



**2023**

# Quarter One Report

Funding Facility for Stabilization



# Funding Facility for Stabilization 2023 Quarter One Report

<b>REPORTING PERIOD</b>	1 January to 31 March 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.



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# ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



The reporting period (01 January to 31 March 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 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 3,590 projects across the five governorates at a total cost of US\$976,255,468 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, 158 projects were under implementation and another 132 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 December 2022, approximately 1.16 million people are still displaced from Iraq's liberated areas. FFS coordinates with 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.

The IOM assessment of March 2023 regarding "Areas of No Return" reported that reasons for no return fall into two main categories: (a) security reasons, including instability or inaccessibility; and (b) housing damage and lack of services and infrastructure.

To this end, FFS is prioritizing an integrated approach that necessitates the scaling up of critical soft stabilization programming initiatives such as capacity support, social cohesion, security sector reform, job creation, gender, environmental sustainability, and conflict sensitivity, while maintaining a focus on addressing the most critical stabilization (access to basic services for the most vulnerable) needs in return areas. In that context, FFS leverages all efforts to foster peace and stability in Iraq's liberated areas. It leverages UNDP's Security Sector Reform programming initiatives aiming at reforming security and justice sectors and restoring trust in government capacities, to support the transition towards long-term stability, peace, and recovery, as well as UNDP's Social Cohesion programming activities addressing, among other issues, the prevention of violent extremism and social cohesion to enhance peace, reintegration and ensure the sustainability of stabilization efforts.

Strengthening government capacities to ensure that stabilization gains are sustained remains a key priority for the FFS. This is planned to be 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. Therefore, a critical focus area for FFS has been to strengthen government capacities to sustain gains achieved by the FFS and for authorities to take over the stabilization agenda.

The need for strengthening government capacities is dovetailed into FFS Transition Strategy which 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 this end, COMSEC approved on January 9th, 2023, the Safe Transition Strategy of the FFS where the General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers will supervise the implementation of the strategy through periodic meetings.

Further, COMSEC instructed 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 year beyond 2023.

# 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 the Funding Facility for Stabilization, 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 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 priority needs.

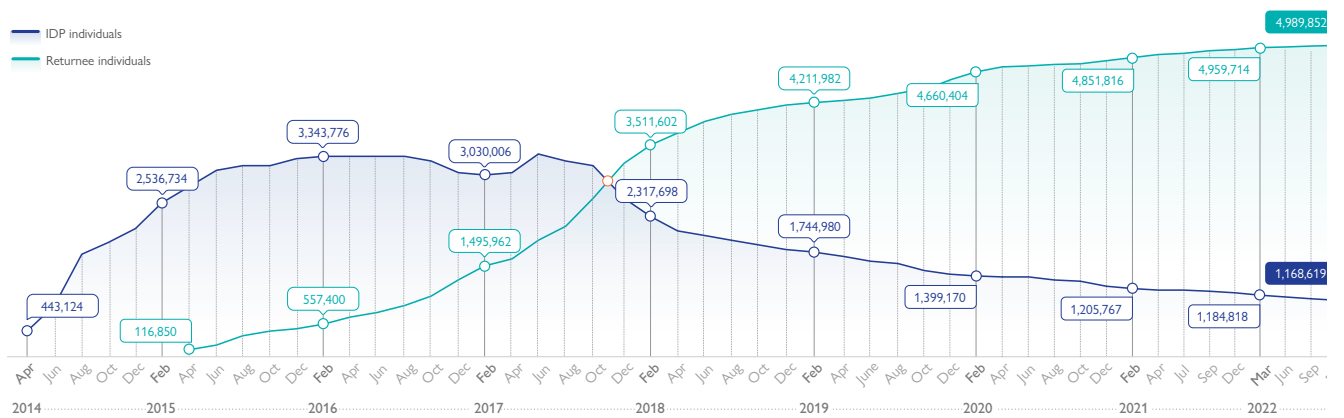
With the FFS closing in December 2023 and as part of its Transition Strategy, the main objectives of the FFS will be to continue the implementation of key activities that support critical residual stabilization needs across sectors, particularly in hard-to-reach locations and populations and supporting the GoI to 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 internally displaced persons (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 128, October-December 2022), 4,989,852 displaced Iraqis had returned to their area of origin by the end of December 2022. The return pace started to slow down in 2018-2019, which shows the complexity of challenges including heavily damaged housing and infrastructure for basic services, the lack of livelihood opportunities, social cohesion and reconciliation issues, and a persistent and volatile security and safety environment in some areas of return. With 1,168,619 remaining Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), the country-wide rate of return stood at 81 percent.

**Figure 2. Number of IDPs and Returnees over time**



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

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 <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/>

## Areas of No Return

IOM has undertaken assessments of Areas of No Return since August 2018. The Returns Working Group (RWG) updates the assessment periodically. For each update, new locations may be registered as no return as they become known to assessment teams. Locations of no return may be removed from the list if they have witnessed returns since the last round. Once a location is removed, they remain off the list.

The assessment of March 2023 highlights the areas of no return, indicating locations where displaced individuals have been unable to return. Reported reasons for no return fall into two main categories:

- a. Security reasons, including instability or inaccessibility.
- b. Housing damage and lack of services and infrastructure.

**Table 1. Summary of Areas of No Return**

Governorate	No. of Districts	No. of Sub-districts	No. of locations with no return
Ninewa	6	17	150
Diyala	5	7	52
Kirkuk	4	6	33
Erbil	1	3	32
Salah Al-Din	7	9	27
Babylon	1	2	12
Anbar	3	4	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>311</b>

*Source:* Returns Working Group (RWG) Iraq, IOM DTM, March 2023

Ninewa Governorate has the highest number of such locations with no returns, totaling 150. The ongoing conflict and instability in the region, coupled with the destruction of homes, infrastructure, and livelihoods, contribute to the lack of return in Ninewa.

In Diyala Governorate, there are 52 locations with no return, attributed to violence, insecurity, and damage to essential services and infrastructure.

Kirkuk Governorate has 33 locations with no return, influenced by various factors, including political instability, sectarian tensions, and ongoing conflict.

Salah Al-Din Governorate has 27 locations with no return, primarily due to conflict, political instability, and sectarian tensions.

Anbar Governorate has 5 locations with no return, mainly attributed to the ongoing conflict and the presence of armed groups, which have caused significant displacement and destruction.

These figures illustrate the continued challenges in facilitating the return and reintegration of displaced individuals in Iraq, highlighting the complex dynamics of post-conflict recovery and the need for sustained efforts to address the underlying causes of displacement.

## 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 3,590 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 3,176 infrastructure projects for basic services [Education: 1,132; Electricity: 353; Health: 527; Housing: 128; Municipalities: 584; Roads & Bridges: 53; Sewerage: 114; and Water: 285] under Funding Facility for Immediate Stabilization (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 36,173 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 49,572 livelihood opportunities in target areas. This has been supplemented by creation of livelihood opportunities under other UNDP programmes namely ICRRP (Iraq Crisis Response and Resilience Programme) and BREP (Building Resilience through Employment Promotion).

#### 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 under other UNDP programmes namely ICRRP (Iraq Crisis Response and Resilience Programme) and BREP (Building Resilience through Employment Promotion). 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 6 Area Coordinators were in place. Also, 11 MSAs were embedded with municipal authorities for provision of 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 10,685 capacity building opportunities created for government officials and employees by the end of the reporting period. This is already far exceeding the annual targets for 2022 (1,500) and 2023 (3,000) 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, 66,740 individuals (27,592 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 COMSEC and across the five governorates of Anbar, Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninewa, and Salah Al-Din.

As central element of the FFS Transition Strategy to support the national and sub-national institutional mechanisms and human capacities to ensure the sustainability of basic services restored by the FFS, and in recognising the importance of capacitating government counterparts, COMSEC approved on January 9th, 2023, the Safe Transition Strategy of the FFS where the Steering Committee will supervise the implementation of the strategy through periodic meetings and a secretariat is formed in this regard in the General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers with membership of the relevant authorities concerned with following up the executive plan.

In parallel, COMSEC also instructed many stakeholders including the Governor's Offices of the liberated governorates including Anbar, Diyala, Salah Al-Din, Kirkuk and Ninawa to form a Task Team headed by the Deputy Governor for Projects Affairs and the membership of the directors of the directorates of planning, electricity, municipalities, roads and bridges, health, education, migration and displaced, labor and social affairs and empowerment of women, in addition to two committees (community peace and the strategy of rejecting violent extremism), in order 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 year beyond 2023.

As a follow-up, local authorities in the governorates of Anbar and Diyala formed the Task Team during the reporting period where UNDP joined as a member of the new formation.

