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2023

Quarter Three Report

Funding Facility for Stabilization

Funding Facility for Stabilization 2023 Quarter Three Report

REPORTING PERIOD	1 July to 30 September 2023
PROJECT TITLE	Funding Facility for Stabilization (FFS)
UNDP PROJECT ID	00089459 (Output ID 00095684)
PROJECT DURATION	May 2015 to December 2023
PROJECT RESOURCES	US\$ 1,502,298,424.57
PROGRAMME COUNTRY FOCAL POINT	Office of the Prime Minister
UNSDCF OUTCOME	Outcome 1. Government and communities' resilience to disasters (man-made and natural) strengthened.
UNDP CPD OUTCOME	Outcome 3. Conditions improved for the safe return of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in newly liberated areas.
UNDP CPD OUTPUT	Output 1. Government of Iraq supported to address the immediate stabilization needs in newly accessible areas which allows for the return of IDPs.
IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	UNDP
RESPONSIBLE PARTNER	UNDP
PROJECT LOCATIONS	Liberated governorates of Anbar, Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninewa and Salah al-Din.
CONTRIBUTING PARTNERS	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 July to 30 September 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.

A new and key implementation challenge of the reporting period related to enforcement of the new guidelines of the Central Bank of Iraq (CBI) regarding disbursement of US\$ by Banks to its customers. The CBI is moving towards introduction of measures to necessitate that all transactions inside the country are made only in Iraqi dinar (IQD). All UNDP contracts are denominated in US\$ and UNDP makes payments to the contractors in US\$. However, on account of new CBI regulations and enforcement, the contractors are unable to withdraw US\$ from the Banks and convert it in open market at higher exchange rate compared to CBI rate. On account of this, many contractors have suspended their work. UNDP and UN system are discussing the options in UN Country Team. This was an evolving situation during the reporting period.

Despite these challenges, FFS made good progress in each of the five liberated governorates and by the end of the reporting period, completed 3,697 projects across the five governorates at a total cost of US\$ 1,009,122,607 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, 154 projects were under implementation and another 72 projects were under various stages of tendering. The pipeline projects, which are assessed and updated periodically, await resource mobilization.

By the end of the reporting period, FFS completed 2,785 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.

A key high value infrastructure project which was completed during the reporting period was the project for Fallujah Stormwater Lift Station. Home to 70,000 people, Jubail is one of the most underprivileged districts in Fallujah. This large value project was undertaken to provide one stormwater/rainwater lift station and the sewerage and stormwater/rainwater networks in Jubail.

Also, apart from completion of projects of education, electricity, and water sectors during the reporting period, FFS progressed with supply of medical equipment to Fallujah Teaching Hospital. The supply of the first batch during the reporting included CT-scan, operating microscope for neurosurgery, haemodialysis units and C-arm machine for general surgeries, complex vascular procedures, etc., and UPSs of three different capacities for the equipment.

Under the Window-2 livelihood component, FFS completed the implementation of the project to “Setup of three model farms to address the needs for sustainable livelihoods and to promote sustainable agricultural practices” in Qayara, Bashiqa and Ba’aj, Ninewa governorate. The project positively impacted the lives of 60 beneficiaries, including 14 women.

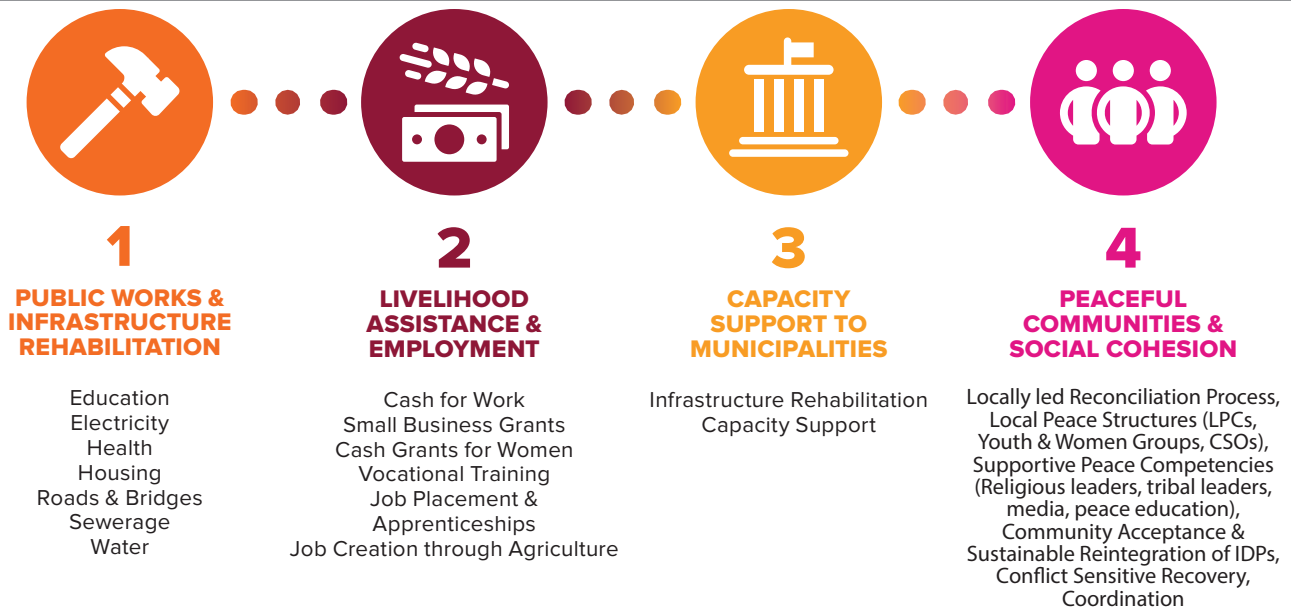
The institutional capacity development support to government recorded the completion of the project for “Rehabilitation of the Creamery Factory in Hawija, Kirkuk” as part of infrastructure rehabilitation. Whereas, strengthening government capacities through trainings to ensure that stabilization gains are sustained remained a key priority for the FFS.

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. 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.

1. CONTEXT



Figure 1. FFS Approach



The Funding Facility for Stabilization

The Funding Facility for Stabilization (FFS) supports the Government of Iraq (GOI) in stabilizing areas across the five governorates of Iraq: Anbar, Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninewa, and Salah Al Din. These areas were liberated from the Islamic State of Iraq and Levant (ISIL). In June 2015, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) established the Funding Facility for Immediate Stabilization (FFIS) with the support of the international community and the GOI. The FFIS aimed to provide rapid stabilization assistance through four areas of work called “Windows.” These Windows were identified as critical for facilitating the return of displaced individuals and restoring trust between the government and the people. The four Windows are: (1) Public Works and Light Infrastructure Rehabilitation, (2) Livelihoods, (3) Capacity Support, and (4) Social Cohesion.

In April 2016, a second channel called the Funding Facility for Expanded Stabilization (FFES) was established to address the “expanded” stabilization needs through medium- and large-scale infrastructure projects. Both FFIS and FFES together form 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.

The FFS prioritizes projects based on data collection, analysis, and close collaboration with local stakeholders. UNDP conducts initial needs assessments in partnership with local authorities to identify the most urgent stabilization needs. Projects are then developed by governorate and local authorities, and the program prioritizes them in coordination with the Provincial Control Cells (PCCs) or equivalent bodies led by the respective Governors. UNDP receives the final lists of prioritized projects from the PCCs and provides support for project implementation.

In 2018, the FFS defined five Priority Areas: Baiji-Hatra, broader Hawija, Mosul, western Anbar, and western Ninewa. These areas had the most critical need for stabilization funding support due to prolonged occupation by ISIL. However, FFS could only start working in these areas in 2018. Access to Western Anbar communities of Anah, Rawa, and Al Qaim, as well as the Western Ninewa communities of Tel Afar and Ba’aj, was gained only in early 2018.

In other Priority Areas, despite earlier liberation, challenges such as sectarian and ethnic tensions and security issues have hindered the steady return of internally displaced persons (IDPs). For example, Sinjar in Ninewa has faced difficulties in IDP return. As liberation occurred over an extended period, FFS has been active in areas where needs have evolved and matured.

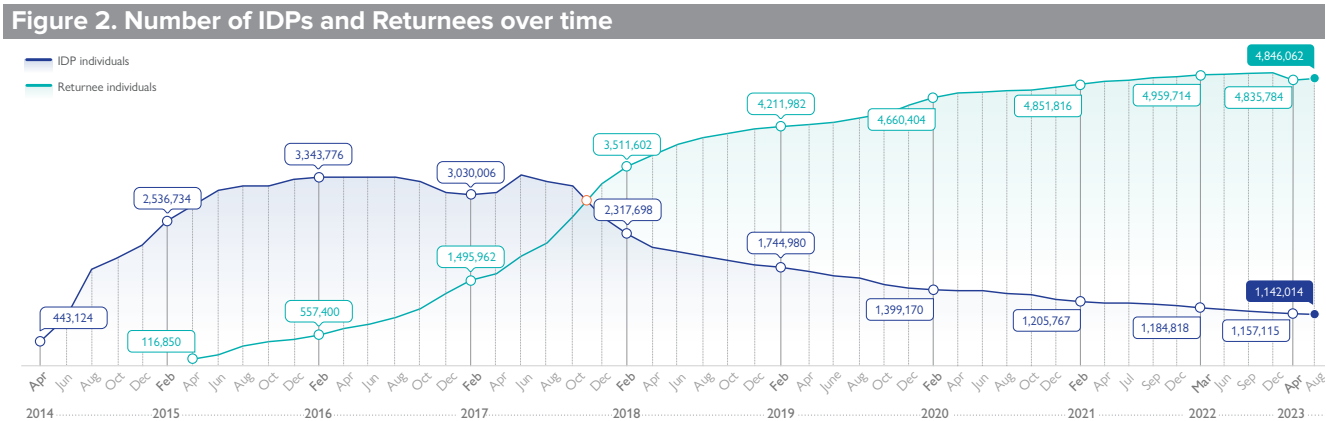
In November 2020, a three-year extension of FFS was endorsed by the GoI and international partners to address the remaining priority needs in the liberated governorates. The goals of FFS remain consistent in 2023, with a focus on contracting over 95 percent of the work through the local private sector to reduce costs, support local economies, and create income-generating opportunities. Male and female professional engineers oversee infrastructure works, ensuring quality control, adherence to safety protocols, and supervision of the projects. FFS Area Coordinators closely monitor the situation on the ground.

FFS is an adaptable instrument that can respond to emerging needs. However, without adequate funding, the gains made by FFS and partners in other areas of Iraq could be at risk of instability, frustration, and disillusionment. Since its inception in 2015, FFS has mobilized US\$1.5 billion from 30 donors, including the GoI. If funding allows, it will be crucial for the Programme to undertake activities in target areas across all four FFS Windows to support residual stabilization needs across sectors, especially in hard-to-reach locations, and to help the GoI preserve and protect the achievements made by the FFS.

Movement of Displaced Persons

By supporting the Government of Iraq (GOI) in stabilizing the previously liberated areas in the short and medium term, the FFS plays a crucial role in facilitating the safe and dignified return of internally displaced persons (IDPs) who were forced to flee their homes due to the activities of ISIL across the country since 2014. To measure progress towards this objective, the FFS utilizes the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) provided by the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

Displacement continues to be a prominent characteristic of the post-conflict situation in Iraq. According to the most recent available data from the IOM’s DTM, known as the Iraq Master List 130 covering the period of May to August 2023, a total of 4,846,062 displaced Iraqis (807,677 households) have returned to their areas of origin by the end of August 2023. This represents a slight decrease of 10,278 returnees (0.2%) compared to the previous round of data, known as Master List 129. Additionally, the DTM has identified 1,142,014 individual IDPs (195,880 households) who are still in need of assistance and support.



