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FUNDING FACILITY FOR STABILIZATION

**2019 QUARTER THREE
REPORT**

The Nursery Plantation in East Mosul, which has been rehabilitated with the support of UNDP's Funding Facility for Stabilization (FFS).

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME IN IRAQ
FUNDING FACILITY FOR STABILIZATION
QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT
Q3 - 1 JULY 2019-30 SEPTEMBER 2019



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PROJECT TITLE:	Funding Facility for Stabilization (FFS)
UNDP PROJECT ID:	00089459 (output ID: 00095684)
PROJECT DURATION:	May 2015 – December 2020
PROJECT RESOURCES:	USD 1,189,797,680
UNDP IRAQ FOCAL POINT:	Office of the Prime Minister
UNDAF OUTCOMES(S):	Outcome 1: Government and Communities' resilience to disasters (man-made and natural) strengthened
UNDP COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTCOME:	Outcome 3: Conditions improved for the safe return of Internally Displaced Persons in Newly Liberated Areas
OUTPUTS:	Output 1: Iraqi Government is 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:	Newly liberated areas of Salah al-Din, Anbar, Ninewa, Diyala and Kirkuk governorates

CONTRIBUTING PARTNERS





Al Qasaba water treatment plant in Qayyarah, which is being rehabilitated with the support of UNDP's Funding Facility for Stabilization (FFS).



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The work of UNDP's Funding Facility for Stabilization (FFS) is rooted in, and has been shaped by, the many years of violence and instability in Iraq. Physical destruction during the ISIL occupation was experienced on an enormous scale. The impact of this destruction is visible across all areas of the five governorates in which the FFS has focused. The devastation of infrastructure and economic dislocation has exacerbated intractable problems with employment. Local and regional governance and community policing were also compromised, while inter-community tensions were aggravated. The goal of FFS is to effectively address all of these issues through the Facility's four Windows of work, so as to contribute to the country's full recovery in each of the liberated governorates.

At the end of August 2019, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimated that 4,350,150 Iraqis had returned to their area of origin. This represents an increase of 45,012 people since the end of Quarter Two. Despite the gains made in terms of returns, 1,552,914 people remain displaced. Work continued to support the return of these remaining IDPs, with a total of 3,394 projects, 2,196 of which are completed.

Highlights during the quarter included significant progress in the water sector in Al Qaim which saw the completion of the rehabilitation of the Al Qaim Unified Water Treatment Plant (WTP). This large facility has a pumping capacity of more than 1,000 cubic meters per hour and feeds directly into networks that serve various districts which are home to approximately 50% of the population of Al Qaim.

Housing projects continued to be a focus in western Anbar, with five projects ongoing during the reporting period. One of the most important achievements was the initiation, following an extensive assessment process, of the first housing rehabilitation project in Al Qaim. Located in the Sikak neighborhood in Al Qaim, this project will support the rehabilitation of 127 housing units.

In East Mosul, work was completed at the Al Qubba WTP. The project was initiated in 2017 and two years of work saw two phases of rehabilitation, including the rehabilitation of the main facility as well as the main pumping station. Al Qubba is the largest WTP in the city and will now serve approximately 700,000 residents across 30 neighbourhoods.