### **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.

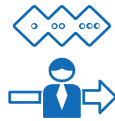
### 3. PROGRESS UPDATE







**PLANNING**  
**139**



**TENDERING**  
**132**













**IMPLEMENTATION**  
**158**



**COMPLETED**  
**3,590**

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 3,590 projects at a total cost of US\$976,255,468 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 2. FFS Completed Projects : 31 March 2023**

SECTOR	COMPLETED PROJECTS		ACCRUED BENEFITS	
	#	VALUE (\$)	TOTAL	WOMEN
 Education	1,206	152,088,380	1,222,671	533,916
 Electricity	353	215,438,670	6,006,476	3,006,530
 Health	545	150,569,507	6,107,364	3,110,531
 Housing	128	80,749,203	279,026	121,246
 Livelihoods	257	96,695,315	77,395	24,842
 Municipality	583	94,098,899	6,837,101	3,414,416
 Roads and Bridges	80	52,951,963	3,209,000	1,631,000
 Sewage	116	13,615,862	2,311,008	1,148,355
 Social Cohesion	39	6,214,903	92,198	37,770
 Water	283	113,832,766	5,799,879	2,915,052
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,590</b>	<b>976,255,468</b>	<b>31,942,118</b>	<b>15,943,658</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 31 March 2023

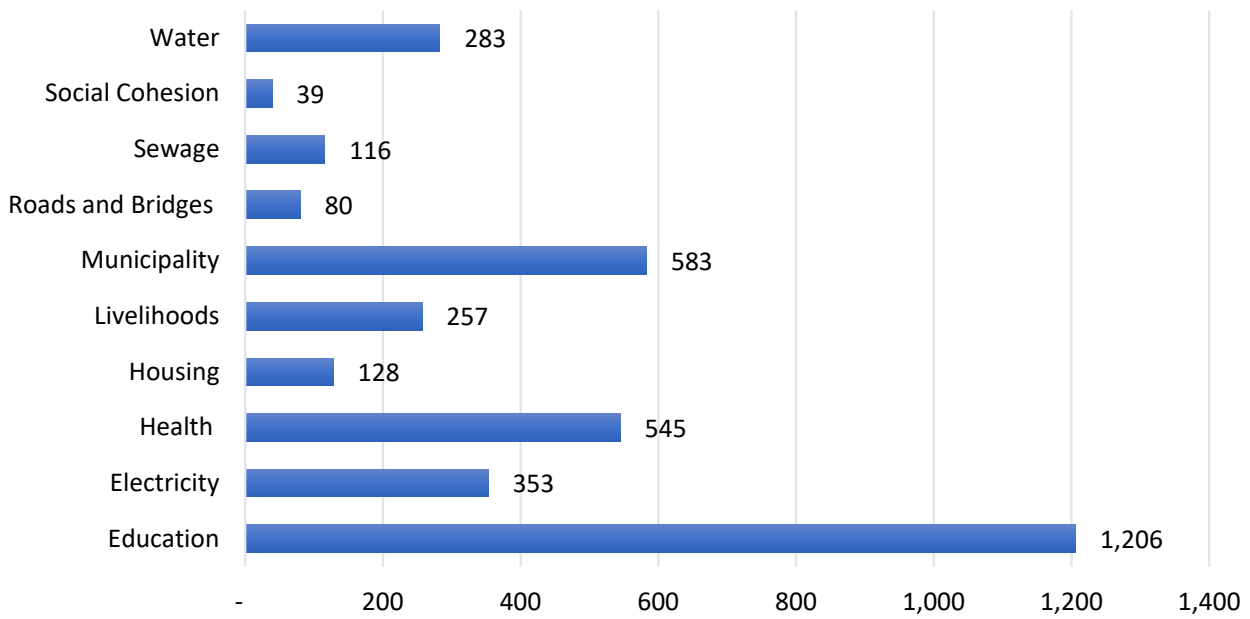
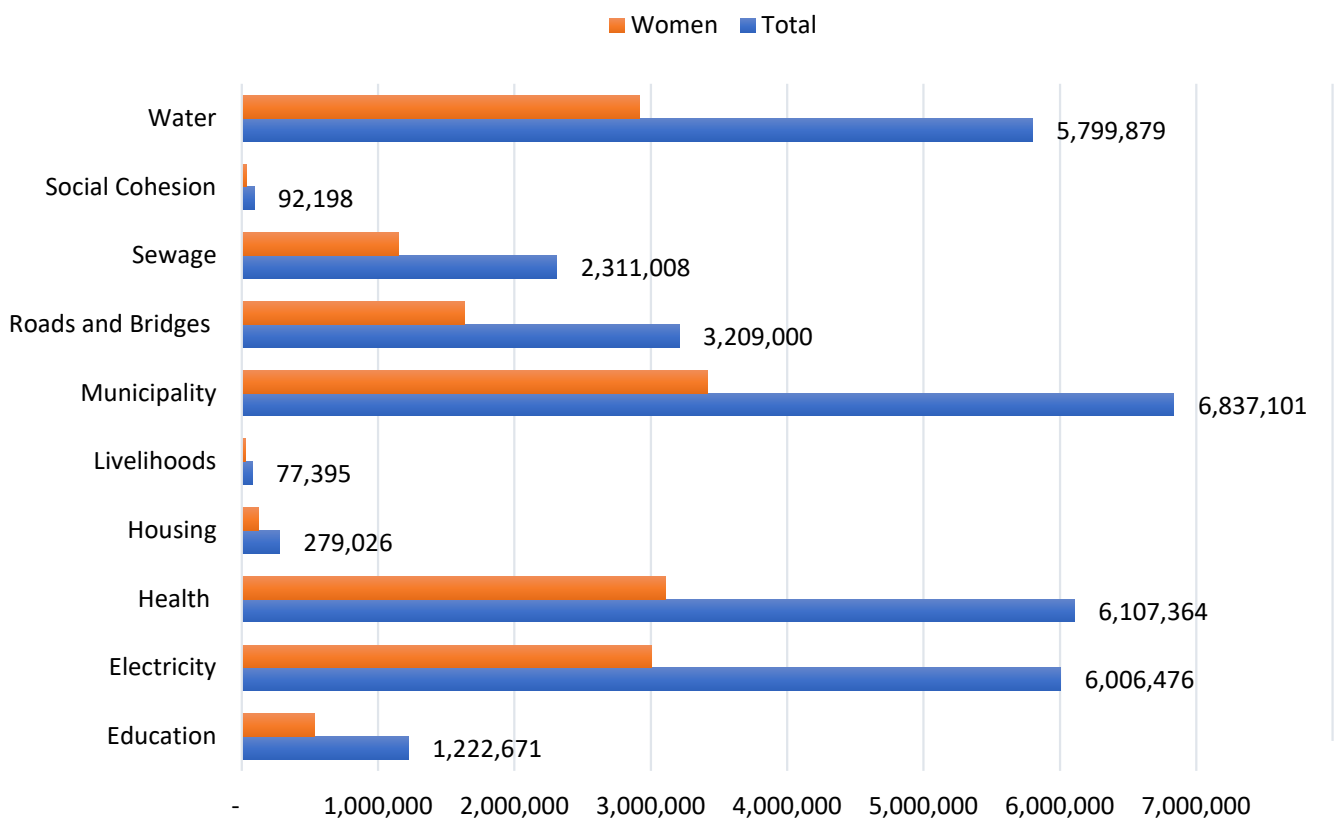


Figure 4. FFS Accrued Benefits for Completed Projects 31 March 2023



### 3.1. WINDOW-1 INFRASTRUCTURE REHABILITATION

By the end of the reporting period, FFS completed 2,711 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

A remarkable achievement of completion of 1,206 education sector rehabilitation projects has been accomplished by the end of the reporting period. These initiatives have had a wide-reaching impact, accruing 1,222,671 benefits to people of catchment population, of which 533,916 benefits accrued to women and girls.

In terms of infrastructure development, a total of 622 schools, comprising kindergarten, primary, and secondary schools, have been completed, providing 7,281 class units for 335,353 students. Notably, 135,296 of these students are girls, highlighting the commitment to gender equality in education. Efforts have also been made to enhance vocational education, with three vocational education centers being rehabilitated. Additionally, 13 technical college institutes have undergone rehabilitation, positively impacting 58,160 students, of which 31,028 are women.

An illustration of “Construction of classrooms for Al Adnania Secondary School in Suleiman Bek, Salahuddin Governorate” is presented below. The work also included solar energy system: installing PV Modules, Inverters, Batteries, Cables, and Mounting structures.



*Construction of classrooms for Al Adnania Secondary School in Suleiman Bek, Salahuddin Governorate*



#### 3.1.2 Electricity

Cumulatively, up to the reporting period, an impressive number of 353 electricity sector projects have been completed which has positively impacted the lives of the people in the liberated governorates. A total of 6,006,476 benefits have accrued to people with a notable focus on women and girls by accruing 3,006,530 benefits to them 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 61 substations, resulting in improved electricity distribution.

An illustration of electrical distribution network works, completed during the reporting period in Baiji, Salahaldin governorate is presented below.



*Rehabilitation of Electrical Networks in AlSenia, Baiji*



*Rehabilitation of Electrical Networks in Makhol, Baiji*

### 3.1.3. Health

Cumulatively, up to the reporting period, a remarkable total of 545 health sector projects have been completed, positively impacting the lives of 6,107,364 individuals. Notably, among these beneficiaries, 3,110,531 are women who have gained improved access to healthcare services. Efforts to enhance the healthcare sector are ongoing, with several projects either under implementation or in tendering phase.

In terms of infrastructure development, 155 primary health centers have been completed, expanding the reach of healthcare services across Iraq, with a focus on ensuring equal access for women. Furthermore, the completion of 17 hospitals has greatly improved healthcare provisions. Several of these facilities were equipped with medical equipment under FFS. Presented below is an example of the supply of medical equipment and medical furniture for Ba’aj General Hospital.



