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# 2022

# Annual Report

Funding Facility for Stabilization



UNDP engineers checking on electrical equipment at the Directorate of Highest Euphrates Electricity Distribution. Most of the equipment at the directorate was stolen by ISIL. Today, the directorate is able to supply all public electrical facilities across western Anbar.

Photo: UNDP Iraq

# Funding Facility for Stabilization 2021 Annual Report

<b>REPORTING PERIOD</b>	1 January to 31 December 2022
<b>PROJECT TITLE</b>	Funding Facility for Stabilization (FFS)
<b>UNDP PROJECT ID</b>	00089459 (Output ID 00095684)
<b>PROJECT DURATION</b>	May 2015 to December 2023
<b>PROJECT RESOURCES</b>	US\$ 1,497,926,179.18
<b>PROGRAMME COUNTRY FOCAL POINT</b>	Office of the Prime Minister
<b>UNSDCF OUTCOME</b>	Outcome 1. Government and communities' resilience to disasters (man-made and natural) strengthened.
<b>UNDP CPD OUTCOME</b>	Outcome 3. Conditions improved for the safe return of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in newly liberated areas.
<b>UNDP CPD OUTPUT</b>	Output 1. Government of Iraq supported to address the immediate stabilization needs in newly accessible areas which allows for the return of IDPs.
<b>IMPLEMENTING PARTNER</b>	UNDP
<b>REPOSIBLE PARTNER</b>	UNDP
<b>PROJECT LOCATIONS</b>	Liberated governorates of Anbar, Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninewa and Salah al-Din.
<b>CONTRIBUTING PARTNERS</b>	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, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America.



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# ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

BoQ	Bill of Quantities
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CfW	Cash for Work
CDC	Community Dialogue Committee
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease
CPD	Country Programme Document
DMA	Directorate of Mine Action
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
EH	Explosive Hazards
FFS	Funding Facility for Stabilization
FFES	Funding Facility for Expanded Stabilization
FFIS	Funding Facility for Immediate Stabilization
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
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
IED	Improvised Explosive Device
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ISIL	Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (also known as Da'esh)
ISF	Iraqi Security Forces
LPC	Local Peace Committee
MOLSA	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOMD	Ministry of Migration and Displacement
MSA	Municipal Stabilization Advisor
KRI	Kurdistan Region of Iraq
NTU	Northern Technical University (Ninewa)
NU	Ninewa University
PCC	Provincial Control Cell
PESA	Prevention of Exploitation and Sexual Abuse
PHC	Primary Healthcare Centre
PKK	Kurdistan Workers' Party
PMF	Popular Mobilization Forces
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PRC	Provincial Reconstruction Committee
PVE	Prevention of Violent Extremism
ToT	Training of Trainers
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UN	United Nations
UNAMI	United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
UXO	Unexploded Explosive Ordnance
VTC	Vocational Training Centre
WHH	Women-headed household
WHO	World Health Organization
WTP	Water Treatment Plant



Salih Ali Hassan lost his right leg in 2005 after a stray bullet hit him. Since then, his life has never been the same. Through Fallujah's prosthetic centre rehabilitated by UNDP, Salih is able to walk again.

Photo: UNDP Iraq



# 1 2022 IN CONTEXT

After parliamentary elections were held in October 2021, Iraq was marred in a protracted government-formation process for more than a year, with political dialogue and stalemate occasionally broken by violent conflict between political figures and blocs involved in negotiations, namely Muqtada al-Sadr and his movement, and the Coordination Framework parties. The low voter turnout and demonstrations also showed that the gap in trust between citizens and state institutions remained persistent, and that the social contract continued to be fractured.

Following the ratification of the election results at the end of December 2021, the newly elected parliament met for the first time in the Green Zone on 9 January 2022 to elect the parliament speaker and two deputies. However, the next step in the process, the election of a president, continued to be in abeyance as the necessary parliamentary quorum could not be reached. In mid-June, 73 members of parliament from Muqtada al-Sadr's bloc resigned, increasing the Coordination Framework bloc led by Nouri al-Maliki to 130 seats. At the end of July, the Coordination Framework nominated Mohammed Shia al-Sudani as prime minister which prompted protests from al-Sadr supporters, who staged a sit-in in Baghdad's International Zone including the parliament building. Following al-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 injured<sup>1</sup>. Protests also erupted in Basra, Maysan and Karbala. Following a curfew, the situation remained largely calm in September. In October, just over a year after the elections, Iraq's parliament finally elected a president, the Kurdish politician Abdul Latif Rashid, who immediately named Mohammed Shia al-Sudani prime minister-designate. He subsequently formed a cabinet, ending the political deadlock.

The stagnant and volatile government formation process led to the absence of an approved budget

for 2022, impacting the execution of much-needed investments for key socio-economic sectors and the restoration of essential services, and this despite more favourable fiscal conditions. Total government revenues surged by almost 72 percent (y/y) in the first nine months of 2022 as average oil export prices rose and export volumes gradually increased<sup>2</sup>. Without an approved budget, government spending remained restricted by Article 13 of the Financial Management Law No. 6 of 2019 (amended), which stipulates that the disbursement of funds is limited to one-twelfth of actual expenditures in the previous year. For investments, the law only permits expenditures related to previously approved projects. To temporarily address this restriction, the parliament passed an emergency bill in June 2022, that allowed the government to transfer public funds to meet urgent needs for food security, energy imports, social security transfers, job creation, and essential development projects, among others. However, the financing approved by the law (US\$ 17.2 billion) only covered a fraction of the development needs of the country and was less than a third of the additional oil windfall in 2022<sup>3</sup>. This has continued to negatively impact the implementation of the White Paper for Economic Reform.

Displacement continued to be key characteristic of the post-conflict environment in Iraq. According to the latest available data from the International Organization for Migration (IOM)<sup>4</sup>, 4,989,852 displaced Iraqis had returned to their area of origin by the end of December 2022. The return pace started to slow down in 2018-2019, which shows the complexity of challenges including heavily damaged housing and infrastructure for basic services, the lack of livelihood opportunities, social cohesion and reconciliation issues, and a persistent and volatile security and safety environment in some areas of return. With 1,168,619 remaining Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), the country-wide rate of return stood at 81 percent.

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

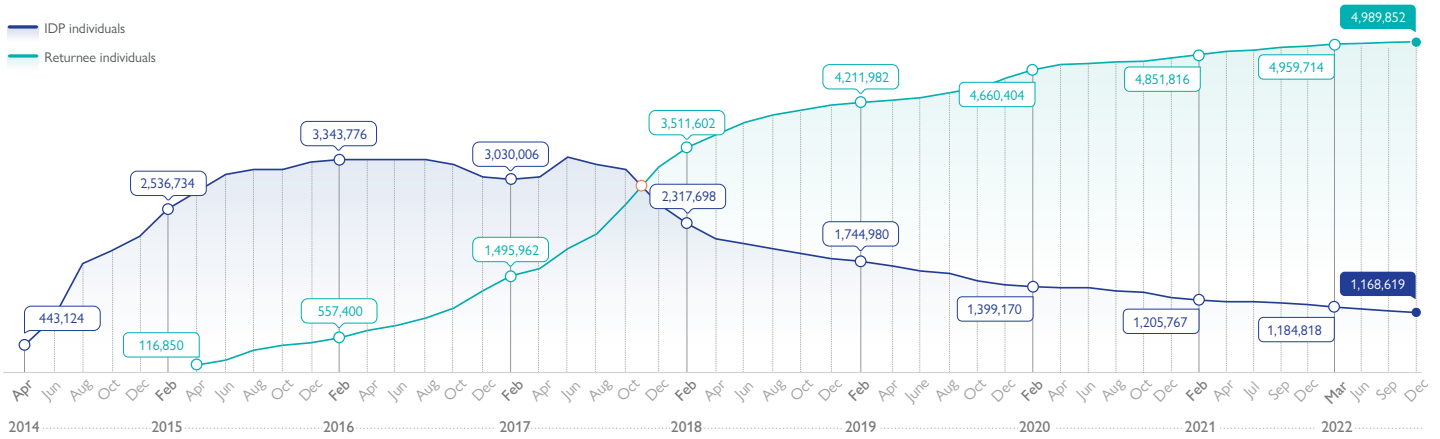
2 With oil prices projected as over US\$90 per barrel in 2022-2024, strong oil export revenues are expected to keep fiscal and external accounts in significant surpluses. World Bank, "Iraq Economic Monitor", Fall 2022.

3 Ibid.

4 IOM DTM, Iraq Master List Report 128, October-December 2022.



Figure 1. Number of IDPs and Returnees over time



Source: IOM DTM, Iraq Master List 128, October-December 2022.

Iraq remains one of the most fragile countries in the world<sup>5</sup>. The country's trajectory and development outlook continued 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. Asymmetric attacks by ISIL against security forces in Iraq and against the civilian population continued, especially in Anbar, Baghdad, Babil, Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninewa and Salah al-Din Governorates and remained a serious concern. In response, Iraqi security forces continued their counterterrorism operations<sup>6</sup>.

Climate change continued to be a serious threat and is still acting as a multiplier to the already fragile environment, security, political and economic landscape. Low rainfall levels and high temperatures caused by climate change have contributed to the depletion of water supplies in the country. Combined with regional dynamics affecting Iraq's access to freshwater resources and poor water management practices, Iraq has been experiencing one of its worst periods of water scarcity in modern history. Drought and environmental degradation are having direct impacts on access to drinking water, agriculture, and food security. Indeed, with a reduction in agricultural production due to drought and water shortages, Iraq became 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. This threatens an already fragile social fabric and may trigger new

displacements and fuel potential clashes for resources.

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 to be felt throughout 2022. By 31 December 2022, a total of 2,465,373 COVID-19 infections, resulting in the death of 25,374 people, had been confirmed by Iraqi health authorities<sup>7</sup>. 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 remained 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 Iraq<sup>8</sup>. COVID-19 vaccination in Iraq remained very low, among the lowest in the region and well below the global rate. It remained low even among the most vulnerable groups, the elderly, and among those with high risk of exposure to the virus – poorer households and informal workers<sup>9</sup>. By the end of December, about 19.7 percent of the Iraqi population had been fully vaccinated and 28 percent had received at least one dose.

