

INFORMATION KIT 2008



UNAMI

United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq

Foreword

During the past several months, the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) has been actively engaged in a wide range of time-sensitive initiatives aimed at strengthening the role of the United Nations in Iraq.

During this period, UNAMI witnessed many changes, not only administratively, but more importantly qualitatively, in deepening its involvement in Iraq on all levels with an enlarged team and a revitalized sense of mission. As a result, the United Nations is establishing a more visible presence in the country, being proactive where positive momentum has been gained and delivering concrete results on areas that have attracted urgency.

This change in focus and spirit can be attributed to several reasons, none other more significant than the new mandate under which UNAMI operates as prescribed in UN Security Council Resolution 1770. UNSCR 1770, passed on 10 August 2007, replacing the previous mandate of UNSCR 1546, extended UNAMI's mandate for another period of twelve months, and expanded its role in the country at the request of the Government of Iraq.

The new mandate provides an expanded scope for the United Nations involvement and challenges the mission to select where it can have a real impact and add value. It calls on UNAMI to help the Government and people of Iraq with advancing their inclusive, political dialogue and national reconciliation; with the Independent High Electoral Commission on the development of processes for holding elections and referenda; with the Constitutional review including the development of processes acceptable to the Government of Iraq to resolve disputed internal boundaries; on facilitating regional dialogue, including on issues of border security, energy, and refugees, and help the Government of Iraq, with the initial planning for the conduct of a comprehensive census when deemed appropriate.

On the important issue of the situation of human rights in Iraq, the new mandate clearly calls on UNAMI to promote the protection of human rights and judicial and legal reform in order to strengthen the rule of law, and help with the safe, orderly, and voluntary return, as appropriate, of refugees and displaced persons. Although UNAMI is conscious of the challenges faced by the Iraqi authorities in enforcing internationally accepted standards for human rights, we remain concerned that the Iraqi public continues to endure the difficulties caused by the absence of such enforcement.

To meet the goals outlined in UNSCR 1770 regarding

the issues of Iraqi refugees and the internally displaced, UNAMI is coordinating, together with the Iraqi Government, the delivery of humanitarian assistance. UNAMI jointly with the Iraqi Ministry of Displacement and Migration launched initiatives to assist with providing technical advice, developing monitoring and data gathering tools, and providing capacity-building support to the Ministry. This is carefully and cautiously done as a result of the indications that both refugees and internally displaced persons are starting to return back to their homes.

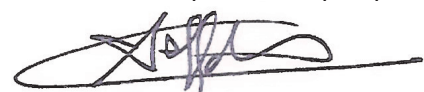
The recent visit of The United Nations' High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Antonio Guterres to Baghdad on 16 and 17 February highlighted the priority that the United Nations system affords to the issue of refugees and internally displaced persons alike.

To address the urgent requirements of an estimated four million people in the country who are in need of food assistance as the Public Distribution System is weakened, and only 40 percent of the population has reliable access to safe drinking water, UNAMI launched an emergency consolidated appeal for \$265 million. This emergency appeal brings together humanitarian actors, Non Governmental Organisations and UN agencies alike, and fosters partnerships inside Iraq.

With regard to electoral issues, UNAMI together with the Iraqi Council of Representatives' President and both his deputies, and following the enacting of new legislation calling for governorate elections by 1 October 2008, announced a process to advance the selection of the remaining eight Directors of Iraq's Governorate Election Offices. This was a critical and one of many measures necessary to ensure that the Independent High Electoral Commission is in a state of readiness for future elections.

Finally, while we are encouraged that the relative improvement in the security situation in Iraq has allowed UNAMI to conduct many of the needed activities, we are fully aware that the security environment dictates, and often constricts, UN movements and activities.

Through it all, UNAMI's national and international staff, remain committed to do all in their ability to assist the people and government of Iraq to achieve their aspirations for a future of peace and prosperity for all Iraqis.



Special Representative of the
Secretary-General for Iraq (SRSG)
Staffan de Mistura

United Nations Security Council Resolution 1770 - 10 August 2007

“The Security Council,

“**R**ecalling all its previous relevant resolutions on Iraq, in particular 1500 (2003) of 14 August 2003, 1546 (2004) of 8 June 2004, 1557 (2004) of 12 August 2004, 1619 (2005) of 11 August 2005 and 1700 (2006) of 10 August 2006,

“Reaffirming the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Iraq,

“Emphasizing the importance of the stability and security of Iraq for the people of Iraq, the region, and the international community,

“Acknowledging that a democratically elected and constitutionally based Government of Iraq is now in place,

“Underscoring the need for all communities in Iraq to reject sectarianism, participate in the political process, and engage in an inclusive political dialogue and national reconciliation for the sake of Iraq’s political stability and unity,

“Reaffirming the importance of the United Nations, in particular the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI), in supporting the efforts of the Iraqi people and Government to strengthen institutions for representative government, promote political dialogue and national reconciliation, engage neighbouring countries, assist vulnerable groups, including refugees and internally displaced persons, and promote the protection of human rights and judicial and legal reform,

“Expressing concern for the humanitarian issues confronting the Iraqi people and stressing the need for a coordinated response and adequate resources to address these issues,

“Underscoring the sovereignty of the Government of Iraq and reaffirming that all parties should take all feasible steps to ensure the protection of affected civilians, and should create conditions conducive to the voluntary, safe, dignified, and sustainable return of refugees and internally displaced persons,

“Urging all those concerned as set forth in international humanitarian law, including the Geneva Conventions and the Hague Regulations, to allow full unimpeded access by humanitarian personnel to all people in need of assistance, and to make available, as far as possible, all necessary facilities for their operations, and to promote the safety, security and freedom of movement of humanitarian personnel and United Nations and its associated personnel and their assets,

“Welcoming the formal launch of the International Compact with Iraq on 3 May 2007 as well as the expanded Neighbours Conference on 4 May 2007 and resultant working groups, and underscoring the importance of continued regional and international support for Iraq’s development,

“Acknowledging with appreciation past contributions by Member States to the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) and recalling the need for UNAMI to have the necessary resources to fulfil its mission,

“Welcoming the letter of 6 August 2007 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General (S/2007/481, annex), expressing the view of the Government of Iraq requesting the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) to assist Iraqi efforts to build a productive and prosperous nation at peace with itself and its neighbours,

1. Decides to extend the mandate of UNAMI for another period of twelve months from the date of this resolution;

2. Decides further that, as circumstances permit, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and UNAMI, at the request of the Government of Iraq, shall
 - a. advise, support, and assist:
 - i. the Government and people of Iraq on advancing their inclusive, political dialogue and national reconciliation;
 - ii. the Government of Iraq and the Independent High Electoral Commission on the development of processes for holding elections and referenda;
 - iii. the Government of Iraq and the Council of Representatives on Constitutional review and the implementation of constitutional provisions, as well as on the development of processes acceptable to the Government of Iraq to resolve disputed internal boundaries;
 - iv. the Government of Iraq on facilitating regional dialogue, including on issues of border security, energy, and refugees;
 - v. the Government of Iraq at an appropriate time and in connection with progress on reconciliation efforts, on planning, funding and implementing reintegration programmes for former members of illegal armed groups;
 - vi. the Government of Iraq on initial planning for the conduct of a comprehensive census;
 - b. promote, support, and facilitate, in coordination with the Government of Iraq:
 - i. the coordination and delivery of humanitarian assistance and the safe, orderly, and voluntary return, as appropriate, of refugees and displaced persons;
 - ii. the implementation of the International Compact with Iraq, including coordination with donors and international financial institutions;
 - iii. the coordination and implementation of programmes to improve Iraq's capacity to provide essential services for its people and continue active donor coordination of critical reconstruction and assistance programmes through the International Reconstruction Fund Facility for Iraq (IRFFI);
 - iv. economic reform, capacity-building and the conditions for sustainable development, including through coordination with national and regional organizations and, as appropriate, civil society, donors, and international financial institutions;
 - v. the development of effective civil, social and essential services, including through training and conferences in Iraq when possible;
 - vi. the contributions of UN agencies, funds, and programmes to the objectives outlined in this resolution under a unified leadership of the Secretary-General through his Special Representative for Iraq;
 - c. and also promote the protection of human rights and judicial and legal reform in order to strengthen the rule of law in Iraq;
3. Recognizes the important role of the Multi-National Force Iraq (MNF-I) in supporting UNAMI, including security and logistical support, and further recognizes that security is essential for UNAMI to carry out its work on behalf of the people of Iraq;
4. Calls on Member States to continue providing UNAMI with the necessary financial, logistical and security resources and support to fulfil its mission;
5. Expresses its intention to review the mandate of UNAMI in twelve months or sooner, if requested by the Government of Iraq;
6. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council within three months from the date of this resolution on UNAMI operations in Iraq, and on a quarterly basis thereafter on the progress made towards the fulfilment of all UNAMI's responsibilities; and
7. Decides to remain seized of the matter

Summary of United Nations Security Council Resolutions on Iraq

SRC 1790 (18 December 2007)

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

...decides to extend the mandate as set forth in that resolution until 31 December 2008, taking into consideration the Iraqi Prime Minister's letter dated 7 December 2007, including all of the objectives highlighted therein, and the United States Secretary of State's letter dated 10 December 2007;

Decides further that the mandate for the multinational force shall be reviewed at the request of the Government of Iraq or no later than 15 June 2008, and declares that it will terminate this mandate earlier if requested by the Government of Iraq;

Decides to extend until 31 December 2008 the arrangements established in paragraph 20 of resolution 1483 (2003) for the depositing into the Development Fund for Iraq of proceeds from export sales of petroleum, petroleum products, and natural gas and the arrangements referred to in paragraph 12 of resolution 1483 (2003) and paragraph 24 of resolution 1546 (2004) for the monitoring of the Development Fund for Iraq by the International Advisory and Monitoring Board

SCR 1770 (10 August 2007)

Decides to extend the mandate of UNAMI for another period of twelve months from the date of this resolution;