*Chemistry Analyzer  
Laboratory Unit*



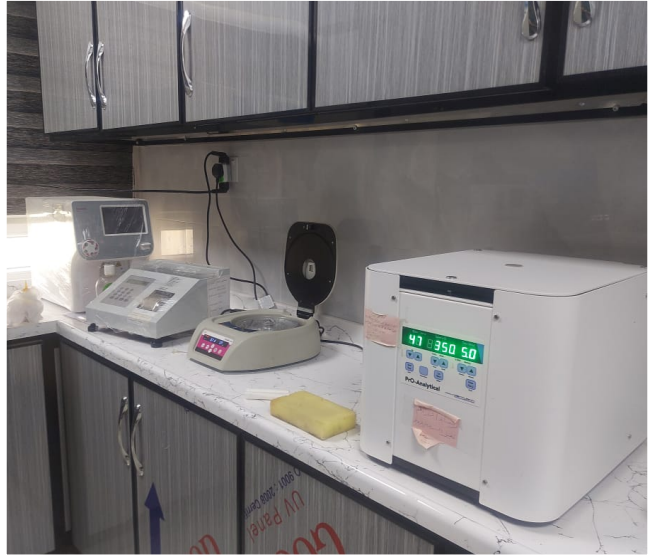
*Anesthesia Machine  
Operation Theatre*



*Surgical Operation Table  
Operation Theatre*



Laboratory Unit



Laboratory Equipment at the Laboratory Unit.



Minor operation section  
Emergency Unit



Emergency Unit



### 3.1.4. Housing

Four housing projects were successfully completed during the reporting period, providing housing solutions for a total of 3,092 individuals, including 1,552 women. The allocated budget for these projects reached a total expenditure of 1,642,503 USD.

Cumulatively, up to the reporting period, a remarkable total of 128 housing projects have been completed, benefiting 279,026 individuals. Among these beneficiaries, 121,246 are women who have gained access to safe and adequate housing. The 128 housing projects rehabilitated a total of 36,173 housing units.

Efforts to address housing needs are ongoing, with seven projects currently under implementation. These projects aim to benefit 6,701 individuals, including 3,413 women, by providing them with suitable housing options.

Additionally, seven housing projects are in the tendering phase, which, once completed, will benefit 3,194 individuals. Out of these beneficiaries, 1,596 are women, highlighting the commitment to promoting gender equality in housing.

During the reporting period, a key housing rehabilitation project nearing completion was the project for Rehabilitation of 434 houses in West Mosul in Al-Zanjeely neighbourhood (LOT 2). An illustration of before and after rehabilitation of select housing units is presented below.



*Before Rehabilitation*



*After Rehabilitation*



*Before Rehabilitation*



*After Rehabilitation*



### 3.1.5. Roads & Bridges

Three roads and bridges projects were successfully completed during the reporting period, providing improved transportation infrastructure for a total of 437,000 individuals, including 218,500 women. The allocated budget for these projects reached a total expenditure of 727,846 USD. Cumulatively, up to the reporting period, a total of 80 roads and bridges projects have been completed, benefitting 3,209,000 individuals, out of which 1,631,000 are women. These completed projects have significantly enhanced connectivity and accessibility across their neighborhood.

Ongoing efforts are in place to further improve the road and bridge infrastructure, with four projects currently under implementation. These projects aim to benefit 378,000 individuals, including 189,000 women, by enhancing transportation networks and ensuring safer and more efficient travel. Moreover, two roads and bridges projects are in the tendering phase, with an expected impact on 55,000 individuals, including 27,500 women. These upcoming projects signify the commitment to continued development and expansion of road and bridge infrastructure to serve the needs of the population.

Specifically focusing on bridges, a total of 24 bridges have been completed, benefitting 944,000 individuals, with 477,500 of them being women. These completed bridges have played a crucial role in improving connectivity and facilitating movement across different regions.

Furthermore, 43 roads have been paved, providing enhanced transportation options for 2,165,000 individuals, including 1,103,500 women. These improved road networks have positively impacted accessibility and mobility, supporting economic growth and social development.

During the reporting period, the project for Rehabilitation of Internal Roads in different sectors in Jalawla, Diyala was completed and dedicated to local population.



*Rehabilitation of Internal Roads in different sectors in Jalawla – 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 116 sewerage projects have been successfully completed, benefitting 2,311,008 individuals, including 1,148,355 women. These completed projects have played a crucial role in enhancing sanitation systems and promoting public health.

During the reporting period, the focus has been on the implementation of ongoing sewerage projects. Four projects are currently under implementation, aiming to benefit 73,500 individuals, including 35,250 women. These projects aim to expand and improve sewerage networks, addressing the sanitation needs of communities and ensuring proper wastewater management. An important project under implementation is Rehabilitation of Jubail Sewerage Network (Zone C) in Fallujah, Anbar governorate. The activity network will include sewerage connections for 850 households. UNDP anticipates that 20,000 beneficiaries (in residential buildings, service buildings such as schools and municipality buildings and small businesses) will be reached.



*Casting the foundation of the manhole*

*Casting the Walls of the manhole*

*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. Eight water projects were successfully completed, benefitting 95,000 individuals, including 47,500 women. These completed projects, with a total value of 2,699,287 USD, have played a crucial role in providing reliable water sources and promoting better health and well-being.

Cumulatively, up to the reporting period, a total of 283 water projects have been completed, benefitting 5,799,879 individuals, including 2,915,052 women. These completed projects have significantly improved access to safe water, reducing waterborne diseases and ensuring a healthier living environment for communities. The completed projects included the construction of 117 water treatment plants and 93 water network projects.

Furthermore, ongoing efforts in the water sector are focused on the implementation of 20 projects that are currently under progress, aiming to benefit 394,000 individuals, including 179,500 women. Additionally, 19 projects are in the tendering phase, with the potential to benefit 399,500 individuals, including 152,750 women, once completed.

The project for “Rehabilitation of Albo-Hardan Water Complex, Al-Rummana, Anbar governorate” is presented below as an illustration of one of the several water sector projects which were completed during the reporting period.



*Rehabilitation of Albo-Hardan Water Complex, Al-Rummana, Anbar 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, 257 projects have been completed in the livelihoods sector through Window 2 at a total investment value of 96,695,315 USD. These projects have positively impacted the lives of 77,395 beneficiaries, including 24,842 women.

During the reporting period, the project for full rehabilitation of the Water Pipeline for Al-Bayader Oasis (No.46) in Al-Baghdadi, Heet, Anbar was completed. The project aimed to address the limited water supply in the oasis. Previously, the oasis relied on three water wells with high salt and sulfate content, limiting the number of plants that could thrive. The objective of the project was to provide the oasis with water from the river by installing and connecting a pipeline. Availability of good water will enable various activities and initiatives. These include implementing irrigation methods such as center pivot and constant set sprinkler systems, establishing new plantations, setting up greenhouses for protected agriculture, and organizing training courses for farmers to enhance their knowledge of modern farming methods and crop care.

Furthermore, the project aimed to collaborate with the Desert Studies Center in Anbar University for field scientific research purposes. Additionally, the planting and afforestation of eucalyptus, olive, palms, pistachio trees, and other types of trees as windbreaks were undertaken to reduce and mitigate dust storms. Overall, the completion of this project has contributed to empowering the community through improved livelihood activities and socio-economic development.

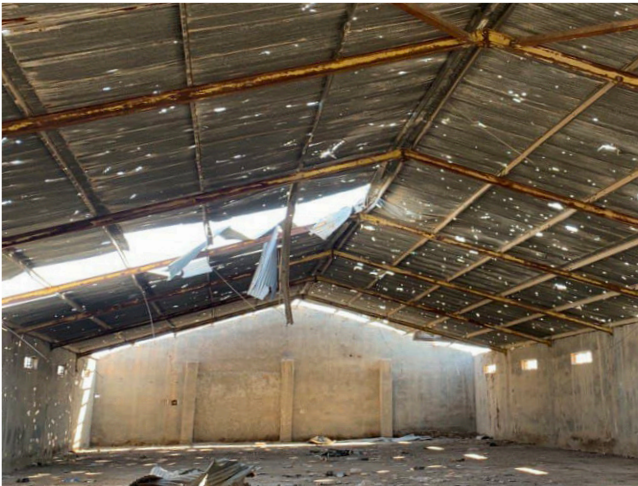


### 3.3. WINDOW-3 CAPACITY SUPPORT TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

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 583 projects of municipality sector have been completed, amounting to a value of 94,098,899 USD. During the reporting period, a total of 12 projects were successfully completed, with a cumulative value of USD 3,102,296. An illustration is “Rehabilitation of Baiji Agriculture Warehouses in Baiji, Salah al-Din governorate. The scope of the work was the rehabilitation of the two Agricultural Warehouses, Reception, Administrative, Agricultural Pesticides, and Ticket buildings. This project will support the farmers of the catchment population as the warehouses are used to store fertilizers for plants, agricultural pesticides, equipment, and agricultural tools to support agriculture in Baiji.



*Before Rehabilitation*

*After Rehabilitation*

*Rehabilitation of Agriculture Warehouses in Baiji - Salah Al-Din*

Building on the previous pilot training programme rolled out by UNDP FFS during 2021 and 2022, several government employees from line directorates received select training courses to enhance their knowledge and skills. During the reporting period, following needs assessments across the five liberated governorates of Anbar, Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninewa and Salah al-Din, FFS developed a capacity development plan which will serve to further 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.

