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February 2002

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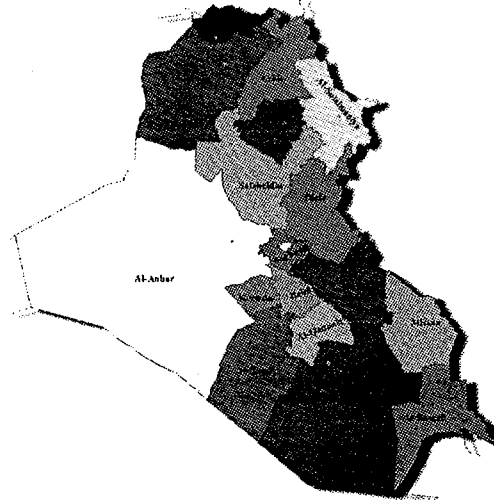
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PART 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The global response to the events of September 11 may yet involve Iraq directly in a wider conflict. However UNICEF has already noted a direct impact on programmes in Iraq with a number of International Consultants declining to travel to Iraq in wake of the events of September 11. This has delayed several projects until 2002 including the multisectoral Knowledge Attitudes and Practice study in the south and centre of Iraq and slowed the completion of others including the nationwide assessment of Water and sanitation facilities.

However on the whole 2001 has been a year of considerable progress. The completion of the MICS 2 survey and the release of national level results has been a considerable achievement. The results were incorporated in the Iraq End Decade Report and made a significant contribution to the new Situation Analyses that have just been finalised. Separate analyses have been prepared for the south and centre and the three governorates of northern Iraq. These are being harmonised as a first step towards producing a consolidated "one country" Situation Analysis in 2003/4 and to developing one country programme for all of Iraq from 2005. These will be key planning and advocacy documents for 2002.

Another important aspect to the process of programme harmonisation between the north and south centre has been the adoption of a three-year programme horizon in northern Iraq. After more than 5



years of programme implementation running in half-year phases, the Northern Iraq programme has finally engaged in a three-year planning process which coincides with the new Country Programme (2002-4) in the south and centre. Consolidation of a Programme Plan of Operation at year-end is expected to define the way forward in respect of medium-term strategies.

There have been a number of programme highlights during 2001. The Youth Forum and Future Search process in March helped revitalise the Child Welfare Commission, the body responsible for implementing the Convention on the Right of the Child in Iraq. The Commission is now keen to engage in a policy dialogue with UNICEF and other partners in the promotion of child rights in Iraq. A full-scale review of laws relating to children and

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

juveniles has been completed and recommendations are now going through the process of endorsement. The Facts For Life Communication initiative started in the south and centre has been replicated in northern Iraq. The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs has agreed to implement a number of new approaches to the care of street children and children in institutional care following a study tour to India. Iraq has maintained its polio free status throughout 2002 - the last reported case was almost two years ago. Iraq also embraced the opportunity presented by the Say Yes campaign to loudly voice their concerns for the situation of the children of Iraq. More than 3 million Say Yes pledges were collected by more than 20 different mass organisations, professional associations and NGOs. The Minister of Information has taken a personal interest in the campaign, launching it in July and recently committing himself to ensure follow-up on the results - lending his support to the planned National Conference on Education in 2002, to be organised by the Child Welfare Commission.

The Northern Iraq Programme continued to implement SCR 986 in a volatile but stable political and economic environment. UNICEF has helped sustain high levels of water and sanitation services in the urban areas, which account for 70 per cent of the population. Efforts have been made to cover the remote rural locations with basic social services. Malnutrition rates have decreased significantly since 1996 throughout Northern Iraq. The immunisation programme has succeeded in establishment of a strong disease surveillance system and sustaining good immunization coverage levels though

these have fallen recently due to vaccine shortages

The challenges however remain considerable. In the south and centre enrolment and school retention rates continue to drop, with widening urban-rural and male female gaps. Child malnutrition and morbidity rates remain unacceptably high with little sign of improvement. In northern Iraq implementation rates while they have improved during 2001, have been lower than desired due to the prolonged procurement of shipments, either because of the lengthy approval processes of the Sanctions Committee in New York, delays in clearing of goods by the Government of Iraq or internal shortcomings of the UNICEF procurement system.

The new Situation Analysis has helped to show very clearly the way forward for the UNICEF programme in Iraq. To date UNICEF's programme interventions have not adequately addressed basic causes. While programme interventions are important, rights-based advocacy should be top of the list of priorities so as to ensure that basic causes are addressed. Rights-based advocacy can promote the understanding necessary to secure a change in the present conditions and policies, and, in particular, to secure the resources necessary to rehabilitate key service sectors in a sustained and sustainable manner, to support a shift from humanitarian efforts to comprehensive long-term development planning and to review policies that seriously inhibit the effectiveness of programme interventions - such as the inclusion of breastmilk substitutes in the universal food ration.

Part 2. The Situation of Children and Women in Iraq

In mid 2001 UNICEF Iraq began the process of preparing comprehensive Situation Analyses for Iraq. Reports were prepared for the Government controlled south and centre of Iraq and for the autonomous northern governorates. The report for the South and Centre has been finalised and will be published in the first quarter of 2002. The report for the northern governorates is in the process of being revised to harmonise it with the report for the south and centre and will be finalised in early 2002. The development of harmonised Situation Analyses is seen as an important first step in the development of one country programme for the whole of Iraq.

The south and centre of Iraq report begins by describing the political and socio-economic context of Iraq. It describes a country which, after a decade of conflict in the 1980s and early 1990s, has been under comprehensive United Nations sanctions for 11 years, and then the various arrangements put in place since 1996 to mitigate the impact of sanctions on the population. Overall, the report suggests that these efforts appear to have arrested the deterioration of the situation, except in the education sector, but not to have greatly improved conditions for the majority of the population, which is now close to 25 million.

While in 1989 Iraq was comparable to Turkey in terms of Under 5 mortality rates, a decade later Under 5 mortality rates in Iraq are higher than in countries such



as Yemen and Sudan. In fact the Under 5 mortality rate in Iraq has actually deteriorated ten times more than a cohort of African countries heavily affected by the HIV/AIDS pandemic over the last decade. A similar downward trend can be seen in the Human Development Index, with Iraq moving from third to thirteenth in the Middle East and North Africa region. 15.9% of children suffer from being moderately to severely underweight or from general malnutrition; 22.1% suffer from moderate to severe stunting or chronic malnutrition; and 5.9% suffer from moderate-severe wasting or acute malnutrition.

The immediate causes for this situation include disease and malnutrition, with preventable illnesses such as diarrhoea and respiratory infections accounting for 70% of the mortality. In 1998,

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22.8% of children - more than one in five - suffered from malnutrition. Nearly a quarter of babies were low birth weight, indicating malnutrition in mothers. Micronutrient deficiencies also affect the population.

The underlying causes include the paucity of resources to rehabilitate service sectors, including health, water and sanitation, and electricity, as well as in education. Iraq's electricity "deficit" is estimated to be over 2,300 megawatts, and power cuts affect the majority of the population, with knock-on effects on the provision of clean water and treatment of sewage. Between 1990 and 2000, the daily per capita share of potable water went from 330 litres to 150 litres in Baghdad, 270 to 110 in other urban areas, and 180 to 65 in rural areas. Some 500,000 tons of raw sewage are dumped into fresh water bodies each day. At the household level, causes include poverty, with many Iraqis living on as little as the equivalent of US\$3 to US\$6 a month, as well as behaviours such as early marriage, insufficient birth spacing, and the low rate of exclusive breast-feeding (17%, MICS 2001).

Basic causes include systems-related as well as crises and sanctions-related causes. As regards systems, links between different sectors are weak; human resources are insufficient; very low user fees do not encourage conservation of scarce resources; government policies equate universal and uniform coverage with equity; and there is insufficient data for effective analysis and planning. The cumulative effects of two major wars and more than a decade of economic sanctions have resulted, among other things, in the non-availability of sufficient financial resources to provide and support effec-

tive services; ad hoc, intermittent, and insufficient supplies; restrictions on purchase of local goods, and an increase in the number of female headed households.

Interventions have addressed the immediate and underlying causes, but not the basic causes. Interventions include screening of children to detect malnutrition and address it through therapeutic feeding; Vitamin A and other supplements; iodization of salt; an intensive immunisation campaign; and some rehabilitation of services and utilities.

In terms of children's education, the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) undertaken in the year 2000 revealed that as many as 23.7% of children are not attending primary school, with nearly twice as many girls staying out of school as boys - 31.2% of girls and 17.5% of boys. Other worrying trends include the sharp decline in the adult female literacy.

Immediate causes include the decline in coverage and quality, with two and sometimes three shifts in schools due to the shortage of buildings and teachers; few books and supplies; and little revision of the curriculum in recent years. Underlying causes include the fact that some 8,613 school buildings are still in a deteriorated state, and 5,132 additional buildings are needed, and that sanitation and other services are lacking. Underlying causes at the household level include poverty; family attitudes to edu-

cation in general given that highly educated graduates are earning a living driving taxis; attitudes to girls' education; and early marriage.

Systems-related basic causes include a need for more emphasis on quality; weak linkages between sectors; insufficient community involvement; weak management information systems and the need for reform of key policies that inhibit effective targeting of assistance for the most vulnerable. Crises and sanctions-related basic causes include insufficient resources to rehabilitate and rebuild facilities and to meet new growth; the stagnant economy affects household incomes and drives teachers out of the system; and there is a difficulty in securing supplies and spare parts. Again, interventions have focused on immediate and underlying causes. These include partial or full rehabilitation of 1,000 schools, and some in-service teacher training.

As regards the right of vulnerable children to protection, perhaps the most striking aspect is the lack of sufficient information. There is clearly an increase in the number of children working on the street, as well as in the number of orphans needing state assistance, together with an inability of existing institutions to meet the need of these children or of children with disabilities. The situation has improved a little during 2001, although more resources are necessary together with more social awareness of the issues.

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The Situation of Children and Women in Iraq

In terms of women's human rights, there is a sharp increase in maternal mortality, which means that women are not getting emergency obstetric care when they suffer complications during pregnancy and childbirth. There is also a lower rate of girls' attendance in primary school, and a dramatic rise in female illiteracy. The discrepancy between females and males in this area can be attributed to poverty compounded by lingering negative attitudes to girls' education. Economic need is driving low and middle-income women into the work force, but opportunities are constrained by the overall economic situation.

The main conclusion from the analysis is that to date the programme interventions have not addressed basic causes. Given this situation, the report concludes that, while programme interventions are important, rights-based advocacy should be top of the list of priorities so as to ensure that basic causes are addressed. Rights-based advocacy could promote the understanding necessary to secure a change in the present conditions and policies. These tend to be paternalistic as they seek to inadequately "take care of children". Instead the State, Society and Families should share the responsibility of "upholding the rights of children". As far as the State is concerned, to secure the resources necessary to rehabilitate key service sectors in a sustained and sustainable manner, to support a shift from humanitarian efforts to comprehensive long-term development planning and to review policies that inhibit the effectiveness of programme interventions - such as the inclusion of breastmilk substitutes in the universal food ration.