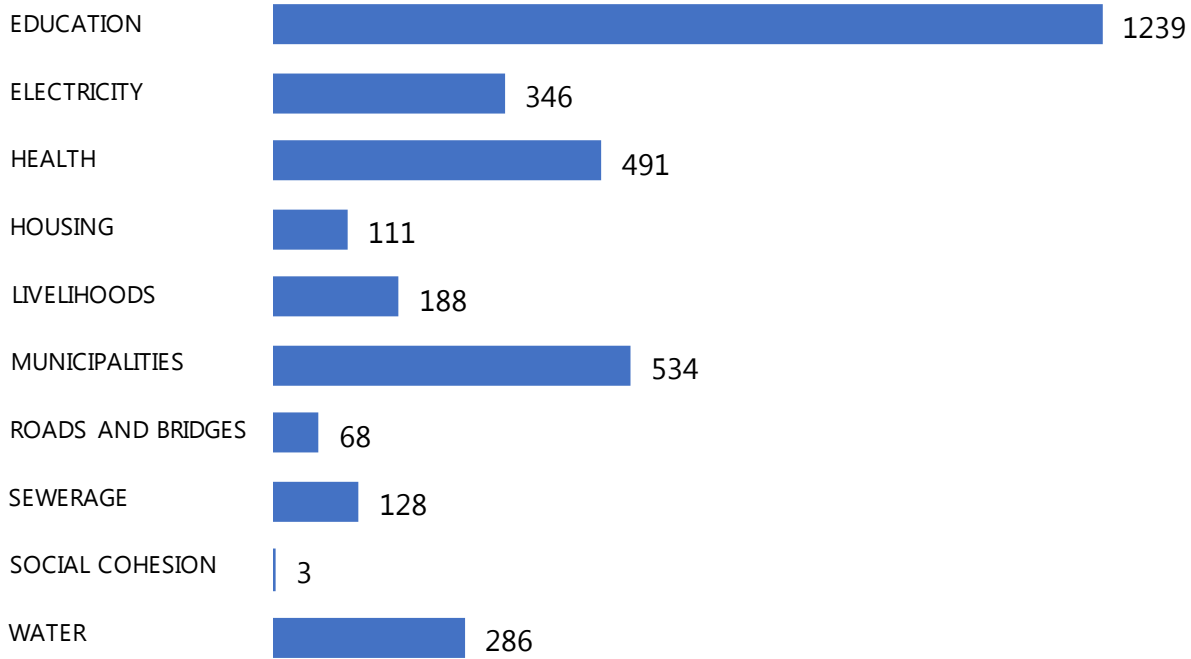
Gains in the water sector continued in West Mosul with the completion of phase two of the rehabilitation of Ghizlani Water Treatment Plant (WTP). The Ghizlani WTP supplies water for 11 neighborhoods in the Ghizlani and Jadeda sectors of West Mosul, as well as to the village of Abu Sayf, south of the city, for an estimated total of 95,000 beneficiaries.

One of the most significant achievements of the quarter in the Ninewa Plains was the completion of phase two of work at Hamdaniyah Hospital. With the completion of phase two, following the completion of phase one in Quarter Two of 2018, the rehabilitation of the hospital structure is complete.

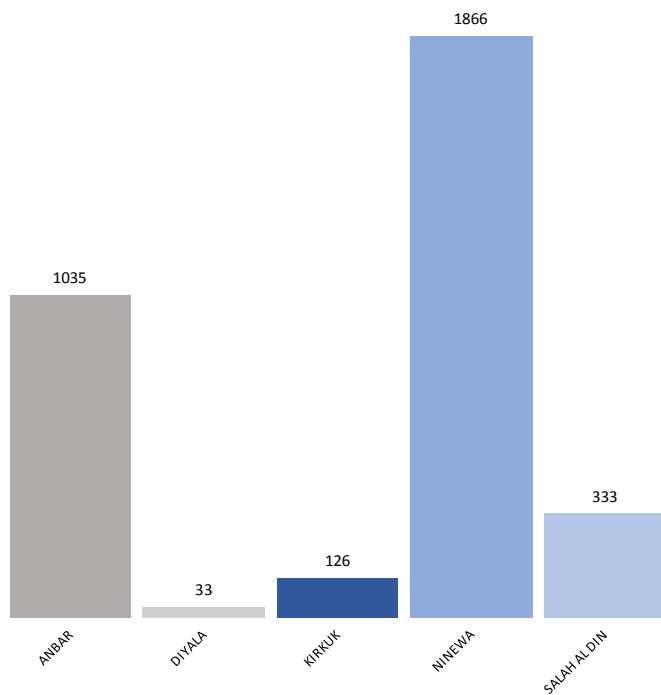
In Kirkuk, the rehabilitation of the 132KV overhead transmission line from Mulla Abdulla substation in Kirkuk to Al Hawija substation in Hawija was completed. In total, the line stretches for 38.9 kilometres and includes the rehabilitation of 122 towers. Now that the line is complete, Hawija and the surrounding villages are served with stable power for 10 hours a day.