During the reporting period, capacity development support was provided in Anbar, Diyala and Salah Al-Din governorates through targeted training mainly in operation and maintenance to sustain infrastructure for basic services under the water sector. These trainings 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, a total of 300 government employees (Anbar 120, Diyala 120 and Salah Al-Din 60), benefited from capacity building opportunities. The trainings covered a wide range of subjects such as maintenance and installation of chlorine devices and alum mixers, maintenance of water pumps and methods of connecting, maintenance and operation of water complexes, maintenance of water networks, and maintenance of generators for water stations, amongst others. Training packages for Ninewa, Kirkuk, and Shergat in Salahaldin were prepared and were submitted for procurement. The packages include (1) Engineering, Environment & Sustainability Training; (2) Finance, Management, and ICT Training; (3) Mosul University Theatre Hall Technical (Audio / Visual & HVAC) Training; and (4) Electrical, Clean Energy, and maintenance.

An example of trainings from Diyala governorate is presented below.



Government employees from Diyala province participated in several training courses including, maintenance of generators for water stations in Khalis (top left), specifications & type of pumps & their horsepower in Baladruz (top right), maintenance of generators for water stations in Khalis (bottom left), and installing, maintaining and operating pumps, control panels for water projects & complexes in Khalis (bottom right).

### 3.4. WINDOW-4 SOCIAL COHESION

The Social Cohesion window has made significant strides in recent reporting periods. Cumulatively, a total of 39 projects have been successfully completed, with a combined value of US\$ 6,214,903. These projects have positively impacted the lives of 92,198 beneficiaries, with a specific focus on 37,770 women, promoting inclusivity and gender equality.

During the reporting period, UNDP continued to engage with Local Peace Committees (LPCs) to promote peace and social cohesion by participating in coordination meetings and dialogue sessions with LPC members and local authorities to identify community-wide issues, such as education and livelihood, as well as to discuss active files of returnees, their current status for reintegration, and what is required from the community to ensure a smooth process that is inclusive. Involvement in such discussions provide UNDP with an opportunity to liaise with appropriate stakeholders when needed and to have better understanding of issues within the community which support the development of future interventions involving local community structures. Under complementary funding, UNDP also continues to support Women and Youth Groups in the design and implementation of community-led initiatives that promote peace, social cohesion, and the prevention of violent extremism.

LPCs continued to engage community leaders and local authorities and visit areas of displacement to assess the needs, priorities, and readiness of those displaced. It has been noted by LPCs that livelihood opportunities and mental health and psychosocial support are key in supporting reintegration efforts. Thanks to the collaboration between LPCs, local authorities and the Government of Iraq and financed through different funding sources including FFS, approximately 3,659 families (1,119 families from Anbar; 1,240 families from Ninewa; and 1,300 families from Salah al-Din) have returned to their respective communities following the peace agreements in 2019.

With UNDP's partnership with Swisspeace and Folke Bernadotte Academy (FBA) now ended, three Swisspeace training sessions were provided for 26 peace practitioners to discuss mediation tools for dialogue identifying needs and opportunities for facilitating such dialogue at the local level and four FBA sessions for 64 activists, LPC members, and community leaders were held to discuss gender mainstreaming in social cohesion programming.



*The Kirkuk Youth for Peace Group is pictured in Spring 2023 in front of the Kirkuk Governorate building during a community dialogue and heritage initiative.*



*A three-day mediation and dialogue skills training with Swisspeace for a group of local NGO representatives, academics, and peace advocates in February 2023*

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



The integration of gender across all aspects of FFS is crucial to its success. 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. Despite noteworthy strides, significant gender inequalities still exist. Accordingly, FFS is committed to reducing the gender gap through dedicated efforts and gender-responsive programme interventions. Key highlights of strong evidence of gender mainstreaming within FFS together with gender results are presented in this section.

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. With better access to quality education and learning environments, women and girls have been empowered to pursue their academic goals. Further, provision of reliable electricity has created new opportunities for women and girls by enhancing safety and productivity. The health sector has also seen significant improvements through women and girls now having access to better quality healthcare, promoting preventive measures, and addressing critical health needs. Also, the housing rehabilitation program improved the living conditions of women and girls. Furthermore, access to reliable road networks has enabled women and girls to access essential services like healthcare facilities, educational institutions, and employment opportunities more efficiently, promoting their empowerment. Lastly, the rehabilitation efforts for water supply systems have improved access to water in liberated governorates including women and girls, leading to better sanitation practices and improved overall health outcomes. Infrastructure rehabilitation projects under FFS has transformed lives, especially for women and girls in diverse sectors. It has improved resource accessibility, enhanced gender outcomes, and positively impacted their well-being.

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 54 female staff members from various directorates in Anbar, Salahuddin, Diyala, and Kirkuk participated in these training programmes.

FFS Gender team plays a vital role in ensuring that gender-responsive outcomes are achieved effectively by prioritizing gender integration in all aspects of FFS. To achieve this, the Gender team has adopted a comprehensive gender-responsive approach and has collaborated closely with other FFS program teams and partners to ensure gender mainstreaming across all governorates. A gender specific annual work plan has been prepared by the FFS Gender team.

FFS 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 team collaborated on implementing environmentally sustainable farming practices and enhancing market accessibility for farmers residing in Sinjar, Talaafar, and Hawija, with a particular emphasis on gender.

FFS Gender team worked with several organizations to advance gender equality through partnerships and advocacy. One of our notable accomplishments was organizing a successful conference in Ramadi to celebrate International Women's Day and promote gender equality. The team closely collaborated with the Governor's Office, JCMC (Joint Coordination Management Committee), and the Directorate of Women's Empowerment to bring together 50 influential community leaders, women activists, and beneficiaries of livelihood programs. The event inspired stakeholders and the community to empower women and girls by sharing success stories highlighting the transformative impact of FFS interventions in critical areas such as education, capacity development, GBV prevention, and improved decision-making abilities. The event was a significant milestone in sharing best practices and fostering collaborative solutions for driving meaningful change.

Also, the FFS Gender Team actively contributed to the UN PSEA (Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse) Network and provided technical expertise in addressing PSEA in the program implementation. The gender team contributed and provided input to the PSEA Network's system-wide work plan, suggesting identifying high-risk areas where our stabilization efforts are focused. The team stressed the significance of implementing a standardized approach to ensure safe referral pathways and to share successful FFS lessons and practices with the Network as an example during the program implementation.

Looking ahead, FFS Gender team has planned to accomplish several crucial tasks during the year. Several gender training programmes are scheduled for Mosul and greater Ninewah directorates, including Electricity, Education, Engineering, Environmental Sustainability, Finance, Municipality, and Health. The team will also be conducting gender and GBV training for the Women Directorate, the Governor's office, and Karbala University in Karbala, as well as delivering GBV and Gender Mainstreaming Training of Trainers (ToT) for the Directorate of Health in Anbar, Salahaddin and Diyala Governorates. An assessment of the GBV prevention program in Ramadi for the livelihood beneficiaries is also planned.

In addition, FFS Gender Team will be contributing to the Government's planned activities on the International Day for the Elimination of Sexual Violence in Conflict areas. UNDP is one of the leading central UN agencies in supporting the stabilization of conflict-affected areas with a gender integration approach.



# 5. IMPACT STORIES



During the first quarter of 2023, the FFS communication team actively engaged in disseminating impactful stories through various channels, including UNDP's website and social media platforms. A balanced representation of stories from different governorates, highlighting the wide reach and impact of FFS, was ensured.

An overview of the efforts in promoting, raising awareness, and communicating the impact of FFS during the reporting period is summarized below.

## SUMMARY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Published seven impact stories on the website, covering different programme sectors, with a total readership of 2,296.
- Prepared and distributed two press releases, which included major events.
- Created and published 142 social media posts across various platforms, including Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, and Instagram, reaching over 380,000 organic users and engaging over 80,000 organic users.

## STORIES PUBLISHED ON THE UNDP WEBSITE

During the reporting period, FFS successfully published a series of impactful stories on the UNDP website. These stories showcased FFS's projects and successes, emphasizing the positive impact they have had on people and communities. The stories were well-documented, engaging, visually appealing, and highlighted real-life examples which effectively showcased FFS's work and its contribution to the well-being of the target beneficiaries.

Some notable impact stories published during this period include:

- [Investing in education, investing in Iraq's future](#) - Published on International Day of Education, this story tells the transformation of Mujahid al-Arabi Primary School post-ISIL and the positive changes it brings to its teachers and students, and to Iraq's educational system.
- [Solar-powered wells revive farming in post-ISIL Iraq](#) - This tells the story of farmer Younis Jalal Salman, who has become a change-maker in his community by adopting solar-powered wells to irrigate his farm.
- [Essam: protector, provider, and entrepreneur](#) - Police officer and entrepreneur Essam shares his story of hard work and determination as he rebuilds his fruit and vegetable shop.
- [Energizing Hawija's future](#) - This story tells how the rehabilitation of the mobile substation and electricity network in Hawija has improved lives and enabled businesses to resume economic activity.

## PRESS RELEASES

The Communication team continued its efforts in disseminating timely and compelling press releases to communicate important programme updates and events to the media. These press releases served as essential tools to effectively reach local media outlets, and amplify UNDP's impact.

The two press releases issued during the reporting period are:


- [UNDP and USAID re-open Ninewa's Medical Fluids Factory to strengthen Iraq's health system](#) - The reopening of the Ninewa Medical Fluids Factory marks a major achievement for UNDP's and USAID's stabilization efforts in Iraq. The reopening of this factory will strengthen Ninewa's capacity to produce medical fluids and other essential products and benefit over 800,000 people.
- [Ba'aj Court House in Ninewa officially reopens after rehabilitation](#) - Inaugurated by UNDP Iraq Resident Representative Auke Lootsma, the spacious and purpose-built Ba'aj Court House will provide crucial judicial infrastructure and strengthen the capacity of judicial services to ensure the rule of law is protected in Ninewa.