Source: IOM DTM, Iraq Master List Report 130, August 2023.

Sinjar, Al-Ba’aj and Mosul districts in Ninewa Governorate saw the largest increase in the number of returnees since the previous round Master List 129. Returns to Sinjar District were driven by hate speech against the Yazidi community in locations of displacement, as well as an improved security situation in locations of origin. In Al-Ba’aj District, families returned from Jeddah 1 and 5 camps, with the latter formally closed in April 2023. Additionally, some Yazidi families opted to return to Al-Ba’aj due to challenges associated with protracted displacement. Increased returns in Mosul District reflect a lack of financial means to remain in the area of displacement and access to new locations.

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.

2. QUARTER THREE IN REVIEW



Since 2015, following the liberation of Iraq from ISIL occupation, the Member States of the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIL and UNDP have spearheaded civilian stabilization efforts using the FFS as the primary mechanism to establish the necessary conditions for IDPs to return and rebuild their lives in dignity and peace. Throughout this period, the FFS has adopted an integrated approach, paving the way for an inclusive and sustainable post-conflict recovery in Iraq. This approach combines substantial infrastructure rehabilitation endeavors across vital sectors such as education, electricity, health, housing, municipal services, roads and bridges networks, sewage, and water, with immediate and medium-term socioeconomic interventions aimed at supporting livelihoods, enhancing local government capacity, and fostering social cohesion and peacebuilding initiatives.

Since its inception, the FFS has successfully implemented 3,697 projects across all sectors of intervention in the five liberated governorates of Anbar, Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninewa, and Salah al-Din. Overall, progress results, as indicated in the Performance Tracking Matrix (ANNEX-II), demonstrate that the FFS remains on track despite the challenges posed by the context and operational constraints.

Indicator 1.1: Percentage of needs assessments conducted in target areas.

The needs assessments were carried out during the early years of FFS implementation. The FFS maintains a tracker of pipeline projects, which is periodically updated in consultation with the governorates.

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

From its inception until the reporting period, the FFS has successfully completed 3,270 infrastructure projects for basic services. This includes 1,169 projects in education, 353 in electricity, 525 in health, 135 in housing, 614 in municipalities, 55 in roads and bridges, 116 in sewerage, and 303 in water. These projects were implemented under the Funding Facility for Immediate Stabilization (FFIS). The FFS is on track to achieve its target of completing 3,300 projects by the end of December 2023. The restoration of basic services in the liberated areas has been instrumental in facilitating the prompt return of IDPs to their areas of origin.

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

Housing rehabilitation plays a crucial role not only in facilitating the return of IDPs but also in preventing secondary displacement. The FFS has successfully rehabilitated 37,241 housing units, surpassing the target of 32,000 units. This achievement has created dignified living conditions for the returnees.

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

The creation of immediate livelihood opportunities for returnees in their areas of origin is equally significant in preventing secondary displacement. To date, the FFS has implemented livelihood projects and generated 49,830 livelihood opportunities in the target areas. These efforts have been supplemented by the creation of livelihood opportunities under other UNDP programs, namely ICRRP (Iraq Crisis Response and Resilience Programme) and BREP (Building Resilience through Employment Promotion).

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

The FFS has cumulatively provided a total of 4,153 business grants, including 2,865 grants for women beneficiaries. This falls slightly short of the target of providing 4,500 grants (3,000 for women) in the target areas.

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

The FFS has successfully provided a total of 6,618 small grants to women-headed households (WHHs), surpassing the target of 6,500 grants in the target areas.

Indicator 1.7: Number of training opportunities and/or job placements 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 programs, namely ICRRP (Iraq Crisis Response and Resilience Programme) and BREP (Building Resilience through Employment Promotion). Under the FFS, a total of 1,437 beneficiaries (646 women) received vocational training.

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

To support the governorates in stabilization planning and communication, the FFS maintains the services of Stabilization Specialists, Area Coordinators, and Municipal Services Advisors (MSAs). During the reporting period, there were 2 international Stabilization Specialists and 3 Area Coordinators in place. Additionally, as part of the transition strategy, UNDP shifted its focus to Operation and Maintenance (O&M) capacity development and deployed technical staff as O&M Capacity Development Advisors to provide on-the-job O&M training. During the reporting period, UNDP phased out the services of MSAs and deployed Transition Strategy Implementation Coordinators for technical advisory services related to planning, coordination, and communication.

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

Strengthening government capacities to ensure the sustainability of stabilization gains remains a key priority for the FFS. This is achieved through the restoration of public assets critical for core government functions and the provision of training for public servants at the local level. By the end of the reporting period, a cumulative total of 17,226 capacity-building opportunities were created for government officials and employees. This far exceeds the targets for “soft” capacity support. To ensure the sustainability of investments, UNDP will continue to focus on enhancing the capacity of government counterparts for the efficient operation and maintenance of infrastructure rehabilitated under the FFS.

Indicator 1.10: Number of participants in social cohesion activities (gender disaggregated) (cumulative).

Achieving stabilization requires community-based reconciliation and reintegration, considering the varying degrees of “community preparedness” in different governorates and areas for the return and reintegration of persons formerly associated with ISIL. By the end of the reporting period, 90,831 individuals (37,105 women) participated in social cohesion activities.

Indicator 2.1: Number of medium-sized infrastructure projects implemented in the target areas (cumulative).

Since its inception and up to the reporting period, the FFS has completed 129 medium and large-sized infrastructure projects for basic services under the Funding Facility for Expanded Stabilization (FFES). This exceeds the target of 125 projects.

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

The FFS Transition Strategy includes advocating for the government to allocate the necessary technical and financial resources for local authorities to carry out the operation and maintenance work of rehabilitated services and invest in the development and rehabilitation of priority basic services projects for the sustainability of stabilization gains. UNDP initiated the process of

establishing a coordination mechanism within COMSEC and across the five governorates of Anbar, Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninewa, and Salah Al-Din to carry out the required advocacy and monitor the implementation of the FFS Transition Strategy. Task Forces were formed in the governorates of Anbar, Diyala, Salah al-Din, Kirkuk, and Ninewa. UNDP continued to sensitize government counterparts regarding the operation and maintenance of infrastructure assets created under the FFS and their ownership in the program transition. COMSEC officially communicated with the Ministry of Planning/International Cooperation Directorate to provide details of ongoing and planned government projects in the liberated areas for coordination and to avoid overlapping with the UNDP FFS interventions.

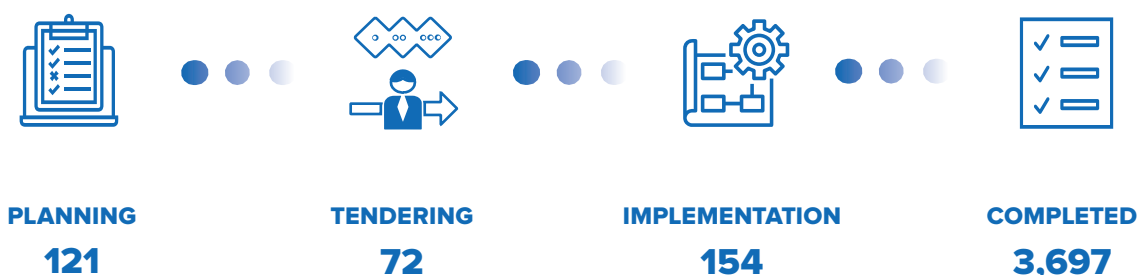
Key Achievements

During the reporting period, significant achievements were made in restoring essential services, creating livelihood opportunities, and strengthening social cohesion in the five liberated governorates. A cumulative progress update is provided in the following section.

3. PROGRESS UPDATE



Figure 3. Project Workflow



Throughout the reporting period, significant progress was made in restoring essential services, creating livelihood opportunities, and strengthening social cohesion in the five liberated governorates of Iraq. By the end of this period, the FFS successfully completed 3,697 projects, amounting to a total cost of US\$1,009,122,607. These projects have resulted in numerous benefits for both men and women in the target area, with a particular focus on improving access to basic services such as electricity and water.

Table 1. FFS Completed Projects : 30 September 2023











SECTOR	COMPLETED PROJECTS		ACCRUED BENEFITS	
	#	VALUE (\$)	TOTAL	WOMEN
 Education	1,243	162,003,323	1,327,434	572,980
 Electricity	353	214,437,706	6,516,976	3,377,780
 Health	547	149,483,676	4,927,864	2,430,986
 Housing	135	83,943,898	285,747	124,369
 Livelihoods	259	97,901,242	77,485	24,702
 Municipality	614	101,553,880	5,285,506	2,728,600
 Roads and Bridges	83	54,231,676	3,129,000	1,588,500
 Sewage	119	20,762,504	2,208,125	1,095,105
 Social Cohesion	39	5,665,239	90,831	37,105
 Water	305	119,139,463	5,734,879	2,899,552
Total	3,697	1,009,122,607	29,583,847	14,879,679

