

Funding Facility for Stabilization

2022 QUARTER THREE REPORT



Funding Facility for Stabilization 2022 Quarter Three Report


REPORTING PERIOD	1 July to 30 September 2022
PROJECT TITLE	Funding Facility for Stabilization (FFS)
UNDP PROJECT ID	00089459 (Output ID 00095684)
PROJECT DURATION	May 2015 to December 2023
PROJECT RESOURCES	US\$ 1,485,721,988.49
PROGRAMME COUNTRY FOCAL POINT	Office of the Prime Minister
UNSDCF OUTCOME	Outcome 1. Government and communities' resilience to disasters (man-made and natural) strengthened.
UNDP CPD OUTCOME	Outcome 3. Conditions improved for the safe return of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in newly liberated areas.
UNDP CPD OUTPUT	Output 1. Government of Iraq supported to address the immediate stabilization needs in newly accessible areas which allows for the return of IDPs.
IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	UNDP
REPOSIBLE PARTNER	UNDP
PROJECT LOCATIONS	Liberated governorates of Anbar, Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninewa and Salah al-Din.
CONTRIBUTING PARTNERS	<p>Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, European Union, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovakia, Sweden, Türkiye, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America.</p> 

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ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

BoQ	Bill of Quantities
CBOs	Community-Based Organizations
CfW	Cash for Work
COVID-19	Coronavirus disease
DMA	Directorate of Mine Action
DTM	IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix
EH	Explosive hazards
FFS	Funding Facility for Stabilization
FFES	Funding Facility for Expanded Stabilization
FFIS	Funding Facility for Immediate Stabilization
GOI	Government of Iraq
GPU	UNDP Global Procurement Unit
GSU	Generator Step-up Unit
HSE	Health, Safety and Environment
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ICU	Intensive Care Unit
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ISIL	Islamic State of Iraq and Levant (also known as Da'esh)
MOLSA	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOMD	Ministry of Migration and Displacement
MSA	Municipal Stabilization Advisor
NTU	Northern Technical University (Ninewa)
NU	Ninewa University
PCC	Provincial Control Cell
PHC	Primary Healthcare Centre
PMF	Popular Mobilization Forces
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
UN	United Nations
UNAMI	United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UXO	Unexploded Explosive Ordnance
VTC	Vocational Training Centre
WHH	Women-headed households
WHO	World Health Organization
WTP	Water Treatment Plant



One of the workers in Fallujah's newly rehabilitated prosthetics centre assembles an artificial limb for a patient.

Photo: UNDP Iraq

1. CONTEXT

Following the parliamentary elections in October 2021, the election of the President and subsequent formation of a government is still pending due to political deadlock. As a result of the resignation of 73 Members of Parliament from Muqtada al-Sadr's bloc in mid-June, the Coordination Framework bloc led by Nouri al-Maliki increased to 130 seats. At the end of July, the Coordination Framework nominated Mohammed Shia' Al Sudani as Prime Minister which prompted protests from Sadr supporters who staged a sit-in in Baghdad's International Zone including the parliament building. Following Sadr's announcement of his retirement from political life on 29 August 2022, his supporters occupied the presidential palace and armed clashes between various factions ensued leaving at least 30 people dead and hundreds injured¹. Protests also erupted in Basra, Maysan and Karbala. Following a curfew, the situation remained largely calm in September. The stagnant and volatile government formation process following Iraq's largely peaceful elections last October is stalling urgently needed reforms, such as the implementation of the White Paper for Economic Reform and creating a dangerous political and security vacuum that could be exploited by the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL)².

Iraq continues to be amongst the most fragile countries in the world³. The country's trajectory and development outlook continue to be negatively affected by geopolitical challenges, a complex security situation, weak governance including endemic corruption and ineffective public management, fragile economic conditions due to oil dependency, lack of diversification and a weak private sector. In addition, access to basic services continues to be insufficient given the level of damaged infrastructure and consistent underinvestment in human and physical capital by the Government of Iraq (GoI) despite more favorable fiscal conditions. Furthermore, climate change continues to have negative effects on natural resources, food security and access to services and socio-economic opportunities. With a reduction in

agricultural production due to drought and water shortages, Iraq becomes more and more reliant on imports, which also exposes the country to food security risks in the face of rising food prices resulting from the December 2020 currency devaluation against the US dollar and the Ukrainian-Russian war. In addition, Iraq continues to experience social fragmentation, community divisions and violence as well as protracted displacement challenges.

According to the latest available data from the International Organization for Migration (IOM)⁴, 4,978,674 displaced Iraqis had returned to their area of origin by the end of September 2022. This represents an increase of 8,886 people since the previous round collected in April-June 2022 (rate of change of +0.2%). This slow return rate can be explained by a lack of livelihood opportunities and destroyed housing in areas of origin due to the conflict, as well as better safety and security in areas of displacement. With 1,173,812 remaining Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), the country-wide rate of return stands at 82 percent, consistent with the previous round.

Around three fifths of the current caseload of IDPs originate from Ninewa (658,545), mainly from Mosul (245,677), Sinjar (181,927), and Ba'aj (103,413). Around three-quarters of IDPs reside in private settings (76 percent, 889,092 individuals), followed by 15 percent in camps (179,360) and 9 percent in critical shelters (104,598). Despite the overall decrease in IDPs across the country, 8,670 IDP arrivals were observed during this round (0.7 percent of caseload). This includes 1,974 individuals displaced for the first time, 5,867 individuals arrived from another location of displacement (secondary displacement), and 829 individuals arrived from their area of origin where they had failed to return (failed returns). Among those displaced for the first time, insecurity related to conflict, unexploded ordnances, landmines or militias was the primary trigger.

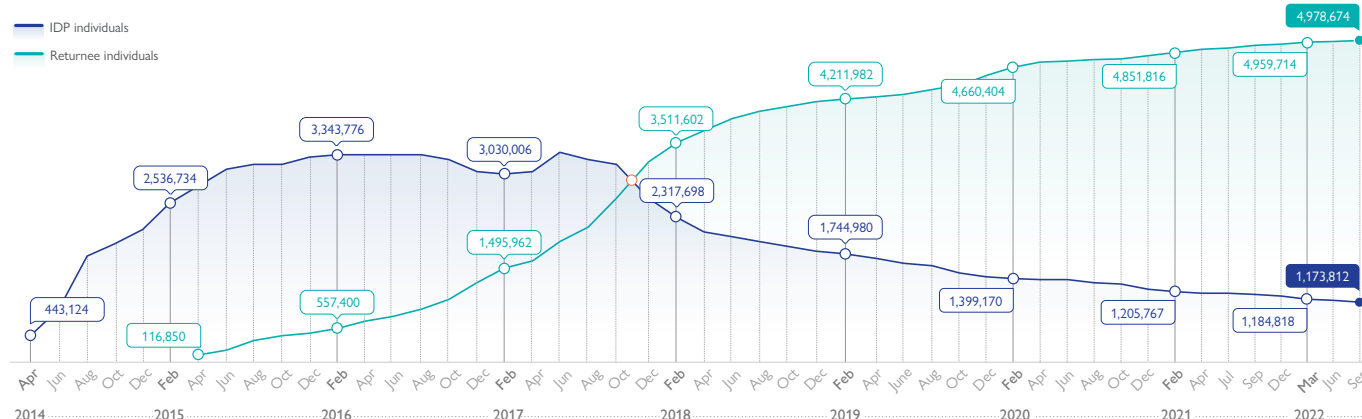
1 <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/liveblog/2022/8/29/iraq-unrest-live-blog-sadr-announces-hunger-strike>.

2 <https://www.un.org/press/en/2022/sc14804.doc.htm>.

3 OECD, States of Fragility, 2022.

4 IOM DTM, Iraq Master List Report 127, July-September 2022.

Figure 1. Number of IDPs and Returnees over time



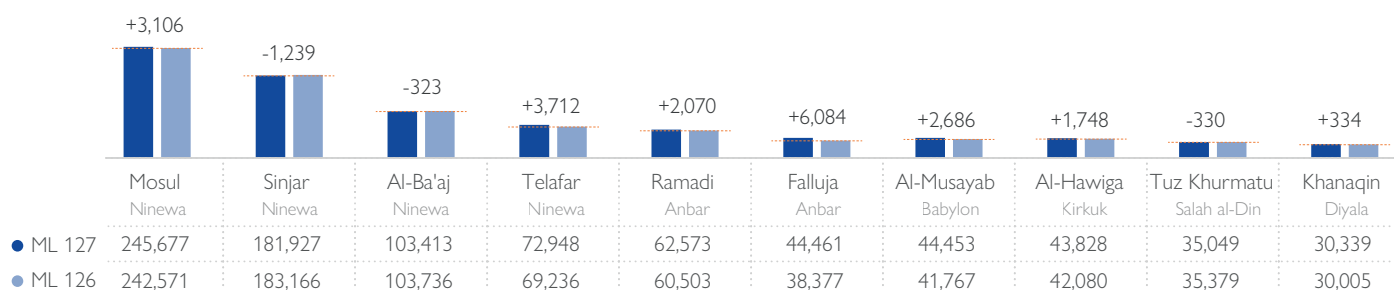
Source: IOM DTM, Iraq Master List 127, July-September 2022.

While the impacts of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) global pandemic are gradually defusing across the globe, long-term public health and socio-economic challenges continued during the reporting period. By 30 September, a total of 2,460,318 COVID-19 infections, resulting in the death of 25,356 people, had been confirmed by Iraqi health authorities⁵. Iraq had received over 6 million vaccination doses through the COVID-19 Vaccines Global Access (COVAX) Facility since 2021. While vaccination services have been significantly expanded since late 2021, uptake of the vaccination remains relatively low. In March 2022, the Ministry of Health launched a campaign to expand the coverage of COVID-19 vaccines and routine immunization services, employing over 1,300 mobile outreach teams across Iraq⁶. COVID-19 vaccination in Iraq

remains very low, among the lowest in the region and well below the global rate. It remains low even among the most vulnerable groups, the elderly, and among those with high risk of exposure to the virus – poorer households and informal workers⁷. By the end of September, a total of 7,852,141 people had been fully vaccinated – about 19.5 percent of the Iraqi population and 27.8 percent of the population had received at least one dose.

Despite these challenges, the FFS made steady progress in each of the five liberated governorates of Anbar, Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninewa, and Salah al-Din in the third quarter of 2022. The following sections detail achievements, challenges and lessons learned during the reporting period.

Figure 2. Number of IDPs by top 10 districts of origin



Source: IOM DTM, Iraq Master List 127, July-September 2022.

5 World Health Organization (WHO), COVID-19 Iraq Portal, <https://covid19.who.int/region/emro/country/iq>.
6 https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Joint%20PR%20%20UNICEF%20-%20MOH_ENG.pdf
7 World Bank, Iraq Economic Monitor, Spring 2022.

2. THE FUNDING FACILITY FOR STABILIZATION

The Funding Facility for Stabilization (FFS) supports the GoI to stabilize areas liberated from ISIL. In June 2015, based on the commitment of the international community, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) established the Funding Facility for Immediate Stabilization (FFIS) to provide rapid stabilization assistance across four areas of work, or “windows”. The four windows, identified as critical to facilitate the return of IDPs and to restore trust between the government and the people, are (1) public works and light infrastructure rehabilitation; (2) livelihoods; (3) capacity support to local governments; and (4) social cohesion.

