the rehabilitation of priority infrastructure aimed at benefiting both major communities, as elaborated in the recovery agenda. It is expected that such will include as many as possible of the following project categories and other small scale projects keyed to supporting the local community, some of which will be implemented through an IREP like community labour intensive modality:

- Construction of community markets following testing the feasibility of such, that will create short and long-term employment opportunities for all community sects with particular emphasis on the poor and vulnerable and particularly women.
- Provision of playgrounds and parks
- Emergency recovery of electrical power supply infrastructure
- Emergency recovery of water supply and sanitation infrastructure

3.2.1. Community awareness campaign in local media and through other public outreach mechanisms (Jumma prayers, posters, leaflets, ...etc.) (UNESCO);3.2.2. Dedicated engagement of community members and entities in all projects activities including identification, planning, provision of in-kind donation...etc through and implementation (UNESCO and UNDP);

3.3.1: Following all necessary assessments, verifications, study, design...etc, implementation of some project activities through the labour intensive implementation modality and through



C10-08

**UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT GROUP
IRAQ TRUST FUND**

PROJECT DOCUMENT COVER SHEET

employment of local community members (UNESCO and UNDP);

1 LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

A logical framework is required for programmes/projects greater than \$500,000. For smaller programmes/projects, if a log frame is not used, a narrative statement including clearly stated objectives, outputs, activities, indicators and risks should be provided.

UNDG ITF proposes to utilise the log frame below for programme/project submissions because it:

- has been used in the UN strategic planning process for Iraq;*
- brings together in one place a clear, concise and accessible statement of all of the key components of programme/project submitted;*
- indicates the logic of how the programme/project is expected to work, separating out the various levels in the hierarchy of objectives, and helping to ensure that inputs, activities, outputs and objectives are not confused with each other;*
- provides a basis for monitoring and evaluation by identifying indicators of success and a means of quantitative or qualitative assessment, which will be essential for reporting on implementation to donors.*

Please fill in the following table.

Logical Framework

Objectives	Measurable indicators	Means of verification	Important assumptions
<p>Development Objective</p> <p>To Restore the Al-Askari Shrine in Samara who's bombing on 22 February 2006, to rehabilitate other religious sites throughout Iraq and to identify and rehabilitate essential infrastructure related to AL-Askari Shrine in Samara in order to promote a national reconciliation through community-level initiatives.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Al-Askari Shrine in Samara 1. Finalizing the protection and the clearing of the site and the comforting of the Mosque. 2. Comprehensive assessment established; 3. Final Restoration project prepared; • Other Religious sites rehabilitated; • Sub-projects related to the Al-Askari Shrine rehabilitated • Réconciliation Inter religious dialogue initiated • Number of incidences related to sectarian violence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring Reports from Iraqi counterparts; • Absence of major clashes between the different community leaders, between Sunni and Shiite leaders working on the project; • Statistics on the number of incidents related to Sectarian Violence; • Site visits and surveys undertake to verify development of assessment and reconstruction works on the site; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political will be supportive to the project, including continued support and cooperation between Shiite an Sunni focal points and leadership; • Local community (civil and religious) will be supportive to the project; • No other incidents related to Sectarian Violence similar to the Samara bombing takes place; • No deterioration of the security situation in Iraq and Samara; • No threat to UNESCO/UNDP'S contractors.

<p>Immediate Objectives:</p> <p><i>The immediate impact on the programme/project area or target group i.e. the change or benefit to be achieved by the programme/project.</i></p>	<p><i>Quantitative ways of measuring or qualitative ways of judging timed achievement of purpose.</i></p>	<p><i>Cost-effective methods and sources to quantify or assess indicators.</i></p>	<p>(Immediate Objective to Development Objective)</p> <p><i>External conditions necessary if achieved programme/project purpose is to contribute to reaching programme/project goal:</i></p>
<p>1. To ensure the safety and preservation of the Al-Askaria Shrine site in order to prepare for its restoration as a symbol of peace and reconciliation in Iraq, while enhancing the national capacity to perform similar tasks on other damaged cultural/religious sites.</p> <p>2. Initiate the process of rehabilitation of other damaged religious sites throughout Iraq as part of the reconciliation process;</p>	<p>1. Al Askari Shrine in Samara</p> <p>1.1. Field Supervision done by SBAH team to follow-up the execution of the works;</p> <p>1.2. The SBAH and UNESCO will monitor the project and report monthly to the Steering committee;</p> <p>1.3. Periodical report from the contractor.</p> <p>2. Periodical report from the contactors in charge of the rehabilitation of other religious sites.</p> <p>Tolerance Level within the city of Samarra, within PSC members.</p>	<p>1. The project is divided in activities. Each activity will be evaluated when executed and the works will be considered as completed when accepted technically by the Technical Evaluation Committee.</p> <p>2. The project is divided in activities. Each activity will be evaluated when executed and the works will be considered as completed when accepted technically by the UNDP supervisors.</p> <p>Diminution of major clashes between the different community leaders, between Sunni and Shiite leaders working on the project,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ External sources of threats are not imposed on local community ▪ Security situation does not deteriorate further; ▪ Political support from leaders of the Shiite and Sunni community.