Northern Iraq continues to experience a period of relative political stability and economic improvement after years of uncertainty and conflict. The frontlines between the Kurdish Democratic Party (KDP) and the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan (PUK), stabilised in 1996 with the PUK taking over the governorate of Suleimaniyah and the KDP ruling over Erbil and Dohuk.

Both parties have developed their own political and civil service administration. Former fighters occupying key administrative positions have been replaced by technically competent staff and the two parties have started a process of dialogue and limited co-operation and are currently holding weekly meetings. Relations with the Government of Iraq remain cautious. KDP relations with Baghdad have reached a status of mutual understanding over business issues. The PUK has not been able to improve its relations with the central government and does not benefit to the same extent from trade routes, as is the case in Dohuk and Erbil governorates. Parts of the PUK area, north of the city of Halabja have come under threat through military attacks from the Jund al-Islam Group (Soldier of Islam), which now controls several villages. The KDP has sent support in kind to the PUK for its struggle to regain territory. The fighting has resulted in more internally displaced persons seeking assistance.

The political future of Kurdistan remains volatile and is the major impediment for any long-term development strategies in the region. Whereas Kurds will not be willing to give up their relative autonomous status gained during the past ten years, they

recognize that being part of an "Iraqi Federation" is probably the best solution in the long run, given that neither Baghdad nor international powers will accept a separatist status of the three northern governorates.

With the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Secretariat of the UN and the Government of Iraq on the Implementation of SCR 986 in 1996, the UN was mandated to implement the Oil for Food Programme in the three Northern governorates using 13 % of the total of generated funds. The economic situation picked up, although income generation opportunities remain limited in Northern Iraq. Civil servants are paid salaries that are barely sufficient to make a living, leading many to search for additional sources of income.

Northern Iraq with its fertile plains and water sources is a rich agricultural land. Production continues despite the fact that significant parts of the food demand is satisfied by the free food rations that are provided by the central Government. The local authorities also buy staple products to encourage farmers to continue production. The rural population is generally satisfied with their improved situation, many of who have additional incomes through smuggling in the border areas. Yet, the urban population, which makes up for around 70 % of the population, and in particular the educated middle-classes, are suffering from decreasing salaries and unem-



ployment and many continue to chose to leave the region. Migration to Western Europe continues to be the single attractive solution for many Kurdish people. Revenues from abroad make a significant contribution to the local economy.

Some progress has been made as 19.3 % of children under five years were underweight in 1996, but only 6.8 % in 2000 (MICS1, 1996 and MICS2, 2000). Authorities in the three northern governorates have proven that they are committed to support implementation of any undertakings that would benefit a quick rehabilitation and improvement of basic social services. There is a lack of sufficiently qualified and dedicated staff and much reconstruction and rehabilitation of facilities needs to be done.

High illiteracy rates (more than 37 % according to MICS2, 2000) contribute to people being ignorant of those basic services that are available. More than 50 % of women older than 15 years are

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illiterate according to results from the MICS2, 2000. Women and girls, particularly in the rural and semi-urban context, are restricted in their movements, and need the consent of male family members. This inhibits their access to basic education and health facilities. Slightly less than 35 % of deliveries are carried out without attendance of skilled health personnel, which reflects about the proportion of the rural population in Northern Iraq.

Since 1991, more than 400,000 people have been displaced within the three governorates. These families, many from rural areas with little education are struggling to secure a livelihood. Children from these families are often pushed to work to contribute to family incomes. This reinforces a vicious cycle of dropping out of school, working at low rates without future prospects, perpetuating family and

intergenerational poverty. However family ties continue to be strong despite migration and displacement, but where the income situation is devastating, it can no longer accommodate the basic needs of its children. Displacement, war, a destroyed education infrastructure and severe economic conditions have contributed to an illiteracy rate of 54 % among children aged 12-18 years (MICS2, 2000).

Legislation in Northern Iraq has not changed since 1991 despite political and administrative de facto division from the government controlled south and centre of Iraq; i.e. legislation related to the status of the child is the same. As in the south and centre the enforcement of laws, such as compulsory primary education is non-existent and there is little prospect for improvement in the near future.

Part 3. UNICEF Programmes in Iraq

UNICEF Iraq is responsible for implementing two programmes in two different geographic areas. In the 15 governorates directly controlled by the Government of Iraq, UNICEF implements a Country Programme of Cooperation with the Government of Iraq. In the three semi-autonomous governorates of northern Iraq UNICEF along with other UN Agencies implements the Oil For Food Programme on behalf of the Government of Iraq. Both are reported in this section of the Annual Report.

COUNTRY PROGRAMME IN THE SOUTH AND CENTRE OF IRAQ

The UNICEF programme of cooperation is contributing to the implementation of the recommendations of the UN Committee on the Convention on the Rights of the Child pertaining to:

- the deteriorating health situation of children - increasing mortality and malnutrition,
- the need to strengthen the Child Welfare Authority,
- insufficient coordination between the different bodies and agencies working with and for children,
- systematic collection of disaggregated quantitative and qualitative data on the areas covered by the Convention,
- elimination of disparities between urban and rural societies and between provinces,

- provision of facilities and services for children with disabilities,
- protection rights of children deprived of their liberty
- school drop-outs and child labour,
- girls education,
- inclusion of the general principles of CRC in policy discussions, decision-making and legal revisions.

The year 2001 was a transition year with a one year Country Programme leading to the design of a three year Country Programme (2002-2004). The outcome of the comprehensive programme review of UNICEF's cooperation in Iraq conducted in 2000, as well as the recommendations of the UN Committee on the Convention on the Rights of the Child were taken into account in determining programme priorities for the 2001 workplans.

During the programme review, it was agreed that there would be no significant departure from the 1999-2000 programme objectives in 2001. UNICEF continued to support government efforts to reduce infant and under-five mortality and maternal mortality; reduce malnutrition among young children; increase access to sufficient quantities of potable water and to waste disposal facilities; and increase school enrolment and primary school completion. UNICEF support was also extended to promote and enhance protection measures for children with special vulnerabilities, and to support the Government in the follow-up to



the concluding observations and recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child.

Using Country Programme resources to complement and leverage the Oil for Food Programme by providing critical cash needed for distribution and installation of humanitarian supplies and capacity building remain a successful programme strategy in the present situation of Iraq. Using the rehabilitation of physical infrastructure as an entry point has allowed the programme to move gradually towards more software interventions. Lastly, while the approval, release and use of results of studies remain a cumbersome, highly sensitive and challenging process, UNICEF has come some way in pursuing the strategy of using results of studies to advocate for the situation of children in Iraq. Recent requests from high level government officials that UNICEF continue to document the situation of Iraqi children reflect this progress.

A participatory process was undertaken to design the 2002-2004 Country Programme with support from the Regional Office. This culminated in the Programme Budget Review in May where the Country Programme Recommendation and Country Programme Management Plan for 2002 to 2004 programme were reviewed and endorsed. Achievements, constraints and programme priorities for 2001 were analysed jointly with counterparts during the course of the year with particular focus on the mid-year and annual reviews conducted in July and November respectively. While discussions focused largely on "input management", there was some interest in impact assessment, better inter-sec-

toral coordination, and policy dialogue. This year's annual review combined the review of the 2001 programme with the preparation of 2002 Programme Plans of Action. This innovation aims at avoiding delays at the beginning of the year.

A major breakthrough in 2001 has been the revitalization of the Child Welfare Commission, the inter-ministerial body in charge of implementation and monitoring of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. This highly participatory process started with a series of youth forums which allowed different groups of children to familiarize themselves with the Convention and brainstorm on their future within the framework of child rights. This was followed by a "Future Search Conference on the Implementation of child rights in Iraq". The conclusions and recommendations of the Future Search Conference are the basis of an action plan developed by the Child Welfare Commission. During the Annual Review in November, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs which chairs the Commission has asked at the annual review that the Commission be given a central role as partner and interlocutor of UNICEF on policy matters. Considering the inter-ministerial composition of the Commission, this would actually provide the cross-sectoral forum that has been missing when the Country Office needs to engage the government on inter-sectoral policy dialogue. While these developments are encouraging, much fol-



low-up will be needed to ensure that the momentum is sustained.

At the request of the Minister of Labour and Social Affairs who chairs the National Committee on Advancement of Iraqi Women, the Country Office in collaboration with the Regional Office, the Gender Section at Headquarters and UNICEF conducted a successful national workshop on monitoring and implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in Iraq. Follow-up action will be coordinated with UNDP and UNIFEM who are also initiating interventions in this area.

In health, polio free status has been sustained since January 2000. In primary health care, a key achievement has been the development of a comprehensive approach to training, including introduction of participatory methodology, training material as

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well as follow up mechanisms. This approach will be implemented over the coming three years and will allow more efficient return to the sizeable programme resources invested in training over the past four years. In nutrition, while progress has been made in reaching, screening and treating malnourished children through the expanding network of Community Child Care Units, progress remains limited by the continued presence of infant milk formula in the food ration despite UNICEF advocacy efforts for its removal. In 2001, both the health and nutrition programmes have been negatively affected by delays in procurement of supplies through the Oil for Food Programme and the targeted nutrition programme is still seriously affected by significant shortages of high protein biscuits and a complete lack of supply of therapeutic milk.

Exceptional progress has been made in the ongoing process of review of Juveniles Care Law, and consolidation of capacity building of the national team in charge of policy and approach with regard to street children and orphans. On the other hand, the Education programme continues to be hindered by the reluctance of the government to acknowledge and address the declining quality of education through interventions other than school rehabilitation and teacher training which remain the priorities of the government. It is in this context that interventions proposed for the new Country Programme such as the conduct of the already postponed comprehensive review of the education sector and a joint UNICEF-UNESCO initiative on monitoring learning achievement were rejected by the Ministry of Education. Progress was however

made on initiating a pilot community based girls' education promotion programme. Another programmatic milestone in 2002 was the completion of the WES sector review.

Some interventions expected to be initiated in 2001 have been pushed back to 2002. This includes "child friendly schools", which is a totally new concept for counterparts, and community based health and nutrition education for which the General Federation of Iraqi Women has now been identified as a channel for implementation.

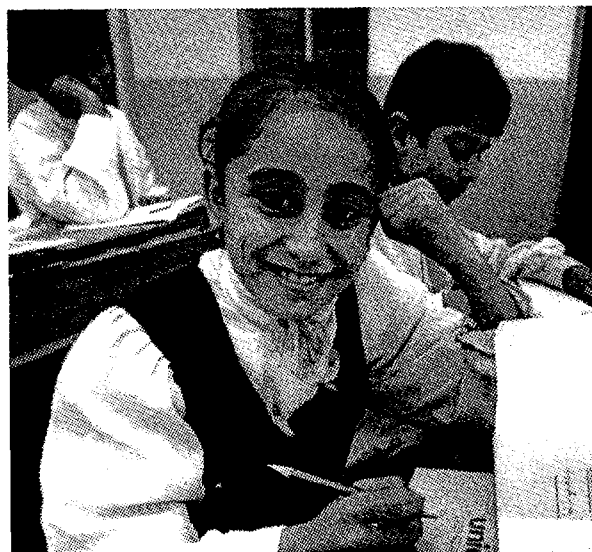
With regard to internal programme management, regular coordination meetings between Programme, Operations and Supply have allowed constant attention to budget status resulting in high implementation rates. Utilization of Regular Resources reached XX% at 15 December, continuing on the positive trend of 1999 and 2000. XX% of donor funds were utilized resulting in an overall implementation rate of XX%. Programme implementation did slow down during the 6 weeks interruption of Cash Assistance to the Government due to the request of the Government to switch from detailed accounting to statement of expenditures for liquidation of cash advances. However, once new modalities were agreed upon, activities resumed with limited impact on overall programme implementation rate. This is a positive indication of the capacity of the office to efficiently programme and absorb Regular Resources and donor funded resources allocated in 2001.

