



UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT GROUP
IRAQ TRUST FUND

Programme Cover Page

Participating UN Organisation(s):
UNDP, UNICEF, UN-HABITAT, WHO

Sector Outcome Team(s):
Water and Sanitation (WatSan)

Programme Manager(s):

Name: UNDP: Abdi Hassan
UNICEF : Kannan Nadar
UN-HABITAT: Wa'el Al-Ashhab
WHO: Mohammed Hamasha
Telephone: AbdiHassan: 079906 0126
Kannan Nadar: 0796111958
Wa'el Al-Ashhab: 0795702394
Mohammed Hamasha: 0795043981
E-mail: abdi.hassan@undp.org
knadar@unicef.org
wael.alashhab@unhabitat.org.jo
hamasham@irq.emro.who.int

Sector Outcome Team Leader(s):

Name: Hrachya Sargsyan
Telephone: 0796827776
:
E-mail: hsargsyan@unicef.org

Programme Title:

Water and Sanitation Master Planning and Capacity Building Programme

Programme Number:

E3-17

Programme Description (limit 1,000 characters):

The proposed programme consists of a dual approach, where the governorates of Anbar, Suleimanyah and Thi-Qar are benefitting from direct physical and technical interventions leading to the formulation of sector master plans for water and sanitation (WatSan) and solid waste management.

In addition, to the physical interventions limited to these three governorates, capacity building will be provided both to the three governorates and three adjacent selected ones; thus, the adjacent ones will also be able to formulate their own master plans and replicate the physical interventions undertaken in Anbar, Suleimanyah and Thi-Qar. Moreover, specialized equipments and machinery shall be procured for the usage of the governorates of Anbar, Suleimanyah and Thi-Qar, including water tankers, sewage tankers, jetting vehicles, garbage compactors and garbage collection containers.

Hence, the programme includes:

- A WatSan Master Planning and Capacity Building exercise for three governorates and undertakes a capacity gap analysis, outlining training needs feeding into a joint capacity building programme.
- Development of Integrated Solid Waste Management Master Plans is proposed for the three above-mentioned governorates of Anbar, Suleimanyah and Thi-Qar, that will be developed in partnership with the government authorities.
- The three additional governorates, adjacent to the target governorates, will benefit from capacity building initiatives in the WatSan and solid waste management. Capacity assessment in Water and Sewerage Sector will be carried out for Anbar or Thi-Qar governorate (selection of the governorate will be done in consultation with the counterparts) while Technical skills training will be provided to officials responsible for WatSan waste management in the Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works based in local offices within the six governorates.

The training will include modules on international best practices in the designs and operations of waste management facilities, the collection and disposal of solid wastes including hazardous and medical wastes and of alternatives to the land filling of wastes such as recycling, composting and waste reduction.

In addition, the WatSan and solid waste management capacities shall be augmented through the provision of water tankers, sewage tankers, jetting vehicles, garbage compactors and garbage collection containers. Moreover, the programme will in all of the six governorates be accompanied by:



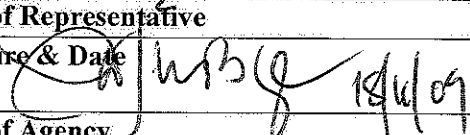
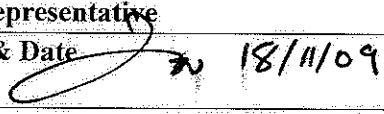
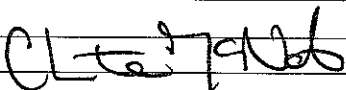
- Sanitary inspections on main water resources,
- Strengthened capacity building of government staffs in sanitary inspections and water quality monitoring through on-the-job training and specialized training programmes.
- Awareness campaigns on sanitation and hygiene issues to safeguard public health in the peripheral/ high risk areas in the selected governorates.

In addition to the local population, who will receive improved access to potable drinking water and adequate sanitation, the beneficiaries, will include the relevant technical directorates and service providers in the three target governorates and the three adjacent ones.

Programme Costs:		Programme Location:	
UNDG ITF (EC):	USD 10,057,740	Governorate(s):	Suleimanyah, Anbar and Thi-Qar, and three adjacent governorates
Govt. Contribution:	USD 500,000	District(s):	NA
Agency Core:	TBD	Town(s):	NA
Other:			
TOTAL:	USD 10,557,740		

Govt of Iraq Line Ministry Responsible:	Programme Duration:	
Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works(MMPW) Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works (KRG)/Ministry of Environment (MoEnv)	Total # of months:	24
	Expected Start date:	15 October 2009
	Expected End date:	15 October 2011
Review and Approval Dates		
Line Ministry Endorsement Date:	15 July 2008 (MMPW) - 22 June 2008 (MMPW-KRG)	
Concept Note Approval Date:	19 August 2008	
SOT Approval Date:	22 October 2008	
Peer Group Review Date:	29 January 2009 and 10 May 2009	
ISRB Approval Date:	01 November 2009	
Steering Committee Approval Date:	18 November 2009	

Signatures of Agencies and Steering Committee Chair

I.	Name of Representative	Paolo Lembo
	Signature & Date	 18/11/2009
	Name of Agency	UNDP
II.	Name of Representative	Sikander Khan
	Signature & Date	 18.11.09
	Name of Agency	UNICEF
III.	Name of Representative	Doudou Mbye
	Signature & Date	 18/11/09
	Name of Agency	UN-HABITAT
IV.	Name of Representative	Naeema Al-Gasseer
	Signature & Date	 18/11/09
	Name of Agency	WHO
V.	Name of Steering Committee Chair	Christine McNab 

National priority or goals:

NDS 2007-2010 **Pillar Three:** Improving the quality of life;
Goal 1: Improving access to water and sanitation.

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

4.4.1.5 Improve access to water and sanitation by one third

4.4.1.5.2 Undertake specific measures to ensure universal access to services
(WatSan, housing, etc.)

Sector Team Outcome(s):

Sector Outcome 3: Capacities for effective management of WatSan sector enhanced

Integrated Programme Outcome(s):

Outcome 1: Water, wastewater and solid waste sectors management and planning capacities strengthened

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

Participating UN Organization	Portion from ITF Budget (US \$)
UNICEF	3,577,809
UNDP	3,819,900
UN-HABITAT	1,496,434
WHO	1,163,597
Total ITF Budget (US \$)	10,057,740

cmw

Total budget (in US \$):	\$	10,557,740
Sources:		
• Government	\$	500,000
• ITF (earmarked) (EC)	\$	10,057,740
• ITF (unearmarked)	\$	_____

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1. Executive Summary

The Water and Sanitation Capacity Building Programme is an integrated approach through joint UNICEF, UNDP, UN-HABITAT and WHO participation, where the capacity of the four agencies contributes to an integrated multi-agency programme approach addressing the complex causes affecting access to potable water and adequate sanitation in several Iraqi governorates. The added value of an integrated multi agency approach is that it provides comparative advantages drawing on all available resources, experiences and lessons learned from ongoing programmes on the ground.

Specifically, the programme contributes to improving living conditions in Suleimanyah, Anbar and Thi-Qar Governorates by supporting local authorities, in partnership with the local communities, in planning, managing and sustaining existing water and sanitation services. The programme will expand coverage of services to the local population through effective mobilization and utilization of governorates' budget resources. Furthermore, it contributes to the strengthening of local capacities in monitoring, reviewing and updating the formulated master plans in the long term. The overall outcome is improved access to water, waste water and solid waste services through government funding. Moreover, the programme provides long term sustainable solutions which should be replicable in other governorates of Iraq through building and transfer of capacity vested in a centre of excellence at the end of the programme.

While current problems in the basic social services relevant sectors are numerous, one of the acknowledged problems is the limited abilities within: planning capacity, information, prioritization and so forth. Although the Government has allocated, what is believed to be, adequate funding to address current problems associated with inadequate capital investment projects, limited information for informed decision making continues to hamper ready utilization of available funding. In this connection, the Water and Sanitation Capacity Building Programme directly addresses this problem through providing a phased development programme that will allow immediate implementation of relevant projects. Moreover, the programme will allow recurrent updating of the formulated master plans through strengthened local capacities.

The programme contributes to attaining the priorities of the National Development Strategy (NDS) for Iraq for 2007-2010 as well as commitments made by the international donor community within the framework of the International Compact with Iraq (ICI). Specifically, the programme is assisting Iraq, in the context of the Millennium Development Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability, under target 10: "*Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation*", and the NDS goal "*Develop policies and procedures considering improving life quality priorities as reflected by the indicators of the Millennium Goals and other indicators connected to Iraq human development*". In addition the programme contributes to the attainment of the NDS Goal 6: "*Full access to water and health services (of Iraq)*" and Goal 4: "*Reduce children deaths.*"

For the three governorates of Anbar, Suleimanyah and Thi-Qar master plans will be formulated in partnership with the relevant Iraqi ministries, directorates and governorates in respect to WatSan and Solid waste management.

The partner agencies will ensure in cooperation with the MMPW and Directorates of Municipalities that these will be able to manage solid waste across Anbar, Suleimanyah, and Thi-Qar governorates. Moreover, the three governorate capacities will be strengthened by the establishment of a functional water quality surveillance system in Anbar, Suleimanyah, and Thi-Qar.

For the entire six governorates WatSan governorate' staffs will be trained enabling these to formulate, update and monitor their respective governorate master plans in WatSan. Moreover, in the six governorates, staff will be trained on operational maintenance of WatSan facilities, solid waste management and awareness-raising through Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) campaign that will be conducted.

In addition, the provision of water tankers, sewage tankers, jetting vehicles, garbage compactors and garbage collection containers shall benefit the governorates of Anbar, Suleimanyah and Thi-Qar in increasing access to potable water in urban and rural areas, increasing sewage treatment and access to urban and rural sewerage systems, and increasing solid waste collection and disposal.

Sustainability of the outcomes will be through promotion of local ownership and empowerment by inclusion of national Iraqi institutions and governorates in the programme implementation. Implementing partners include

MMPW, Governorate departments, and Governors' offices, Governorate Councils, Directorates of Water and Sewerage, Directorate of Municipalities in the six governorates, MoH, and MoEnV.

Upon successful completion of the programme, the following will be realized:

- WatSan master plans will be completed for the three governorates, together with capacity strengthening of counterparts in such a manner that enables updating.
- The capacity of counterparts in three neighbouring governorates will be strengthened to develop WatSan master plans.
- Integrated Solid Waste Management Master Plans will be developed for the three governorates;
- The counterparts' capacity in 6 governorates will be strengthened in WatSan and solid waste management.
- Hygiene education programmes, sanitary inspection and water quality surveillance will be completed for the six governorates and directorates.
- The provision of specialised equipment and machinery; water tankers, sewage tankers, jetting vehicles, garbage compactors and garbage collections containers.

