



UN  
DP

2023

# Quarter Two Report

Funding Facility for Stabilization



# Funding Facility for Stabilization 2023 Quarter Two Report

<b>REPORTING PERIOD</b>	1 April to 30 June 2023
<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\$ 1,500,091,461.31
<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>RESPONSIBLE 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.



# TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	6
1. CONTEXT	8
2. QUARTER ONE IN REVIEW	11
3. PROGRESS UPDATE	15
3.1. WINDOW-1 Infrastructure Rehabilitation	18
3.2. WINDOW-2 Livelihoods	27
3.3. WINDOW-3 Capacity Support to Local Governments	28
3.4. WINDOW-4 Social Cohesion	30
4. GENDER MAINSTREAMING	32
5. IMPACT STORIES	35
6. CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED	40
7. OUTLOOK	41
8. ANNEX I: RESULTS BY GOVERNORATE	42
8.1. ANBAR	44
8.2. DIYALA	45
8.3. KIRKUK	46
8.4. NINEWA	47
8.5. SALAH AL DIN	48
9. ANNEX II: PERFORMANCE TRACKING MATRIX	49
10. ANNEX III: FINANCIAL UPDATE	52

# LIST OF FIGURES AND TABLES

Figure 1. The FFS approach	9
Figure 2. Number of IDPs and Returnees over time	10
Figure 3. FFS Number of completed projects 30 June 2023	17
Figure 4. FFS Accrued Benefits for Completed Projects 30 June 2023	17
Figure 5. FFS Projects - 30 June 2023	43
Figure 6. FFS Number of completed projects 30 June 2023	43
Figure 7. FFS Value(\$) of completed projects Anbar - 30 June 2023	44
Figure 8. FFS accrued benefits for completed projects Anbar - 30 June 2023	44
Figure 9. FFS Value(\$) of completed projects Diyala - 30 June 2023	45
Figure 10. FFS accrued benefits for completed projects Diyala - 30 June 2023	45
Figure 11. FFS Value(\$) of completed projects Kirkuk - 30 June 2023	46
Figure 12. FFS accrued benefits for completed projects Kirkuk - 30 June 2023	46
Figure 13. FFS Value(\$) of completed projects Ninewa - 30 June 2023	47
Figure 14. FFS accrued benefits for completed projects Ninewa - 30 June 2023	47
Figure 15. FFS Value(\$) of completed projects Salah al-Din - 30 June 2023	48
Figure 16. FFS accrued benefits for completed projects Salah al-Din - 30 June 2023	48
Table 1. FFS Completed Projects : 30 June 2023	16
Table 2. Anbar : FFS Completed Projects : 30 June 2023	44
Table 3. Diyala : FFS Completed Projects : 30 June 2023	45
Table 4. Kirkuk : FFS Completed Projects : 30 June 2023	46
Table 5. Ninewa : FFS Completed Projects : 30 June 2023	47
Table 6. Salah al-Din : FFS Completed Projects : 30 June 2023	48

# ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

<b>BoQ</b>	Bill of Quantities
<b>BREP</b>	Building Resilience through Employment Promotion
<b>CBO</b>	Community Based Organisation
<b>CDC</b>	Community Dialogue Committee
<b>CfW</b>	Cash for Works
<b>COMSEC</b>	Council of Ministers Secretariat
<b>CPD</b>	Country Programme Document
<b>DMA</b>	Directorate of Mine Action
<b>DTM</b>	Displacement Tracking Matrix
<b>EH</b>	Explosive Hazards
<b>FBA</b>	Folke Bernadotte Academy
<b>FFES</b>	Funding Facility for Expanded Stabilization
<b>FFIS</b>	Funding Facility for Immediate Stabilization
<b>FFS</b>	Funding Facility for Stabilization
<b>GBV</b>	Gender Based Violence
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product
<b>GOI</b>	Government of Iraq
<b>GPU</b>	UNDP Global Procurement Unit
<b>HSE</b>	Health, Safety and Environment
<b>ICRRP</b>	Iraq Crisis Response and Resilience Programme
<b>IDP</b>	Internally Displaced Person
<b>IOM</b>	International Organization for Migration
<b>ISIL</b>	Islamic State of Iraq and Levant
<b>JCMC</b>	Joint Coordination Management Committee
<b>LPC</b>	Local Peace Committee
<b>MHPSS</b>	Mental Health and Psycho-Social Support
<b>MOLSA</b>	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
<b>MOH</b>	Ministry of Health
<b>MOMD</b>	Ministry of Migration and Displacement
<b>MSA</b>	Municipal Services Advisor
<b>OECD</b>	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
<b>PCC</b>	Provincial Control Cell
<b>PHC</b>	Primary Healthcare Centre
<b>PSEA</b>	Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
<b>PVE</b>	Prevention of Violent Extremism
<b>RoL</b>	Rule of Law
<b>RWG</b>	Returns Working Group
<b>SSR</b>	Security Sector Reform
<b>ToT</b>	Training of Trainers
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNSDCF</b>	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
<b>USAID</b>	United States Agency for International Development
<b>UXO</b>	Unexploded Ordnance
<b>WHH</b>	Women Headed Household
<b>WTP</b>	Water Treatment Plant

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



The reporting period (01 April to 30 June 2023) continued to present operational challenges. Movement restrictions, persisting logistical bottlenecks, and security related difficulties in accessing and implementing activities in target areas impacted the speed of the Funding Facility for Stabilization (FFS) implementation.

Despite these challenges, FFS made good progress in each of the five liberated governorates and by the end of the reporting period, completed 3,651 projects across the five governorates at a total cost of US\$ 994,608,464 generating multiple benefits accruing to men and women of target area, in particular for basic services of electricity and water. At the end of the reporting period, 153 projects were under implementation and another 101 projects were under various stages of tendering. The pipeline projects, which are assessed and updated periodically, await resource mobilization.

Together with the focus on rehabilitation of priority infrastructure for basic services, FFS acknowledges that the ability of IDPs to return remains linked with conditions of security in their areas of origin. As of April 2023, approximately 1.16 million people are still displaced from Iraq's liberated areas. FFS coordinates with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to ensure that FFS has up-to-date information about remaining caseloads and insight into their motivational factors to plan for appropriate interventions to address the challenge of facilitating continuous returns.

To this end, FFS is prioritizing an integrated approach that necessitates the scaling up of critical soft stabilization programming initiatives such as capacity support and social cohesion, while maintaining a focus on addressing the most critical stabilization (access to basic services for the most vulnerable) needs in return areas.

By the end of the reporting period, FFS completed 2,757 infrastructure rehabilitation projects under Window-1 for provision of basic services. These projects have played a crucial role in improving public infrastructure and essential services, contributing to the overall stabilization efforts.

At Mosul University, the project for reconstruction of Mathematics and Computer Department Building was completed. Another important large value project, completed during the reporting period, was the Rehabilitation of Ninewah University Presidency building (Jawsach campus). In electricity sector, FFS completed the project for "Rehabilitation of 33/11.5 kV 10MVA Substation in Sinjar-Domez of Ninewa governorate. The Substation is now operational and provides electricity to 25,000 population in Domez. The health sector recorded completion of the Blood Bank project and the Radiology Centre project which included provision of medical equipment. Completion of the two centres in Ninewa Governorate represents a significant advancement in healthcare infrastructure.

Key water sector projects were also completed during the reporting period. The project for "Refurbishment of Water and Sewerage System in Domez Complex, Sinjar, Ninewa governorate" was completed during the reporting period. The project will greatly improve the access to water in Domez and enhance conditions for return. Approx. 190 families have returned, and more are expected to return. An important water sector project which was completed during the reporting period was the Rehabilitation of Yathrib Water Treatment Plant (WTP) under the funding from the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) through the Reconstruction Fund for Areas Affected by Terroristic Operations (ReFAATO) of the Government of Iraq (GOI).

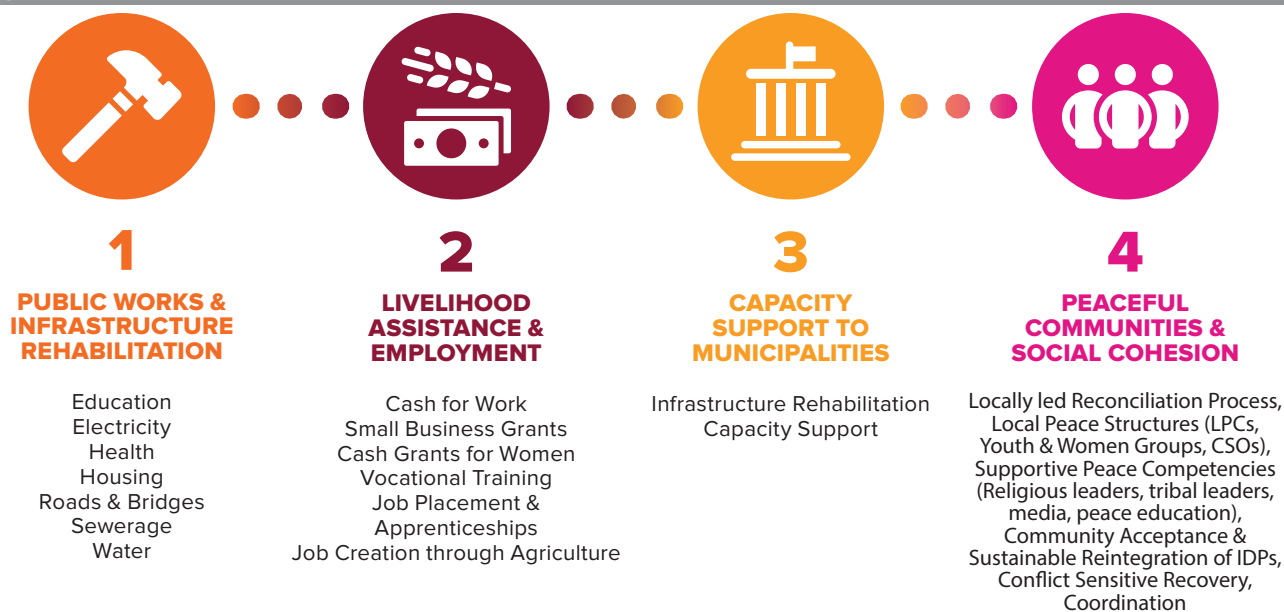
The institutional capacity development support to government recorded the completion of Hawija Municipality Building as part of infrastructure rehabilitation. Whereas, strengthening government capacities through trainings to ensure that stabilization gains are sustained remained a key priority for the FFS. The outlook for FFS however underwent a revision during the reporting period where a longer transition is being envisaged to enable FFS to remain engaged and work with the liberated governorates to address their residual stabilization needs, with a focus on strengthening the enabling conditions to facilitate the return of remaining Internally Displaced Person (IDPs).

# 1. CONTEXT





Figure 1. The FFS approach



## The Funding Facility for Stabilization

The Funding Facility for Stabilization (FFS) supports the Government of Iraq (GOI) to stabilize areas across the five governorates of Iraq: Anbar, Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninewa and Salah Al Din, liberated from the Islamic State of Iraq and Levant (ISIL). In June 2015, based on the commitment and support of the international community and the GOI, 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, which are those identified as critical to facilitate the return of the displaced and to restore trust between the government and the people, are: (1) Public Works and Light Infrastructure Rehabilitation; (2) Livelihoods; (3) Capacity Support; and (4) Social Cohesion.

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, FFIS and FFES comprise 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. Initial needs assessments are undertaken by UNDP in partnership with local authorities. The assessments identify the most urgent stabilization needs. Projects are developed by governorate and local authorities. Activities to be undertaken by the programme are then prioritized in coordination with the Provincial Control Cells (PCCs) or equivalent, which are headed by the respective Governors. UNDP receives the final lists of prioritized projects from the PCCs and then supports project implementation.

In 2018, the FFS defined five Priority Areas: Baiji-Hatra, broader Hawija, Mosul, western Anbar and western Ninewa. These Priority Areas are those with the extreme need of stabilization funding support. Many of these areas were under prolonged periods of occupation by ISIL, meaning that the FFS could start working there only in 2018. It was only after the beginning of 2018 that FFS gained access to the Western Anbar communities of Anah, Rawa and Al Qaim, as well as to the Western Ninewa communities of Tel Afar and Ba’aj.