During 2001, US\$ 5.5 million was raised as from donors. While this represents only 54% of the OR ceiling for the year, it is a 14% increase over the

percentage reached in 2000. The Country Office has been successful in its effort to widen the scope of contributions with 7 new donors (in bold below). The donors were:

- GOVERNMENT OF DENMARK
- GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND
- GOVERNMENT OF NETHERLANDS
- ECHO
- UNOIP
- CDC
- ROTARY INTERNATIONAL
- IRISH COMMITTEE
- FRENCH COMMITTEE
- ITALIAN COMMITTEE
- HELLENIC COMMITTEE
- SPANISH COMMITTEE
- UK COMMITTEE
- NETHERLANDS COMMITTEE
- SWISS COMMITTEE
- AUSTRIAN NATCOM
- GERMAN NATCOM

With regard to achievement of project objectives, it is estimated that 19% of the annual project objectives as established in the Annual Project Plans of Action were fully achieved (100%). Two lessons were learned from the analysis of this result. The first has to do with the difficulty of setting realistic and measurable project objectives for a one year Country Programme, as the tendency is always to be over-ambitious in the preparation of a Master Plan of Operations. The second lesson was addressed in the annual review plenary meeting where it was agreed with counterparts that output objec-



tives should be set according to an estimate of donor funding that is likely to be available. This will be based on the average level of donor funding obtained for each specific project over the last three years.

Analysis of the 2002-2004 programme plans to determine responsiveness of the new Country Programme to child rights programming, causal factors as per the situation analysis and life cycle approach showed that overall, and in comparison with previous country programmes, there is evidence of a major shift towards addressing basic causes and adolescence. When looking at the new programme in light of UNICEF Medium Strategic Term Plan, programme priorities such as Early Childhood Development, child protection, girls education and immunization plus are being

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addressed. With regard to HIV/AIDS, although both foreigners and Iraqis are tested for AIDS on entry in the country, the official position of the government was that this was not a problem in Iraq. UNICEF did obtain permission for inclusion of questions about knowledge of AIDS in the 2000 MICS. It was only in November 2001 that data on HIV/AIDS was made available to UNICEF. However, during the annual review, it was agreed with the Ministry of Health that HIV/AIDS prevention would be included in the adolescent health programme.

YH 901

Health

Achievements: Iraq has sustained zero polio case status since January 26, 2000. Two rounds of Polio National Immunization Days were conducted in spring and autumn. Each round achieved more than 97% coverage rate. The success of these campaigns was due to high political commitment, well-organized social mobilization activities, and a detailed microplan in each primary health care center. UNICEF has supported all aspects of the National Immunization Days, including the provision of 10 million oral polio vaccine, logistic support, provision of cold chain equipment, social mobilization and media campaign; and vaccination teams incentives. Independent monitoring of these campaigns, was undertaken by medical colleges and NGOs under UNICEF and WHO supervision.

The elimination of Neonatal Tetanus, has been another achievement in 2001. This will be verified by WHO next year.

An integrated paramedical primary health care worker's training programme has been established during 2001. This will form a base line for future training of Ministry of Health paramedical workers.

Rehabilitation of 12 primary health care centers in high-risk area in 2001 has led to increase access to health facilities and

improve the quality of health services for more than 500,000 women and children.

Progress has also been made on the enhancement of community participation, through establishment of the second phase of integrated project for health, nutrition, education, and water and sanitation, in Basra governorate. This builds on the success of phase one of this project in the same governorate during 2000.

Constraints: There was a delay in arrival of certain vaccines, which has affected the routine coverage rate, and delayed national immunization campaigns. UNICEF has stepped in to cover vaccine supplementation gap through procurement of 10 million oral polio vaccines, with funding from ECHO. There is still a need to improve the quality of the training and capacity building in Ministry of Health, through integration of training with focus on reduction of maternal and infant death.

Action to overcome constraints: Ministry of Health has developed a plan to cover all vaccines requirement for one year, but UNICEF will continue to step in to fill gaps of procurement in emergency situations. UNICEF also will continue the technical effort to help Ministry of Health in establishment of integrated training for medical staff, and community volunteers, after the adoption of the integrated training for the paramedical workers. There are 277 HIV/AIDS officially reported cases in Iraq.

UNICEF will work with Ministry of Health to establish a new follow up programme for HIV cases, with an AIDS health education programme in adolescent health programme.

YN 913

Nutrition

Achievements: More than 400 paediatricians and general practitioners at Primary Health Care centres and hospitals were trained on counselling mothers in breastfeeding. Four new Baby Friendly Hospitals were certified and 16 existing Baby Friendly Hospitals were reassessed, bring the total number of baby Friendly Hospitals in Iraq to 28. Field visits and regular meetings with Programme Managers at governorate level were conducted to review Breastfeeding promotion activities. Promotion activities were centred around the production and distribution of Information, Education and Communication materials. Breastfeeding week activities at national level were also supported by UNICEF.



More than 12,000 health workers and volunteers were trained on growth monitoring, registration, prevention of malnutrition, nutritional rehabilitation and the relevant key health messages. The preparations for a micronutrient deficiencies community survey in addition to (integrated nutrition status of under 5 year olds and breastfeeding practices survey) are on going. Training modules for Primary Health Care workers and Community Child Care Unit volunteers workers have been developed and adapted.

6,500 iodine testing kits were procured and distributed to all Primary Health Care centres. Data on salt iodisation from market surveys is now available at the Directorate of Health level. Training on nutrition and micronutrient databases has been completed and a micronutrient database has been established to provide monthly reports on availability of Vitamin A and Iron Folic Acid tablets. Vitamin A and Iron Folic Acid were available at all Primary Health Care centres throughout Iraq throughout the year. A health and nutrition communication workshop was conducted in February and a comprehensive advocacy and social mobilisation plan was developed and implemented. Comprehensive plans for the intensification of the Targeted Nutrition Programme activities in Basra and Nenawa governorates have been developed and are ready for implementation

Constraints: The continued distribution of infant milk formula in the food basket remains the major constraints. This jeopardises the promotion of exclusive breastfeeding and puts infants at higher risk of intestinal infections / contamination which contribute

directly to malnutrition and eventually mortality. Other major constraints include the erratic distribution and frequent shortages of High Protein Biscuits at Community Child Care UNits and the continued non-availability of Therapeutic Milk at Primary health Care centres and Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres..

Actions to overcome constraints: UNICEF will continue to firmly advocate for the withdrawal of infant milk formula from the food basket; provide more food to pregnant and lactating women; and intensify efforts to promote exclusive breastfeeding, the timely introduction of complementary feeding and continued feeding during illnesses. This will be achieved by increased support for training courses for health workers and volunteers. The training will assist them to improve their interpersonal communication skills - the key to breastfeeding promotion. Baby Friendly Hospitals will continue to be a key strategy for promotion of exclusive breastfeeding and during 2002 UNICEF will support the establishment of breastfeeding clinics in all 28 Baby Friendly Hospitals in Iraq.

UNICEF will intensify cooperation with the Ministry of Health through fortnightly meetings to ensure the timely procurement and distribution of high protein biscuits and Therapeutic milk for the targeted Nutrition pro-

gramme. Monitor and support regular procurement and distribution of HPB and THM.

The intensification of the Targeted Nutrition Programme in Basrah and Ninewah governorates during 2002 will provide a model for increasing the efficiency of the programme in coming years. This is critical if Iraq is to address its entrenched child malnutrition problem. The intensification will include improved training courses for all functionaries, local social mobilization activities, more community participation and the physical rehabilitation of essential facilities.

YW 912 Water and Sanitation

Achievements: During 2001, UNICEF was able to continue to utilize donor funds to partially compensate the lack of cash faced by the WES authorities. The strategy focuses on the rehabilitation and repair of the sector's infrastructure using whenever possible supplies procured through the Oil for Food Programme. As a result WES services to approximately 3,100,000 people were improved through the rehabilitation of the water and sanitation infrastructure, resulting in an increase of systems' efficiency by 25-30%. Activities included overhauling, repairing and installation of supplies in water treatment plants, compact-water treatment plants,

as well as rehabilitation and repair of sewerage networks and pump stations. 13 Water Treatment Plants have been rehabilitated at a cost of US\$ 1,043,000. One of the rehabilitated projects is "7-Nissan WTP", the 2nd largest project in the country. It provides potable water to 1,620,000 people in Baghdad City. UNICEF is currently working on the installation of three 200m³/hr-Water Treatment Compact Units and the rehabilitation of WES facilities in 4 districts in Basra City.

To enhance management capacity within the sector, UNICEF is pursuing two approaches. The first is directed towards building the capacity of the sector personnel; and the second is directed towards development of systems (computerized whenever possible) that could help sector personnel manage their work in an effective and efficient manner. Regular Resources (RR) funds is being used to cover this intervention.

In cooperation with CARE, UNICEF supported training courses in the operation and maintenance of water projects. So far, 679 technicians and operators have been trained in the different governorates. This will continue to the end of the year and 180 more are expected to receive this training.

The fine-tuning of the Management Information System database is ongoing. When completed, it will form the base for the WES sector data bank. A graphical Information System nucleus is being established to reflect information from the database in map form. Two training courses were conducted, one advanced course for 12 trainees and the second intermediate course for

23 trainees. Special training manuals were developed and improved to better meet the training requirements.

A special training Program for the engineers and technicians started in October with the help of WHO/CEHA. The initial concept was to send 10 people to specialized institutions outside Iraq. Due to the high cost and some potential logistical hurdles the whole training programme was brought to Iraq. Two strong aspects of this program are that it is conducted by a center that is part of WHO (who establishes water quality standards) and that it is conducted in Arabic. It is planned to hold 16 training courses in different subjects with 20 trainees for each course (total of 320). 5 training courses have already been held. This activity will be completed by mid April next year.

On the 10th of September the representative presented an overview of the WES sector in Iraq to the 661 (Sanctions) Committee in New York. Lack of access to adequate water and sanitation services was linked to the very high diarrhoea incidence (average of 14 incidents/child per year), malnutrition and under-five mortality. The occasion was used to advocate for the release of over US\$500 million of contracts on hold in the WES sector, establishment of a cash component for the sector and simplifying the current cumbersome chlorine observation mechanism.