2. Situation Analysis¹

2.1 General

The water supply, wastewater and solid waste systems in Iraq suffer from years of neglect in urban areas and are non-existent in many rural districts. Water treatment is sporadic and not readily accessible to all (See ILCS 2005 please put a proper footnote here). In urban areas, especially in the Lower South, many rely on private vendors providing potable water (i.e. tankered water and reverse osmosis plants). While numerous individual projects in water and sanitation have been and are being implemented, it appears that limited attention has been paid to a holistic and comprehensive Iraq-driven approach that would address current challenges in a sustainable manner. The 2006 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) indicates that in the rural areas, only 47 percent of the population has access to piped potable water. Within Baghdad City, certain areas remain underserved. Additionally, approximately half (48 percent) of those having access to improved potable water sources in Baghdad have reported sub-optimal service conditions.

2.1.1 Health Perspective on Water Borne Diseases in Iraq

Waterborne diseases are very frequent due to polluted drinking water supplies, e.g. the number of cases of Acute Watery Diarrhea has been steadily increasing during the year in the three selected governorates (Anbar, Thi-Qar and Suleimanyah) with figures estimated at over 306,926 cases over the first 24 weeks of the year 2009 (Source: WHO Representative Office in Iraq²). Of deep concern are the reported figures from water samples analysed of which 14 percent show bacteriological contamination. The lack of hygiene awareness among the communities, particularly housewives and children, is a main cause of the increase of reported cases of Acute Watery Diarrhea.

Addressing the needs in a structural and long-term manner will require the formulation of comprehensive and detailed master plans at national and governorate levels, integrating priority infrastructure needs with technical, managerial and operation/maintenance capacity development; health, sanitation and environmental awareness and training, and; the establishment of a framework for public-private partnerships. Such master planning will facilitate the effective prioritization and efficient allocation of resources from Iraq's capital development budget and regional development funds towards structural improvements in water supply and sanitary conditions benefiting millions of Iraqis.

2.1.2 National Capacity in the WatSan Sector

The exodus of well qualified professionals from the country in addition to Iraq's isolation from the rest of the world for over a decade have severely depleted the WatSan Authorities' capacity to maintain best practices in the WatSan sector. Trainings conducted in the past by UNICEF and other partners for the Water and Sewerage Authority Engineers address just a fraction of the enormous capacity gap that still exists, especially at the governorate levels.

¹Reference documents: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS, 2006); Unmet Basic Needs Survey (2007); Tackling a Global Crisis: International Year of Sanitation 2008 (http://esa.un.org/iys/docs/IYS_flagship_web_small.pdf)

² [http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/RWFiles2009.nsf/FilesByRWDocUnidFilename/NSPR-7TGDVF-full_report.pdf/\\$File/full_report.pdf](http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/RWFiles2009.nsf/FilesByRWDocUnidFilename/NSPR-7TGDVF-full_report.pdf/$File/full_report.pdf)

With the government's continued emphasis on upgrading national infrastructure to meet the immediate and future needs, there is a greater need for staff with the right knowledge and skills, to ensure the investments made are long-lasting and serve the intended purpose. This will need to be done through interventions at all levels, in order to strengthen human resources (technical, managerial and financial) and the institutional framework.

This programme will focus on a comprehensive capacity needs assessment for Anbar or Thi-Qar governorate while organizing training programmes in a variety of thematic areas for the government staff from a total of six governorates.

Moreover, this programme shall provide specialized machinery and equipments for the benefit of the water and wastewater sectors.

2.1.3 Solid and Liquid Waste Management

Iraq is estimated to produce 31,000 tons of solid waste every day whereas the estimated capacity to collect this waste is 4,000 tons per day. The capacity gap is enormous and results in solid waste accumulating in the streets or dumped into natural depressions and empty lots. This inability to dispose of solid waste in an appropriate manner poses grave public health risks and environmental concerns, especially through the contamination of the water table.

The solid waste sector faces the greatest challenges, in comparison with the other sub-sectors – water and sewerage. The current operational and technical management capacity of the sector in Iraq is estimated at just about 25 percent of the needs³. Nearly all the wastes generated in the country are either dumped into ill-maintained landfill sites, open areas/streets or water bodies, or are burned, posing a serious public health threat, especially in the densely populated areas. The three selected governorates – Anbar, Suleimanyah and Thi-Qar reportedly⁴ have overall waste collection rates of 34 percent, 67 percent and 45 percent respectively, highlighting the quantum of wastes that just lie scattered in the neighbourhoods. Staffing, planning and budgeting, operation and management of the solid waste sector is rather done ad hoc. Through this project UNICEF will procure 20 Tonne Refuse Compactors to assist the municipal authorities in Anbar, Thi-Qar and Suleimaniyah in the improved collection and disposal of garbage. While UN-HABITAT will procure and deliver garbage collectors for the municipalities in Anbar, Thi-Qar and Suleimaniyah governorates.

Untreated wastewater is being discharged daily into the Tigris, Euphrates and other waterways, turning them into sewage canals. The Baghdad Sewage Administration estimates that of the nearly 1.408 billion litres of waste water/sewage generated daily in Baghdad City, only 34 percent is treated. The rest remains untreated and is disposed directly into rivers and waterways. Damaged sewer lines and deteriorated water networks compound the contamination, with severe implications on public health and the environment. Although the percentage of households using improved sanitation facilities seems high at 82 percent in rural areas, the figures do not reveal the situation on the ground, as 40 percent of the respondents in the MICS have indicated problems with the functionality of the sewage system around their dwellings.

2.1.4 National Waste Management Plan for Implementation

In this respect, it is worth noticing that the U.S. Government funded the preparation of a new national waste management master plan that was completed in 2007. The formulation of this plan was guided by a small group of senior officials from the MMPW, the MOE and the Amanat of Baghdad. The provisions of this plan must now be introduced to a much wider community of public and private individuals, and groups interested in waste management issues. Laws and policies governing the operation and environment control of waste management facilities are generally considered to be inadequate and outdated. New laws, regulations, and policies are needed.

2.2 Specific Data from the Target Governorates

With a population of 1,328,776 inhabitants, Anbar governorate remains underserved in terms of basic water supply and wastewater services. Solid waste services continues to pose a challenge at the governorate level resulting in piling of solid waste and imposing serious environmental constraints. According to the ILCS, 15 percent of the population encounter daily potable water supply problems with 7 percent receiving unsafe potable water supplies. Wastewater services coverage continues to pose undue burdens to people's health condition where 90 percent of the population are not connected to any wastewater system.

³ The National Solid Waste Management Plan for Iraq – 2007.

⁴ COSIT Environmental Survey - 2005

With a population of 1,472,405 inhabitants, Thi-Qar governorate remains underserved with basic water supply and wastewater services. Solid waste services continues to pose a challenge at the governorate level resulting in piling of solid waste and imposing serious environmental constraints. According to the ILCS, 6 percent of the population encounter daily potable water supply problems with 23 percent receiving unsafe potable water supplies. Wastewater services coverage continues to pose impose undue burdens to people's health condition where 89 percent of the population are not connected to any wastewater system.

With a population of 1,715,585 inhabitants, Suleimanyah governorate remains underserved with basic water supply and wastewater services. Solid waste services continue to pose a challenge, resulting in piling of solid waste, creating serious environmental concerns. According to the ILCS, 33 percent of the population encounter daily potable water supply problems with 2 percent receiving unsafe potable water supplies. Wastewater services coverage continues to impose undue burdens to people's health condition where 32 percent of the population are not connected to any wastewater system.

The above figures do not reveal the extent of deterioration of the water supply, wastewater and solid waste services since the three governorates lack wastewater treatment facilities. All untreated wastewater is discharged into fresh water courses, which further contributes to the deterioration of environmental quality. Although up-to-date statistical information regarding solid waste services is not available, disposal of solid wastes in depressions, piling of solid wastes and uncontained incineration are common scenes in all three governorates.

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

Background/context:

The programme falls within the context of the United Nations Millennium Development Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability, under target 10: *"Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation"*. In this respect the agencies will support the capacity strengthening of MMPW, governorate departments and governors' offices in six governorates for improved water, waste water and solid waste services and planning, thus being the foundation for provision of better WatSan services to the population in the concerned governorates.

The Government of Iraq's commitments are indicated in the NDS for 2007-2010: "Develop policies and procedures considering improving life quality priorities as reflected by the indicators of the Millennium Goals and other indicators connected to Iraq human development". Specifically, the programme contributes to Goal 6 *"Full access to water and health services (of Iraq)"* and Goal 4 *"Reduce children deaths"*. In this regard, water and sanitation and waste management master plans for Suleimanyah, Anbar and Thi-Qar governorates will be formulated jointly with the Iraqi technical departments, with strong emphasis on strengthening local capacities to monitor, review and update the master plans in the future, thus supporting the GoI's obligations under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Article 25), the 1978 Declaration of Alma-Ata, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Articles 7, 11, and 12), and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Article 24); all to which the GoI is signatory.

Lessons Learned:

The lessons learnt experience of the partner agencies in implementing similar or related programmes in various parts of Iraq was taken into account in the design of the programme. This experience suggested that governorate level programmes should be implemented through the extensive involvement of Provincial Councils, financial institutions, consultants and local NGOs. Involving and empowering the local communities in the different capacity building activities will also ensure sustainability and the continuation of sound planning and good maintenance practices for the future.

Through the execution of numerous WatSan projects in Iraq, extensive knowledge has been gained by the participating organizations, including the following important aspects:

- A bottom-up participatory approach at all stages of the programme is crucial for success. This has been addressed in the programme design through ensuring that the formulated master plans address the daily challenges faced by the local community. Furthermore, the programme will ensure that national ownership is retained through the direct involvement of relevant technical departments and directorates at the lowest appropriate management level.