In other Priority Areas, despite earlier liberation, sectarian and ethnic tensions, and security related challenges have prevented the steady return of Internally Displaced Person (IDPs), for example in Sinjar (Ninewa). Because liberation was achieved over an extended period, FFS had been active for a considerable time in areas where needs have since evolved and matured.

In November 2020, a three-year extension of the FFS was endorsed by the GOI and international partners to address the remaining priority needs in the liberated governorates. In 2023, the goals of the FFS remain consistent, although in certain respects the context has changed.

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 the work, maintain quality control, and ensure that safety and health protocols are followed. In addition, the FFS Area Coordinators maintained close monitoring of the situation on the ground.

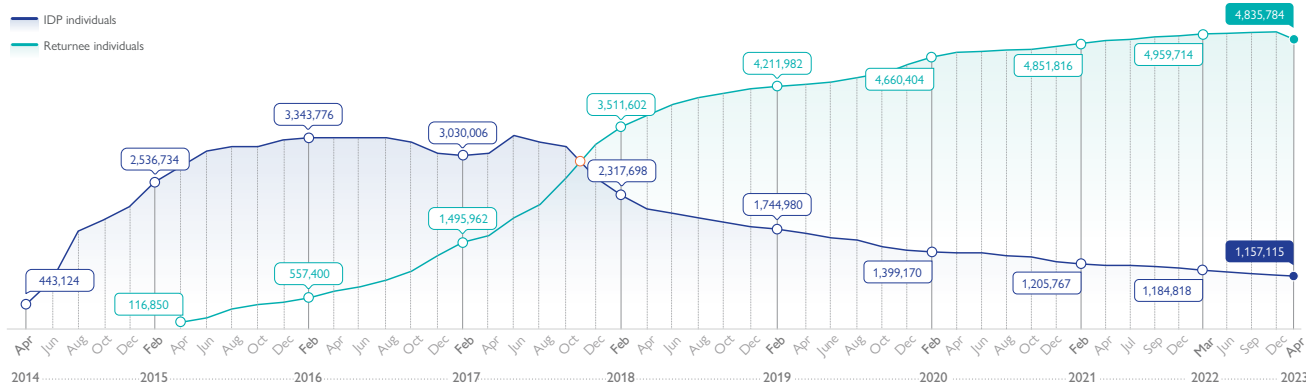
The FFS is an agile instrument that can easily be adapted to respond to rapidly emerging needs. However, In the absence of adequate funding, the gains made by FFS and partners in other areas of Iraq could potentially be lost due to instability, frustration, and disillusionment. Since inception in 2015, FFS has mobilized US\$1.5 billion from 30 donors including GOI. Should the funding situation allow, undertaking activities in target areas across all four FFS Windows will be critical for the Programme to support residual stabilization needs across sectors, particularly in hard-to-reach locations and supporting the GOI to preserve and protect the gains achieved by the FFS.

## Movement of Displaced Persons

By supporting the GOI to stabilize liberated areas in the short and medium term, the FFS ultimately contributes to the safe and dignified return of IDPs who were displaced by ISIL across the country since 2014. FFS measures progress toward this goal by using the International Organization for Migration (IOM)'s Displacement Tracking Matrix<sup>1</sup>.

Displacement continued to be key characteristic of the post-conflict environment in Iraq. According to the latest available data (IOM DTM, Iraq Master List 129, January - April 2023), 4,835,784 displaced Iraqis (805,964 households) had returned to their area of origin by the end of April 2023. IOM DTM reported a decrease of (-)154,068 returnees (-3%) since previous round Master List 128. This decrease is largely due to the reclassification of certain individuals in Kirkuk who were formerly considered returnees. Further, DTM identified 1,157,115 individual IDPs (198,653 households).

Figure 2. Number of IDPs and Returnees over time



Source: IOM DTM, Iraq Master List 129, January – March 2023.

Mosul, Sinjar and Al-Ba’aj districts in Ninewa Governorate saw the largest increase in the number of returnees since the previous round. The slight increase in these districts reflects a wide range of factors. Families feel an emotional desire to return and reunite with their relatives and are motivated by improved security, greater access to services, rehabilitation of housing and financial assistance to return. Key push factors include the closure of Jeddah 5 camp and an inability to afford rent in the area of displacement. Yazidi families are among those returning to Sinjar and Al-Ba’aj.

The above validates the impact of FFS interventions that the ability of IDPs to return remains underpinned by increased service delivery, the rehabilitation of houses in areas of origin, and improvements in the overall security situation.

1 International Organization for Migration (IOM)'s Displacement Tracking Matrix. Available at <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/>

## 2. QUARTER ONE IN REVIEW



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.

Since inception and up to the reporting period, FFS has cumulatively implemented **3,651** projects across all sectors of intervention and in the five liberated governorates of Anbar, Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninewa and Salah al-Din. Overall, progress results (ANNEX-II Performance Tracking Matrix) indicate that the FFS is on track despite the contextual and operational challenges.

#### Indicator 1.1: % of needs assessments carried out in target areas.

The assessments were completed in early years of FFS implementation. FFS maintains a tracker of pipeline projects which is updated periodically in consultation with the governorates.

#### Indicator 1.2: # of infrastructure projects for basic services (education, electricity, health, housing, municipal services, roads and bridges, sewerage, and water) restored in target areas (cumulative).

Since inception and up to the reporting period, FFS has completed 3,230 infrastructure projects for basic services [Education: 1,154; Electricity: 354; Health: 527; Housing: 134; Municipalities: 596; Roads and Bridges: 55; Sewerage: 115; and Water: 295] under FFIS. FFS is set to achieve the target completion of 3,300 projects by the end of December 2023. Restoration of basic services in liberated areas has been the key facilitator for an expeditious return of IDPs to their areas of origin.

#### Indicator 1.3: # of houses rehabilitated in target areas (cumulative).

Housing rehabilitation is key not only to facilitate the return of IDPs but also to prevent secondary displacement. As against a target of rehabilitation of 32,000 housing units, FFS has cumulatively rehabilitated 37,239 housing units, thereby creating opportunity of living conditions with dignity for the returnees.

#### Indicator 1.4: # of immediate livelihood opportunities created for individuals, including women and youth in the target areas (cumulative).

Creation of immediate livelihood opportunities for returnees in their areas of origin is equally an important factor to prevent secondary displacement. Since inception and up to the reporting period, FFS has implemented livelihood projects and has created 49,830 livelihood opportunities in target areas. This has been supplemented by creation of livelihood opportunities under other UNDP programmes namely Iraq Crisis Response and Resilience Programme (ICRRP) and Building Resilience through Employment Promotion (BREP).

#### Indicator 1.5: # of business grants provided in the target areas (gender disaggregated) (cumulative).

As against a target of provision of 4,500 (3,000 women) business grants in the target areas, FFS has cumulatively provided a total of 4,153 grants including 2,865 for women beneficiaries.

#### Indicator 1.6: # of small grants provided to women-headed households (cumulative).

As against a target of provision of 6,500 small grants to women headed households (WHHs) in the target areas, FFS has cumulatively provided a total of 6,618 grants to WHHs.

**Indicator 1.7: # of training opportunities and/or job placement created for individuals, including women and youth, in the target areas (cumulative).**

UNDP has primarily implemented such activities for long-term employment opportunities other UNDP programmes namely ICRRP and BREP. Under FFS, a total 1,437 [646 women] beneficiaries received vocation training.

**Indicator 1.8: # and type of technical advisory support capacities in place to support Authorities in target areas to plan and execute stabilization activities.**

In order to support the governorates in stabilization planning and communication, FFS is required to maintain services of Stabilization Specialists, Area Coordinators, and Municipal Services Advisors (MSAs). During the reporting period, 2 international Stabilization Specialists and 3 Area Coordinators were in place. Further, in accordance with transition strategy, UNDP shifted focus to Operation and Maintenance (O&M) capacity development and deployed technical staff as O&M Capacity Development Advisors for provision of on-the-job O&M training. UNDP will gradually phase out the services of MSAs and will deploy Transition Strategy Implementation Coordinators for technical advisory services related to planning, coordination, and communication.

**Indicator 1.9: # of capacity-building opportunities created for government officials and employees (gender disaggregated).**

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. 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.

Results in this domain have gradually and rapidly increased to achieve a cumulative 12,261 capacity building opportunities created for government officials and employees by the end of the reporting period. This is already far exceeding the targets for “soft” capacity support. But, to ensure sustainability of investments, UNDP will continue to focus on enhancing the capacity of government counterparts for efficient operation and maintenance of infrastructure, rehabilitated under FFS.

**Indicator 1.10: # of participants of social cohesion activities (gender disaggregated) (cumulative).**

There is a widely varying degree of ‘community preparedness’ in different Governorates and areas for the return and subsequent reintegration of persons formerly associated with ISIL. Therefore, community-based reconciliation and reintegration is paramount to achieve stabilization. By the end of the reporting period, 90,274 individuals (36,485 women) participated in social cohesion activities.

**Indicator 2.1: # of medium-size infrastructure projects implemented in the target areas (cumulative).**

Since inception and up to the reporting period, as against a target of 125 projects, FFS has completed 123 medium and large size infrastructure projects for basic services under Funding Facility for Expanded Stabilization (FFES).

**Indicator 3.1: Transition strategy for post-FFS stabilization and development work in the liberated areas is drafted, approved, and implemented.**

FFS Transition Strategy includes advocating for the government to allocate the necessary technical and financial resources for the local authorities to be able to i) carry out operation and maintenance work of rehabilitated services, and ii) invest in the development and rehabilitation of priority basic services projects necessary for the sustainability of stabilization gains. To carry out required advocacy and to monitor

the implementation of the FFS Transition Strategy, UNDP initiated the process for establishing a coordination mechanism within Council of Ministers Secretariat (COMSEC) and across the five governorates of Anbar, Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninewa, and Salah Al-Din.

During the previous reporting period, a secretariat was formed in the General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers with membership of the relevant authorities concerned to supervise the implementation of the transition strategy. In parallel, COMSEC also instructed the Governor's Offices of the liberated governorates to form a Task Team headed by the Deputy Governor for Projects Affairs to coordinate with the Secretariat at COMSEC to follow-up the implementation of the Transition Strategy in the form of preparing periodic reports on the status of projects, besides preparing a report on the unmet needs of projects required for the years beyond 2023. As a follow-up, local authorities in the governorates of Anbar and Diyala formed the Task Team during the previous reporting period where UNDP joined as a member of the new formation.

During the reporting period, Salah Al-Din governorate formed the Task Force where UNDP joined as a member of the new formation. On 29 May 2023 the Governor of Salah Al-Din Mr. Ismail Al-Haloub chaired the Task Force in presence of many government stakeholders including the Assistant Governor for Services and Reconstruction Affairs and the Technical Advisor to the Governor, the Municipality of Tikrit and the directors of government planning departments and the Department of Organizations Affairs in the Governorate Office. The implementation of FFS transition strategy was elaborately discussed in the Task Force meeting.

On other hand, the Task Forces which were already formed in Anbar and Diyala in the previous reporting period continued their engagement in terms of conducting meetings to support the implementation of the transition strategy.

During the remainder of the year 2023, FFS will continue to sensitize government counterparts towards their due attention regarding good operation and maintenance of infrastructure assets created under FFS as well as their ownership about the programme transition.

## **Key Achievements**

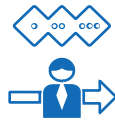
The reporting period was marked by key achievements that continued to support the restoration of essential services, the creation of livelihood opportunities and the strengthening of social cohesion for entire communities across the five liberated governorates. A cumulative progress update is presented in the following section.