The assumption was that, while the FFIS engaged in immediate stabilization projects, the GoI would respond to long-term stabilization needs. This sequencing did not materialize due to a combination of factors, including the limited availability of public revenue following the drastic drop in oil prices on which the state remains heavily dependent. Therefore, a second channel, the Funding Facility for Expanded Stabilization (FFES) was established in April 2016 to meet the “expanded” stabilization needs through medium and large-scale infrastructure projects. Together, the FFIS and the FFES comprise the FFS, sharing the same management, implementation processes and oversight mechanisms. These two channels allow contributing countries to support different phases of the stabilization process and help sequence interventions.

Data collection and analysis guide the FFS project prioritization process along with a solid partnership with local stakeholders. UNDP’s needs assessments are undertaken in partnership with local authorities and support the identification of the most urgent stabilization needs. Projects are then developed by governorate and local authorities, demonstrating the GoI’s leadership in the stabilization process in the areas liberated from ISIL. The Provincial Control Cells (PCC) exercise genuine power in the governorates of Anbar, Diyala and Salah al-Din, where their endorsement is necessary for any given stabilization activity to proceed. In Kirkuk, the same role is taken by a general Provincial Reconstruction Committee (PRC). In Ninewa, the priorities are established by the line directorates and shared with the governor’s office and UNDP. The governor appoints Oversight Committees which, together with third-party monitors, supervise projects on

the field. UNDP meets regularly with the Ninewa Governor’s office and works closely with the line directorates for technical matters. The PCCs (and its equivalents in Kirkuk and Ninewa) bring together all the line directorates of the GoI and the Governors to coordinate and determine which projects are requested for external support. UNDP receives requests from the PCCs to determine which projects will be actioned by the FFS in consultation with local stakeholders.

The Steering Committee mandated the FFS to operate in 31 priority areas across the five liberated governorates of Iraq, namely Anbar, Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninewa and Salah al-Din. In 2018, the FFS defined five additional priority areas, namely Baiji- Hatra, broader Hawija, Mosul, western Anbar and western Ninewa. These priority areas continue to have the direst need of stabilization funding support. Many of them were under prolonged periods of occupation by ISIL until 2017, meaning that the FFS could start working there only in 2018. Despite earlier liberation, sectarian and ethnic tensions and security-related challenges have prevented steady returns of IDPs in other priority areas. Once such challenges dissipate and return movements begin, the FFS immediately responds to the emerging stabilization needs.

The COVID-19 pandemic continues to pose unprecedented challenges due to the immediate health consequences and the medium-term socio-economic effects. Beyond, the operational and strategic adaptations that have characterized the FFS in this context, UNDP also developed a COVID-19 response package in coordination with the World Health Organization (WHO)⁸, the Ministry of Health (MoH) and local authorities, to assist the GoI to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic over the short and medium term by strengthening the readiness, response systems and recovery strategies of national authorities. UNDP is implementing this integrated COVID-19 response project by leveraging FFS’ “tried-and-tested” modalities in 17 governorates. It is implemented by UNDP in parallel with the FFS initiatives and is therefore reported to donors separately⁹.

8 The WHO Iraq Country Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan against COVID-19 supports the GoI’s response and guides all UN initiatives in Iraq in relation to health and preparedness needs.

9 For more information on UNDP Iraq’s COVID-19 response, please refer to the dedicated progress report available at <https://www.iq.org/content/iraq/en/home/coronavirus.html>.

Figure 3. The FFS Approach



In November 2020, a three-year extension of the FFS was endorsed by the GoI and international partners, with a request for an additional US\$660 million to cover the remaining priority needs in the mandated governorates liberated from ISIL, namely Anbar, Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninewa, and Salah al-Din.

The extended mandate includes:

- A focus on areas that have experienced difficulties in returns.
- Rehabilitation of infrastructure that supports productive sectors such as agriculture and small and medium- size enterprises (SMEs).
- Sustainable livelihood activities that promote employment opportunities.
- Strengthened mainstreaming of human rights principles, environmental sustainability, conflict sensitivity and gender in all sectors of work.
- A clear exit strategy in its final year 2023, handing over ownership of the implementation of immediate and medium-term stabilization activities to the GoI.

Implemented through the FFS, over 95 percent of the work is contracted through the local private sector, thus reducing costs, supporting local economies, and creating income-generating opportunities. Engineering teams comprised of male and female professional engineers oversee the implementation of infrastructure works. They supervise works, maintain quality control, and ensure that safety and health protocols are followed, including COVID-19 safety guidelines. In addition, the FFS Municipal Stabilization Advisors (MSAs) and Area Coordinators (ACs) maintained close monitoring of the situation on the ground.

The FFS is an agile instrument that can easily be adapted to rapidly respond to emerging needs. However, in the absence of adequate funding and increasing ownership from the GoI, the gains made by the FFS and partners could potentially be lost due to instability, frustration, and disillusionment. Since its inception in 2015, the FFS has mobilized US\$ 1.5 billion¹⁰ from 30 donors. With the FFS closing in December 2023 and as part of its Transition Strategy, the main objectives of the FFS will be to continue the implementation of key activities that support critical residual stabilization needs across sectors, particularly in hard-to-reach locations and populations, and supporting the GoI to (i) preserve and protect the gains achieved by the FFS and (ii) take over remaining stabilization needs.

¹⁰ US\$ 1,504,118,191.49

3. PROGRESS UPDATE

Overall Progress

Since 2015 and following the liberation of Iraq from ISIL occupation, the Member States of the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIL and UNDP have been leading civilian stabilization efforts using the FFS as the primary vehicle to create the necessary conditions for IDPs to return and rebuild their lives in dignity and peace. Since then, the FFS' integrated approach has been paving the way for an inclusive and sustainable post-conflict recovery in Iraq; by combining significant infrastructure rehabilitation efforts across key sectors, such as education, electricity, health, housing, municipal services, roads and bridges networks, sewage, water, with immediate and medium-term socio-economic interventions to support livelihoods, local government capacity support as well as social cohesion and peacebuilding initiatives.

Between 1 July and 30 September 2022, the FFS completed 118 projects (3,396 since 2015) across all sectors of intervention and in the five liberated governorates of Anbar, Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninewa and Salah al-Din (figure 4)¹¹ for a total value of US\$ 25.1 million (US\$ 904.4 million since 2015), generating around 1.6 million benefits (27.6 million since 2015), half of them for women (figures 5 and 6)¹². This represents an estimated 8.3 million individual beneficiaries since 2015. By the same time period, 276 projects were under implementation, 97 under procurement and 1,806 in the pipeline.

Overall, progress results (figure 7) show that the FFS is on track despite the contextual and operational challenges that characterized the third quarter of 2022. In a few instances, achievements have surpassed set targets for 2022. This is largely explained by the deliberate “conservative” strategy of the FFS to set realistic objectives given the declining available resources from partners and related gradual wind down of activities in the current stabilization context of Iraq.

Strengthening government capacities to ensure that stabilization gains are sustained remains a key priority for the FFS. This is achieved through the restoration of public assets critical for performing core government functions and the provision of training for public servants at the local level. Indeed, since the beginning of 2022, a critical focus area for UNDP has been to strengthen government capacities to sustain gains achieved by the FFS and for authorities to take over the stabilization agenda. Throughout the year, results in this domain have gradually and rapidly increased to achieve a cumulative 6,800 capacity building opportunities created for government officials and employees by the end of the third quarter of 2022, compared with 977 and 2,899 in the first and second quarters, respectively. This is already far exceeding the annual targets for 2022 (1,500) and 2023 (3,000) for “soft” capacity support.

Key Achievements

The third quarter of 2022 was marked by key achievements that continued to support the restoration of essential services, the creation of livelihood opportunities and the strengthening of social cohesion for entire communities across the liberated governorates.

In Anbar, conflict during the liberation severely damaged water supply infrastructure and weakened the capacity of local governments to manage water services and supply water, resulting in lack of access to potable water. In that context, the FFS continued efforts to restore water services in the most affected areas in the governorate, and during the reporting period, completed four projects, including among others, the rehabilitation of the Big Ramadi Water Project (stage II) benefitting around 400,000 individuals, in addition to the rehabilitation of the Haditha Unified Water Plant benefitting approximately 60,000 people.

¹¹ Social cohesion projects, which cut across several governorates are marked as such and reported under “multi-locations”.

¹² An individual may receive multiple benefits from project interventions in various sectors in a given location. A benefit from a sectoral intervention is considered to have accrued to an individual on completion of the project. Benefits from different sectoral interventions are considered mutually exclusive and hence accrued. For this reporting exercise, benefits reported are those generated by completed projects for infrastructure, livelihoods, and capacity building, as well as completed and ongoing projects for social cohesion.

In Diyala, capacity building support has been accelerated. During the reporting period, 1,202 public employees benefitted from capacity building opportunities. The training courses targeted multiple sectors, such as agriculture, education, electricity, municipal services, water, and covered a wide range of topics including project management and IT. These training courses will further ensure the sustainability of stabilization interventions by equipping end-user staff with the competencies and advanced skills required to successfully operate and maintain restored infrastructure assets by the FFS. Similarly, capacity building for government employees started in Kirkuk with the objective to train 1,800 staff from different departments on ten thematic areas, such as agriculture, biomedical, computer skills, electricity, finance, GIS & ACAD, management, surveying, water, and women entrepreneurship, to enable them to carry out operations and the maintenance of completed FFS infrastructure projects.

In Mosul, a major project was completed with the finalization of works on the Mosul Medical Fluids Factory, which provides dextrose and other IV fluids to hospitals across northern Iraq. In addition, specialized laboratory and IT equipment was installed. Once the process of machine validation is completed (expected later this year), the factory will once more produce the required IV fluids for millions of Iraqis. In addition, the medical equipment was delivered at the Shifaa Complex Fertility Clinic. The FFS is currently rehabilitating five major hospitals in Mosul, the Ibn al-Atheer Pediatric Hospital (98 percent completed), Blood Bank and Radiology (85 percent completed), Batool Maternity (45 percent completed) and Oncology Hospitals (25 percent completed).

In greater Ninewa, the restoration of police stations, with 11 projects completed during this quarter, is still ongoing. Many of the police directorates, stations and national security buildings are now being handed over to the end user. In some areas with the police returning, military elements are moving out and the police retaking control of the areas. The success of all these stations has led to several requests to rehabilitate more police stations and national security buildings due to the level that befell these facilities. These are considered easy to implement projects (6-7-month implementation

period) with high impact, helping security forces bridge the gap to face ISIL sleeper cells and neutralize serious criminal cases, and therefore create safer conditions for people to return to their areas of origin. In addition, the FFS is contributing to stabilization in areas such as Qayrawan via drilling potable water wells and connecting them with reverse osmosis (RO) units. The whole system is powered up by solar power to run the water plant, reducing reliance on an inadequate federal power with low voltage. The project consists of three stations to produce highly treated RO water to the center of Qayrawan, each station producing 20,000 liters/hour. A significant impact is that the project makes Qayrawan dependent upon internal and local water resources to provide water to people rather than rely on water being tinkered which has happened for the last twenty years. Every adult person will receive approximately 100 liters/day of healthy and treated water to some 9,500 people in Qayrawan. This can be scaled up.