QUARTER THREE IN REVIEW

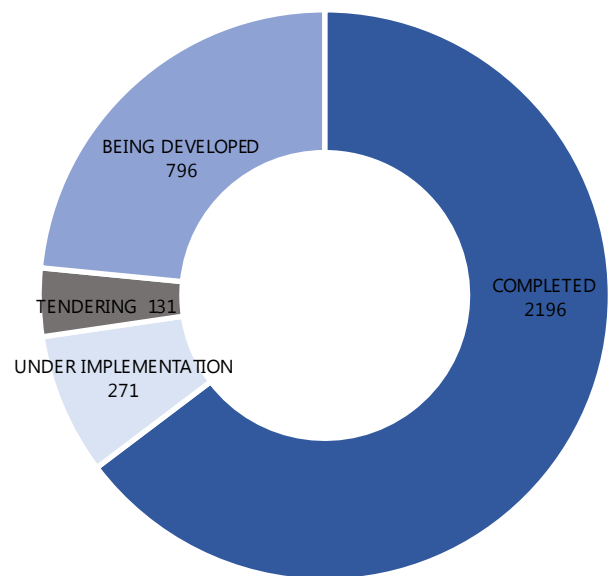
FFS Q3 Projects by Sector



Location of FFS Q3 Projects



FFS Q3 Projects by Major Status



BACKGROUND ON FFS

FFIS is organized in four 'windows' to support four types of activities: 1) Window One: Public Works and Light Infrastructure Rehabilitation; 2) Window Two: Livelihoods; 3) Window Three: Capacity Support, and 4) Window Four: Social Cohesion. The FFS Steering Committee has endorsed stabilization activities in 31 areas in the five liberated governorates of Iraq; Anbar, Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninewa and Salah al Din.

UNDP undertakes needs assessments in partnership with local authorities. The assessments provide a costing of the prioritized needs that are the basis for area-based recovery plans, with short-term stabilization (up to six months) and expanded stabilization priorities. All activities undertaken by the programme are decided in agreement with the Provincial Control Cells (PCCs), which are headed by the respective governorate Governors. Decisions regarding projects to prioritize in any one area are based on stabilization priorities identified at the local level through consultations. Given the sensitive nature of stabilization and the fragile conditions prevailing in many newly liberated areas, concerns relating to human rights, protection, gender and inclusion are considered during the prioritization and sequencing of activities.

When FFIS was established, the working assumption was that longer-term stabilization projects would be undertaken by the Government of Iraq using public revenues as the Funding Facility for Immediate Stabilization (FFIS) completed initial immediate stabilization projects. This sequencing did not materialize due to the drastic drop in oil revenue and other extenuating factors. Therefore, in April 2016, a second channel of the Funding Facility was opened to meet the 'expanded' needs for larger projects of a longer period (between two- and three-years duration). This second channel was named the Funding Facility for Expanded Stabilization (FFES).

Together FFIS and FFES comprise the Funding Facility for Stabilization (FFS) and share the same management and Steering Committee. The two channels allow contributing nations to support different phases of the stabilization process and help UNDP and the Government of Iraq sequence interventions. However, management, implementation, and oversight of FFES and FFIS is the same, as is the project selection process.

In cities such as Tikrit, Ramadi, Fallujah, Karma, Qayara and where the Funding Facility for Stabilization was able to invest adequate stabilization support thanks to substantive donor funding, nearly 90-95% of the displaced population have now returned. Of the 1.5 million remaining IDPs, over half are from five Priority Areas that FFS has identified and prioritized: Baiji-Hatra, Kirkuk, Mosul, western Anbar and western Ninewa. The Priority Areas were defined in 2017 as those of the formerly ISIL-occupied territories where stabilization needs are greatest and at this stage of Iraq's recovery due to the high risk of re-emerging violence. Most of these areas were under occupation by ISIL for extended durations and are areas where the FFS only started working in 2018. Elsewhere in the priority areas, despite earlier liberation, sectarian and ethnic tensions and security related challenges have meant that return numbers have remained low. In general, the five Priority Areas are those that have the most dire need of stabilization funding.

MOVEMENT OF DISPLACED PERSONS



Work is ongoing to support the rehabilitation of houses in Batnaya.

At the end of August 2019, IOM estimated that 4,350,150 people had returned to their area of origin. This is an increase of 45,012 people since the end of June 2019. The highest proportion of returns were to Ninewa, with 1,696,386 returnees. This was followed by the Anbar governorate, where 1,317,174 people returned. In Salah al Din, a total of 646,860 individuals were recorded as having returned. In Kirkuk, 333,120 individuals have returned. Finally, in Diyala 225,828 people have returned. In Ninewa, most of the returns were to Mosul (1,000,938 individuals) followed by Telafar (336,762 individuals) and Hamdaniya (161,784 individuals). In Anbar, the highest number of returns was to Fallujah (537,660 individuals), followed by Ramadi (466,752 individuals) and Heet (184,578 individuals).