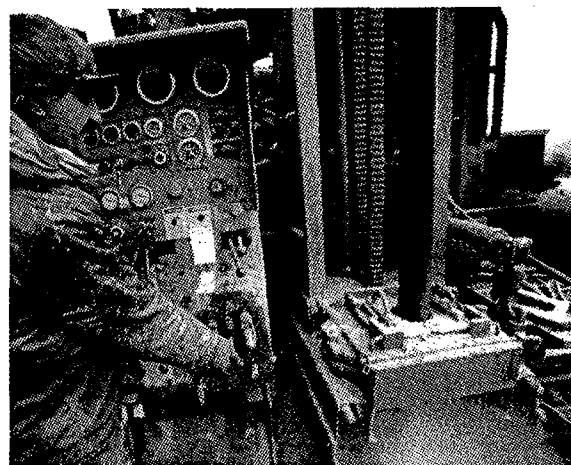
UNICEF has supported a comprehensive assessment of all water and sewerage treatment plants in Iraq. An international consulting firm (SAFEGE) carried out this study. The study provides a full assessment of all water and

sewerage infrastructure along with serious of recommendations and strategies for different funding scenarios to rehabilitate and develop the sector until 2010. The Draft Final Report (DFR) that was submitted by SAFEGE in July has been reviewed by UNICEF WES section and through a workshop. Comments that were concluded from the workshop, WES authority & UNICEF are currently being consolidated and sent to SAFEGE to incorporate in the report. The report when completed will be translated into Arabic to ensure dissemination to wider spectrum of sector professionals. After its translation, the report could be used as a base for future WES activities.

Constraints:

The SAFEGE assessment study has not been as comprehensive as planned as there has been a some information gaps, delays in providing information and some unreliable information. The absence of SAFEGE experts at the finalization workshop, due to security related concerns, has delayed the finalization process.

Despite the substantive input of resources through the Oil for Food Program (OFFP) the WES sector has been unable to be rehabilitated in a sustainable manner due to the characteristics of the oil for Food Programme, which only addresses the supplies portion of the WES sector problems. The absence of a cash component has constrained the development of the scarce human resources and prevented ade-



quate maintenance of systems using Oil for Food Programme procured supplies. This has led to the reduced life spans of systems, increased renewal costs, and eventually a very cost-intensive WES systems operation.

As for water quality, results were found to be erratic due to lack of proper maintenance and long power cuts. Moreover there have been no new projects to accommodate population growth. As to the sanitary situation, environmental pollution has continued with 500,000 tons/day of raw sewage discharged into fresh water bodies.

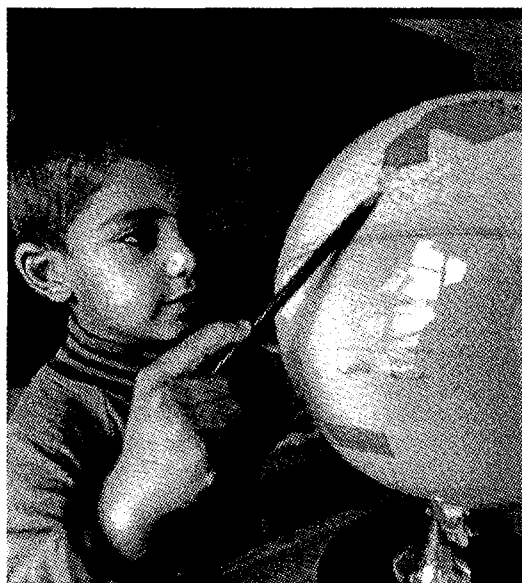
Actions to overcome constraints: Regular Resources will continue to be used in two strategic approaches; the first aiming at addressing institutional problems through expansion and refinement of planning and management tools and management information systems. Specialized surveys will be undertaken to

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enhance knowledge in some specific areas and training programs will be supported in a more comprehensive manner.

The second approach will focus on addressing social behaviours and the impact of these on the sector situation specifically the low, perceived and tariff, value attributed to potable water resulting in large wastage of this limited resource and personal hygiene practices. The entry point will be school hygiene programs. Other Resources will continue to be used for rehabilitation of infrastructure and enhancement of systems efficiency.

The implementation of a pilot low cost sewerage disposal and treatment system for small communities will also be explored with the aim of reducing future dependency on electricity, chemicals and expensive equipment.



YE 914

Education

Achievements: This year also much of UNICEF's support in primary education programme was focused on the rehabilitation of educational infrastructure in particular schools. Out of 80 schools planned to be rehabilitated in the year 2001, 73 will be completed by the end of December benefiting approximately 52,500 primary school pupils and 2000 teachers. In total 400 schools have been rehabilitated since start of UNICEF support in 1997 benefiting about 298,000 pupils and 11,500 teachers. Support for repairs of existing machinery at the Baghdad Printing press continued in 2001. Repair of printing machines resulted in an increase of capacity of more than 10%.

This year teachers training programme has been expanded to cover more teachers. The Institute for Training and Development is training 364 trainers (supervisors, head masters and qualified teachers) from all 15 governorates in south/ centre of Iraq. This process will be completed in February 2002. The trainers are trained in training teachers for teaching Math, English, Arabic and Science. The Institute of training and development will also conduct training courses for 240 subject teachers in Baghdad. Training is also being conducted for 720 teachers (180 teachers in each subject) in six Governorates in four subject areas; English, Math, Arabic and health and environment. In total, 1379 supervisors, head masters and qualified teachers will be trained with UNICEF's support. Since 1998 UNICEF has supported the training of 2979 supervisors, head masters and teachers.

The current Educational Management and Information System (EMIS) of the Ministry of Education was assessed in the light of UNICEF's future co-operation in order to strengthen the capacity of the Ministry in educational planning and development. UNICEF's support during 2001 included the provision of computers and training the planning staff in an additional 6 Directorates of Education covering at date 15 Directorates of Education out of the existing 18 Directorates.

A community mobilization strategy for Girl's Education was developed through a workshop held in Basrah, organized by UNICEF and the Ministry of Education. The workshop built on the communication strategy for Girl's Education that was developed jointly by UNICEF and the Ministry of Education. Accordingly, strategies for promoting girls' education were developed which focused on promoting girls' enrolment and girls regular attendance in primary schools in two selected communities in Basra governorate (Al-Deer and Al-Nashwah sub-districts). The need is clear - with just 14% of girls enrolled in school in these districts. The non-formal education project for adolescent girls will also be established in these two communities. The development of the curriculum for basic education, life and vocational skills for the non-formal education has been prepared by MOE and a needs assessment for girl's non-formal education will be completed before the end of this year.

Introduction of Child Friendly criteria's in schools has been shared with the Ministry of Education. The detailed programme plan will be developed before the end of this year. An integrated project for better child care services is also being piloted in Basara.

Constraints: The planned education sector assessment has still not been approved and so there remains a lack of in-depth information on different issues. UNICEF has constantly advocated with the government to conduct this review with little success to date.

The lack of cash component within the Oil for Food Programme remains one of the main constraints facing the sector and therefore progress within UNICEF's programme. As a result the physical rehabilitation of educational infrastructure is still considered the first priority of the Ministry of Education and there is little room to allocate resources to address quality issues.

Administrative delays - such as identifying schools for rehabilitation - have continued to delay the progress of work. The two month suspension of Cash Advances to Government also delayed programme activities particularly girls' education, child friendly schools, and the integrated project.

Actions to overcome constraints: Efforts to complete the rehabilitation of the printing press have been seriously compro-

mised by a lack of funding. A recent estimate put funding needed for technical assistance for this project at more than US\$600,000 - an amount unlikely to be raised by UNICEF. At the Annual Review with the Ministry of Education UNICEF clearly communicated its inability to provide direct support of this project. However UNICEF will assist the Ministry in helping it have this included as a turnkey project under the Oil for Food Programme.

UNICEF will continue its advocacy with the Ministry of Education to conduct the comprehensive education sector review. UNICEF will also continue its support to the physical rehabilitation of educational infrastructure utilizing Other Resources. At the same time, quality issues will be addressed through the child friendly schools initiative in selected rehabilitated schools and through teacher training. It was agreed with the Ministry that the lists of schools to be rehabilitated next year will be submitted to UNICEF before the end of 2001.

YS 917 **C h i l d** **Protection**

Achievements: The major achievement for children with disabilities has been the establishment of the National Centre for Early Detection of Childhood Disability (NCED). This included physical rehabilitation of the National Centre and the training of staff on Early Detection of childhood disability. A programme for community based early detection will be established before the end of the year in Baghdad Governorate.

UNICEF has continued its assistance to 19 special institutes for 1130 disabled children by providing essential classroom materials and supplies. Support was also provided for the development of an additional four TV programmes for deaf children to further disseminate and popularise sign language among parents and children.

One of the major achievements has been the revision of the Iraqi Juvenile Care Law. This included a study, a desk review, training and an orientation workshop for stakeholders from the Juvenile Care Council. All articles of the law were reviewed in line with the CRC and recommendations were made and approved and will be submitted to higher authorities to be endorsed by the government.

The comprehensive capacity building programme for a 40 person national team has been continued. The team members include, directors and social workers of 10 institutions for children in need of special protection. The training included workshops and fieldwork. A follow-up mechanism was established to support the participants in applying the acquired knowledge and skills in their institutions. Eight of the National Team members visited India to study new approaches and innovative interventions in the protection and rehabilitation of children without family support. UNICEF also supported the participation of an Iraqi Delegation to the Arab- African preparatory meeting in Rabat/Morocco and in the Second International conference "Against Sexual Exploitation of Children" in Yokohama/ Japan.

Collaboration continued with "Enfants Du Monde- Droits de l'Homme, to provide support and assistance for the staff and the children inside "Al-Rahma -1 Center" for street children. The work has included efforts this year to strengthen the relations between the children and their families. The target for this year was to work with 15 families. A plan and specific mechanism has been established for tracing the families. A home-visiting programme started at the end of July to work closely with the children's' families. Eighteen children were reintegrated into their families during the last six months by an informal reunification process. On the other hand, a further 55 children have joined the centre during the same period.

Two orphanages in Basra governorate for 50 orphaned children and 70 disabled children were rehabilitated and provided with basic supplies and equipment as was the vocational training center "Al-Shaheed Ratib" in Najaf City.

Constraints: The main constraint for the implementation of the programme continues to be the weak capacity and shortage of qualified staff of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. This has led to slow progress in reintegrating abandoned and street children from the Al-Rahma centre with their families. Further delays have been created by the six week suspension in providing cash assistance to the government.



Continuing shortages of resources inhibit the programme. UNICEF has only been able to raise 45% of the planned funding for this programme. While the introduction of a child protection component in Phases XIII and IX of the Oil for Food Programme has the potential to address some of the resource constraints facing this sector, the majority of the supplies procured for this sector are still on hold.

Activities to overcome constraints: New partnerships with the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Interior will assist in planning and implementing interventions that address very sensitive issues related to children with special protection needs. Efforts to continue to build the

capacity of the national team of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs in issues related to child protection, need to be sustained. More emphasis will be placed on strengthening the composition of the National Team, its participation in project implementation and in design and conduct action-oriented research on children in need of special protection. UNICEF will also continue to support study visits to widen the knowledge and experience of key counterparts and will support MOLSA in identification, design and implementation of innovative approaches to the provision of services for children in need of family support, such as drop-in centres.