The FFS continued to be engaged in the rehabilitation of residential houses that were damaged during the ISIL conflict. Such interventions have been contributing to a process of durable returns. Highly vulnerable families have been supported to regain their properties and reside in minimum standard shelter conditions, whilst re-establishing their lives in areas affected by the ISIL conflict. Housing destruction remains important in the five liberated governorates and the absence of compensation or reconstruction plans by the government continue to be a key driver of severity across underserved areas. Two projects involving the rehabilitation of 270 housing units in Al-Tameem in Baiji have been completed in the area and are now benefitting 2,240 residents, half of them being women and girls. In Diyala, four projects were completed targeting many villages in the rural areas belonging to Al-Muqdadia, such as the rehabilitation of 100 housing units in Al-Sakhar and Al-Nawfal villages, in addition to the rehabilitation 105 housing units in Bani Wais village in Al Sa'adiyah. In Mosul, 300 houses in Wadi Hajar and Ghizlani neighborhoods, and 293 houses in Al-Abar neighborhood were rehabilitated. This allowed 5,645 people to once more live in a safe and dignified manner, including 73 female-headed households and 143 people with disabilities. In total, around 12,000 houses have been rehabilitated in Mosul by the end of September 2022.

During the reporting period, a “Gender Analysis on Women’s Economic Empowerment in Anbar, Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninewa and Salah al-Din, was completed. The analysis focused on finding the gaps, challenges and opportunities for women economic empowerment in the five target governorates. It also provided a set of recommendations for future livelihoods and gender focused programming for UNDP.

UNDP also continued to promote social cohesion, inclusion, peacebuilding and resilience against PVE through horizontal and vertical means, which will continue to support stabilization objectives from all angles. UNDP has improved the enabling environment to strengthen its relationship with community-level peace mechanisms and provided platforms in which community members, government representatives, and members of the security sector can have open discussions and be trained on social cohesion, mediation, and peacebuilding. This type of interventions is gaining momentum and is expected to increase in the upcoming quarter.

Throughout the years, UNDP has continued to work closely with the GoI and the international community to stabilize and rehabilitate critical infrastructure and restore basic services damaged during the conflict. By the end of the third quarter of 2022, US\$ 1.5 billion¹³ were committed to the FFS, leaving the FFS funding gap from the initial US\$ 1.88 billion at approximately US\$ 380 million. With the FFS closing in December 2023 and as part of its Transition Strategy, the main objectives of the FFS will be to continue the implementation of critical priority projects across sectors, including in hard-to-reach locations and populations, and supporting the GoI to (i) preserve and protect the gains achieved by the FFS and (ii) take over remaining stabilization needs. Regular consultations with international partners will continue to take place to discuss and follow up on the implementation of the FFS Transition Strategy.

Dialogue between UNDP and the GoI in the context of the implementation of the FFS transition objectives and handover continued during the third quarter of 2022. Despite challenges in government formation, the GoI through the Council of Ministers

Secretariat (COMESC) leadership in charge of coordinating stabilization priorities at the national level continues to show willingness to take over the stabilization agenda, following the FFS’ closure in December 2023. Budgetary bottlenecks at the level of the public management functions including at the decentralized level, still pose a challenge to the sustainability of the FFS achievements and the ability of authorities to take full ownership of the stabilization agenda and continue to address the residual needs that will remain for the years to come following the huge damage on basic infrastructure and livelihoods due to the ISIL conflict.

Challenges

This third quarter was also marked by challenges that continue to characterize the Iraqi context. Supply disruptions are still being experienced months after the peak of the COVID-19 impacts and putting pressure on the regular procurement process, thereby requiring different and flexible approaches to UNDP’s standard workflow. Market prices for certain commodities, equipment, and materials continued to remain high compared with pre-COVID times, which has created concerns among bidders and contractors therefore impacting contractual implementation timelines. Medical equipment quality assurance clearance continues to lengthen the procurement process resulting in implementation delays. Some disruptions in normal procurement workflow and speed were also recognized in some instances due to the ongoing transition and learning curve of a new corporate procurement system launched by UNDP’s headquarters. UNDP’s procurement unit and project staff have been acquainting themselves with the new system by practicing on new selected cases. Additionally, the new system is also a learning curve for bidders and suppliers who too need to familiarize themselves with the bidding procedures which may lead to a lower turnout of bid responses. UNDP expects that the upcoming quarter will be more challenging given that the usage of the new system will be fully embedded and operational at the beginning of 2023.

¹³ US\$ 1,504,118,191.49.



Students during recess at the fully rehabilitated Ain al-Hussan Primary school in Sinjar, Ninewa. This will allow over 450 students to return to the classroom.

Photo: UNDP Iraq

Adverse security conditions in some areas continued to create difficulties in accessing and implementing activities. Delays in obtaining access to project sites by checkpoints (sometimes denied), and the presence of armed groups and militias continue to be a challenge. For example, the center of Sinjar and Qahtaniyah sub-district of Ba'aj continued to be problematic due to the presence of Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) elements. This, combined with unfulfilled promises from the Gol and KRG on the latest peace agreement means that there has been little investment by the Gol and KRG, and less push from NGOs in this area, as local representatives of each department are not keen to sign any documents that might commit them. The Sinjar Police Directorate, Sinjar National Security and Sinjar Mayor's buildings still need to

be rehabilitated but security challenges continue to prevent any intervention. The FFS opted to use areas nearby Sinjar where the PKK has no impact to build facilities such as police stations. Access to a few project sites remains challenging. For example, in Bashiqa, under the Popular Mobilization Forces (PMF), access is intermittent. Movements and delays at checkpoints also continue to be experienced in Hamman al-Alil. In Hawija, while access is permitted, one to two hours on average are spent to wait for clearance from the Kirkuk National Operations Centre. Other access impediments include the presence of landmines and other unexploded ordnance (UXO), difficult physical environments, or the obstruction of conflict-affected people's access to services and assistance. In addition, improvised explosive hazards (EH) continued to

be discovered on a few project sites presenting threats to personnel, requiring clearance prior to commencement of work on site.

Other challenges, including land issues or disputes, the lack of a skilled local labor force to implement quality projects in a few areas, and the long and time-consuming bureaucratic procedures within directorates to issues projects, have all resulted in programming and timeline adjustments over the third quarter of 2022.

UNDP has continued to apply a zero-tolerance policy against corruption, fraud, sexual exploitation and abuse, harassment, and other types of misconduct. Communication to all staff and contractors on how to report instances of threats, blackmail and other wrongdoings has continued, and the response mechanisms built into the overall management structures for cases of threats towards staff or contractors have continued to be proven effective. UNDP has also continued to apply multi-layer monitoring control during project implementation to mitigate risks of corruption or other types of misconduct¹⁴. By the end of the reporting period, one case was closed (vendor-substantiated) and one case was under investigation (NGO).

Lessons learned

Several lessons learned have been drawn during the reporting period and will continue to shape the programmatic response of the FFS. With the FFS ending in December 2023, project selection will focus on completion within this timeframe. This means that complex projects such as substations, water treatment plants, hospitals and medical equipment which require an extensive internal quality assurance process, will not be taken on in the last year of implementation.

After five years of working restoring electrical infrastructure, lack of power generation remains a central issue in Iraq, which must be addressed at the federal level. Years of destruction due to conflict, as well as alleged mismanagement and neglect, have indeed taken a heavy toll on the country's

power infrastructure. Islamic State terrorism inflicted an estimated US\$ 7 billion in damage on the already dilapidated electricity infrastructure, causing a cumulative potential and actual loss of a whopping 7GW in generation and transmission capacities. Power outages in Iraq remain a daily occurrence for most households, as increasing generating capacity has been outrun by the increasing demand for electricity, spurred by greater cooling needs in the peak summer months. Rising demand is widening this gap, with Iraq's population growing at a rate of over 1 million per year. Where incomes allow, local neighborhood generators are used by many households to remedy this issue, but this is a costly stop-gap measure. Constrained budgets and damage mean that Iraq is not producing enough electricity to satisfy demand, which is set to double by 2030¹⁵. The continued introduction of renewables and solar energy is particularly crucial and will continue to be one important priority for the FFS in the context of poor power generation across the country. The FFS has increased the use of solar systems for power generation in rehabilitated sites and is receiving multiple requests to provide similar services especially in remote areas where power is intermittent and/or low on voltage.

Agriculture continues to be central to sustain livelihoods and food security, particularly in the context of a decreasing international production of key foodstuff and related rising prices, as well as adverse climate conditions. Boosting the sector through the rehabilitation of critical infrastructure assets and the introduction of new and sustainable farming and irrigation techniques to minimize losses in the food basket will continue to be critical. The agriculture sector has been identified as one of the key focus areas under the livelihood portfolio, as it yields positive spillover effects that go beyond direct benefits. While efforts have been pursued, they do not sufficiently address the food security needs and current challenges. The provision of clean energy will continue to be central for the sector, particularly in remote villages where agriculture is the main source of livelihoods, through the supply of solar power to operate deep wells to pump the water needed for irrigation of seasonal crops by farmers.

¹⁴ A strong, multi-layered monitoring mechanism is in place on the ground during the implementation phase to closely supervise contracted work and ensure (i) progress against timelines, (ii) quality of work, (iii) adherence to BoQ standards and specifications. The monitoring mechanism includes FFS engineers, specialized monitors, government/end-user oversight and third-party in-depth monitoring.

¹⁵ See UNDP Funding Facility for Stabilization, "2022-2023 Priorities: Severity of Conditions and Results of Assessments", July 2022.

Solar power projects will allow the resumption of farming businesses and will contribute to durable solutions for returnees.

To progress on social cohesion objectives, it is evident that direct communication with community members is a key component of interventions. Through the many community consultations and dialogue sessions held between community members and representatives from government entities, greater insights on the issues pertaining to social cohesion, peacebuilding, and the prevention of violent extremism (PVE) are surfacing. UNDP will

launch two reports focused on the role of Iraqi media to promote social cohesion and will coordinate mediation sessions between community members, police, and the security sector with the aim of developing and implementing community initiatives that contribute to enhancing peace and social cohesion in twelve localities in Ninewa and Kirkuk. UNDP will also be implementing socio-economic community projects to strengthen communities by enhancing public services.

This section provides details on progress across the

Figure 4. Completed Projects by Governorate and by Sector, Q3 2022 (cumulative)