Decides further that, as circumstances permit, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and UNAMI, at the request of the Government of Iraq, shall advise, support, and assist the Government and people of Iraq on advancing their inclusive, political dialogue and national reconciliation; The Government of Iraq and the Independent High Electoral Commission on the development of processes for holding elections and referendums; The Government of Iraq and the Council of Representatives on Constitutional review and the implementation of constitutional provisions, as well as on the development of processes acceptable to the Government of Iraq to resolve disputed internal boundaries; The Government of Iraq on facilitating regional dialogue, including on issues of border security, energy, and refugees; The Government of Iraq at an appropriate time and in connection with progress on reconciliation efforts, on planning, funding and implementing reintegration programmes for former members of illegal armed groups; The Government of Iraq on initial planning for the conduct of a comprehensive census; Promote, support, and facilitate, in coordination with

the Government of Iraq: The coordination and delivery of humanitarian assistance and the safe, orderly, and voluntary return, as appropriate, of refugees and displaced persons; The implementation of the International Compact with Iraq, including coordination with donors and international financial institutions; The coordination and implementation of programmes to improve Iraq's capacity to provide essential services for its people and continue active donor coordination of critical reconstruction and assistance programmes through the International Reconstruction Fund Facility for Iraq (IRFFI); Economic reform, capacity-building and the conditions for sustainable development, including through coordination with national and regional organizations and, as appropriate, civil society, donors, and international financial institutions; The development of effective civil, social and essential services, including through training and conferences in Iraq when possible; The contributions of United Nations agencies, funds, and programmes to the objectives outlined in this resolution under a unified leadership of the Secretary-General through his Special Representative for Iraq; And also promote the protection of human rights and judicial and legal reform in order to strengthen the rule of law in Iraq

SCR 1762 (29 June 2007)

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Decides to terminate immediately the mandates of UNMOVIC and the IAEA under the relevant resolutions

SCR 1723 (28 November 2006)

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Decides to extend until 31 December 2007 the arrangements established in paragraph 20 of resolution 1483 (2003) for the depositing into the Development Fund for Iraq of proceeds from export sales of petroleum, petroleum products, and natural gas and the arrangements referred to in paragraph 12 of resolution 1483 (2003) and paragraph 24 of resolution 1546 (2004) for the monitoring of the Development Fund for Iraq by the International Advisory and Monitoring Board

SCR 1700 (10 Aug 2006)

Decides to extend the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) for

another period of twelve months from the date of this resolution

SCR 1637 (8 Nov 2005)

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Decides to extend until 31 December 2006 the arrangements established in paragraph 20 of resolution 1483 (2003) for the depositing into the Development Fund for Iraq of proceeds from export sales of petroleum, petroleum products, and natural gas and the arrangements referred to in paragraph 12 of resolution 1483 (2003) and paragraph 24 of resolution 1546 (2004) for the monitoring of the Development Fund for Iraq by the International Advisory and Monitoring Board;

Decides further that the provisions in the above paragraph for the deposit of proceeds into the Development Fund for Iraq and for the role of the International Advisory and Monitoring Board shall be reviewed at the request of the Government of Iraq or no later than 15 June 2006

SCR 1619 (12 August 2005)

1. Decides to extend the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) for another period of twelve months from the date of this resolution

SCR 1557 (12 August 2004)

Decides to extend the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) for a period of twelve months from the date of this resolution

SCR 1546 (8 June 2004)

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Decides that in implementing, as circumstances permit, their mandate to assist the Iraqi people and government, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI), as requested by the Government of Iraq, shall: play a

leading role to: assist in the convening, during the month of July 2004, of a national conference to select a Consultative Council; advise and support the Independent Electoral Commission of Iraq, as well as the Interim Government of Iraq and the Transitional National Assembly, on the process for

holding elections; promote national dialogue and consensus-building on the drafting of a national constitution by the people of Iraq; and also: advise the Government of Iraq in the development of effective civil and social services; contribute to the coordination and delivery of reconstruction, development, and humanitarian assistance; promote the protection of human rights, national reconciliation, and judicial and legal reform in order to strengthen the rule of law in Iraq; and advise and assist the Government of Iraq on initial planning for the eventual conduct of a comprehensive census

SCR 1518 (24 November 2003)

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Decides to establish, with immediate effect, in accordance with rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure, a Committee of the Security Council, consisting of all the members of the Council, to continue to identify pursuant to paragraph 19 of resolution 1483 (2003) individuals and entities referred to in paragraph 19 of that resolution, including by updating the list of individuals and entities that have already been identified by the Committee established pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 661 (1990), and to report on its work to the Council

SCR 1511 (16 October 2003)

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Decides that the Council shall review the requirements and mission of the multinational force referred to in paragraph 13 above not later than one year from the date of this resolution, and that in any case the mandate of the force shall expire upon the completion of the political process as described in paragraphs 4 through 7 and 10 above, and expresses readiness to consider on that occasion any future need for the continuation of the multinational force, taking into account the views of an internationally recognized, representative government of Iraq

SCR 1500 (14 August 2003)

Decides to establish the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq to support the Secretary-General in the fulfillment of his mandate under resolution 1483 in accordance with the structure and responsibilities set out in his report of 15 July 2003, for an initial period of twelve months

UNAMI Leadership



On 11 September 2007 Secretary General appoints Staffan de Mistura of Sweden / Italy as his Special Representative for Iraq

30 October 2007 to date



On 14 July 2004 Secretary General appoints Ashraf Jehangir Qazi of Pakistan as his Special Representative for Iraq

8 August 2004 to 23 October 2007



On 10 December 2003 Secretary General appoints Ross Mountain of New Zealand as his Acting Special Representative for Iraq

25 January 2004 to 7 August 2004



On 27 May 2003 Secretary General appoints Sergio Vieira de Mello of Brazil as his Special Representative for Iraq

On 19 August 2003 Sergio Vieira de Mello was killed in a car bomb attack against UNAMI headquarters in Baghdad

Office of Political Affairs

Mandate

Adopted in June 2004, Security Council Resolution 1546 marked a new phase in Iraq's transition and enabled UNAMI to assist in a number of tasks in the political process. Besides endorsing the formation of the Interim Government of Iraq on 30 June 2004, article 7 (a) of the resolution identified the political mandate of the mission which requires the Special Representative of the Secretary General (SRSG), upon the request of the Iraqi Government, to assist in the convening of a national conference to select a Consultative Council.

UNAMI consists of two pillars - political, and reconstruction and development - and a human rights office which is linked to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). The work of the political pillar is carried out by three offices - the political unit, electoral unit and the office for constitutional support (OCS). The political pillar operates out of the mission headquarters in the Baghdad International Zone.

Role and Responsibilities

In general the work of the political pillar - particularly the political office - supports the good offices and facilitation role of the SRSG. It also provides support - as required - to the Office of Human Rights and the Reconstruction and Development pillar on the political context and implications of programs and projects. Within the political pillar, support and advice is rendered upon request to the activities of the constitutional and electoral unit.

More particularly, the SRSG and his political team have offered their good offices to facilitate the stabilization and development of Iraq by promoting dialogue and building consensus. Such a role extends beyond Iraq through regular visits of the SRSG and his political team to neighbouring countries to further understanding and support for the transition in Iraq.

In late January 2005, elections were held to choose a Transitional National Assembly which would write a permanent constitution. The same elections formed the basis for establishing a Transitional Government and Presidency. The functions of these institutions are determined by the Transitional Administrative Law and relevant directives of the

Coalition Provisional Authority which ceased to function upon the formation of the Iraqi Interim Government. The SRSG engaged in the political process during this period to encourage the establishment of representative and inclusive institutions.

During the preparation of the October 2005 Referendum and December 2005 elections, UNAMI provided assistance to the Iraqi constitutional and electoral process. This largely technical support was able to offer advice at finding ways through the particularly complex political, legal and technical issues faced by the drafters of the Constitution.

Achievements and Challenges

On 10 August 2007, the UN Security Council accorded to UNAMI an expanded mandate under resolution 1770 which provides considerable scope for UNAMI to play an effective role in the country. The new mandate creates the basis for broader United Nations efforts in advancing national dialogue.

Resolution 1770 also envisions a strengthened United Nations role in assisting the Government of Iraq in promoting the constructive engagement of regional countries. At the high-level meeting on Iraq co-hosted by the Secretary-General and Prime Minister al-Maliki on 22 September in New York, support for the United Nations role in this area was reinforced. UNAMI has offered to assist in an ad-hoc support mechanism to ensure adequate follow-up on the expanded ministerial meetings of Iraq's neighbours and the working groups. UNAMI formed a Regional Team which is coordinating the provision of UN expertise including through UN Agencies active in the Region. UNAMI is also liaising with Iraq's Foreign Ministry about dedicated UN training for meetings administration and conference management.

Under the new mandate UNAMI will be providing technical assistance to the parties concerned in reaching a peaceful, constructive solution to the question the disputed internal boundaries, not only in Kirkuk but also elsewhere, especially in the north. UNAMI has committed to taking an integrated approach, working on technical assistance packages that do not focus solely on boundary delineation but ensure protection of minority rights, complemented by confidence-building measures.

Office of Constitutional Support

Mandate

The Office of Constitutional Support (OCS) was established in UNAMI to facilitate implementation of the mission's mandate in building a consensus on the content of the national constitution in accordance with the UN Security Council Resolution 1546. Article 142 of the current Iraqi Constitution mandates the Council of Representatives (CoR) to undertake a review of the 2005 Constitution of Iraq. It is against this background that the OCS became involved in the provision of technical support and advice to the Constitutional Review Committee (CRC), a body established by the CoR in the constitutional review process.

Role and Responsibilities

Located in Baghdad, the OCS provides technical support and advice to the Constitutional Review Committee (CRC) and the Council of Representatives (CoR), as a credible, impartial and trustworthy advisor in the Constitutional Review Process.

Under UNSC Resolution 1770, the mandate of the OCS can be broken down into three components: Continued advice and assistance with respect to the Constitutional Review Process itself; advice and assistance in the development of constitutionally mandated (or other, relevant) legislation; and advice and assistance in the design, formation and development of Iraqi institutions that will support the constitutional framework, including, among numerous others, the Federal Constitutional Court and the Federation Council.

The strategy developed by the OCS also includes a number of study tours and multi-party dialogues designed to expose members of the CRC, key policy makers, academics, and members of Iraqi civil society to core constitutional principles (federalism, freedom of expression, fiscal federalism, national unity, and the role of the judiciary).

a. Constitutional Review

Through a combination of internal and external expertise, the OCS supports the CRC in its internal deliberations and discussions with leaders of the political factions. The objective is to facilitate a final

consensus on the constitutional text, followed by a national referendum on the constitutional amendments. The OCS plans to work closely with the Mission's Political Affairs Office to explore and coordinate opportunities to assist Iraqi political leaders with continued dialogue.

b. Legislative Initiatives

Through providing advice to the relevant committees of the CoR, as requested, on the development of constitutionally-mandated legislation; involvement in the oversight of legislative initiatives, as this would facilitate the delivery of advice and assistance to the CRC; participation in the area of legislative support to facilitate an understanding among Iraqi lawmakers on international legal standards or best practices and to recommend their incorporation into draft legislation, as appropriate.

c. Supporting Institutions

Through working closely with the UN Country Team to improve the capacity within each supporting institution to apply constitutional principles, norms and practices. Within the Government of Iraq about 20 institutions are expected to be formed to support the present Constitution.