## SOCIAL MEDIA

The Communication team continued to leverage social media platforms to increase the reach of our communication efforts, promote UNDP's work, and engage with a wider audience. Through strategic planning and content creation, the team crafted compelling social media posts that effectively conveyed key messages, stories, and achievements. These social media efforts resulted in increased engagement, reach, and visibility across various social media platforms.

Some notable social media posts during the first quarter include:

### Instagram



تعرفوا على صوب طه هو أب لأربعة أولاد ويعمل في ورشة تصليح السيارات في الموصل. يبيع صوب السور بمعدات الطاقة من الكهرباء وتعلقل بالمشاور لكي يتمكنوا من تشغيل معاتما دون إقطاع الكهرباء. كانت إعادة إنشاء المحطة الفرعية المتصلة وشبكة الكهرباء في المنطقة المتضررة بالهجوم سببا في أن تصبح المنطقة مزدهرة وكان ابن السور (إعدادات الطاقة) يبيع المعدات للمواطنين. كُتبت هذه المقالة من خلال مشروع إعادة الأعمار التابع برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي في العراق.

Meet Abboud Taha, a father of four who operates an automobile repair shop in Mosul. Today, he enjoys a stable power supply that has transformed his business.

30 likes

Post reach  
611

Post engagement  
470



عصام بدأ ببيع الخضار والفواكه والمضروبات في عام 2013. لم يكن لديه سوى هدف واحد في ذهنه وهو قضاء المزيد من الأوقات الجيدة مع ابنه. افتح متجرا آخر قبل بضعة أشهر.

اسحب اليسار لقراءة قصته

When Essam started his fruit/vegetable shop in 2013, he only had one goal in mind: to spend more quality time with his son. A few months ago he opened another .shop

Swipe left to read his story

15w

عصام خوش عصام جاريقا نعمل بزم عصام

81 likes

Post reach  
1,810

Post engagement  
1,487

### Twitter

UNDP Iraq @undpiniraq

Here's how the new  facilities in Al-Rummana look like after being rehabilitated by UNDP's Funding Facility for Stabilization with @NorwayMFA & @SweMFA's support.

These provide clean  for over 7,000 people in Kutela and Al-Hawajah villages.




UNAMI and 2 others

Post reach  
8,304

UNDP Iraq @undpiniraq

Meet Younis, a 55-year-old farmer in post-ISIL #Iraq who has been a change-maker in his community.

Despite losing most of his crops during the conflict, he and his family returned to their farm, hoping to rebuild their lives. However, they had to revive their damaged farm.(1/5)



UNAMI and 7 others

Post reach  
8,060



UNDP Iraq  
5 March · 🌐

...

تشرق المنطقة الصناعية في #الحويجة من جديد من الأضواء الخافتة إلى إمدادات الطاقة المستقرة! ستفيد الآن أكثر من 1,650 من عمال المصانع و 700 شخص من إعادة تأهيل البنية التحتية للكهرباء بفضل مشروع إعادة الاستقرار.

لم يغرز هذا المشروع النشاط الاقتصادي في المنطقة فحسب بل أدى أيضاً إلى تحسين نوعية الحياة لأكثر من 345,000 مواطن يعيشون في المجتمعات المحيطة.

اقرأ عن التأثير الكبير لهذا المشروع:

[undp.org/ar/iraq/stories/bth-taqt-alami-lmstqbl-althwjt](https://undp.org/ar/iraq/stories/bth-taqt-alami-lmstqbl-althwjt)

From flickering lights to a stable power supply, the industrial area in # Hawija is shining bright again!

Thanks to the Funding Facility for Stabilization, over 1,650 factory workers and 700 residents are now benefiting from rehabilitated electricity infrastructure.

This project has not only boosted economic activity in the area but also improved the quality of life for over 345,000 people in the surrounding communities.

Check out the incredible impact of this project [undp.org/iraq/stories/energizing-hawijas-future](https://undp.org/iraq/stories/energizing-hawijas-future)

United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq-UNAMI  
 Embassy of the Netherlands in Iraq  
 European Union in Iraq  
 UNDP in the Arab States  
 United Nations Development Programme - UNDP

Post reach  
6,803

Post engagement  
321

Facebook



### الآبار التي تعمل بالطاقة الشمسية تُغير واقع الزراعة بعد الحرب ضد داعش! 🌞

تعرف على يونس جلال سلمان، مزارع يبلغ من العمر 55 عاماً، يعيش طوال حياته في مزرعته التي تبلغ مساحتها 30 فداناً في قرية الفضيلية في #نينوى حيث يعتمد يونس وعائلته على مزرعتهم المكونة من أشجار الزيتون والعنب والتين والكمثرى لكسب عيشهم. كان للنزاع ضد داعش تأثيراً كبيراً على يونس وعائلته مما تسبب في فقدانهم لمعظم محاصيلهم ونزوحهم من منازلهم.

وَفَر برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي الآبار التي تعمل بالطاقة الشمسية للمساعدة في إمدادات المياه من خلال برنامج إعادة الاستقرار وذلك من خلال التحويل إلى الآبار التي تعمل بالطاقة الشمسية حيث انها تعمل على توفير المال للمزارعين، وسيكون لهم أيضاً تأثير إيجابي على البيئة حيث أبدت الحكومة اليابانية تأييدها لهذا المشروع من قبل.

اليوم، قام برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي بإعادة تأهيل أكثر من 40 بئراً في جميع أنحاء محافظة نينوى وتجهيزها بـ 36 نظاماً للطاقة الشمسية واستفاد منها أكثر من 1700 مزارع وعائلاتهم ويعد استخدام الآبار التي تعمل بالطاقة الشمسية حلاً مستداماً وفعالاً من حيث التكلفة لمشكلة إمدادات المياه التي يواجهها المزارعون في عراق ما بعد داعش.

يعتبر يونس اليوم من الشخصيات المؤثرة على المزارعين الآخرين لاعتماد الطاقة الشمسية في عملهم حيث سيكون لها تأثير دائم على البيئة والمجتمع وهو أمر حاسم في مواجهة #تغير\_المناخ.

اقرأ قصة يونس الكاملة هنا: <https://bit.ly/3Yb6T2M>

\*\*\*\*\*

### 🌞 #Iraq Solar-powered wells are transforming farming in post-ISIL 🌱

Meet Younis Jalal Salman, a 55-year-old farmer who has been living on his 30-acre farm in the village of Al-Fadiliya in Ninewa for his entire life. Younis and his family depend on their farm, which consists of olive trees, grapes, figs, and pears, for their livelihoods.

However, the ISIL conflict had a significant impact on Younis and his family, causing them to lose most of their crops and flee their home.

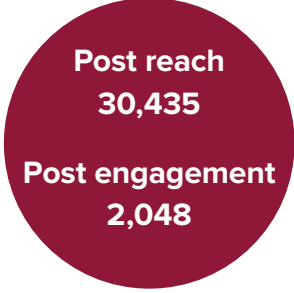
Through the Funding Facility for Stabilization, UNDP provided solar-powered wells to help with water supply. By switching to solar-powered wells, farmers not only save money but also have a positive impact on the environment. This was supported by the Government of Japan.

Today, UNDP has rehabilitated over 40 wells across Ninewa and equipped them with 36 solar systems, benefiting over 1,700 farmers and their families. The use of solar-powered wells is a sustainable and cost-effective solution to the water supply problem that farmers face in post-ISIL Iraq.

Younis's efforts to influence other farmers to adopt solar-powered wells will have a lasting impact on the environment and the community, which is crucial in the face of climate change.

Read Younis's full story here <http://bit.ly/3xUtQfD>

Embassy of Japan in Iraq  
United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq-UNAMI  
UNDP in the Arab States



Facebook



## UNDP Iraq

33,030 followers

6mo • 🌐

Hawija's industrial area now has a rehabilitated mobile substation and electricity network, bringing stability to the power supply and improving the quality of life for residents. Businesses are growing, costs have been reduced, and the local economy has been reinvigorated.

As Kamaran Yasim, the electrical engineer responsible for the project, said, "Our aim was to provide a stable electricity supply to residents and allow businesses to operate throughout the day."

This was made possible through our flagship programme, the Funding Facility for Stabilization.

Read more: <https://lnkd.in/dbFfy4n>



Post reach  
161

Post engagement  
1,970

LinkedIn



**UNDP Iraq**  
30,132 followers  
4mo · 🌐

+ Follow ..

Another proud moment for UNDP Iraq's Funding Facility for Stabilization!

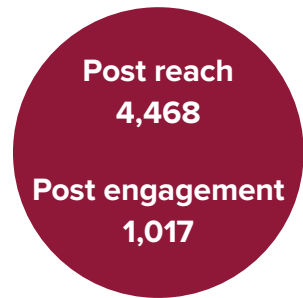
Today 60 🧑🏫🧑🏫 completed their on-the-job training. For two months, they were stationed across eight factories in **#Mosul** and learned about recycling, plastic and metal manufacturing, and business planning. As the training ended, some were offered full-time jobs in these factories. Some are taking it to the next level and pursuing plastic and metal manufacturing businesses independently. Well done, everyone!

UNDP Iraq and the government of **#canada** wish you success as you take on these new opportunities!



👍❤️🌐 90

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## 6. CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED

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.

Changes to the rules for tax exemption approval for international development and humanitarian organizations kept delaying the import clearance of specialized equipment for tax exemption. This made it take longer to finish and hand over some infrastructure projects to the end users as planned.