Despite these challenges, UNDP made steady progress. The following sections detail achievements, challenges, and lessons learned during the reporting period.

5 OECD, States of Fragility, 2022.  
6 S/2022/368.

7 World Health Organization (WHO), COVID-19 Iraq Portal, <https://covid19.who.int/region/emro/country/iq>.  
8 [https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Joint%20PR%20-%20UNICEF%20-%20MOH\\_ENG.pdf](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Joint%20PR%20-%20UNICEF%20-%20MOH_ENG.pdf)  
9 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)<sup>10</sup>, 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 separately<sup>11</sup>.

10 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.

11 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>.



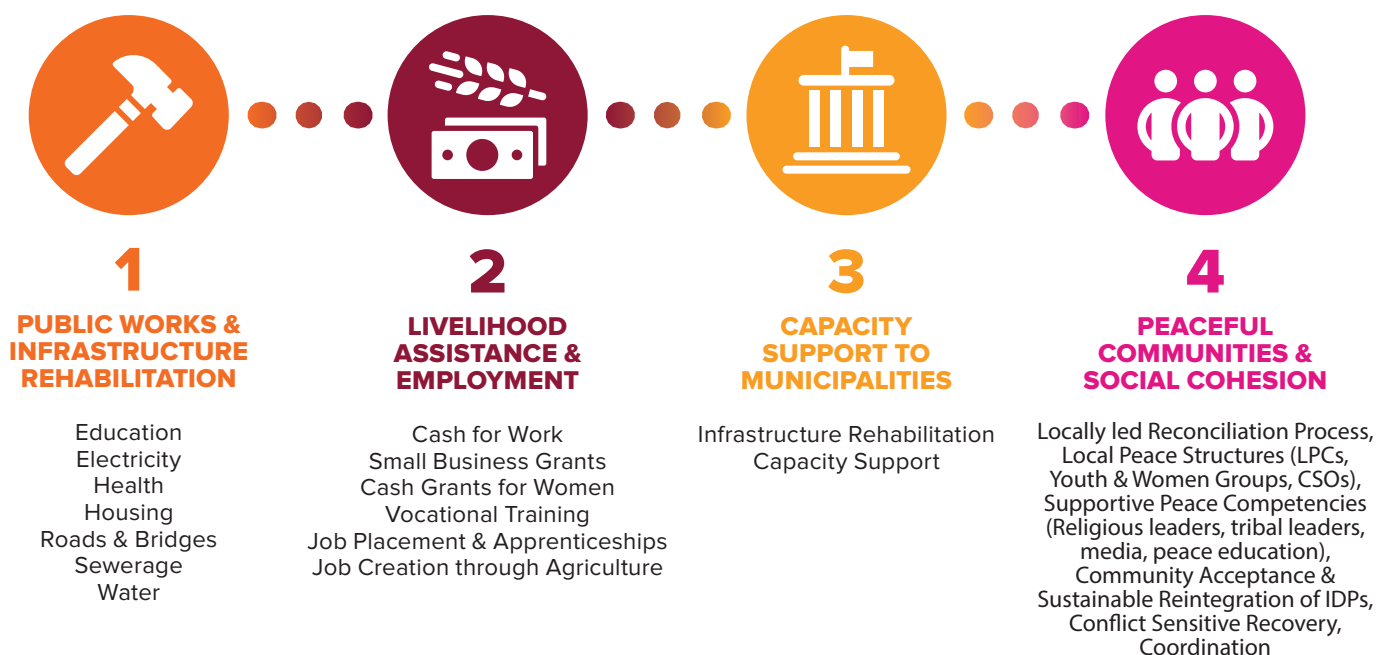


Over 700 children are back to school in Anbar after the rehabilitation of al-Yaqtha Secondary School for Girls through UNDP's Funding Facility for Stabilization.

Photo: UNDP Iraq



Figure 2. The FFS approach



In November 2020, a three-year extension of the FFS was endorsed by the Gol 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 Gol.

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 Gol, 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\$ 1.52 billion<sup>12</sup> 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 Gol to (i) preserve and protect the gains achieved by the FFS and (ii) take over remaining stabilization needs.

# 3 A YEAR OF STEADY PROGRESS AND ADAPTATION

## 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 January and 31 December 2022, the FFS completed 451 projects (3,510 since 2015) across all sectors of intervention and in the five liberated governorates of Anbar, Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninewa and Salah al-Din (figure 4)<sup>13</sup> for a total value of US\$ 118 million (US\$ 948.4 million since 2015), generating around 4.8 million benefits (28.6 million since 2015), around half of them for women (figures 5 and 6)<sup>14</sup>. This represents an estimated 8.46 million individual beneficiaries since 2015. By the same time period, 201 projects were under implementation, 90 under procurement and 1,825 in the pipeline.

Overall, progress results (figure 7) show that the FFS is on track despite the contextual and operational challenges that characterized 2022. In a few instances, achievements have surpassed

set targets for the year. 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 9,465 capacity building opportunities created for government officials and employees by the end of 2022. This is already far exceeding the annual targets for 2022 (1,500) and 2023 (3,000) for “soft” capacity support.

## Key Achievements

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 five liberated governorates.

In Anbar, UNDP completed the rehabilitation of Al-Obaidi General Hospital located in Al-Obaidi Sub-district, Al-Qaim District. As part of the works, a factory of medical oxygen was installed, as well as 750KV generators, solar-powered electricity systems, operations halls, and a 52-kilogram water tank with pumps. The hospital was suffering from a lack of medical oxygen during COVID-19 and struggling to meet its needs. UNDP simultaneously facilitated trainings for technical staff to operate and maintain the oxygen factory. During the training days, trainees gained extensive instructions and information

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

14 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.

*“As a result of the provision of the factory and training of the technical staff, Al-Obaidi Hospital is not only providing medical oxygen to its patients, but oxygen cylinders are being distributed to medical units of the Iraq army, DARI organization, and home quarantine cases of Covid-19”. Says Mr. Khalid Al-Salmani, the Administrative Deputy”.*

In Diyala, the Bani Saad Youth and Sports Forum has been rehabilitated, contributing to the resumption of social activities and development for young boys and girls in the area. The project has been carried out with a specific attention to sustainability objectives, as several components of the building have followed an environmentally friendly approach with the ambition to “build back better”. The design was developed to mitigate energy consumption and decrease CO2 emissions. Lighting, heating, and ventilation have been developed in line with the natural conditions of the building. In addition, a solar system to provide energy supply, a system to collect rainwater to be reused for irrigation purposes, dedicated waste containers to increase awareness on how to separate waste from the main source, a solar water heating system, among others, have been installed.

In Ninewa, Baaj Hospital has been restored. The fifty-bed hospital includes several departments and will provide medical services to over 70,000 people. The rehabilitation of College of Engineering in Shirqat, a combination of seven projects, has also been completed. Over 2,000 students, half of them being women, are now studying in the College.

During the year 2022, UNDP successfully completed a total of 83 projects spread across sectors in the city of Mosul. The implementation of these projects has played a crucial role in the sustainable return of IDPs in Mosul. The rehabilitation of 4,190 houses has resulted in over 33,000 beneficiaries being able to return to their homes. In addition, UNDP completed the rehabilitation of one of the major complex hospitals in Mosul, Ibn Al Athheer. The hospital is expected to provide medical services to approximately 50,000 children annually and will employ about 400 medical staff (doctors and nurses) and 200 administrative staff. This rehabilitation not only improves healthcare services for children in the

area, but also helps retain hundreds of highly skilled medical personnel and members of other health professions in Mosul.

In Salah al-Din, the Vocational Training Centre in Tikrit has been rehabilitated. Built in 2009 and partially damaged during the conflict, the Centre will now be able to support the unemployed and individuals in need to gain technical skills to join the labor market to support their livelihoods and contribute to socio-economic development. Overall, the Centre will now benefit about 2,500 people every year. In addition, the Almazra'a Police Station in Baiji, occupied by ISIL for more than two years and fully damaged during the liberation, has been rehabilitated. Police officers will now be able to fully resume their core duties and maintain safety and security in the area thus contributing to the creation peaceful conditions for the return of IDPs.

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. The year of 2022 has proven essential to engage with relevant vertical and horizontal stakeholders. To successfully promote social cohesion, peacebuilding, tolerance and PVE, strong engagement with government officials, religious leaders, civil society actors, and community members and mechanisms have been necessary to make impactful, inclusive, and sustainable change. By providing capacity building opportunities and empowering and strengthening individuals and community mechanisms, the practices and principles of social cohesion, tolerance, and peace can be instilled.

Throughout the years, UNDP has continued to work closely with the Government of Iraq (GoI) and the international community to stabilize and rehabilitate critical infrastructure and restore basic services damaged during the conflict. By the end of 2022, US\$ 1.5 billion<sup>15</sup> 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

<sup>15</sup> US\$ 1,518,316,400.13



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 and progressed. In November 2022, the FFS Steering Committee fully endorsed the FFS Transition Strategy. As part of the GoI's efforts to take over the stabilization agenda, a Secretariat will be formed to support the FFS Steering Committee to conduct its oversight role regarding the implementation of the FFS Transition Strategy. However, 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 year was also marked by challenges that continue to characterize the Iraqi context. The Russian-Ukraine war and global inflation continues to create pressures on prices and notably on costs of raw materials and transportation, pushing contractors to request amendments on contractual prices to ensure they can continue deliver within their anticipated profit margins. However, these changes caused significant delays, cost overruns, and even termination of contracts in a few instances.

End users have also continued to request design alterations on certain occasions, even after the project had been formally endorsed, due to various factors including changes in the requirements and unanticipated needs. The incorporation of these changes resulted in additional financial and time investment, which in turn affected some projects' original scopes and completion timelines.