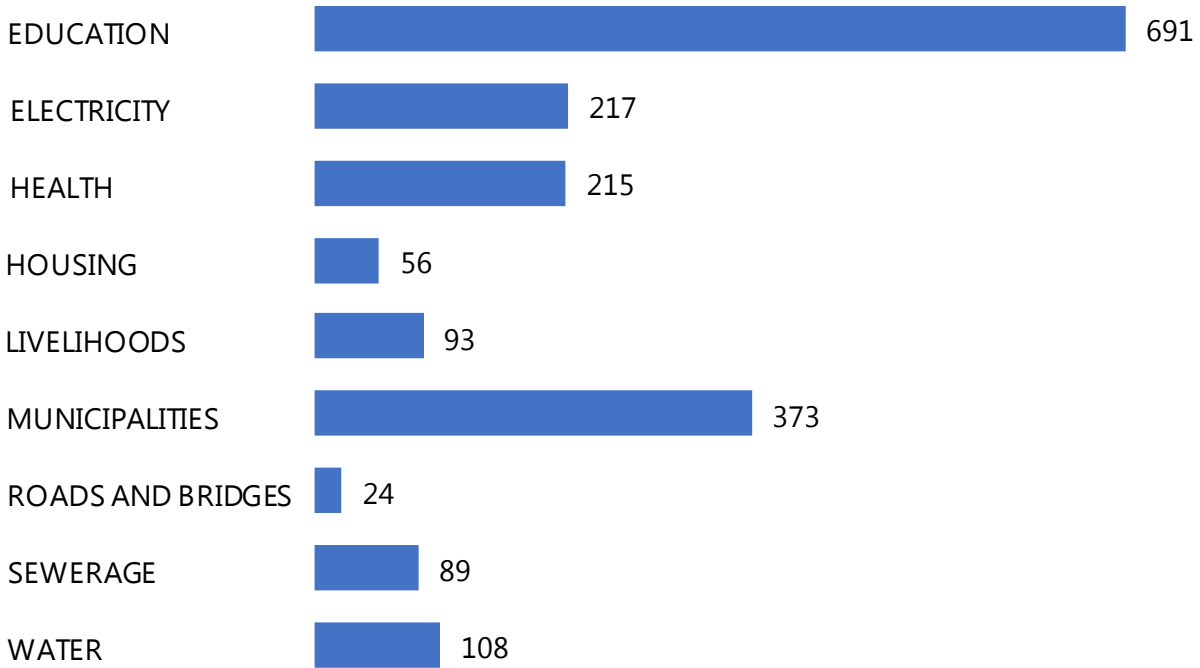
By the end of the reporting period, there were still 1,552,914 IDPs. The majority of IDPs were in Ninewa (453,168 people). In addition, 323,148 people were located in Dohuk, 217,494 in Erbil, 143,034 in Sulaymaniyah, 99,708 in Kirkuk and 96,306 in Salah al Din.

During the reporting period, an increased number of camp-based IDPs moving to non-camp locations was notable. Between August and October, a total of 14,730 displaced households relocated from camps to non-camp locations, notably in the governorates of Ninewa, Salah al Din and Anbar. It is important to recognize, however, that not all of these households necessarily relocated to their original areas of residence, meaning that many of these camp-based IDPs are now non-camp IDPs. It is not always possible to track households once they leave camps. During the reporting period, IOM tracked the arrival location for 7,289 families. The majority of families returned to areas within the FFS Priority Areas: Hatra, followed by Ba'aj, Sinjar, Mosul, Al Qaim and Tal Afar.