## 7. OUTLOOK

The FFS transition has been triggered by several factors:

- Declining critical humanitarian needs: territorial defeat of ISIL, camp closures, enhanced GoI capacity at national and governorate levels.
- Achievement of programme results: key and acute stabilization needs have been covered by the FFS and are met to a large extent (with residual needs).
- New priorities for transition from stabilization to transformative development.

FFS Transition Strategy, which was officially endorsed by the FFS Steering Committee in November 2022, is underway to ensure the sustainability of stabilization gains implemented by the FFS since its inception, and where the focus is on implementation of critical priority projects for basic services, subject to the availability of funding, and supporting the Government to preserve and protect the gains achieved by the FFS.

But major risks remain:

- Almost six years after the defeat of the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) group in Iraq, and despite notable improvements since the liberation, Iraq continues to be one of the most fragile countries globally, the country ranking high on a number of fragility metrics such as the Sustainable Security Index (152 out of 155)<sup>3</sup>, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Fragility Report (one of the 15 extremely

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3 Oxford Research Group, "Sustainable Security Index", <https://www.oxfordresearchgroup.org.uk/sustainable-security-index-rankings-table> (visited on 17 February 2023).



fragile contexts)<sup>4</sup>, and the Fragile States Index (23 out of 179)<sup>5</sup>, to name but a few. Fragility can intensify poverty and undermine opportunities for individuals to escape it.

- With the FFS scheduled to close by December 2023, the risk of creating a “vacuum” is real. 1.17 million (1,168,619) 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 and the need for the GoI to continue to strengthen its actions on this front. Camp closures and returns from Al-Hol should also been 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.
- Access to basic services continues to be insufficient given the level of damaged infrastructure and consistent underinvestment in human and physical capital.
- Insufficient provision of technical and financial resources, and limited ability of the GoI to pay for long-term maintenance, investments, capacity building, etc.

While approximately 81 percent of the displaced have returned to their areas of origin, the conditions remain severe. To ensure the sustainability of returns, avoid secondary displacement and encourage new returns, it is critical to focus on the conditions on the ground. The FFS addresses the most critical residual needs and works to improve the conditions of return, by focusing on particular “hotspots” (high severity, or medium severity + large number of returnees). However, in order to address the most urgent residual needs and ensure a sustainable FFS transition by the end of 2023, the Facility’s funding gap should be narrowed down as much as possible.

Needs continue to be enormous, and a wide gap remains from the damage originally estimated at US\$ 88.2 billion (World Bank, 2018). The total investment for stabilization by the GoI to date is estimated at US\$ 6.2 billion. Total contributions to the FFS have reached US\$ 1.5 billion and still fall short in addressing the most urgent residual needs in line with the FFS Transition Strategy objectives.

To consolidate the stabilization gains and prevent secondary displacement, 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 is to:

1. Continue leveraging the integrated approach for peacebuilding, security sector reform, social cohesion, and durable solutions.
2. Scale up existing work in governance, PVE, SSR & RoL, anti-corruption, livelihoods, climate change/environment to support transitioning from stabilization to development, while ensuring the consolidation of stabilization gains.
3. Address climate change challenges, invest in the green transition and renewable solutions, especially for those hardest to reach and in crisis contexts.
4. Leverage FFS to support 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.
5. Support 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).

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4 OECD, “States of Fragility”, 2022.

5 The Fund for Peace, “Fragile States Index”, <https://fragilestatesindex.org/country-data/> (visited on 17 February 2023).

# 8. ANNEX I: RESULTS BY GOVERNORATE



Governorate	Planning	Tendering	Implementation	Completed	Total
Anbar	13	41	52	911	1,017
Diyala	5	6	20	68	99
Kirkuk	23	15	22	232	292
Ninewah	70	44	39	1,978	2,131
Salah al-Din	28	26	24	375	453
Multi Location	0	0	1	26	27
<b>Total</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>3,590</b>	<b>4,019</b>

Figure 5. FFS Projects - 31 March 2023

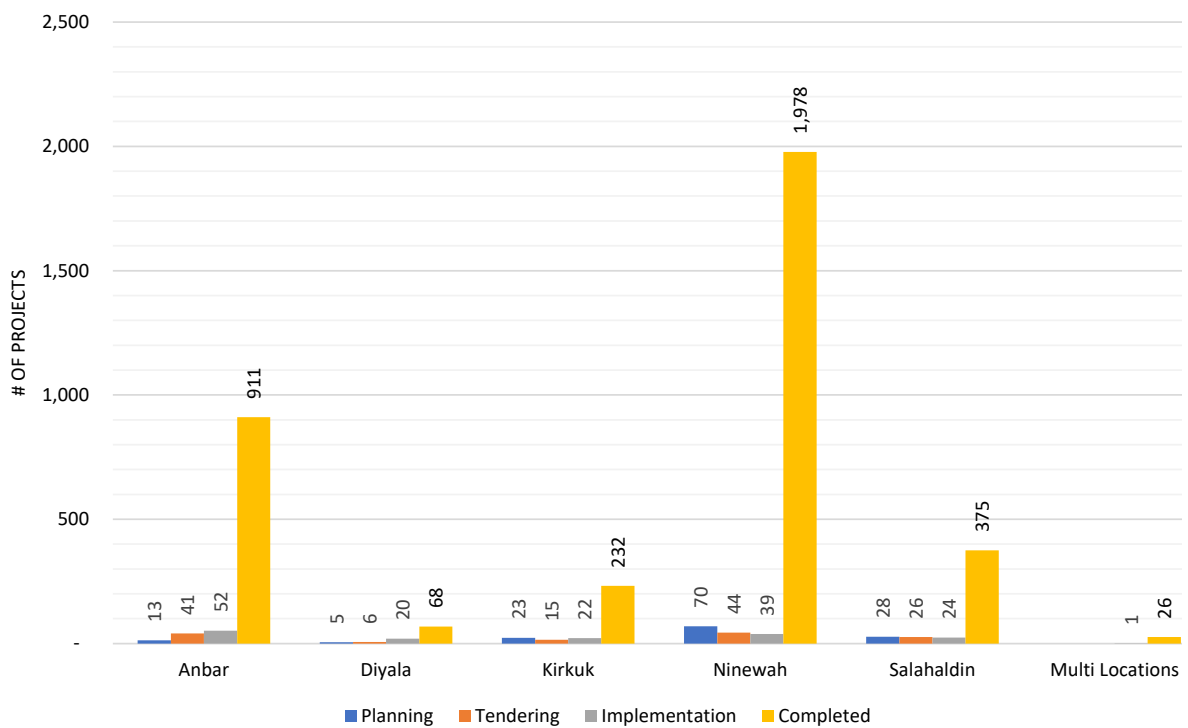
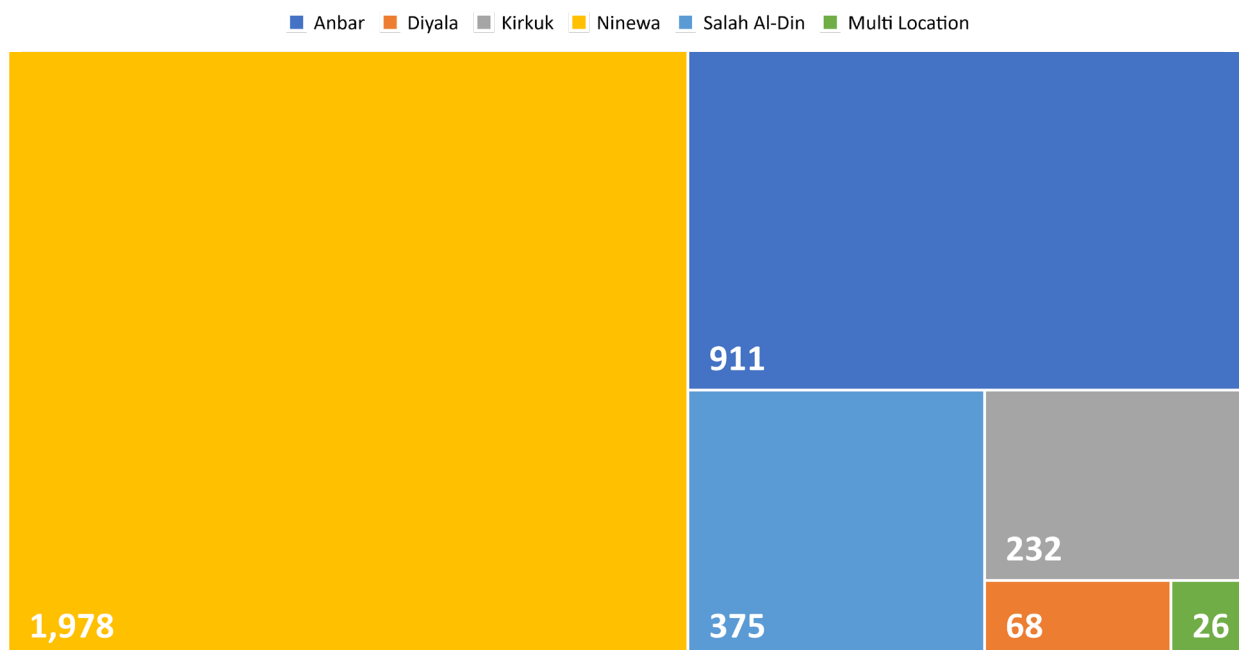
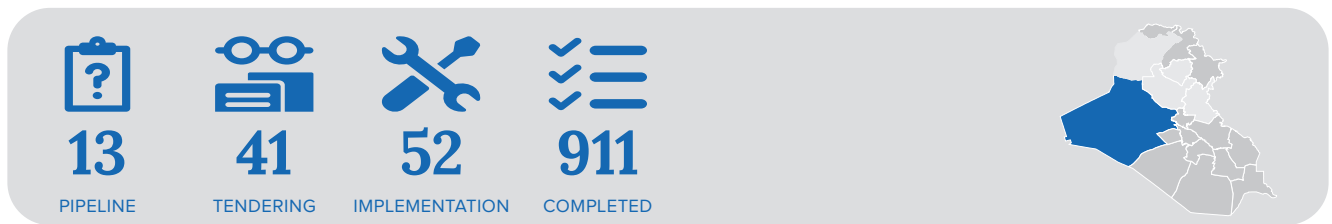