Coordination between central and local government entities has been challenging at times, due to

differences in priorities, limited communication, and inadequate coordination mechanisms. This has led to inconsistencies in decision-making, duplication of efforts and inefficiencies in resource allocation. In addition, the insufficient allocation of financial resources from the government for the operation and maintenance of completed rehabilitated infrastructure assets following the handover process remains a significant challenge. Furthermore, while many schools and healthcare facilities have been restored, staffing and the supply of equipment committed by the government remains a challenge, particularly in remote locations where staff who have been deployed find very limited incentive to remain and therefore leave for larger town. This compromises the sustainability of efforts undertaken by UNDP and the international community to stabilize liberated areas.

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), the presence of armed groups and militias also continue to be a challenge. On the Ninewa plains, for example, Popular Mobilization Forces (PMF) still restricts and, in some cases, denies access to a few project sites. Movements and delays at checkpoints also continue to be experienced. In Hawija, for example, while access is permitted, hours are spent to wait for clearance from the Kirkuk National Operations Centre (NOC), sometimes causing the cancellation of project monitoring visits. 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 issue projects. All have resulted in programming and timeline adjustments over 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 misconduct<sup>16</sup>. In 2022, three cases were recorded; two cases were closed after assessment, and one was substantiated and under investigation.

## 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 2030<sup>17</sup>. 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.

Housing and livelihoods are two sectors that should continue to be prioritized. The housing sector was hard-hit, not just by the conflict but also by a lack of government planning long before the ISIL conflict. There is a long-standing housing deficit in Iraq that is exacerbated by its rapidly growing population. Most multi-story public housing was constructed in the 1960s and 1970s, and housing issues have plagued the Iraqi governorates. According to the Iraqi Ministry of Housing and Construction's 2010 National Housing Policy, Iraq was around 1.4 million houses short before the conflict, with an additional 670,000 housing units needed each year to accommodate the 3.1 percent population growth. This was worsened by the lack of a national housing policy and the uncontrolled nature of urban planning. Target areas continue to be affected by i) the absence of reconstruction efforts for fully destroyed or highly damaged houses, ii) the insecure government-funded compensation, as well as iii) the exclusion of ISIL-related homeowners from housing rehabilitation efforts. In Mosul alone, it is estimated that some 22,750 houses are still fully destroyed, with another 13,000 houses damaged below 60 percent<sup>18</sup>.

Agriculture continues to be central to sustain livelihoods and food security, particularly in the context of a decreasing international production

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<sup>16</sup> 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.

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<sup>17</sup> See UNDP Funding Facility for Stabilization, "2022-2023 Priorities: Severity of Conditions and Results of Assessments", July 2022.

<sup>18</sup> Ibid.





UNDP provided the Anbar Governorate with 18 cargo trucks, to ensure the smooth operation of municipality-provided services such as roadwork, sewerage, water, and electricity repairs. The trucks were distributed to Al-Qaim, Al-Karābilah, Romana, Rawa, and Falluja districts.

Photo: UNDP Iraq



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. 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.

Figure 3. Completed Projects by Governorate and by Sector, 2022 (cumulative)

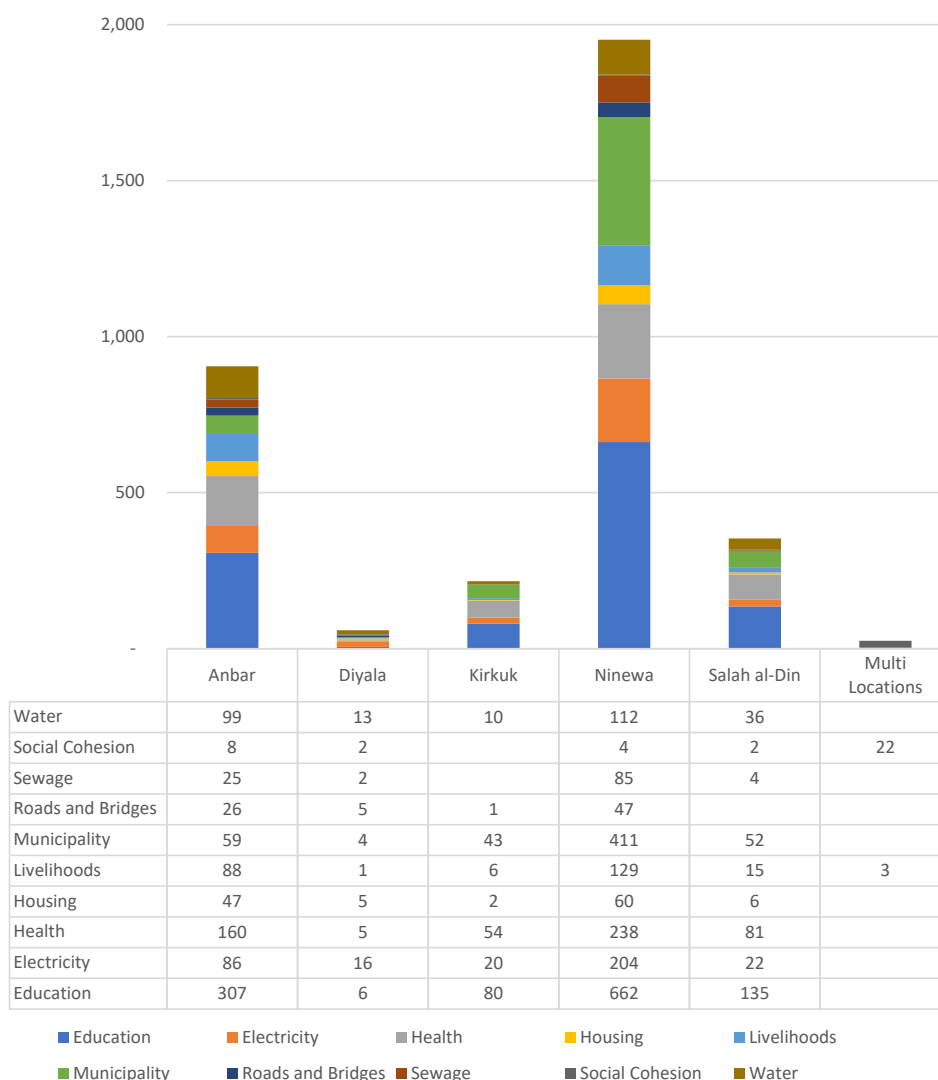


Figure 4. Accrued Benefits by Governorate, 2022

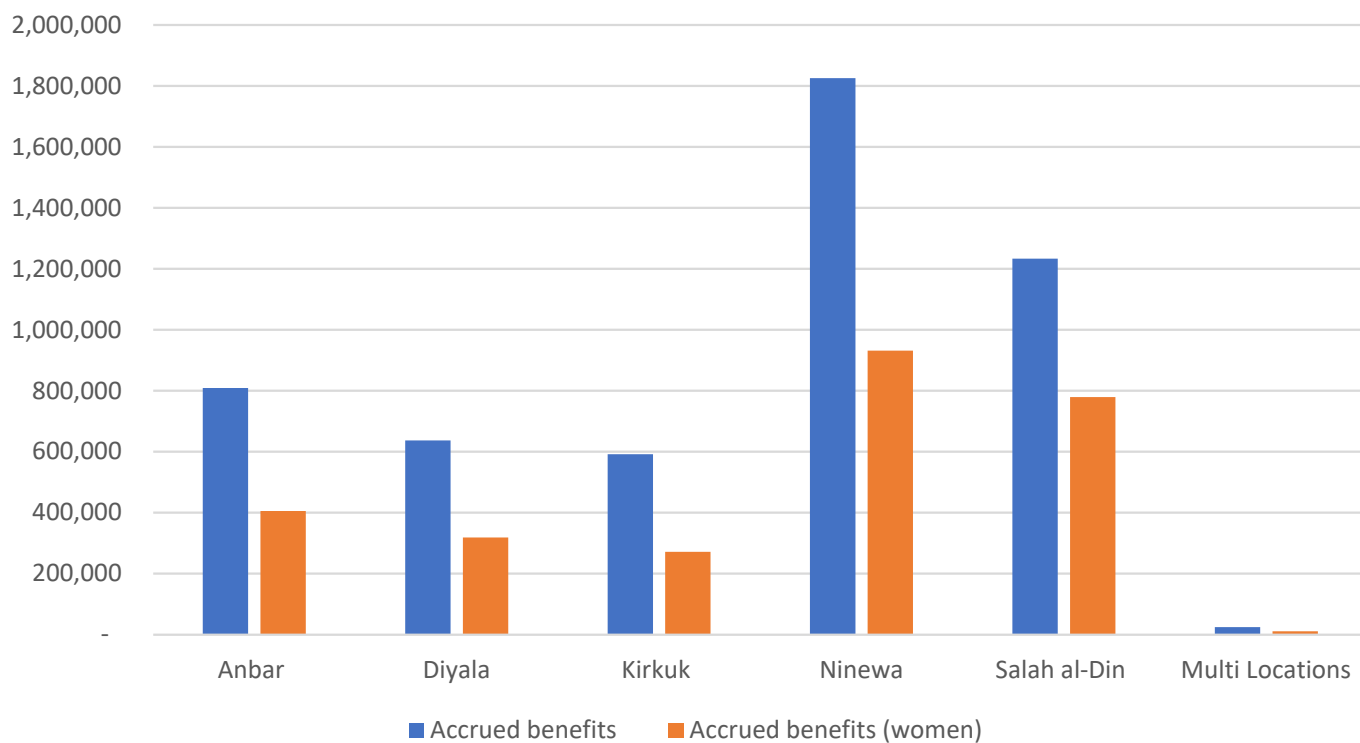


Figure 5. Accrued Benefits by Governorate, 2022 (cumulative)