Figure 4. FFS Number of completed projects 30 September 2023

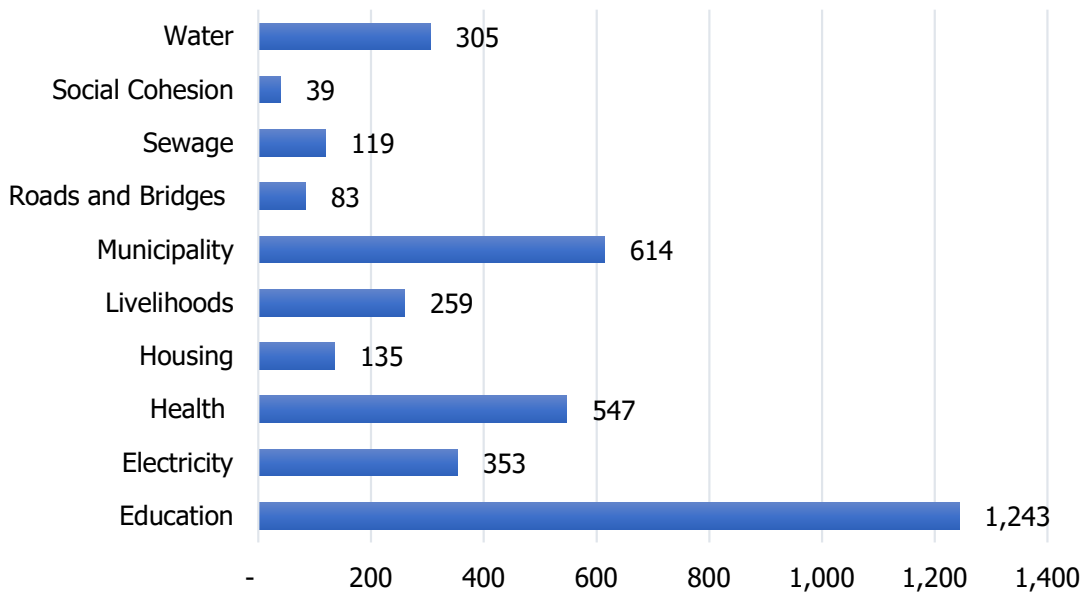
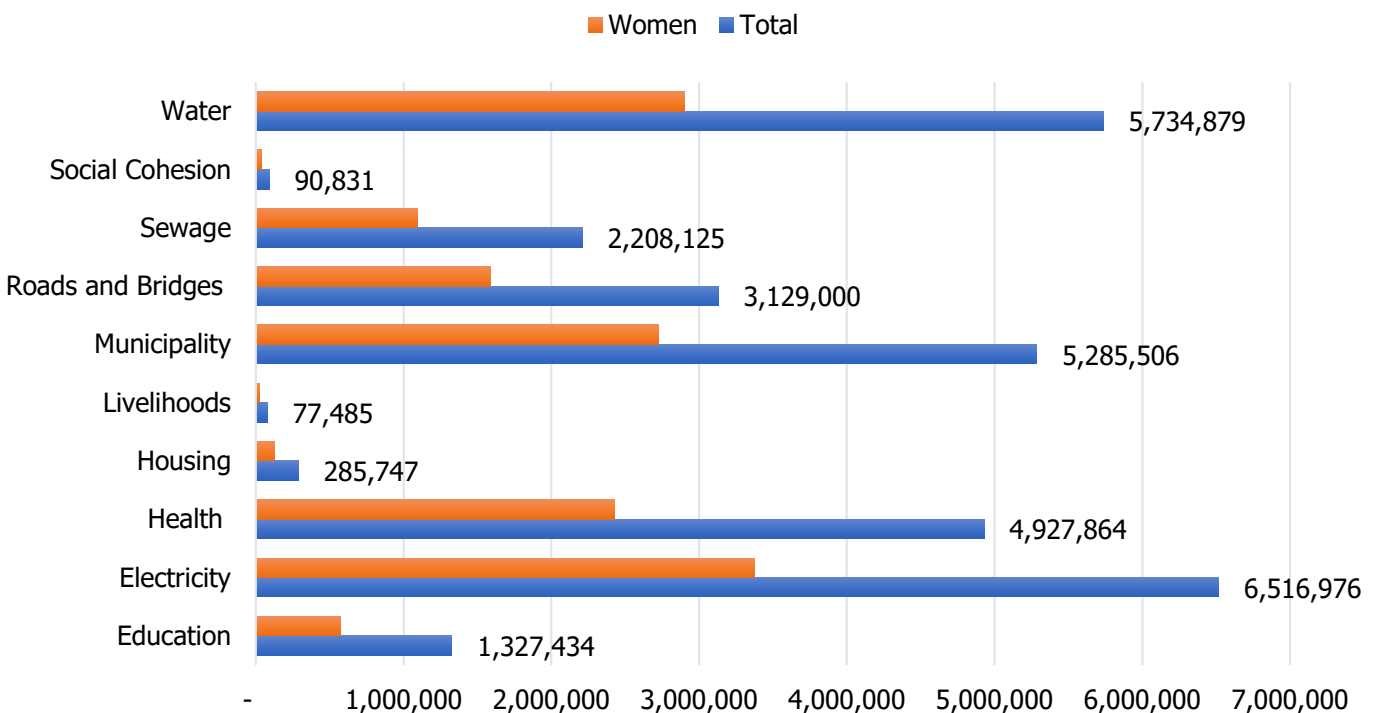


Figure 5. FFS Accrued Benefits for Completed Projects 30 September 2023



3.1. WINDOW-1 INFRASTRUCTURE REHABILITATION

By the end of the reporting period, FFS completed **2,785** 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

Of the 2,785 infrastructure rehabilitation projects that have been completed by the FFS since the program's inception up until the reporting period, a total of 1,243 projects were focused on the education sector. These initiatives have had a significant impact, benefiting a total of 1,327,434 individuals within the catchment population, with 572,980 of those benefits specifically benefiting women and girls.

One noteworthy project that was completed during the reporting period was the “Rehabilitation of Rawa Secondary School for Boys” in Rawa City, Anbar Governorate.

The school was damaged during the conflict with ISIL. The rehabilitation efforts encompassed civil, mechanical, and electrical components, along with the provision of school furniture and IT equipment. The refurbishment of the school will play a vital role in enhancing educational services in the district, benefiting approximately 512 students and staff, as well as the local community. The funding for this rehabilitation project was generously provided by the Government of Iraq.



Rehabilitation of Rawa Secondary School for Boys, Rawa City, Anbar Governorate

The school sustained damage during the conflict with ISIL. The rehabilitation works included civil, mechanical, and electrical components. Also, school furniture and IT equipment were supplied. The refurbishment of the school will help to improve the educational services within the district and will benefit about 512 students and staff, as well as the local community. The funding for the rehabilitation project was provided by the Government of Iraq.

The school sustained damage during the conflict with ISIL. The rehabilitation works included civil, mechanical, and electrical components. Also, school furniture and IT equipment were supplied. The refurbishment of the school will help to improve the educational services within the district and will benefit about 512 students and staff, as well as the local community. The funding for the rehabilitation project was provided by the Government of Iraq.



Rehabilitation of Rawa Secondary School for Boys, Rawa City, Anbar Governorate

During the reporting period, another noteworthy project that was completed is the Rehabilitation and Expansion of Al-Hadbaa Vocational School for Girls in East Mosul, Ninawa Governorate. Al-Hadba School, which was established in 1969, is one of the oldest vocational schools for female students under the management of the Ninawa Directorate of Education.

The school originally consisted of 18 classrooms, but a portion of the building suffered significant damage during the conflict to retake the city. Therefore, the project involved both rehabilitating the damaged section and expanding the school's capacity by adding four additional classrooms. Additionally, comprehensive rehabilitation work was carried out for the entire building, and new furniture was supplied to ensure a fully functional learning environment.



Rehabilitation and expansion of Al-Hadbaa vocational school for girls in East Mosul, Ninawa Governorate

⚡ 3.1.2 Electricity

Up until the reporting period, an impressive total of 353 projects in the electricity sector have been successfully completed. These projects have had a positive impact on the lives of individuals residing in the liberated governorates by improving access to reliable electricity services. In terms of infrastructure development, the projects focused on expanding the coverage of the electricity grid and rehabilitating substations to enhance electricity distribution.

During the reporting period, the FFS successfully completed the project titled “Rehabilitation of the Main Electrical Feeder from Anah Electrical Substation to Al-Sakrah District in Anbar.” This project involved the complete rehabilitation of the main electrical feeder. It entailed the installation of 14-meter-high lattice steel poles, along with all necessary accessories, to replace missing and damaged poles. Additionally, ACSR conductors were used for wiring to establish a fully connected line between Anah electrical substation and Al-Sakrah district. The completion of this project will provide stable and reliable electricity to the Al-Sakrah district, which is currently served by an outdated agricultural electrical line that is overloaded. More than 5,000 residents of the district will benefit from this project’s successful implementation.



Rehabilitation of the Main Electrical Feeder from Anah Electrical Substation to Al-Sakrah District in Anbar

During the reporting period, another completed project in the electricity sector was the “Supply of Test and Maintenance Instruments for Electricity Transformer’s Maintenance Workshop in Kirkuk.” This project involved the procurement, installation, and commissioning of eight essential electrical equipment, including VARIAC (Variable Voltage Supply), Transformer Ohmmeter MTO210, Insulation Resistance Testers MIT1025, Turn Ratio (TTR20), Oil BDV Tester (OTS100AF), Mobile (Portable) Oil Purification Machine, Transformer Vacuum Drying Oven, and Automatic Wire Winding Machine (HV Winding). These instruments were provided to support the maintenance workshop in Hawija, Kirkuk.

The workshop had experienced significant losses during the war with ISIL, with much of its equipment either stolen or damaged. The completion of this project ensures the restoration and enhancement of the workshop’s capabilities, enabling efficient maintenance and repair of electricity transformers.



Supply of test and maintenance instrument for electricity transformer’s maintenance workshop in Kirkuk



3.1.3. Health

As of the reporting period, the FFS has successfully completed a total of 547 projects in the health sector, with an investment cost of approximately US\$150 million. These projects have significantly improved access to healthcare services in the liberated governorates. Ongoing efforts to enhance the healthcare sector include various projects that are either currently being implemented or in the tendering phase.

During the reporting period, UNDP made progress in supplying the first batch of medical equipment for Fallujah Teaching Hospital. Established in 2009 with a capacity of 340 beds, Fallujah Teaching Hospital offers a wide range of health services, including emergency care, laboratory services, internal medicine, general surgery, radiology, oncology, dialysis, neurosurgery, and more, serving an estimated population of 750,000 residents in Fallujah. The hospital suffered extensive damage during the occupation by ISIL, leading to a significant reduction in its capacity from an average of 1,350 patients daily to around 400 in 2019.

While the general rehabilitation works for the hospital's infrastructure, initiated by UNDP in March 2018, were completed in December 2019 (Phase 1), additional medical and laboratory equipment, as well as further infrastructure improvements, are required to support the hospital's full operational recovery. The first batch of equipment supplied during the reporting period included a CT-scan, an operating microscope for neurosurgery, haemodialysis units, a C-arm machine for general surgeries, complex vascular procedures, and UPSs of three different capacities to support the equipment.



Fallujah TH - Conventional X-ray



Fallujah TH - ENT Treatment Unit



Fallujah TH - Computed Radiography



Fallujah TH - CT Scan



Fallujah TH - Anesthesia Machine + Ventilator



Fallujah TH - CATHLAB



3.1.4. Housing

Up until the reporting period, an impressive total of 135 housing projects have been completed, resulting in significant benefits for 285,747 individuals. Among these beneficiaries, 124,369 are women who have gained access to safe and adequate housing. The completion of these projects involved the rehabilitation of 37,241 housing units. These achievements represent a significant step towards addressing housing needs in the community, promoting gender equality through inclusive housing solutions for women, and assisting families who have experienced displacement.

Ongoing efforts to address housing needs continue with the implementation of seven projects. These projects focus on rehabilitating 807 housing units across three liberated governorates: Nenawa, Kirkuk, and Salahaldeen. Notably, 187 of these units have already been partially completed. The primary objective of these projects is to provide suitable housing options for individuals who have experienced prolonged periods of displacement. It is estimated that these projects will benefit a total of 4,842 individuals. Among the beneficiaries, 2,180 are women, underscoring the commitment to promoting gender equality in housing initiatives. Additionally, one housing project is currently in the tendering phase and, upon completion, is expected to benefit approximately 600 individuals.



3.1.5. Roads & Bridges

Up until the reporting period, a notable total of 83 'roads and bridges' projects have been successfully completed, providing benefits to approximately 3,129,000 individuals. These completed projects have played a crucial role in enhancing connectivity and accessibility in their respective neighborhoods, leading to an improved transportation network.

During the reporting period, the contract for the Rehabilitation of Al-Sikak Bridge in Baiji, Salahaldin was awarded, and the construction works have commenced. This project aims to restore and improve the condition of the bridge, ensuring its safe and efficient use by the local community. The rehabilitation of Al-Sikak Bridge will contribute to further enhancing transportation infrastructure in the area, benefiting residents and promoting economic development.



3.1.6. Sewerage

The sewerage sector in the liberated governorates has made remarkable progress in improving sanitation infrastructure and services. Up until the reporting period, a total of 119 sewerage projects have been successfully completed, benefiting a significant number of individuals, totaling 2,208,125 people. Among the beneficiaries, 1,095,105 are women. These completed projects have played a vital role in enhancing sanitation systems and promoting public health.