- Strengthening the capacity of the counterparts and transfer of knowledge and skills are conditions *sine qua non*, crucial for sustaining all outcomes and the WatSan sector as a whole. This programme addresses this through delivery of capacity development and training programmes covering master planning and managerial aspects to ensure recurrent updating of master plans.
- Limiting the loss of knowledge transferred and capacity built is essential to sustainability. This has been addressed through the establishment of sector focal points in the three governorates. These sector focal points will act as resource persons available for provision of assistance to adjacent located governorates wishing to replicate programme interventions. In this manner, the strengthened capacity will be maintained and shared across the country.
- Separation of the service provision function and the regulatory and monitoring roles is vital for sustaining the services level. This has been addressed through the details of the suggested master plans, where organizational and institutional arrangements at the national policy level will be examined in light of national strategies.
- Management of services at the lowest possible and appropriate management level (i.e. service area, and sub-central facilities) is key to sector reform. This has been addressed through the details of the suggested master plans, where organizational and institutional arrangements at the national policy level will be examined in light of the national sector development strategies for 2007-2010.
- A social safety net in respect to water should be put in place for the protection of the poor and vulnerable groups in order to ensure a rights-based approach guaranteeing equitable access for these groups to services. One variant would be to provide a minimum acceptable service quantity free of charge. This is addressed through the detail level of the suggested master plans where organizational and institutional arrangements at the national policy level will be examined in light of national strategies.
- Addressing women and youth concerns is key to successful WatSan programme implementation. The programme directly and indirectly addresses women and young girls' concerns. Improved access to water supply and sanitation can only partly relieve women and young girls from the total time spent on household related burdens such as water collection and waste disposal, which may lead to absenteeism from school and limit income generation opportunities. The programme will ensure balanced gender participation and mainstreaming through the predefined percentage of female participants in capacity strengthening and training programmes conducted.

Assessment of Cross-cutting Issues

Human Rights

The programme will contribute to the realization of the human right to health that has been recognized in a range of conventions and declarations to which Iraq is a signatory. The rights based approach will be attained through access to better water and sanitation, which is likely to decrease the incidence of health hazards (e.g. waterborne diseases). Human health is fundamental to human development, as an innate linkage exists between good health and economic development.

Gender

Gender mainstreaming will be assured through involvement and consultation with parents, community leaders, as well as the involvement of female stakeholders during all stages of programme implementation. Female representation will be ensured in training programs and through their active participation in the Technical Committees responsible for master plans. Gender analysis will be integral to data collection as well. The programme also recognises the impact of WatSan services on the quality of life for women and girls, who bear the larger burden in regards to water collection and family waste management.

Environment

The programme will have an overall positive impact on health and environment. Measures will be taken to positively promote environmental concerns within the master planning processes. The Solid Waste Management Master Plan developed will improve the waste management practices in the governorates, thereby improving the environment.

Employment generation

The programme will not have a direct employment component but will help sustain indirect employment through the governorates' capital investment into water and sanitation infrastructure and maintenance works. These activities may also stimulate the private sector involved in these activities in the future.

Agency Experience in Iraq/in the Sector:

- UNDP-Iraq has experience in delivering Water and Sanitation programmes and building capacity in Iraq for almost three decades
- UN-HABITAT is currently implementing a joint waste management programme with UNICEF
- UNICEF has been present in Iraq since 1984. During the years 2003 to 2007, UNICEF assisted Iraq's Water and Sanitation sector benefiting more than 3 million people and covered emergency, upstream support, rehabilitation/ extension of services, capacity development and hygiene promotion. UNICEF is currently implementing an EC funded project titled Enabling Environment for Enhanced and Sustained Water and Sanitation Services in Iraq covering - policy support, capacity development, master planning, improvements to services and behaviour change. The project is primarily focussed on national level technical support and covers the 18 governorates with varied scope of activities. These are detailed below:
 - Improving water availability in rural areas (Muthanna, Thi-Qar, Missan & Diyala)
 - Improving wastewater systems in crowded agglomerations (Muthanna, Thi-Qar, Missan, Suleimaniyah & Erbil)
 - Pilot Water projects (Dohuk & Missan)
 - Pilot Wastewater projects (Erbil & Basrah)
 - Institutional Strengthening (support to design cells and training centres in the 15 governorates (other than KRG) and within the central Ministry, Development of Training Packages and Trainings in different thematic areas)
 - Development of Water and Sanitation Master Plans (Dohuk & Missan)
 - Policy Support (Comprehensive WatSan Sector Assessment Survey, Policy paper on Hygiene, Strategy Paper on standardisation of RO operations)
 - School Sanitation & Hygiene Promotion (Muthanna, Thi-Qar, Missan, Suleimaniyah, Erbil & Basrah)
 - WHO has extensive experience in Iraq. WHO has trained more than 1650 government staffs in water quality monitoring and surveillance

4. The Proposed Integrated Programme.

The proposed programme comprises a holistic approach to addressing several WatSan challenges in the three governorates. A key activity as stated in other sections is a master planning exercise that will be carried out for the water supply, wastewater and solid waste sectors. As an integral part of the master planning exercises, human resources capacity assessments for relevant fields will be carried out with a view of establishing the needs and gaps. Based on the outcomes of the human resources capacity assessments, the envisaged capacity strengthening programmes will be formulated in order to ensure these are custom tailored to meet each governorate's relevant sector needs. In addition, is the provision of specialized machinery and equipments for the benefit of water, sewage and solid waste sectors' management.

Both the water and wastewater master planning and the solid waste master planning will be coordinated between the agencies and local counterparts in consultation with identified stakeholders, in order to ensure their coherent technical, environmental, social, economic, financial feasibilities is ensured. Furthermore, the technical content of the master plans will be coordinated between the concerned agencies, and local counterparts, having the adequate expertise in the areas in order to ensure that the proposed facilities under one do not pose undue constraints on the other, thus taking agency and local counterparts' capacity and needs into consideration as they are developed.

One of the master planning exercise activities will essentially address the qualitative aspects of the water supply facilities. Based on the outcome of this activity a detailed sanitary inspection shall be carried out with the purpose of addressing the most pressing sanitary constraints being revealed during the inspection.

Based on the outcome of some of the master plan activities and subject to the defined water quality parameters and the master plan phased development programme, the details of the water quality surveillance quality programme will be further refined in order to address the specificities of each governorate.

In addition, the proposed programme shall provide the governorates of Anbar, Suleimanyah and Thi-Qar with a number of required specialized machinery and equipment; including water tankers, sewage tankers, jetting vehicles, garbage compactors and garbage collection containers.

Based on the above summary, the programme offers a set of integrated activities. The following presents the programme outcome and outputs, which is a reflection of the programme roll out.

Outcome 1: Water, Wastewater and Solid Waste Sectors Management and Planning Capacities strengthened.

Output 1.1: Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works capacity at governorate level strengthened for improved planning and management of water, wastewater and solid wastes.

Output 1.2: Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Environment capacities at governorate level strengthened for improved water quality and personal hygiene.

In the course of programme formulation, the comparative advantage of each of the participating agencies was closely examined. Given the fact that the major activity under this programme is essentially related to master planning, UNDP shall carry out the overall coordination role of the entire project in light of its mandate and its current support role to the government of Iraq in several similar aspects including:

Budget Execution: budget execution plans and development agenda are currently underway in several governorates including Basra, Anbar, Najjaf and the Northern region all of which necessitate completing sectoral plans including WatSan.

Support with the Development of Provincial Development Strategies: review of the Provincial Development Strategy is currently underway for Basra Governorate which entails development of the sectoral plans in advance for identification of capital investment projects.

Governance Initiatives: UNDP is currently supporting numerous governance initiatives that involve sectoral planning, good governance and so forth.

Sectoral National Master Planning: UNDP is currently supporting updating the National Energy MasterPlan in light of its most recent successful completion of the National Electricity Master Plan.

WatSan Master Planning: UNDP is currently preparing the WatSan Master Plan for Muthana Governorate. UNDP has also successfully completed a WatSan Master plan for parts of Basrah Governorate.

Given their respective fields of expertise, the following presents the general role of each of the participating agencies that will lead to realizing the above outcomes and outputs:

- **UNDP and UNICEF**, through the realization of agency specific outputs 1.1.1, 1.1.2 ,1.1.3 and 1.1.4, will ensure that the overall UN Agency Specific Output, is attained thus leading to formulation of water and sanitation master plans for Suleimanyah, Anbar and Thi-Qar governorates jointly with technical departments, and comprehensive capacity Assessment of Water and Sewerage Authority in Anbar or Thi-Qar governorate. The involved Iraqi partners included in these activities are MMPW, governorate departments and the governors' offices. Apart from the detailed coordination mechanisms elaborated under the “
-
- and Coordination” section, UNDP's and UNICEF's project managers will work in close collaboration in order to ensure inclusion of any prudent outcomes from the Bilaterally funded master planning activities into the current project activities.

In addition, UNDP shall strengthen the WatSan capacity of Suleimanyah, Anbar and Thi-Qar governorates through the provision of water tankers, sewage tankers and jetting vehicles.

- **UNICEF and UN-HABITAT** through realization of the agency specific outputs 1.1.5, 1.1.6, 1.1.7 and 1.1.8, will ensure that the overall UN Agency Specific Output, is attained thus leading to formulation of Solid Waste Management Capacity enhanced in the three governorates of Anbar, Suleimanyah, and Thi-Qar. UNICEF and UN-HABITAT jointly ensure that solid waste management master plans are developed for the three Governorates and capacity building is undertaken related to municipalities and solid waste sector across the three governorates.

In addition, UNICEF and UN-Habitat shall strengthen the Municipalities' garbage collection and transfer capability through the provision of garbage compactors and garbage collection containers to Suleimanyah, Anbar and Thi-Qar governorates, respectively. The involved Iraqi partners are Iraqi MMPW/ Directorate of Municipality and Directorate of Municipalities in the three governorates.

- **WHO**, through the realization of agency specific output 1.2.1, ensures that the overall UN Agency Specific Output, across the three governorates of Anbar, Suleimanyah, and Thi-Qar is attained thus benefitting the population at large in the concerned governorates through hygiene education (WASH campaigns) and implemented jointly with sanitary inspection of water sources and capacity building on water quality

surveillance for concerned authorities. The involved Iraqi partners include MMPW, MoH, MOEnv, the Governorate Council and the local populations of the three Governorates. The output will support the sustainability of the two other above outputs.

UNDP (Responsible for UN Agency Specific Output 1.1.1, 1.1.2 and 1.1.3)

Three governorates have been selected based on data statistics from the Central Office for Statistics and Information Technology in Iraq, including the “(COSIT) /UNDP Iraq Living Conditions Survey” (2004) and the UN Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) “Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis in Iraq” report (2008) for priority intervention. The programme includes support to the development of WatSan master plans as capacity development in relevant master planning areas. The programme will result in elaboration of the sector road map identifying capital investment programmes, human resources requirements, capacity development requirements, and Operation and Maintenance (O&M) requirements in a phased development programme manner enabling optimum utilization of provincial or line ministry budgets at the local level. In addition, the programme ensures the active participation of stakeholders in all master planning activities ensuring national ownership. The stakeholders would include women and women’s groups, ensuring that gender issues are introduced in the sector analysis and reviews, designs and policy development activities, and that there is adherence to gender-related principles to the extent possible in the master plans and programmes. The programme moreover strengthens local capacities in master planning to enable local authorities to monitor, review and update the formulated master plans in the long term, thus ensuring sustainability of the integrated programme deliveries. All master planning activities shall be carried out in close coordination and collaboration with the EC bilateral funded project and under the same steering committee as mentioned the “Management and Coordination” section hereafter.