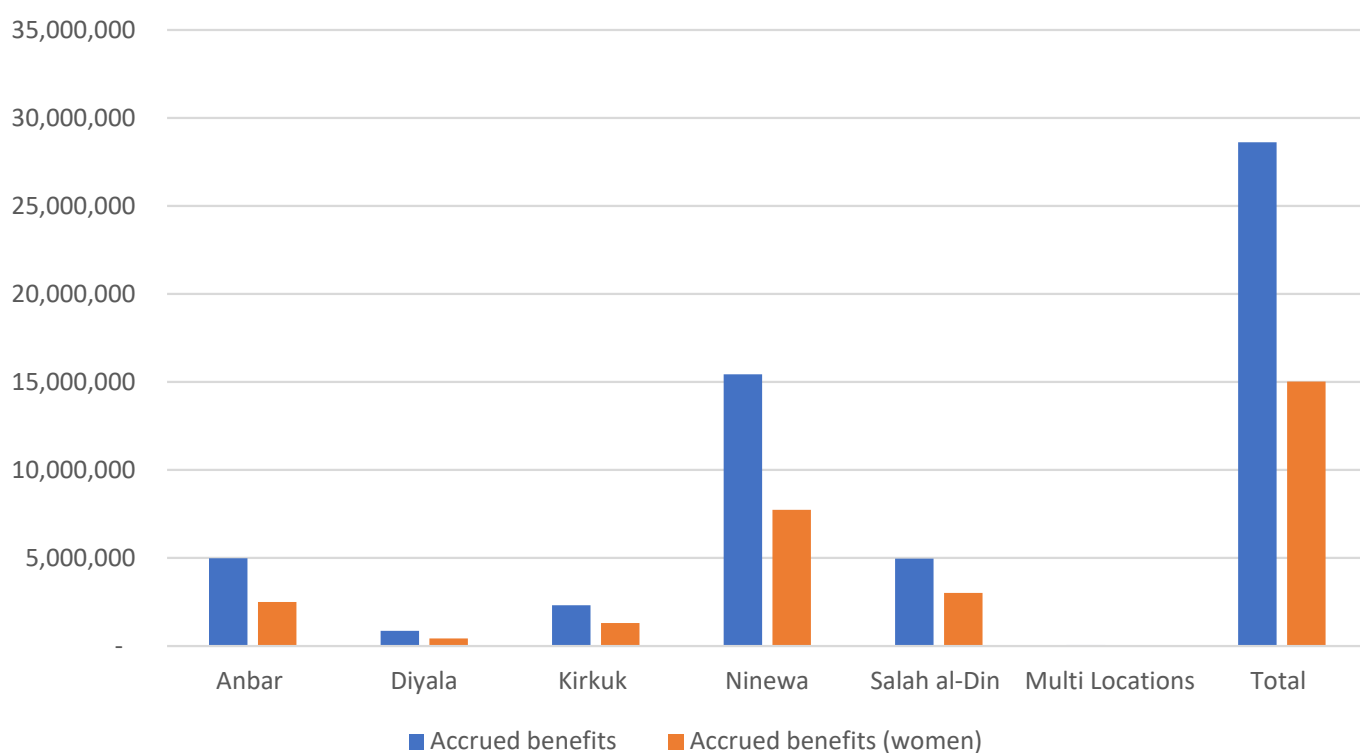
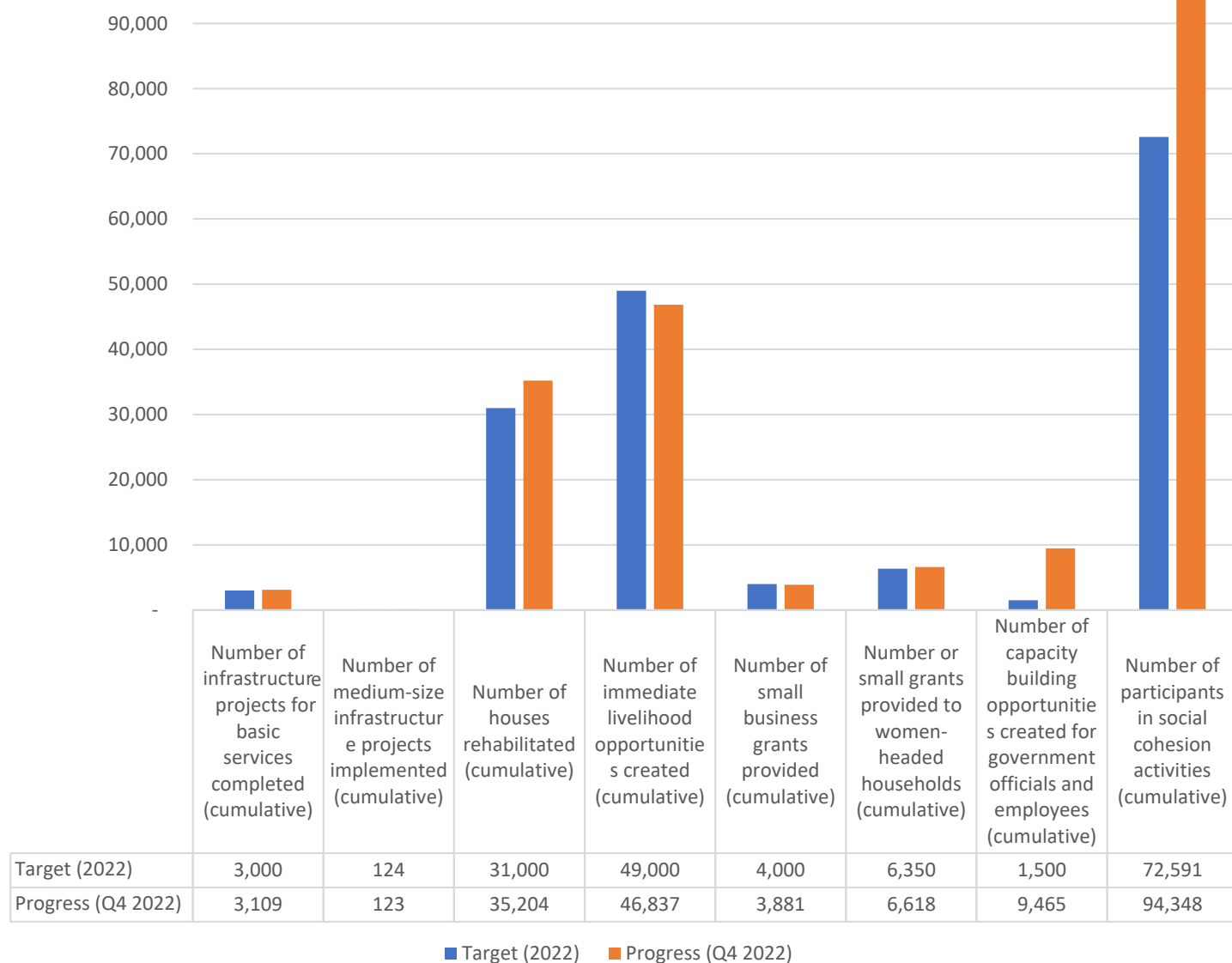


Figure 6. Q4 2022 Cumulative Progress against 2022 Selected Targets





## 4 RESULTS BY GOVERNORATE

This section provides details on progress across the 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 7. Completed Projects by Governorate, 2022

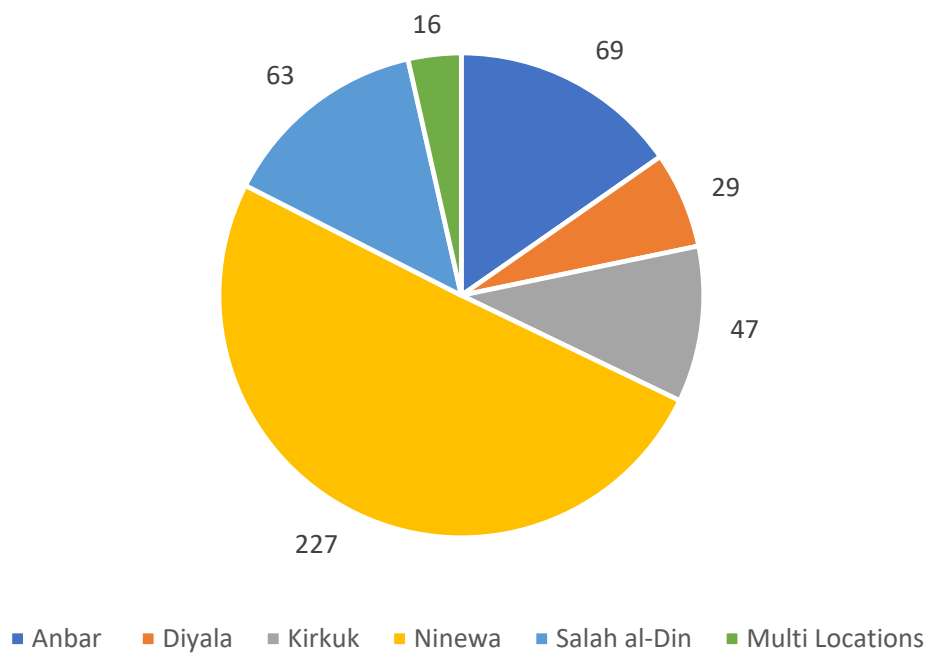
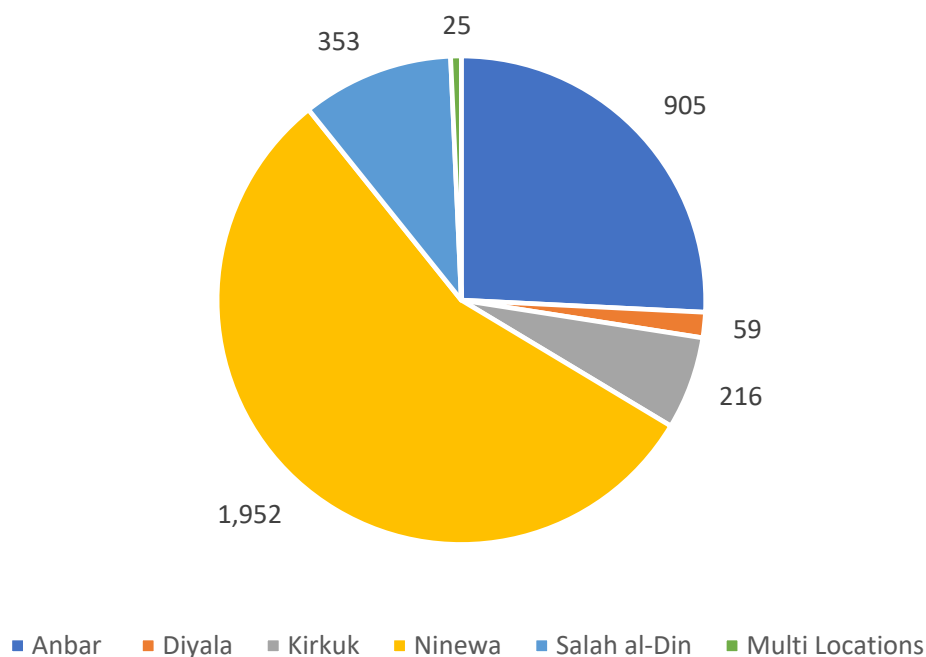


Figure 8. Completed Projects by Governorate, 2022 (cumulative)





Maolod Yasser Muhammad attends a training course on blacksmithing at the Vocational Training Centre in Anbar.