During the reporting period, the project for the Fallujah Stormwater Lift Station was successfully completed and handed over to the end-user. The district of Jubail, home to 70,000 people, is one of the most underserved and underprivileged areas in Fallujah, particularly in terms of essential services. This project, with significant investment, aimed to provide a stormwater/rainwater lift station and improve the sewerage and stormwater/rainwater networks in Jubail. By rehabilitating these critical network linkages, the project will contribute to the overall restoration of the network's functionality in Fallujah, benefiting the residents of Jubail and supporting the proper management of stormwater and sewage in the area.



Fallujah Stormwater Lift Station - Completed site work



Fallujah Stormwater Lift Station - the fuel tank and the generators



Fallujah Stormwater Lift Station - Installed pumps and mechanical fittings

The project was inaugurated on 16/AUG/2023.



Fallujah Lift Station – Inauguration on 16 August 2023 [Fallujah sewerage media](#)



3.1.7. Water

During the reporting period, significant progress was made in the water sector, specifically in improving access to safe and clean water for communities in the liberated governorates. Eight water projects were successfully completed within this period. Cumulatively, up until the reporting period, a total of 305 water projects have been completed, resulting in a substantial improvement in access to safe water sources. This has led to a reduction in waterborne diseases and the creation of healthier living environments for communities.

One notable project completed during the reporting period was the “Supply & Installation of Water Compact Unit 200 m³/hr with construction works of Al-Bo Faiadh Water Treatment Plant (WTP) in Yathrib, Salahaldin governorate.” This project serves approximately 25,000 people in Al-Bo Faiadh village, Zor al Bo Hashmeh village, and part of Yathrib city center. UNDP facilitated the installation of a new compact unit, which included new tanks, filters, pumps, filter media, submersible pumps, alum system, chlorine system, and all necessary piping and infrastructure for the operation of the compact unit. As a result, the total capacity of the water treatment plant has increased from 200 m³/hr to 400 m³/hr, ensuring a more reliable and sufficient water supply for the beneficiary communities.



Rehabilitation of Al-Bo Faiadh Water Treatment Plant (WTP) in Yathrib, Salahaldin governorate

During the reporting period, another significant water sector project, the “Rehabilitation of Al-Hasudiya Compact Unit, Namroud sub-district, Al Hamdaniya district, Ninewa Governorate,” was successfully completed. This project involved the rehabilitation of a compact unit with a capacity of 50 m³/hr. The compact unit includes various components such as an intake steel structure, two submersible pumps, a sedimentation tank equipped with two mixers, two air blowers, alum and chlorine dosing sets, a pressure filter, two intermediate pumps, and a carbon steel pipeline DN200 connecting the intake structure to the compact unit and from the compact unit to the main line. Additionally, the operator’s room has been rehabilitated as part of the project.

The main objective of this project is to treat raw water sourced from a branch of the Great Zab River and provide potable water to the communities of Al Hasudiya and Omer Mandan Villages, benefiting approximately 1,000 people. The rehabilitation of the compact unit ensures the provision of clean and safe drinking water to these villages, contributing to the improvement of their overall living conditions and public health.



Rehabilitation of Al-Hasudiya Compact Unit, Namroud, Ninewa 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 97,901,242 USD. These projects have positively impacted the lives of 77,485 beneficiaries, including 24,702 women.

During the reporting period, FFS completed the implementation of the livelihood project to “Setup of three model farms to address the needs for sustainable livelihoods and to promote sustainable agricultural practices in in Qayara, Bashiqa and Ba’aj, Ninewa governorate. The project positively impacted the lives of 60 beneficiaries, including 14 women.

All 60 beneficiaries received training and coaching on best agricultural practices and agri-business management. The curricula included water management, use of modern irrigation system and solar power, environmentally friendly pesticides, organic fertilizers, crop diversification, hydro/aeroponics, green house management, new harvesting techniques, safety, etc. The beneficiaries also received agricultural toolkits. Three farmers benefited from the 3 model farms in three targeted locations. The project provided agricultural infrastructure and assets to enhance sustainable livelihoods such as water wells, solar power, polytunnel, drip irrigation system, hydro/aeroponics and other tools.



Green House in Bashiqa



Solar System in Bashiqa



Green House and Solar System in Qavvarah



Irriaation System in Qavvarah



Green House in Ba'aj



Irrigation System in Ba'aj

The project also provided infrastructural support for the return of farmer families to their areas of origin through rehabilitation of housing structures. Three pre-identified farms received support with rehabilitation and reconstruction of conflict-affected housing structure and utilities to ensure sustainable return and durable reintegration of families.



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 614 infrastructure rehabilitation projects of municipality sector have been completed, amounting to a value of 101,553,880 USD. During the reporting period, a total of 18 projects were successfully completed. These included the “Rehabilitation of Public Library in Sherqat, Salahaldin governorate” and the “Rehabilitation of Hammam Al-Alil Civil Defense Building in Ninewa governorate.



Sherqat Public Library, Salahaldin



Hammam Al Alil Civil Defense Building, Ninewa

Another project for institutional capacity development of the government, which was completed during the reporting period, was the “Rehabilitation of the Creamery Factory in Hawija, Kirkuk”. The project included reconstruction of the Dairy building (plant room, cool rooms, incubation room, laboratory, equipment room, and loading/unloading area) and an administrative building. The equipment for the factory included chiller, process tank, clean in place (CIP), and Trolley. The project was completed during the reporting period and handed over to the end user to take responsibility and start production. More than 20,000 livestock breeders’ farmers are benefiting from this project.



Destroyed Creamery Building



Administrative Building



Dairy Building



Equipment Room



Cooling Room

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, 234 training courses were organized in the five liberated governorates in sectors such as water, electricity, health, education, sewage, municipality, etc. A total of 5,073 government employees, including 1,258 women employees, participated in these trainings for their skill development.

Governorate	Training Courses	Number of Trainees	Male	Female
1-Anbar	89	1,879	1,576	303
2-Salahaldin	49	1,066	827	239
3-Diyala	42	866	572	294
4-Ninewah	42	1,002	669	333
5-Kirkuk	12	260	171	89
Grand Total	234	5,073	3,815	1,258

Examples of training programmes are presented below.





Government employees participated in several training courses including, occupational safety and first aid – Haditha/Anbar (top left), Maintenance of expansion joints and abutments of bridges, Baquba Roads & Bridges Directorate /Diyala (top right), AutoCAD Training – Ninewa (bottom left), solar PV system course – Kirkuk & Shergat (bottom right)

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 needs 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 the 5 governorates 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. While the O&M CDAs were deployed in Anbar, Diyala and Salah Al-Din in the 2nd quarter, the O&M CDAs were deployed in Ninewa and Kirkuk during the 3rd quarter.

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, examples of which are presented below.



Anbar governorate:

Government employees participated in several training courses including, occupational safety and first aid – Haditha/Anbar (top left), Maintenance of expansion joints and abutments of bridges, Baquba Roads & Bridges Directorate /Diyala (top right), AutoCAD Training – Ninewa (bottom left), solar PV system course – Kirkuk & Shergat (bottom right)

Diyala governorate:

O&M CDAs and Diyala Company for Electric Industries (the distribution transformers factory and the power transformers factory) engaged to provide on-site counselling and training for the government employees working in the electricity sector covering many topics including maintenance of power stations, maintenance and repair of distribution transformers, training on transferred stations, besides maintenance and repair of voltage risers, training in electronic and mechanical meters readers, as well as a course on smart meter readers.



Salah Al-Din governorate:

O&M CDAs assessed water of AlHijaj sub-district in Baiji and conducted training of the cadres of the Pilgrims Water Department on using the pipe welding machine. The pipes used in the water projects is polyethylene type (HDPE) and considered non-toxic and is characterized by its long life and efficiency. The method of welding pipes together is done in a way called (Electro fusion). An electric welding machine is used, and there are steps to complete the welding process



Ninewa governorate:

O&M CDAs conducted on-site training session on transformers for the government employees working in Ninewa electricity directorate. The training covers transformers' equipment and their operational challenges. The on-site training highlighted several areas of attention including how to diagnosis faults and how to deal with them, how to take the safety procedures during energizing the transformers and how to deal with the equipment.

3.4. WINDOW-4 SOCIAL COHESION

UNDP continues to actively engage with local peace mechanisms, youth, and women in targeted areas, specifically Tel Afar, Ninewa, Rummanah, and Al Qaim in Anbar, and Baiji in Salah al Din governorates. Through engagement and close collaboration with the various peace mechanisms, UNDP is able to promote and strengthen reintegration, community resilience, and social cohesion efforts.

UNDP continues to implement its multi-faceted project 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, 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.

During the reporting period, of the 280 selected project beneficiaries (156 women), 82 people are returnees from Al-Hol camp. They have participated in vocational trainings identified through a market assessment, attended a 2-week business implementation capacity building course, and were provided with business grants to support the establishment of small and medium sized enterprises. Group and individual MHPSS sessions continue to be held to provide necessary support for project beneficiaries and community members at wide. 6 women-specific community interventions have been implemented addressing issues related to PVE, social cohesion, women empowerment, and gender-based violence targeting over 1,000 community members.

MHPSS services have also been provided through individual and groups sessions to discuss a variety of issues from familial disputes, domestic violence, and community tensions.

Finally, UNDP has done extensive community outreach and awareness raising sessions for over 3,000 community members in the targeted locations on the following issues:

- Mental health and the importance of addressing the stigma surrounding it;
- Adolescent-specific behavior;
- Nocturia - bed wetting (involuntary urination during sleep) for parents and children;
- Psychological pressure;
- Depression;
- Anxiety, fear, anger; and
- Post-traumatic stress disorder.



Youth from Salah al Din participating in the 'Bazaar for Peace' initiative to engage different segments of society to discuss social cohesion, peacebuilding, and PVE.

UNDP is in the process of determining the needs of government counterparts in relation to social cohesion, PVE, and community reintegration. Engagement with the government is expected to take place in the coming quarter.

4. GENDER MAINSTREAMING



UNDP is dedicated to empowering women and advancing gender equity. In Iraq, women encounter numerous challenges, such as inequality, cultural resistance, and the repercussions of conflict, which have restricted their access to essential services like education, healthcare, housing, and employment. Additionally, they contend with issues like gender-based violence, discrimination, and harmful traditional practices, further compounded by the current sensitivities surrounding gender equality. Nevertheless, despite these obstacles, UNDP remains resolute in pursuing gender equality and a sustainable, peaceful Iraq that benefits everyone.

UNDP FFS in Iraq actively promotes women's empowerment and gender equality, with a specific focus on addressing the distinct needs of women and girls in the region. FFS integrates a gender-responsive approach throughout its planning, implementation, and monitoring. The initiatives under FFS have made substantial strides in advancing gender equality and empowering women by facilitating access to education, healthcare, water supply, electricity, employment, and income-generating activities for women. The programme also addresses gender-based violence and cultural discrimination issues by actively engaging community leaders and government partners in promoting gender equality.

Gender integration is part of the capacity development interventions of FFS for government counterparts. Throughout the reporting period, FFS capacity support window helped government personnel and entities develop their skills in various sectors including education, agricultural sector management, biomedical engineering, healthcare management, clean energy, engineering software, environment, finance, and ICT management. The programme ensured women's participation in all training programs across the five governorates. As a result, 1,258 females benefitted from the capacity building technical and professional training packages.