<p>3. To provide employment opportunities and ensure citizens' involvement in the rebuilding of their communities through sub-projects focused on rehabilitation related to the Samara Shrine</p>	<p>3. Number of man-days of work generated in the course of project(s) implementation</p>	<p>3. Municipality records and reports</p>	
<p>Outputs: <i>The specifically deliverable results expected from the programme/project to attain the objectives:</i></p> <p>Output 1.1.: Urgent intervention works on Al-Askari Shrine in Samara completed : Site Protected & cleaned; materials classified, and structure comforted (UNESCO);</p> <p>Output 1.2.: Preparation of the Restoration project of the Al-Askari Shrine in Samara completed. (UNESCO);</p> <p>Output 1.3: Personnel of State Board of Antiquities and Heritage (SBAH) are trained in technical areas related to restoration and preservation.</p>	<p><i>Quantitative ways of measuring or qualitative ways of judging timed production of outputs:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Field Supervision done by SBAH team to follow-up the execution of the works; 2. Periodical report from the contactors. 3. The SBAH and UNESCO will monitor the project and report monthly to the Steering committee; 	<p><i>Cost-effective methods and sources to quantify or assess indicators:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The project is divided in activities. Each activity will be evaluated when executed and the works will be considered as completed when accepted technically by the Technical Evaluation Committee. 	<p>(Outputs to immediate objective) <i>Factors out of programme/project control which, if present, could restrict progress from outputs to achieving programme/project objectives:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Change in political will to support the project ▪ Exacerbation of tension between Shiites and Sunnis ▪ Civil War ▪ Major similar attack on the site ▪ Lack of support by the community ▪ External sources of threats are imposed on local community

<p>Output 2.1: Highest priority damaged religious sites rehabilitated (UNDP);</p> <p>Output 2.2: Contribute towards reconciliation, restoration of stability and security, and consensus and peace building</p>	<p>2. Number of religious sites rehabilitated</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Diversity of rehabilitated religious sites; - Tolerance Level within the city of Samara, within PSC members; - Number of incidences related to sectarian violence; - Life time of provided assets 	<p>2. Project reports and records : Sunni and Shiite Waqf and governmental institutions' records and reports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Diminution of major clashes between the different community leaders, between Sunni and Shiite leaders working on the project, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Advocacy campaigns does not achieve sought objectives ▪ Security situation deteriorate further ▪ Sectarian violence escalates
<p>Output 3.1: Implementation of Sub-projects related to the Samara Shrine completed (UNDP);</p> <p>Output3.2: Promotion of community ownership through involvement in sub-project identification and implementation;</p> <p>Output 3.3: Generation of temporary short and medium term employment opportunities.</p>	<p>3.Functionality of priority infrastructures related to the Al-Askari Shrine in Samara.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participation of local community in operation and maintenance - Employment level for Samara's disadvantaged population increased 	<p>3. Samara community, Sunni and Shiite Waqf reports and records;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operation and maintenance logbooks • Project records and reports • id and developmental agencies reports 	

<p>Activities: <i>Tasks to be done to produce the outputs</i></p>	<p>Inputs: <i>This is a summary of the programme/project budget (sub-budgets and total as in Annex B)</i></p>	<p><i>Financial report</i></p>	<p>(Activity to output) <i>Factors out of programme/project control which, if present, could restrict progress from activities to achieving outputs:</i></p>
<p>1.1.1 Establishment of the Project Steering Committee (PSC) comprising United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI), Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation and MOPDC, Shiite and Sunni Waqfs, United Nations Education, Science and Culture Organization (UNESCO) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); SAMARA community representative;</p> <p>1.1.2 Under the guidance of UNESCO restoration experts and the supervision of trained SBAH specialists, a selected international company will undertake urgent and preventive works to preserve the site</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect the site against weather conditions by erecting a roof; • Clean the site removing any element which could lead to other collapses; 	<p>INPUTS: Total Budget: 8,000,000 US\$</p> <p>UNESCO : Total : US\$ 5,400,000.00</p> <p>Personnel: Sub-total 1: US\$ 304,000.00</p> <p>Contracts: Sub-total 2: US\$ 4,653,000.00</p> <p>Training: Sub-total 3: US\$ 50,000.00</p> <p>Equipment: Sub-total 4: US\$ 10,000.00</p> <p>Travel: Sub-total 5: US\$ 75,000.00</p> <p>Miscellaneous: Sub-total 6: US\$ 28,400.00</p> <p>Security: Sub-total 7: US\$ 25,000.00</p>	<p>UNESCO and UNDP shall submit narrative and financial reports in line with UNDG ITF Steering Committee based on submissions provided in accordance with the terms of its contracts and association agreements with partners, through which this programme will be implemented.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of cooperation from all involved ▪ Security situation deteriorate ▪ Security situation deteriorate further ▪ Sectarian violence escalates ▪ External sources of threats are imposed on local community ▪ Advocacy campaigns does not achieve sought objectives

- Classifying, originating and storing the archeological elements which are discovered and the material scattered on the site;
- Placing a system to comfort the structure of the building (shoring and shuttering works) which are susceptible to collapse;
- Protecting the ornamental elements;
- Prepare Architectural documentation and photographic and video documentation showing the status of the building;
- Prepare a first estimation cost of the restoration works.