Photo: UNDP Iraq

## 4.1 ANBAR

By the end of the reporting period, the FFS completed 69 projects in Anbar for a total value of US\$ 20.6 million and resulting in 809,215 benefits, out of which 405,257 benefits accrued to women and girls. The estimated population that benefited from completed FFS projects in Anbar since 2015 exceeds 1.4 million. By the same time period, 55 projects were under implementation, 34 under procurement and 563<sup>19</sup> in the pipeline.

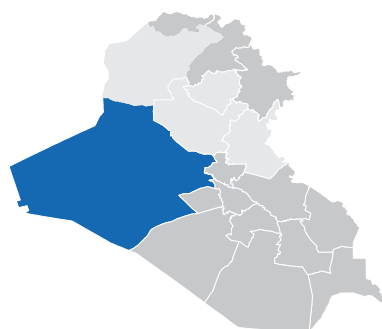


Table 1. Summary of Results in Anbar, 2022

Sector	Completed projects	Value (USD)	Accrued benefits	Accrued benefits (women)
Education	6	1,633,803	8,742	4,993
Electricity	8	4,402,990	127,000	63,500
Health	32	4,046,508	372,550	186,300
Housing				
Livelihoods	3	1,023,131	215	200
Municipality	6	3,328,468	133,000	66,500
Roads and Bridges	1	681,720	10,000	5,000
Sewerage	1	1,305,635	23,000	11,500
Social Cohesion	3	2,869	58	2
Water	9	4,140,500	134,650	67,262
<b>Total</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>20,565,623</b>	<b>809,215</b>	<b>405,257</b>

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

Sector	Completed projects	Value (USD)	Accrued benefits	Accrued benefits (women)
Education	307	69,282,262	165,036	76,308
Electricity	86	48,205,730	1,113,926	576,755
Health	160	39,350,783	1,429,650	714,925
Housing	47	29,814,518	133,728	70,375
Livelihoods	88	28,194,121	17,858	6,787
Municipality	59	22,630,913	198,950	96,622
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	99	34,590,559	1,412,997	704,677
<b>Total</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>311,304,697</b>	<b>4,987,992</b>	<b>2,504,105</b>

<sup>19</sup> 25 projects (out of the 494 projects in the pipeline) were proposed to donors for funding.



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## WINDOW 1. PUBLIC WORKS AND INFRASTRUCTURE REHABILITATION

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### Education

- 6 projects were completed benefiting 8,742 students/employees, half of them being girls and women.
- The main gate, internal roads and fence of the Al-Sakenia Colleges Complex of Falluja University has been completed and equipment for laboratories have been supplied.
- A primary school of Al-Mujahid Al-Arabi for Girls and Boys (18 Classes) in Al-Shehabi in Karma, and a secondary school of Al Yaqtha for girls and Rawa industrial school have been rehabilitated.

### Electricity

- A total of 8 projects have been completed benefiting 127,000 people in the governorate, out of which, 63,500 are women and girls.
- One project targeted the rehabilitation of the Electrical Distribution Sector Building in Ramadi, while other 7 projects targeted the rehabilitation of electricity networks and feeders in many communities including i) Abu-Teeban District in Heet, ii) Al-Harah and Al-Mowadhafeen neighborhoods in Rutba, iii) Al-Wafaa District in Ramadi, iv) Al-Shaheed, Al-Malaa'b and Al-Zuhoor Districts in Ameriya City, v) Al-Hasa District and the Surrounding Villages in Anah, vi) various neighborhoods in Al-Khalidiyah District in Habbaniyah, vii) Al-Mesalma and Al-Neamiya Districts in Falluja.

### Health

- 32 projects benefiting 372,550 people, 186,300 being women have been completed.
- 2 projects involved the rehabilitation of health facility buildings such as the Artificial Limbs Center in Fallujah, while 6 projects targeted hospitals, such as the rehabilitation two External Consultancy Maternity Clinics, one in Karma Hospital and one in Ramadi Teaching Hospital for Women and Children, in addition to the rehabilitation of Al-Obaidi General Hospital in Al Qaim.
- The FFS also completed 4 projects involving the rehabilitation of PHCCs, including Albo-Ali Al-Jasim Sub PHCC in Ramadi, Al-Tarboliya Sub PHCC in Al-Khairat, Old Bani-Zaid Sub PHCC in Karma, and Al-Qaim Public Health Clinic.
- The FFS completed additional 18 activities involving the supply of furniture and equipment to several health facilities. Out of the total 18 projects, 11 projects were mainly supplying furniture to different PHCCs, namely Al Ameriya PHCC, Main PHCC for Hepatitis in Fallujah, Abo Al-Jear PHCC, Al-Jafaa PHCC in Fallujah, Al-Gamela Sub-PHCC in Fallujah, Al-Esh Sub-PHCC, Al Tarbola PHCC in Karma, Al Dafar PHCC in Fallujah, old Bani Zaid PHCC in Karma, Ziwia Sutah Sub-PHCC, Albo Ali Jasim PHCC.
- The FFS also provided medical equipment to 7 health facilities, including to Shat Al Arab Sub-PHCC in Qaim, Al Sakrah PHCC in Anah, Kutela Sub-PHCC in Qaim, Al Rabut Sub-PHCC in Qaim, Al Baquze Sub-PHCC in Qaim, and Al Sijr PHCC in Karma.

### Housing

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Roads and Bridges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The rehabilitation of the Al Sheha Bridge in Fallujah has been completed. The project is benefiting approximately 10,000 of the catchment population, half of them being women and girls.</li> </ul>
Sewage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The rehabilitation of the Jubail Sewage and Storm-water Networks (Zone B) in Al Khadraa' District in Fallujah has been completed. This will benefit around 23,000 of the catchment population, half of them being women and girls.</li> </ul>
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9 projects benefiting more than 134,650 people, including 67,262 women have been completed. These included projects for the rehabilitation of the water directorate building, water networks, water treatment plants, and the supply of furniture and equipment.</li> </ul>

## WINDOW 2. LIVELIHOOD ASSISTANCE AND EMPLOYEMENT

- 3 projects have been completed, including cash-for-work, vocational training, and the rehabilitation of the organic fertilizers plant, training hall, solar energy system in Haditha. This will support agricultural activities in the area.

## WINDOW 3. CAPACITY SUPPORT TO MUNICIPALITIES

- 4,738 government employees, including 661 women, benefited from capacity building training activities. The training courses targeted multiple sectors in the governorate, such as education, agriculture, electricity, municipality, water, roads and bridges and covered 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 users with the competencies and skills required to successfully operate and maintain the infrastructure rehabilitated by the FFS.
- 5 projects have been completed, namely the rehabilitation of Al-Qassabeen Municipal Market in Al-Haqlaniyah in Haditha which will provide sustainable job opportunities for butchers who sell meat in these shops, benefiting 20,000 of the residents. Other rehabilitated project included the Municipal Asphalt Plant in Rutba which will help in paving roads, benefiting 30,000 of the catchment population to get access to reliable roads. The FFS also managed to provide Heavy Equipment to the Anbar Governorate, including a double cab mini cargo truck and a mobile workshop truck.

## WINDOW 4. PEACEFUL COMMUNITIES AND SOCIAL COHESION

*See following section on social cohesion results*





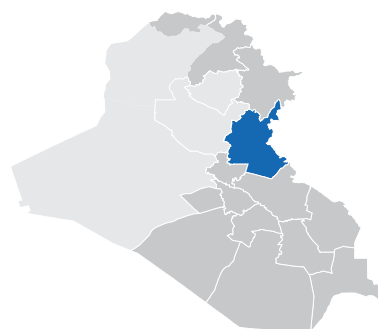
Mufeed Hameed Husain applies his learnings from UNDP's water treatment trainings. He and more than 340 workers from the water sector directorates of Anbar, Diyala, and Salah al-Din were part of UNDP's capacity building activities in Iraq.

Photo: UNDP Iraq



## 4.2 DIYALA

By the end of the reporting period, the FFS completed 29 projects in Diyala for a total value of US\$ 11 million and resulting in 591,827, out of which 295,487 benefits accrued to women and girls. The estimated population that benefited from completed FFS projects in Diyala since 2015 exceeds 237,500. By the same time period, 29 projects were under implementation, 4 under procurement and 362<sup>20</sup> in the pipeline.