# 3. PROGRESS UPDATE





**PLANNING**  
**161**



**TENDERING**  
**101**













**IMPLEMENTATION**  
**153**



**COMPLETED**  
**3,651**

During the reporting period, key achievements continued to support the restoration of essential services, creation of livelihood opportunities and strengthening of social cohesion for communities across the five liberated governorates of Iraq. By the end of the reporting period, FFS completed 3,651 projects at a total cost of US\$994,608,464 generating multiple benefits<sup>2</sup> accruing to men and women of the target area, in particular for basic services of electricity and water.

**Table 1. FFS Completed Projects : 30 June 2023**

SECTOR	COMPLETED PROJECTS		ACCRUED BENEFITS	
	#	VALUE (\$)	TOTAL	WOMEN
 Education	1,228	158,651,534	1,320,352	569,645
 Electricity	354	215,656,775	6,004,476	3,019,030
 Health	545	149,298,386	6,064,364	3,089,531
 Housing	134	83,804,615	283,751	123,898
 Livelihoods	259	97,901,242	77,485	24,702
 Municipality	596	98,029,750	7,090,643	3,538,149
 Roads and Bridges	82	54,005,170	3,234,000	1,643,500
 Sewage	117	14,228,512	2,351,008	1,168,355
 Social Cohesion	39	5,585,301	94,561	38,183
 Water	297	117,447,179	5,702,379	2,884,302
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,651</b>	<b>994,608,464</b>	<b>32,223,019</b>	<b>16,099,295</b>

<sup>2</sup> 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.



Figure 3. FFS Number of completed projects 30 June 2023

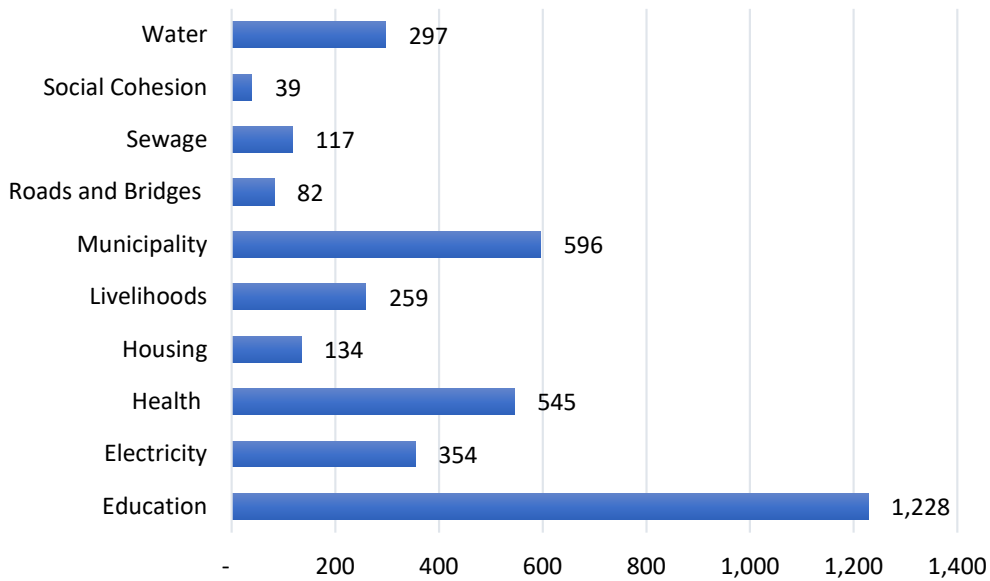
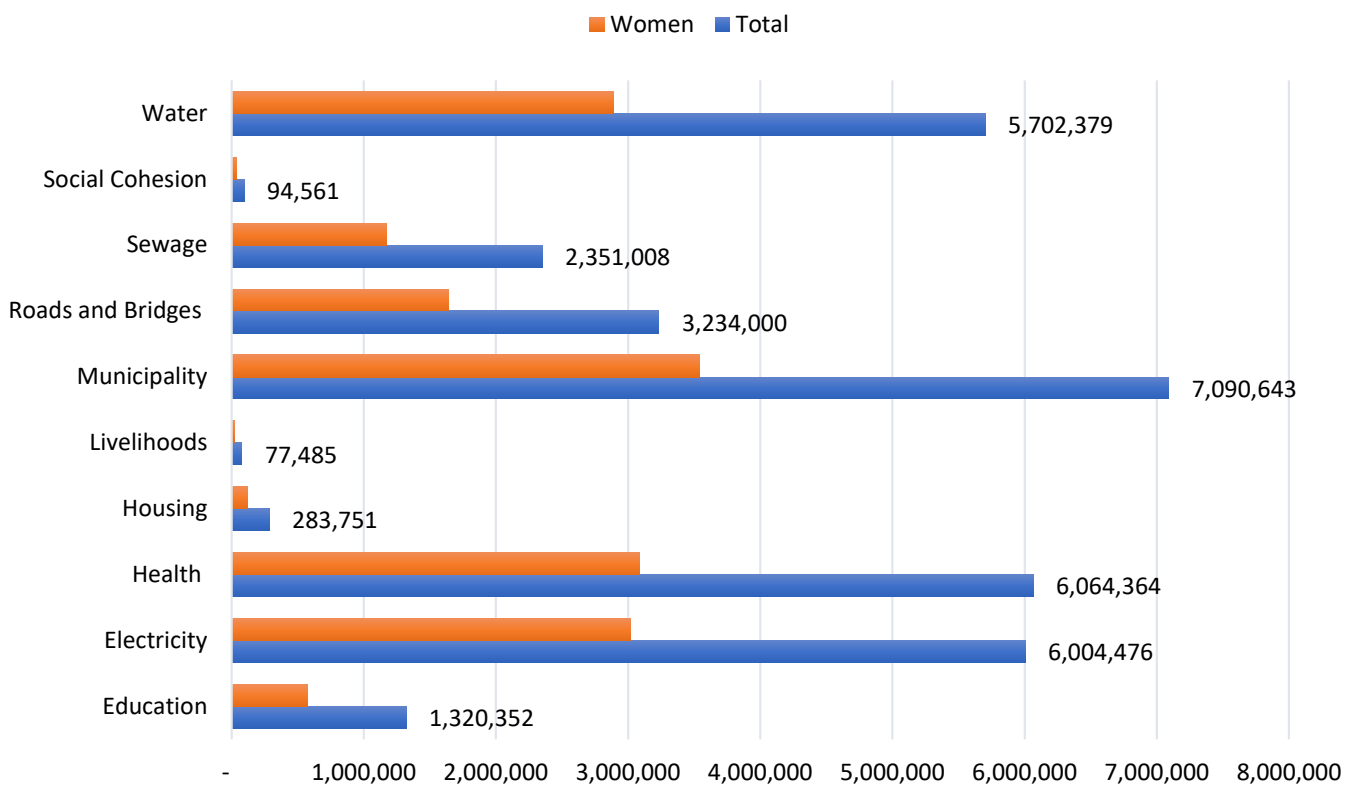


Figure 4. FFS Accrued Benefits for Completed Projects 30 June 2023



### 3.1. WINDOW-1 INFRASTRUCTURE REHABILITATION

By the end of the reporting period, FFS completed 2,757 infrastructure rehabilitation projects under Window-1 for provision of basic services. These projects have played a crucial role in improving public infrastructure and essential services, contributing to the overall stabilization efforts.



#### 3.1.1 Education

Out of 2,757 infrastructure rehabilitation projects, cumulatively completed by FFS since inception of the programme and up to the reporting period, 1,228 completed projects pertained to the education sector. These initiatives have had a wide-reaching impact, accruing 1,320,352 benefits to people of catchment population, of which 569,645 benefits accrued to women and girls.

During the reporting period, an additional 22 education sector projects were completed accruing 97,681 additional benefits including 35,729 benefits accruing to women and girls.

An important large value project which was completed during the reporting period was “Al-Ghafiqi Primary School for Girls and Boys (18 Classes) in Al-Rummana of Anbar governorate. Built in 1957, the school had become very old and had several cracks in its walls and ceiling. Being in a dilapidated state, the school was further damaged during the ISIL conflict. The school is an important school for the district because it is the only primary school in Kutela village and surrounding areas. FFS fully rehabilitated the school and provided furniture for the school.



*Full Rehabilitation of Al-Ghafiqi Primary School for Girls and Boys in Al-Rummana, Anbar*

Rehabilitation of Al-Ghafiqi Primary School in Al-Rummana of Anbar governorate benefited 650 students (boys and girls) and staff of the school. Located close to western border of Iraq, the completion of the project will contribute to restoration of stability in its area. Further, the completion of the project will enhance the quality of education sector services in the area and will further facilitate the return of the IDPs to the area. The rate of return in this area is about 84%.



*Al-Ghafiqi Primary School for Girls and Boys in Al-Rummana, Anbar and its neighborhood*

Rehabilitation of Al-Ghafiqi Primary School in Al-Rummana of Anbar governorate Another important large value project, completed during the reporting period, was the Rehabilitation of Ninewah University Presidency building (Jawsach campus). The completion of the presidency building will accommodate the administrative staff. The University employs 200 dedicated staff and serves 6,000 students for both undergraduates and postgraduates across diverse disciplines including engineering, medicine, law, and other specialized domains.



*Ninewah University Presidency building (Jawsach campus)*



### 3.1.2 Electricity

Cumulatively, up to the reporting period, an impressive number of 354 electricity sector projects have been completed which has positively impacted the lives of the people in the liberated governorates through access to improved electricity services. In terms of infrastructure development, 79 network electricity projects have been completed, significantly expanding the electricity grid's coverage. Efforts have been made to rehabilitate 62 substations, resulting in improved electricity distribution.

During the reporting period, FFS completed the project for “Rehabilitation of 33/11.5 kV 10MVA Substation in Sinjar-Domez of Ninewa governorate. The Substation is now operational and provides electricity to 25,000 population in Domez.



*33/11.5 kV 10MVA Substation in Sinjar-Domez*

### 3.1.3. Health

Up to the reporting period, FFS has cumulatively completed 545 health sector projects at an investment cost of approximately US\$150 million, resulting in significantly improved access to healthcare services in liberated governorates. Efforts to enhance the healthcare sector continue with several projects either under implementation or in tendering phase.

FFS had completed the Blood Bank project in Ninewa governorate during the previous reporting period. In continuation, FFS completed the Radiology Centre project during the reporting period. Furthermore, FFS provided medical equipment for both the Blood Bank and Radiology Centre. The provision and installation of medical equipment for the Blood Bank and Radiology Centre in Ninawa Governorate represents a significant advancement in healthcare infrastructure.

The Blood Bank is composed of blood donation units in addition to different laboratories like Pathology, Biology, and Microbiology. The medical equipment for the Blood Bank includes advanced blood testing analyzers, refrigerated storage units for blood products, automated blood separation systems, and real-time monitoring software.



*Blood Bank, Al-Shifa Medical Complex, Mosul, Ninewa*

The medical equipment for the Radiology Centre includes Densitometer (DEXA scan), Mammography, Ultrasound, and Fluoroscopy.



*Medical Equipment for Radiology Centre, Al-Shifa Medical Complex, Mosul, Ninewa*

Combined, these two centres allow all health institutions in the Al-Shifa Medical Complex in Mosul to benefit from the services of the blood bank in processing, storing, and distributing blood products efficiently while maintaining their quality, as well as from the services of the radiology centre in increasing the diagnosis of various pathological conditions such as cancerous tumours, osteoporosis, respiratory diseases, and others.

These centres will contribute to disease surveillance efforts, identify cases of communicable diseases, and monitor their spread in the population, contributing valuable data to public health authorities. Al-Shifa Medical Complex serves more than 2,000,000 people in Ninewah governorate.



### 3.1.4. Housing

Cumulatively, up to the reporting period, a remarkable total of 134 housing projects have been completed, benefiting 283,751 individuals. Among these beneficiaries, 123,898 are women who have gained access to safe and adequate housing. The 134 housing projects rehabilitated a total of 37,239 housing units. The accomplishments signify noteworthy step towards addressing housing needs in the community, promoting gender equality by including housing solutions for women, and aiding families who have faced displacement.