Gender- based violence Prevention through integration in Livelihood Programme in Salahaldin Governorate:

FFS gender team closely collaborated with local authorities and the Livelihood team to implement a gender-based violence (GBV) prevention program in Siniya, Salahaldin governorate. The program had two main components. The first component involved working with married couples who were beneficiaries of the livelihood program. The second component focused on engaging community leaders to positively influence the community to reduce violence against women and girls. Community leaders were provided with training, and 18 participants (4 females and 14 males) were equipped with the necessary skills during a six-day training on human development, GBV issues, and prevention strategies. As for the couples, 17 sessions were delivered, covering topics such as communication, conflict resolution, gender roles, and healthy relationships. The program empowered them to live a healthy and peaceful life within their families and community.

Gender Mainstreaming Training for Technical Officials in Mosul:

Building gender competencies of government officials is one of the key gender priorities of FFS. A series of gender-sensitive training sessions were imparted as part of the wider package of UNDP technical training for the Ninawa Governorate directorates. The training was conducted in two cycles. In the first cycle, 258 participants from various directorates including health, municipality, education, agriculture, sewage, water, roads and bridges, governor's office, and communication, participated in the trainings across the governorate. Additionally, 397 individual officials from the above directorates participated in the second cycle of the training sessions. In total, 29 sessions were conducted, benefiting 655 individuals from diverse backgrounds and different directorates. Out of the total number of participants, 255 were female and 400 were male.

Training of Trainers on Strengthening Capacities for Sustainable Development

During the reporting quarter, a three-day training on Gender Equality, GBV and Gender Mainstreaming was successfully implemented in Erbil for the Women Empowerment Units (WEUs) from Anbar, Diyala, and Salahaddin governorates. The main objective of the training was to promote gender equality and prevent gender-based violence by establishing a team of highly skilled trainers within the WEUs.



Training of Trainers for Women Empowerment Units of Anbar, Diyala, and Salahaldin governorates

The training was attended by 26 government officials, including 19 females and 6 males. After the training, these participants will conduct follow-up training for 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.

5. IMPACT STORIES



During the reporting period, the Communication team continued to share compelling content on Funding Facility for Stabilization (FFS) across various platforms, showcasing the impact of UNDP's work in Iraq's stabilization.

Social media engagement, press releases, and web stories remained the core focus to illustrate the impact of FFS projects. The stories and the content provided insights into various projects, from rehabilitating infrastructure to reviving livelihoods to empowering women. Visual content showcasing stabilization projects have been instrumental in delivering the message and drawing the attention to garner support for UNDP's work. Below is a snapshot of key achievements and highlights during the quarter:

- Published four stories and press releases on UNDP website, with a total readership of over 1,000 users.
- Produced and published 86 social media posts across various platforms, including Facebook, X/Twitter, LinkedIn, and Instagram, reaching over 112,000 organic users, and engaging 11,000 organic users.
- Incorporated more visuals that combine photos, videos, and infographics and introduced reels to enhance the visual appeal and storytelling effectiveness.
- On Facebook, the audience actively engaged with content that communicated the progress and completion of infrastructure projects. Quote cards also garnered significant attention.
- Twitter was effectively used to disseminate critical updates around UNDP's stabilization in Iraq. A notable tweet that was well-received was an animated video about the rehabilitation of critical infrastructure in Mosul, which was released to commemorate Mosul's liberation from ISIL. The tweet was shared by UNDP Headquarters, UNDP Regional Bureau for Arab States, and UNDP Administrator.
- On Instagram, visually engaging carousels and short videos were well-received. LinkedIn continued to serve as a platform to connect with donors and to position UNDP as a thought leader in stabilization work.

STORIES AND PRESS RELEASES PUBLISHED ON UNDP WEBSITE:

Human-centered stories and press releases continued to be powerful tools for engaging UNDP's audience, enhancing its visibility, and contributing to the broader narrative of Iraq's stabilization. Some notable stories and press releases published during this period include:

- [Rehabilitated stormwater networks in Fallujah to improve sanitation for 200,000 people](#) - One of UNDP's biggest projects in Anbar, the Jubail stormwater networks and lift station are part of the six German-funded projects that aim to improve sewage and rainwater management and sanitation in Fallujah. By restoring this sewage infrastructure, UNDP is helping mitigate health risks, environmental concerns, and ensure a healthier environment for over 200,000 residents of Al-Khadraa neighborhood.
- [Poland reaffirms commitment to Iraq's stabilization with additional US\\$270,000 contribution](#) - Continuing its support to Iraq's post-ISIL stabilization efforts, the Government of Poland contributed an additional 1.1 million Polish zloty (approximately US\$270,000) to UNDP's FFS. With this funding, UNDP will continue to rehabilitate essential infrastructure, supporting Iraq's transition to long-term and transformative development.

SOCIAL MEDIA

Throughout the reporting period, FFS maintained an active presence on our social media platforms where we shared stories, news, and updates to promote and showcase the positive changes brought about by UNDP's stabilization projects.

Video content and reels performed particularly well, and posts on infrastructure rehabilitation generated the most audience engagement. Facebook remained to be the main driver of community engagement while Instagram was the preferred platform for visual storytelling. This quarter, we

focused on using compelling visuals such as infographics and animated videos to share the impact of stabilization projects and highlight the resilience of the communities we work with.

We highlighted project updates and impact statistics, covering the full range of sectors from water to education to health to livelihoods. The success narratives have effectively conveyed UNDP's commitment to stabilizing Iraq and making a positive change in the lives of the people of Iraq. However, there is a need to further boost engagement and outreach through innovative content and continued storytelling.

Some notable social media posts during the reporting period include:

Twitter

UNDP Iraq @undpiniraq

قدمت حكومة **#بولندا** مساهمة إضافية لدعم جهودنا لتحقيق الاستقرار في **#العراق**

وُجّه التمويل الجديد بقيمة 1,1 مليون زلوتي بولندي (ما يقارب الـ 270,000 دولار أمريكي) إلى برنامج إعادة الاستقرار التابع لبرنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي.

اقرأ المزيد: bit.ly/475uCqJ

Translate post

UNAMI and 7 others

Post reach
1,343
Post engagement
42

UNDP Iraq @undpiniraq

Today marks the sixth anniversary of **#Mosul's** liberation from ISIL.

UNDP has supported 3.49 M people in **#Ninawa** with the support of our donors 🙏

#GlobalGoals #SDGs #SDG16 #SDG11
@undp @UNIraq

7:21 PM · Jul 20, 2023 · 6,142 Views

1 9 20

Post reach
6,139
Post engagement
101

Instagram

undpiraq - Following

undpiraq Edited · 12w

تعبير عن امتناننا لحكومة بولندا على دعمها اللامتناهي للعراق

شارك مساهمة بولندا الإضافية البالغة 1.1 مليون زلوتي (ما يقارب الـ 270,000 دولار أمريكي)، تضافاً لبرنامجنا في إعادة العراق نحو الاستقرار في برنامجنا لقطاع الإنعاش وإعادة البناء الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي.

اقرأ القصة الكاملة في الرابط الموجود في البوست

We extend our deepest gratitude to the Government of Poland for their unwavering support for the people of Iraq 🙏

Poland's additional 1.1 million Polish zloty (or US\$ 270,000) contribution to UNDP's Funding Facility for Stabilization will make a significant impact on Iraq's

بيان صحفي

حكومة بولندا تجدد التزامها بتحقيق الاستقرار في العراق بمساهمة إضافية قدرها 270 ألف دولار أمريكي

77 likes AUGUST 1

Post reach
1,528
Post engagement
89

undpiraq - Following

undpiraq Edited · 14w

في مثل هذا اليوم قبل ست سنوات، رأى أهالي الموصل في العراق من جديد اليوم هو ذكرى تحرير الموصل من داعش.

على عام 2015، ساعد برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي ودعم من الملتحقين 3.49 مليون شخص من خلال إعادة تأهيل البنية التحتية والخدمات الأساسية وبناء مجتمعات أكثر سلمية. نشكركم في العراق.

تعرفوا معنا على أهم الإنجازات بالأرقام

الدكرى السادسة لتحرير الموصل من قبضة داعش.

في مثل هذا اليوم قبل ست سنوات صنعت البنايات واستطاع أهل الموصل رؤية النور مرة أخرى.

37 likes JULY 20

Post reach
1,083
Post engagement
41

في #بيجي، يقوم فريق برنامج إعادة الاستقرار التابع لبرنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي في العراق بعملية إعادة تأهيل مركز شرطة بيجي الفرعي، وسيخدم حوالي 35 ألف شخص وذلك بفضل الدعم السخي المقدم من حكومة #بلجيكا. يعمل البرنامج على تعزيز خدمات الشرطة المحلية في #العراق من خلال إعادة تأهيل مراكز الشرطة وبناء الثقة بين المواطنين والشرطة المحلية مما يعيد الشعور بالأمن في المجتمعات، ويضمن إتاحة خدمات سريعة وفعالة وخاضعة للمساءلة ويمكن للجميع الوصول إليها. وسيكون هذا المركز الثامن من نوعه في #صلاح_الدين، وسيقدم خدماته لحوالي 382 ألف مواطن. انظر التقدم المحرز في عملنا 📍

له #بيجي، تيمى بهرنامى هينانهدى سقامگیری سر به بهرنامى نهتوه بهگرتووهکان بۆ په‌پیدان له #عیراق کارده‌کان بۆ نۆزه‌نکردنه‌وهی بنگه‌ی پۆلیسی بیجی - لاوه‌کی، که خزمه‌تگوزاری بۆ نزیکه‌ی 35 هه‌زار کەس دابین ده‌کات. ئەمەش له سایه‌ی ئەو پشتیوانیه‌ ده‌ستکراوه‌یه‌ی که له لایه‌ن حکومه‌تی به‌لجیکاوه‌ پێشکه‌شکراوه. به‌رنامی نه‌توه به‌گرتووه‌کان بۆ په‌پیدان کارده‌کات بۆ به‌هێزکردنی خزمه‌تگوزاری پۆلیسی ناوخۆیی له عێراقدا ئەمەش له‌پێگه‌ی نۆزه‌نکردنه‌وه‌ی بنگه‌کانی پۆلیس و دروستکردنی متمانه له تێوان هاوڵاتیان و پۆلیس. ئەمەش هه‌ستکردن به‌ ئاسایش له‌ کۆمه‌لگاکاندا ده‌گه‌رنیته‌وه، و دنیای دهدات له‌ به‌رده‌ستبوونی خزمه‌تگوزاری پۆلیسی به‌شپۆه‌یه‌کی کاریگه‌ر و ورد و خیرا بۆ هه‌مووان. کاتێک ئەم سه‌نته‌ره‌ ته‌واو ده‌ییت، ده‌ییته‌ هه‌شته‌مین ناوه‌ندی پۆلیس له‌ پارێزگای سه‌لاحه‌دین که خزمه‌ت به‌ نزیکه‌ی 382 هه‌زار هاوڵاتی ده‌کات. له‌ خواره‌وه‌ سه‌یری پێشکه‌وتن و به‌ریوه‌چوونی کاره‌کانمان بکه. 📍

UNDP's Funding Facility for Stabilization team is in the process of rehabilitating the #Baiji sub-police centre, serving around 35,000 people, thanks to generous support from #Belgium. UNDP is strengthening local police services in #Iraq by rehabilitating police stations and building trust between citizens + local police. This restores a sense of security in communities, ensuring responsive, effective, accountable and accessible services are available for all. When completed, this center will be the eighth police centre in #Salah_Al_Din serving around 382,000 citizens. See below the progress of our work. #GlobalGoals #SDGs #SDG16 #SDG11 Diplomatie.Belgium Embassy of Belgium in AmmanUnited Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq-UNAMI UNDP in the Arab States United Nations Development Programme - UNDP

See Translation



80

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في بلدة #تلکيف، يوجد صالونين فقط لتصفيف الشعر. ترى هناء خلف، 27 عاماً، فرصة عمل كبيرة في ذلك. حصلت على شهادتها العلمية مؤخراً، لكن حلمها هو أن تفتح صالوناً لتصفيف الشعر وأن تمتلك عمل خاص بها.