YA 915 **Advocacy and Communication**

Achievements: During 2001 the Communication Programme has further developed and strengthened the programme partnership with the Ministry of Information. One manifestation of this now very strong relationship was the Ministry's support to the "Say Yes" campaign. The campaign was implemented by the Ministry of Information and involved a wide range of Government Ministries, departments, mass organisations and NGOs. Consequently more than 3 million Iraqi citizens had the chance to "Say Yes" for Children. The ongoing development and implementation of the Facts For Life initiative continues to be the cornerstone of cooperation between the Ministry of Information and UNICEF. The Facts for Life development and implementation process has continued to facilitate a broad based capacity building programme focused on the development of integrated communication strategies. In addition to the ongoing implementation of the communication programme to support the Targeted Nutrition Programme, integrated communication for behaviour change communication programmes have been developed for both personal hygiene and girls education. The girls education programme also includes a community development/mobilization component - a significant breakthrough. As part of the Facts for Life process the Government has given permission for UNICEF, the Ministry of Information and the Central Statistics Organization to undertake a multi-sectoral KAP study. When completed this will make a significant contribu-



tion to further strengthening communication for behaviour change programmes.

The Communication Programme also has a substantial advocacy component, implemented with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, in their role as Secretariat to the Child Welfare Commission. A major achievement has been the reactivation of the Child Welfare Commission - the body responsible to the Vice President's office for overseeing the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The reactivation has been achieved through the process of developing a workplan for the next three years. This was done through a participatory process that included four youth forums and a three day future search conference. Follow up meetings with the Child Welfare Commission agreed upon the workplan and as a first step in implementing this plan they will host a National Conference on Education in early 2002.

In northern Iraq concerted efforts were made to increase awareness on children's rights. Local media professionals were provided orientation on UNICEF's programme, which included field visits to inform them on UNICEF's responsive interventions to pressing issues like the most recent drought. The Global Movement for Children (GMC) and the Say Yes for Children (SYC) campaign were carried out such that counterparts up to the highest levels of

leadership were involved. Participation of adolescents in disseminating CRC related messages was initiated by engaging them to develop TV programmes for children in close collaboration with local TV stations. Among the publications produced to enhance awareness on CRC issues are the Facts for Life Sheets and CRC wallet calendars. All stakeholders were mobilized around the Facts for Life development process.

Constraints: Delays and postponements have affected two major components of this programme. The Facts For Life programme has progressed more slowly than anticipated and a major training workshop for this programme has had to be delayed until early next year. While delays in the FFL programme were caused by internal factors, such as delays in finalising text etc, the delay in implementing the KAP survey was a direct result of the events of September 11th, with the consultant refusing to travel to Iraq. This has delayed this important activity until the beginning of 2002.

Though much progress has been made in UNICEF's relationship with the Child Welfare Commission, much more work needs to be done to develop a truly effective partnership. The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, which is the liaison point for UNICEF with the Commission, has to date been unable to give this the priority UNICEF would hope for.

Coordination has therefore suffered and advocacy opportunities have been lost or have not been maximised.

Activities to overcome constraints:

Implementing the delayed KAP study will be a priority for 2002. UNICEF will also support a household media use study. The results of both surveys will allow the development and implementation of research based communication for behaviour change interventions. UNICEF will also work with the Ministry of Information to ensure the placement in the media of UNICEF supported communication campaigns. This will include supporting a media monitoring programme to ensure accountability. The Facts For life initiative will continue to be the lynchpin around which capacity building efforts are focused. More emphasis will be placed on community mobilization programmes and networks to reach rural populations who do not receive radio or television.

Under the new Country Programme the Communication Programme will take on a new project - Adolescents and Gender. This will involve working with two new counterparts - The National Committee for the Advancement of Women and the newly established Commission for Youth and Sport.

YT 904 Planning and Social Statistics

Achievement: The programme for Planning and Social Statistics this year succeeded in making notable progress in strengthening the information and

data base on the situation of children and women. In the first half of the year, the MICS preliminary report was prepared and a one-day workshop was conducted to announce the results. The MICS2 has certainly made substantial contribution to the scope and coverage of the information and database on the situation of children and women of Iraq.

UNICEF also supported the publication of statistical abstracts/reports for 15 governorates containing data on a number of WSC indicators for 1999 and 1st half of 2000. While some of the data is outdated, this is an important step as it is the first time that subnational data has been published. This process was further supported through a training programme on data compilation and routine reporting on WSC indicators.

During this year it has become apparent that support to CSO is starting to produce results. Training was provided on SPSS and EpiInfo and ChildInfo software. Computers provided by UNICEF improved the capacity of the training centre to conduct training on statistical, and data entry and processing software. The establishment of a database on children using Child Info software could trigger a significant change in the presentation and analysis of information on children and women.

Two important studies were undertaken during the year. The first was the "National Report on Follow-up to the World Summit for Children" while the second was "The Situation of Children in Iraq", which will be released in early 2002. Both reports drew heavily on UNICEF supported research, surveys, evaluations and studies, notably the

1990-2000 programme review, the Child and maternal Mortality Survey (1999) and MICS2 (2001).

Constraints: Regular routine reporting on the situation of children depends heavily on the sectoral Ministry's MIS. Data inputs of the routine report published by the MCU/CSO come entirely from the MIS of the relevant line ministries and bodies. Weaknesses/shortcomings in these MIS exert a negative influence on centralised routine reporting. The current shortage of well trained staff within the Planning Commission and CSO and the heavy workload of the limited qualified staff are taking their toll on the pace of progress.

Action to Overcome Constraints

A key concern for the 2002 programme will be to enhance the availability of reliable, comprehensive data base on children and women and up to date annual and semi-annual data on these indicators in a timely manner. Central to this will be ;

- Building the capacity of professionals at CSO and at the statistical offices of line ministries at the national and sub-national level on the use of Child-Info, SPSS and EPI-INFO.

- The need to enhance co-operation with line ministries and other concerned bodies for improving and expanding the information systems on the situation of children and women.

- The undertaking of an appraisal and assessment study of the routine reporting systems of CSO and concerned line ministries to



inform the design of appropriate policies and interventions.

- The need to focus on improving the capacity of statistical offices of CSO and of relevant sections of line ministries at the sub-national (governorate level) in the field of data compilation, tabulation and analysis of data and information on children and women.

- Support study and orientation visits of professionals on information systems on children and women and on the analysis of such information

- Support capacity building on social policy and planning.

- Promotion of use of MICS data for further analysis of children and women conditions and for planning and programme design.

- The establishment of Child Info as a programme monitoring for use by line Ministries and the CSO

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Donor Report 2007

UNICEF Iraq

IMPLEMENTING THE OIL FOR FOOD PROGRAMME IN NORTHERN IRAQ

The Northern Iraq programme is the UNICEF programme with the largest budget and the highest procurement volume annually. Because of this particular nature of the programme, the major impediments on achieving implementation rates are related to the allocation of funds and the procurement of supplies. The allocation of funds is made per phase - i.e. every six months. Funds often arrive late and in installments so programme interventions are sometimes delayed and planned implementation levels have to be reviewed and adjusted with counterparts every half-year.

This year, the decision was taken to switch from a short-phased emergency approach to longer-term development-oriented planning of the programme. Although the heavy delivery of supplies and hardware will be pursued, the programme will concentrate on streamlining interventions in regard of clear programmatic strategies. A planning exercise was undertaken in late 2001 together with counterparts leading to mutual agreement over programme objectives and strategies that will guide through the implementation phases of the coming three years on the assumption that the oil-for-food programme continues. With service delivery and capacity building of technical and administrative staff of counterparts ongoing, increased emphasis will be put on monitoring of inputs and outputs as well as assessment of programme outcome and impact. Additionally five key behaviours have been selected for compre-



hensive communication for behavior change interventions. These are: the importance of girls education, consumption of iodized salt, immunizing all children, following recommended hygiene practices, and reduction of water wastage.

The Water and Sanitation programme has sustained and improved the urban water supply and sewerage systems, and increased access to safe water and sanitation in the rural areas reaching the set goals (94 per cent of urban households and 83 per cent of rural households have access to relatively safe water). As for the Health programme, emphasis was put on the development of a health information system and the achievement of high coverage rates for immunization of children under five years, which has been steadily increasing. However, shortfalls in vaccine availability this year have had negative effects and immunization rates dropped. Rapid decrease of malnourishment among children under five years has been the outcome of a gener-

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al improvement of the health system, the water quality and the overall economic situation. Widespread screening of children's nutrition status combined with a referral system for those in need have obviously contributed to the decrease of malnutrition rates in addition. The IMCI strategy was introduced and preliminary assessments of the emergency obstetric care system will lead the way forward. Primary health care facilities have been rehabilitated and equipped. The education programme contributed to rehabilitating the schooling infrastructure as is necessary with the many wartime dam-

ages. Teacher training of many thousands of teachers is ongoing and expected to support a qualitative upgrading of primary education preventing children from dropping out of school. A crosscutting health/education/water and sanitation intervention has been the hygiene education carried out in schools and rural communities. A new initiative was taken with the introduction of an early childhood programme that covered existing kindergartens and the initial development of a better-parenting communication strategy.

MH 103

Health

Achievements: The health programme aims at improving maternal and child health care through rehabilitation of the health infrastructure, promotion of safe motherhood and the qualitative upgrading of primary health services including the immunisation programme.

More than 95 per cent of children under five years of age were immunized during the four immunization rounds this year. An effective surveillance system is in place and so far 37 cases of Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP) were reported since January 2001, but tests confirmed no cases of the wild poliovirus. Immunization coverage has steadily been on the rise since 1997, but shortages of vaccines throughout 2001 have again negatively affected coverage rates. Coverage rates for OPV3 were 77 per cent in September 2000, but only 63 per cent in September 2001. Similar developments were perceived for DPT 3 coverage rates that were 75 per cent in 2000 but only 47 per cent in 2001 (September). Measles coverage rates dropped from 92 per cent to 66 per cent over the same period, which reflected in the increase of measles cases, reported to be 3,043 between January and September 2001.

Child health care was further addressed in a many faceted way. In 2001, the Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI) was introduced



to key staff of the health administration and staff of the health centers in the pilot district. The establishment of a health information system in Northern Iraq including disease surveillance and data collection mechanisms showed results as reliable data was provided. Health center staff were introduced to proper management and facilities further equipped and rehabilitated as to allow their well-functioning.

The Child Health Book was reintroduced successfully for children less than five years in one pilot district. The concept of the book is to have all preventive and curative measures listed in one document for a lifetime. Since the population is still familiar with the book from pre-1990 years and has appreciated its redistribution, acceptance is high and the project will continue to be expanded throughout Northern Iraq by counterparts. To promote data collection and registration, UNICEF is in the process of

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printing all essential maternal and child health register books to cover all health centres and LANs are in the process of installation to cover the three DOHs and pilot health centres, to facilitate flow of information.