Mechanisms of work

a. The Formation of an Engagement Strategy with the CRC

The office was engaged with key political players concerning the establishment of the CRC and operation modalities and developed a strategy to complement the Iraqi Constitutional Review Process. This strategy included a number of study tours and multi-party dialogues designed to expose members of the CRC, key policy makers, academics, and members of Iraqi civil society to core constitutional principles (including federalism, freedom of expression, fiscal federalism, national unity, and the role of the judiciary) in a number of other jurisdictions.

The study missions and inter-party dialogues cover a wide range of topics such as mapping out a new federal judicial system for Iraq, federal systems in other countries, coordination and balance of distribu

tion of powers between states and federal governments, as well as the examination of federal structures envisaged in the Iraqi Constitution and the fiscal arrangements set forth, and alternative approaches to federalism and fiscal federalism.

b. Engagement in Legislative Initiatives

During the course of the Constitutional Review Process, OCS became involved in several key pieces of legislations with constitutional implications. OCS engaged in the draft law on the formation of regions and also provided a commentary on other important pieces of legislations. OCS was also engaged in discussions over the draft Law on Governors Not Organized into Regions, the envisaged procedures for transitioning from a governorate to a region, the draft Revenue Sharing Law and Hydrocarbon Law and their impact on fiscal flows between regions, governorates and the central government, the format and structure of the Federation Council, and finally the relationship between the draft Kurdistan Regional Constitution and the Iraqi Constitution.

c. Development of Substantive Submissions to the CRC

The OCS presented the CRC with a detailed set of constitutional submissions on six substantive constitutional and one procedural issue. These included submissions on fiscal federalism; federalism; the Federation Council; independent institutions; the Judiciary; and human rights.

Achievements and Challenges

The CRC accomplished the mission assigned to it,

reviewed the Constitution, and made appropriate amendment proposals.

The CRC's draft report recommends amendments that include adding 15 new articles, reformulating 30 articles, improving the textual formulation of 20 articles, and adding new sections on the Upper House of Parliament or Federation Council (17 Articles), Independent Institutions (12 Articles), and the Judiciary (19 Articles).

Most importantly, the proposed amendments, if ultimately adopted, could represent a major breakthrough from a standpoint of a functional Iraqi state. The OCS provided its written commentary to the CRC on the draft report it submitted to the CoR on 23 May 2007. On 23 May, the Presidency of the Committee requested a one-month extension to 23 June 2007 to address the two outstanding issues upon which it was unable to reach agreement: Article 140 (Disputed Territories and Kirkuk) and Article 73 (Powers of the Presidency). On 23 June, with these issues unresolved, the Committee received a further extension until September 2007. Following the lapse of two successive extensions to 23 June and 4 September 2007, respectively, the Council of Representatives agreed to once more extend the deadline for the delivery of the CRC's final report, until the end of December 2007.

At this time, the OCS continued to work closely with the leadership of the CRC and its draftsman, Dr. Hassan Al Yasseri on improving the technical and textual quality of the Constitution and attempting to find compromise on outstanding issues.

Office of Electoral Assistance

Mandate

UN Security Council Resolution 1546 mandated UNAMI to assist Iraq's then election commission to implement elections. As of 2007 UNAMI operates under Security Council Resolution 1770 which mandates the UN to advise, support and assist the Government of Iraq and the Independent High Electoral Commission (IHEC) on the development of processes for holding electoral activities. IHEC is the independent Iraqi administrative body responsible for overseeing and conducting all electoral activities in Iraq. The new IHEC Board of Commission, comprising nine members was appointed by the Iraq's Council of Representatives on 8 May 2007.

UNAMI's electoral assistance mandate under UNSCR 1770 is less robust than in previous mandates*. Instead, the resolution provides a more "traditional" relationship between UNAMI/UN Agencies and the Electoral Commission, insofar as the UNAMI Office of Electoral Assistance (OEA) will provide technical advice, capacity building and institutional development.

Role and Responsibilities

The primary objective of UNAMI's electoral assistance program is to support the IHEC to attain a state of election preparedness, which it has not yet achieved. This program is implemented with the support of other partners such as UNOPS, UNDP, the International Foundation for Election Systems (IFES), and the International Training Institute Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna.

UNAMI focuses on capacity and institution building of the IHEC. In addition, the IHEC Board of Commissioners has invited UNAMI to provide logistic and technical support, as well as participate in development of the institutional capacity of the commission. Finally the law forming the IHEC states that the IHEC must seek assistance from the UN on the different stages of preparation and conduct of elections and referenda.

The primary activities of the OEA can be broken down into advocacy, technical assistance and capacity building.

a. Advocacy/Facilitation

Ensuring the independence of IHEC requires on-going advocacy with the Council of Representatives (CoR) and the Government. UNAMI continues to facilitate a clear understanding of the role of the IHEC vis-à-vis the CoR and ministries as well as with civil society and political parties. In addition, UNAMI advocates for the compliance of electoral laws and regulations with international standards and best practices, including those related to human rights and internally displaced persons/refugees

b. Technical Assistance

Together with its key partners, UNAMI is implementing a large scale capacity building and training project with the IHEC for the Commissioners (appointed in May 2007) and IHEC staff from targeted key departments (legal, operations, IT/Database, voter registration, public outreach, graphic design, field management, security, procurement and logistics). Whenever possible such activities are taking place inside Iraq, although study tours and specialized training may be done outside Iraq from time to time.

UNAMI also provides technical assistance to legislative drafters responsible for preparing election legislation and to the Board of Commissioners in their preparation of election regulations and procedures. This assistance is provided in large part by UNDP legal and election specialists.

UNOPS is providing support for skills training including that in very specialized fields such as graphic design. UNDP is supporting the institutional development of IHEC both on a managerial basis and regionally/internationally through linkages and study tours to other electoral management bodies. IFES provides expert advisors to the IHEC in the areas of public outreach, IT/Database, voter registration, operations, capacity building and political entities.

c. Capacity building

The International Election Assistance Team (IEAT) advises, supports and assists the IHEC on election administration issues and capacity building activities. The team is headed by UNAMI and includes partners

such as IFES, UNOPS, UNDP and the International Training Institute Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna of the University of Pisa, Italy.

Achievements and Challenges

As of December 2007, 12 of the 19 directors of the Governorate Election Offices have been selected, which moves the Electoral Commission closer to attaining a functioning and reliable field structure needed for holding electoral activities.

In 2007, activities were undertaken for 18 identified priority areas, including holding 25 workshops for both the Board and its administration on strategic and operational planning, voter registration and a range of election technical areas.

**UNAMI is no longer a member of the Board of Commissioners for the Iraqi Electoral Commission. Additionally, UNAMI is no longer an operational partner of the Electoral Commission and as such, UNDP and other agencies will not be conducting procurement on behalf of the Commission nor will UN Agencies be directly responsible for logistics and security matters*

Office of Human Rights

Mandate

Security Council Resolutions 1790 and 1770 (2007), paragraph 2(c), mandates UNAMI “to promote the protection of human rights and judicial and legal reform in order to strengthen the rule of law in Iraq”. In order to fulfill its mandate, UNAMI HRO monitors the human rights situation in Iraq and assists, especially through capacity building activities, in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of state and civil society institutions.

Role and Responsibilities

The setting up of the Council of Representatives and the formation of the new government makes it imperative to develop a more robust human rights strategy aimed at supporting the development and strengthening of an Iraqi led and Iraqi owned national human rights protection system which can address both current violations as well as past human rights abuses. HRO bases its interventions on the human rights program jointly developed with the Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights (OHCHR), other UN agencies and Iraqi Ministries of Justice and Human Rights.

Key elements of the program are: an independent and effective judiciary; a functioning administration of justice - including judges, lawyers, prosecutors, police forces and prison administrations organized and run in keeping with relevant human rights standards; an independent, truly representative and effective national human rights commission with protection and promotion functions; development of a culture of human rights through programs of human rights education in the formal and non-formal sectors as well as a public information campaign; action on addressing past crimes, the missing and the disappeared, including effective accountability mechanisms to fight impunity and thus set up the basis for national reconciliation efforts; strong and dynamic civil society organizations and a law that preserves their freedom and independence from government and other state entities; close links with the new members of the council of representatives, especially the members of the HR and other relevant committees, in order to support the work of legislative reform required to implement provisions of the Constitution and ensure consistency of the new laws with international human rights treaties ratified by Iraq

Priorities / activities

a. Promotion:

Ensuring the overall implementation of the Human

Rights Project 2006 -2008, including several rule of law projects and support in training to the Ministries of Interior, Justice and Defense; support the development of a national human rights commission in Iraq; support transitional justice initiatives; support the sectoral working group on the rule of law

b. Protection

Monitoring of and reporting on the Human Rights situation and following up on cases of human rights violations; maintaining of the Human Rights Database that contains information on cases of Human Rights violations; maintaining particular attention to detention issues, inter-communal killings and violence and minority rights; setting up of a protection working group with Iraqi NGOs; cooperation with the other pillars/units of the Mission as well as with the United Nations Country Team (UNCT)

c. Coordination

HRO intends to support strongly the human rights related activities undertaken by the other pillars of the Mission – especially the Humanitarian/Reconstruction pillar - as well as those undertaken by the various members of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), in close cooperation with UNDP, UNOPS and UNICEF by providing guidance and advise, expertise, methodological support on human rights, good governance and rule of law related projects. HRO will focus its direct involvement in human rights capacity building and technical cooperation activities to those where it has a distinctive comparative advantage.

In its quality of representative of the OHCHR within the UNCT, the head of the HRO takes on an advisory role so as to facilitate the integration of human rights into UN development and humanitarian action at country level; facilitate the establishment of a thematic working group on human rights within the UNCT; develop a matrix of human rights work by individual members of the UNCT, ensure integration of human rights into the Common Country Analysis (CCA) and United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) processes. HRO actively participates in all UN coordination structures and acts as a Deputy Head in the Protection Policy and Outcome Teams in Baghdad and Amman.