لتحقيق ذلك، انضمت هناء إلى التدريب المهني لبرنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي وتعلمت تصفيف الشعر. تقول بخصوص التدريب: "لقد استمتعت حقاً بالتدريب، وتعلمت الكثير والتقيت بالعديد من الأشخاص". تخطط هناء بمهاراتها الجديدة إلى العثور على وظيفة في صالون لتصفيف الشعر لاكتساب المزيد من الخبرة وتوفير المال، حتى تتمكن من تحقيق حلمها.

من خلال مشروع إعادة الاستقرار التابع لبرنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي، تتعلم هناء والعديد من النساء والشباب العراقيين المهارات التي يمكن أن تساعدهم في الحصول على وظائف لبدء أعمالهم الخاصة.

له شاروچکەي #تلکيف، تەنها دوو ئارايشتگای هەبە. هانا خە ئەف تەمەن 27 سأل ئەمە بە دەرفەتێکی گەورەي بازراگانی دەبینیت. هانا تازە بەم دوایبە پروانامەي خویندنی بە دەستەبەتێناوە، بە ئام خەونی ئەوەیە کە ئارايشتگایە کە بکاتەو و ببیتە خاوەن پێشەي خۆي.

بۆ ئەم مەبەستە، هانا پەيوەندی بە راهینانی پێشەي کرد کە لە لایەن بەرنامەي نەتەو پەگگرتوووەکان بۆ پەرەپێدان ریکخراوو و توانی فیری ئەم پێشە بیت. هانا، دەلێت: "بەراستی چیژم لەم خولەي راهینانە وەرگرت، و زۆر شت فیربووم و کەسانی نوێم ناسی." ئەم توانا نوێیە، هانا پەنیاژە کاریک لە ئارايشتگایە کە بدۆزێتەو بە ئەوێ نەزموونی زیاتر بە دەستەبەتێت و بارە باشە کەوت بکات، بۆ ئەوێ بتوانیت خەونە کەي بەدیپهتیت.

له رێگەي بەرنامەي هینانەدیی سەقامگیری سەر بە بەرنامەي نەتەو پەگگرتوووەکان بۆ پەرەپێدان، هانا و زۆریک لە ژنان و گەنجانی عیراقی فیری کاری پێشەي و کارامەي دەبن کە یارمەتیدەریان دەبیت بۆ دۆزینەوێ هەلی کار و دەستپێکردنی کاری تایبەت بە خۆیان.

Tel-Kaif town has only two hair salons. Hana Khalaf, 27, sees this as a big business opportunity. Hana just obtained her education degree recently, but her ultimate dream is to open a hair salon and be her own boss.

Hoping to make that happen, Hana joined UNDP's vocational training and learned hairdressing. "I really enjoyed the course. I learned a lot and met new people," she says. With these new skills, Hana plans to find a job in a hair salon to gain more experience and save money, so she can make her dream come true.

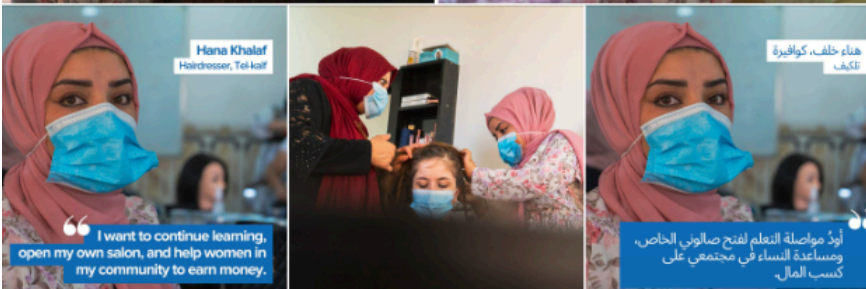
Through UNDP's Funding Facility for Stabilization, Hana and many women and young Iraqis are learning skills that can help them land jobs and start businesses.

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

[UNDP in the Arab States](#)

[United Nations Development Programme - UNDP](#)

See Translation

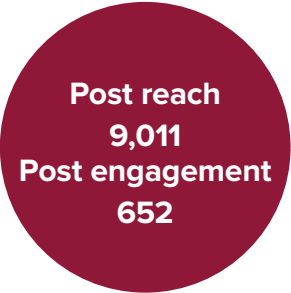


Hana Khalaf
Hairdresser, Tel-Kaif

هنا خلف، كوافيرة
تلکيف

I want to continue learning, open my own salon, and help women in my community to earn money.

أود مواصلة التعلم لفتح صالوني الخاص، ومساعدة النساء في مجتمعي على كسب المال.



Facebook

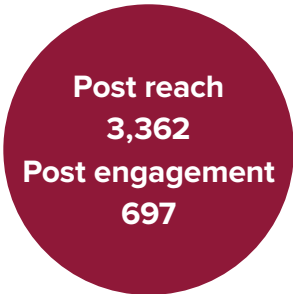
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UNDP is committed to leading the way in promoting gender equality and combatting gender-based violence (GBV). With the Government of [#Iraq](#), UNDP engages government officials in intensive sessions to enhance their knowledge and skills to champion gender equality within their workplaces. UNDP also equips them with tools to develop strategies to address [#GBV](#) and foster inclusivity and gender-sensitive policies.

In photos are Health Directorate officials of [#Anbar](#), [#Salah_Al_Din](#), and [#Diyala](#) who recently participated in gender mainstreaming and GBV prevention training held by UNDP's Funding Facility for Stabilization. Building on this training, they will conduct gender awareness-raising activities in their directorates to encourage others to be gender champions too.



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UNDP's Funding Facility for Stabilization team is rehabilitating the **#Baiji** sub-police centre, serving around 35,000 people, thanks to generous support from **#Belgium**.

UNDP is strengthening local police services in **#Iraq** by rehabilitating police stations and building trust between citizens + local police. This restores a sense of security in communities, ensuring responsive, effective, accountable and accessible services are available for all.

When completed, this center will be the eighth police centre in **#Salah_Al_Din** serving around 382,000 citizens.

See below the progress of our work.
#GlobalGoals #SDGs #SDG16 #SDG11



Ali Kaka and 71 others

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Post reach
2,866
Post engagement
221

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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 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.
- A new and key implementation challenge of the reporting period related to enforcement of the new guidelines of the Central Bank of Iraq (CBI) regarding disbursement of US\$ by Banks to its customers. The CBI is moving towards introduction of measures to necessitate that all transactions inside the country are made only in Iraqi dinar (IQD). The measures are expected to be fully implemented from 2024. Presently, as against the CBI rate of 1,320 IQD for 1 US\$, the value of the dollar currently sits at around 1,530 IQD in the currency markets of Iraq and the Kurdistan Region. In order to regulate the currency market, the CBI has mandated the Banks to limit the disbursement of US\$ for business purposes and disburse equivalent IQD at CBI rate instead. All UNDP contracts are denominated in US\$ and UNDP makes payments to the contractors in US\$. However, on account of new CBI regulations and enforcement, the contractors are unable to withdraw US\$ from the Banks and convert it in open market at higher exchange rate compared to CBI rate. The contractors are disbursed their withdrawals in IQD at CBI exchange rate. On account of this, many contractors have suspended their work. UNDP and UN system are discussing the options in UN Country Team. While new procurements and resulting contracts could be denominated in IQD, the options for ongoing **contracts which are denominated in US\$ are being discussed. This is an evolving situation for now.**

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, more than 12,000 government staff have received trainings in various technical and administrative courses.

7. OUTLOOK

During the previous reporting period, UNDP had 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.

During the reporting period, on 11 September 2023, UNDP conducted a consultation meeting in Erbil with representatives of federal and local governments. The meeting was chaired by COMSEC SG's Assistant and Head of International Relations Department and UNDP Deputy Resident Representative (Programme). The governorates were represented by Deputy Governors and/or Heads of Planning Department among other officials from the 5 governorates. Representatives of the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Planning were also present. The purpose of the consultation meeting was to discuss the priorities of the governorates for the extended FFS transition period 2024-2026.

Following the consultation with the government, UNDP organized a consultation meeting with donor partners on 13 September 2023. The meeting was chaired by UNDP Resident Representative who introduced the objectives of the meeting and made opening remarks. An update on UNDP consultation meeting with governorates was presented together with the update on the proposed way forward for FFS extended Transition Strategy.

A presentation was made to the donor partners which provided a brief of FFS achievements till and an overview of resource availability and utilization. UNDP estimates that a resource balance of \$80 million will spillover to 2024 for implementation. The presentation also captured the action taken till date on the recommendations of the Transition Strategy 2022-2023 and concluded that the emphasis now is on capacity development for O&M of infrastructure created under FFS.

The meeting introduced the purpose of FFS extended Transition Strategy 2024-2026. It was emphasized that the extended Transition Strategy is not an exit strategy but a "Transition from Stabilization to Transformative Development" with due recognition of Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus (HDPN) through stabilization, social cohesion, and security sector reform (SSR) programming. The focus of the extended Transition Strategy 2024-2026 shall be:

1. Addressing residual stabilization needs.
2. Targeted addressing of the causes of non-return of remaining.
3. Supporting Government efforts for the return and reintegration of Iraqi families from Al-Hol.
4. Stabilization focus on special areas (e.g., Sinjar).
5. Enhancing the sustainability of FFS interventions through O&M Capacity Development

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.

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
Total	161	101	153	3,651	4,066