1.2.1: Under the guidance of UNESCO restoration experts and the supervision of trained SBAH specialists, a selected international company will undertake works to prepare the Final restoration Project of the Al Askari Shrine in Samarra by;

- Performing all laboratory experiments, structure analysis, soil investigation, building Materials & Fine Art and networks Studies in order define the nature of required

Support:
Sub-total 8: US\$ 254,600.00.

<p>interventions;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparing detailed restoration drawings, specifications, bills of quantities, tender document, scope of works, etc; • Preparing final estimation cost for restoring the Al Askari Shrine in Samarra. <p>1.2.2: UNESCO will prepare the Project Document and the budget estimate for the Restoration Phase (Phase II).</p> <p>1.3.1: Arrange and deliver a special training programme for State Board of Antiquities and Heritage (SBAH) to improve their technical capacity for performing works supervision of the Al Askari Shrine in Samarra.</p>		
<p>2.1.1: Identify, through endorsement by PSC, other priority religious sites to be considered for rehabilitation, which will ultimately include two mosques (one Shiite and one Sunni) and one church;</p> <p>2.1.1.2: Undertake comprehensive site assessment, perform all</p>		<p>UNDP : Total : US\$ 2,600,000</p> <p><u>Personnel:</u> Sub-total 1: 276,000US\$</p> <p><u>Contracts:</u> Sub-total 2: 2,047,300US\$</p>

<p>required structural stability studies and analyses for assessing such and define the nature of required interventions;</p> <p>2.1.3: Perform networks analyses and studies to assess all water supply, wastewater, electrical power supply facilities and define the nature of required interventions as deemed applicable;</p> <p>2.1.4: Preparation of detailed construction drawings, specifications, bills of quantities, scope of works, etc;</p> <p>2.1.5: Rehabilitation activities, relying on local implementing partners wherever possible;</p> <p>2.1.6: Prepare budget estimates for rehabilitating other priority religious sites and buildings.</p> <p>2.1.7: UNDP and UNESCO Directors and Project Managers will evaluate the works done and will report to the Steering Committee who will decide for the next action plan for the other religious sites to be rehabilitated during the Phase II;</p> <p>2.2.1: Establishment of Project Steering Committee made up of</p>	<p><u>Travel:</u> Sub-total 5: 30,000 US\$</p> <p><u>Miscellaneous:</u> Sub-total 6: 54,969 US\$</p> <p><u>Security:</u> Sub-total 7: 27,000US\$</p> <p><u>Support:</u> Sub-total 8: 164,731US\$</p>	
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Shiite and Sunni Waqfs and other leaderships of both sects, relevant government authorities, among other parties as stated here above, will promote the intercultural / inter-sectarian dialogue and lay the ground for an area specific peace building and reconciliation process that will contribute to the broader nationwide processes (UNESCO and UNDP);

2.2.2: Development of media material illustrating the situation before and after the attacks on the Samarra Shrine and other religious sites as part of an integrated campaign targeting reconciliation and peace building(UNESCO);

2.2.3: Support the already launched Iraqi-led Baghdad peace initiative in direct collaboration with the government, UNAMI and all involved local authorities(UNESCO);

2.2.4: Initial activities towards building consensus leading to increased tolerance in communities' religious sectors through joint participation in all projects activities (micro context) (UNESCO and UNDP).

3.1.1.1. Identify with leaderships of both sectarian communities and Waqfs, a recovery agenda of priority activities that will provide tangible and highly visible benefits through the rehabilitation of priority infrastructure aimed at benefiting both major communities, as elaborated in the recovery agenda. It is expected that such will include as many as possible of the following project categories and other small scale projects keyed to supporting the local community, some of which will be implemented through an IREP-like community labour intensive modality:

- Construction of community markets following testing the feasibility of such, that will create short and long-term employment opportunities for all community sects with particular emphasis on the poor and vulnerable and particularly women.
- Provision of playgrounds and parks
- Emergency recovery of electrical power supply

<p>infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Emergency recovery of water supply and sanitation infrastructure <p>3.2.1 Community awareness campaign in local media and through other public outreach mechanisms (Jumma prayers, posters, leaflets, ...etc.) (UNESCO);</p> <p>3.2.2: Dedicated engagement of community members and entities in all projects activities including identification, planning, provision of in-kind donation...etc through and implementation (UNESCO and UNDP);</p> <p>3.3.1: Following all necessary assessments, verifications, study, design...etc, implementation of some project activities through the labour intensive implementation modality and through employment of local community members (UNESCO and UNDP);</p>		
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2. PROGRAMME/PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