Efforts to address housing needs are ongoing, with one project currently under implementation to rehabilitate 100 units in Mansouria village in Al-Multaqa sub-district of Kirkuk governorate. The project will benefit 700 individuals, including 385 women, by providing them with suitable housing opportunities after being displaced for a long time. Additionally, seven housing projects are in the tendering phase, which, once completed, will benefit 5,842 individuals. Out of these beneficiaries, 1,989 are women, highlighting the commitment to promoting gender equality in housing.

During the reporting period, the project for Rehabilitation of houses in West Mosul in Al-Zanjeely neighbourhood (LOT 2) was completed. The project rehabilitated 429 houses. An illustration of before and after rehabilitation of select housing units is presented below.



*Before Rehabilitation*



*After Rehabilitation*



*Before Rehabilitation*



*After Rehabilitation*

Another project which was completed during the reporting period is “Rehabilitation of 64 completely damaged houses in Sherqat centre of Salah Al-Din governorate. An illustration of the work during and after rehabilitation of select housing units is presented below.



*During Rehabilitation*



*After Rehabilitation*



*During Rehabilitation*



*After Rehabilitation*





### 3.1.5. Roads & Bridges

Two ‘roads and bridges’ projects were successfully completed during the reporting period, providing improved transportation infrastructure for a total of 25,000 people. The allocated budget for these projects reached a total expenditure of US\$ 1,053,207 . Cumulatively, up to the reporting period, a total of 82 ‘roads and bridges’ projects have been completed, benefitting 3,234,000 individuals. These completed projects have significantly enhanced connectivity and accessibility across their neighborhoods and have improved the transportation network.

During the reporting period, the project for Rehabilitation of main road beside Al Harwaniya towards Tuakel village in Diyala governorate was completed and dedicated to local population.



*Rehabilitation of main road beside Al Harwaniya toward Tuakel village in Diyala governorate*



### 3.1.6. Sewerage

The sewerage sector in liberated governorates has made significant strides in improving sanitation infrastructure and services. Cumulatively, up to the reporting period, a total of 117 sewerage projects have been successfully completed, benefitting 2,351,008 individuals, including 1,168,355 women. These completed projects have played a crucial role in enhancing sanitation systems and promoting public health.

During the reporting period, the project for Rehabilitation of Jubail Sewerage Network (Zone C) in Fallujah, Anbar governorate was completed. The activity network includes sewerage connections for 850 households. A total of 20,000 beneficiaries (in residential buildings, service buildings such as schools and municipality buildings and small businesses) will derive sanitation benefits from completion of the network.



*Cleaning the manhole before epoxy painting*

*Installing the ventilation pipes*

*Rehabilitation of Jubail Sewerage Network – Zone C, Fallujah, Anbar governorate*



### 3.1.7. Water

During the reporting period, notable advancements were made in the water sector, with a focus on improving access to safe and clean water for communities across the liberated governorates. Fourteen water projects were successfully completed during the reporting period with a total value of US\$ 3,614,413. Cumulatively, up to the reporting period, a total of 297 water projects have been completed. These completed projects have significantly improved access to safe water, reducing waterborne diseases and ensuring a healthier living environment for communities.

The project for “Refurbishment of Water and Sewerage System in Domez Complex, Sinjar, Ninewa governorate” was completed during the reporting period. The project will greatly improve the access to water in Domez and enhance conditions for return. Approx. 190 families have returned, and more are expected to return.



*Refurbishment of Water and Sewerage System in Domez Complex, Sinjar, Ninewa*

An important water sector project which was completed during the reporting period was the Rehabilitation of Yathrib Water Treatment Plant (WTP) under the funding from the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) through the Reconstruction Fund for Areas Affected by Terroristic Operations (ReFAATO) of the Government of Iraq (GoI).

Yathrib Water Project had suffered from significant damages in 2014, affecting mainly the WTP, caused by military and terrorist battles before the liberation of the area by security forces in 2017. Before rehabilitation, the WTP of Yathrib project was operating at about 40% of its original capacity due mainly to severe failure in its civil, mechanical, and electrical components. FFS rehabilitated the WTP under the IsDB funding and restored the WTP capacity to supply potable water to non-displaced populations and returnees of the area.



*Rehabilitated Sedimentation Tank*



*Rehabilitated Intake Structure*

*Rehabilitation of Yathrib Water Treatment Plant (WTP), Salahaldin governorate*

## 3.2. WINDOW-2 LIVELIHOODS

The focus of Window-2 is to create sustainable livelihood opportunities and support income generation. By enhancing economic opportunities and promoting self-sufficiency among the affected population, this window aims to improve the overall well-being of individuals and communities. Cumulatively, 259 projects have been completed in the livelihoods sector through Window 2 at a total investment value of UD\$ 97,901,242. These projects have positively impacted the lives of 77,485 beneficiaries, including 24,702 women.

FFS implemented a project to support sustainable livelihoods in Sinjar, Sinune, and Al-Mahlabia in Ninewa governorate which benefitted 400 individuals. A group of 50 women beneficiaries received skill development training in food processing, as illustrated below.



*Skill development training for Women beneficiaries in food processing*

Another 150 beneficiaries received skill development training in food packaging, sales, and storage. Thus, the livelihood project provided access to learning in the field of agriculture to 200 beneficiaries to support, revitalize, and diversify the agriculture and agribusiness sector in select locations.

Also, the project provided access to training, coaching, marketplace, and financial support to help improve farmers' agribusiness management skills and their livelihoods. A group of 200 farmers and agribusiness owners got an opportunity for access to skills development, out of which 150 farmers received access to finances to improve their livelihoods.

The project implementation was completed during the reporting period.



### 3.3. WINDOW-3 CAPACITY SUPPORT TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

The objective of Window-3 is to strengthen the capacity and effectiveness of local government institutions. By improving governance and service delivery, this window aims to enhance the overall well-being of the community.

Strengthening government capacities to ensure that stabilization gains are sustained 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.

Cumulatively, a remarkable total of 596 infrastructure rehabilitation projects of municipality sector have been completed, amounting to a value of US\$ 98,029,750. During the reporting period, a total of 13 projects were successfully completed, with a cumulative value of US\$ 3,930,852.

An illustration is “Rehabilitation of Hawija Municipal Building in Hawija, Kirkuk”. Completion of the project directly benefits the 92 municipal employees and indirectly benefits the 111,000 Hawija district population. The project will help restore municipal services in the area, including services related to civil documents and management of facilities in the city. Restoration of such citizen services positively contributes to stabilization in the liberated areas. This building is managed by the Ministry of Construction, Housing and Municipalities.



*Rehabilitation of Hawija Municipal Building in Hawija, Kirkuk*

Another project for institutional capacity development of the government, which was completed during the reporting period, was the “Rehabilitation of National Security Building in Sinune-Sinjar, Ninewa governorate. Completion of the project directly benefits the 335 security sector employees and indirectly benefits the 57,000 population. The project will support and improve the city security situation in the area and will facilitate increased returns to the area by developing trust in government security services. The rehabilitated buildings contain offices and accommodation for police officers and vehicles, along with locker rooms and interview rooms.

Building on the previous pilot training programme rolled out by UNDP FFS during 2021 and 2022, and in accordance with the 2023 capacity development plan prepared during the previous reporting period, FFS continued implementation of the programme in the five liberated governorates of Anbar, Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninewa and Salah al-Din. Several government employees from line directorates received select training courses to enhance their knowledge and skills.

The objective of the training programmes is to enhance the sustainability of FFS interventions, by equipping end-user government officials including engineers, technical and medical employees with the skills required to effectively operate and very importantly maintain the electrical and mechanical equipment, and infrastructures rehabilitated under FFS. The training programmes have been tailored between competency level to build the capacity of the unskilled government employees at the entry level who have undergone little or no training during their careers, in addition to the advanced level to improve the competencies of the skilled ones.

During the reporting period, 69 training courses were organized in the five liberated governorates in sectors such as water, electricity, health, education, municipality, etc. A total of 1,358 government employees, including 272 women, participated in these trainings for their skill development.

Governorate	Training Courses	Number of Trainees	Male	Female
1-Anbar	21	390	351	39
2-Salahaldin	17	319	296	23
3-Diyala	15	255	197	58
4-Ninewah	2	42	37	5
5-Kirkuk	14	352	205	147
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>1,358</b>	<b>1,086</b>	<b>272</b>

An example of a training from Ninewa governorate is presented below.



*Training in “Overhead Transmission Lines Design, Construction, and Maintenance”  
Nineveh Directorates of Electricity (Transmission and Distribution)*

Lack of human capacity in terms of availability, knowledge, and competencies, is an issue in government ministries and agencies responsible for service delivery at the governorate and local levels. Most government personnel have undergone little or no training during their careers. Training in specific subject areas for capacity development is helpful where reasonable entry level capacities already exist and the capacity development stage to be worked upon is strengthening existing capacity. However, in certain circumstances when entry level capacities are low, the focus must be on basic acquisition of capacity. In such situations, the most effective capacity development tool is coaching and mentoring, i.e., on-the-job training, which need to be coupled with formal training courses.

In order to supplement formal training programmes with coaching and mentoring for skill development through on-the-job training, FFS deployed technical experts at governorate level in offices of the Governor and/or municipalities to perform the role of Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Capacity Development Advisor (CDA), who will use the tools of coaching and advising for capacity development at both organizational and individual level. The focus areas of coaching will be on operation and maintenance of rehabilitated infrastructure and core functions for service delivery.

Under the above context, FFS hired group of technical experts, referred as O&M CDAs, and deployed them in governorate of Anbar, Diyala and Salah Al-Din to carry out consultations and start tailoring a comprehensive and holistic support to cater capacity development at all levels of capacity namely institutional, organizational, and individual.

During the reporting period, the O&M CDAs made effective use of the various capacity development tools and techniques (training, coaching, and advising), while ensuring that proper forward and backward linkages and coordination mechanisms are established. Several counselling and technical support sessions were provided to counterpart staff during the reporting period. FFS will expand the deployment to Kirkuk and Ninewah governorates during the coming reporting period.

### 3.4. WINDOW-4 SOCIAL COHESION

UNDP continues to actively engage with local peace mechanisms in the targeted areas to empower and strengthen their roles in the promotion of social cohesion and reintegration of returnees including families with perceived affiliation, and families returning from Al Hol to foster sustainable peace. UNDP hosted a series of consultative meetings with representatives from local government, community leaders, and representatives from the Ministry of Migration and Displacement (MoMD) to discuss return and reintegration efforts for those returning from Al Hol Camp. The recommendations agreed upon during these meetings included the following:

MoMD sharing of names of returnees from Al Hol Camp to Al-Jada'a Rehabilitation Center with local government and community leaders;

MoMD inviting community leaders to Al-Jada'a Rehabilitation Center to meet with families;

MoMD to work closely with government entities to expedite the compensation process for ISIL survivors; and

Continue to hold meetings between MoMD, local government, and community leaders to follow up on return and reintegration processes.



*UNDP and representatives from MoMD participating in a series of consultative meetings to encourage sustainable community reintegration of displaced families*

To support returnees including those returning from Al-Hol and the communities accepting them in Tel Afar, Ninewa, Rummanah and Al Qaim in Anbar, and Baiji in Salah al Din governorates, UNDP has begun implementing a multi-faceted project by 1) providing livelihood and economic reintegration support by offering vocational training and business support trainings; 2) providing mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services; 3) operationalizing an MHPSS center to deliver quality services; and 4) implementing of women-specific community-based initiatives

aimed to build resilience, promote PVE, and facilitate the return and reintegration of returnees. Additionally, 280 (156 women) project beneficiaries have been selected to participate in the project and have completed 31 days of vocational training as of the end of this reporting period.

Vocational training courses include home appliance and mobile maintenance; sustainable agriculture; sewing and designs; and printing, stationary, and event services. Group and individual MHPSS sessions continue to be held to provide necessary support for project beneficiaries and community members at wide. Women-specific community interventions have also been designed in each of the targeted locations. Such interventions include awareness raising sessions on peacebuilding, critical thinking, GBV, and PVE; community dialogue sessions; and organizing a bazaar to promote peace and tolerance.