Mechanisms of Work

HRO works with Iraqi Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Human Rights, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Interior, High Judicial Council, Council Of Representatives and with civil society organizations to promote and consolidate a culture of respect for human rights and the rule of law with the spirit of

fostering national reconciliation. Human Rights Office has physical presence in Amman, Baghdad and Erbil.

a. Human rights areas of concern:

Summary Executions; extrajudicial killings; arbitrary detentions; administrative detentions; torture; lack of the enforcement of due process rights; killings of civilians; kidnappings and assassinations on political and criminal grounds; capital Punishment (Application of Death Sentences)

b. Challenges

1. General Situation

As a result of the history and the current situation in Iraq, there is a need for many years of hard work with the support of local, regional and international actors in order to strengthen principles of human rights and respect for the rule of law.

There is a continuing concern for the lack of protection of civilians in regard to their civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights. This, together with continuing allegations reflecting deficiencies in the administration of justice system, and in particular in the handling the circumstances and conditions of detention, continues to present a major challenge to the Iraqi authorities and to UNAMI.

Insurgents and armed groups continue to target innocent civilians including children, as well as police officers, politicians, foreign diplomats human rights defenders and those associated with the MNF-I or perceived to be so.

There are consistent reports on excessive use of force with regard to persons and property as well as mass arrests carried out by Iraqi police and Special Forces acting alone or in association with the MNF. Reports of ill -treatment of detainees and other inadequacies in the judicial procedures have continued, including denial of access to legal counsel and family visits, denial of process and fair trial rights. Furthermore, first and second hand accounts consistently point to the systematic use of torture during interrogations at the police stations and within other premises belonging to the Ministry of Interior.

HRO remains concerned over continuing displacement of civilian population due to ongoing violence, including death threats, abductions and killings in many parts of Iraq.

The United Nations unreservedly condemns terrorism as it constitutes a serious violation of human rights. The United Nations is ready to assist the Iraqi authorities in ensuring that measures taken to combat terrorism and the insurgency comply with

their obligations under international law, in particular international human rights, refugee and international law.

2. Women's Issues:

Women in Iraq face a complicated situation due to the consequences of the oppressive regime which lasted for over 30 years; the state of continuous wars Iraq was engaged in; 13 years of international economic blockade and its grave impact on women and children as marginalized groups; lack of security and safety and the current state of chaos. Iraqi women as a result, suffer from an increase in violence directed against them (domestic and political); increase in the so called "honor killing cases"; kidnappings based on political and criminal motives; trafficking in women and children (sex trade); lack of security and safety forcing many of them to drop out of schools, universities and to leave their jobs; violation of political rights manifested in detention and imprisonment, killings, torture, keeping them as hostages to put pressure on their male family members to turn themselves in to the authorities; increase in the early marriages practices; increase in prostitution; and an alarming increase in poverty levels which has its devastating impact on their lives

3. Minorities Concerns:

Several locations of Iraq have witnessed heightened internal ethnic conflict and fighting. These took place in Basra, Nineveh, Tameem and Kurdish regions. Minority representatives have expressed concern regarding the protection of their rights in the Constitution and in different legislations.

Achievements

The HRO is dedicated to improving the situation of human rights in Iraq. It has achieved success in certain areas. Slowly, HRO was able to bring the attention of Iraqi government officials to certain violations which are committed by police and other officials. HRO's public reports detail serious and widespread human rights violations in the country and are intended to assist the Government of Iraq in ensuring protection of basic human rights and the respect for the rule of law.

HRO has invested a great deal in working to strengthen the capacity of Iraqi Civil Society organizations especially those focusing on human rights. Many of these organizations are playing an instrumental role in monitoring human rights situation in Iraq.

Mandate

SCR 1770 enhanced the UN's Humanitarian, Development and Reconstruction (HRD) role in Iraq. It outlines several key functions for the office, to be carried out in coordination with the Government, including coordinating humanitarian assistance and support to displaced persons; implementation of the International Compact with Iraq (ICI), which also includes donor coordination; coordination and implementation of programmes to improve Iraq's capacity to provide essential services through the Iraq Reconstruction Fund Facility for Iraq (IRFFI); economic reform, capacity building and the conditions for sustainable development; the development of effective civil, social and essential services; and unifying the work of the UN in Iraq

Role and Responsibilities

a. Coordinating humanitarian assistance and support to displaced persons

The UN works closely with Government Ministries in Baghdad to ensure policy and programme structures are in place to meet emerging humanitarian needs in Iraq. An emergency cell in the Prime Minister's Office aims to improve coordination and to facilitate our humanitarian work with the Government. An emergency appeal launched in February 2008 provides a framework for UN agencies to meet emerging humanitarian needs in a coordinated and efficient manner. The appeal focuses on vulnerable persons in Iraq, including displaced persons, as well as those facing humanitarian problems who are not necessarily displaced.

b. Implementation of the International Compact with Iraq (ICI), including donor coordination

Consultant and staff secondments support the Compact Secretariat and Compact Thematic Working Groups in Baghdad. A draft six-month strategy sets out the next steps and timelines for the ICI, including completion of the first Annual Review by March 2008. In April 2008, the Compact Consultative Group will review progress to date and will set priorities and strategic directions for 2008-2009.

c. Coordination and implementation of programmes to improve Iraq's capacity to provide essential services through the Iraq Reconstruction Fund Facility for Iraq (IRFFI)

The enhanced presence of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in Iraq as well as Government priorities are being reflected in IRFFI programmes. Changes introduced to the UNCT structure aim to enhance government ownership and NGO participation in UN programmes, whereby coordination between the substantive elements of the mission and the sixteen UN funds and programmes that make up the UNCT ensure the UN operates as a unified body in terms of strategy and programmes.

d. Economic reform, capacity building and the conditions for sustainable development

Through the deployment of economic and governance specialists to Baghdad, to work with the World Bank (and by extension the International Monetary Fund) and with the Iraqi Government, the UNCT focuses on economic reform and support to institutional development of the economic sector. These specialists also focus on governance support to democratic processes, national reconciliation, rule of law and public service reform. The focus also aims towards co-financing of projects between the Government of Iraq and the UN, where the UN provides technical expertise, capacity building and other inputs and the bulk of capital expenditure from its development budget.

e. Development of effective civil, social and essential services

The UN supports civil society institutions in Iraq through training and capacity building, as the UN remains concerned that the environment for this important sector is conducive to the development of a civil society. Through their specialists for essential services and protection in Baghdad, UN Agencies work at building Iraqi capacity to meet the needs of the population in these sectors, while at the same time ensuring that government priorities are reflected in UN activities and programmes.

f. Unifying the work of the UN in Iraq

UNAMI is an integrated mission, therefore the

functions of Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator are combined. This means that humanitarian, reconstruction and development issues all form part of the responsibilities of UNAMI and that the UNCT acts as one entity in Iraq.

Achievements and Challenges

Although the security situation in Iraq continues to pose problems for the humanitarian access, the UN is expanding its presence in the country and is working closely with a number of counterparts to ensure humanitarian and reconstruction activities continue in an efficient and effective manner. To this aim, both humanitarian coordination and reconstruction coordination were strengthened in Amman, through – inter alia - the establishment of an informa-

tion and analysis unit. OCHA is being reinforced, the Resident Coordinator's office is expanding and the governance structures of IRFFI are being made more robust, to improve the transparency and accountability of UN programmes in Iraq.

Changes to the UNCT structure in Amman have led to a more inclusive structure with NGO participation and greater alignment with the priorities of the Government of Iraq as outlined by the International Compact.

By forming a multi-agency policy group in Baghdad, the UN presents a unified image before counterparts, particularly the Government, so as to improve the coordination of agency strategies and response.

Office of Public Information

Mandate

In line with the overall mission integrated strategy, the Public Information Office (PIO) is supporting UNAMI's mandate as provided by the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1770. This includes promote UNAMI's role, contribution and impact on achieving national reconciliation in Iraq, such as resolution of internal boundary disputes; ongoing efforts to strengthen government institutions, through constitutional reform and institutional capacity building; engaging neighboring countries; promoting the protection of Human Rights; assisting vulnerable groups (including Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons) and assisting judicial and legal reforms, including taking Iraq to a position of electoral preparedness.

As the overarching section of the mission, the PIO's agenda is set according to the agenda of its substantive section counterparts, in close coordination with UN Country Team components. In this regards PIO aims at providing a public understanding of UNAMI's activities and mandate, through a comprehensive program of communication, dissemination and media relations, committing itself to improving UNAMI's image and standing.

Role and Responsibilities

A Public Information and Communication program has the following primary objectives: Implement a communication strategy that actively supports the mission's objectives; Ensure the mission's mandate and responsibilities are fully and widely understood; Promote all aspects of the work of the mission's various components to the national and international community; Advance the peace process through the creation of timely and relevant information products; Promote civic awareness pertaining to electoral, constitutional review processes, as well as the mission's humanitarian, reconstruction and human rights efforts; Defend and protect the mission from unjustified criticism and misinformation; Counter propaganda, false information and hate messages that are harmful to the UN and the peace process

Far from operating in isolation, the Public Information Office interacts with its partners which are primarily the Iraqi population and its media, Iraqi

authorities, the international media, NGOs, donor countries, the UN Staff, and the UN Country Team.

To reach its target audience the Public Information Office uses its various vectors of communication which include, as appropriate, the office of the spokesperson / media relations, a Radio production capacity, Photo and Video production, the mission's Website, the timely production of various publications, as well outreach programs and special events.

Achievements and challenges

The implementation of a DPI strategy is complex and requires a balanced, multi-faceted, multi-media approach.

Iraq is perhaps one of the most difficult environments in which to conduct public information and media programs. The constancy of violence in the country; the complexity of the social, ethnic and religious fabric; the fluctuating and often competing political priorities that must be reflected in any media outreach campaign, make long term planning for such an endeavor difficult at achieve.

Moreover, for years, the UN was perceived with skepticism by the people of Iraq. However, with the continuous efforts of the UN towards facilitating the constitutional process, promoting national reconciliation and human rights, the organization will continue to gain more visibility and credibility.

In addition, the stringent security precautions and the constricted movement within a small section of Baghdad, significantly reduces the mission's visibility and its outreach efforts. This is coupled with the very limited access for Iraqi nationals to the UN's compound in Baghdad.

Yet despite the limiting conditions under which the mission must operate in Baghdad (and in its Erbil and Amman offices), Iraq is the place for the UN to promote reconciliation, good governance, and regional cooperation. The UN mandate in the country is increasingly getting recognized by the Iraqi media. Most importantly, the UN has enhanced its image as a neutral and sincere facilitator.

The International Compact with Iraq (ICI)

What is the International Compact with Iraq?