362  
PIPELINE



4  
TENDERING



29  
IMPLEMENTATION



29  
COMPLETED

Table 3. Summary of Results in Diyala, 2022

Sector	Completed projects	Value (USD)	Accrued benefits	Accrued benefits (women)
Education	1	375,000		
Electricity	7	4,163,628	136,000	68,000
Health				
Housing	5	1,630,070	4,612	1,981
Livelihoods	1	328,252	138	
Municipality	2	889,749	125,000	62,500
Roads and Bridges	2	864,788		
Sewerage	2	751,234	140,000	70,000
Social Cohesion	1	58,744	77	6
Water	8	1,919,023	186,000	93,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>10,980,488</b>	<b>591,827</b>	<b>295,487</b>

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

Sector	Completed projects	Value (USD)	Accrued benefits	Accrued benefits (women)
Education	6	990,255	1,800	900
Electricity	16	5,736,594	277,000	138,500
Health	5	386,280	15,000	7,500
Housing	5	1,630,070	6,903	3,371
Livelihoods	1	328,252	198	
Municipality	4	1,310,669	143,000	71,500
Roads and Bridges	5	5,069,031	35,000	17,500
Sewerage	2	751,234	140,000	70,000
Social Cohesion	2	63,417	103	6
Water	13	2,719,315	239,500	120,750
<b>Total</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>18,985,116</b>	<b>858,504</b>	<b>430,027</b>

<sup>20</sup> 5 projects (out of the 393 projects in the pipeline) were proposed to donors for funding.

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## WINDOW 1. PUBLIC WORKS AND INFRASTRUCTURE REHABILITATION

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### Education

- One project has been completed allowing several schools to receive double seat desks and whiteboards. The number of beneficiaries is exceeding thousands of students.

### Electricity

- A total of 8 projects have been completed, benefiting 177,000 people, around half of them being women and girls.
- 3 projects involved the rehabilitation of electricity networks in villages, including Umm-Alkarami 1, Umm-Alkarami 2, Eayan laylaa Al-Dhaim in Khalis District. 1 project involved the supply of material and spare parts for the technical workshop of electricity directorate in Diyala, and 4 projects focused on the supply of transformers to different areas (287 transformers 250 KVA and 200 transformers 400 KVA).

### Health

### Housing

- In total, 5 projects have been completed benefiting 6,169 inhabitants including 3,034 women. These projects were distributed among different communities and rural areas in Al-Muqdadaya. 100 housing units have been rehabilitated the villages of Al-Sakhar and Al-Nawfal, as well as 105 housing units in the village of Bani Wais in Al Sa'adiyah. In addition, 116 housing units have been rehabilitated in urban areas in Al Sa'adiyah's neighborhoods, including Al-Zuhoor, Al-Zaytoon, Al-Salam & Al-Noor, as well as 103 housing units in the neighborhoods of Al-Ameen, Al-Rabee and Hay Saad.

### Roads and Bridges

- 2 projects have been completed to maintain roads in Jalwla and Qara Tebba sub-districts.

### Sewage

- 2 projects have been completed, involving the rehabilitation of sewage networks and the supply of pumps and pipes to the Directorate of Sewage in Jalwlaa sub-district in Diyala governorate.

### Water

- 9 projects have been completed. These include the supply and installation of material as well as the rehabilitation of water networks, including the 500 mm water line of the Water Complex in Bahraz sub-district, among others. These 9 projects now benefit 188,000 individuals, half of them being women and girls.

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## WINDOW 2. LIVELIHOOD ASSISTANCE AND EMPLOYEMENT

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- 2 cash-for-work projects to support the restoration of public places and parks in Al-Khalis and in Sa'adiya/Khanaqeen have been completed. They provided short-term job opportunities to 198 individuals.
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### **WINDOW 3. CAPACITY SUPPORT TO MUNICIPALITIES**

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- 2,130 government employees, including 693 women, benefited from capacity building training activities. The training courses targeted multiple sectors in the governorate such as education, agriculture, electricity, municipality, water, roads and bridges, and covered a wide range of topics, including project management, feasibility study and IT. These training courses will further ensure the sustainability of FFS interventions by equipping end-users with the competencies and skills required to successfully operate and maintain the infrastructure rehabilitated by the FFS.
- 2 projects contributing to the rehabilitation of the Youth and Sports Forums in Bani Saad and Al-Muqdadiya have been completed.

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### **WINDOW 4. PEACEFUL COMMUNITIES AND SOCIAL COHESION**

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*See following section on social cohesion results*

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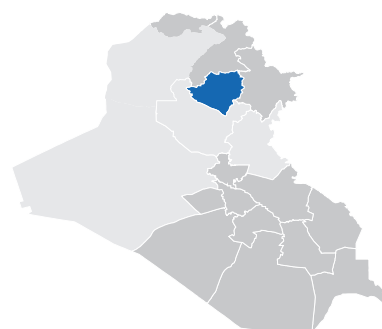


Al-Muqdadia's Youth Forum, one of the first green and solar-powered buildings in Diyala, serves as a venue for Baquba's 75,000 residents to converge, engage and have fun through sports and poetry. It is also equipped with a sustainable rainwater collection system, enabling it to save 25% on utility costs annually.

Photo: UNDP Iraq

## 4.3 KIRKUK

By the end of the reporting period, the FFS completed 47 projects in Kirkuk for a total value of US\$ 6.7 million and resulting in 591,734 benefits, out of which 271,621 benefits accrued to women and girls. The estimated population that benefited from completed FFS projects in Kirkuk since 2015 exceeds 1.4 million. By the same time period, 21 projects were under implementation, 14 under procurement and 81<sup>21</sup> in the pipeline.



81  
PIPELINE



14  
TENDERING



21  
IMPLEMENTATION



47  
COMPLETED

Table 5. Summary of Results in Kirkuk, 2022

Sector	Completed projects	Value (USD)	Accrued benefits	Accrued benefits (women)
Education	12	1,383,369	2,599	1,092
Electricity	6	2,066,923	173,000	86,500
Health	4	302,420	60,000	96,500
Housing	2	989,674	700	350
Livelihoods				
Municipality	22	1,744,790	74,556	36,028
Roads and Bridges	1	238,446	110,000	60,500
Sewerage				
Social Cohesion				
Water				
<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>6,725,623</b>	<b>420,855</b>	<b>381,970</b>

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

Sector	Completed projects	Value (USD)	Accrued benefits	Accrued benefits (women)
Education	80	3,295,281	9,620	3,445
Electricity	20	6,090,225	1,572,100	786,050
Health	54	2,171,066	133,121	250,069
Housing	2	989,674	700	350
Livelihoods	6	2,167,193	1,484	290
Municipality	43	5,565,918	248,903	85,028
Roads and Bridges	1	238,446	110,000	60,500
Sewerage				
Social Cohesion				
Water	10	3,826,538	239,000	123,800
<b>Total</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>24,344,341</b>	<b>2,314,928</b>	<b>1,309,532</b>

<sup>21</sup> 44 projects (out of the 76 projects in the pipeline) were proposed to donors for funding.



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## WINDOW 1. PUBLIC WORKS AND INFRASTRUCTURE REHABILITATION

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### Education

- 13 schools have been rehabilitated. These include 3 schools with 18 classrooms, 9 schools with 6 classroom and a kindergarten, among others. These projects have highly contributed to the provision of education services and returns in the target areas. A total of 6,590 students have returned and re-joined their schools in their communities.

### Electricity

- The Installation of the electricity grid and delivery of a mobile substation to the Hawija Industrial Zone has resulted in the revival of the industrial zone, with not just fabrication workshops opening using equipment that needs a stable heavy load of electricity but also mechanical shops, workshops, and fast-food establishments. This has meant that Hawija has become more self-sufficient as they no longer must rely on Kirkuk for fabrication of parts but can have it made locally, which means that it has help the sustainability of farmers as it has reduced transport costs.

### Health

- 4 projects have been completed. These include the rehabilitation of the Pediatric Ward in Hawija Hospital, the Maternity Hall in Riyadh, the Maternity Hall in Al-Zab, and the provision of furniture and shelving for the Medication Warehouse in Hawija Hospital.
- There was no pediatric unit in Hawija before FFS interventions. Citizens in Hawija use to take their children to Kirkuk Hospital for treatment. With the completion of the Pediatric Ward, health services are provided to all children in Hawija.
- Similarly, there were no maternity halls in Riyadh and Al-Zab, and the citizens of these two sub-districts had to travel long distances when they had birth cases. Now, with the completion of the two maternity halls, maternity health services are provided to more than 130,000 people in Riyadh and Al-Zab.
- With the Medication Warehouse of Hawija Hospital now completed, storage and distribution of medicine to the hospital departments is now possible.

### Housing

- 388 houses have been rehabilitated, benefitting 388 households (2,328 individuals).
- UNDP estimates that around 8,000 houses still need to be rehabilitated. Housing rehabilitation has proven to be a crucial step to support IDPs to return to their areas of origin.

### Roads and Bridges

- The Shmet Bridge, which connects Hawija district with Al-Zab sub-district has been rehabilitated. Transport is now facilitated for approximately 70,000 citizens of Al-Zab, who can travel to Hawija and Kirkuk over the Zab River. Al-Zab citizens can now travel easily to Hawija and Kirkuk, for shopping, trade, attend school, and for farmers to transport and sell their crops in Kirkuk City.

### Municipality

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**Water**

- The extension of the pipe and distribution networks for Sfirat, Minizla, Jamalía, Sliman Al Ghrab, Burgliá, Arisha, in Hawija, has been completed. With the completion of the water distribution network, more than 7,200 people from 7 villages are now having access to potable water. Before the completion of this project, people were at high risk of water borne diseases.
- The rehabilitation of Brej WTP (100 m<sup>3</sup> per hr.) in Riyadh Sub-District has been completed. It provides safe drinking water to 15,000 people in Brej area.

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**Capacity building**

- 6 packages of training courses have been delivered in Kirkuk to train Government staff in areas of IT Electricity, GIS, Women Entrepreneurship, Biomedical and Environment, to enable them to handle the operation and maintenance of assets rehabilitated by the FFS. The total number of trainees for the above-mentioned training packages is 690 (361 men and 329 women).