Figure 6. FFS # of completed projects - 31 March 2023



## 8.1. ANBAR

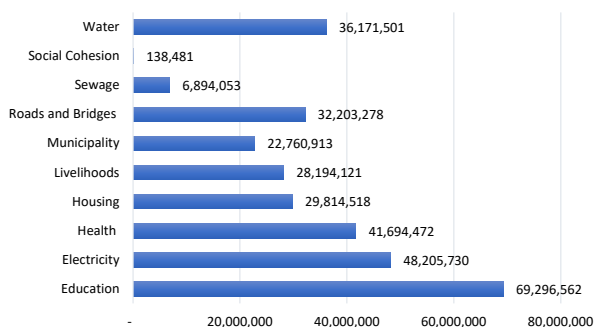


By the end of the reporting period, the FFS cumulatively completed **911** projects in **Anbar** with a total investment value in the order of US\$ 315 million; whereas 52 projects were under implementation, 41 projects were under tendering, and 13 approved projects were under planning stage. The completed projects generated 5,020,192 accrued benefits to the population of the governorate out of which 2,520,305 benefits accrued to women and girls.

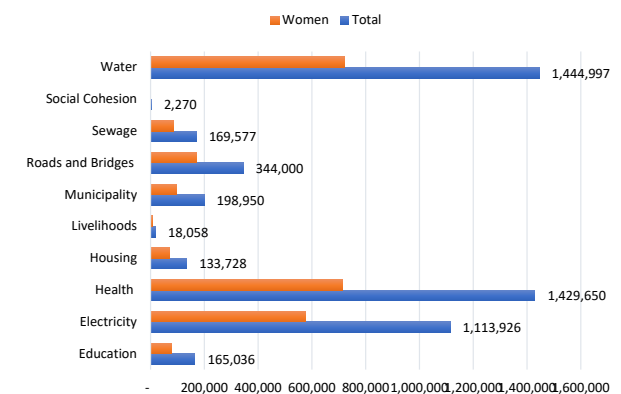
**Table 3. Anbar : FFS Completed Projects : 31 March 2023**

Sector	Completed Projects		Accrued Benefits	
	#	Value (\$)	Total	Women
1 Education	307	69,296,562	165,036	76,308
2 Electricity	86	48,205,730	1,113,926	576,755
3 Health	161	41,694,472	1,429,650	714,925
4 Housing	47	29,814,518	133,728	70,375
5 Livelihoods	88	28,194,121	18,058	6,987
6 Municipality	60	22,760,913	198,950	96,622
7 Roads and Bridges	26	32,203,278	344,000	172,000
8 Sewage	25	6,894,053	169,577	84,754
9 Social Cohesion	8	138,481	2,270	902
10 Water	103	36,171,501	1,444,997	720,677
<b>Total</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>315,373,628</b>	<b>5,020,192</b>	<b>2,520,305</b>

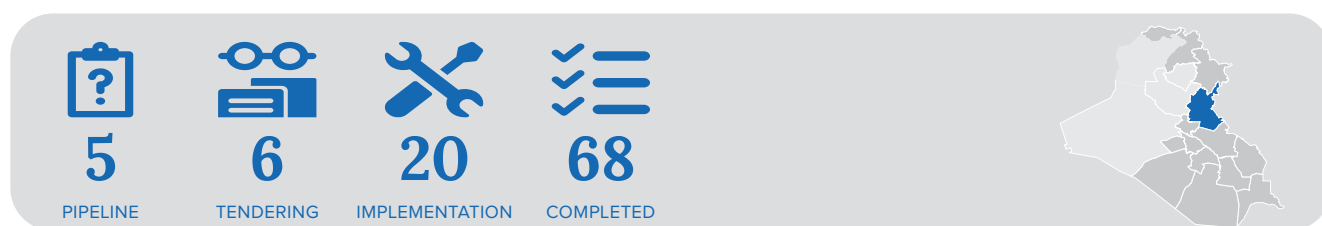
**Figure 7. FFS Value(\$)** of completed projects Anbar - 31 March 2023



**Figure 8. FFS accrued benefits for completed projects Anbar - 31 Mar 2023**



## 8.2. DIYALA

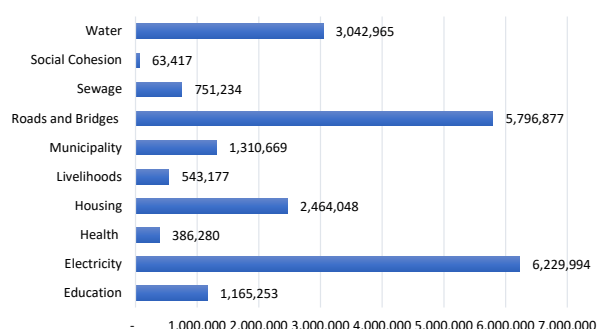


By the end of the reporting period, the FFS cumulatively completed **68** projects in **Diyala** with a total investment value in the order of US\$ 22 million; whereas 20 projects were under implementation, 6 projects were under tendering, and 5 approved projects were under planning stage. The completed projects generated 946,904 accrued benefits to the population of the governorate out of which 474,227 benefits accrued to women and girls.

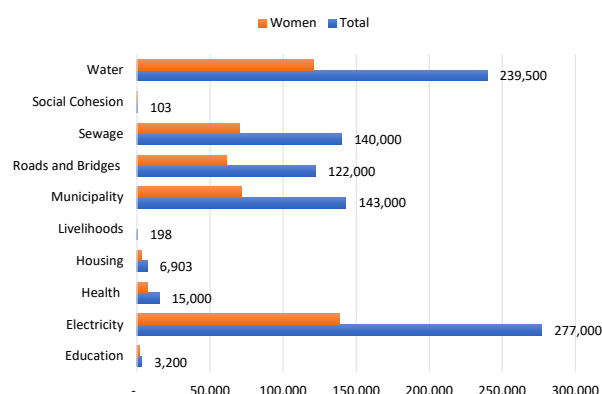
**Table 4. Diyala : FFS Completed Projects : 31 March 2023**

Sector	Completed Projects		Accrued Benefits	
	#	Value (\$)	Total	Women
1 Education	7	1,165,253	3,200	1,600
2 Electricity	17	6,229,994	277,000	138,500
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	
6 Municipality	4	1,310,669	143,000	71,500
7 Roads and Bridges	7	5,796,877	122,000	61,000
8 Sewage	2	751,234	140,000	70,000
9 Social Cohesion	2	63,417	103	6
10 Water	14	3,042,965	239,500	120,750
<b>Total</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>21,753,913</b>	<b>946,904</b>	<b>474,227</b>

**Figure 9. FFS Value(\$)** of completed projects Diyala - 31 March 2023



**Figure 10. FFS accrued benefits** for completed projects Diyala - 31 March 2023



### 8.3. KIRKUK

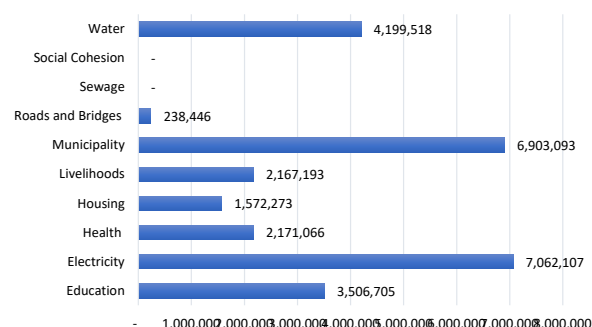


By the end of the reporting period, the FFS cumulatively completed **232** projects in **Kirkuk** with a total investment value in the order of US\$ 28 million; whereas 22 projects were under implementation, 15 projects were under tendering, and 23 approved projects were under planning stage. The completed projects generated 2,121,213 accrued benefits to the population of the governorate out of which 1,074,986 benefits accrued to women and girls.