The International Compact with Iraq is an initiative of the Government of Iraq for a new partnership with the international community. The Compact is a five-year national plan that includes benchmarks and mutual commitments from both Iraq and the international community, all with the aim of helping Iraq on the path towards peace, sound governance and economic reconstruction.

The United Nations - through the Secretary-General's Special Adviser on the International Compact with Iraq and Other Political Issues, Ibrahim Gambari - and Iraq have been co-chairs of the preparatory process, which has also had the support of the World Bank.

The Compact affirms the Iraqi Government's vision that, in five years, Iraq shall be a united, federal and democratic country, at peace with its neighbours and itself, well on its way to sustainable economic self-sufficiency and prosperity, and well integrated in its region and the world. Guided by the Millennium Development Goals -- global antipoverty targets agreed to at a United Nations Summit in 2000 -- the Government will work to meet basic needs, protect the rights of all citizens and ensure the optimal use of the country's resources for the common good.

The International Compact is premised on a reciprocal relationship between peacebuilding and economic prosperity. Together, national reconciliation, improved security, better governance and continued economic and social reforms will help unlock Iraq's own development potential. Iraq's international partners will provide financial, technical and political support to help meet these challenges on the basis of mutual commitments.

As such, it is a shared vision and a mutual commitment, which allows the international community to support Iraq's priorities, as envisaged and implemented by Iraqis.

Representing a negotiated agreement among

United Nations Member States and the Government of Iraq, the Compact tries to provide a way forward. This has been developed with the support of the United Nations and World Bank, through genuine, multilateral consultation and due diligence in all respects.

Objectives

The Compact aims to:

- Chart the way forward to realize the aspirations of the Iraqi people in establishing a unified, federal democratic State dominated by security and stability, in which all citizens are enjoying equal rights and duties.
- Establish a prosperous economy with a diverse production base capable of providing the requirements of sustainable development, based on market factors, and open to the world, while integrated with it and with regional economies, in particular neighbouring countries.
- Make Iraq an active member in regional and international organizations, and capable of providing assistance to poor and needy countries.
- Allow the private sector a leading role in the economic activity, with a specified role for the Government in regulating this activity and protecting it from the effects of the foreign fluctuation.
- Protect poor and vulnerable groups from the deprivation and starvation, and provide Iraqi citizens with proper standards of public social services.

Role of Government of Iraq

- To achieve this vision, the Government of Iraq undertakes to make progress on political inclusion and consensus-building, on the rule of law and on the establishment of professional security forces. The Government of Iraq is committed to tackling corruption, creating a transparent and efficient oil sector, developing a solid budgetary framework, improving governance and building and consolidating effective national institutions. The United

Nations is committed to support and facilitate the Compact, through its Mission and agencies in Iraq and the good offices of the Secretary-General and his representatives.

- The Government of Iraq recognizes that good governance and resolution of security and political challenges are prerequisites for progress in all other areas, including economic revival and normalization. It will, therefore, make every effort in the coming period to realize these conditions, with the assistance of regional and international partners, in order to achieve the Compact's primary focus: building a framework for Iraq's economic transformation and integration into the regional and global economy.

Role of United Nations

- The Compact initiative is co-chaired by the

Government of Iraq and the United Nations. Other partners include the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and other regional financial institutions.

- Over the Compact's lifespan, the United Nations Secretariat, its agencies, funds and programs will continue to support the implementation of the Compact. They will do so through the International Reconstructions Fund Facility for Iraq and the United Nations Country Team Joint Priority Action Plan, designed to deliver direct assistance to basic services that are of vital humanitarian importance to the people of Iraq.
- The United Nations will support establishing a formal Secretariat for the Compact, working closely with the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, as the focal point of the Government.

Mandate

UNDP is the UN's global development network, advocating for change and connecting countries to knowledge, experience and resources to help people build a better life.

Role, Area of Responsibility & Priorities

UNDP's role is to support the government and people of Iraq in their transition towards reconciliation, peace and stability by focusing on democratic governance, poverty alleviation, recovery and the environment. Its activities take into account complementarities with other UN agencies in the context of overall UN reform. UNDP has been designated as lead agency for two Sector Outcome Teams: Governance Support and Economic Reform and Diversification. Its priorities are firmly rooted in the official development plans of the Iraqi government. For 2007-8, it is placing increasing emphasis on alignment with government priorities as outlined in the NDS and ICI as well as provisions of SCR1770 and expanded UN presence on the ground.

Mode of Operation

Since 2004, UNDP has continued to implement its projects from various locations in the region. Redesignated implementation modalities include the use of international and especially local contractors and NGOs, on-going project monitoring and supervision systems on the ground, satellite-linked audio video teleconferencing, continuous training and capacity-building of Iraqi implementing partners and regular meetings with counterparts and consultants in Jordan and in

Iraq. Currently, almost all UNDP projects are implemented through the Direct Execution modality although it intends to move towards more nationally executed projects.

Programme Overview & Key Achievements

UNDP achievements have been made possible thanks to its well-established relationship with civil

society and Iraqi authorities and its capacity to attract a steadily-increasing volume of donor resources: UNDG/ITF (US\$306.5M) and 19 bilateral partners (US\$121.7M). At the end of 2007, UNDP's project portfolio comprised 79 projects. Estimated total delivery 2004 to end 2007 was US\$365M.

Democratic Governance including elections - 29 projects

- Trained 360 managers on modern management skills, 337 auditors in 8 audit fields, 65 local authorities' representatives/NGOs on decentralization, 5 ministries in developing business plans, IHEC personnel in BRIDGE methodology, 3 seminars on project screening and appraisal.
- Launched the Iraqi Legal Database which includes all of Iraq's laws from 1913 to 2003.
- Engaged 269 Iraqi participants in thirteen workshops in national dialogue and reconciliation.
- Promoted the sustainability of Aswat-al-Iraq news agency.
- Facilitated two study tours during election periods in South Korea and Australia.

Poverty Alleviation and Human Development - 10 projects

- Organised first conference on Iraqi Waters in May 2007: "The Road Towards 2050".
- Implemented through the IREP modality, 45 projects to rehabilitate water, sanitation and electricity networks, agriculture, environment and capacity development in Al Muthanna Governorate. 12,570 workers were employed and 408,416 person-days generated.

Recovery and Crisis Prevention - 32 projects

- Completed rehabilitation works in Hartha, Taji and Mosul power stations, Kadhimiya and Umm Qasr hospitals, Safwan and Khor Al-Zubair water supply plants.
- Launched the Electricity Distribution Network Development Plan for Muthanna Governorate.
- Dispatched rapid response team to identify likely origin of cholera outbreak in northern Iraq and developed a joint WATSAN Master Plan for Sulaymaniyah.

Mine Action - 9 projects

- Cleared 25,000,000 square meter of land for safe use.
- Destroyed 30,318 mines/UXO and 6,190 cluster munitions.
- Established one National Mine Action NGO.
- Contributed to Iraq's acceding of the Ottawa Treaty.

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Mandate

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is mandated to lead and coordinate international action for the world-wide protection of refugees and the resolution of refugee problems, statelessness and, in the Iraq context, protection of and solutions for IDPs – consistent with UNHCR's global mandate to reduce situations of forced displacement. UNHCR Iraq's role in IDP interventions is further guided by the agency's global engagement in the Inter-Agency Response to Internal Displacement through the cluster system, and the United Nations' specific mandate to protect and assist displaced persons inside Iraq pursuant to Security Council Resolution 1770.

Mode of Operation

While general operation management is pursued from Amman and Kuwait, UNHCR maintains international staff in Baghdad (1) and Erbil (2), as well as national staff in Baghdad, Basrah, Dahuk, Erbil, Kerbala, Kirkuk, Nassiriyah and Sulaymaniyah. UNHCR national staff conduct frequent site visits throughout northern and southern Iraq, with restricted movement in the centre; international staff undertake frequent missions to specific locations in Iraq. Additional remote monitoring and evaluation procedures, including peer review and site visits by MoDM Branch offices, will continue to enhance reporting and collaboration with local authorities by implementing partners.

Programme Overview & Key Achievements

For Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), the 2008 programme is to:

- Enable current survival through assistance by procurement, propositioning and rapid delivery of non food items (NFIs) based on the assessed needs; provision and coordination of multi-sectoral assistance and camp management in IDP camps and other group settlements; provision of emergency or transitional shelter, consisting of tents, shelter kits and tools; rehabili-

tation of host family/IDP houses and other buildings; provision rehabilitation or reconstruction of other life-essential infrastructure and facilities – particularly within water sanitation and health.

- Promote IDP subsistence and protect the legal rights and physical safety of IDPs and returnees.
- Enhance national capacity to respond to displacement-inducing emergencies.

UNHCR is also an active member in the Rapid Response Plan, which outlines the support to be provided by the UN and IOM in assisting the Government of Iraq to support the safe and dignified return of refugees who have voluntarily returned to Iraq. UNHCR is providing an assistance kit containing NFIs and is also responsible for assessing shelter needs and delivering the materials. UNHCR allocated \$9.5 million to fund the current plan (\$4.5 million for shelter kits, \$4.8 million for NFIs) and \$200,000 for support to Ministry of Displacement and Migration registration. UNHCR will also monitor the outcome of return with regard to the physical, material and legal safety of returnees as well as their social reintegration.

For refugees and asylum seekers and returning refugees in Iraq, UNHCR's 2008 programme is to provide protection and assistance pending the availability of a suitable durable solution, through:

- Provision of assistance to camps and settlements by upgrading the existing facilities and promoting self reliance when local settlement is feasible.
- Registration of asylum seekers and re-registration of refugees for issuance of identity documents.
- Monitoring refugee protection and delivering interventions including the civilian character of asylum, age, gender and diversity mainstreaming and SGBV awareness.
- Pursuing feasible durable solutions such as resettlement for highly vulnerable cases or groups.

Key Achievements: Despite a constraining operating environment UNHCR has achieved substantial 2007 year-to-date results with an operational 2007 budget of \$21.5 million, including approximately 269,606 IDPs and 35,959 refugees and asylum seekers

assisted and protected. Host community absorption capacities have substantially increased in areas of high IDP concentration throughout Iraq through improved infrastructure and services. Contingency and Emergency Response Preparedness for up to 300,000 persons has been implemented. Key achievements include:

- Distribution of NFIs to 118,844 IDPs and vulnerable individuals, helping them meet basic survival needs across 13 governorates.
- Monitoring of IDPs and specific areas with high returnee concentrations in northern Iraq.
- Expansion of Protection and Aid Centre advisory

services which assisted 50,000 IDPs.