2.1. Background

2.1.1. What is the rationale and context to the programme/project, and the approach adopted?

On Wednesday, 22 February 2006, unidentified assailants bombed the shrine of two of the holiest Shia'a Imams, located in the ancient city of Samarra, 125 kilometers north of Baghdad. The incident sparked a wave of anger among Iraqi Shia'a. Throughout the country and in the capital Baghdad, over 100 Sunni Mosques were damaged. Key religious and political leaders on both sides have been willing and able to de-escalate the crises. Sunni and Shia'a religious leaders met on Saturday, 25 February 2006, and condemned attacks on each others Mosques. Other influential groups have also publicly called for peace among Iraqis.

The UN reacted promptly on the day of the bombing. UN Secretary General's Special Representative in Iraq announced on 22 February 2006 that he would invite a wide range of Iraqi leaders to a meeting in an effort to curb communal strife. The Government of Iraq, political, religious, and civic leaders would be invited to seek to "adopt a common policy and take concrete and immediate measures to foster a spirit of fraternity and mutual respect for peaceful alternatives to the violence racking the country".

The Samarra Shrine offers a unique opportunity to bring together the Shiite and Sunni populations due to the fact that both sects have vested interests in the site. In a public statement on 23 February 2006, UNESCO's Director General, reiterated the readiness of the organization to assist the Government of Iraq in taking appropriate measures to protect and conserve the spiritual and cultural heritage of such important sites, like Samarra, which is on the list of World Heritage nominations, and which became during the last two years a target for the battlefield. Furthermore, UNDP Iraq Director committed UNDP to support and complement UNESCO in all programme activities through implementation of the Samarra Shrine and other damaged religious sites reconstruction together with launching an integrated area based recovery programme keyed to reconstruction and restoration of priority community identified public services and infrastructure. The overall programme would contribute towards achievement of the global restoration of security, reconciliation, peace building, and consensus building thus stabilizing the deteriorated situation countrywide. The programme will be delivered under the UNESCO banner.

On 24 February 2006, UNESCO Iraq and UNAMI published the initiative to establish a special fund, sponsored by the international community, to restore the Al-Askari Shrine in Samara and to rehabilitate mosques and churches. As early as Tuesday 28 February 2006, Director General of UNESCO, approved a high level experts' mission led by the Director of UNESCO Iraq, to Iraq. Due to delays from part of MoPDC in completing the Samarra site assessment, the mission was replaced by several meetings in Amman between all stake-holders and UNESCO experts. The UNESCO experts are internationally renowned architects specialized in the field of the restoration and conservation of traditional Islamic architecture.

Within this context the Director of the UNESCO Iraq Office, the Director of the UNDP Iraq Office, the UNESCO experts and all involved Iraqi counterparts including the Waqf (Shia'a and Sunni), Ministry of Reconstruction and Housing, department of monuments and the Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation discussed the factors related to restoration of the Al Askari Mosque and the other damaged religious sites. Moreover, a meeting between UNESCO, UNDP, Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Housing and Reconstruction, Sunni Waqf, Shia'a Waqf, and Ministry of Heritage was conducted on 14-04-06 in addition to another meeting dated 09-05-06 between UNESCO and UNDP.

Outputs

Output 1.1.: Urgent intervention works on Al-Askari Shrine in Samara completed : Site Protected & cleaned; materials classified, and structure comforted (UNESCO);

Output 1.2.: Preparation of the Restoration project of the Al-Askari Shrine in Samara completed. (UNESCO);

Output 1.3: Personnel of State Board of Antiquities and Heritage (SBAH) are trained in technical areas related to restoration and preservation.

Output 2.1: Highest priority damaged religious sites rehabilitated (UNDP);

Output 2.2: Contribute towards reconciliation, restoration of stability and security, and consensus and peace building

Output 3.1: Implementation of Sub-projects related to the Samara Shrine completed (UNDP)

Output 3.2: Promotion of community ownership through involvement in sub-project identification and implementation.

Output 3.3: Generation of temporary short and medium term employment opportunities.

2.1.2. What experience does the organisation have in working on this issue in Iraq or countries in similar circumstances? This should reflect lessons learned.

UNESCO has a longstanding experience in the restoration and rehabilitation of ancient monuments through its different levels of experts and expertise. The first ever big safeguarding operation by the organization was the salvation of the Temple of Abu Simbel in Egypt as a result of the building of the Aswan Dam in 1968. Since, the organization has been involved in other major rescue operations such as Borobudur in Indonesia, Angkor Wat in Cambodia, and more recently in post disaster context, Bam in Iran and in post-conflict environment, Bamiyan in Afghanistan and the National Museum in the Republic of Timor Leste.