While the specific tasks and sub-activities shall be agreed with all stakeholders at programme outset in order to custom tailor the programme to specifically address each governorate’s conditions, the following represents standard phases and tasks that are customarily carried out during water supply and wastewater master planning exercises:

Phase 1: Appraisal, Evaluation and Updating of Existing Information

Phase 2: Long Term Master Plan

As mentioned earlier, the master plan will essentially comprise an implementation support tool that will look into areas including, yet not limited to the following:

- The existing demographic features, populations, demands, etc.
- Projection of future patterns, trends, requirements, etc.
- The qualitative and quantitative adequacy of existing WatSan facilities.
- Identifying required service levels in a staged development manner.
- The gaps and needs to achieve the set forth objectives in a staged development manner.
- Formulation, screening, evaluation, feasibility analysis, selection of potential master plan proposals.
- Formulation of master plan proposals including a staged development programme manner together with budgetary information.

Additionally, UNDP shall provide the counterparts with some required equipments and machinery for the use in the field of water and wastewater:

- Water Tankers: Supply of four (4) Water Tanker (size 8000L) for drinking water mounted on truck with pump for drinking water including spare parts for one year of operation of water tankers as per defined technical specifications
- Sewage Tankers : Supply of four (4) Sewage sucker truck (size 6000L) mounted on truck with appropriate pump including spare parts for one year of operation of sewage sucker truck as per the technical specifications
- Jetting Vehicles: Supply of three (3) jetting vehicles mounted on truck with appropriate pump including spare parts for one year of operation of jetting vehicles as per the technical specifications

It is worth mentioning that the number of supplies is based on the current market prices including spare parts for one year. Should the cost be significantly less additional supplies will be procured or else will be used to support the programme or as agreed with the stakeholders at programme outset.

UNICEF (Responsible for UN Agency Specific Output 1.1.4, 1.1.5 and 1.1.6)

Integrated Solid Waste Master Plans will be developed for the three pre-selected governorates namely – Anbar, Suleimanyah and Thi-Qar. The Master Plan will cover the broad planning needs of the whole governorate for a planning horizon of 20 years and a more detailed plan for the capital cities in the said governorates. The waste management master plan will include a review of the existing waste management practices; a plan for management of solid waste including collection, conveyance, disposal, reuse and recycle; determination of capacity building needs; a review of existing institutional structure and needed improvements; identification of potential areas for public-private-partnerships; public awareness and social issues. In the three selected governorates, the Master Plan will elaborate on:

Phase 1: Assessment of the rehabilitation/ development needs of landfill sites;

Phase 2: The procurement needs in terms of landfill operating and collection equipment;

Phase 3: Establishment of an immediate/ Short-term investment plan;

Comprehensive Capacity Assessment will be carried out for Anbar or Thi-Qar governorate. This, in addition to the ongoing Institutional Needs Assessment for KRG supported by EC will be used as the basis for determining immediate training programs in a variety of areas aimed at enhancing the capacity of technical, administrative and managerial staffs. Approximately 100 government staffs from the six governorates are expected to benefit from the training programmes.

Also, UNICEF shall undertake procurement of four 20 Tonne Refuse Compactors for Anbar, Thi-Qar and Suleimanyah governorates; It is worth mentioning that the number of compactors is based on the estimated budget of \$ 200,000 per 20 Tonne Refuse Compactor including spare parts for one year. Should the cost be significantly less additional compactor will be procured or else will be used to support training of staff.

UN-HABITAT (Responsible for UN Agency Specific Output 1.1.7 and 1.1.8)

UN-HABITAT will provide technical skills training for up to 60 MMPW waste management officials from the six governorates in the following areas:

- a review of the provisions of the national waste management master plan;
- a review of the conclusions of the national dumpsite survey;
- a review of the draft national waste management law;
- the design and operation of waste transfer stations and landfills;
- waste collection equipment and methods;
- waste incineration;
- the design and operation of recycling, composting and waste reduction programmes;
- the collection, treatment and disposal of hazardous and medical waste;
- operator training for waste collection, transfer station and landfill staff;
- public education for waste management;
- Waste management information and systems.

Study tours to waste management facilities in other Middle Eastern countries will also be organized and funding will be provided enabling selected Iraqi officials to attend international waste management conferences.

In addition UN-HABITAT will procure and deliver garbage collectors for the three governorates.

WHO (Responsible for UN Agency Specific Output 1.2.1)

WHO will strengthen the capacities of government staff in the three governorates through building capacity in the areas of sanitary inspection and water quality monitoring through on-the-job training and specialized training programmes beneficial in the monitoring of the formulated master plans in the three governorates.

WHO will undertake and monitor sanitary inspection on main water resources and establish WASH hygiene awareness campaigns to safeguard public health in the peripheral/ high risk areas in the six governorates.

Outcome and Beneficiaries

The integrated programme will lead to the formulation of three functional master plans covering WatSan and solid waste management. In addition, awareness-raising through the WASH campaigns implemented during the 18 months of the project duration will lead to improved water, wastewater and solid waste management in the six governorates in line with goals set by the National Development Strategy for Iraq long-term objectives for 2007-2010 and the objectives of the International Compact Iraq as described in the Results Framework under NDS/ICI

Priorities benefitting the Iraqi population in the six governorates of Iraq. The formulated master plans and capacity building initiatives can be replicated elsewhere in additional governorates of Iraq.

The immediate beneficiaries will include staff from the MMPW, MoEnv, MoH, Governorate Departments, Governorate Councils and the Governor's Offices in the six governorates:

- 12 WatSan engineering staff, including two from each of the six governorates (Results Framework: Output 1.1.2)
- 100 water and Sewerage Authority staff (Results Framework: Output 1.1.4)
- 60 MMPW/Directorate staff. (Results Framework: Output 1.1.7)
- 50 MMPW/ MoH/ MoEnv/ Governorate Council staff (Results Framework: Output 1.2.1)

In addition to the physical interventions and the capacity building, specialised equipment and machinery shall be procured for the usage of the governorates of Anbar, Suleimanyah and Thi-Qar, such as water tankers, sewage tankers, jetting vehicles, garbage compactors and garbage collection containers.

5. Results Framework

Table 1: Results Framework and Indicators

Programme Title:	Water and Sanitation Master Planning and Capacity Building Programme
NDS/ICI priority/ goal(s):	<p>NDS: Pillar Three: Improving the quality of life; Goal 1: Full access to water and health services. ICI Benchmarks (as per the Joint Monitoring Matrix 2008): 4.4.1.5: Improve access to water and sanitation by one third. 4.4.1.5.2 Undertake specific measures to ensure universal access to services (WatSan, housing, etc.)</p>
UNCT Outcome	Improved and equitable access to essential social services
Sector Outcome	Sector Outcome 3: Capacities for effective management of WatSan sector enhanced it seems there are other outcomes as well (1, 2, and 4)
IP Outcome 1	<p>Water, wastewater and solid waste sectors management and planning capacities strengthened</p> <p>NDS / ICI Priorities: Target (4): <i>reduce children deaths Goal (6): Full access to water and health services</i>; and under paragraph 7.6 (WatSan)p. 72, A, D,E,F and G in "The National Development Strategy 2007-2010") ICI Benchmarks (as per the Joint Monitoring Matrix 2008): Indicative Actions from the Annex IV: 4.4.1.4 (Health) Goal: <i>Improve health and nutrition of all Iraqis as a cornerstone of welfare and economic development</i> ; 4.4.1.5 (Environment, Water & Sanitation, Housing) Goal: <i>Preserve Iraq's environment ... Improve access to water and sanitation by one third</i></p>

IP Outputs	UN Agency Specific Output	UN Agency	Partner	Indicators	Source of Data	Baseline Data	Indicator Target
1.1 Capacity strengthening of MMPW, governorate departments and governors' offices in six governorates for improved water, waste water and solid waste services and planning.	1.1.1 Water and sanitation master plans for Suleimanyah, Anbar and Thi-Qar governorates formulated jointly with technical departments, with strong emphasis on strengthening local capacities in order to monitor, review and update the formulated master plans in the future.	UNDP	MMPW, Governorate departments Governors' offices	Formulated master plan reports completed by end of October 2011	Programme progress reports and physical deliverables	Available preliminary and baseline studies	Full-fledged integrated WatSan master plan developed for three governorates
	1.1.2 Technical capacity developed for staff in three selected and three other governorates (Possibly adjacent ones). with capacity strengthened in master planning areas enabling the monitoring, review and updating sustaining the developed master plans	UNDP	MMPW, Governorate departments Governors' offices	Number (gender aggregated) of governorates' staffs participating in master planning capacity development initiative completed by end of October 2011	Training records, programme progress reports and evaluation survey of trainings for participants	Training needs assessments carried out in the six governorates.	12 counterparts' technical staffs capacity strengthened in master planning activities (including a minimum of 20 percent female staff)
	1.1.3 Provision of water tankers, sewage tankers and jetting vehicles.	UNDP	MMPW, Governorate departments	Number of procured supplies	government records handling over records	Current availability	Procured supplies

Capacity strengthening of MMPW, governorate departments and governors' offices in six governorates for improved water, waste water and solid waste services and planning.	1.1.4 Comprehensive capacity Assessment of Water and Sewerage Authority in Anbar or Thi-Qar governorate; and development of specific capacities of Water and Sewerage Authority Staff in the six governorates (Anbar, Suleimanyah, Thi-Qar and 3 adjacent governorates).	UNICEF	MMPW/ Directorates of Water and Sewerage in the 6 governorates	Terms of References for training programs; No. of Water and Sewerage Authority Staff trained;	Training records and Evaluation reports	Capacity gap analysis carried out in the 3 governorates	Comprehensive Capacity Development Plan for one governorate developed; Capacity of 100 Water and Sewerage Authority Staff strengthened for improved planning and management of WatSan facilities.
	1.1.5 Solid waste management master plans developed for three governorates	UNICEF	MMPW/ Directorate of Municipality and Directorate of Municipalities in the three governorates	No. of Technical Committee meetings No. of Solid Waste Master Plans developed	Minutes of Meetings of Technical Committee; Draft and Final Master Plans for the 3 governorates	Available data from existing reports – (National Solid Waste Management Plan and the UNICEF commissioned “Assessment Programme of the Water and Sanitation Sector in Iraq” in 2002)	Integrated Solid Waste Management Master Plans for three governorates
	1.1.6 Provision of garbage compactors	UNICEF	MMPW, Governorate departments	Number of procured supplies	government records handling over records	Current availability	Procured supplies