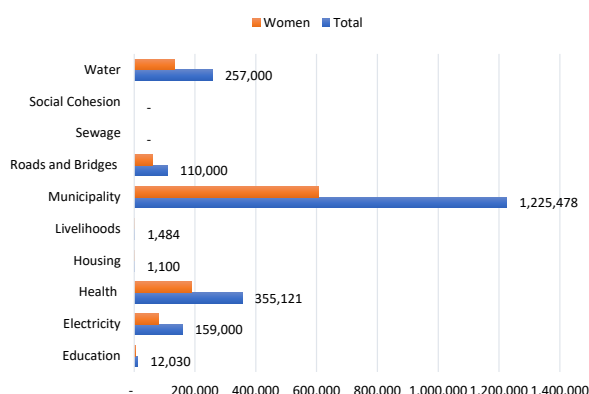
**Table 5. Kirkuk : FFS Completed Projects : 31 March 2023**

Sector	Completed Projects		Accrued Benefits	
	#	Value (\$)	Total	Women
1 Education	82	3,506,705	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	3	1,572,273	1,100	550
5 Livelihoods	6	2,167,193	1,484	290
6 Municipality	53	6,903,093	1,225,478	607,287
7 Roads and Bridges	1	238,446	110,000	60,500
8 Sewage	-	-	-	-
9 Social Cohesion	-	-	-	-
10 Water	11	4,199,518	257,000	132,800
<b>Total</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>27,820,402</b>	<b>2,121,213</b>	<b>1,074,986</b>

**Figure 11. FFS Value(\$)** of completed projects Kirkuk - 31 March 2023



**Figure 12. FFS accrued benefits** for completed projects Kirkuk - 31 March 2023



## 8.4. NINEWA

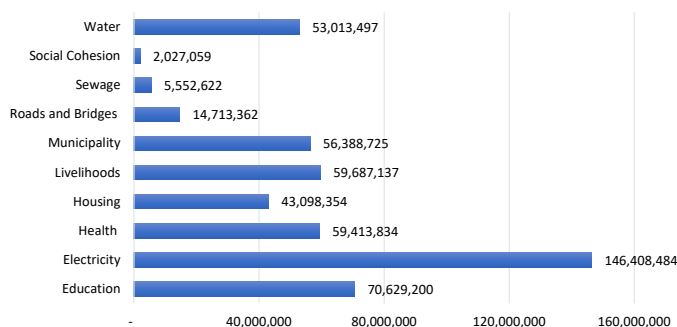


By the end of the reporting period, the FFS cumulatively completed **1,978** projects in **Ninewa** with a total investment value in the order of US\$ 511 million; whereas 39 projects were under implementation, 44 projects were under tendering, and 70 approved projects were under planning stage. The completed projects generated 20,287,391 accrued benefits to the population of the governorate out of which 10,145,226 benefits accrued to women and girls.

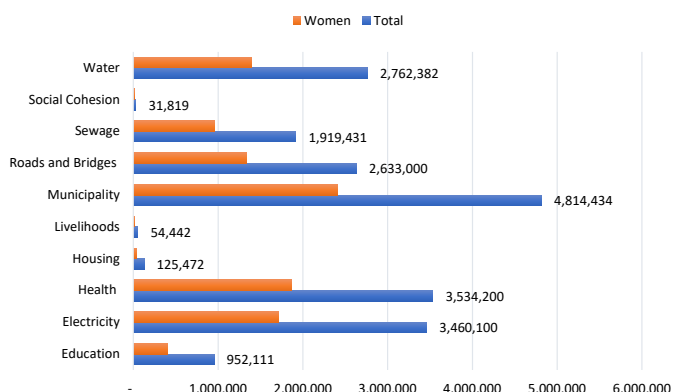
**Table 6. Ninewa : FFS Completed Projects : 31 March 2023**

Sector	Completed Projects		Accrued Benefits	
	#	Value (\$)	Total	Women
1 Education	669	70,629,200	952,111	406,079
2 Electricity	204	146,408,484	3,460,100	1,713,550
3 Health	242	59,413,834	3,534,200	1,861,610
4 Housing	62	43,098,354	125,472	41,037
5 Livelihoods	142	59,687,137	54,442	17,275
6 Municipality	410	56,388,725	4,814,434	2,412,357
7 Roads and Bridges	46	14,713,362	2,633,000	1,337,500
8 Sewage	85	5,552,622	1,919,431	952,601
9 Social Cohesion	4	2,027,059	31,819	11,342
10 Water	114	53,013,497	2,762,382	1,391,875
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,978</b>	<b>510,932,273</b>	<b>20,287,391</b>	<b>10,145,226</b>

**Figure 13. FFS Value(\$)** of completed projects Ninewa - 31 March 2023



**Figure 14. FFS accrued benefits for completed projects Ninewa - 31 March 2023**



## 8.5. SALAH AL DIN

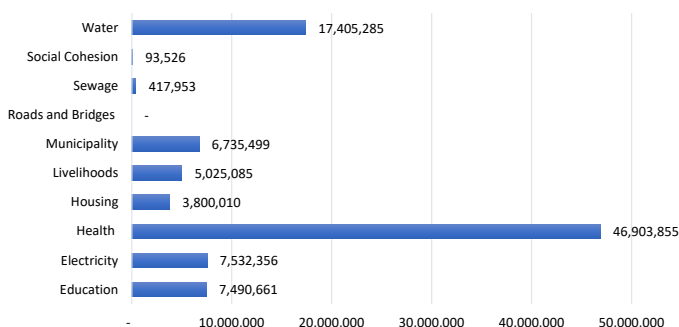


By the end of the reporting period, the FFS cumulatively completed **375** projects in **Salah al-Din** with a total investment value in the order of US\$ 95 million; whereas 24 projects were under implementation, 26 projects were under tendering, and 28 approved projects were under planning stage. The completed projects generated 3,510,602 accrued benefits to the population of the governorate out of which 1,704,505 benefits accrued to women and girls.

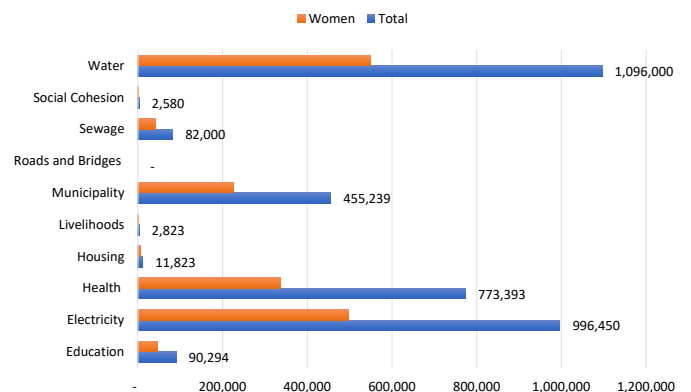
**Table 7. Salah al-Din : FFS Completed Projects : 31 March 2023**

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	8	3,800,010	11,823	5,913
5 Livelihoods	16	5,025,085	2,823	148
6 Municipality	56	6,735,499	455,239	226,650
7 Roads and Bridges	-	-	-	-
8 Sewage	4	417,953	82,000	41,000
9 Social Cohesion	2	93,526	2,580	1,252
10 Water	41	17,405,285	1,096,000	548,950
<b>Total</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>95,404,230</b>	<b>3,510,602</b>	<b>1,704,505</b>

**Figure 15. FFS Value(\$)** of completed projects Salah al-Din - 31 March 2023



**Figure 16. FFS accrued benefits for completed projects Salah al-Din - 31 March 2023**





## 9. ANNEX II: PERFORMANCE TRACKING MATRIX

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

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

**Outcome Indicators**, as stated in the CPD 2020-2024 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>6</sup>	Baseline (Year)	Output Targets (2023)	Progress Update (Q1/2023)
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>7</sup> in target areas (cumulative)	0 (2015)	3,300	<b>3,176</b> projects completed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Education: 1,132</li> <li>• Electricity: 353</li> <li>• Health: 527</li> <li>• Housing: 128</li> <li>• Municipalities: 584</li> <li>• Roads &amp; Bridges: 53</li> <li>• Sewerage: 114</li> <li>• Water: 285</li> </ul>
1.3	# of houses rehabilitated in target areas (cumulative)	0 (2015)	32,000	36,173
1.4	# of immediate livelihood opportunities created for individuals, including women and youth <sup>8</sup> in the target areas (cumulative)	0 (2015)	53,000 [7,500 w] {22,000 y}	49,572 [8,415 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>9</sup>	1,500 [450 w]	1,437 [646 w]
1.8	# and type of technical advisory support capacities in place to support Authorities in target areas to plan and execute stabilization activities	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>6</b> Area Coordinators are in place. <b>11</b> MSAs are embedded with municipal authorities.

6 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.

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

8 Aged under 30.

9 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>6</sup>	Baseline (Year)	Output Targets (2023)	Progress Update (Q1/2023)
1.9	# of capacity-building opportunities created for government officials and employees (gender disaggregated)	Limited (2020)	3,000 [900 w]	10,685 [2,428 w]
1.10	# of participants of social cohesion activities (gender disaggregated) (cumulative)	0 (2015)	110,000 [44,000 w]	66,740 [27,952 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 31 Mar 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	<sup>10</sup> 11,677,011.91	11,677,011.91	-
11	France	6,234,739.72	6,234,739.72	-
12	Germany <sup>11</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>12</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>13</sup>	3,500,000.00	3,500,000.00	-
21	Norway	72,001,166.00	72,001,166.00	-
22	Poland	2,769,901.51	2,769,901.51	-
23	Republic of Korea <sup>14</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	59,645,732.13	59,645,732.13	(2,000,000.00)
27	Turkey	750,000.00	750,000.00	-
28	United Arab Emirates	60,000,000.00	59,000,000.00	-
29	United Kingdom <sup>15</sup>	41,807,993.65	41,807,993.65	-
30	United States of America	434,300,000.00	434,300,000.00	(10,026,101.00)
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1,518,487,664.31</b>	<b>1,500,091,461.31</b>	<b>(16,850,918.52)</b>

10 Adjusted from US\$ 11,630,373.84 of DEC/2022 report on account of accounting adjustments related to exchange rate.

11 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).

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

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

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

15 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)