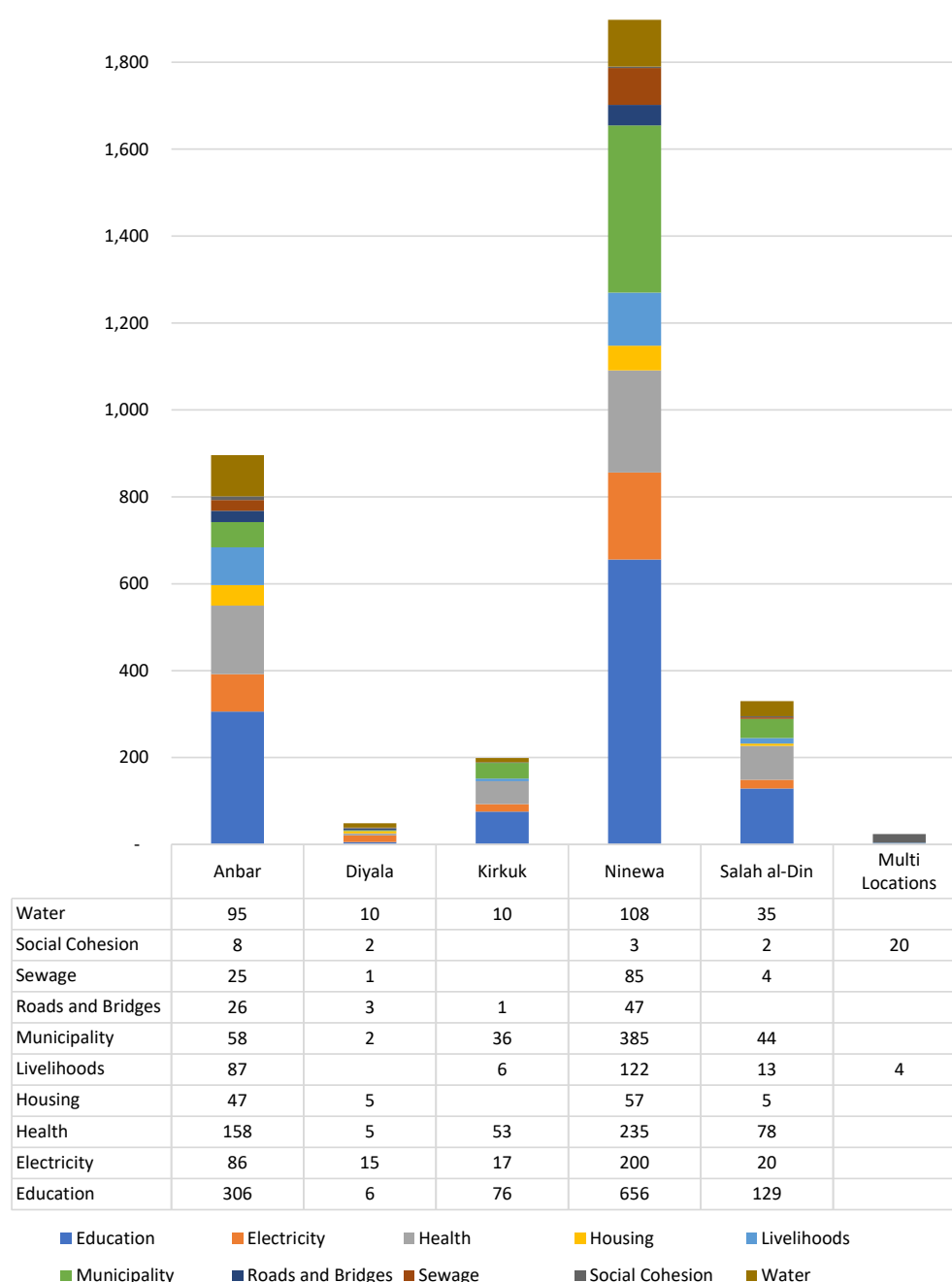


Figure 5. Accrued Benefits by Governorate, Q3 2022

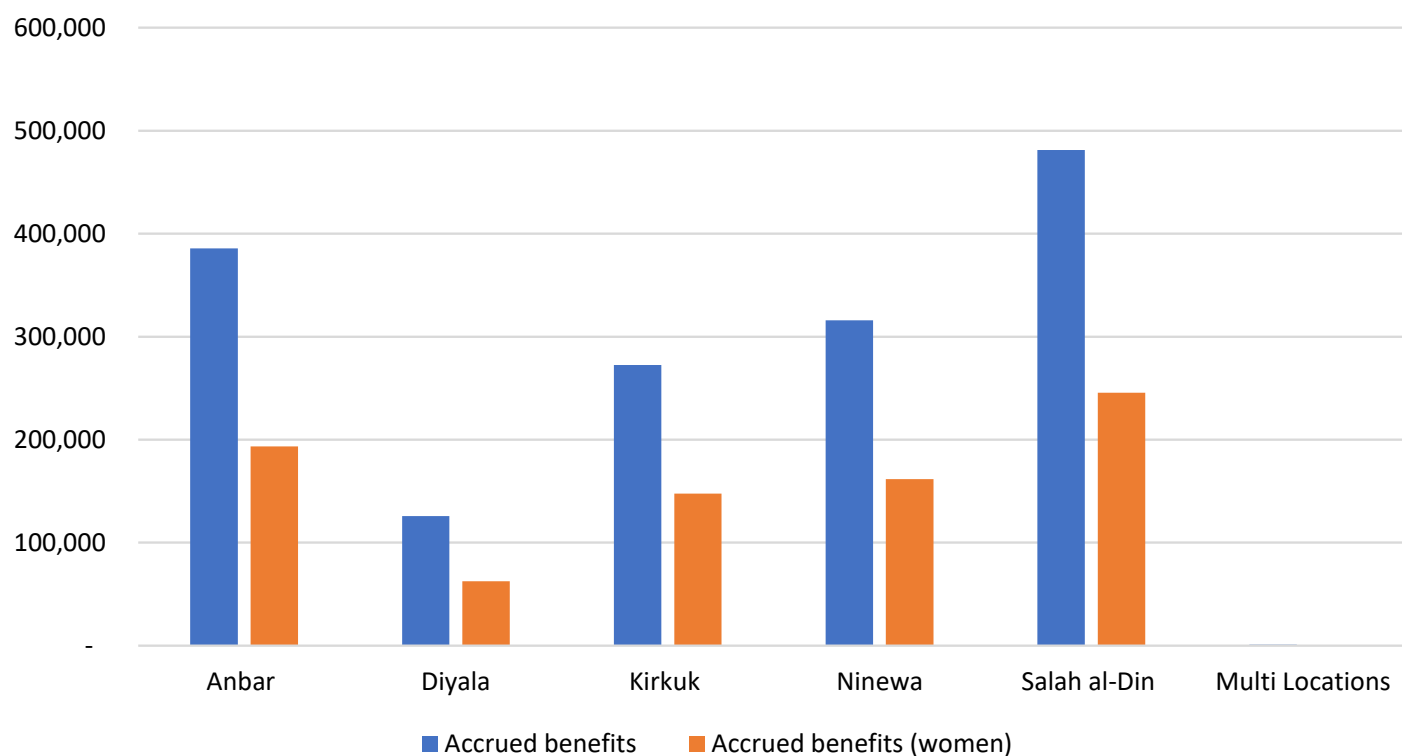


Figure 6. Accrued Benefits by Governorate, Q3 2022 (cumulative)

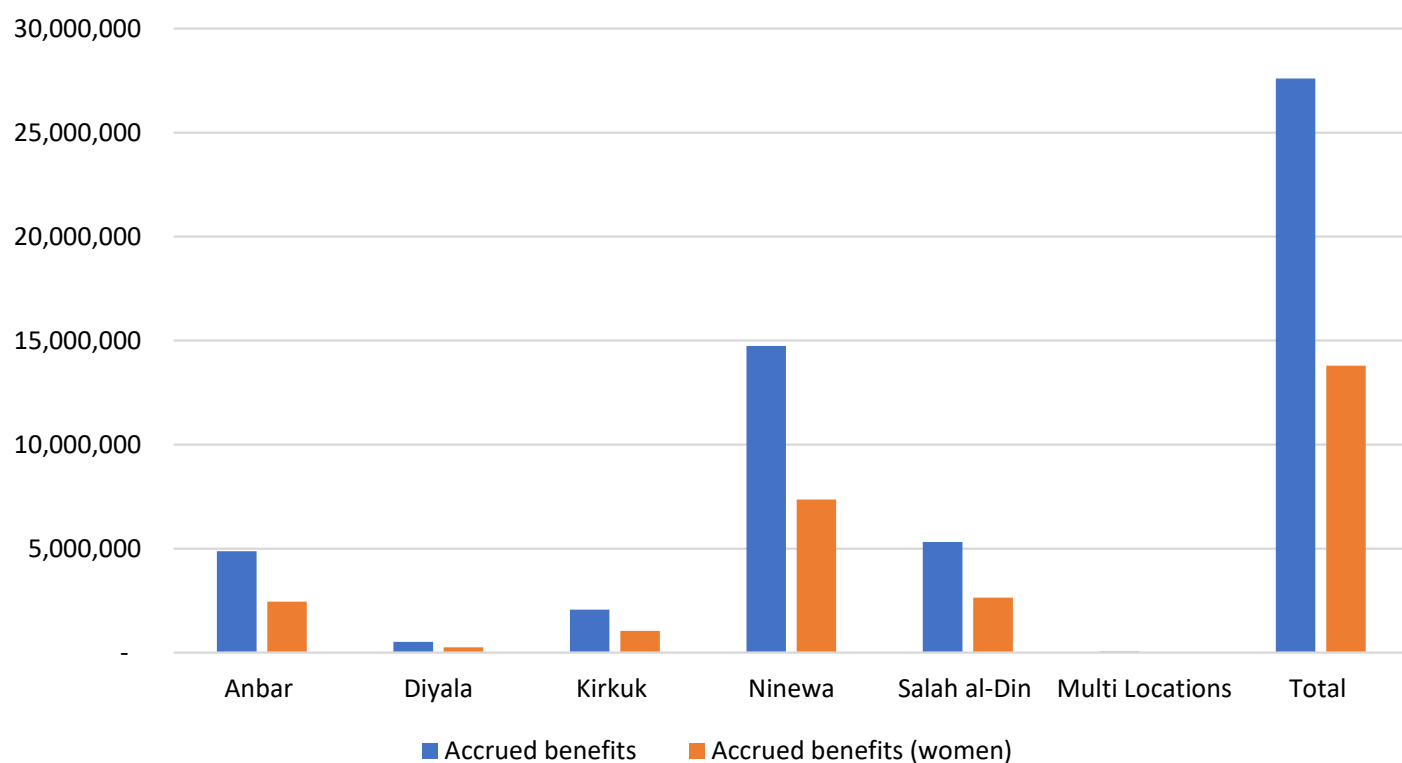
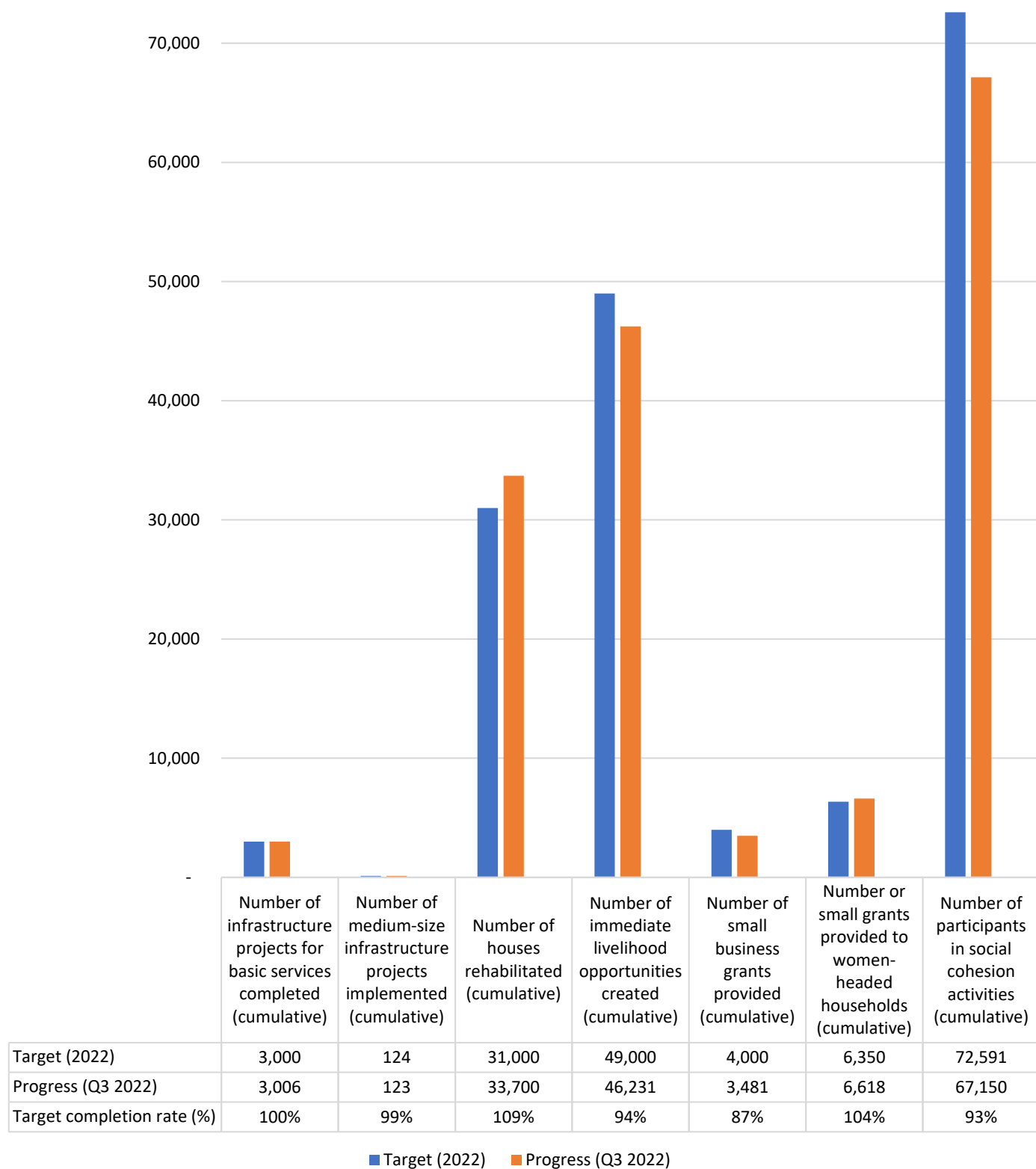


Figure 7. Q3 2022 Cumulative Progress against 2022 Selected Targets





Muhannad Shaker Al Fahdawi, 43, a senior surgeon who works at the Ramadi Maternity Hospital in Anbar.