The Social Cohesion window remains a priority for future interventions, as it plays a vital role in fostering trust, unity, and strong social bonds within the affected population. Continued efforts in this area will contribute to long-term stability, social integration, and the overall well-being of the community.

# 4. GENDER MAINSTREAMING





Gender integration is a prerequisite for all FFS interventions, making it a core principle of programme implementation. FFS has been dedicated to empowering women and girls through targeted, gender-specific interventions, as well as mainstreaming projects and essential services to address their stabilization needs.

Under Infrastructure support, the rehabilitation of essential services has very positively impacted women and girls, providing them improved access to infrastructure and promoting economic and social development.

The capacity support window focused on improving the essential capabilities of local government officials and personnel by providing them with comprehensive support and training. A series of capacity-building sessions were organized, and 272 female staff members from various directorates in Anbar, Salahuddin, Diyala, and Kirkuk participated in these training programmes.

Building gender competencies of government officials is one of the key gender priorities of the UNDP's Stabilization program. In order to ensure that program interventions and practices are inclusive and promote gender equality, FFS has developed a comprehensive training program for officials in the targeted governorates. The objective of this initiative is to equip officials with the necessary knowledge and tools to deal with gender-related challenges effectively and promote gender mainstreaming in their respective roles.

During the reporting period, FFS organized a three-day Training of Trainers (TOT) on Gender Equality and GBV prevention for the Directorate of Health (DOH) from Anbar, Diyala, and Salahaldin. The training aimed to promote gender equality and prevent Gender-Based Violence (GBV) by establishing a team of highly skilled trainers within the DOH. The event was attended by 24 government officials, including 14 females and 10 males. After the training, these participants will follow up with their colleagues to promote gender equality in their respective districts. The TOT successfully equipped the participants with practical knowledge and skills in gender mainstreaming and preventing GBV.



*TOT Training on Gender Mainstreaming and Protection from Gender-Based Violence for the Directorates of Health from Anbar, Diyala and Salahaldin*

Further, officials from the Directorate of Energy in Mosul underwent a training program that provided them with gender mainstreaming and GBV prevention skills. The program was attended by 18 participants, including 8 female and 10 male officials. This training helped equip the government staff with the necessary gender-related skills to ensure that gender considerations are fully integrated into the project cycle.

At UNDP's Stabilization pillar, gender equality is promoted through partnership and collaboration with various stakeholders. The Stabilization program has a robust system that ensures that gender integration is included in all its initiatives. The Gender Team is instrumental in ensuring that gender integration is incorporated in all initiatives, with a comprehensive approach implemented across all regions and program interventions. The team actively participates in project proposals and monitoring and contributes to partner orientation and technical evaluations. This approach aims to address gender disparities and foster sustainable development, leveraging resources and sharing best practices.

During the reporting period, the Stabilization program provided technical support to the Kurdistan Regional Government's High Council of Women and Development (HCWD) to organize a conference on the International Day for the Elimination of Sexual Violence in Conflict, held in June. The Stabilization gender team worked closely with HCWD to design the conference content and helped select participants, particularly women who survived the ISIL invasion in Sinjar area of Ninewa governorate. UNDP stabilization was also part of the discussions.

The Stabilization gender team concentrated on addressing gender concerns and supported partners on UNDP's policy of having zero tolerance towards sexual exploitation, abuse, and harassment. The team gave priority to empowering young girls and women who are vulnerable and incorporated gender equality into every stage of the project.

The Stabilization gender team participated in a consultative workshop in Baghdad, organized by UNAMI Human Rights, to support the adoption of the Anti-Domestic Violence Law. The aim was to promote the adoption of the Anti-Domestic Violence Law and increase awareness and support for women in Iraq. This law is designed to safeguard the rights and dignity of domestic violence victims. The workshop provided a platform for stakeholders to discuss the challenges and opportunities for implementing the law. Participants included relevant parliamentary committees, members of the State Council, Judges, community representatives, Ministry of Interior (MoI), Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA), and relevant UN agencies. All participants acknowledged the sensitivity of the law and agreed on the need for further discussions to amend and adjust several issues. For instance, the workshop recommended changing the law's title to Family Protection Law to remove any negative connotation associated with the title Anti-Domestic Violence Law.

Also, the FFS Gender Team actively contributed to the UN Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Network and provided technical expertise in addressing PSEA in the program implementation. The team shared insights into implementing the UN's zero-tolerance policy towards any kind of sexual exploitation. Additionally, the team shared their successful strategies from the Stabilization program. These strategies included educating staff and partners on UN protocols and reporting channels to ensure a secure and healthy work environment for employees and beneficiaries across programs and governorates.

# 5. IMPACT STORIES



During the reporting period, the Communications team continued to play a critical role in advancing the mission of UNDP's flagship programme, the Funding Facility for Stabilization (FFS), by effectively communicating its impact to a wide range of target audiences. Despite internal challenges of staff turnover, the Communications team demonstrated resilience and creativity, achieving key milestones in various areas and actively publishing impactful stories through various channels, including UNDP's website and social media platforms, to promote and communicate the impact of FFS.

## SUMMARY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Published one impact story on the UNDP website and issued four press releases, to announce new funding for FFS and the reopening of key infrastructure rehabilitated by FFS,, with a total readership of 106;
- Created and published 74 social media posts across various platforms, including Facebook, Twitter/X, LinkedIn, and Instagram, reaching over 200,000 organic users and engaging over 25,000 organic users;
- Collaborated with various teams, field staff, and implementing partners to gather relevant information and materials, ensuring accuracy and authenticity;
- Incorporated multimedia elements such as high-quality photographs, videos, and infographics to enhance the visual appeal and storytelling effectiveness; and
- Monitored website and social media channels and utilized analytics tools to measure the readership and engagement of stories and social media content, using the insights to inform content strategy.

## WEB STORIES AND PRESS RELEASES PUBLISHED ON THE UNDP WEBSITE

During the reporting period, the Communications team successfully published stories and press releases on the UNDP website. These web articles showcased the contributions of FFS to Iraq's recovery and emphasized the positive impact of FFS projects on the Iraqi people. The stories highlighted diverse projects (health, water, peacebuilding, and green municipal infrastructure), demonstrating the breadth of UNDP's work.

As a part of UNDP's strategy to maintain visibility, FFS organized and promoted a higher number of events this quarter, resulting in a steady issuance of press releases to keep target audiences informed about key project milestones and to effectively reach local media outlets, and amplify UNDP's impact. However, this did not directly translate into increased media coverage due to shifting editorial priorities among Iraqi media outlets.

Some notable web articles published during this period include:

- [Reigniting young Iraqis' passion for sports and the arts](#) – Through Bani Saad Youth and Sports Forum's innovative programs in the sports and arts, they are providing safe spaces for self-expression, nurturing young talents, and igniting the passion and creativity of young Iraqis to shape a brighter future for their nation.
- [UNDP and Government of the Netherlands open the Ninewa Criminal Investigation Court and support local peacebuilding through model police stations and peace agreements](#)– This newly established court aims to provide a fair and transparent legal process in addressing crimes, upholding the rule of law, and promoting peace and stability in the region.

## SOCIAL MEDIA

The Communications team continued to leverage social media platforms to disseminate critical information, reach a broad audience, showcase UNDP’s work, and amplify the voices of Iraqi people. While the Communications team faced some challenges in reaching its social media goals, the team continued to craft creative and compelling social media posts that effectively conveyed FFS stories and achievements. Below are some of the top performing posts during the quarter:


Below are some of the top performing posts during the quarter:

### Instagram



**Post reach**  
2,855

**Post engagement**  
211



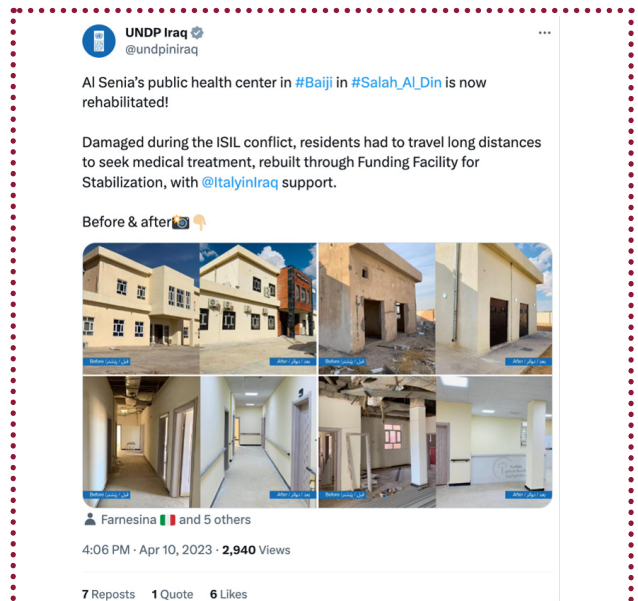
**Post reach**  
1,765

**Post engagement**  
124

### Twitter



**Post reach**  
4,245



**Post reach**  
2,939



UNDP Iraq  
April 18 · 🌐

فمنا بزيارة ثلاثة من مشاريعنا في #بيجي في #صلاح\_الدين برفقة السيدة مونيكيا بيسو، منسقة برنامج التنمية في الوكالة الإيطالية للتنمية و التعاون الدولي في #العراق.

بدأنا الجولة في مركز الصنينة للرعاية الأولية، بعد تعرضه لأضرار جسيمة واحتلاله من قبل داعش لأكثر من خمس سنوات. أُعيد تأهيله من قبل برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي في عام 2022. أُعيد افتتاحه في وقت مبكر من هذا العام وأصبح مرفقاً صحياً رئيسياً يخدم أكثر من 110,000 شخص.

خلال الزيارة، افتتحت مستودعات بيجي الزراعية، وقاد الحفل كلاً من مونيكيا بيسو، منسقة برنامج التنمية في الوكالة الإيطالية للتنمية و التعاون الدولي في العراق، وقائمقام بيجي السيد محمد محمود، و نائب محافظ صلاح الدين السيد عمار حكمت، وقاموا بجولة في المستودعات التي أُعيد بناؤها حديثاً. سٌخزن المستودعات الأسمدة والمبيدات الحشرية والمعدات الزراعية والأدوات ومن المتوقع أن يعزز ذلك الزراعة بدعم المزارعين وخلق سبل عيش لـ 20,000 شخصاً.

كانت المحطة الأخيرة في الزيارة في مستشفى بيجي العام. تضررت المستشفى خلال الصراع ضد داعش وأُغلق المستشفى لسنوات عديدة مما أجبر الناس على السفر لأكثر من 40 كيلومتراً في منطقة تكريت لتلقي العلاج. بعد إعادة الافتتاح في عام 2020، يخدم المستشفى اليوم حوالي 200,000 شخص.

أُعيد تأهيل مركز الصنينة للرعاية الأولية ومستودعات بيجي الزراعية ومصرف الدم وغرف الأطباء وغرف العمليات في مستشفى بيجي العام من قبل برنامج إعادة الاستقرار التابع لبرنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي بدعم من #إيطاليا.

📍 لحظات من يوم الافتتاح

\*\*\*\*\*

Yesterday, we gave Ms. Monica Pisu, [Italian Agency for Development Cooperation in Jordan - AICS AMMAN's](#) Development Programme Coordinator in [#Iraq](#), a tour of our three projects in [#Baiji](#), [#Salah\\_al\\_Din](#).

We started the tour at Al-Senia primary health centre. After being damaged extensively and occupied by ISIL for over five years, the facility was renovated by UNDP in 2022. Reopened early this year, it has become a key health facility, serving over 110,000 people.

Another highlight of the visit was the inauguration of Baiji's agriculture warehouses. Ms. Pisu, Baiji Mayor Mohamed Mahmood, and Salah Al-Din Deputy Governor Ammar Hikmat led the ceremony and toured the newly rebuilt facilities. The warehouses will store fertilizers, pesticides, farming equipment, and tools. Once operational, it is expected to boost agriculture, support farmers, and create livelihoods for 20,000 people.