As part of the health communication strategy, women's associations and community leaders were directly addressed and advised on child health issues. The population was further alerted on child health issues through several TV and radio programmes. A total of 63 mobile teams are touring the schools to carry out health check-ups of pupils and disseminating hygiene messages. Several thousands of spectacles were distributed to schoolchildren



with refraction eye errors - a disability that often results in children not being able to follow classes.

The maternal mortality rate in Northern Iraq is still high with 120/100,000 live births. To promote safe motherhood, initial meetings were conducted with maternal health managers and representatives of the women's associations on how to educate mothers and the importance of antenatal care services. Tens of thousands of pamphlets were prepared and distributed to mothers and the staff of maternity units underwent additional training. An assessment of emergency obstetric care services covering delivery rooms was carried out and analysis is expected to guide the way for future interventions.

Constraints: Mobilisation and advocacy activities have not reached their goals to inform the population properly on the related campaigns properly, such as polio immunisation days in all areas. Although coverage rates were achieved, most households visited in monitoring activities did not know the purpose of the immunisation campaigns and therefore did not grasp the importance of participating leaving opportunities for children to dropout. In terms of sustainability and full coverage of immunisation programs, which require an understanding of the necessity of immunising children, the communication strategies in place need to be revised.

Activities to overcome constraints: In the frame of community based inter-sectoral communication strategies, information is expected to reach populations in a more profound and transparent way. In particular the high

amount of illiterate adult population (37.5 per cent according to MICS 2000) shall be taken into account when developing the new community mobilisation approach.

MN 102 Nutrition

Achievements: The nutrition programme in Northern Iraq largely focussed on the early detection of malnutrition of children less than five years old. Promotion of growth monitoring combined with the provision of nutrition supplies has been emphasized to address acute, chronic and general malnutrition among children of this age group.

To continue monitoring the nutritional status of children and to define the magnitude of the nutrition problem in Northern Iraq, an anthropometric nutrition survey was conducted during June 2001. Results showed that 11.4 per cent of children aged less than five years were stunted, 10.7 per cent were underweight and 3.0 per cent were wasted. Improvements are obvious when data is compared with results of a similar survey conducted in the previous year (June 2000). At that time, 14.5 percent of children were stunted, 13.4 per cent were underweight and 4.1 per cent wasted.

The number of Growth Monitoring Units increased from 360 to 418 during 2001. With their expansion, malnourishment can be easily detected in vast parts of the region. Over half the

Growth Monitoring Units are also engaged in delivering a therapeutic feeding programme. Children with severe complications can be referred to Nutrition Rehabilitation Centers for further treatment.

Micronutrient deficiencies such as iodine deficiency disorders, Vitamin A deficiency diseases and iron-deficiency anemia are prevalent. To address the deficiencies, continued provision of supplementary micronutrients was supported. Potassium iodinate was provided to three salt iodination plants resulting in a consumption of iodinated salt of 89.1 per cent of households in Northern Iraq according to UNICEF's household survey 2000. Large amounts of retinol capsules and ferofolic acids were distributed to health centers.

At the community level, initiatives to reach children in the remote areas were initiated in 1998 with the establishment of 106 Community ChildCare Units (CCCUs) in remote villages. Today the number has reached 314. Their existence increased the magnitude of community participation and women's empowerment to screen and detect malnourished children at an early age and refer them if necessary. The intervention has fostered self-reliance and a sense of responsibility among community members, as they are involved in the assessment and analysis of the nutritional status in their own communities. To facilitate the visit of women and their children at the CCCUs, female members

of the male volunteers running the CCCUs in their private homes were equally trained to be qualified to advise mothers. This seemed necessary, as mothers cannot visit non-family without their husbands in the prevailing cultural context. Volunteers of the CCCUs have also been engaged in the surveillance of the local water quality and waste disposal mechanisms as well as the follow-up on immunization of children. In this sense, the CCCUs have developed as community focal points for crosscutting child health issues in locations that are most in need of advice and support, but all too often are left out. The wide range dis-

tribution of growth monitoring units in the three governorates is covering the majority of the population or around 20,000 children less than five years, to complement that CCCUs are covering the population in the remote villages with no health facilities.

Constraints: The distribution of infant formula in the free food rations continues to affect attempts to decrease bottle-feeding practices significantly. Low awareness of parents on the importance of nutrition issues in general often prevents them from bringing their children to the health centers for growth monitoring and seeking information on proper feeding practices. The programme still faces difficulties in reaching the geographically remote and isolated villages.

Actions to overcome constraints: The programme will continue implementing its strategies since good progress was made in decreasing malnutrition among children under five years. Further expansion of the programme to remote areas and strengthening of communication interventions communicating the negative effects of infant formulas as opposed to exclusive breastfeeding will be pursued.



MW140 Water and Sanitation

Achievements: The Water and Sanitation Programme has made rapid strides during 2001. The decision to sustain the high urban coverage while at the same time increasing the rural coverage of safe water and sanitary means of excreta disposal has paid rich dividends throughout the past years. In 2001 only, the provision of generators to overcome the erratic power supply effecting water production in the urban

areas has benefited 17.5 per cent of the total population in Northern Iraq or 25 per cent of its urban population. According to results from UNICEF's most recent Multi Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS2, 2000), 96.4 per cent of urban households have access to safe water, the corresponding figures for sanitary latrines being 98 per cent. The same source shows that in rural areas both, access to safe water and safe sanitation was 83 per cent in 2000. Data from local authorities point out that in 2001 already 90 per cent of the population have access to safe water. The construction of water supply systems in the rural areas benefited a total of 12.5 per cent of the rural population during this year.

Constraints: One of the major constraints to improve the water supply system in the urban areas is the absence of adequate data on the levels of ground water to be tapped. As more than half of the water production in Northern Iraq relies on deep wells, information is crucial whether to expand the capacity of these wells or to turn to other sources. This also applies to rural areas where exploitation of ground water is yet to start to a significant extent. In order to be able to decide on future strategies, a study on ground waters in Northern Iraq has been launched.

Recent droughts have proven that water shortage is a reality in Northern Iraq. Large quantities of unaccounted for water in the urban areas severe the situation unnecessarily. In addition, the



inadequate disposal and recycling of solid and liquid waste contribute to the overall danger of water contamination, mainly in the semi-urban areas. Illegal and unprofessional connections from public stand posts result in both, water being wasted and contaminated. And despite the implementation of facilities for sanitary excreta disposal, field visits have brought to attention that personal hygiene measures are not according to healthy standards.

Actions to overcome constraints: Conclusions drawn from these overall observations have reinforced the belief that despite adequate levels of infrastructure in place, specific behaviors continue to negatively affect the impact of safe water supply and the safe disposal of solid and liquid wastes negatively. Therefore a new programme strategy has been adopted that emphasizes hygiene promotion and the adequate handling of water resources. This will include community based

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hygiene promotion and the encouragement of water preservation, monitoring and surveillance measures. On the administrative side, advocacy for better management of the water supply and sanitation system will complement new and ongoing efforts to secure and enhance the per capita availability of safe water in the whole of Northern Iraq.

ME 105

Education

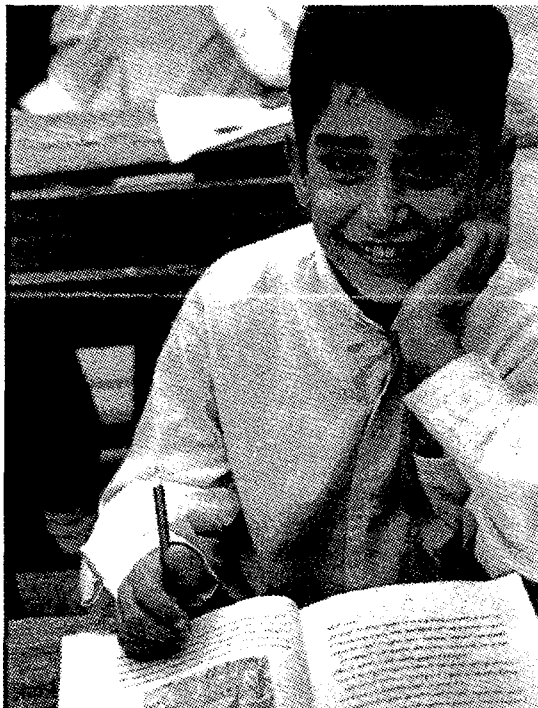
Achievements: The education programme for 2001 has heavily contributed to delivering hard ware to the education sector in Northern Iraq. Primary schools have been rehabilitated, expanded and equipped. 700,000 school children received basic stationary and over one million textbooks

were printed in the local printing presses. On the capacity building side, administrative staff and several thousands of primary school teachers received basic training. Engagement in early childhood development was piloted with the training of kindergarten teachers. Children of pre-school age usually grow entirely in the family environment. An extension of this project will continue, supplemented by a community based better-parenting initiative.

Constraints: Recent data shows that despite compulsory primary education and massive improvements in the school infrastructure, primary education has still not achieved a satisfactory level. It is clear that a programmatic shift from accelerated service delivery to improving the quality of education needs further attention.

Primary school attendance rates have not changed significantly from 1996 (81 per cent) to 2000 (82.1 per cent) according to the MICS 1996 and 2000. High repetition and dropout rates are significant indicators for low quality education services. According to the Education for All survey 2000-2001, 26.2 per cent of children in grade five are repeaters and 33.9 per cent drop out in the same grade. The low qualification and motivation of teachers and education staff are among of the causes for this.

The education level of adolescents remains of particular concern. It is estimated that 58 per cent of adolescents (aged 12-18 years) are illiterate. Many of them were prevented from attending school during the years of war and displacement (1980s and 1990s). Girls' primary school attendance rates are 6



percentage points lower in Northern Iraq (76 per cent) than boys' attendance rates (88 per cent) as the predominant social role assigned to girls inhibits their access even to basic education.

Actions to overcome constraints:

The education programme will concentrate to improve on three main issues: the gender and urban-rural gaps regarding primary enrolment rates; illiteracy among adolescents and the overall quality of education. Strategies adopted will be communication interventions at community level, informal education for illiterate adolescents and further training for education staff.

But further inquiries will be necessary to point out causes of high drop-out rates and low quality of teaching before lining out a comprehensive strategy that keeps children in school and raises their performance abilities. Starting this year, major training activities for more than 15,000 teachers have set off and are expected to contain and improve the situation.

In order to address high adolescent illiteracy rates, UNICEF at this time is working in collaboration with UNESCO and counterparts through accelerated literacy programs and the development of an informal education programme.

Addressing the issue of girls dropping out of school at an early age (usually between 10-12 years) remains tricky but not impossible, requiring massive communication

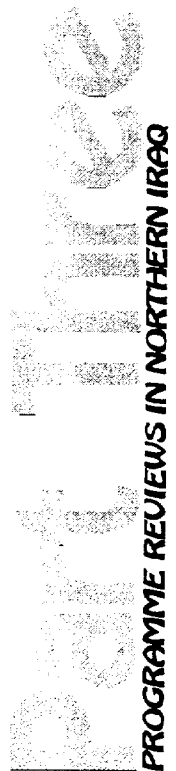
strategies. A component addressing the matter will be part of a community based inter-sectoral communication strategy

MS106

Child Protection

Achievements: Rehabilitation for children in need of special protection was the main focus of the Child Protection programme. Interventions aimed at supporting existing institutions for disabled children, juvenile delinquents and unaccompanied children.