In July 2004, the “Stari Most”, the Old Bridge of Mostar (Bosnia and Herzegovina), reconstructed by UNESCO, was re-opened as a symbol of reconciliation and human

solidarity. The reconstruction allowed breathing fresh life into an exceptional heritage which, after having been used as a target, became a rallying sign, a sign of recognition, the powerful symbol of a plural identity founded on mutual trust. For centuries, the Old Bridge of Mostar had been among the most famous sites in the Balkans. In the 1990s, the Bridge was destroyed because of its symbolic value. In June 2002, the reconstruction work on “Stari Most” began, after more than two years of scientific and archaeological research to consolidate its foundations and those of the banks of the Neretva River.

UNESCO has a distinguished role in projects of reconstruction and rehabilitation in Iraq, with the reconstruction, rehabilitation, and the safeguarding of the Iraqi Cultural Heritage through a number of projects in this regard such as physical rehabilitation of Cultural institutes and historical buildings, training courses and workshops in the field of conservation, restoration, archaeological excavations, and site management methodologies and techniques.

It also supplied the different cultural institutions in the country with a large number of equipment that servers in the fields mentioned above; some of them were high tech updated kinds of equipment, some of which could be used for specialized tasks as applicable.

UNDP Iraq has a diverse and extensive experience in reconstruction of infrastructure in Iraq, including electricity, buildings reconstruction, transport infrastructure and the Water and Sanitation sector since 1995; The UNDP Iraq team has experience in delivering reconstruction and recovery programmes and projects, restoring infrastructure and building capacity in Iraq and will draw on experience gained in similar post-conflict and conflict-ridden countries,(i.e. Afghanistan, Somalia, Rwanda & Great Lakes, Tajikistan, the emerging countries of former Yugoslavia, Sudan). The team is experienced in working under the current challenges faced in Iraq in 2006; In addition, UNDP Iraq is seen as an impartial body with support from government authorities and civil society.

UNDP has furthermore gained valuable experience through its long-term involvement in Iraq under frequently deteriorating security situation. During these activities UNDP has had extensive experience in coordinating with counterparts to adjust implementation modalities and identify consulting companies that have assisted in identifying, assessing, designing, implementing and monitoring its projects. UNDP has recently completed or is currently executing a wide spectrum of projects covering ports, hospitals, electrification, and waste and sanitation in several Iraqi cities and regions. UNDP is the major contributor and key player in the electrical power field in Iraq. UNDP's has gained experience in the sector through its background experience covering Baghdad and three northern Iraqi governorates during the pre-war. Post war involvement of UNDP in the electricity sector includes a diverse range of activities covering emergency repairs, replacement and additions to Iraq's infrastructure.

The experienced UNDP procurement office in Amman and its demonstrated performance over the last few years is another major asset on which this project will build and from which will benefit.

Within the UNESCO and UNDP experience in working in post-conflict and conflict-ridden areas, it was clearly observed that the involvement of local community leaders in specific, and other key players of the Civil Society are indispensable.

Furthermore, the intervention strategy stated hereinabove, has proven to be very successful in availing the enabling environment for project implementation.

2.2. Programme/Project Approach

Please address all of the following issues/questions in relation to programme/project design and definition:

2.2.1. What problem(s) does the programme/project address? What specific assessments have been made and by whom?

Using the restoration of the Al-Askari Shrine and other damaged religious sites as an initial focal point, the project hopes to address the issues of social and sectarian tensions, while also providing economic opportunities through its sub-projects that will help to restore affected elements of the local economy through temporary employment and rehabilitation of affected social infrastructure.

Assessments:

- A comprehensive assessment initiated by GoI in Samarra was never completed;
- Samara Local community provided after bombing pictures of the Shrine;
- Local community provided information about tension in Samara
- Draft list of other damaged religious sites provided by the National Institutions.
- Draft list of Infrastructures related to the Al-Askari Shrine in Samara provided by the local community.

2.2.2. Indicate which cluster(s) and matrix outcome(s) from the Joint UN-Iraq Assistance strategy this programme/project addresses.

This is a unique project, utilising (at the request of the donor) funds within Cluster C. As a result, this project does not directly address any of the matrix outcomes for the cluster, although the elements of governance are undeniable.

2.2.3. What is the expected impact of the programme/project? What could be potentially negative impact of the programme/project?

1. Expected impact:

- Restoration of the Al-Askari Shrine in Samara and the rehabilitation of other damaged religious sites throughout Iraq will reduce tension relief between the different religious communities, especially the Sunni and Shiite, and a gradual improvement of the relationship between both community sectors.
- Sub projects related to the restoration of the Shrine will have a considerable impact on the welfare of both communities by providing employment opportunities and incomes for disadvantaged population.
- Sub projects will have considerable social impact on the unskilled labour force in terms of improvement in their living condition.