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UNICEF Iraq: Achieving Results for Iraq's Children and Women

Iraq has never been a more difficult place to be a child. The key elements of a secure, happy childhood - school, healthcare, playing with friends and a stable family environment – are being pushed farther out of reach by conflict, ongoing violence and displacement. Their access to social services has been eroded and in many areas their rights are violated. Iraq's nearly 14 million children urgently need more support and protection to preserve and realise their potential for Iraq's future.



UNICEF/Arar/2007: UNICEF water tankering in Baghdad

UNICEF: All Children, All Rights, Everywhere: UNICEF works in over 150 countries and territories to help children survive and thrive, from early childhood through adolescence. The world's largest provider of vaccines for developing countries, UNICEF supports child health and nutrition, good water and sanitation, quality basic education for all boys and girls, and the protection of children from violence, exploitation, and HIV/AIDS. UNICEF is funded entirely by the voluntary contributions of individuals, businesses, foundations and governments.

UNICEF in Action – Iraq: UNICEF has been on the ground inside Iraq since 1984, providing children and women with vital humanitarian relief and bringing them the essentials of a better life. Today, programmes supported by UNICEF are reaching

millions of Iraqi children with a package of critical care - improving basic health services, promoting quality education, rebuilding water and sanitation systems, protecting children from abuse and exploitation, and advocating for their best interests. UNICEF's new humanitarian action network, IMPACT: Iraq, is also delivering rapid emergency responses to children and families in crisis, relieving immediate suffering and promoting early recovery.

How we work:

UNICEF has a substantial presence inside Iraq, through a team of more than 100 staff and professional experts across all of Iraq's 18 governorates. Programme activities are delivered via UNICEF Iraqi staff and a governorate-based network of programme facilitators. Supplies are pre-positioned in Iraq-based warehouses to reach children swiftly in need; when arriving from other countries, supplies are wherever possible delivered directly to governorates and beneficiaries. UNICEF works closely with Iraq's government, civil society and communities to promote action and policy support for children. Partnerships with other UN Agencies and NGOs enable wider, more coordinated support for children.



UNICEF/Arar/2007

Results in 2007:

UNICEF invested over \$40 million in activities to deliver emergency relief, improve the reach and quality of essential child services, and promote greater protection for the most vulnerable children and women. Key achievements included:

- emergency relief provided for 500,000 families in crisis, including the displaced and their hosts;
- 470 million litres of safe drinking water delivered to 125,000 people in Baghdad, Anbar and Sinjar, including to schools, IDP areas and hospitals;
- immunization campaigns supported against measles, mumps and rubella and polio, reaching up to 4.4 million children under five and achieving more than 90% coverage;
- hundreds of families supported after the catastrophic bombings in Sinjar, which killed at least 430 people, with similar responses to other emergencies;
- together with WHO, containment of a major cholera outbreak, delivering 450,000 ORS sachets, 2.9 million water purification tablets and 12,000 family water kits;
- rebuilding of over 48 schools, restoring 42 more and providing critical learning materials for 4.7 million primary school-aged children;
- re-uniting 150 street children with their families;
- advocacy on behalf of child detainees in Iraq, co-hosting a multi-stakeholder consultation to improve their conditions and protect their rights, in line with international standards;
- critical micronutrients and therapeutic foods delivered to children vulnerable to malnutrition in 36 food insecure districts; fortifying staple foods with iron, folic acid and iodine to combat anaemia and iodine deficiency in pregnant women and children.

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Mandate

As the food aid arm of the UN, the World Food Programme (WFP) uses its food to meet emergency needs and support economic and social development. WFP also provides the logistics support necessary to get food aid to the right people at the right time and in the right place. WFP works to put hunger at the centre of the international agenda, promoting policies, strategies and operations that directly benefit the poor and hungry.

Priorities

WFP operations aim to:

- Save lives in man-made disasters (refugees and IDPs) and other emergencies due to natural disasters.
- Improve nutrition and quality of life of the world's most vulnerable people at critical times in their lives.

Mode of Operation

Food distributions can be through three different methods:

- Government partners: WFP's last emergency operation 2005-2007 was delivered through the Ministries of Health and Education.
- NGO/CBO/Red Cross/Red Crescent implementing partners: WFP's new emergency operation, beginning in January 2008, is implemented through four NGOs and the Iraqi Red Crescent.
- Direct distribution by WFP: Not used in Iraq.

Capacity building of the Government for long-term food security through the Ministry of Planning's Central Organisation for Statistics and Information Technology (COSIT) and the Ministry of Health's Nutrition Research Institute (NRI) for food security and vulnerability analysis. WFP also plans capacity building for the Ministry of Trade as detailed below.

Programme Overview & Key Achievements

WFP's current programme in Iraq takes a three-pronged approach:

- Immediate food support for up to 750,000 vulnerable displaced people inside Iraq. Under the overall coordination of the Ministry of Displacement and Migration, this project will be implemented by five cooperating partners.
- Mapping of current levels of malnutrition and food insecurity through WFP support to the Ministry of Planning's COSIT/KRSO in conducting a Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis. The survey results should be published in April/May 2008 and can help the humanitarian community and the Government of Iraq direct its support to the most vulnerable.
- Capacity building to the Ministry of Trade to enhance the Public Distribution System (PDS): WFP will provide technical support in the areas of importing & contracts, quality control, transportation & freight, pipeline management,
- and warehousing, in order to help the government overcome some of the bottlenecks that they are currently facing.

Key Achievements: In WFP's last operation (February 2005 – December 2007) – EMOP 10360.0 – Assistance to Primary School Children and Vulnerable Groups, WFP delivered over 34,000 mt of food to nearly 3.5 million beneficiaries – mainly pregnant/lactating women, malnourished children, primary school children and TB patients.

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Mandate

The United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) was established as an independent UN entity by the General Assembly in 1995. It focuses on providing world-class operational and technical management, contracting, finance, administration, logistics, procurement and other project management services for the United Nations, international financial institutions and governments.

Role, Area of Responsibility & Priorities

UNOPS has become the service provider of choice in the United Nations system and beyond, and is acknowledged for its professionalism, versatility, reliability, innovation, transparency and dedication to its clients' missions and goals. UNOPS' role includes independent project development in cooperation with other UN agencies in its priority fields: Infrastructure Rehabilitation, Electoral Support, Mine Action Governance, Human Development, Human Rights and Rule of Law.

UNOPS has been designated under Physical Infrastructure, as lead entity for operational capacity and project management, including large-scale operations, such as electoral support and census. UNOPS came to be the lead agency in the UN system for working directly with governments regarding infrastructure and public works, in particular in post-conflict and transition situations. UNOPS has also developed a worldwide rapid response capacity to provide technical and project management support in emergency situations.

Mode of Operation

One of UNOPS' main comparative advantages is its provision of a wide range of specialized and technical procurement services, including advisory, direct procurement and procurement of common user items. UNOPS is continuously improving the quality of its procurement services, which is reflected by its recent merger with the Inter-Agency Procurement Services Office (IAPSO) as of 1 January 2008. UNOPS is in the process of becoming the procurement hub for the UN.

The Iraq Operations Centre is based in Amman, with a main focus on project development, coordination and technical management. IQOC has three

project implementation units in Basra, Baghdad and Erbil for technical project implementation. As for Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E), UNOPS, based on a competitive exercise, identifies a qualified international entity capable of carrying out project-specific M&E, impact assessments, or even back-stopping inside Iraq.

Programme Overview & Key Achievements

The size of the UNDG Iraq Trust Fund (ITF) - UNOPS portfolio is the second highest of all UN agencies with \$170 million of approved projects since 2004, and currently 23 projects ongoing in Iraq. IQOC's total delivery in 2007 was \$20,732,238.

Infrastructure: IQOC has seven ongoing projects, ranging from rehabilitation of maternity wards and water networks, to the establishment of a solid waste management system in Kirkuk city.

Governance and Human Development: There are currently 10 ongoing projects covering wide-ranging fields, such as entrepreneurship training for SMEs combined with trainings on regulatory business environment, supporting Iraqi institutions through the review of the constitution and the implementation of constitutional mandated laws, and increasing human rights awareness countrywide.

Service Provision: IQOC is now implementing six projects, such as building the capacity for environmental management in the marshlands and providing institutional development to the Independent High Electoral Commission of Iraq (IHEC).

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Mandate

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) contributes to the building of peace, the alleviation of poverty, sustainable development and intercultural dialogue through education, the sciences, culture, communication and information. UNESCO disseminates and shares information and knowledge while helping Member States to build their human and institutional capacities in diverse fields. The aim is to create the conditions for true dialogue, based upon respect for shared values and the dignity of each civilization and culture.

Mode of Operation

While operational management is conducted from Amman, UNESCO maintains national staff in Baghdad and Erbil and associated monitors elsewhere in Iraq. They conduct frequent site visits throughout the country reporting on implementation and evaluation. In addition, international staff now undertake frequent missions to Iraq and the Organization is preparing to further reinforce its in-country capacity on a more permanent basis. UNESCO supports programme implementation in line with the objectives of the NDS/ICI; its key national partners: the Ministries of Education and Higher Education, Water Resources, Labour and Social Affairs, Culture, Tourism and Antiquities, Governorates, the Independent Higher Electoral Commission, the Communications and Media Commission and others, as well as national and international NGOs. A growing number of projects are implemented jointly with other UN agencies.

Role & Area of Responsibility

Underlying UNESCO's mission in Iraq and embedded within the activities implemented under its mandate for education, science, culture, communication and information is support to peace-building and reconciliation in the country. Within these areas, UNESCO interventions are designed to: 1) Strengthen and support Iraqi civil society, human rights; 2) Assist vulnerable groups and targeted

professions such as journalists and academics; and 3) Support national capacity to manage the urgent sectoral needs.

Programme Overview & Key Achievements

\$60 million of approved projects since 2003, including 15 ongoing projects within:

Education: UNESCO Iraq projects take a sector-wide approach, intervening in the fields of basic, secondary, tertiary, technical and vocational and non-formal education to support the rehabilitation of the sector through increasing access to education, promoting life-skills, reversing the growing trends of illiteracy among the population and declining female participation. UNESCO implements projects oriented around three main objectives: 1) Assist authorities to stabilize the educational situation in the country (i.e. supporting the examination process); 2) Strengthen key sectors within secondary and vocational education according to reconstruction needs; and 3) Provide urgently required materials such as textbooks. Key achievements include: Printing of 9 million new textbooks and assisting IDP/refugee populations through the creation of a website containing digital versions of textbooks.