Hospitals and those rehabilitation centers dealing with disabled children including mine victims received not only significant amounts of equipment but also training for its staff on orthopedic and prosthetic issues. Social rehabilitation was at the center of interventions for juvenile delinquents and unaccompanied children/orphans in the respective institutional facilities. Educational and vocational training activities in one juvenile reformatory center were meant to provide the children with necessary skills for their future lives. This type of support will be expanded to other similar centers in the coming year and will eventually be developed into a project institutionalizing formal apprenticeship. Hereby workshops will employ juvenile apprentices for training-on-the-job that at the same time receive additional education in juvenile vocational training centers. This type of intervention will benefit not only the rehabilitation of juvenile



delinquents, but also working children of whom the majority face unstructured and hardship working and living conditions. The programme will continue to advocate for child rights with a special focus on raising awareness about problems that children face within their immediate family and school environment.

Constraints: Several studies recently carried out in the region have shown that three quarters of juvenile delinquents are working children and that the vast majority of working children are from most recent internally displaced families. The situation of these families is worse in terms of economic and social indicators. A much lower income level, compared to that of their

environment, has been identified as a root cause for all, juvenile delinquency, working/street children, unaccompanied children and adolescent school drop-outs.

Actions to overcome constraints: In order to address their situation comprehensively with prevention as the strategic thrust, it is envisioned to develop an income generating/supplementing project for respective families under the condition that their children attend school regularly. This undertaking has already received strong initial support from the Directorates of Social Affairs and its full development will constitute the main challenge of the programme in the years to come. UNICEF Iraq's Integrated Monitoring

MONITORING AND EVALUATING PROGRAMMES

and Evaluation System focused on planning monitoring and evaluation activities, as well as capacity building. Other activities included needs assessment, baseline data collection and surveys, qualitative analysis, and studies, evaluations.

It is estimated that 80 % of planned activities in 2001 were implemented, 12 % are ongoing and the rest are either postponed to next year or cancelled. A total of 12 studies were planned for the year 2001, of which 7 were completed, 2 ongoing and 3 postponed to next year because of start-up problems. A number of diverse causes account for the postponement or delays in the conduct of studies. Some international consultants withdrew from their agreed-upon assignments because of the events of 11 September, while approvals for some studies took more time than expected.

The major cross sectoral studies completed in 2001 were the "Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey for the Year 2000-Preliminary Report", the "National Report on Follow-up to the World Summit for Children", and the "Situation of Children in Iraq".

The process of putting the results of MICS to good use started almost simultaneously with the publication of the preliminary report of the survey. MICS data provided the backbone information for the other three studies on the situation of children and



women. The three studies stressed the fact that the quantified snapshots of children's conditions provided by the survey highlight the deterioration in key basic social services for children during the past decade. The release of sub-national data to be used for programme planning purposes remains a challenge in the south and centre of Iraq.

A major landmark in 2001 was the production of the first draft report of the comprehensive assessment of the water and sanitation sector in Iraq. The report provides an in-depth assessment of the situation prevailing in the water and sanitation sector. It presents the relevant data in an interactive database with performance assessment indicators. The study includes also a planning module designed to assist WES authorities in setting planning standards for the current decade.

MONITORING AND EVALUATING PROGRAMMES

In the area of programme monitoring, the 2001 Master Plan of Operations defined 60 output, outcome and impact indicators. An effort was made to report on most of the output indicators in preparation of the mid-year and annual reviews, while information on output and impact indicators are obtained mainly from studies and the Management Information Systems of sectoral ministries. However the lack of baseline data still hampers the setting of programme and project objectives and targets, as well as limiting the scope of monitoring activities. The monitoring system therefore relied on input and process indicators. Regular weekly and monthly field visits and progress reports are used to monitor process indicators (i.e. process of implementation). Cash requests from Government and the concomitant programme financial plan and the subsequent liquidation documents are used to monitor not only financial inputs but human inputs as well.

UNICEF is also responsible for the management of the observation tracking database system which provides up to date information on the efficiency, adequacy and equitability of the distribution of over \$2.1 Billion (submitted contracts) worth of humanitarian supplies procured by the Government of Iraq under the Oil for Food Programme. During the period, the Unit grew from staff strength of 12 to 33, made up of 12 international observers and 20 national staff, who have successfully processed and managed information obtained from more

than 9,000 field observation visits conducted by UNICEF Observers within the SCR 986 programme in 2001. This has contributed substantially to UNICEF ability to sustain a lead role, among other agencies, in provision of timely and reliable data for monitoring of humanitarian supplies in the sectors of WES, Nutrition and Primary Education in the 15 governorates in the south and center of Iraq.

In northern Iraq a three year programme planning exercise was undertaken to reframe the UNICEF programme in Northern Iraq. During this process an Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System was developed. A Situation Analysis is also in the process of being finalised. The draft report was available to support the three-year-planning process. Results of the MICS2 also contributed to the Situation Analysis. Yet, serious discussion of the MICS 2 results is still outstanding and expected to be controversial. Not all programme sections perceive the MICS as a means for planning and eventual refocusing of their strategies despite the interpretation of data suggesting they do so.

Field visits are undertaken on a regular basis by all sections to follow up on the implementation process of their programmes. Monitoring of the health programme is conducted largely by counterparts. Budget monitoring is conducted through PROMS on an equally regular basis and discussed in programme management meetings.

Part 4 Partnerships and Advocacy for Children in Iraq

Say Yes for Children: The most significant advocacy and partnership building event for UNICEF Iraq in 2001 was undoubtedly the "Say Yes" campaign. The campaign was organized and implemented in partnership with the Ministry of Information and launched by the Minister of Information. More than 20 different mass organizations, professional associations and community organizations were involved in collecting "Say Yes" pledge forms. Over an intensive six week period more than 3 million pledges were collected. The three most important issues for Iraq were: 33.2% Leave No Child Out, 17.6% Educate Every Child and 14.3% Fight Poverty: Invest in Children. The Minister of Information has committed himself to pursuing action on these three points at the very highest levels, beginning with lending his support to the Child Welfare Commissions' planned National Conference on Education in the first half of 2002.

In northern Iraq counterparts were familiarized with the Global Movement for Children through presentations and dissemination of materials and the "Say Yes" campaign was used to promote the goals UNICEF stands for. More than 30,000 pledge forms were collected in northern Iraq.

Programme Partnerships for Children: The opportunities to work with programme partners other than the Government in the south and centre of Iraq are limited. There are still no more



than five reputable international NGOs currently implementing programmes with the Government of Iraq in the South and Centre. However UNICEF works with both Care Australia and Enfants du Monde on Child Protection and Water and Sanitation Projects.

During 2001 UNICEF has made significant progress in implementing intersectoral projects at both central and governorate level. At the governorate level, UNICEF is working with the Directorates of Health, Education and Water in Basrah governorate on the rehabilitation of both health and education facilities in targeted communities. This project - funded by ECHO - is the first time that UNICEF has been able to develop this type and level of co-operation with different Directorates at the governorate level. At the central level, both the programme review and the Facts For Life projects have demanded and depended on ongoing, effective intersectoral co-operation. These initiatives

Partnerships and Advocacy for Children in Iraq

have considerable scope for institutionalising greater intersectoral co-operation as part of the ongoing implementation of Government of Iraq and UNICEF Programme of Co-operation. UNICEF has also begun working with a group of Parliamentarians to establish a group to support the Child Welfare Commission's work to implement and monitor the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child

Close collaboration with counterparts has supported all programme implementation activities in the three governorates of Northern Iraq. Since the UN is the main actor to implement basic services, counterparts are highly interested in being involved in planning processes. UNICEF in particular has emerged as a partner for counterparts, which they perceive as reliable, effective, transparent and accountable. Counterparts have been invited to engage in the shift from a supply-driven to a more programmatic approach and they secured their participation in programme planning meetings to the



highest level with full support and engagement. Apart from the political de facto authorities in Northern Iraq, partners also include the women's associations and several local NGOs, of whom many are involved in child protection issues. Community-based projects address community members directly and request their participation.

Advocacy for children in Iraq: UNICEF remains one of the very few organisations that the Government of Iraq has allowed to undertake joint studies and assessments. UNICEF has used these as the basis for better planning interventions as well as our continued programme of advocacy to improve the situation of children and women in Iraq.

UNICEF has used the results of studies and surveys to actively engage in advocating for improvements in the SCR986 programme in order that it might better serve the children and women of Iraq. Some of the key changes that UNICEF has continued to advocate for are the introduction of a cash component in the south and centre of Iraq and the removal of breastmilk substitutes from the food basket coupled with the inclusion of extra rations for pregnant and lactating women. Phase 10 included an allocation to vulnerable children, something UNICEF has continuously advocated for since the introduction of the Oil for Food Programme. The UNICEF Representative has made presentations to the SCR661 Committee in New York on September 10 (WES) and to meetings with donors and missions of Security Council members in both Amman and Baghdad. Support was also provided to UNESCO in preparing its Education Sector briefing to the 661 Committee in December. Ensuring the

allocation of cash resources for humanitarian programmes that benefit children through the Oil for Food Programme will remain a challenge in 2002. This is critical - not only because of the urgent need for these resources in bringing about an improvement in the situation, but also in that it will set an important precedent for a "post sanctions" Iraq.

UNICEF has had a fruitful year of cooperation with the Child Welfare Commission, the Government body responsible for the implementation and monitoring of the Convention on the Rights of the Child in Iraq. The Child Welfare Commission hosted a series of youth forums, child rights, sensitization and training culminating in a three day Future Search Conference involving more than 80 different stakeholders. From this highly participatory process the Commission has established a clear workplan for the coming years and has a new sense of both purpose and possibility. One of the first events the Child Welfare Commission will undertake in 2002 is a National Conference on Education.

UNICEF in partnership with the UNDP and UNIFEM has continued to support the national Committee for the Advancement of Women, the body responsible for the implementation of CEDAW in Iraq. Support included a five-day gender workshop for Committee members and technical support to begin the preparation of the next CEDAW report including the provision of relevant international publica-



tions on gender and development. The new UNICEF Country Programme 2002-4 will include a gender project.

Donor mobilization: UNICEF Iraq has continued to invest considerable time and effort in mobilizing donors - with some success. UNICEF Iraq has managed to raise almost 60% of the the required funding from donors during the last year. With few of the donor countries having a presence in Baghdad and access to Iraq remaining limited and difficult, engaging donors in UNICEF's supported programmes in the South and Centre of Iraq remains a challenge. With the support of our Regional Office and the Office for European Community in Brussels UNICEF Iraq has briefed donors throughout 2001 in Brussels, Amman and Baghdad. UNICEF has also published a comprehensive donor menu, a 6 page donor digest and

Partnerships and Advocacy for Children in Iraq

through the emergency office in Geneva donor updates every 3 months.