<p>1.1.7 Capacity building undertaken related to municipalities and solid waste sector across the three governorates</p>	<p>UN-HABITAT</p>	<p>MMPW, Municipalities</p>	<p>Number of staffs participating in training courses and study tours completed by end of October 2011</p> <p>Number of garbage collectors procured and delivered to the three governorates</p>	<p>Monthly programme progress reports and evaluation surveys of trainings for participants.</p>	<p>Training needs assessments carried out in the six governorates</p>	<p>60 government staffs involved in waste management operations.</p> <p>Number of garbage collectors procured and delivered to the three governorates</p>
<p>1.1.8 Provision of garbage collection containers</p>	<p>UN-HABITAT</p>	<p>MMPW, Governorate departments</p>	<p>Number of procured supplies</p>	<p>Government records handling over records</p>	<p>Current availability</p>	<p>Procured supplies</p>

<p>1.2 Capacity strengthening of MMPW, MoH, MoEnv, governorate departments and governors' offices in six governorates for improved water quality and personal hygiene.</p>	<p>1.2.1 Hygiene education, sanitary inspection of water sources conducted and capacity building on water quality surveillance (building on the ongoing WQ programme) undertaken across three governorates</p>	<p>WHO</p>	<p>MMPW, MoH MOEnv Governorate Council</p>	<p>No. of potential contamination points with protection measures identified; completed by end of October 2011</p> <p>No. of hygiene campaigns conducted by end of October 2011</p> <p>No. of government staffs trained in water quality monitoring and surveillance completed by end of October 2011</p>	<p>WHO field progress monitoring reports; Records with the water, health and environmental directorates</p> <p>WHO field progress monitoring reports; records from the water, health and environmental directorates; NGO reports</p> <p>Training reports; WHO field reports; government records; contracts implemented with training institutes</p>	<p>TBD by Survey. Three hygiene campaigns already conducted in Suleimanyah</p>	<p>Sanitary Survey report and Source protection identified.</p> <p>Six hygiene campaigns conducted which is expected to lead to decrease in Acute Watery Diarrhea by 10 percent as base line is approx. 100,000 cases as of Aug.2008</p> <p>A minimum of 50 staffs trained in water quality monitoring and testing.</p>
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6. Management and Coordination Arrangements

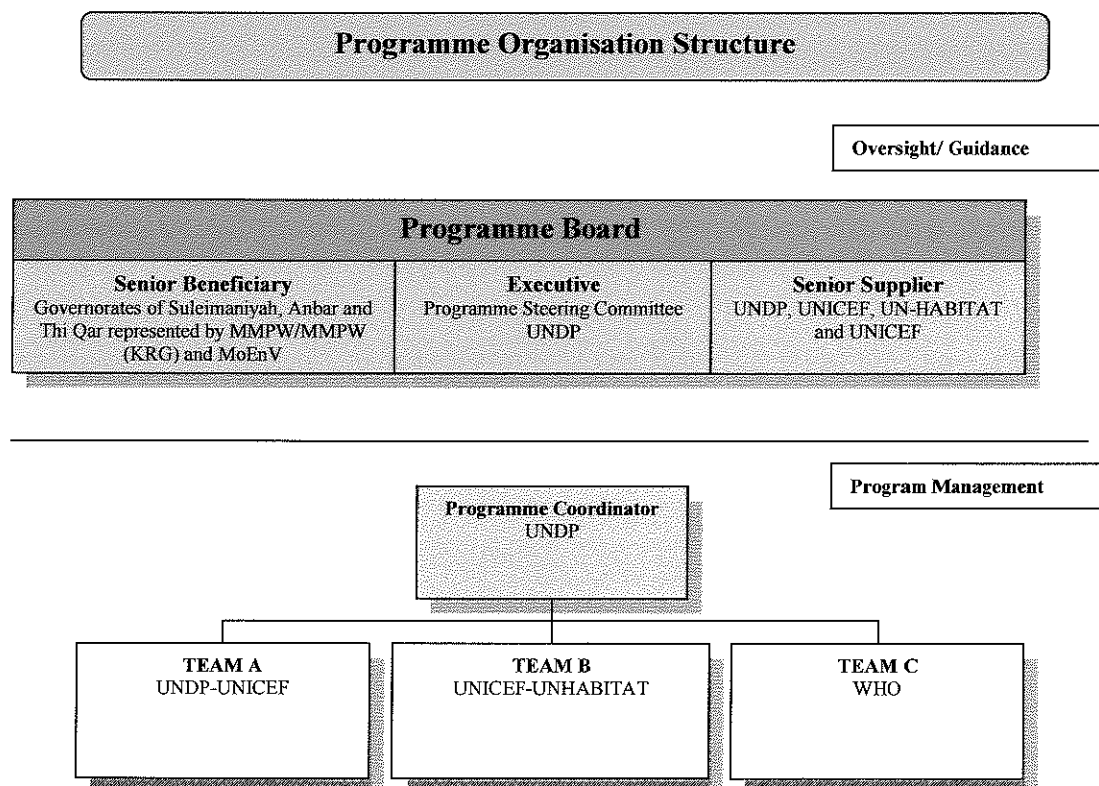
Management and Coordination:

This programme is implemented under direct execution whereby UN agencies assume overall management responsibility and accountability for programme implementation of their respective components. It has been agreed by the participating UN agencies that UNDP shall act as the overall Programme Coordinator in this initiative and act as *primus inter pares*.

As the Programme Co-ordinator, UNDP will co-ordinate the overall efforts of the teams comprising UNDP-UNICEF (Team A), UNICEF-UN-HABITAT (Team B), and WHO (Team C). UNDP is responsible for the overall monitoring of progress towards the predetermined outputs as per the Work Plan as well as the programme's contribution in terms of strategic outputs.

The Programme Board consists of Senior Beneficiaries, from the three selected governorates of Anbar, Suleimaniyah and Thi-Qar, the Executive of the Programme Board is represented by UNDP senior management, as UNDP is the overall coordinating agency, and the Senior Suppliers represented by the programme managers from UNDP, UNICEF, UN-HABITAT and WHO. The Programme Board will provide oversight and overall guidance to the project. For Programme board meetings Agencies will provide inputs to the Project Coordinator as required.

The Programme Organisation structure follows as below:



It is worth noting that UNICEF is currently executing a bilaterally funded WatSan programme covering a diverse range of aspects from policy development support through capacity development to master planning at the national level. While the master planning component is related to the policy and strategy level in the governorates of Dohuk and Missan, the participating agencies have decided to include a coordination mechanism at the Steering Committee Level in order to ensure:

- Incorporating lessons learnt from the bilateral funded master plans into the ITF funded master plans.
- Developing synergies, common approaches and methodologies between both projects.
- Full engagement of counterparts on both projects.
- Conclusions of both are complementary.
- Areas of overlap are eliminated particularly at the policy and strategy levels.

In this context, it is proposed that a common steering committee with the government as the chair oversees the master planning components of both the bilaterally funded WatSan programme and ITF funded project.

A permanent coordination mechanism shall also be put in place at the working level, where the programme coordinator and project managers for both projects shall meet regularly in order to share findings, outcomes, ongoing and projected activities and so forth in order to ensure consistency and coherence of approach.

While the overall focus of the programme will be on strengthening strategic planning and capacity development, each agency will carry out activities in accordance with its specific mandate and comparative advantage. UNDP will focus on water supply and wastewater master planning in the three target governorates and capacity development in relation to development of master plans; UNICEF will concentrate on the development of the Solid Waste Master Plan and strengthening the technical and managerial capacities of Water and Sewerage Authority staff; UN-HABITAT will focus on technical and managerial capacities in solid waste, and; WHO will focus on health and hygiene awareness and training in relation to water and sanitation in six governorates.

The four partner agencies will work as a team in each of the governorates, ensuring full coordination and integration of activities and in terms of interacting with local authorities and service providers. A Programme Board, jointly chaired by the Senior Supplier represented by the Water and Sanitation Sector Outcome Team Leader (UNICEF), the Executive represented by UNDP Senior Management, the senior beneficiaries are represented by, the Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works, the Ministry of Municipalities (KRG), and the Ministry of Environment representing the Governorates of Suleimaniyah, Anbar and Thi-Qar. To the extent possible, joint monitoring and reporting will be carried out.

Parallel funding from the Government will consist of increased implementation of water and sanitation priority programmes in line with the master plans and funded from the capital budget and the regional development funds. The Programme Coordinator will be provided with information from the three teams, that are in weekly contact with local governorate counterparts, in addition to programme support from the four agencies which are expectedly informed about budgetary contributions related to eventual activities funded by the GoI. In case, a major funding contribution is provided by the GoI, the Programme Coordinator will provide the information to the Programme Board, which may decide on changes to the scope and ask the Programme Coordinator to provide a revised work plan based on inputs from the three teams and the Programme Support.

The overall management level of programme activities will take place in Amman due to security constraints restricting and delaying free movements of the UN agencies in Iraq due to a volatile security situation and the related security costs and risks incurred by international and Iraqi governmental institutions employees in Iraq. Physical locations of project staff can during the project implementation period be transferred to Iraq should the Programme Board find it more convenient in respect to cost/time in case that security concerns are eased allowing unrestricted and free movements of the involved UN agencies in Iraq as well as of local counterparts.

At the local level, works shall be undertaken under the overall supervision of a UNDP Area Coordinator in collaboration with other Agencies' Facilitators in each of the three governorate including interaction with the local authorities, the Governor's office and the Provincial Councils. It shall ensure overall coordination and synergies, within the different components of the programme.

A close interaction with the Essential Services UNCT Policy Group in Baghdad will furthermore ensure adequate cross-sectoral collaboration within the UNCT, in particular with the Agricultural and Food Security Sector Outcome Teams.

Staffing breakdown (for cost and resource allocation please see the budget breakdown per agency under the consolidated budget breakdown):

- UNICEF: Programme Manager & a National Officer
- UNDP: Project Manager, and a Project Officer
- UN-HABITAT: Project Manager, National Officer, National SWM Consultant/Coordinator & an Administrative and Financial Management Support
- WHO: National Officer and a Water Quality Expert

7. Feasibility, risk management and sustainability of results

In respect to the feasibility of implementing the programme, the expected risks are considered minimal based on an in-depth analysis of the current situation and involved risks. Current main risks which are considered unlikely to materialize but could adversely affect the outcome of the programme are:

The outcome of the provincial elections of the new regional, parliamentary, and presidential representatives held on 23 July and 25 July 2009, took place in an orderly environment, notably free of violence according to UNAMI. A coalition of the two-party ruling alliance comprising the Kurdistan Democratic Party (KDP) and the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan (PUK) are still in the majority with approx. 57 % of the votes, even if an opposition alliance the "Change List" ("Goran") has won approx. 24 % of the votes. Thus, there seems to be a continuity in the political representation in Kurdistan Region, therefore it may not be very likely that loss of political, will as a result of new stakeholders, who may have other priorities for the concerned governorates, and delay the implementation of programme activities. However, the risk cannot be ruled out that new elected representatives may wish to adopt changes to the scope of the project.