Figure 6. FFS Projects - 30 September 2023

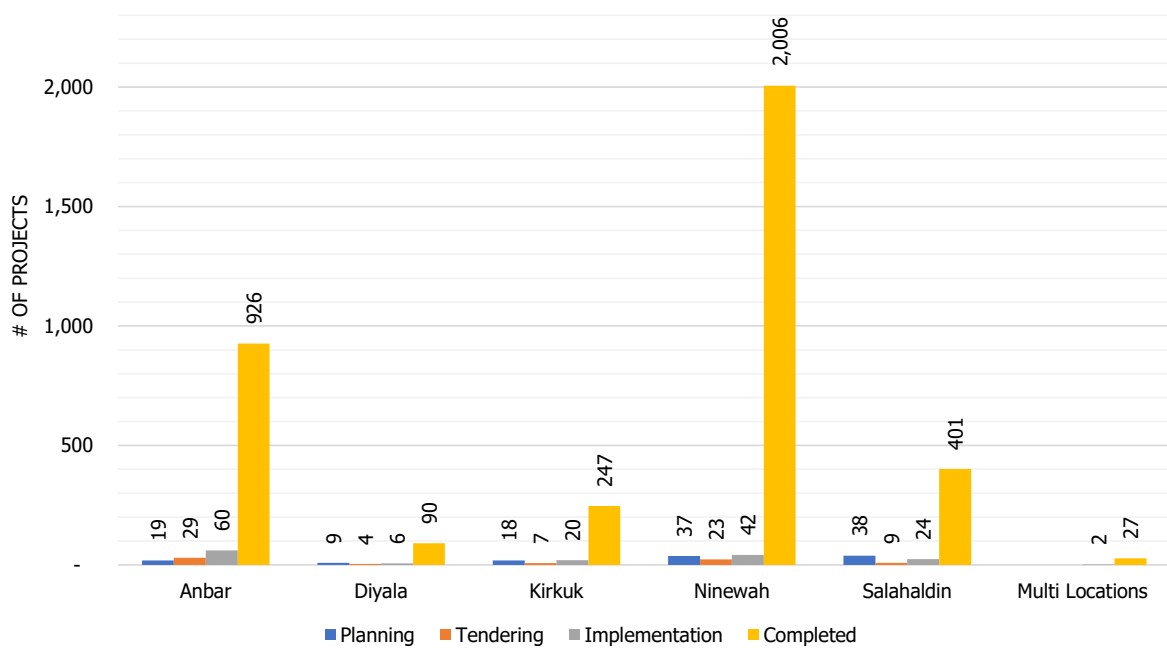
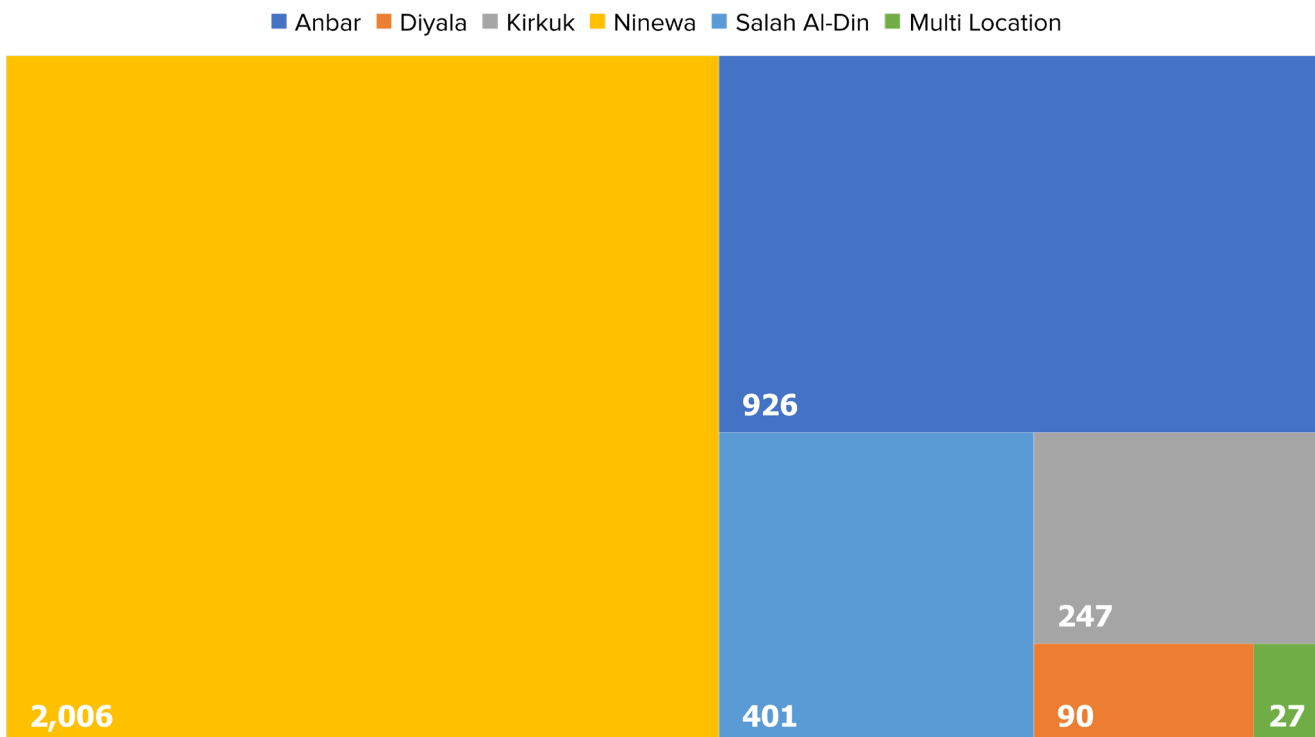


Figure 7. FFS Number of completed projects 30 September 2023



8.1. ANBAR



By the end of the reporting period, FFS cumulatively completed **926** projects in **Anbar** with a total investment value in the order of US\$ 325 million; whereas 60 projects were under implementation, 29 projects were under tendering, and 19 approved projects were under planning stage. The completed projects generated 5,191,126 accrued benefits to the population of the governorate out of which 2,600,983 benefits accrued to women and girls.

Table 2. Anbar : FFS Completed Projects : 30 September 2023

Sector	Completed Projects		Accrued Benefits	
	#	Value (\$)	Total	Women
1 Education	319	73,380,243	169,398	77,893
2 Electricity	82	46,468,106	1,114,426	577,005
3 Health	161	39,490,508	1,429,500	714,850
4 Housing	47	29,814,518	133,728	70,375
5 Livelihoods	89	28,544,621	17,948	6,787
6 Municipality	62	24,645,063	206,282	97,740
7 Roads and Bridges	26	32,203,278	344,000	172,000
8 Sewage	27	13,920,775	243,077	120,004
9 Social Cohesion	8	138,481	2,270	902
10 Water	105	36,761,291	1,530,497	763,427
Total	926	325,366,884	5,191,126	2,600,983

Figure 8. FFS Value(\$) of completed projects Anbar - 30 September 2023

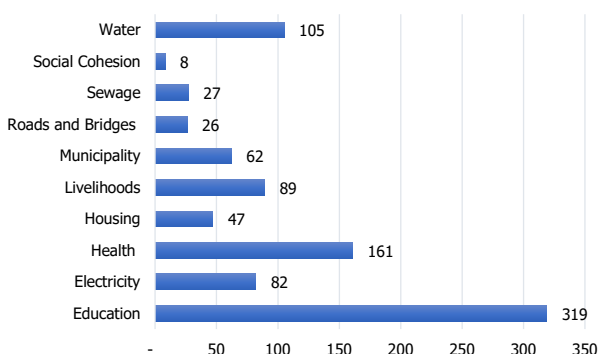
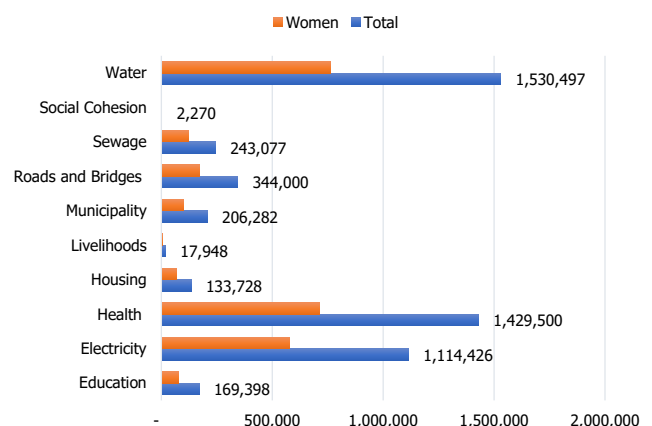


Figure 9. FFS accrued benefits for completed projects Anbar - 30 September 2023



8.2. DIYALA



By the end of the reporting period, FFS cumulatively completed **90** projects in **Diyala** with a total investment value in the order of US\$ 26 million; whereas 6 projects were under implementation, 4 projects were under tendering, and 9 approved projects were under planning stage. The completed projects generated 1,715,384 accrued benefits to the population of the governorate out of which 858,192 benefits accrued to women and girls.

Table 3. Diyala : FFS Completed Projects : 30 September 2023

Sector	Completed Projects		Accrued Benefits	
	#	Value (\$)	Total	Women
1 Education	20	2,066,492	8,606	4,704
2 Electricity	19	6,340,993	427,000	213,500
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	2,472,969	196,574	97,611
7 Roads and Bridges	9	6,894,053	497,000	248,500
8 Sewage	2	751,234	140,000	70,000
9 Social Cohesion	2	63,417	103	6
10 Water	16	3,656,132	424,000	213,000
Total	90	25,638,795	1,715,384	858,192

Figure 10. FFS Value(\$) of completed projects Diyala - 30 September 2023

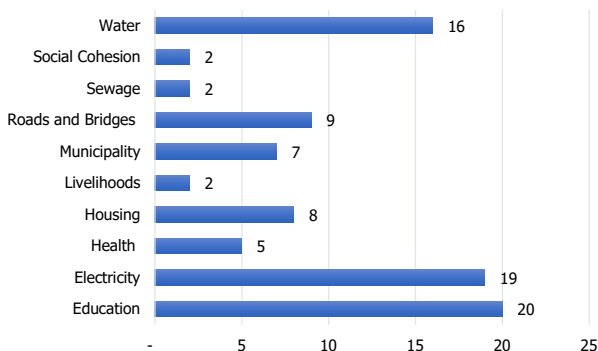
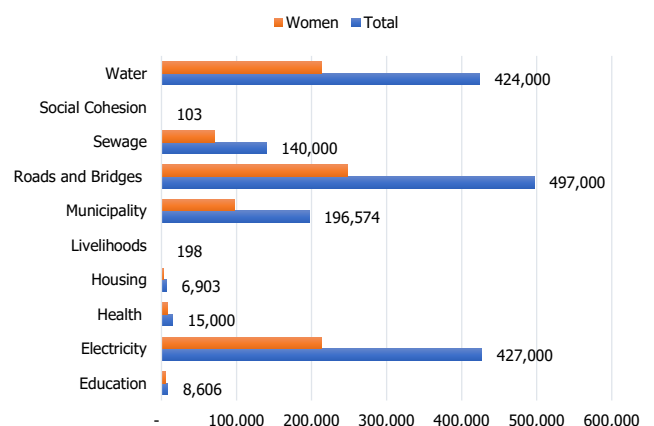


Figure 11. FFS accrued benefits for completed projects Diyala - 30 September 2023



8.3. KIRKUK



By the end of the reporting period, FFS cumulatively completed **247** projects in **Kirkuk** with a total investment value in the order of US\$ 31 million; whereas 20 projects were under implementation, 7 projects were under tendering, and 18 approved projects were under planning stage. The completed projects generated 2,308,357 accrued benefits to the population of the governorate out of which 1,268,231 benefits accrued to women and girls.