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**WINDOW 2. LIVELIHOOD ASSISTANCE AND EMPLOYEMENT**

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**WINDOW 3. CAPACITY SUPPORT TO MUNICIPALITIES**

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**WINDOW 4. PEACEFUL COMMUNITIES AND SOCIAL COHESION**

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*See following section on social cohesion results*

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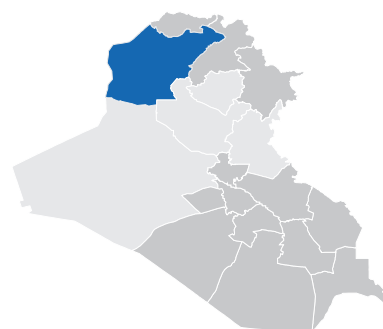
The Zummar Police Directorate, Tahadi Police Station and Kisk Police Station in Ninewa were reopened this year. Left damaged during the ISIL conflict, these facilities will support the Iraqi police department in law enforcement and maintaining public safety.

Photo: UNDP Iraq



## 4.4 NINEWA

By the end of the reporting period, the FFS completed 227 projects in Ninewa for a total value of US\$ 63.6 million and resulting in 1,825,372 benefits, out of which 931,607 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, 58 projects were under implementation, 17 under procurement and 449<sup>22</sup> in the pipeline.



PIPELINE



TENDERING



IMPLEMENTATION



COMPLETED

Table 7. Summary of Results in Ninewa, 2022

Sector	Completed projects	Value (USD)	Accrued benefits	Accrued benefits (women)
Education	42	5,205,260	98,045	49,667
Electricity	23	6,796,819	271,700	137,700
Health	37	14,877,133	290,300	170,150
Housing	15	11,920,962	35,861	10,789
Livelihoods	13	4,191,970	2,476	1,235
Municipality	82	14,287,738	845,022	425,254
Roads and Bridges				
Sewerage				
Social Cohesion	2	1,627,602	31,609	11,338
Water	13	4,652,325	146,750	73,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>63,559,808</b>	<b>1,721,763</b>	<b>879,633</b>

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

Sector	Completed projects	Value (USD)	Accrued benefits	Accrued benefits (women)
Education	662	68,679,966	724,589	309,656
Electricity	204	146,173,008	3,782,700	1,874,850
Health	238	52,872,662	1,769,000	979,010
Housing	60	42,510,177	123,242	39,922
Livelihoods	129	57,206,470	41,319	11,166
Municipality	411	55,410,593	2,401,067	1,204,080
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	4	1,739,000	31,728	11,342
Water	112	51,581,531	2,645,882	1,323,625
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,952</b>	<b>496,621,928</b>	<b>15,434,575</b>	<b>7,735,252</b>

<sup>22</sup> 107 projects (out of the 449 projects in the pipeline) were proposed to donors for funding.



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## WINDOW 1. PUBLIC WORKS AND INFRASTRUCTURE REHABILITATION

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### Education

- 18 schools have been rehabilitated and furnished along with two schools equipped with solar panels for daytime use as a pilot scheme, which to date has been successful with the end user maintaining the panels well.

### Electricity

- 8 electric projects, mainly concentrating on maintenance and testing equipment to keep the 12-substations constructed over the last 6 years safe from electrical shorts or faults, have been completed

### Health

- The rehabilitation of Ibn Al Athheer Hospital, one of the major hospitals in Mosul has been completed. The hospital is expected to provide medical services to approximately 50,000 children annually and will employ about 400 medical staff (doctors and nurses) and 200 administrative staff. This rehabilitation not only improve healthcare services for children in the area but also help retain hundreds of highly skilled medical personnel and members of other health professions in Mosul.
- Baaj hospital has been rehabilitated, furnished, and equipped, and returned to the end user allowing the local 70,000 population to use medical services.

### Housing

- 4,190 houses have been rehabilitated in Mosul, resulting over 33,000 beneficiaries being able to return to their homes.
- Approximately 500 houses were refurbished in the Sinjar area, one project targeting the Domez complex, taking an empty village, refurbishing the water, electrical connections, education and houses, resulting in over 160 families returning to their original location.

### Roads and Bridges

### Sewage

### Water

- 2 water treatment plants were installed, 7 networks inside towns, and over 38km of feeder pipes installed after rehabilitating 12 wells.

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## WINDOW 2. LIVELIHOOD ASSISTANCE AND EMPLOYEMENT

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- 3 poultry houses were constructed this year on the Ninewa plains, to assist with the revival of the poultry business, allowing these farmers to take approximately 40,000 chicks every 4 months taking them to market weigh and then selling them for slaughter. This has allowed hatcheries and chicken market to re-establish and business to resume.

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## WINDOW 3. CAPACITY SUPPORT TO MUNICIPALITIES

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- 3 judicial/court buildings, 5 National Security buildings, 45 police stations/directorates were rebuilt throughout Ninewa helping the police take back control of areas from the military, thereby returning normality to those areas.

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## WINDOW 4. PEACEFUL COMMUNITIES AND SOCIAL COHESION

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*See following section on social cohesion results*

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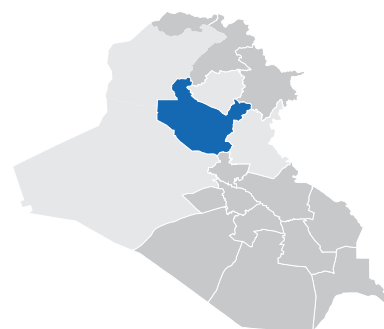


The vocational training centre in Tikrit was reopened this year by the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs and Salah al-Din Governorate, with support from UNDP and the Federal Republic of Germany. The facility is an important centre for vocational skilling in Iraq, training over 2,500 people every year.

Photo: UNDP Iraq

## 4.5 SALAH AL-DIN

By the end of the reporting period, the FFS completed 63 projects in Salah al-Din for a total value of US\$ 12.8 million and resulting in 1,233,069 benefits, out of which 778,948 benefits accrued to women and girls. The estimated population that benefited from completed FFS projects in Salah al-Din since 2015 exceeds 1.3 million. By the same time period, 36 projects were under implementation, 20 under procurement and 367<sup>23</sup> in the pipeline.



  
367  
PIPELINE

  
20  
TENDERING

  
36  
IMPLEMENTATION

  
63  
COMPLETED

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

Sector	Completed projects	Value (USD)	Accrued benefits	Accrued benefits (women)
Education	15	1,382,194	8,234	6,683
Electricity	6	1,616,845	150,450	75,225
Health	9	1,877,734	112,000	56,700
Housing	3	840,738	3,435	1,699
Livelihoods	3	752,339	418	23
Municipality	18	2,485,381	276,230	247,500
Roads and Bridges				
Sewerage				
Social Cohesion				
Water	9	3,838,437	671,000	335,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>12,793,667</b>	<b>1,221,767</b>	<b>723,330</b>

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

Sector	Completed projects	Value (USD)	Accrued benefits	Accrued benefits (women)
Education	135	6,841,558	74,919	37,752
Electricity	22	7,251,400	1,381,450	690,725
Health	81	47,216,705	1,384,603	692,527
Housing	6	3,016,731	10,031	5,011
Livelihoods	15	4,763,624	2,823	148
Municipality	52	6,515,394	987,249	1,029,227
Roads and Bridges				
Sewerage	4	417,953	82,000	41,000
Social Cohesion	2	93,526	2,580	1,252
Water	36	16,286,940	1,033,000	517,450
<b>Total</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>92,403,831</b>	<b>4,958,655</b>	<b>3,015,092</b>

<sup>23</sup> 47 projects (out of the 399 projects in the pipeline) were proposed to donors for funding.



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## WINDOW 1. PUBLIC WORKS AND INFRASTRUCTURE REHABILITATION

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### Education

- 19 projects have been completed benefiting 8,234 students, half of them being women and girls.
- The rehabilitation of the Vocational Training Center in Tikrit, in addition to supplying and installing equipment and furniture has been completed. The center will provide training opportunities for thousands of youth and job seekers.
- FFS's interventions also covered the rehabilitation and furnishing of 6 primary schools and 4 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.
- During the reporting period, FFS managed to support the College of Engineering in Shirqat in terms of provision and installing workbenches for the engineering workshops, besides partitioning the buildings of the workshops as well as, serving more than 2,750 students, out of 1,300 are female beneficiaries.

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### Electricity

- A total of 6 projects have been completed benefiting 133,000 people, around half of them being women and girls. The projects included i) a project for the rehabilitation of Baiji Electrical Directorate Building where the employees of the electrical directorate, 150 technical and administrative staff, will enable the staff to provide necessary support to the target population in Baiji city in the form of performing regular duties such as maintaining of the electrical networks and transformers b) 4 projects for the rehabilitation of electricity networks in Baiji center, in Makhol district, in AlQadisiya (Al Kafaat) in Tikrit and in Al Diyoom in Tikrit c) a project focusing on the rehabilitation of high tension transmission lines 11 KVA in Suleiman Bek.

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### Health

- 6 projects involving the supply of furniture and equipment have been completed. These include i) the installation of medical and laboratory equipment in the Blood Bank of Tikrit Teaching Hospital, ii) the supply of furniture in 5 PHCCs, iii) the supply of medical equipment to Tolol Al Baj PHCC iv) the installation of power feeders for Tikrit Teaching Hospital, v) the supply and installation of a medical waste treatment unit for Tikrit Teaching Hospital, and vi) the supply and installation of medical furniture in Tikrit Teaching Hospital.
- The rehabilitation of health facilities is allowing 112,000 area residents, half of them being women and girls to have access to health services.

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### Housing

- 342 housing units in Al-Tameem, Baiji benefiting 2,240 of the residents, half of them are women and girls, have been rehabilitated.
- 253 housing units in Al-Askary and Tal Al-Za'atar neighborhoods in Baiji have been rehabilitated.