A second risk which could materialize and impede the progress of the project is if unilateral steps in the disputed territories in the Kurdistan Region, before consensus is reached between the parties on the management of the oil and gas natural resources, and the possible spill-over.

A third risk, which could materialize on the status of internal boundaries for disputed territories in the Kurdistan Region, if the military forces on the ground from the parties do not remain in designated separate areas and engage in armed actions, and that sectarian violence increases, which could adversely affect the programme activities undertaken in the Kurdistan Region.

However, UNAMI is engaged in supporting negotiations between the Iraqi stakeholders on the disputed internal boundaries by providing technical expertise and political advice at all levels where such negotiations are taking place. It is possible that UNAMI, if each issue is not resolved in negotiations on the basis of the mutual gains approach may attempt to solve them altogether by combining the issues of power, resources and territories, as proposed in the UN's report on disputed internal boundaries presented by the former Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General, Mr. Staffan de Mistura of 22 April 2009.

However, due to the general acceptance and consensus of the importance of meeting the goals of the Iraqi National Development Strategy 2007-2010 for all political parties, ensuring access to adequate water and sanitation conditions in Iraq, it is expected that all parties will not object to the agreed programme activities implementation and will not purposely hinder their realization. However, should the political risk with opposition to project activities become an issue, then it will be raised by the Programme Board with the concerned senior beneficiaries seeking an optimal solution to implement previous agreed upon activities through risk avoidance or mitigation as possible.

The agencies envisage to start the programme with several preparatory activities such as organizing workshop meetings with governorate stakeholders and the four agencies in Amman, preparation of terms of references and scope of work for the envisaged master plans and so forth in order to ensure identified risks are properly addressed or do not pose a threat level beyond programme tolerance. Once the risk levels have been determined as acceptable, the agencies will closely pursue their respective activities.

Although implementation of master plan proposals is not part of the proposed programme (i.e. implementation of capital programmes), participating UN agencies will exert their best endeavours in order to ensure the Government pursues the programme formulated proposals. Although this is a challenging undertaking for the UN, the programme remains feasible and realistic in scope, the risks associated with UN engagement are manageable and the integral partnerships brought about through the programme will ensure its sustainability.

Should any risk result in ending the programme then the partner agencies will handover already developed parts of the sought master plans to the local authorities by which time they would be in a position to further the master plans in such a manner that would ensure achieving the overall objectives. The key to this will be in embarking with the capacity development initiatives as soon as the master planning activities commence.

Contingency planning may include moving activities outside Iraq. While a considerable part of any master planning activity calls for on-the-ground data and information collection, partner agencies will recommend the inclusion of local consultants within the Consultant team to carry out these activities on their behalf. In the event of deterioration of the security situation, partner agencies can resort to local authorities for collecting the required data and information on their behalf. Upon collecting all required baseline data and information, the master planning exercises will be carried out off-shore where these need not be developed inside Iraq. The majority of the capacity development initiatives will be carried out either abroad where good training opportunities or study tours can be organized optimally, or in selected, relatively safer, areas inside Iraq. In the event of deterioration of the security situation, these may be delivered abroad..

Exit Strategy

One of the key results of the programme would be the establishment of a resource pool consisting of resource persons located within each governorate that can support other governorates willing to embark on similar initiatives. As part of the handover process, counterparts will be encouraged to establish a Centre of Excellence. Given the associated budget requirements that are far beyond the current proposal funding requirements and while not part of the proposed set of programme activities, the agencies will explore the possibility of establishing a "Centre of Excellence" through the Programme Board using government provided funds. As established, this Centre would serve the crucial formal role of strengthening the capacity of other government officials and would ensure the knowledge base is retained and widened.

In this manner, it is firmly believed that maintaining the strengthened capacities within the government will be achieved and thus sustaining the achieved outcomes and possibly replicating them elsewhere. Again, some simple statements are needed.

8. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting

Monitoring and Evaluation

Each agency is responsible for applying its standard policies and procedures related to monitoring and evaluation, as well as the terms and conditions in regards to the UNDG Iraq Trust Fund. In addition to this, the Programme Board will monitor progress of the integrated programme through progress reports and inputs received from the programme assurance delegated person/s by the Programme Board, which will enable the committee to assess progress and monitor results against the Results Framework Matrix and the verifiable indicators of the approved programme document.

The Project Management team will meet on a monthly basis, for information sharing and monitoring the progress of implementation. National programme officers of each agency will report on a monthly basis to the Programme Coordinator, and a midterm review will be conducted under the responsibility of the Programme Board, where external consultant(s) will conduct a review of the reported progress of completion of outputs by the three teams (A, B and C).

As mentioned above, progress on indicators will be part of bi-annual reporting. Agencies will collect relevant data well in advance of the reporting deadlines so that the evaluation of indicators can be based on facts and as much as possible on independent sources.

A programme review will be organized after one year to assess the programme. A dedicated meeting of the Programme Board will convene and draw the lessons learnt for the second half of the programme. Attention will be paid to the extent the programme components interweave and produce outcomes beyond their individual targeted output.

Depending on the availability of funds, a final multipartite review will be carried out at the end of the programme led by the Programme Board through participation as required by board members or delegated to agency specialists; and external consultants national or international having the adequate expertise will conduct the tripartite review requesting participation also from the beneficiaries in the governorates as needed. Terms of References will be developed, and presented to the Programme Board for approval in due course. An arrangement to host and finance such evaluation will be reached with GoI counterparts, as an important tool to ensure the quality. UNDP evaluation department can provide some assistance when the time of evaluation comes. However, funding will not be available within the boundary of this programme, which will close financially in 2011. The Programme Coordinator, responsible for the daily monitoring with assistance from the Support Staff consisting of

the National Officers from the four implementing agencies will meet at least on a quarterly basis in Amman to monitor the expenditure of funds as per planned schedule.

Reporting:

Programme Board is responsible for overall monitoring and receives bi-annually reports, as stipulated by UNDG-ITF procedure. The ITF does not stipulate reporting to a Programme Board. Programme Board should meet to review, endorse reports and request clarifications where necessary. Progress on indicators will be part of such reporting together with financial statement of commitment and disbursement of funds. If the progress of the programme warrants it, dedicated progress report can be submitted.

As Programme Coordinator, UNDP will be responsible for meeting all reporting requirements of the ITF, based on the inputs received from all the implementing agencies. Participating agencies will provide narrative and financial inputs to UNDP for the regular ITF reports (quarterly fiches annual reporting and final completion reports).

10. Work Plans and budgets to be reviewed once the results framework is finalised

Work Plan for: Capacity Building Programme for Water and Sanitation




Period Covered by the Work Plan: 15 October 2009 – 15 October 2011

Sector Outcome (s): 2008 Sector Outcome 3: Capacities for effective management of WatSan sector enhanced														
IP Outcome(s): Improved water, wastewater, and solid waste management in six governorates														
UN Organization-specific Annual targets	Major Activities	Time Frame (by activity)										PLANNED BUDGET* (MLN USD) (by output)		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10			
Capacity strengthening of MMPW, governorate departments and governors' offices in six governorates for improved water, waste water and solid waste services and planning.														
UNDP	Water and sanitation master plans for Suleimanyah, Anbar and Thi-Qar are drafted with technical departments, with strong emphasis on learning by doing.												MMPW/ Directorates of Water and Sewerage in the 6 governorates	2,100,000
	Three selected and three additional ones (possibly adjacent governorates) gain capacity in these areas and are able to start developing their own master plans												MMPW/ Directorates of Water and Sewerage in the 6 governorates	
	Provision of water tankers, sewage tankers and jetting vehicles.												MMPW/ Directorates of Water and Sewerage in the 6 governorates	900,000
UNICEF	Comprehensive capacity Assessment of Water and Sewerage Authority in Anbar or Thi-Qar governorate; and development of specific capacities of Water and Sewerage Authority Staff in the six governorates (Anbar, Suleimanyah, Thi-Qar and 3 adjacent governorates).												MMPW/ Directorates of Water and Sewerage in the 6 governorates	475,000
	Solid waste management master plans for 3 governorates												MMPW/ Directorate of Municipality and Directorate of Municipalities in the three governorates	1,425,000

	Provision of garbage Compactors													MMPW/ Directorate of Municipality and Directorate of Municipalities in the three governorates	800,000
UNHABITAT	Capacity building related to municipalities and solid waste sector across the three governorates													MMPW/ Directorate of Municipality and Directorate of Municipalities in the three governorates	777,000
	Provision of garbage collection compactors													MMPW/ Directorate of Municipality and Directorate of Municipalities in the three governorates	200,233
	Capacity strengthening of MMPW, governorate departments and governors' offices in six governorates for improved water quality and personal hygiene														
WHO	Hygiene education, sanitary inspection of water sources and capacity building on water quality surveillance (building on the ongoing WQ programme) across three governorates													MMPW, MoH MOEnv Governorate Council	860,000
	*Please note that the Planned Budget include other cost such as Personnel, Travel, Security, Management and Miscellaneous as in the below tables														
Total UNDP															3,819,900
Total UNICEF															3,577,809
Total UNHABITAT															1,496,434
Total WHO															1,163,597
Total Planned Budget															10,057,740

CONSOLIDATED PROGRAMME BUDGET

PROGRAMME BUDGET		ESTIMATED UTILIZATION OF RESOURCES (US\$)		
CATEGORY	AMOUNT (US\$)	2009	2010	2011
1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	1,900,341.00	0	1,900,341.00	0
2. Personnel (staff, consultants and travel)	1,343,000.00	114,000.00	898,000.00	331,000.00
3. Training of counterparts	1,417,000.00	10,000.00	937,000.00	470,000.00
4. Contracts	4,355,000.00	155,010.00	2,981,250.00	1,218,740.00
5. Other direct costs	450,767.05	20,710.00	316,617.00	113,440.00
Total Programme Costs	9,466,108	299,720	7,033,208	2,133,180
Indirect Support Costs	591,632	18,733	439,575	133,324
TOTAL	10,057,740	318,453	7,472,783	2,266,504