Photo: UNDP Iraq

4. RESULTS BY GOVERNORATE

five governorates of Anbar, Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninewa and Salah al-Din across all four windows and some of the most salient achievements. Except for overall figures included in the below tables, results on window 4 on social cohesion are presented separately as projects and initiatives usually cut across several governorates.

Figure 8. Completed Projects by Governorate, Q3 2022

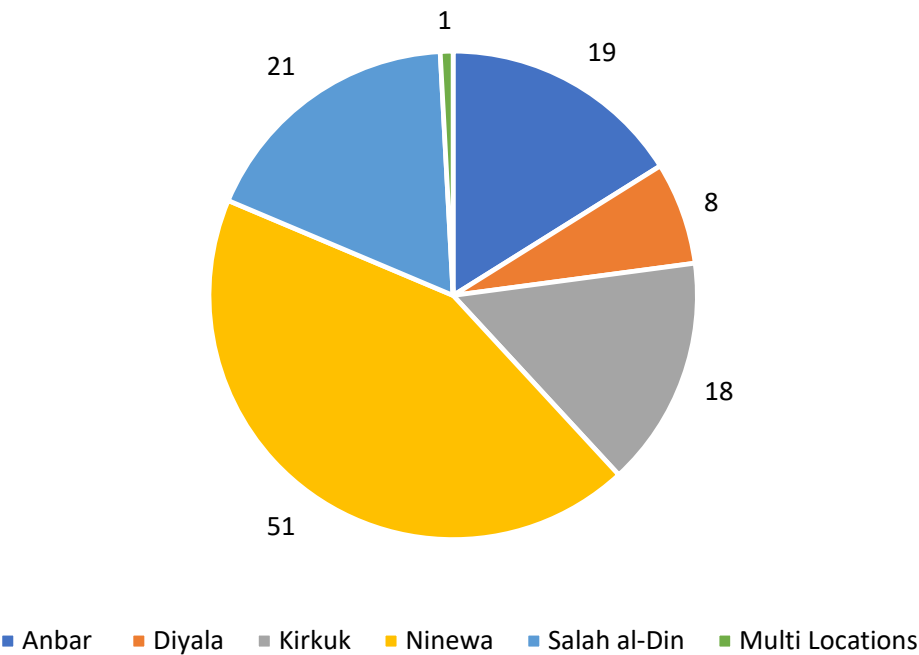
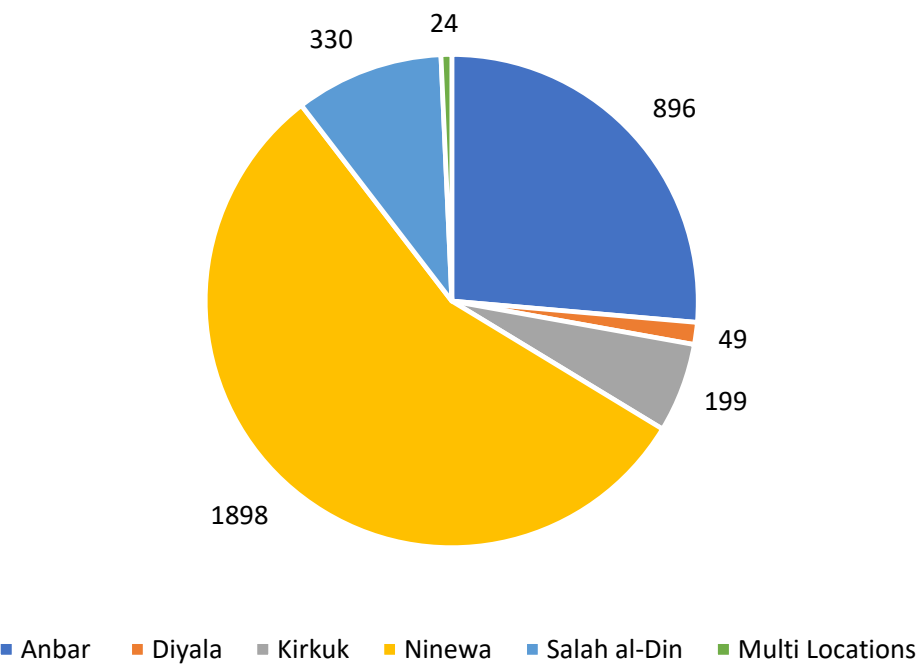


Figure 9. Completed Projects by Governorate, Q3 2022 (cumulative)



4.1. ANBAR

By the end of the reporting period, the FFS completed 19 projects in Anbar for a total value of US\$ 6.3 million and resulting in 385,912 benefits, out of which 193,455 benefits accrued to women and girls. The estimated population that benefited from completed FFS projects in Anbar since 2015 exceeds 1.3 million. By the same time period, 65 projects were under implementation, 26 under procurement and 494¹⁶ in the pipeline.



Table 1. Summary of Results in Anbar, Q3 2022

Sector	Completed projects	Value (USD)	Accrued benefits	Accrued benefits (women)
Education	3	652,590	3,362	2,243
Electricity				
Health	8	1,074,332	192,400	96,200
Housing				
Livelihoods				
Municipality	4	2,433,548	130,000	65,000
Roads and Bridges				
Sewerage				
Social Cohesion				
Water	4	2,173,745	60,150	30,012
Total	19	6,334,215	385,912	193,455

Table 2. Summary of Results in Anbar, Q3 2022 (cumulative)

Sector	Completed projects	Value (USD)	Accrued benefits	Accrued benefits (women)
Education	306	69,199,808	161,436	74,508
Electricity	86	48,205,730	1,113,926	576,755
Health	158	37,743,004	1,381,150	690,675
Housing	47	29,814,518	133,728	70,375
Livelihoods	87	27,506,508	17,858	6,787
Municipality	58	22,293,294	195,950	95,122
Roads and Bridges	26	32,203,278	344,000	172,000
Sewerage	25	6,894,053	169,577	84,754
Social Cohesion	8	138,481	2,270	902
Water	95	32,834,075	1,358,497	677,427
Total	896	306,832,748	4,878,392	2,449,305

¹⁶ 11 projects (out of the 494 projects in the pipeline) were proposed to donors for funding.

WINDOW 1. PUBLIC WORKS AND INFRASTRUCTURE REHABILITATION

Education

- 2 projects were completed, namely the supply of equipment for the laboratories of the Basic Education College in Haditha - Anbar University, benefiting 1,062 students including 743 women, and the rehabilitation of Al Yaqtha Secondary school for girls and Rawa Industrial school. These two education facilities are benefiting 700 students, half of them being girls. The FFS has not only been engaged in the reconstruction of damaged education facilities, but also in providing them with the adequate furniture and equipment, therefore contributing to better educational environment standards.

Electricity

- N/A

Health

- Support to the health sector has remained a priority area of intervention, in particular, the provision of healthcare services through Government Hospitals and Primary Health Care Centers (PHCCs) remain of paramount importance for the vulnerable, who cannot afford to pay for private healthcare services. Ramadi Teaching Hospital for Women and Children is considered the main health facility providing health services to approximately 500,000 people. Several projects were completed for the benefit of the hospital including the rehabilitation of the waiting hall, the lab training hall, the water tower with tanks and two storages, in addition to supplying and installing 1,500 kVA generators and UPS devices.
- During reporting period, the Artificial Limbs Center in Fallujah was completed, benefiting 2,400 individuals, half of them being women and girls.
- The rehabilitation of the Medical Shredder Room in Al-Qaim – west Anbar, benefiting 190,000 people, was completed.

Housing

- N/A

Roads and Bridges

- N/A

Sewerage

- N/A

Water

- Conflict during the liberation severely damaged water supply infrastructure and weakened the capacity of the local government to manage water services, resulting in lack of access to potable water. In that context, the FFS has managed during the reporting period to complete 4 projects resulting in more than 475,000 benefits, half of them for women. Those included, among others, the rehabilitation of the Big Ramadi Water Project - Stage II benefiting approximately 400,000 people, in addition to the rehabilitation of the Haditha Unified Water Plant, benefiting 60,000 individuals.
- The FFS has also provided heavy equipment for the Al-Sakrah Water Plant in Anah- West Anbar benefiting 15,000 residents, besides the provision and installation of a solar power system of 90kW capacity for Al-Bayader Oasis (No.46) in Al-Baghdadi – Heet, benefiting 15,000 people.

WINDOW 2. LIVELIHOOD ASSISTANCE AND EMPLOYEMENT

- One project involving the reconstruction of the organic fertilizers plant, training hall, solar energy system and hiring workers to produce organic fertilizers in Haditha was completed. This project will support the agriculture sector in general and farmers to produce organic fertilizers. The project will also support sustainable employment in the area. Overall, the project is benefitting 110,000 people.
- A “Gender Analysis on Women’s Economic Empowerment (Anbar, Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninewa and Salah al-Din), was completed. The analysis focused on finding the gaps, challenges and opportunities for women economic empowerment in the five target governorates. It also provided a set of recommendations for future livelihoods and gender focused programming of UNDP.

WINDOW 3. CAPACITY SUPPORT TO MUNICIPALITIES

- The rehabilitation of Al-Qassabeen Municipal Market in Al-Haqlaniyah – Haditha which will provide sustainable job opportunities for butchers who sell meat in these shops, benefiting 20,000 of the residents, was completed. In addition, the rehabilitation of the Municipality Asphalt Plant in Rutba which will help in paving roads, benefiting 30,000 people to get access to reliable network of roads, was completed. The FFS also managed during reporting period to provide heavy equipment (i.e., double cab mini cargo trucks and mobile workshop trucks) to selected municipal directorates and departments.
- Several training events in the governorate of Anbar were organized, with 2,111 employees from Anbar benefitting from capacity building opportunities. The training courses targeted multiple sectors in the governorate, including agriculture, education, electricity, municipal services, roads and bridges, water, and covering a wide range of topics such as project management, feasibility study and IT. These training courses will further ensure the sustainability of FFS interventions by equipping end-user staff with the competencies and advanced skills required to successfully operate and maintain the infrastructure restored by the FFS.