Natural Sciences: UNESCO has implemented a set of Natural Sciences programmes to assist the Iraqi scientific community placing priority on: 1) Training and capacity development for Iraqi experts on Integrated Water Resources Management; 2) Facilitation of dialogue among riparian countries on the Tigris and Euphrates rivers to enhance regional cooperation and mitigate conflicts; 3) Supporting Iraqi participation in regional and international science research programmes. Key achievements: Reintegration of Iraq in intergovernmental processes concerning water issues.

Culture: UNESCO attempts to protect this key element of Iraqi national identity by: 1) Rehabilitation of the Al-Askari Shrine in Samara, the

flashpoint of widespread sectarian violence in 2006; 2) Combating illicit traffic of cultural heritage; 3) Supporting capacity building of relevant national cultural institutions; and 4) Preservation of major cultural and historical heritage sites (Samara, Erbil Citadel and Babylon). Key achievements: Rehabilitation of the Al-Askari Shrine in Samara launched in 2007.

Communication and Information: UNESCO supports the Iraqi government and the media sector in building an enabling environment to create conditions where sustainable local initiatives can flourish in defence of freedom of expression and press freedom. In this regard, UNESCO implements projects which aim to:

1) Train media in safe codes of conduct as well as strengthening the regulatory aspects of media protection; 2) Support press freedom and public access to information; and 3) Promote free and fair elections through information dissemination about parties, policies and the election process. Key achievements: Supporting the elections process and strengthening Iraqi independent media.

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Mandate

International Organization for Migration (IOM) is the leading inter-governmental organization in the field of migration and has helped more than 12 million migrants since its establishment in 1951. IOM is dedicated to promoting humane and orderly migration for the benefit of all. It does so by providing services and advice to governments and migrants. The IOM Constitution gives explicit recognition to the link between migration and economic, social and cultural development, as well as to the right of freedom of movement of persons. IOM works in the four broad areas of migration management: migration and development, facilitating migration, regulating migration and addressing forced migration. Cross-cutting activities include the promotion of international migration law, policy debate and guidance, protection of migrants' rights, migration health and the gender dimension of migration.

Mode of Operation

The IOM Iraq Mission was set up in January 2003. In August 2003, due to the worsening security situation, IOM's programme management was transferred to Jordan and Kuwait, with national staff members and NGO partners remaining inside Iraq. Despite a number of challenges, including continuous security constraints, IOM Iraq continues to provide significant assistance in a wide range of humanitarian and migration areas across every governorate in Iraq. IOM maintains valued partnerships and close coordination with local Iraqi authorities and various Ministries. IOM is a member of the UN Country Team for Iraq, and works closely with the UN coordination system and the Iraqi authorities in support of the Iraqi National Development Strategy 2005-2007.

Programme Overview & Key Achievements

The IOM Iraq mission currently has the following programmes operating in Iraq: Capacity Building in Integrated Border Management (CBIBM); Capacity Building in Migration Management (CBMM); Ministry of Displacement and Migration Capacity Building Programme (MoDM CBP); Multi-action Programme for Prevention, Protection and Assistance to Victims

of Trafficking; the Programme for Human Security and Stabilization in Iraq (PHSS); Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) Programme; Iraqi Property Claims Programme (IPCP); Iraqis Rebuilding Iraq (IRI) Programme; Medical Evacuation Programme (MEP); Regional Operations Centre (ROC); and Security Awareness Induction Training (SAIT) Programme.

Internally Displaced Persons Programme

Population displacement and vulnerability in Iraq pose a number of significant challenges, including the provision of humanitarian assistance, the management of return migration and the development of durable solutions. Overall, the IDP Programme has assisted five million IDPs and vulnerable host community populations in Iraq since 2003.

- IOM Monitoring and Assessments of IDPs is the first step in identifying the causes of their displacement and achieving a coherent understanding of their needs. IOM's monitoring and assessments have covered almost 800,000 post-February 2006 IDPs and IOM is now in the process of assessing returnees. IOM regularly disseminates statistics, analyses and reports on Iraqi displacement to a range of stakeholders.
- IOM's Emergency Assistance activities deliver emergency food and non-food item packages to the most vulnerable IDP and host community populations. Distributions are targeted based on monitoring and needs assessments data or in response to specific alerts or recommendations from implementing partners throughout Iraq. As one of the lead organizations in emergency distributions, IOM has assisted almost 52,000 families (an estimated 312,000 individuals) since February 2006 with a total of 41 distributions.
- IOM Community Assistance Projects (CAPs) stabilize vulnerable communities by restoring or enhancing basic services in the water and sanitation, health, livelihood and education sectors. Since 2003, IOM has implemented 114 CAPs, benefiting 1.9 million people.

Funding for IOM Iraq programmes comes from the

governments of Australia, the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain, Denmark, Finland, France, Japan, Kuwait, the Netherlands and Portugal, as well as the European Commission, the European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO) and the United Nations.

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Mandate

UNFPA, the United Nations Population Fund, is an international development agency that promotes the right of every woman, man and child to enjoy a life of health and equal opportunity. UNFPA supports countries in using population data for policies and programmes to reduce poverty and to ensure that every pregnancy is wanted, every birth is safe, every young person is free of HIV/AIDS and every girl and woman is treated with dignity and respect.

Role & Area of Responsibility

UNFPA provides technical and operational expertise and assistance in four programmatic areas: reproductive health, including maternal health and HIV/AIDS prevention; adolescent and youth development, including sexual reproductive health, social integration and participation; gender equity and Gender Based Violence (GBV); and planning and data collection processes at national and sub-national levels.

Priorities

- Equal access to Reproductive Health (RH) and Emergency Obstetric Care (EmOC) services for women and young girls of reproductive age.
- Access to psycho-social counselling and rehabilitation services for victims of violence, including the most vulnerable: women and young girls.
- Empowerment/information and life skills education for young people ages 12 to 24, for their social integration.
- Availability and utilisation of quality population-based data for planning and budgeting at national and sub-national levels.

Mode of Operation

UNFPA supports projects and programme implementation through National Partners: MoH, MoPDC, MoLSA, MoE, SMoWA and others, as well as national and international NGOs. A selected

number of projects are also implemented jointly with other UN agencies.

Programme Overview

Emergency Obstetric Care (EmOC): The project provides funding and technical assistance to rehabilitate maternity wards at hospitals, build capacity of health service providers in EmOC and re-establish the referral and surveillance systems for maternal health in primary care and district hospitals.

Youth and Peace/Community building programme:

The programme addresses peace building opportunities for Iraqi youth in crisis. It tackles social re-integration through interventions to help youth learn to live in, work and deal constructively with social diversity. A rights-based approach in peace building for youth across sectors to respond to their needs, by mobilising youth and their communities, improving quality of life and access to employment, as foreseen in the national development strategy for Iraq (2007 – 2010).

Gender-Based Violence: Jointly with selected ministries and NGOs; the programme provides support to secure psychosocial and rehabilitation services for victims of GBV, by strengthening capacity of local police, CBOs and their service providers in areas of health and social services on early detection, management and counselling of GBV victims.

Data Collection: UNFPA will assist the Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation (MoPDC), in particular the Central Organization for Statistics and Information Technology (COSIT), to build national capacities to plan and implement high quality, internationally recognised population and housing censuses and other large scale surveys. Enhance capacities to conduct, implement, disseminate and utilise disaggregated large-scale survey data.

Key Achievements:

- Rehabilitated and supplied maternity wards in 24 hospitals, with modern EmOC equipments,

medical supplies and ambulances to serve 5 million Iraqi women in reproductive age (15-49 years), and built capacity of over 1200 health care providers in EmOC services.

- Re-established the referral and surveillance systems and their databases.
- Built capacity of MOH employees, women NGOs for caring of survivors of GBV, as well as "conflict resolution, communication and organizational management", and "Culturally Sensitive Approaches".

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Mandate

The mission of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) is to mobilise and coordinate effective and principled humanitarian action in partnership with national and international actors, in order to:

- Alleviate human suffering in disasters and emergencies
- Advocate for the rights of people in need
- Promote preparedness and prevention
- Facilitate sustainable solutions

Role & Area of Responsibility

OCHA acts as the secretariat for the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) in the coordination of humanitarian action in Iraq. Prime areas of responsibility are information management, advocacy and resource mobilisation, disaster preparedness and response, and protection.

Mode of Operation

The current OCHA Iraq office in Amman was established in May 2007 on the request of the HC. OCHA provides the sectors with a humanitarian mandate (Education, WatSan, Health & Nutrition, Housing & Shelter, Food Security and Protection) with common services and tools for effective and inclusive cross-sector coordination, particularly in the areas of information management, advocacy and resource mobilisation, and disaster preparedness and response, in addition to being co-deputy lead of the Protection sector. OCHA works in partnership with UN agencies, international organisations, and international and national NGOs. OCHA has a field coordinator in Erbil in northern Iraq, integrated in the UNAMI area office.

Programme Overview & Key Achievements

Information Management: OCHA collates and analyses data on the humanitarian situation to create and disseminate information products like maps, charts and graphs, who/what/where (3W) and contact directories, and also maintains the

OCHA Iraq website. OCHA chairs the inter-agency Information Management Working Group.

Advocacy: OCHA's advocacy activities range from public information to private diplomacy, and target the general public, as well as national and international decision makers. OCHA also issues reports on the humanitarian situation in Iraq. The Iraq inter-agency Advocacy/PI Working Group (IAWG), chaired by OCHA, coordinates advocacy initiatives and develops common tools and products.

Resource Mobilisation: The Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP) for Iraq is led by OCHA.

This joint emergency appeal is a strategic tool to coordinate funding for, as well as plan and monitor, humanitarian action in Iraq. OCHA also mobilises resources for the ERF (see below).

Disaster Preparedness and Response: To strengthen cross-sector coordination of preparedness and response to emergencies, OCHA chairs the inter-agency Humanitarian Working Group. The Expanded Humanitarian Emergency Response Fund (ERF) is an OCHA administered funding mechanism, which provides quickly dispersed funds, particularly to NGOs, for emergency relief in Iraq.

Protection: OCHA works to ensure a more effective and comprehensive response to the protection needs of the civilian population in Iraq. As co-deputy lead of the Protection Outcome Team based in Amman, OCHA does not provide direct protection services, but works to establish overarching priorities and direction for protection programming and advocacy.