UNICEF

Budget Category	Item Description	Unit	Unit Cost	Qty	Total Budget US\$	ESTIMATED UTILIZATION OF RESOURCES US\$		
						2009 Budget	2010-11 Budget	
1. PERSONNEL								
1.1 National Programme/Programme Personnel								
1.1.1	National Officer	months	4,000	18	72,000	12,000	60,000	
1.2 International Programme/Programme Personnel								
1.2.1	Programme Manager (UNICEF)	months	15,000	18	270,000	45,000	225,000	
1.3 National Consultants								
1.4 International Consultants								
2. CONTRACTS								
2.1	Integrated Solid Waste Management Plans for Anbar, Thi-Qar and Suleimaniyah governorates including stakeholder consultations.	3	475,000		1,425,000	1,068,750	356,250	
2.2	Monitoring and Supervision contract (3 Sr. Technical Facilitators for 15 months + communication/ transport/ stationery cost)				135,000	22,500	112,500	
3. TRAINING								
3.1	Capacity development of Government staff from Suleimaniyah and neighbouring governorate on planning, management, installation and O&M of water facilities including exposure visits/ study tours (skills of over 50 government staff are expected to be strengthened) WatSan				150,000	25,000	125,000	
3.2	Comprehensive WatSan sector Capacity Development Plan based on capacity gap analysis in Anbar or Thi-Qar governorate and Capacity development of Government staff from the stated and two adjacent governorates on planning, management, installation and O&M of water facilities including exposure visits/ study tours (skills of over 60 government staff are expected to be strengthened)				325,000	200,000	125,000	
4. EQUIPMENT								
4.1	Procurement of 20 Tonne Refuse Compactor including fast moving spare parts for two years	4	200,000		800,000	800,000	0	
5. SUPPLIES and COMMODITIES								
6. TRANSPORT (ONLY FOR WFP PROJECTS)								
7. TRAVEL								
7	Coordination/ review meetings in Kurdistan region/ Baghdad/ Amman including Field visits by International staff	sum			30,000	20,000	10,000	
8. PROGRAMME/PROJECT SUB-TOTAL						3,207,000	2,193,250	1,013,750
9. MISCELLANEOUS (Should Not Exceed 3% of BL 8)								
9	(Includes office rent, communication costs/ IT equipment, vehicle maintenance, warehouse costs etc.)				96,210	64,140	32,070	

10. SECURITY (Should Not Exceed 2% of BL 8)				64,140	42,760	21,380
11. AGENCY MANAGEMENT SUPPORT COST (Including Monitoring and Reporting) at 6.25% of Items (BL 8, 9 and 10)				210,459	210,459	0
12. PROGRAMME/PROJECT BUDGET TOTAL				3,577,809	2,510,609	1,067,200

UNDP

Budget Category	Item Description	Unit	Unit Cost	Qty	Total Budget US\$	ESTIMATED UTILIZATION OF RESOURCES US\$	
						2009 Budget	2010-11 Budget
1. PERSONNEL					324,000		
1.1 National Programme/Project Personnel					54,000		
1.1.1 Project Officer		months	3,000	18	54,000	9,000	45,000
1.2 International Programme/Project Personnel					270,000		
1.2.1 Project Manager		months	15,000	18	270,000	45,000	225,000
1.3 National Consultants							
1.4 International Consultants							
2. CONTRACTS					2,100,000		
2.1 Consultancy							
2.1.1 Development of a WatSan Master Plan and Master Planning Capacity Building Programme		sum	700,000	3	2,100,000	0	2,100,000
3. TRAINING							
4. EQUIPMENT							
4.1 Water Tankers, Sewage Tankers and Jetting Vehicles		sum	900,000	1	900,000	0	900,000
5. SUPPLIES and COMMODITIES							
6. TRANSPORT (ONLY FOR NEW PROJECTS)							
7. TRAVEL					100,000		
7.1 Coordination and review meetings in Kurdistan Region/ Baghdad/ Amman between UNDP, the Consultant and governorates beneficiaries including DSA and Travel		sum	100,000	1	100,000	20,000	80,000
8. PROGRAMME/PROJECT SUB-TOTAL					3,424,000	74,000	3,350,000
9. MISCELLANEOUS (Should Not Exceed 2% of BL 8)					102,720		
9.1 Miscellaneous					102,720	2,220	100,500
10. SECURITY (Should Not Exceed 2% of BL 8)					68,480		
10.1 Security					68,480	1,480	67,000
11. AGENCY MANAGEMENT SUPPORT COST (Including Monitoring and Reporting) at 6.25 % of Items BL 8, 9 and 10					224,700	4,856	219,844
12. PROGRAMME/PROJECT BUDGET TOTAL					3,819,900	82,556	3,737,344

UN-HABITAT

Budget Category	Item Description	Unit	Unit Cost	Qty	Total Budget (US\$)	ESTIMATED UTILIZATION OF RESOURCES (US\$)		
						2009 Budget	2010-11 Budget	
1. PERSONNEL								
1.1 National Programme Personnel								
1.1.1	National Officer	months	4,000	18	72,000	36,000	36,000	
1.1.2	Administrative and Financial Management Support	months	4,500	18	81,000	40,500	40,500	
1.2 International Programme Personnel								
1.2.1	Project Manager (UN-HABITAT) 50%	months	7,500	18	135,000	67,500	67,500	
1.3 National Consultants								
1.3.1	National SWM Consultant/Coordinator	months	4,000	9	36,000	18,000	18,000	
1.4 International Consultants								
2. CONTRACTS								
2.1	International Consultants and Trainers for Design and Delivery of a Series of Three Technical Skills Courses Outside Iraq	Training	60,000	3	180,000	90,000	90,000	
2.2	Iraqi Consultant/Trainers for Design and Delivery of Operator Training Courses inside Iraq	Training	45,000	3	135,000	67,500	67,500	
3. TRAINING								
3.1	Travel, accommodation and meeting expenses for Iraqi waste management staff to attend the technical skills training courses and study tours inside and outside Iraq.		7,700	60	462,000	210,000	252,000	
4. EQUIPMENT								
4.1	Procurement of garbage collectors for the three selected governorates	L.S			200,233	0	200,233	
5. SUPPLIES and COMMODITIES								
6. TRANSPORT (ONLY FOR WFP PROJECTS)								
7. TRAVEL								
7	Attendance at coordination/ review meetings and workshops including field visits and study tour participation by UN-HABITAT staff and consultants.	missions	4,000	10	40,000	20,000	20,000	
8. PROGRAMME/PROJECT SUB-TOTAL						1,341,233	549,500	791,733
9. MISCELLANEOUS (Should Not Exceed 3% of BL 8)								
9	(Includes office rent, communication costs/ IT equipment, vehicle maintenance, warehouse costs etc.)				21,135	19,215	19,215	
10. SECURITY (Should Not Exceed 2% of BL 8)								
					26,825	14,090	12,735	
11. AGENCY MANAGEMENT SUPPORT COST (Including Monitoring and Reporting) at 6.25 % of Items BL 8, 9 and 10						88,026	46,233	41,792
12. PROGRAMME BUDGET TOTAL						1,496,434	630,958	865,475





WHO

Budget Category	Item Description	Unit	Unit Cost	Qty	Total Budget US\$	ESTIMATED UTILIZATION OF RESOURCES US\$		
						2009 Budget	2010-11 Budget	
1. PERSONNEL								
1.1 National Programme/Project Personnel								
1.1	National Officer	months	4,000	18	72,000	36,000	36,000	
1.2 International Programme/Project Personnel								
1.2.2	Water Quality Expert (WHO) {30% of the time}	months	15,000	18	81,000	60,000	21,000	
1.3 National Consultants								
1.4 International Consultants								
2. CONTRACTS								
	Sanitary Survey for main water resources in Suleimaniyah, Anbar and Thi-Qar	L.S			380,000	200,000	180,000	
3. TRAINING								
3.1	Capacity development of staff in sanitary inspection and Water Quality monitoring and surveillance for laboratory technicians and monitoring teams				200,000	150,000	50,000	
3.2	Hygiene Education and community awareness campaigns in communities especially in high risk areas in the three governorates (Suleimaniyah, Anbar and Thi-Qar)	L.S			280,000	180,000	100,000	
4. EQUIPMENT								
5. SUPPLIES and COMMODITIES								
6. TRANSPORT (ONLY FOR AWP PROJECTS)								
7. TRAVEL								
	Coordination/ review meetings in Iraq/ Amman including Field visits by International staff				30,000	20,000	10,000	
8. PROGRAMME/PROJECT SUB-TOTAL						1,043,000	646,000	397,000
9. MISCELLANEOUS (Should not be used for AWP)								
	(Includes office rent, communication costs/ IT equipment, vehicle maintenance, warehouse costs etc.)				31,290	21,290	10,000	
10. SECURITY (Should not be used for AWP)								
					20,860	15,860	5,000	
11. AGENCY MANAGEMENT SUPPORT COST (Including Monitoring and Reporting) at 6.25% of Items (BL 8, 9 and 10)						68,447	42,447	26,000
12. PROGRAMME/PROJECT BUDGET TOTAL						1,163,597	725,597	438,000

Budget Narrative

UNDP

Line Item No.	Item Description	Detailed description	Basis of cost
1.	Personnel		
1.1.1	Project Officer	For 18 Months to follow-up the work related to program implementation	At the rate of US\$ 3,000 per month for 18 month
1.2.1	Project Manager	For 18 Months programme manager to manage the programme	At the rate of US\$ 15,000 per month for 18 months
2.	Contracts		
2.1	International Consultant for the Development of a WatSan Master Plan and Master Planning Capacity Building Programme	The cost of developing an integrated Water and Sanitation Master plan for the three governorates in addition to conducting a Master Planning Capacity Building Programme for the three governorates and 3 additional governorates adjacent to the target governorates by hiring an international consultancy firm	At the rate of US\$ 700,000 per governorate for three governorates based on a similar bidding exercise done recently by UNDP in Iraq;
3.	Equipment		
3.1	Procurement of Water tankers, Sewage Tankers and Jetting Vehicles	Supply of four water tankers (size 8000L) for drinking water mounted on truck with pump for drinking water including spare parts for one year of operation of water tankers as per defined technical specifications, Supply of four Sewage sucker truck (size 6000L) mounted on truck with appropriate pump including spare parts for one year of operation of sewage sucker truck as per the technical specifications, Supply of three jetting vehicles mounted on truck with appropriate pump including spare parts for one year of operation of sewage sucker truck as per the technical specifications	The quantities of supplies is based on the current market prices including spare parts for one year; US\$73,000, US\$83,000 and US\$92,000, respectively.
7.	Travel		
7.1	Coordination and review meetings in Amman between UNDP, the Consultant and governorates beneficiaries including DSA and Travel	Travel of the governorates beneficiaries and the international Consultant staff to Amman to attend coordination and review meetings.	Five times travel on mission for 8 people including DSA and travel at US\$ 2,500 per person per mission