2. Negative impact:

In case of another attack on the Al-Askari Shrine in Samara, the context will become worst. A more immediate negative impact might be misconceptions as to why it is being done by the UN or other international entities (i.e. subcontractors), and therefore the public awareness component of the project is critical to its successful implementation.

2.2.4. Indicate the beneficiaries of the programme/project.

The main beneficiaries are;

1. Iraqi population, particularly other similarly affected communities;
2. National Institutions (SBAH, related Ministries, local community and private sectors) will also benefit through skills development and capacity building,
3. Several hundreds of members of the disadvantaged population of Samara and other places in Iraq where other religious sites will be rehabilitated will benefit from short and medium term employment generated by the sub-projects in particular.

2.2.5. How does the programme/project design ensure the participation of all stakeholders?

1. By Establishing the Steering committee where all stakeholders will be represented (Government, Waqfs, Samara community,..)
2. By employing Iraqis
3. By strengthening the capacity and skills of Iraqi specialists;
4. By giving the monitoring field responsibility to the National Institutions (SBAH)
5. By encouraging increased interaction between the communities and their leaders on issues related to quality of life for the citizens

2.2.6. Does the programme/project address the needs of particularly vulnerable or marginalised groups? Who are they and how are their needs addressed?

From a macro prospective, the project is addressing and promoting the urgent need for peace and understanding in Iraq. It addresses in particular the violence against innocent civilians, which resulted in unprecedented movements of IDP's. The project also addresses an important aspect of religious symbolism, important to the Shiite community, to which the site belongs, and the Sunni Community, the historical custodians of the site.

Of the 80% unemployed in Samarra, there will be potential employment, thereby benefiting themselves and their families.

2.2.7. How does this programme/project benefit men and women? If not specifically designed to address gender issues, how will gender issues be addressed?

The project is not specifically designed to address gender issues, as it addresses a global macro issue serving the entire community, but in the course of the project no gender inequality issues will be raised within the scope of the project. In cases of recruitment, the inequality will be avoided. In the mobilization of skilled and unskilled workers at all points in the project activities, special attention will be made to ensure that gender balance is achieved at every opportunity.

2.2.8. Have environmental concerns been addressed including environmental impact/risk assessment conducted where relevant?

The immediate emergency interventions with the Samarra Mosque and covering and storing of all remains will prevent dust emissions and thus reduce any further environmental degradation and improve the environmental quality.

The only possible negative environmental impact may be created as a result of construction activities, in this context, conservative measures are under design to counteract such including covering of pits, sparing with water, employment of barricades, safety signs, disposal of wastes according to international norms and standards.

2.2.9. To what degree does this project generate direct and/or indirect employment opportunities?

The Phase I of the project will create approximately 1-200 temporary jobs on the Al-Askari site, and potentially large numbers through using the IREP like modality for the sub-projects in Samara and in other sites throughout Iraq, through the construction activities by contracting local companies.

It is emphasized herewith that both UNESCO and UNDP will exert their best endeavours to ensure all ILO convention, relevant Iraqi laws and decrees...etc with particular attention to child rights and child labour stipulations are followed during engagement of community members during labour intensive activities.

2.2.10. Does this project contribute towards the attainment of the MDGs in Iraq? Which Goal in particular?

By contributing towards reconciliation a more stable community could be a healthier environment for attaining MDG's, reducing the level of poverty.

2.2.11. Are there specific issues in relation to the security situation? How will they be handled?

The security issue is one of the main constraints and concerns. The government of Iraq committed itself to provide the necessary security. Following meetings with Local Authorities, the Local Authorities proposed (and guaranteed) to secure the site in Samara. The final decision will be taken jointly with the Government of Iraq, Local community, UNESCO and UNDP.

Reduction of risk exposure

The project will be managed and executed by International and national staff working from secure locations.

Private contractors will be required to make their own security arrangements to ensure the safety of their staff and the works

DSS protocols require an Iraqi Official be designated responsible liaison for security purposes. UNESCO and UNDP will coordinate initial links between the designated official and Department of Safety and Security (DSS). For deliveries of goods to the project site and coverage of security related expenses, plans are in place for close coordination with respective security authorities including DSS to ensure safe delivery of procured goods.

It is anticipated that through the community mobilisation efforts, there should be an indirect risk reduction, as communities take ownership of the activities and therefore have a vested interest in the security of the activities.

2.2.12. How does the programme/project relate to existing ministerial structures and how will it contribute to capacity building in ministries?

This project will be directly handled at the ministerial level (Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation) and in close collaboration with all involved relevant local authorities and the project steering committee, which will coordinate with other related ministries and civil society.

The experience of the project will be the capacity of management of this kind of complex project. Also, the National Institutions (SBAH) will benefit from monitoring training to develop their capacity to monitor this kind of project.

3. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Give a brief description of programme/project implementation and monitoring arrangements to ensure the cost-effective and efficient attainment of the outputs identified in the logical framework, including:

3.1. Programme/project implementation and supervision arrangements; indicate in-country and region based capacity of organisation; indicate names, and expertise of any implementing partners

The overall project will be implemented under UNESCO banner and UNESCO will be responsible for the restoration of the project of the Samara Shrine, whereas UNDP will be generally directly responsible for the implementation of the reconstruction of other religious sites. In terms of split of scope, the following presents the general roles of both of the participating organizations:

As member of the Steering Committee and the Iraqi technical counterpart, the State Board of Antiquities (SBAH) will monitor the project in the field (supervision activity) and assist UNESCO to evaluate the implementation project.

Structure of Management : See diagram

UNESCO role:

1. Participating in the project steering committee;
2. Overall assessment of the encountered damage extent and magnitude and reconstruction needs for the Samarra shrine and, as required by UNDP, other religious sites.
3. Implementation of the emergency restoration works on the Samarra shrine;
4. Preparation of the Final Project to Restore the Samara Shrine
5. Delivery of an advocacy campaign including development of media material;
6. Relevant project components monitoring and evaluation;

UNDP role:

1. Participating in the project steering committee;
2. Implementation of rehabilitation of the damaged religious sites, other than Samarra Shrine;

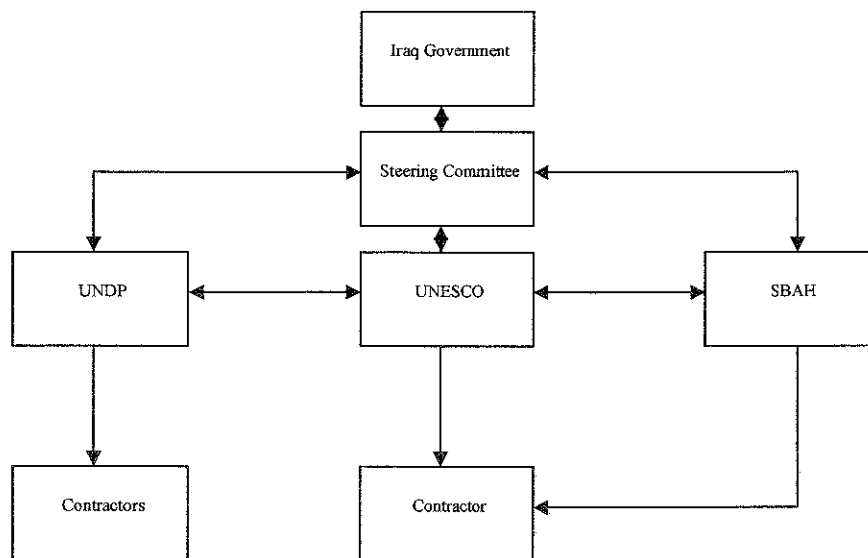
3. Sub-projects infrastructure related to the Al-Askari Shrine in Samara City.
4. Relevant project components monitoring and evaluation;

UNESCO and UNDP will work together to coordinate their activities, reporting directly to the Steering Committee. UNESCO will take the lead with the Samarra community and Waqfs in discussing all matters related to the Samarra shrine.

The participating organizations shall make available to the project their full resources including highly qualified experts and engineers including the following:

The Iraqi Experts team, put together by the relevant ministries, and the Steering Committee.

Diagram : Structure of the Management



3.2. Specify delivery mechanism(s) chosen, reflecting security conditions and in particular detailing proposed use of international staff in Iraq both from private contractors and NGOs

The delivery mechanism for the project will be essentially through an international or a national qualified contracting firm with a proven track record in similar projects to work on the sites, under the supervision of UNESCO and UNDP, either directly or indirectly through local monitoring agents depending on the security situation. The local community will play a key role in security mechanisms and in the provision of skilled and unskilled labour for the projects' activities.

UNESCO and UNDP experts will visit Baghdad as an advisory team, if the situation allows, regularly meeting and advancing the project with the PSC.

Following the approval of this proposal, detailed field assessments and establishment of the detailed scope of work as related to identification of Phase I interventions in the restoration of the damaged historic religious buildings and sites, a detailed work plan will be prepared for each project sub-component including provision of supplies. Following such, UNESCO and UNDP's consultants shall carry out all required studies, and preparation of designs, specifications, bills of quantities, etc.. Upon completion, these documents will enable UNESCO and UNDP to address all works procurement issues, evaluation of bids and selection of a Contractor and finally to sign a contract for the works, and for the Contractor to carry out implementation. It should be noted that UNESCO and UNDP plan to fully collaborate with all relevant local authorities/counterparts for maximizing local community/contractors participation and anchor all implementation mechanisms to indigenous resources. As deemed applicable, all procurement notices will be advertised on UNESCO and UNDP and the UNDG ITF websites whereas all works procurement will be advertised locally.

3.3. Indicate line ministry counterparts and their management role in the implementation of the programme/project

The main counterpart will be the Project Steering Committee, composed of Ministry of Planning & Development Cooperation (co-chairing with UN), State Board of Antiquities, the Shiite and Sunni Waqf, and relevant local authorities.