One of the most successful fundraising initiatives has been engaging a number of European National Committees with UNICEF programmes in Iraq. Two of the three planned National Committee visits took place during 2001; the third was postponed following the events of 11 September and will be rescheduled for the first half of 2002. The Irish National Committee, who made a return visit during early November 2001 have also continued working with the Irish Government on securing further funding for UNICEF programmes in Iraq.

Visit our website at
www.unicef.org/iraq

Assisted Country: IRAQ
Donor: U941 UN, UNOIP/Iraq
PBA Reference: SC/99/0227-1

Total Programmable Amount: 123,812.00
Period Covered by Report: 01/01/99-31/12/01
Programme: YE914 - EDUCATION - 914
Project: 03 - FORMAL EDUCATION

| <u>Amount</u> | <u>Reference</u> | <u>Description</u> | |
|---------------|----------------------|--|------------|
| Cash | IRQA/1999/00000124-2 | 002 REHABILITATION OF EDUCATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE | 15,600.00 |
| Contract | IRQA/1999/00000037-1 | Technical support for assessment of Printing Pres | 16,800.00 |
| Contract | IRQA/2000/00000051-0 | Rehabilitation & Upgrading Printing Plant No. (1) | 25,000.00 |
| Contract | IRQA/2000/00000174-0 | Repair of equipment at the Printing Press No. 1 of the Minis | 27,330.70 |
| Contract | IRQA/2001/00000073-0 | Repair of MOE's printing Press/Graphium Consult | 36,400.00 |
| | | Grand Total of Funds Committed | 121,130.70 |
| | | Total Allotment | 123,812.00 |
| | | Total Funds Still Available | 2,681.30 |

The support to the rehabilitation of the Ministry of Education's printing press was carried over utilizing this generous contribution. The Ministry of Education Printing Press, is the primary source of supply for the printing requirement of the Ministry of Education (MOE). The Printing press was idle and not functioning for more than ten years. The previous production capacity was about 120 million books (16 pages each) annually (approximately 10 million books/ month). The Printing Press stopped functioning for lack of required spare parts and shortage of qualified skilled staff. Printings of all textbooks was done in Jordan or in the private sector costing the government millions of Dollars.

Due to lack of cash needed for assessment and installation through the Oil for Food Programme (OFFP) under the MoU/SCR986 in addition to lack of expertise required to accomplish the rehabilitation process, the Ministry was not able to bring back the press to an operational condition again.

In accordance with the priorities established by the Ministry of Education, UNICEF started its assistance to the Ministry of Education in 1999 to assess the conditions of the equipment at the plant, identify the required spare parts to be procured within the OFFP and repair the machines.

UNICEF has embarked upon a process of rehabilitation based on the selection of the most critical equipment that has the maximum production capacity and the work has been divided into stages. The rehabilitation work at the printing press no. 1 was a lengthy, as the existing machinery at the plant are of different manufacturing companies, and qualified experts in this field are not always and immediately available. In addition, the entire procurement process through the Oil for Food Programme has been time consuming.

US\$ 123,812.00 of this generous contribution has been allocated to the rehabilitation works.

CRQ/IRQA/1999/00000124-2, amounted to US\$ 15,600 was utilized in the year 1999 to assess the two (KBA) Koenig and Bauer web offset 5-colour presses, the machines with the highest capacity available at the plant and identify the required spare parts for these machines. The work was carried over by expert from the same German manufacturing company. The expert had identified the required spare parts and lists were given to the Ministry of Education to be procured within the OFFP.

CRQ/IRQA/1999/00000037-1, amounted to US\$ 16,800 was utilized in the year 1999 for assessment of the Heidelberg printing machines and the Muller Martini binding machines by experts from Jordan. The experts had identified the required spare parts and lists were given to the Ministry of Education to be procured within the OFFP.

SRQ/IRQA/2000/00000051-0, amounted to US\$ 25,000.00 was utilized in the year 2000 for a comprehensive rehabilitation and recommendations for upgrading the Printing Press No. 1 of the Ministry of Education by a Swedish company. This has covered the assessment of the existing conditions of the Printing Press. The assessment has proposed steps for comprehensive rehabilitation and recommendations for upgrading the plant.

SRQ/IRQA/2000/00000174-0, amounted to US\$ 27,330.70 was used for the repair of some binding machines at the printing press No. 1 by a Swedish company that contributed in increasing the biding capacity.

SRQ/IRQA/2001/00000073-0, amounted to US\$ 36,400 some of the printing presses were repaired during the year 2001 based on the recommendations of the assessment to ensure balance between binding and printing capacity utilising available spare parts at the plant. In addition, planning and establishment of a maintenance workshop at the plant took place during this stage. This includes training of maintenance staff and technicians.

After the completion of this work there has been an increase in the efficiency of the Printing Press No. 1 from 0.5 million books annually before 1999 to 20 million books annually.

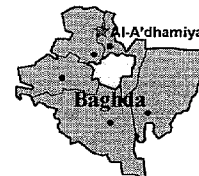
Assisted Country: IRAQ
Donor: UNOIP
PBA Reference: SC/01/0044-1

Total Programmable Amount: 142,860
Period Covered by Report: 01/01/00-31/12/01
Programme YW912 – Water & Sanitation

| Reference | Description | Amount |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Contract IRQA/2001/00000048-0 | Rehabilitation of Old Al-Wathba WTP | 142,860.00 |
| Grand Total of Funds Committed | | 142,860.00 |
| Total Allotment | | 142,860.00 |
| Total Funds Still Available | | 0.00 |

YW912 – Water & Sanitation

Funds made available under this contribution were utilized in the rehabilitation of old & Extension Al-Wathba water Treatment Plants in Baghdad. The old plant was constructed and commissioned in 1935 and the extension plant in the seventies. The plant provides potable water to the medical city at Bab Al-Mouatham area which consists of 4 main hospitals and the college of medicine. The old plant suffers for a lot of damage in the intake structure, settling tanks and alum system due to aging and no maintenance for the last ten years. Work within the old plant consisted of the construction of new intake structure and low lift chamber in preparation for the new low lift pumps that will be provided through the Oil for Food Programme and installed by the supplying company. The same is for the pressure filters, where 32 new filters will be provided and installed.



| | | |
|--|---|---|
| Project's name: | Rehabilitation of Old and Extension Al-Wathab Water Treatment Plants | |
| City / Governorate: | Baghdad / Baghdad | |
| Design capacity (m ³ /day): | 7 0,000 (each plant 35,000 m³/day) | |
| No. of beneficiaries: | 250,000 | |
| Cost to UNICEF (US\$): | 142,860 | SSA 01/0434 (contribution as total cost for full rehabilitation) |
| Cost to WES authority | 200,000 | For 100m-1000mm pipes, 2 alum dosing pumps, 2 backwash pumps and 9 flocculators. |
| Rehabilitation year: | 2001-2002 | |
| Efficiency increased from 37 to 50% and from 63% to 80% for the extension plant. | | Work Completed and within the maintenance period. |

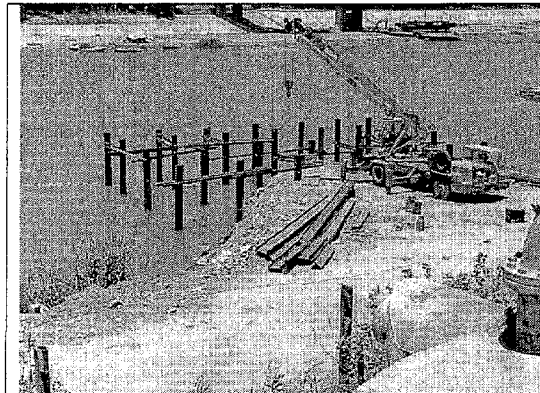
Types of works/activities undertaken: (Old Plant)

- Constructing new intake structure of 27m length, 19m width to carry 6 intake suction pipes.
- Excavating the side riverbank (approx. 25m length and 8m depth) to remove and replace the 6 suction pipes.
- Provision and installation of 6-600mm in size strainers and foot valves.
- Constructing new backwash system for the strainers, which consist of 100mm in size pipes.
- Demolish the existing damaged low lift chamber and constructing a new one of reinforced concrete frame and slab, 18.5x5.5m² by 3.85m height.
- Provision and installation of overhead manual operated 2 ton crane for the low lift chamber.
- Overhaul 3 horizontal sludge removal pumps Q=400m³/hr.
- Constructing 3.75m x 3.6m shed with lifting crane of 1 ton over the sludge pumps.

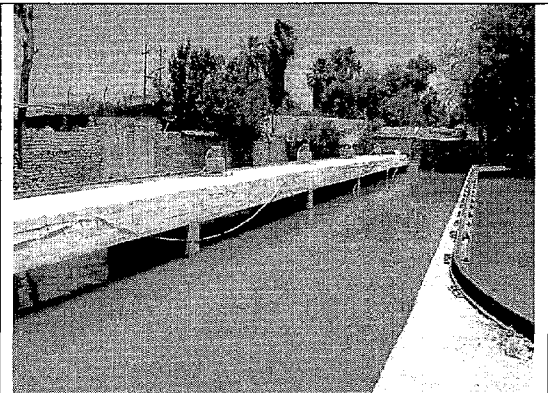
- Demolishing and removing the row water open channel from the low lift chamber to the clarifier 100m and laying new 1000mm ductile pipe instead.
- Repairing the leakage settling reinforced concrete tank of 26m x 26m and 4m depth by repairing the joints and stop water leakage by constructing new inlet.
- Cleaning the other 3 clarifier tanks including repairing their components , scrapers, driving motors, gearboxes and starters.
- Constructing of reinforced concrete beam 30m length and 1.5m width rests on 5 concrete columns in which 5 vertical flocculators were installed.
- Overhauling the alum and chlorine dosing systems, pipes and pumps.
- Overhauling the 2 horizontal intermediate pumps $Q=1060\text{m}^3/\text{hr}$.

(Extension Plant)

- Repairing and painting the intake structure including replacement of the existing 7 strainers by new ones.
- Installation of new 1060m³/hr horizontal low lift pump.
- Repair of the main low lift and high lift control electric panels.
- Cleaning the clarifiers of total size 87m x 25x 5m and the flash mixer tank including the maintenance of their components, scrapers, driving motors, gearboxes, starters, etc.
- Overhauling of all the plant gate and check valves.
- Replacing the 8 gravity filters media with new media (48m² filter size) including repair of filters' inlet and outlet pipes, filters valves and control panels.
- Maintaining the 3 high lift pumps $Q=1060\text{m}^3/\text{hr}$ and starters.
- Overhauling the alum and chlorine dosing systems, pipes and pumps.
- Cleaning the ground storage tank including repairing the 3 strainers and 6 control penstocks.
- Repairing and stoping water leakage from the high lift suction pipes (extended from GST to HL chamber) and 4m depth from GL.
- General repair of civil works for the project's building such as roofing, painting, fence... etc.



Al-Wathba Old WTP-Construction of Intake structure



Al-Wathba Old WTP - Flocculators