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Consolidated Appeal Process



OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS

Consolidated Appeal Process 2008 IRAQ Fact Sheet

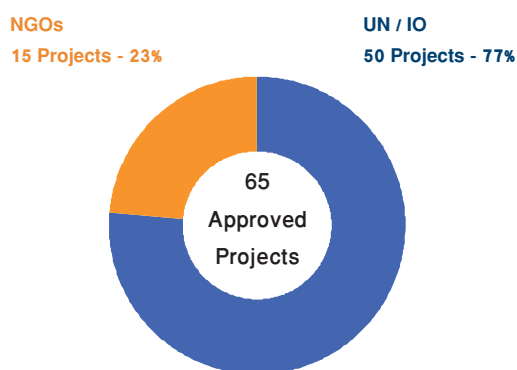
February 2008

Total funding requested: US\$ 265 million

Total number of projects: 65

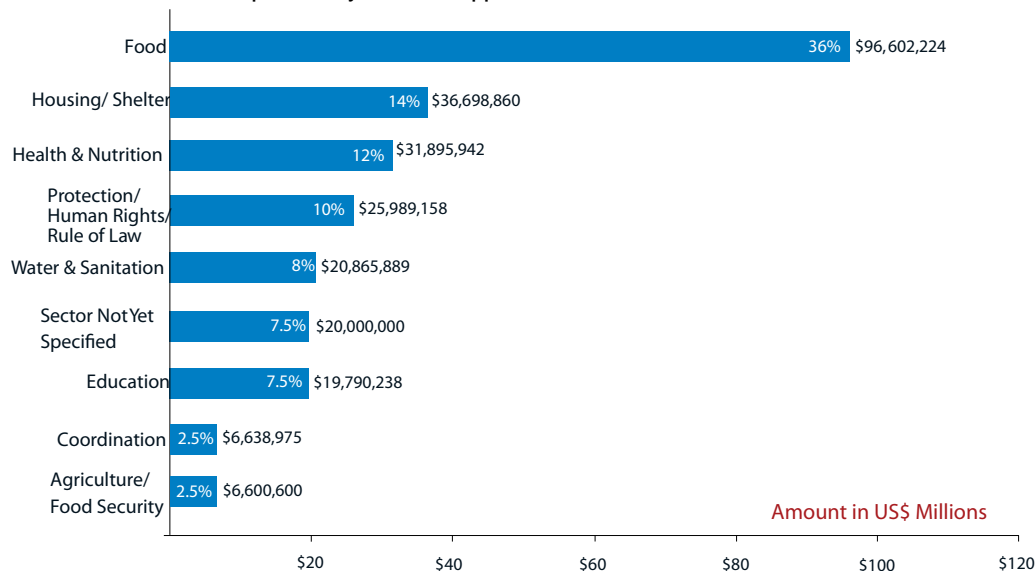
Number of aid agencies appealing: 24

- 10 Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)
- 14 UN Agencies and International Organisations (IO)



The 2008 Iraq Consolidated Appeal is an action plan to meet immediate and priority humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable people in Iraq over a period of 12 months. It brings UN Agencies, other International Organisations and NGOs together in an overall framework to enable a more strategic and effective response to humanitarian needs.

Total amount of funds requested by Sector - Approved



For further information:

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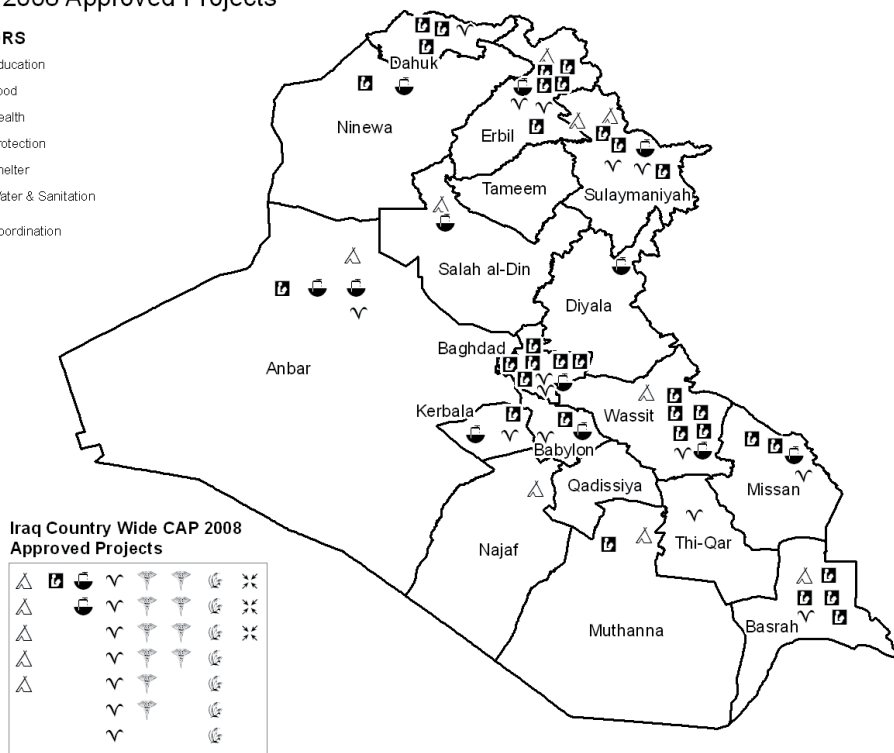
Summary of Requirements - By Appealing Organisation

Agency	Budget	Percentage
IR	160,000	0.1%
PIN	174,362	0.1%
UNAMI	411,950	0.2%
EDM	477,220	0.2%
PU	823,000	0.3%
NCCI	1,400,810	0.5%
UNDP	1,625,000	0.6%
UNOPS	1,635,407	0.6%
ICS	1,670,900	0.6%
IMC	1,713,000	0.6%
UNIFEM	1,877,950	0.7%
ACTED	2,200,000	0.8%
Relief International	2,496,800	0.9%
UNESCO	2,610,300	1.0%
TdH-IT	3,265,000	1.2%
UNFPA	4,163,000	1.6%
OCHA	5,238,165	2.0%
FAO	6,600,000	2.5%
UN-HABITAT	8,429,625	3.2%
IOM	13,445,000	5.1%
WHO	19,703,806	7.4%
OCHA (ERF)	20,000,000	7.5%
UNICEF	36,831,222	13.9%
UNHCR	40,672,769	15.3%
WFP	87,456,000	33.0%
Total Amount	\$265,081,286	100.00%

CAP 2008 Approved Projects

SECTORS

-  Education
-  Food
-  Health
-  Protection
-  Shelter
-  Water & Sanitation
-  Coordination



International Reconstruction Fund Facility for Iraq (IRFFI) Fact Sheet

Background

The International Reconstruction Fund Facility for Iraq (IRFFI) was launched in early 2004 by the United Nations (UN) and the World Bank to help donors channel their resources and coordinate their support for reconstruction and development in Iraq. The Facility has two trust funds for donor contributions, each with its own characteristics and procedures: the World Bank Iraq Trust Fund (WB ITF) administered by the World Bank and the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) Iraq Trust Fund (ITF) administered by the United Nations Development Programme on behalf of Participating UN Organisations. This is the first time that the UN is administering a multi-donor reconstruction trust fund in a joint partnership with the World Bank.

As of 30 April 2008, 26 donors have pledged over US \$ 1.8 billion to the IRFFI. Of this, some US\$ 496.87 million has been contributed to the World Bank-administered ITF, and over US\$ 1.33 billion to the UNDG-administered ITF.

IRFFI Governance

The IRFFI is guided by the Donor Committee in coordination with the Government of Iraq, represented by the Minister of Planning and Development Cooperation. During the sixth meeting of the Donor Committee in Bari, Italy (October 2007), an Executive Committee was formed to take forward

discussions on key policy issues. The Executive Committee ensures alignment between IRFFI activities and the overall Iraqi priorities, including those enshrined in the International Compact with Iraq (ICI), and coherent planning, monitoring, and reporting between UN and World Bank activities. As of May 2008, there have been three meetings of the Executive Committee, delving into issues such as project reviews and co-financing/parallel financing mechanisms.

Each of the ITF's are managed in accordance with its relevant policies and regulations. The Administrative Agents report to the Donor Committee and the Government of Iraq every six months, providing progress reporting on the use of funds, status of project implementation and challenges facing implementation.

UNDG ITF-Specific Information

The UNDG ITF is administered by the UNDP MDTF Office as Administrative Agent on behalf of the Participating UN Organisations.. The Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary General for Iraq (DSRSG) acts as the Chairperson of the UNDG ITF Steering Committee, which is comprised of the heads of participating organisations, currently based in Amman. This Committee is responsible for overseeing and coordinating the operations of the UNDG ITF.

UNDG ITF Quick Facts

The UNDG ITF is the largest multi-donor trust fund. Donor contributions increased from \$903.4 million in 2005 to \$1.31 billion by 31 March 2008. The Fund has supported 141 projects and joint programmes in the following priority areas:

- Agriculture, food security, environment and natural resource management (\$161 million);
- Education and culture (\$191 million)
- Governance and human development (\$115 million);
- Health and nutrition (\$161 million);
- Infrastructure and rehabilitation (\$255 million);
- Refugees, IDPs, and durable solutions (\$29 million).
- Support to the Electoral process (\$199 million)

The UN Country Team for Iraq and the UNDG ITF

The UN Country Team, whose activities are significantly funded with UNDG ITF resources, is structured around eight priority sectors, as reflected in the Government of Iraq's National Development Strategy (NDS) and the ICI. The UN's Assistance

Strategy matrices are formulated by these Sector Outcome Teams, whose membership includes NGOs as well as UN agencies and other partners, and echo the priorities, benchmarks and indicators of the NDS and ICI,. Programmes are developed in partnership with the relevant ministries and institutions.

The eight UN CT Sector Outcome Teams are supported by four Policy Pillars in Iraq:

POLICY PILLARS	SECTOR OUTCOME TEAMS
Essential Basic Social Services	Education (UNICEF, UNESCO)* Water and Sanitation (UNICEF, UNHABITAT)* Health & Nutrition (WHO, UNICEF)* Housing & Shelter (UN-HABITAT, UNHCR)* Food Security, Agriculture, Food Assistance (FAO/WFP)*
Protection	Protection (UNHCR, OCHA/HRO)*
Governance	Governance Support to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Democratic Processes ▪ National Reconciliation ▪ Rule of Law ▪ Public Service Reforms ▪ Cultural Heritage Preservation (UNDP, UNOPS)*
Economic Development	Economic Reform & Diversification (UNDP, ILO)*

* Agencies indicated are the Sector Outcome Team Leaders and Deputy Leaders

Further information regarding the IRFFI and the UN's activities in Iraq can be found at www.irffi.org and www.uniraq.org.