UNICEF

Line Item No.	Item Description	Detailed description	Basis of cost
1.	Personnel		
1.1.1	National Officer	For 18 Months to follow-up the work related to program implementation	At the rate of US\$ 4,000 per month for 18 month = US \$ 72,000
1.2.1	Project Manager (UNICEF)	International WESH Specialist for 18 months to manage and oversee the programme	At the rate of US\$ 15,000 per month = US \$ 270,000

2.	<p>Contracts</p> <p>Integrated Solid Waste Management Plans for Anbar, Thi-Qar and Suleimanyah governorates including stakeholder consultations</p>	<p>The cost will cover the hiring of an International Consulting Firm with good experience in the solid waste sector to do the assessment/ study of the existing situation and provide technical solutions and recommendations for future investments. The output will be Solid Waste Management Master Plans for the three governorates.</p>	<p>Based on previous work and after considering escalation in costs, each of the Master Plan is expected to cost approximately US\$ 475,000 including the conduct of stakeholder meetings. Hence the total cost for three Master Plans is expected to be US\$ 1,425,000. International Competitive Bidding will be done for selecting suitable firms for the Master Plan work.</p>
2.1			<p>Sr. Facilitator at the rate of US\$ 2,500 per month for 15 months (US \$ 112,500). Establishment costs covering their communication, photocopying, etc. at US\$ 22,500 for the 15 month period at an average expenditure of US\$ 1,500 per month.</p>
2.2	<p>Monitoring and Supervision contract</p>	<p>Cost for hired Facilitators (Three Sr. Technical Facilitators, one for each of the governorate for 15 months) to do the assessment of needs, prepare BoQs, follow-up the implementation of works on the ground on a regular basis, liaise with the government counterparts, etc.</p>	
3.	<p>Training</p>	<p>3.1 a) This will cover training of over 50 government staff from Suleimanyah and nearby governorate in different thematic areas within Iraq as well as overseas.</p> <p>3.1 b) This will cover Comprehensive Capacity Assessment for one governorate carried out through an international firm and training of over 50 government staff from four governorates in different thematic areas within Iraq as well as overseas.</p>	<p>3.1 a) Average cost per trainee is estimated to be \$3,000. (50 x 3,000 = 150,000)</p> <p>3.1 b) Comprehensive Capacity Assessment is estimated to cost US\$ 175,000. Average cost per trainee is estimated to be \$3,000. (50 x 3,000 = 150,000)</p>
4.	<p>Equipment</p>	<p>Procurement will be carried out using UNICEF procurement procedures. UNICEF is already doing a similar procurement for Basrah Solid Waste Management Project</p>	<p>Estimated budget of 20 Tonne refuse compactor is 200,000 \$ (4 x 200,000 = 800,000)</p>
4.1	<p>Procurement of 20 Tonne Refuse Compactor including fast moving spare parts for two years</p>		
7.	<p>Travel</p>	<p>A number of visits will be made by UNICEF international staff to Iraq to monitor the programme and to hold review meetings. Similar meetings will also be held in Amman</p>	<p>10 staff visits at the rate of US\$ 3000 per visit.</p>
7	<p>Coordination/ review meetings in Kurdistan region/ Baghdad/ Amman including Field visits by International staff</p>		

UN-HABITAT

Line Item No.	Item Description	Detailed description	Basis of cost
1.	Personnel		
1.1.1	National Officer	For 18 Months to follow-up the work related to program implementation	At the rate of US\$ 4,000 per month for 18 month
1.1.2	Administrative and Financial Management Support	For 18 Months to support program manager in implementation	At the rate of US\$ 4,500 per month for 18 month
1.2.1	Project Manager (UN-HABITAT) 50%	For 18 Months programme manager to manage the programme at 50% of his time	50% of the cost at US\$ 7,500 per month for 18 months
1.3.1	National SWM Consultant/Coordinator	For 9 month to help in the in country coordination of activities	At the rate of US\$ 4,000 per month for 9 months
2.	Contracts		
2.1	International Consultants and Trainers for Design and Delivery of a Series of Three Technical Skills Courses Outside Iraq	The cost of conducting training for the three selected governorates by hiring a consultancy firm which will cost US\$ 60,000 per governorate	Out of the country training: at the rate of US\$ 60,000 per governorate for three governorates including the production curriculum, conducting the workshop and cost of venue and transportation
2.2	Iraqi Consultant/Trainers for Design and Delivery of Operator Training Courses inside Iraq	The cost of conducting training for the three selected governorates by hiring a consultancy firm which will cost US\$ 45,000 per governorate	In country training: at the rate of US\$ 45,000 per governorate for three governorates including the production curriculum, conducting the workshop and cost of venue and transportation
3.	Training		
3.1	Travel, accommodation and meeting expenses for Iraqi waste management staff to attend the technical skills training courses and study tours inside and outside Iraq.	Study tour for 20 technical persons from the three selected governorates to the region at US\$ 7,700 per person including travel, accommodation and cost of facilitators.	Study tour for 20 technical persons from the three selected governorates to the region at US\$ 7,700 per person including travel, accommodation and cost of facilitators.
4.	Equipment		
4.1	Procurement of garbage collectors for the three selected governorates	Procurement of a number of garbage collectors for three governorates at a total cost of US\$200,233	Procurement of a number of garbage collectors for three governorates at a total cost of US\$200,233
7.	Travel		
2.1	Attendance at coordination/ review meetings and workshops including field visits and study tour participation by UN-HABITAT staff and consultants	Travel of the project manager and project staff on missions 10 times into Iraq	10 times travel on mission including DSA at US\$ 4,000 each time

WHO

Line Item No.	Item Description	Detailed description	Basis of cost
1. Personnel			
1.1	National Officer (WHO)	For 18 months to follow-up on work related to Sanitary Inspection and hygiene promotion	At the rate of US\$ 4,000 per month
1.2.2	Water Quality Expert (WHO)	International WatSan Engineer for 30% of the time for 18 months	At the rate of US\$ 15,000 per month
2. Contracts			
2.1	Sanitary Survey for main water resources in the three governorates	This will cover the cost of hiring an international consultant for sanitary inspection in addition to the cost involved in implementing of sanitary inspection including cost of renting vehicles for the inspection teams.	Based on previous experience, the cost is estimated to be around US\$ 380,000.
3.1	Monitoring and Supervision contract	Cost for hired Facilitators (Sr. Facilitator for 18 months and a Sr. Facilitator with Electro-mechanical background for 15 months) to do the assessment of needs, prepare BoQs, follow-up the implementation of works on the ground on a regular basis, liaise with the government counterparts, etc.	Sr. Facilitator at the rate of US\$ 2,500 per month for 18 months; Facilitator at the rate of US\$ 2,500 per month for 15 months. Establishment costs covering their communication, photocopying, etc. at US\$ 30,000 for the 18 month period.
3. Training			
3.1	Capacity development of staff in sanitary inspection and water quality monitoring for laboratory technicians and monitoring teams	This will cover the cost of ToT and on-the-Job training for about 50 laboratory technicians.	12 ToT overseas at the rate of US\$ 7,000 per person including tickets and accommodation and another 38 staff trained inside Iraq at the rate of US\$ 3,000.
3.2	Hygiene Education and community awareness campaigns in communities especially in high risk areas in the three governorates	The cost will cover the design and printing of hygiene educational materials, TV spots, transportation and overtime for the teams, in addition to the training for the community leaders.	Based on previous experience of WHO, the estimated cost for 6 campaigns is about US\$ 280,000.
7. Travel			
7.1	Coordination/ review meetings inside Iraq / Amman including Field visits by International staff	A number of visits will be made by WHO international staff to Iraq to monitor the programme and to hold review meetings. Similar meetings will also be held in Amman	10 staff visits at the rate of US\$ 3000 per visit.

Annex A: Agency Project Status Profile
UNDP

Sl. #	Project ID #	Project Title	Total Budget (US\$)	Implementation Rate (% complete)	Commitments (% as of 30 June 2009)	Disbursements (% as of 30 June 2009)	Remarks
1	E3-04	Rehabilitation of Karama Water Treatment Plant (Line 1)	2,955,875	100	100	99.37	Operationally closed
2	E3-08	Addressing Short and Long Term Water and Sanitation Needs for the Umm Qasr Region	1,020,000	100	100	90.2	Operationally closed
3	E3-15	Emergency Water Supply and Sanitation for Abu Al-Khaseeb	1,993,350	95	99.74	86	
		TOTALS (US\$)	6,569,255	98	100	92	

UN-HABITAT

Sl. #	Project ID #	Project Title	Total Budget (US\$)	Implementation Rate (% complete)	Commitments (% as of 30 June 2009)	Disbursements (% as of 30 June 2009)	Remarks
1	E3-14a	Solid Waste Management Project for Iraqi Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works and the Governorate of Basra	2,396,426	60	60	37	

WHO

Sl. #	Project ID #	Project Title	Total Budget (US\$)	Implementation Rate (% complete)	Commitments (% as of 30 June 2009)	Disbursements (% as of 30 June 2009)	Remarks
1	E3-11a	Water Quality Control and Surveillance in Iraq Phase II	2,700,895	100	100	75	Operationally closed

UNICEF

Sl. #	Project ID #	Project Title	Total Budget (US\$)	Implementation Rate (% complete)	Commitments (% as of 30 June 2009)	Disbursements (% as of 30 June 2009)	Remarks
1	E3-11b	Water Quality Control and Surveillance in Iraq Phase II	1,596,748	90.8	90.8	90.8	
2	E3-13a	Rehabilitation of Sewerage Facilities in Select Locations in Basrah City.	2,054,226	100	100	93.70	
3	E3-13b	Rehabilitation of Water Supply Systems in Select Locations in Wasit Governorate.	1,537,933	100	100	93.70	
4	E3-13c	Extension of Storm Water and Sewerage Network in Select Locations in Kerbala Governorate.	1,942,928	100	100	77.42	
5	E3-13d	Rehabilitation/ Extension of Water and Sewerage Networks in Select Locations in Kirkuk City.	2,563,207	99.76	99.76	99.76	
6	E3-14b	Solid Waste Management Project for Iraqi Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works and the Governorate of Basra	3,921,015	50.28	50.28	28.3	
7	E3-16	Water security and Safety for the vulnerable communities in Suleimaniyah city	3,858,919	30.5	30.5	10.2	
		TOTALS (US\$)	17,474,976				