Table 4. Kirkuk : FFS Completed Projects : 30 September 2023

Sector	Completed Projects		Accrued Benefits	
	#	Value (\$)	Total	Women
1 Education	84	3,563,521	12,030	4,490
2 Electricity	23	7,400,487	1,290,000	749,000
3 Health	54	2,171,066	260,121	136,069
4 Housing	5	2,276,814	2,503	1,033
5 Livelihoods	6	2,167,193	1,484	290
6 Municipality	59	8,463,428	348,219	169,049
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	15	4,732,629	284,000	147,800
Total	247	31,013,584	2,308,357	1,268,231

Figure 12. FFS Value(\$) of completed projects Kirkuk - 30 September 2023

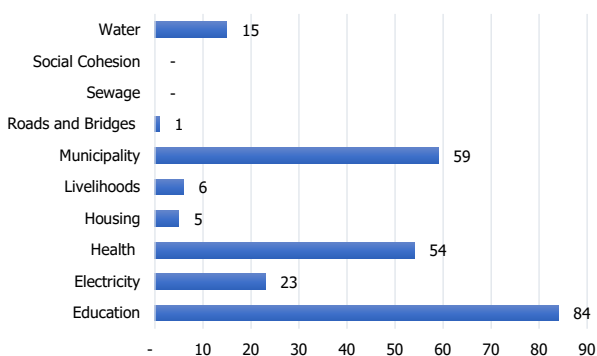
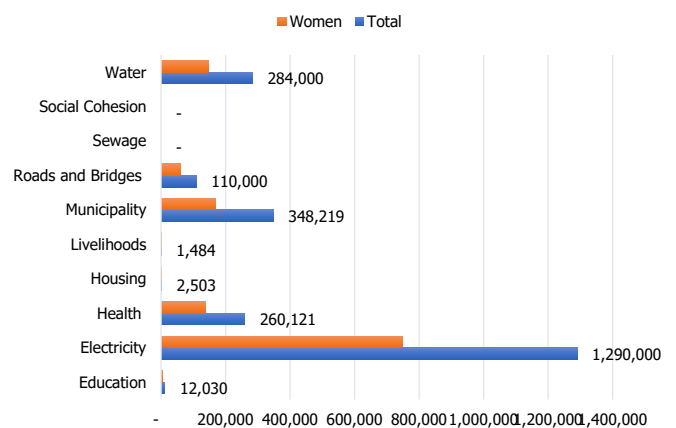
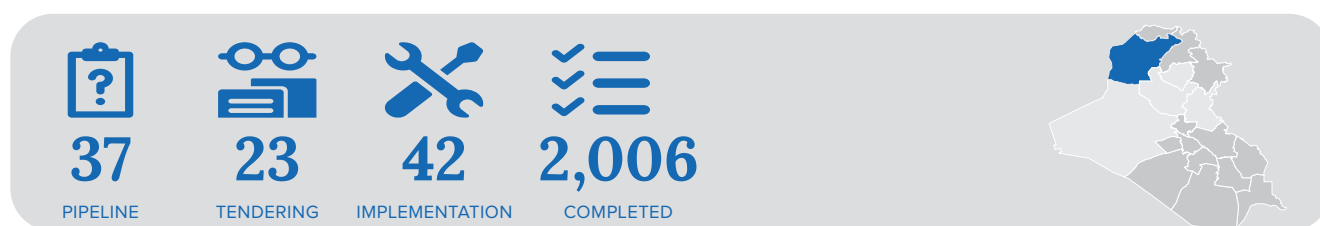


Figure 13. FFS accrued benefits for completed projects Kirkuk - 30 September 2023



8.4. NINEWA



By the end of the reporting period, FFS cumulatively completed **2,006** projects in **Ninewa** with a total investment value in the order of US\$ 520 million; whereas 42 projects were under implementation, 23 projects were under tendering, and 37 approved projects were under planning stage. The completed projects generated 16,026,800 accrued benefits to the population of the governorate out of which 8,060,357 benefits accrued to women and girls.

Table 5. Ninewa : FFS Completed Projects : 30 September 2023

Sector	Completed Projects		Accrued Benefits	
	#	Value (\$)	Total	Women
1 Education	679	75,502,405	1,047,106	440,454
2 Electricity	205	146,697,990	2,689,100	1,340,050
3 Health	244	60,553,702	1,865,200	982,610
4 Housing	64	44,407,286	129,877	43,221
5 Livelihoods	143	60,542,564	54,642	17,335
6 Municipality	419	57,155,426	3,965,993	2,081,534
7 Roads and Bridges	47	14,895,899	2,178,000	1,107,500
8 Sewage	85	5,552,622	1,623,048	804,101
9 Social Cohesion	3	1,397,457	30,452	10,677
10 Water	117	53,603,557	2,443,382	1,232,875
Total	2,006	520,308,908	16,026,800	8,060,357

Figure 14. FFS Value(\$) of completed projects Ninewa - 30 September 2023

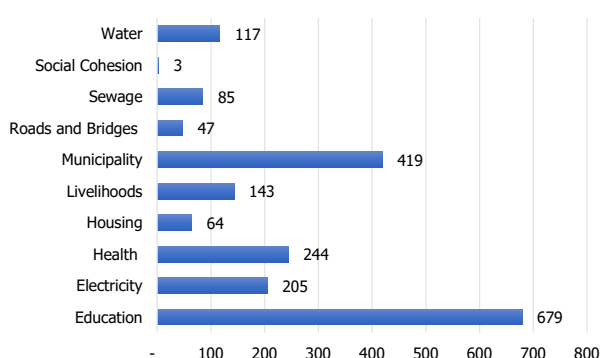
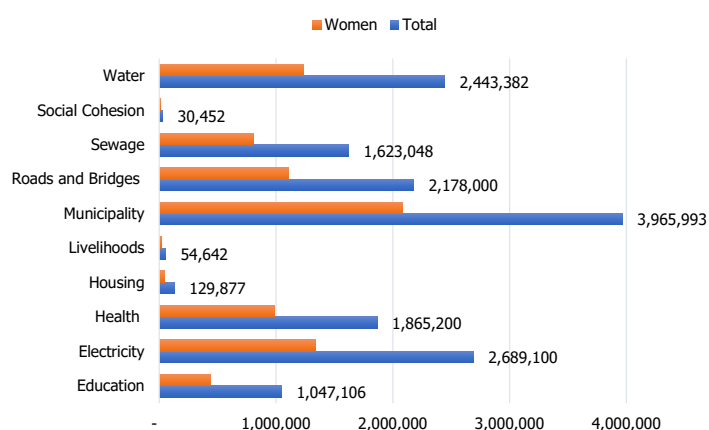
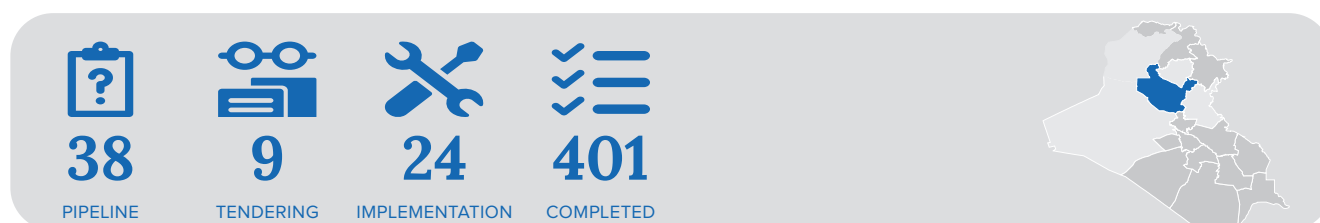


Figure 15. FFS accrued benefits for completed projects Ninewa - 30 September 2023



8.5. SALAH AL DIN



By the end of the reporting period, FFS cumulatively completed **401** projects in **Salah al-Din** with a total investment value in the order of US\$ 102 million; whereas 24 projects were under implementation, 9 projects were under tendering, and 38 approved projects were under planning stage. The completed projects generated 4,286,364 accrued benefits to the population of the governorate out of which 2,067,507 benefits accrued to women and girls.

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

Sector	Completed Projects		Accrued Benefits	
	#	Value (\$)	Total	Women
1 Education	141	7,490,661	90,294	45,440
2 Electricity	24	7,530,131	996,450	498,225
3 Health	83	46,882,120	1,358,043	589,957
4 Housing	11	4,981,233	12,736	6,369
5 Livelihoods	16	5,025,085	2,823	148
6 Municipality	67	8,816,993	568,438	282,666
7 Roads and Bridges	0	0	0	0
8 Sewage	5	537,873	202,000	101,000
9 Social Cohesion	2	93,526	2,580	1,252
10 Water	52	20,385,854	1,053,000	542,450
Total	401	101,743,476	4,286,364	2,067,507

Figure 16. FFS Value(\$) of completed projects Salah al-Din - 30 September 2023

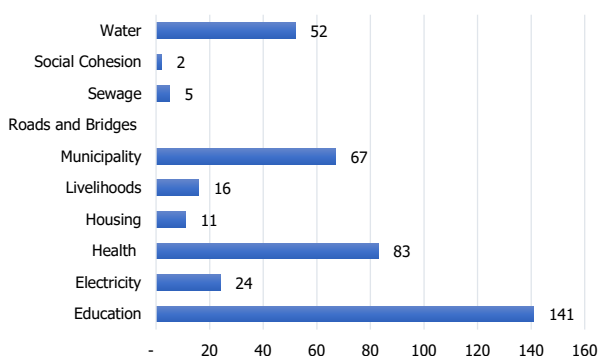
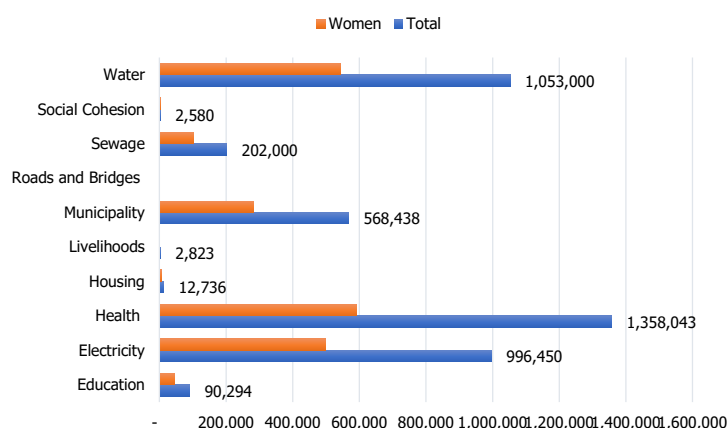


Figure 17. FFS accrued benefits for completed projects Salah al-Din - 30 September 2023



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 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 ¹	Base-line (Year)	Output Targets (2023)	Progress Update (Q3/2023)
1.1	% of needs assessments carried out in target areas	0 (2015)	100%	100%
1.2	# of infrastructure projects for basic services (education, electricity, health, housing, municipal services, roads and bridges, sewerage, and water) restored ² in target areas (cumulative)	0 (2015)	3,300	3,270 projects completed: Education: 1,169 Electricity: 353 Health: 525 Housing: 135 Municipalities: 614 Roads & Bridges: 55 Sewerage: 116 Water: 303
1.3	# of houses rehabilitated in target areas (cumulative)	0 (2015)	32,000	37,241
1.4	# of immediate livelihood opportunities created for individuals, including women and youth ³ 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) ⁴	1,500 [450 w]	1,437 [646 w]

1 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.

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

3 Aged under 30.

4 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 ¹	Base-line (Year)	Output Targets (2023)	Progress Update (Q3/2023)
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	2 international Stabilization Specialists and 3 Area Coordinators in place. 7 Transition Strategy Implementation Coordinators embedded with governorates. 26 O&M Capacity Development Advisors (CDAs) deployed.
1.9	# of capacity-building opportunities created for government officials and employees (gender disaggregated)	Limited (2020)	3,000 [900 w]	17,261 [3,805 w]
1.10	# of participants of social cohesion activities (gender disaggregated) (cumulative)	0 (2015)	110,000 [44,000 w]	90,831 [37,105 w]
OUTPUT 2. Funding Facility for Expanded Stabilization				
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	129
OUTPUT 3. FFS Exit Strategy				
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 ⁵	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 ⁶	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 ⁷	3,500,000.00	3,500,000.00	-
21	Norway	72,001,166.00	72,001,166.00	-
22	Poland	3,038,128.77	3,038,128.77	-
23	Republic of Korea ⁸	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	61,584,468.13	61,584,468.13	(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 ⁹	41,807,993.65	41,807,993.65	-
30	United States of America	434,300,000.00	434,300,000.00	(10,026,101.00)
TOTAL		1,520,694,627.57	1,502,298,424.57	(16,850,918.52)

5 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).

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

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

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

9 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).



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