WINDOW 4. PEACEFUL COMMUNITIES AND SOCIAL COHESION

- See following section on social cohesion results
-



44-year-old Walid Yaqoub Abbas from al-Muqdadiya in Diyala lives with his wife and two children in their newly rehabilitated house. "Coming home makes a huge difference to my family and me. I hope to get a job, clear my debts, and return to life as we knew it," he says.

Photo: UNDP Iraq

4.2 DIYALA

By the end of the reporting period, the FFS completed 8 projects in Diyala for a total value of US\$ 2.04 million and resulting in 125,921 benefits, out of which 62,659 benefits accrued to women and girls. The estimated population that benefited from completed FFS projects in Diyala since 2015 exceeds 230,000. By the same time period, 22 projects were under implementation, 20 under procurement and 393¹⁷ in the pipeline.

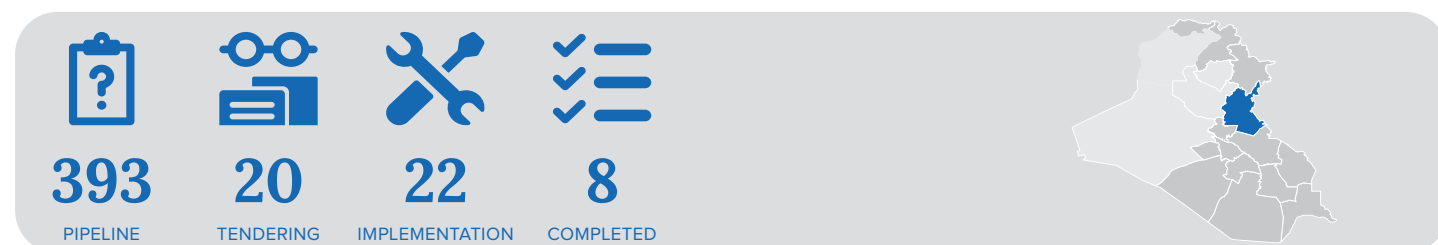


Table 3. Summary of Results in Diyala, Q3 2022

Sector	Completed projects	Value (USD)	Accrued benefits	Accrued benefits (women)
Education				
Electricity	2	575,746	33,000	16,500
Health				
Housing	4	1,123,371	2,921	1,159
Livelihoods				
Municipality				
Roads and Bridges				
Sewerage				
Social Cohesion				
Water	2	340,210	90,000	45,000
Total	8	2,039,328	125,921	62,659

Table 4. Summary of Results in Diyala, Q3 2022 (cumulative)

Sector	Completed projects	Value (USD)	Accrued benefits	Accrued benefits (women)
Education	6	990,255	1,800	900
Electricity	15	5,028,812	176,000	88,000
Health	5	386,280	15,000	7,500
Housing	5	1,632,956	4,612	1,981
Livelihoods				
Municipality	2	420,920	18,000	9,000
Roads and Bridges	3	4,204,243	35,000	17,500
Sewerage	1	138,889	40,000	20,000
Social Cohesion	2	63,417	103	6
Water	10	1,896,848	231,500	116,750
Total	49	14,762,620	522,015	261,637

¹⁷ 5 projects (out of the 393 projects in the pipeline) were proposed to donors for funding.

WINDOW 1. PUBLIC WORKS AND INFRASTRUCTURE REHABILITATION

Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• N/A
Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• One project involving the rehabilitation of electrical networks for a group of villages including Umm-Alkarami 1, Umm-Alkarami 2, Eayan laylaa Al-Dhaim in Khalis District was completed. In addition, material and spare parts for the technical workshop of the Electricity Directorate of Diyala Governorate were provided. These projects are benefiting 33,000 people in the governorate, half of them being women and girls.
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• N/A
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In total, 4 projects have been completed targeting many villages in the rural areas belonging to Al-Muqdadiya, namely the rehabilitation of 100 housing units in Al-Sakhar and Al-Nawfal villages, in addition to the rehabilitation 105 housing units in Bani Wais village in Al Sa'adiyah.• FFS interventions also helped thousands of people to return to their habitual residence in urban communities, where the FFS managed to rehabilitate 116 housing units in Al Sa'adiyah's neighborhoods including Al-Zuhoor, Al-Zaytoon, Al-Salam & Al-Noor in the phase one, while the second phase targeted 103 housing units in the neighborhoods of Al-Ameen (II), Al-Rabee1 & Hay Saad. Overall, 2,921 inhabitants are benefiting from these rehabilitation efforts, including 1,159 women.
Roads and Bridges	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• N/A
Sewerage	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• N/A
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 4 projects were completed during the reporting period, including the transmission line water diameter of 500 mm of the Water Complex 500m3/hr in Bahraz sub-district, the supply and installation of the Water Complex 50m3/hr in the village of the Seeh-Khan Bani Saad, the supply and installation of the Water Complex for a group of villages including Umm-Alkarami 1, Umm-Alkarami 2, Eayan laylaa Al-Dhaim in Khalis District. These four projects are benefiting 150,000 people, half of them women and girls.

WINDOW 2. LIVELIHOOD ASSISTANCE AND EMPLOYEMENT

- A “Gender Analysis on Women’s Economic Empowerment (Anbar, Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninewa and Salah al-Din), was completed. The analysis focused on finding the gaps, challenges and opportunities for women economic empowerment in the five target governorates. It also provided a set of recommendations for future livelihoods and gender focused programming of UNDP.
-

WINDOW 3. CAPACITY SUPPORT TO MUNICIPALITIES

- N/A
-

WINDOW 4. PEACEFUL COMMUNITIES AND SOCIAL COHESION

- See following section on social cohesion results
-



64-year-old Abdulkareem Mohammad Abdallah from Hawija in Kirkuk has been able to restart his metal welding business as electricity has been restored by UNDP.

Photo: UNDP Iraq

4.3 KIRKUK

By the end of the reporting period, the FFS completed 18 projects in Kirkuk for a total value of US\$ 2.48 million and resulting in 272,700 benefits, out of which 147,750 benefits accrued to women and girls. The estimated population that benefited from completed FFS projects in Kirkuk since 2015 exceeds 1.3 million. By the same time period, 31 projects were under implementation, 17 under procurement and 76¹⁸ in the pipeline.



Table 5. Summary of Results in Kirkuk, Q3 2022

Sector	Completed projects	Value (USD)	Accrued benefits	Accrued benefits (women)
Education	6	1,009,083	1,200	500
Electricity	1	482,485	100,000	50,000
Health	2	198,901	60,000	36,000
Housing				
Livelihoods				
Municipality	8	550,138	1,500	750
Roads and Bridges	1	239,910	110,000	60,500
Sewerage				
Social Cohesion				
Water				
Total	18	2,480,517	272,700	147,750

Table 6. Summary of Results in Kirkuk, Q3 2022 (cumulative)

Sector	Completed projects	Value (USD)	Accrued benefits	Accrued benefits (women)
Education	76	3,070,691	7,951	2,745
Electricity	17	5,265,848	1,397,100	698,550
Health	53	2,161,684	133,121	78,569
Housing				
Livelihoods	6	2,167,193	1,501	290
Municipality	36	4,832,889	178,913	84,250
Roads and Bridges	1	239,910	110,000	60,500
Sewerage				
Social Cohesion				
Water	10	3,826,538	239,000	123,800
Total	199	21,564,754	2,067,586	1,048,704

¹⁸ 43 projects (out of the 76 projects in the pipeline) were proposed to donors for funding.

WINDOW 1. PUBLIC WORKS AND INFRASTRUCTURE REHABILITATION

Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Scientific Department buildings of the Hawija Technical Institute are completed. The maintenance building is also completed, the Female Dormitory building is advertised. The rehabilitation of Technical Institute Buildings has allowed 1,800 students to be back to studying halls and resume their studies.
Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">N/A
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none">N/A
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">N/A
Roads and Bridges	<ul style="list-style-type: none">N/A
Sewerage	<ul style="list-style-type: none">N/A
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none">N/A

WINDOW 2. LIVELIHOOD ASSISTANCE AND EMPLOYEMENT

- A “Gender Analysis on Women’s Economic Empowerment (Anbar, Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninewa and Salah al-Din), was completed. The analysis focused on finding the gaps, challenges and opportunities for women economic empowerment in the five target governorates. It also provided a set of recommendations for future livelihoods and gender focused programming of UNDP.
-

WINDOW 3. CAPACITY SUPPORT TO MUNICIPALITIES

- Capacity building for government employees started in Kirkuk, to train 1,800 staff from different departments on 10 thematic areas (Computer skills, GIS & ACAD, Surveying, Management, Finance, Agriculture, Electricity, Water, Biomedical, and Women Entrepreneurship). This will enable government employees from different departments to carry out operation and maintenance of projects completed by the FFS.
-

WINDOW 4. PEACEFUL COMMUNITIES AND SOCIAL COHESION

- See following section on social cohesion results
-



55-year-old Samia along with her sons outside their newly rehabilitated home in Mosul. She lives in a busy household with her eight daughters, three sons, and their spouses and children. Her two-storey house with seven rooms was rebuilt, allowing them to return to the al-Ahmadya neighbourhood of the Old City.

Photo: UNDP Iraq

4.4 NINEWA

By the end of the reporting period, the FFS completed 51 projects in Ninewa for a total value of US\$ 9.8 million and resulting in 315,870 benefits, out of which 161,809 benefits accrued to women and girls. The estimated population that benefited from completed FFS projects in Ninewa since 2015 exceeds 3.7 million. By the same time period, 105 projects were under implementation, 19 under procurement and 440¹⁹ in the pipeline.



Table 7. Summary of Results in Ninewa, Q3 2022

Sector	Completed projects	Value (USD)	Accrued benefits	Accrued benefits (women)
Education	14	2,244,910	73,090	36,932
Electricity	7	1,055,077	30,000	16,000
Health	2	156,096	300	150
Housing	1	867,688	1,793	505
Livelihoods	2	275,285	120	2
Municipality	18	2,996,426	195,200	100,555
Roads and Bridges				
Sewerage				
Social Cohesion*	1	629,602	1,367	665
Water	6	1,541,538	14,000	7,000
Total	51	9,766,621	315,870	161,809

Table 8. Summary of Results in Ninewa, Q3 2022 (cumulative)

Sector	Completed projects	Value (USD)	Accrued benefits	Accrued benefits (women)
Education	656	66,851,984	769,859	318,704
Electricity	200	143,770,760	3,773,700	1,870,350
Health	235	42,888,043	1,434,500	794,650
Housing	57	39,346,578	116,845	37,434
Livelihoods	122	53,241,104	36,056	10,387
Municipality	385	49,564,514	2,131,301	1,068,556
Roads and Bridges	47	14,895,899	2,818,000	1,440,500
Sewerage	85	5,552,622	1,097,048	541,101
Social Cohesion	3	741,000	1,486	669
Water	108	49,583,318	2,557,132	1,278,625
Total	1,898	466,435,823	14,735,927	7,360,976

¹⁹ 85 projects (out of the 449 projects in the pipeline) were proposed to donors for funding.