Role of the Steering Committee: To evaluate the progress of the project through UNESCO/UNDP reports and to decide about the next phases to be implemented.

As member of the Steering Committee and the Iraqi technical counterpart, the State Board of Antiquities (SBAH) will monitor the project in the field (supervision activity) and assist UNESCO to evaluate the implementation project.

3.4. Indicate inter-agency and cluster cooperation if applicable and the role of the other agencies involved.

Given the highly political dimension of the project, there will be very close collaboration between UNAMI, UNESCO and UNDP
Wider inter-agencies cooperation will be considered during the next Phase.

3.5. Indicate the overall timeframe for the programme/project and work plan (please provide project work plan as annex)

The overall timeframe for the completion of all Phase I activities and preparation of a Phase II project document will be limited to 12 months, depending on working, security, and political conditions on the ground. The work plan is attached

3.6. In order to indicate the appropriateness and value for money of the proposed activities and modalities of implementation, provide evidence of: the reliability of the costing of programme/project inputs and comparability with other UN organisations; arrangements for procuring and transporting programme/project inputs; and local appropriateness and acceptability of the inputs.

The costing of the project is as reliable as current information allows, however experiences with reconstruction throughout Iraq will allow UNESCO AND UNDP engineers to estimate budgets with sufficient accuracy. It deals primarily with the support of consultants to evaluate and assess the situation in the field, which is a first step to the formulation of an in depth technical project document on the restoration of the sites.

All various sub-projects shall be addressed in an indicative manner, which only highlights the envisaged fields of intervention. Specific projects shall only be defined as agreed upon with all involved including community members.

3.7. Systems for programme/project monitoring (including financial tracking and accounting audit), quality control, and impact assessment; methods for data collection and monitoring

UNDP has been employing a system of an audio visual transmission monitoring equipment to assess and monitor technical matters from long distance for reconstruction/rehabilitation of complex power generation plants. This technology will be adapted to allow UNESCO experts and UNDP engineers to follow assessments and implementation from Baghdad or Amman. In this manner, normal travel restrictions and security concerns will not constrain the UNESCO and UNDP partners. In addition, UNDP will use its network of agents as proxies in various phases of the projects. These agents have proven ability to access and operate in the most challenging localities.

A significant element of the project will be the assessment of both needs and the impact of the programme: to this end, a substantial baseline will be made, and project will be monitored in accordance with standard procedures (external monitoring during the

implementation phase periodic monitoring and final assessment)- both for probity in implementation and periodic delivery progress assessment of specified project results against their targets, and the achievements of the project objectives. Implementation Consultants will submit weekly and monthly progress reports including financial reports.

The financial monitoring and disbursement will be conducted through both UNESCO and UNDP offices in Amman for their projects respectively. All retention monies will be finally released to the contractors after receiving proper certification from the consultants and the counterparts and upon issuance of the Final Acceptance.

Finally, UNESCO and UNDP use the Atlas system, which is an up-to-date tool to record, monitor, and report project execution and all financial transactions. This tool is Web based and thus is accessible to all UNESCO and UNDP country offices worldwide and lessons learned can be easily derived from similar interventions of other country offices.

4. ANALYSIS OF RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS

Key assumptions with regard to external factors that are outside programme/project control but nevertheless necessary to the achievement of programme/project outputs and purpose should be stated in the log frame.

4.1. Aside from those issues indicated in 2.2.13, assess other main potential causes of failure, their likelihood of occurrence, and their consequences

- Change in political will to support the project: possible
- Exacerbation of tension between Shiites and Sunnis: probable
- Civil War: possible
- Major similar attack on the site: low possible
- Lack of support by the community: low possible

The consequences would oblige UNESCO/UNDP to review their strategy and determine whether to postpone or stop implementation.

4.2. Indicate the options considered and the steps taken in programme/project design and implementation to address, and minimise or mitigate the potential risks indicated in 4.1 and 2.2.13

A number of preparatory meetings already took place with community and religious leaders, as well as with GoI counterparts, whereby a major outline of cooperation has been established and agreements were reached between all parties to cooperate together for this endeavour.

Public awareness/information campaigns will be devised to mitigate any potential sectarian violence.

Involving the community will be a key asset to guarantee their partnership during the implementation process.

Selection of the contractors will be based on criteria already established and agreed upon

during the different meetings with the different counterparts.

4.3. Indicate any undertakings or agreements made with partners which impact on programme/project implementation. Indicate how observance of undertakings will be monitored and the implications of non-compliance.

The Regular meetings of the PSC will be a suitable venue for sensing and assessing potential risks, and for devising mitigating measures and alternative courses of action.

1. The first "Agreement" with MOPDC to establish the Steering Committee involving of both Waqfs and Samara local community.
2. The commitment of the Iraqi Government to provide the necessary security
3. The commitment of the Samara local community to support UNESCO intervention in Samara.

Any non-compliance may lead to suspension or cessation of activities.