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### Roads and Bridges

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## Sewage

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### Water

- 9 projects have been completed, including 7 projects focusing on the rehabilitation of physical assets for several water treatment plants (WTP), namely Al-Hamraa compact unit in Baiji (100m<sup>3</sup>/hr), Al-Safena WTP (650 m<sup>3</sup>/hr), lift station and intake for AlMazraa WTP, Central WTP in Tikrit (3250 m<sup>3</sup>/hr), WTP for Tikrit Center (500 m<sup>3</sup>/hr) extension of Albo Juary compact unit in Baiji and extension of Alzewia compact unit in Baiji. The 2 remaining completed projects included the rehabilitation and replacement of filters for Al Touz - Kifry WTP (4000m<sup>3</sup>/h) - Phase 2, and the rehabilitation of the emergency power supply line for Al Zewiyah WTPs in Baiji.
- The rehabilitation of water facilities is allowing 671,000 area residents, half of them being women and girls to have access to safe and clean water for domestic use such as drinking, cooking and washing.

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## WINDOW 2. LIVELIHOOD ASSISTANCE AND EMPLOYEMENT

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- 3 projects have been completed during the reporting. These included rubble removal for multiple neighborhoods in Al Senia in Baiji, rubble removal and cleaning of public spaces in Al-Tameem in Baiji, and rubble removal for multiple neighborhoods (Resala, Askary and Tal Al-Za'atar) in Baiji. These projects benefited 418 unskilled workers, including 23 women with short-term job opportunities.

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## WINDOW 3. CAPACITY SUPPORT TO MUNICIPALITIES

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- 783 government employees, including 261 women, benefited from capacity building training activities. The training courses targeted multiple sectors in the governorate, for example, education, agriculture, electricity, municipality, water, road, and bridges and covered 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 users with the competencies and skills required to successfully operate and maintain the infrastructure rehabilitated by the FFS.
- Furniture has been supplied and installed at the Vocational Training Center in Tikrit. In addition, equipment has been supplied to the Training Center in Sherqat.
- 2 projects targeting the security sector in the form of rehabilitating and furnishing the Police Directorate of both Sahel Al-Ayser and Sahel Al-Ayman's Police Station in Sherqat have been completed.
- The Baiji Asphalt Factory/Plant has been rehabilitated. This will enable the municipality to pave the internal network of roads.

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## WINDOW 4. PEACEFUL COMMUNITIES AND SOCIAL COHESION

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*See following section on social cohesion results*

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Conference for 10 Youth and Women for Peace Groups from the 5 liberated governorates – February 2023.

Photo: UNDP Iraq



## 4.6 WINDOW 4. SOCIAL COHESION

Following capacity building efforts for 317 Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) from across the five liberated governorates on proposal writing, project development, and implementation, 350 CBO-led community initiatives were implemented covering a range of topics from gender-based violence to promotion of social cohesion. With the project closing in 2022, a total of 10,395 people (4,531 women) were engaged in initiatives. In addition to CBO-led initiatives, UNDP closely engaged with Women and Youth for Peace Groups and Social Cohesion Champions to develop and implement a total of 58 community-based initiatives reaching 9,644 community members (3,897 women).

UNDP supported the development and empowerment of Community Service Committees (CSCs) in 30 targeted villages in Ba'aj, Hatra, and Tel Abta in Ninewa Governorate to address main challenges and issues communities are facing and priority actions that should be taken in an effort to promote the return and reintegration of IDPs and strengthen community resilience against violent extremism. To further promote the prevention of violent extremism (PVE) and a culture of peace and tolerance amongst different groups, 30 community initiatives were implemented by CSC members. In an effort to further promote social cohesion through different methods, 5 civil society and community groups were supported to design and implement initiatives and distributed equipment and furniture to schools in the selected villages, reaching over 20,000 students and 30 electric generators were distributed to the selected villages.

To enhance community awareness and capacities in the area of PVE and practice co-existence among different community groups including acceptance of reintegration of the returned ISIL-affiliated families and IDPs, and to mitigate any future tensions, UNDP supported local officials, community leaders, civil society and peace actors to prevent violent extremism through trainings, capacity building sessions, and implementation of community initiatives in areas selected based on complexity, fragility and risk of violent extremism in Anbar, Diyala, Ninewa, and Salah al Din governorates.

UNDP closely engaged with and supported citizen journalists and media personalities through capacity building sessions on ethical journalism, social cohesion concepts, and how to approach hate speech and PVE through media and journalism. UNDP also organized 14 roundtable discussions with governmental media authorities, media foundation directors, and academic professors to discuss issues, challenges, and recommendations regarding the media landscape in Iraq. A report further detailing the role of media in Iraq and the relationship it has throughout Iraqi society is currently in the final stages of review and translation and is expected to be published early 2023. Young journalists engaged in trainings were encouraged to publish articles, videos, and other media products to the Tanoua website, established by UNDP in 2021 to provide a platform for citizen journalists, and has resulted in the publication of over 700 media products. To coincide with International Day of Peace in September 2022, UNDP organized the Peace and Coexistence Short-film Festival to bring together filmmakers from across the country to showcase social cohesion and peace. Over 1,500 films from 102 countries were submitted with a panellist of jurors to select finalists for Best Short Film, Best Animated Film, and Best Documentary.

To promote participatory and transparent conflict management and dialogue processes between community members and local authorities in an effort to bring about peace, stability, and trust and mitigate any potential conflict and civil unrest, UNDP has been strengthening local community mechanisms to enable engagement with local authorities through trainings on conflict resolution, dialogue, and mediation as well as developing local peace agreements for reconciliation and the implementation of engagement activities in selected communities. Nearly 2,500 people (601 women) including religious leaders, community members, local authorities, and civil society members have engaged in these efforts.

To further engage and support youth and women in Iraq, UNDP organized a conference with all members of the 10 Youth and Women for Peace Groups from the 5 liberated governorates to discuss their impact in their respective communities, challenges they have faced in promoting social cohesion, and how they can make a greater impact in their community. Under complementary programming under the social cohesion programme, UNDP will support their work and implementation of community-based initiatives during the coming year.

To complete a series of conferences for religious leaders from Anbar, Salah al Din, and Ninewa governorates, UNDP held a fourth conference for religious leaders from Diyala to provide a platform to discuss the advancement of social cohesion, coexistence, combat violent extremism and hate, and to encourage the return and reintegration of families throughout the respective governorates. Through complementary programming, a fifth conference was also held for religious leaders from Kirkuk.

With the Memorandum of Understandings between UNDP and Folke Bernadotte Academy and swisspeace both having come to a close this year, two final sessions were held with Local Peace Committee members on gender mainstreaming and civil society actors on peacebuilding and mediation, respectively.

## 5. 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 <sup>24</sup>	Baseline (year)	Targets (2021)	Progress (Q4 2022)	Targets (2022)	Targets (2023)
1.1. % of needs assessments carried out in the target areas	0 (2015)	100%	<b>100%</b>	100%	100%
1.2. # of infrastructure projects for basic services (education, electricity, health, housing, municipal services, roads and bridges, sewage, water) restored <sup>25</sup> in the target areas <sup>26</sup> (cumulative)	0 (2015)	2,773	<b>3,089</b> Education: 1,115 Electricity: 346 Health: 518 Housing: 120 Municipal services: 564 Roads and bridges: 50 Sewage: 114 Water: 262	3,000	3,300
1.3. # of houses rehabilitated in the target areas (cumulative)	0 (2015)	27,500	<b>34,951</b>	31,000	32,000
1.4. # of immediate livelihood opportunities created for individuals, including women and youth <sup>27</sup> , in the target areas (cumulative)	0 (2015)	40,000 [6,000 w; 15,000 y]	<b>45,999<sup>28</sup></b> [8,020 w; 17,771 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]	<b>3,881</b> [3,028 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	<b>6,618</b>	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) <sup>29</sup>	Limited (2020) <sup>30</sup>	0	<b>0</b>	1,000 [300 w]	1,500 [450 w]

24 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.

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

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

27 Aged under 30.

28 46,231 immediate livelihood opportunities were reported in Q3 2022. However, the new data consolidation exercise shows that 45,999 opportunities were created by 31 December 2022

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

30 Similar livelihood interventions have taken place in some liberated areas under other UNDP programmes (e.g., ICRRP) 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) <sup>31</sup> 3 Area Coordinators (AC) 10 Municipal Stabilization Advisors (MSA)	<b>3</b> SS <b>6</b> AC <b>11</b> 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	<b>9,465</b> [2,017 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]	<b>66,740</b> <sup>32</sup> [27,952 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	<b>123</b>	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 <sup>33</sup> for post-FFS stabilization and development work in the liberated areas is drafted, approved, and implemented	0 (2015)	Transition Strategy drafting started	<b>Transition Strategy is approved</b>	Transition Strategy is approved	Transition Strategy is implemented
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31 Corresponds to the position/role of Stabilization Advisor, referred to in the 2018 result target.

32 67,150 participants in social cohesion activities were reported in Q3 2022. However, the new data reconciliation exercise shows that 66,740 individuals have participated in social cohesion activities by 31 December 2022.

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

## 6. ANNEX 2. FINANCIAL UPDATE

#	PARTNER	CONTRIBUTION (US\$)	RECEIVED (US\$) (ON 31 DECEMBER 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	16,376,477.17	16,376,477.17	-1,000,000.00
4	Bulgaria	227,272.73	227,272.73	-
5	Canada	39,844,770.52	39,844,770.52	-1,824,817.52
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 <sup>34</sup>	382,485,924.97	382,485,924.97	-
13	Greece	59,420.00	59,420.00	-
14	Iraq	34,250,000.00	16,853,797.00	-
15	Italy <sup>35</sup>	22,069,779.27	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 <sup>36</sup>	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 <sup>37</sup>	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	-2,000,000.00
27	Turkey	750,000.00	750,000.00	-
28	United Arab Emirates	60,000,000.00	59,000,000.00	-
29	United Kingdom <sup>38</sup>	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
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1,518,316,400.13</b>	<b>1,497,926,179.18</b>	<b>-16,850,918.52</b>

34 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).

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

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

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

38 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).





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