Ms. Pisu's visit ended at Baiji General Hospital. Damaged during the ISIL conflict, the hospital closed for many years, forcing people to travel more than 40 kilometres to Tikrit district for treatment. After reopening in 2020, the hospital has been serving about 200,000 people.

The Al-Senia primary health centre, Baiji's agriculture warehouses, the blood bank, doctors' rooms, and operating theatres at Baiji General Hospital were rehabilitated by UNDP's Funding Facility for Stabilization with support from [#Italy](#).

Best photos from the visit 📸

[Embassy of Italy in Baghdad](#)

[UNDP in the Arab States](#)

[United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq-UNAMI](#)

[United Nations Development Programme - UNDP](#)



👍❤️ 255

33 comments 10 shares



Facebook

يستطيع أكثر من 40,000 شخصاً اليوم في 15 منطقة وسط #بيجي في محافظة #صلاح\_الدين الحصول على مياه شرب آمنة 🇮🇶.

قام برنامج إعادة الاستقرار وتمويل من #الحكومة\_العراقية بتكيب شبكة أنابيب مياه جديدة في المنطقة لتحسين إمدادات مياه الشرب وتمكين النازحين من العودة إلى ديارهم.

قام برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي بإعادة تأهيل 32 مشروعاً حتى الآن لمعالجة المياه في صلاح الدين، مما يوفر مياه آمنة وصالحة للشرب لحوالي 1,100,000 شخص.

\*\*\*\*\*

٤٠٠٠٠ كەس لە ١٥ ناوچە لە قەزای بیجی لە پارێزگای سەلاحەدین ناوی پاکی خواردنەوەیان پێدەگات.

بەرنامەی هێنانەدژی سەقامگیری بەکۆمەکی داری لەلایەن حکومەتی #عێراق هەستاوه بە دانانی توێژی نوێ بۆ ناوی لەم ناوچەیدا ئەمەش لە پێناو باسکردنی خزمەتگوزاری داگیرکردنی ناوی پاکی خواردنەوە و گەڕانەوهی ئاوارهکان بۆ سەر ماڵ و حالی خۆیان.

نا ئیستا بەرنامەی نەتەوه یەکگرتوووەکان بۆ بەره‌پێدان هەستاوه بە نۆژەنکردنەوەی 32 پڕۆژەی پاککردنەوەی ناو لە پارێزگای #سەلاحەدین، ئەمەش یارمەتیدەر دەبێت بۆ داگیرکردنی ناوی پاکی خواردنەوە بۆ نزیکەی 1,100,000 کەس.

\*\*\*\*\*

Today, More than 40,000 people in 15 sub-districts of central #Baiji, #Salah\_al\_Din can access safe drinking 🇮🇶 water.

UNDP's Funding Facility for Stabilization with funding from the Government of Iraq installed a new water pipeline network in the area, to improve the drinking water supply and enable #IDPs to return home.

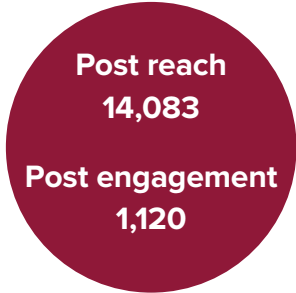
Until now, UNDP has rehabilitated 32 water treatment projects in Salah Al-Din, providing reliable, safe water to 1,100,000 residents.

United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq-UNAMI  
UNDP in the Arab States  
United Nations Development Programme - UNDP



👍 135

41 comments 6 shares



Facebook

# 6. CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED

## Challenges:

- The most significant challenge remains the delays in processing approvals and mandatory exemptions to import specialized equipment from abroad. These challenges get accentuated in the case of import of medical equipment. Approval from both Kurdistan Regional Government and Federal Government adds significantly to processing times.
- The Government of Iraq has now established a Custom Clearance committee (CCC) to process the custom clearance approval for international organizations and embassies working in Iraq. This committee has reviewed all pending cases and a significant number of these cases have either been rejected or have been returned for additional information / documents from the end users (the beneficiaries). CCC has prescribed a check list of information / documents required from all parties for any custom clearance case. UNDP has followed up with CCC and the end-users to expedite the process and get the end-users to submit accurate response to the CCC requests. UNDP is also following up that the checklist is distributed to end-users to ensure that correct documents are received by CCC from the first submission itself. However, the above has resulted in significant delays and has required UNDP to rework most cases. Thus, the challenge has now got intensified which has made it take longer to finish and hand over some infrastructure projects to the end users.
- 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. 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, the presence of armed groups and militias also continue to be a challenge. 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.

## Lessons Learned:

- As UNDP tailors its support to the Government of Iraq with anticipated new programming, this requires an adaptive and responsive implementation structure, flexible and scalable to meet the needs of Iraqis. To implement anticipated “spillover projects” and future funded projects, an internal re-organization of FFS teams aimed at harmonizing efficiencies, and scalable teams have been assigned under team leads. This will enable FFS to adapt to any potential resource mobilization efforts.
- Ongoing efforts to build the capacity of government partners have been extremely well received and continue to be well attended. To date, nearly 12,000 government staff have been trained in various technical and administrative courses.



## 7. OUTLOOK

On 4 April 2023, UNDP participated and contributed to the D-ISIS Coalition Stabilization Working Group (SWG) Meeting in Berlin. As a result of the meeting, the SWG endorsed the stabilization financial requirements of US\$ 231 million for 2023 to address the most urgent needs in the liberated areas identified by UNDP. In addition, to consolidate the stabilization gains, prevent the re-emergence of ISIL, and prevent secondary and protracted displacement, a post-stabilization phase of the programme for the period 2024-2026 was recommended which calls for an extended transition phase for the FFS. Within the scope of such extended transition phase, UNDP's programmatic forward will focus on strengthening government ownership, leadership, capacity, and financing, especially for windows 1 & 3, and work closely with the GOI to allocate financial resources in its budgetary plans for the extended transition phase 2024-2026.

In June 2023, UNDP participated in consultations in Washington DC to seek renewal of the United States' commitment for stabilization and strengthen partnerships with development partners for stabilization in Iraq. As a result, the US Senate Appropriations Committee released its version of the FY 2024 State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, recognizing UNDP's ongoing work in Iraq and supporting continued contributions to the FFS through 2026. The Committee recommends that funds made available by the act for assistance for Iraq be provided to UNDP's FFS and ICRRP to address the stabilization and humanitarian needs of displaced Iraqis, including Yazidi populations and Iraqi returnees from Syria. The Committee agreed to continue funding for the FFS through 2026 and recognized the necessity of such programs to prevent the resurgence of ISIS and other extremist groups in Iraq.

Given the above outlook, UNDP initiated consultations with the GOI for the suggested extended transition of FFS to address residual stabilization needs of the liberated governorates and to address the causes of non-return of remaining IDPs. Approximately 1.16 million IDPs remain and continue to face multiple challenges to return to their places of origin. Among them, social cohesion and reconciliation issues are persistent, which calls for increased efforts. Camp closures and returns from Al-Hol should also be addressed in a sustainable way. If social cohesion and reintegration efforts are not accelerated, this could lead to increased tension, as well as ISIL resurgence and new displacement. Climate change continues to be a serious threat and is acting as a multiplier to the already fragile environment, security, political and economic landscape.

To ensure the sustainability of returns, avoid secondary displacement and encourage new returns, UNDP's recommended way forward for a sustainable transition is to promote a whole-of-UN and international community approach. Within that scope, UNDP's programmatic way forward during the proposed extended transition of FFS will also include:

1. Supporting Government efforts for the return and reintegration of Iraqi families from Al-Hol, through sustainable reintegration and building local and national capacity for MHPSS, socio-economic reintegration, deradicalization, and disengagement from violence and to achieve durable solutions.
2. Supporting resilience to shocks and stresses, and address fragilities and vulnerabilities beyond the five liberated areas by investing in prevention and resilience (i.e. Southern Iraq). Based upon a resilience-based assessment of the vulnerability of 18 governorates to address risks, shocks, and stresses, the most vulnerable governorates were the 4 governorates of Basra, Muthanna, Thi Qar, and Missan in the South. UNDP had presented the draft of the project document to partners in late 2022 for preventive stabilization activities in the select four governorates. UNDP is pursuing the initiative with the Government to kickstart detailed assessment of select sectors (Energy, Water, Waste Management, Agriculture, and Sand and Dust Storm (SDS) Risk Reduction Plan.

## 8. ANNEX I: RESULTS BY GOVERNORATE



Governorate	Planning	Tendering	Implementation	Completed	Total
Anbar	19	31	61	916	1,027
Diyala	9	5	7	87	108
Kirkuk	22	16	16	240	294
Ninewah	71	32	42	1,991	2,136
Salah al-Din	40	17	23	390	470
Multi Location	0	0	4	27	31
<b>Total</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>3,651</b>	<b>4,066</b>

Figure 5. FFS Projects - 30 June 2023

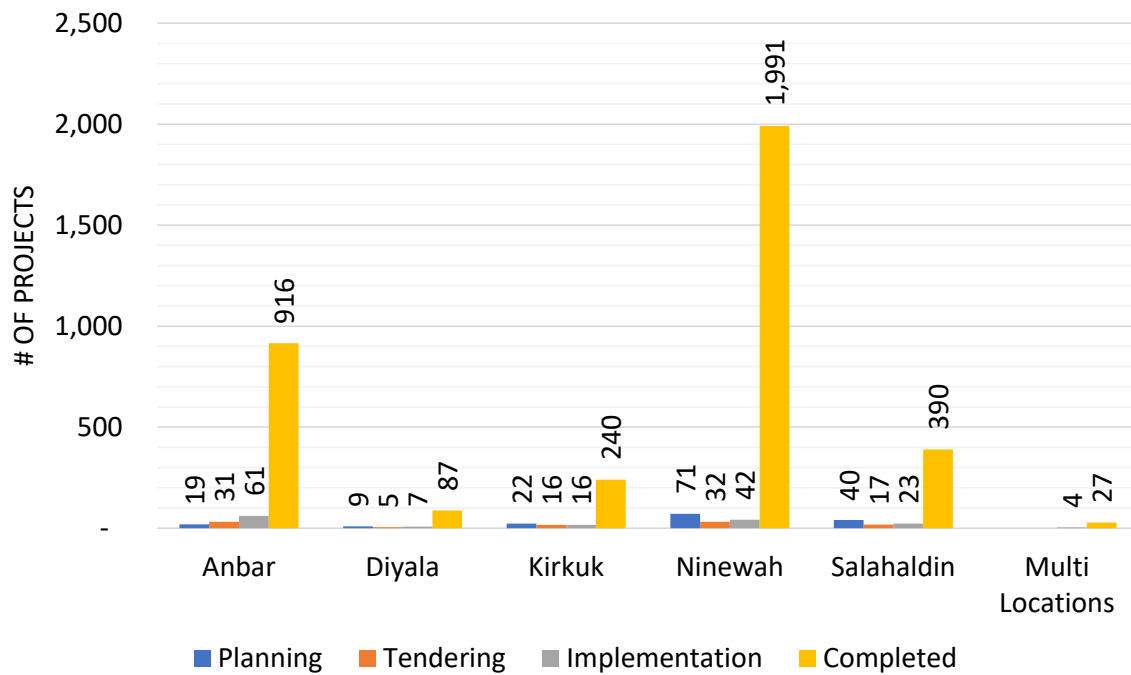
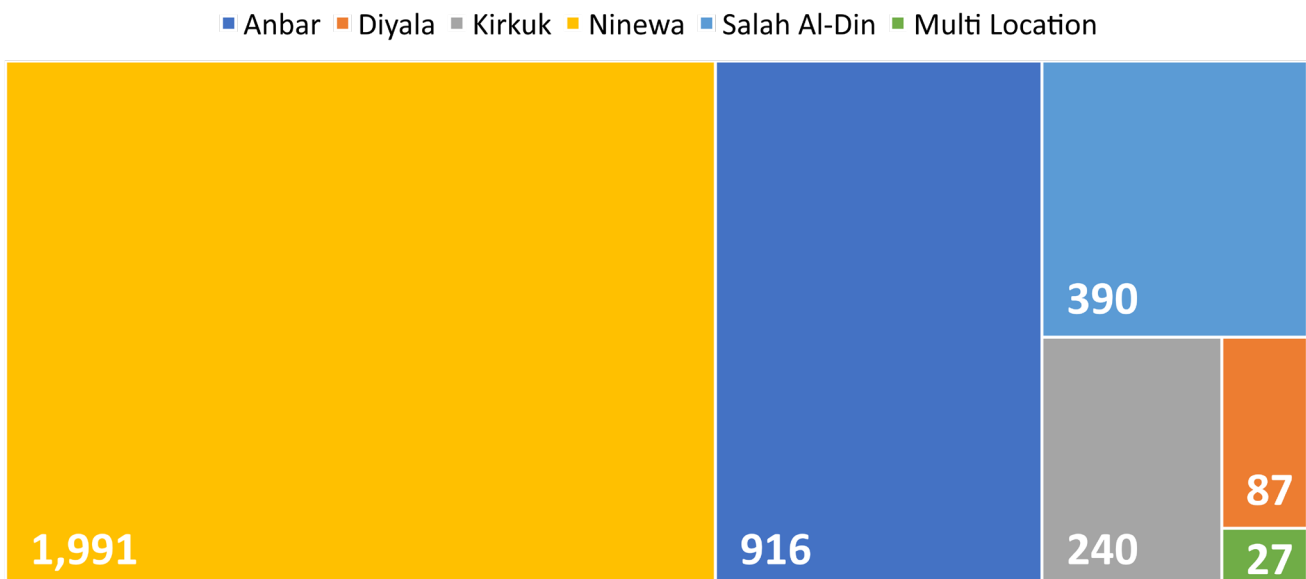