WINDOW 1. PUBLIC WORKS AND INFRASTRUCTURE REHABILITATION

Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A series of important projects were completed at Mosul University, including the rehabilitation of the Science College's study hall, the central bus platform and the access road to the Library and Theater Hall; in addition, specialized furniture and benches were installed at the Veterinary Clinic, and the Environment and Oil College. These activities support 70,000 students at the university, which will re-open for the academic year on 1 October.• Medical equipment for the 500 students of the Nursing and Pharmacy College was delivered to Ninewa University.
Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 5 projects were completed to undertake additional works (phase 2) on 33/11 substations previously rehabilitated by the FFS, at Mansoor, Rashidiya, Tahrir, Baweza and Intisar. By installing fuses, circuit breakers, energy meters, protection relays etc, the stability of the power distribution was further ensured for Moslawis.
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A major project was completed with the finalization of work on the Mosul Medical Fluids Factory, which provides dextrose and other IV fluids to hospitals across northern Iraq. In addition, specialized laboratory and IT equipment were installed. Once the process of machine validation is completed (later this year), the factory will once more produce the required IV fluids for millions of Iraqis. In addition, the medical equipment was delivered at the Al Shifaa Complex Fertility Clinic, which is once more ready to operate.• The FFS is currently rehabilitating five major hospitals in Mosul – Ibn al-Atheer pediatric Hospital (98% completed), Blood Bank and Radiology (85% completed), Batool Maternity (45% completed) and Oncology Hospitals (25% completed).
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The rehabilitation of 300 houses in Mosul, in Wadi Hajar and Ghizlani neighborhoods, and 293 houses in al-Abar neighborhood was completed. This allowed 5,645 people to once more live in a safe and dignified manner, including 73 female-headed households and 143 disabled people.
Roads and Bridges	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• N/A
Sewerage	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• N/A
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The FFS rehabilitated the management office of the Northern Irrigation Canal in Rabea, which in turn, manages the irrigation water ways that provide water to 240,000 donums land that produce tomatoes and potatoes, which in turn are distributed to several parts of Iraq.• The FFS is contributing to stabilization in areas such as Qayrawan via drilling potable water wells and connecting them with reverse osmosis (RO) units. The whole system is powered up by solar power to run the water plant, reducing reliance on an inadequate federal power with low voltage. The project consists of three stations to produce highly treated RO water to the center of Qayrawan, each station producing 20,000 liters/ hour. A significant impact is that the project makes Qayrawan dependent upon internal and local water resources to provide water to people rather than rely on water being tinkered which has happened for the last 20 years. Every adult person will receive approximately 100 liters/day of healthy and treated water to some 9,500 people in Qayrawan. This can be scaled up.

WINDOW 2. LIVELIHOOD ASSISTANCE AND EMPLOYEMENT

- A sustainable livelihoods project “Support in vocational training and internship - Taahil” was completed, which supported 200 youth in Ninewa Governorate through a 3-month vocational training and 2-month internship. Based on a market needs assessment, and in coordination with DoLSA, a variety of fields were selected such as polyvinyl chloride (PVC), electrical maintenance, food preparation and others. The project covered Mosul, Sinjar, Talafar, Talkef and Hamdaniyah.
- A sustainable livelihoods project “Provision of Small Business Grants in Mosul” was completed. Through this project, 412 SME vulnerable owners in the fields of carpentry, blacksmithing, hairdressing, sewing and food preparation, were supported. Each beneficiary received a 5-day business management training and received a set of assets worth US\$ 700.
- A “Gender Analysis on Women’s Economic Empowerment (Anbar, Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninewa and Salah al-Din), was completed. The analysis focused on finding the gaps, challenges and opportunities for women economic empowerment in the five target governorates. It also provided a set of recommendations for future livelihoods and gender focused programming of UNDP.
- Three Agricultural Assessments in Ninewa Governorate were completed, covering the feasibility of hydroponics, rainwater harvesting and fruit drying.
- A Cash-for-Work project for rubble removal from houses and streets, with painting buildings in Domeez in Sinjar was completed. Through the project, 120 workers, out of whom 113 completed 40 days of work to support repair 190 damaged houses in Domeez, Sinjar.

WINDOW 3. CAPACITY SUPPORT TO MUNICIPALITIES

- N/A

WINDOW 4. PEACEFUL COMMUNITIES AND SOCIAL COHESION

- See following section on social cohesion results
-



19-year-old Faten Aziz, a first-year mechanical engineering student attends a lecture at the fully rehabilitated Shirqat College of Engineering in Salah al-Din. After the conflict, only thirty students enrolled for classes. But today, over 300 students have enrolled.

Photo: UNDP Iraq

4.5 SALAH AL-DIN

By the end of the reporting period, the FFS completed 21 projects in Salah al-Din for a total value of US\$ 4.3 million and resulting in 481,354 benefits, out of which 245,568 benefits accrued to women and girls. The estimated population that benefited from completed FFS projects in Salah al-Din since 2015 exceeds 1.5 million. By the same time period, 50 projects were under implementation, 14 under procurement and 399²⁰ in the pipeline.

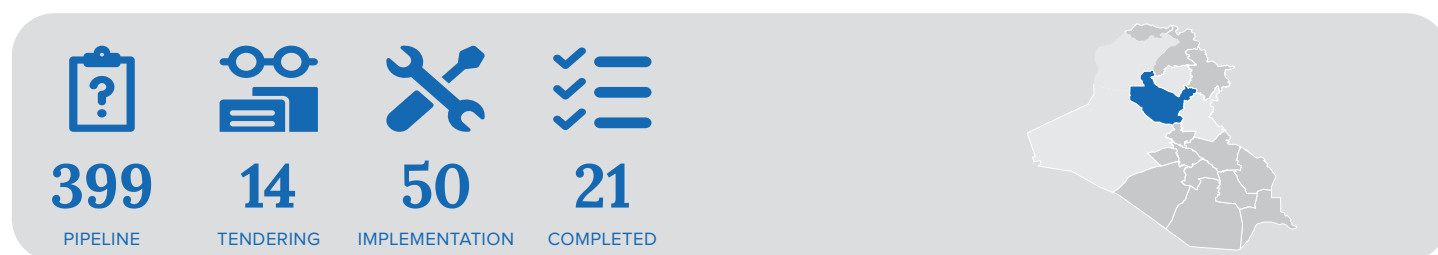


Table 9. Summary of Results in Salah al-Din, Q3 2022

Sector	Completed projects	Value (USD)	Accrued benefits	Accrued benefits (women)
Education	8	446,832	4,964	5,173
Electricity	1	154,857	150	75
Health	2	813,375	7,000	4,200
Housing	2	660,793	2,240	1,120
Livelihoods				
Municipality	6	1,143,409	197,000	100,000
Roads and Bridges				
Sewerage				
Social Cohesion*				
Water	2	1,120,682	270,000	135,000
Total	21	4,339,948	481,354	245,568

Table 10. Summary of Results in Salah al-Din, Q3 2022 (cumulative)

Sector	Completed projects	Value (USD)	Accrued benefits	Accrued benefits (women)
Education	129	6,010,842	320,704	145,082
Electricity	20	6,637,818	1,593,450	796,725
Health	78	47,005,916	1,354,603	677,527
Housing	5	2,836,786	8,836	4,432
Livelihoods	13	4,219,712	2,373	73
Municipality	44	5,835,514	963,097	482,184
Roads and Bridges				
Sewerage	4	417,953	82,000	41,000
Social Cohesion	2	93,526	2,580	1,252
Water	35	15,998,141	993,000	497,450
Total	330	89,056,209	5,320,643	2,645,725

²⁰ 39 projects (out of the 399 projects in the pipeline) were proposed to donors for funding.

WINDOW 1. PUBLIC WORKS AND INFRASTRUCTURE REHABILITATION

Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 8 projects were completed during the reporting period benefiting 5,000 students. The interventions covered the rehabilitation and furnishing of primary and secondary schools, namely 3 primary schools in Shirqat including Al Rashideen school, Ibn Sireen school for boys and Al Twadha'a school for boys. Other rehabilitated and furnished schools are located across the province including Al Jufar Alhar primary mixed school, Tolol Al Baj secondary school for boys and Al Imaam Ali secondary school for boys.• The FFS supported the College of Engineering in Shirqat, by providing and installing workbenches for the engineering workshops, besides partitioning the buildings of the workshops. This is serving more than 2,750 students, out of which 1,300 are women and girls.
Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• One project involving the rehabilitation of Baiji Electrical Directorate Building was completed. The employees of the electrical directorate, 150 technical and administrative staff, are considered as primary beneficiaries. Still, the project will enable staff to provide necessary support to the target population in Baiji city in the form of performing regular duties such as maintaining electrical networks and transformers.
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A key achievement during the reporting period was the supply and installation of medical and laboratory equipment in the Blood Bank of Tikrit Teaching Hospital, which will benefit approximately 150,000 people.• Another completed project was the construction and furnishing of the PHCC in Shirqat, benefiting 7,000 people, including 4,200 women and girls.
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2 projects involving the rehabilitation of 270 housing units in Al-Tameem, Baiji were completed, benefiting 2,240 people, half of them being women and girls.
Roads and Bridges	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• N/A
Sewerage	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• N/A
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2 projects were completed, namely the rehabilitation and replacement of filters for Al-Touz - Kifry WTP (4000m³/h) - Phase 2, in addition to the rehabilitation of Al-Safena WTP (650 m³/hr) and Supply Compact Unit (230m³/hr). The rehabilitation of water facilities is allowing 270,000 area residents, including 135,000 women and girls to have access to safe and clean water for domestic use such as drinking, cooking and washing.

WINDOW 2. LIVELIHOOD ASSISTANCE AND EMPLOYEMENT

- A "Gender Analysis on Women's Economic Empowerment (Anbar, Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninewa and Salah al-Din), was completed. The analysis focused on finding the gaps, challenges and opportunities for women economic empowerment in the five target governorates. It also provided a set of recommendations for future livelihoods and gender focused programming of UNDP.
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WINDOW 3. CAPACITY SUPPORT TO MUNICIPALITIES

- The FFS supplied and installed furniture for the Vocational Training Center in Tikrit, in addition to supplying equipment for the Training Center in Sherqat benefiting over 100,000 people, enabling them to build competence in services.
- 2 projects targeting the security sector through the rehabilitation and furnishing of the Police Directorate were completed, for both Sahel Al-Ayser and Sahel Al-Ayman's Police Stations in Sherqat, benefiting more than 190,000 of the inhabitants including women and girls.
- Another completed project during the reporting period is the rehabilitation of the Baiji Asphalt Factory/Plant. The project will enable the municipality to pave the internal network of roads, benefiting more than 200,000 of the residents to easily transport, besides reducing car accidents and saving people lives.

WINDOW 4. PEACEFUL COMMUNITIES AND SOCIAL COHESION

- See following section on social cohesion results
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An interfaith religious camp held in Ninewa, an initiative implemented by an empowered Community-Based Organization.

Photo: UNDP Iraq

4.6 WINDOW FOUR: SOCIAL COHESION

Following the capacity building trainings provided to 317 Community-Based Organizations (CBO) across the five liberated governorates on proposal writing, project development and implementation, 350 CBO-led community initiatives have been implemented covering a range of topics from gender-based violence to promotion of social cohesion. With this project now closed, a total of 10,395 people (4,531 women) have been engaged through various activities. Women's Groups, Youth Groups, and Social Cohesion Champions have also been supported to implement their own community initiatives. A total of 58 initiatives have been implemented ranging from the screening of a documentary on identity to promoting discussion on social cohesion. Through the engagement of group members, champions, and community members, 9,644 people (3,897 women) were engaged.