Figure 6. FFS Number of completed projects 30 June 2023



## 8.1. ANBAR

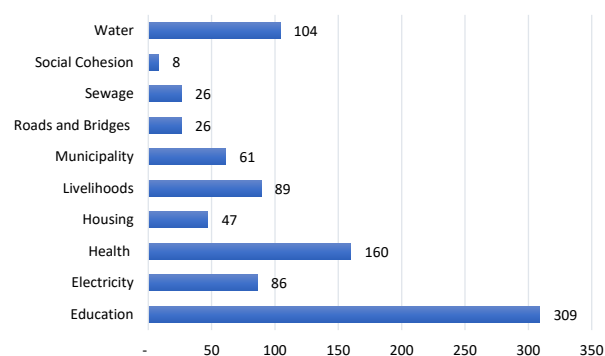


By the end of the reporting period, the FFS cumulatively completed **916** projects in **Anbar** with a total investment value in the order of US\$ 317 million; whereas 61 projects were under implementation, 31 projects were under tendering, and 19 approved projects were under planning stage. The completed projects generated 5,069,022 accrued benefits to the population of the governorate out of which 2,541,903 benefits accrued to women and girls.

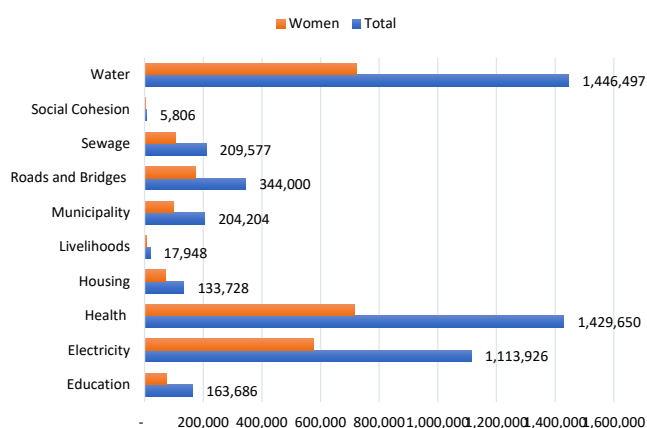
**Table 2. Anbar : FFS Completed Projects : 30 June 2023**

Sector	Completed Projects		Accrued Benefits	
	#	Value (\$)	Total	Women
1 Education	309	70,176,684	163,686	75,633
2 Electricity	86	48,205,730	1,113,926	576,755
3 Health	160	39,350,783	1,429,650	714,925
4 Housing	47	29,814,518	133,728	70,375
5 Livelihoods	89	28,544,621	17,948	6,787
6 Municipality	61	23,966,913	204,204	97,408
7 Roads and Bridges	26	32,203,278	344,000	172,000
8 Sewage	26	7,506,703	209,577	104,754
9 Social Cohesion	8	138,481	5,806	1,839
10 Water	104	36,611,291	1,446,497	721,427
<b>Total</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>316,519,002</b>	<b>5,069,022</b>	<b>2,541,903</b>

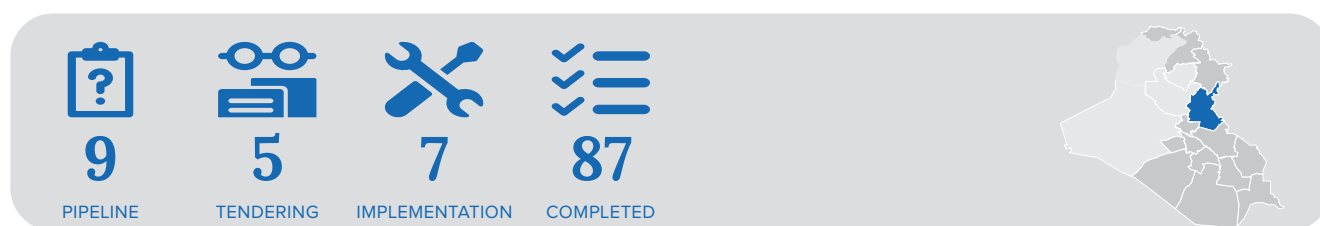
**Figure 7. FFS Value(\$)** of completed projects Anbar - 30 June 2023



**Figure 8. FFS accrued benefits for completed projects Anbar - 30 June 2023**



## 8.2. DIYALA

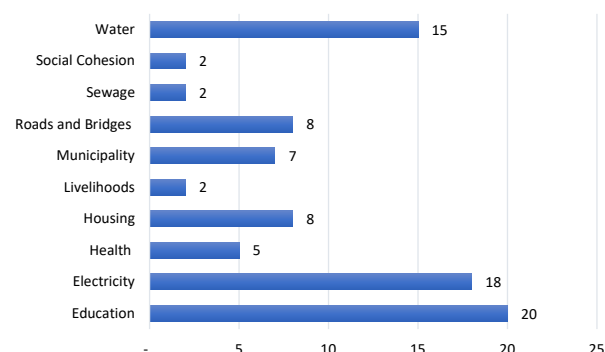


By the end of the reporting period, the FFS cumulatively completed **87** projects in **Diyala** with a total investment value in the order of US\$ 25 million; whereas 7 projects were under implementation, 5 projects were under tendering, and 9 approved projects were under planning stage. The completed projects generated 1,012,833 accrued benefits to the population of the governorate out of which 507,113 benefits accrued to women and girls.

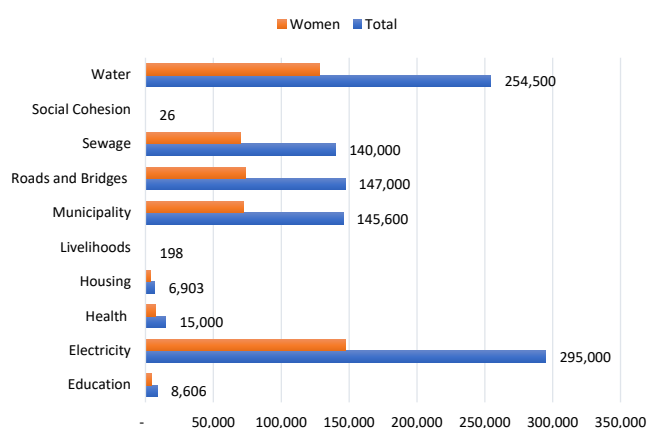
**Table 3. Diyala : FFS Completed Projects : 30 June 2023**

Sector	Completed Projects		Accrued Benefits	
	#	Value (\$)	Total	Women
1 Education	20	2,066,492	8,606	4,704
2 Electricity	18	6,229,993	295,000	147,500
3 Health	5	386,280	15,000	7,500
4 Housing	8	2,464,048	6,903	3,371
5 Livelihoods	2	543,177	198	0
6 Municipality	7	2,606,669	145,600	72,288
7 Roads and Bridges	8	6,667,547	147,000	73,500
8 Sewage	2	751,234	140,000	70,000
9 Social Cohesion	2	63,417	26	0
10 Water	15	3,188,087	254,500	128,250
<b>Total</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>24,966,944</b>	<b>1,012,833</b>	<b>507,113</b>

**Figure 9. FFS Value(\$)** of completed projects Diyala - 30 June 2023



**Figure 10. FFS accrued benefits for completed projects Diyala - 30 June 2023**



### 8.3. KIRKUK

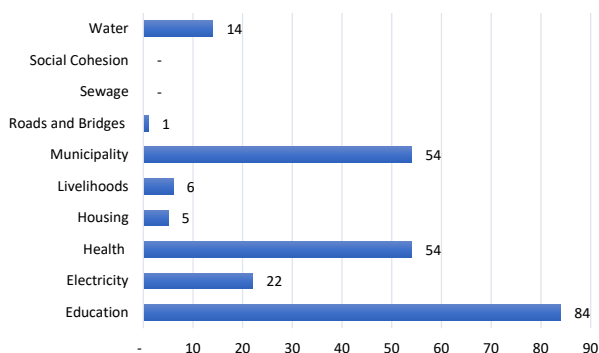


By the end of the reporting period, the FFS cumulatively completed **240** projects in **Kirkuk** with a total investment value in the order of US\$ 29 million; whereas 16 projects were under implementation, 16 projects were under tendering, and 22 approved projects were under planning stage. The completed projects generated 2,136,568 accrued benefits to the population of the governorate out of which 1,085,384 benefits accrued to women and girls.

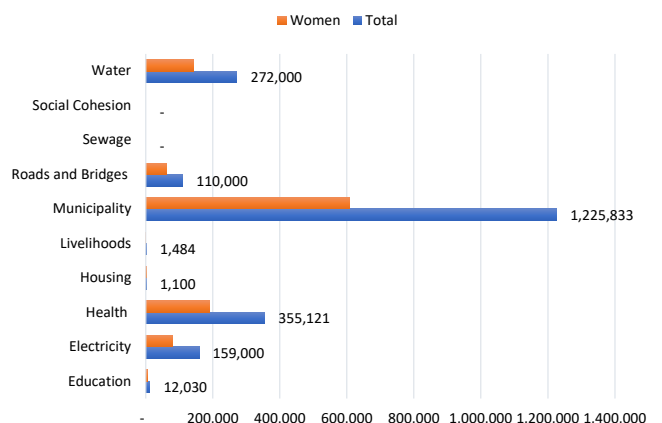
**Table 4. Kirkuk : FFS Completed Projects : 30 June 2023**

Sector	Completed Projects		Accrued Benefits	
	#	Value (\$)	Total	Women
1 Education	84	3,569,402	12,030	4,490
2 Electricity	22	7,062,107	159,000	79,500
3 Health	54	2,171,066	355,121	189,569
4 Housing	5	2,278,778	1,100	858
5 Livelihoods	6	2,167,193	1,484	290
6 Municipality	54	7,035,213	1,225,833	607,377
7 Roads and Bridges	1	238,446	110,000	60,500
8 Sewage	0	0	0	0
9 Social Cohesion	0	0	0	0
10 Water	14	4,672,675	272,000	142,800
<b>Total</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>29,194,880</b>	<b>2,136,568</b>	<b>1,085,384</b>

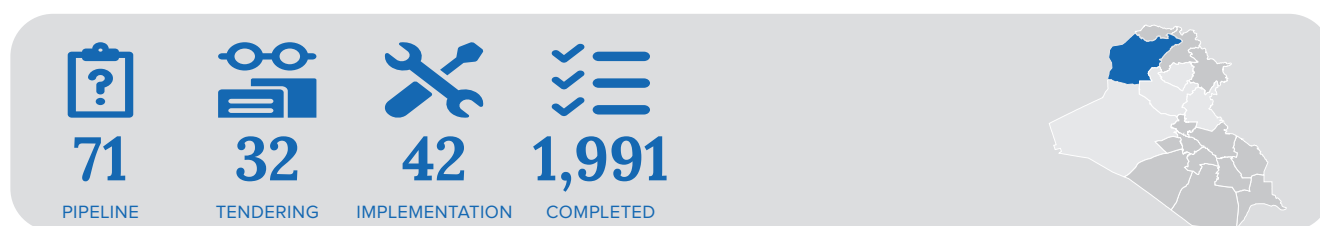
**Figure 11. FFS Value(\$)** of completed projects Kirkuk - 30 June 2023



**Figure 12. FFS accrued benefits** for completed projects Kirkuk - 30 June 2023



## 8.4. NINEWA

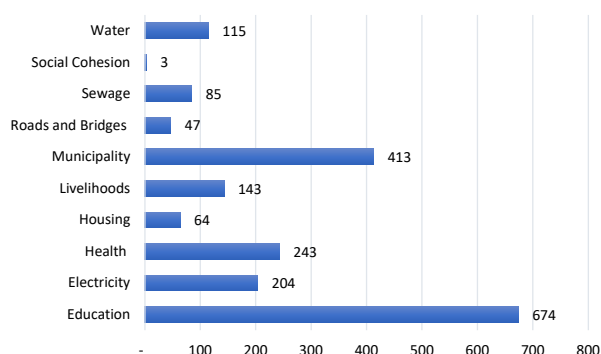


By the end of the reporting period, the FFS cumulatively completed **1,991** projects in **Ninewa** with a total investment value in the order of US\$ 519 million; whereas 42 projects were under implementation, 32 projects were under tendering, and 71 approved projects were under planning stage. The completed projects generated 20,462,579 accrued benefits to the population of the governorate out of which 10,233,410 benefits accrued to women and girls.

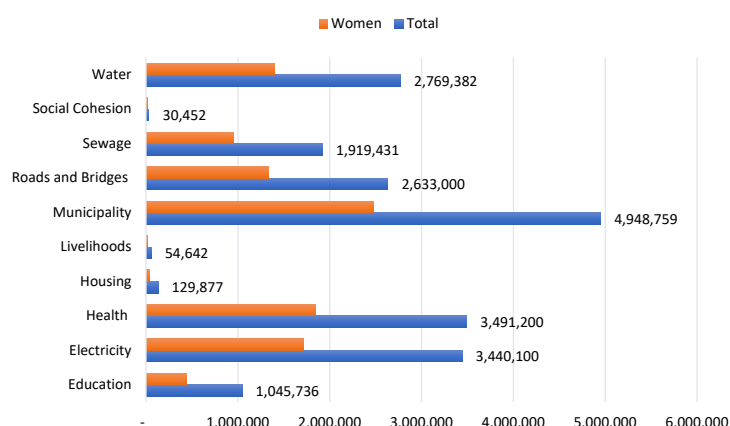
**Table 5. Ninewa : FFS Completed Projects : 30 June 2023**

Sector	Completed Projects		Accrued Benefits	
	#	Value (\$)	Total	Women
1 Education	674	75,348,294	1,045,736	439,379
2 Electricity	204	146,626,590	3,440,100	1,717,050
3 Health	243	60,486,402	3,491,200	1,840,610
4 Housing	64	44,407,286	129,877	43,221
5 Livelihoods	143	60,542,564	54,642	17,335
6 Municipality	413	56,410,487	4,948,759	2,479,162
7 Roads and Bridges	47	14,895,899	2,633,000	1,337,500
8 Sewage	85	5,552,622	1,919,431	952,601
9 Social Cohesion	3	1,397,457	30,452	10,677
10 Water	115	53,342,683	2,769,382	1,395,875
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,991</b>	<b>519,010,284</b>	<b>20,462,579</b>	<b>10,233,410</b>

**Figure 13. FFS Value(\$)** of completed projects Ninewa - 30 June 2023



**Figure 14. FFS accrued benefits** for completed projects Ninewa - 30 June 2023



## 8.5. SALAH AL DIN

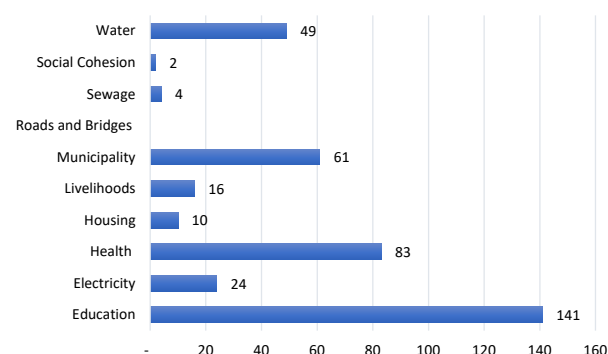


By the end of the reporting period, the FFS cumulatively completed **390** projects in **Salah al-Din** with a total investment value in the order of US\$ 100 million; whereas 23 projects were under implementation, 17 projects were under tendering, and 40 approved projects were under planning stage. The completed projects generated 3,485,930 accrued benefits to the population of the governorate out of which 1,706,929 benefits accrued to women and girls.

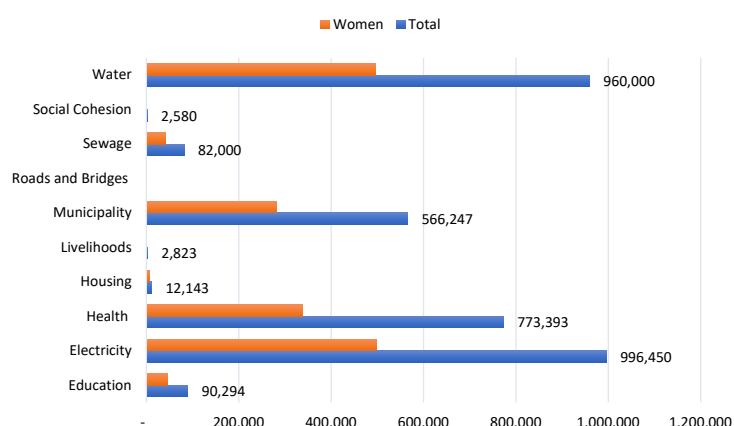
**Table 6. Salah al-Din : FFS Completed Projects : 30 June 2023**

Sector	Completed Projects		Accrued Benefits	
	#	Value (\$)	Total	Women
1 Education	141	7,490,661	90,294	45,440
2 Electricity	24	7,532,356	996,450	498,225
3 Health	83	46,903,855	773,393	336,927
4 Housing	10	4,839,986	12,143	6,073
5 Livelihoods	16	5,025,085	2,823	148
6 Municipality	61	8,010,467	566,247	281,914
7 Roads and Bridges	0	0	0	0
8 Sewage	4	417,953	82,000	41,000
9 Social Cohesion	2	93,526	2,580	1,252
10 Water	49	19,632,444	960,000	495,950
<b>Total</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>99,946,333</b>	<b>3,485,930</b>	<b>1,706,929</b>

**Figure 15. FFS Value(\$)** of completed projects Salah al-Din - 30 June 2023



**Figure 16. FFS accrued benefits** for completed projects Salah al-Din - 30 June 2023





## 9. ANNEX II: PERFORMANCE TRACKING MATRIX

**Intended Outcome**, as stated in the UNSDCF 2020-2024) / CPD 2020-2044 Results and Resource Framework:

**UNSCDF 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 2020-2024 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 (2018-2022):

**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

Iraqi Government in newly liberated areas is supported to address immediate challenges for return of internally displaced persons.

#	Output Indicators <sup>3</sup>	Base-line (Year)	Output Targets (2023)	Progress Update (Q2/2023)
1.1	% of needs assessments carried out in target areas	0 (2015)	100%	<b>100%</b>
1.2	# of infrastructure projects for basic services (education, electricity, health, housing, municipal services, roads and bridges, sewerage, and water) restored <sup>4</sup> in target areas (cumulative)	0 (2015)	3,300	<b>3,230</b> projects completed: Education: 1,154 Electricity: 354 Health: 527 Housing: 134 Municipalities: 596 Roads & Bridges: 55 Sewerage: 115 Water: 295
1.3	# of houses rehabilitated in target areas (cumulative)	0 (2015)	32,000	37,239
1.4	# of immediate livelihood opportunities created for individuals, including women and youth <sup>5</sup> in the target areas (cumulative)	0 (2015)	53,000 [7,500 w] {22,000 y}	49,830 [8,444 w] {17,771 y}
1.5	# of business grants provided in the target areas (gender disaggregated) (cumulative)	0 (2015)	4,500 [3,000 w]	4,153 [2,865 w]
1.6	# of small grants provided to women-headed households (cumulative)	0 (2015)	6,500	6,618
1.7	# of training opportunities and/or job placement created for individuals, including women and youth, in the target areas (cumulative)	Limited (2020) <sup>6</sup>	1,500 [450 w]	1,437 [646 w]
1.8	<b># and type of technical advisory support capacities in place to support Authorities in target areas to plan and execute stabilization activities</b>	Limited (2015)	Area Coordinators and Stabilization Advisors in place to support stabilization planning and communication; minimum of 10 Municipal Stabilization Advisors (MSAs) embedded	<b>2</b> international Stabilization Specialists and <b>3</b> Area Coordinators in place. <b>7</b> Transition Strategy Implementation Coordinators embedded with governorates. <b>26</b> O&M Capacity Development Advisors (CDAs) deployed.

3 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.

4 "Restored" includes renovation/rehabilitation and/or provision of equipment and furniture officially accepted by Government of Iraq counterparts.

5 Aged under 30.

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

#	Output Indicators <sup>3</sup>	Base-line (Year)	Output Targets (2023)	Progress Update (Q2/2023)
1.9	# of capacity-building opportunities created for government officials and employees (gender disaggregated)	Limited (2020)	3,000 [900 w]	12,261 [2,613 w]
1.10	# of participants of social cohesion activities (gender disaggregated) (cumulative)	0 (2015)	110,000 [44,000 w]	90,274 [36,485 w]
<b>OUTPUT 2. Funding Facility for Expanded Stabilization</b>				
High-impact, medium-size infrastructure projects are rehabilitated to sustain stabilization gains				
2.1	# of medium-size infrastructure projects implemented in the target areas (cumulative)	0 (2015)	125	123
<b>OUTPUT 3. FFS Exit Strategy</b>				
Exit strategy is drafted in consultation with the Government of Iraq for the liberated governorates				
3.1	Transition strategy for post-FFS stabilization and development work in the liberated areas is drafted, approved, and implemented	No exit strategy drafted (2020)	Transition Strategy is drafted, approved, and implemented.	Transition Strategy drafted and approved in NOV/2022. Under Implementation

## 10. ANNEX III: FINANCIAL UPDATE

#	PARTNER	CONTRIBUTION (US\$)	RECEIVED (US\$) (as of 30 JUN 2023)	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	(1,824,818.52)
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	11,677,011.91	11,677,011.91	-
11	France	6,234,739.72	6,234,739.72	-
12	Germany <sup>7</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>8</sup>	22,194,405.38	22,194,405.38	-
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>9</sup>	3,500,000.00	3,500,000.00	-
21	Norway	72,001,166.00	72,001,166.00	-
22	Poland	3,034,059.90	2,769,901.51	-
23	Republic of Korea <sup>10</sup>	27,350,495.00	27,350,495.00	-
24	Romania	56,306.31	56,306.31	-
25	Slovakia	113,125.79	113,125.79	-
26	Sweden	61,583,528.93	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>11</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>1,520,689,619.50</b>	<b>1,500,091,461.31</b>	<b>(16,850,918.52)</b>

7 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).

8 Includes contributions from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (AICS).

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

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

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



**United Nations Development Programme**  
Baghdad, Iraq  
[www.iq.undp.org](http://www.iq.undp.org)