UNDP continues to support local communities in 30 targeted remote and fragile villages in Ba'aj, Hatra and Tal Abta in Ninewa by forming and empowering Community Service Committees (CSC) to address the main challenges in their communities and select priority projects and initiatives to be implemented through grants, in consultation with community members and local authorities. 30 community initiatives to promote PVE and a culture of peace and tolerance were implemented, reaching a total of 544 community members. To continue to highlight community needs and address solutions, a total of 10 dialogue sessions between CSCs and government representatives from various departments including the Social Welfare Department and the Citizen's Complaint Department have been held to discuss an array of issues and challenges.

Three trainings on social cohesion and PVE were held for community members, civil society, and government representatives from Al-Intisar and Rajm Hadid neighborhoods targeting a total of 88 people (28 women). UNDP continues to work closely with community members and has held 60 community consultations to discuss agriculture and basic infrastructure needs. Further, 3 community

action planning workshops aimed to respond to community needs and address mitigation measures of conflict triggers and human rights abuses have been held with 93 people (26 women) from civil society, community members, government officials, and police officers.

To enhance community awareness and capacities in the area of PVE and practicing co-existence among different community groups including acceptance of reintegration of the returned ISIL-affiliated families IDPs, and to mitigate any future tensions, UNDP is currently supporting local officials, community leaders, civil society and peace actors to prevent violent extremism through law enforcement, education, and community awareness in areas selected based on complexity, fragility and risk of violent extremism (Tel Afar in Ninewa, Shirqat in Salah al-Din, Al Rashad and Taza in Kirkuk, Muqdadiyah in Diyala and Haditha in Anbar). With the project now closed, 3,974 people (1,536 women) have been engaged through trainings, capacity building sessions, and community initiatives aimed to raise awareness on PVE.

UNDP also continues to work closely with the network of young media professionals by providing capacity building support to report and publish on issues related to social cohesion, peace, and the combatting of hate speech and provide dialogue platforms to promote learning and exchange of ideas. During this quarter, 3 virtual events were held to discuss i) the role of political relations on societal peace; ii) the effect of fake news and virtual blackmail on coexistence and societal peace; and iii) the role of fake news in media and its effect on social reconciliation with a total of 70 people (24 women) actively participating. To continue the discussions held between governmental media authorities, media foundation directors, and academic professors on challenges and issues journalists face when promoting social cohesion, an additional 4 roundtables were held across Iraq, engaging 44 people (22 women). The result of all roundtable discussions held during implementation will lead to

the publication of a report with recommendations on how to encourage and better utilize media as a tool for promoting social cohesion. An additional report examining the current media landscape in Iraq is also under development and will be ready for wider publication during the coming quarter.

To coincide with the International Day of Peace, the “Peace and Coexistence Short-film Festival” was held on 21 September 2022 in Sulaymaniyah to bring together filmmakers from across the country to showcase social cohesion and peace. A total of 29 short films and 18 international films were screened during the festival.

To address the strengthening relationships between community members, police, and security forces, UNDP’s social cohesion programme has supported in providing capacity building trainings with local authorities, members of the security sector, religious and tribal leaders, LPCs, CBOs, and women and youth groups on social cohesion and peacebuilding. Twelve trainings have been held on dialogue and peaceful coexistence targeting a total of 331 (100 women) religious and tribal leaders, police officers, local government representatives, youth and women group members, and CBOs and 12 workshops for 300 (70 women) local government officials and police and security officials on conflict resolution and dialogue were held. To facilitate mediation and dialogue between community groups, including police and local authorities, one mediation dialogue has been held with 56 people to promote fruitful dialogue between groups.

4. ANNEX 1. RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Intended Outcome, *(as stated in the UNSDCF 2020-2024 / CPD 2020-2024 Results and Resource Framework):*

UNSDCF Outcome 3.2: People in Iraq, civil society, and communities, particularly women, have improved capacity to lead, participate in and contribute to the design and delivery of equitable and responsive services, especially for the most vulnerable populations.

Outcome Indicators, *as stated in the CPD (2020-24) Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets:*

CPD Outcome 1.1: Number of governorates with direct participation mechanisms for civil society engagement in all facets of development plans for the delivery of equitable and responsive services that operate regularly and transparently.

Baseline: 3 2021

Target: 10 2024

Applicable Output(s) *from UNDP Strategic Plan (2018-22):*

UNDP Strategic Plan Output 1.1.2: Marginalized groups, particularly the poor, women and people with disabilities and displaced are empowered to gain universal access to basic services and financial and non- financial assets to build productive capacities and benefit from sustainable livelihoods and jobs.

Supplementary Outcome Indicators:

Increase in percentage of internally displaced persons returning to liberated areas.

% of returnees who report satisfaction with the improved living conditions (considering the FFS activities across all four windows) in the target areas.

OUTPUT 1. Funding Facility for Immediate Stabilization (FFIS)

Government of Iraq in is supported to address immediate challenges for the return of internally displaced persons to the liberated areas

	Output Indicators ²¹	Baseline (year)	Targets (2021)	Progress (Q3 2022)	Targets (2022)	Targets (2023)
1.1.	% of needs assessments carried out in the target areas	0 (2015)	100%	100%	100%	100%
1.2.	# of infrastructure projects for basic services (education, electricity, health, housing, municipal services, roads and bridges, sewage, water) restored ²² in the target areas ²³ (cumulative)	0 (2015)	2,773	3,006 Education: 1,099 Electricity: 338 Health: 511 Housing: 114 Municipal services: 525 Roads and bridges: 50 Sewage: 113 Water: 256	3,000	3,300
1.3.	# of houses rehabilitated in the target areas (cumulative)	0 (2015)	27,500	33,700²⁴	31,000	32,000
1.4.	# of immediate livelihood opportunities created for individuals, including women and youth ²⁵ , in the target areas (cumulative)	0 (2015)	40,000 [6,000 w; 15,000 y]	46,231 [7,935 w; 17,886 y]	49,000 [7,250 w; 20,000 y]	53,000 [7,500 w; 22,000 y]
1.5.	# of business grants provided in the target areas (gender disaggregated) (cumulative)	0 (2015)	5,200 [2,800 w]	3,481 [2,628 w]	4,000 [2,850 w]	4,500 [3,000 w]
1.6.	# of small grants provided to women- headed households (cumulative)	0 (2015)	6,500	6,618	6,350	6,500
1.7.	# of training opportunities and/or job placement created for individuals, including women and youth, in the target areas (cumulative) ²⁶	Limited (2020) ²⁷	0	0	1,000 [300 w]	1,500 [450 w]

21 Given the scale and complexity of the project, and the evolving country context, revisions to the indicators and targets will be made and documented along with justifications for the changes.

22 "Restored" includes renovation/rehabilitation and/or provision of equipment and furniture officially accepted by GoI counterparts.

23 The number of women's needs-based infrastructure projects restored will be factored when reporting.

24 36,672 rehabilitated houses were reported by the end of Q2. However, the new data consolidation exercise shows that 33,700 houses were rehabilitated by the end of Q3.

25 Aged under 30.

26 New output indicator included in the revised FFS Project Document, endorsed by the Steering Committee on 9 November 2020.

27 Similar livelihood interventions have taken place in some liberated areas under other UNDP programmes (e.g., ICRPP) or partners organizations, but it is difficult to determine a baseline for this indicator. The FFS coordinates with the Emergency Livelihood Cluster and UN Country Team to ensure that there is no redundancy in target areas/beneficiaries when implementing relevant projects.

1.8.	# and type of technical advisory support capacities in place to support authorities to plan and execute stabilization activities in the target areas	Limited (2015)	3 Stabilization Specialists (SS) ²⁸ 3 Area Coordinators (AC) 10 Municipal Stabilization Advisors (MSA)	3 SS 6 AC 11 MSA	3 SS 3 AC 10 MSA	3 SS 3 AC 10 MSA
1.9.	# of capacity building opportunities created for government officials and employees (gender disaggregated)	Limited (2020)	0	6,800 [630 w]	1,500 [400 w]	3,000 [900 w]
1.10.	# of participants in social cohesion activities (gender disaggregated) (cumulative)	0 (2015)	104,894 [42,488 w]	67,150 [28,353 w]	72,591 [32,024 w]	110,000 [44,000 w]

OUTPUT 2. Funding Facility for Expanded Stabilization (FFES)

High-impact, medium-size infrastructure projects are rehabilitated to sustain stabilization gains in the liberated areas

2.1.	# of medium-size infrastructure projects implemented in the target areas (cumulative)	0 (2015)	124	123	124	125
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OUTPUT 3. FFS Exit Strategy

Exit Strategy is developed in consultation with the Government of Iraq for the liberated areas

3.1.	Transition Strategy ²⁹ for post-FFS stabilization and development work in the liberated areas is drafted, approved, and implemented	0 (2015)	Transition Strategy drafting started	Transition Strategy drafting started	Transition Strategy is approved	Transition Strategy is implemented
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²⁸ Corresponds to the position/role of Stabilization Advisor, referred to in the 2018 result target.

²⁹ Formally renamed Transition Strategy during Q2 2022 as a result of consultations with partners and the Government.

5. ANNEX 2. FINANCIAL UPDATE

#	PARTNER	CONTRIBUTION (US\$)	RECEIVED (US\$) (ON 30 SEPTEMBER 2022)	REPURPOSED (US\$) FOR COVID-19 RESPONSE
1	Australia	20,271,031.64	20,271,031.64	-
2	Austria	6,697,025.93	6,697,025.93	-
3	Belgium	14,833,267.29	14,833,267.29	-1,000,000.00
4	Bulgaria	227,272.73	227,272.73	-
5	Canada	39,844,770.52	39,844,770.52	-1,824,818.52
6	Czech Republic	1,756,064.83	1,756,064.83	-
7	Denmark	53,940,422.82	53,940,422.82	-
8	Estonia	29,411.76	29,411.76	-
9	European Union	74,080,468.01	74,080,468.01	-
10	Finland	11,630,373.84	11,630,373.84	-
11	France	6,234,739.72	6,234,739.72	-
12	Germany ³⁰	371,824,944.16	371,824,944.16	-
13	Greece	59,420.00	59,420.00	-
14	Iraq	34,250,000.00	16,853,797.00	-
15	Italy ³¹	20,075,761.32	20,075,761.32	-
16	Japan	36,575,732.81	36,575,732.81	-
17	Kuwait	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	-
18	Malta	34,285.71	34,285.71	-
19	Netherlands	107,458,478.01	107,458,478.01	-2,000,000.00
20	New Zealand ³²	3,500,000.00	3,500,000.00	-
21	Norway	72,001,166.00	72,001,166.00	-
22	Poland	2,769,901.51	2,769,901.51	-
24	Republic of Korea ³³	27,350,495.00	27,350,495.00	-
23	Romania	56,306.31	56,306.31	-
25	Slovakia	113,125.79	113,125.79	-
26	Sweden	59,645,732.13	59,645,732.13	-
27	Turkey	750,000.00	750,000.00	-
28	United Arab Emirates	60,000,000.00	59,000,000.00	-
29	United Kingdom ³⁴	41,807,993.65	41,807,993.65	-
30	United States of America	434,300,000.00	434,300,000.00	-10,026,101.00
TOTAL		1,504,118,191.49	1,485,721,988.49	-14,850,919.52

30 Includes contributions from KfW Development Bank, on behalf of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and the Federal Foreign Office (Auswärtiges Amt).

31 Includes contributions from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation.

32 Includes contributions from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade under the New Zealand Aid Programme.

33 Includes contributions from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA).

34 Includes contributions from the Department for International Development (DFID) and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, which merged in September 2020 to create the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO).



United Nations Development Programme
Baghdad, Iraq
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