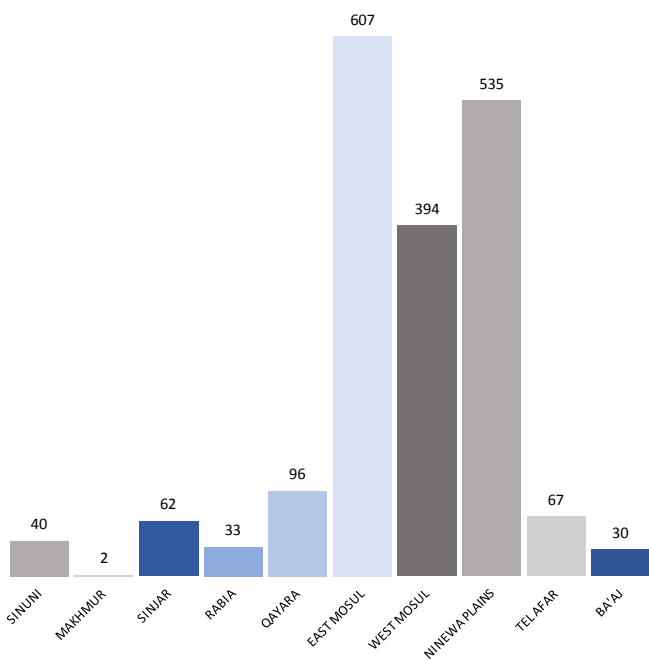
PROGRESS UPDATES

NINEWA

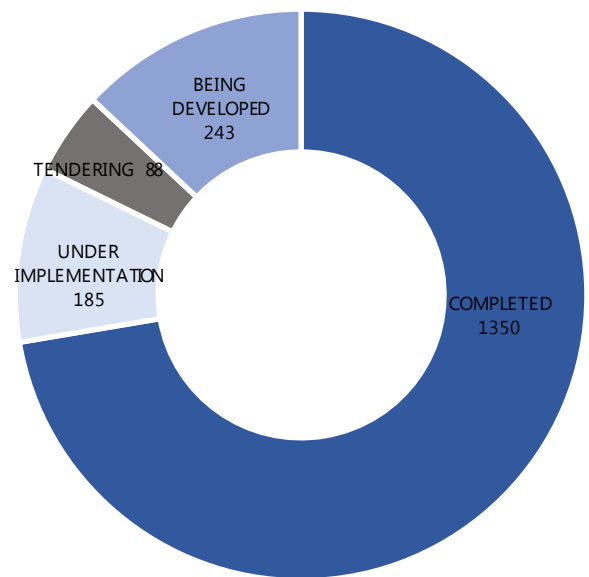
FFS Q3 Projects by Sector



FFS Q3 Projects by Location



FFS Q3 Projects by Major Status



EAST MOSUL



The Al Qubba Water Treatment Plant.

Significant progress was made in East Mosul during the reporting period, with a total of 607 projects at the close of the quarter. Of those, more than half (415) project were completed, 50 were under implementation, 29 were tendering and 113 were under development. The majority of projects were in the education sector (280), with 58 in electricity, 44 in health, 33 in livelihoods, 104 in municipalities, 12 in roads and bridges, 54 in sewerage and 22 in water. The below section summarizes selected highlights from the quarter in East Mosul.

The most significant achievement in East Mosul over the course of the quarter was the completion of work at the Al Qubba Water Treatment Plant (WTP). The project was initiated in 2017 and two years of work saw two phases of rehabilitation, including the rehabilitation of the main facility as well as the main pumping station. Al Qubba is the largest WTP in the city and will now serve approximately 700,000 residents across 30 neighbourhoods. In addition to this project, three other major WTPs in East Mosul have been rehabilitated with the support of the FFS: Al Zahoor, Al Sahiron and Al Qusor. The completion of all four of these WTPs is a significant achievement and contribution towards the normalization of water services in East Mosul.

Rehabilitation work at Mosul University has continued through the reporting period. While the bulk of work on campus is focused on the rehabilitation of Colleges, libraries and laboratories, important also is the extensive work that goes into the restoration of critical services to the campus, such as electricity. This quarter, as part of the rehabilitation effort at the University, the rehabilitation of 21 damaged 11/0.4 KV distribution substations was completed. This project started in September 2018 and involved the rehabilitation of substations located on campus, all of which sustained varying degrees of damage. The substations are similar to small transformers and break down the electrical current from 11,000kV to 400kV so that it can be used to power the buildings on the campus. This project was initially designed to support the rehabilitation of 17 substations however, over the course of the project, four additional substations were added to the scope of work so that, in total, 21 damaged substations were rehabilitated. This project will work in tandem with another ongoing project, the rehabilitation of Jameaa substation. The Jameaa 33/11kV substation is the largest station on campus and will, once completed, power the 21 substations. The station is fully damaged and is currently unfunctional. At the moment, the Campus received its electricity from a temporary emergency line. Work on the substation was 15% complete at the end of the reporting period.



One of 21 damaged 33/11 KV substations that were rehabilitated on the Mosul University campus.

Six projects were completed during the reporting period which contributed significantly to the re-establishing a sense of community in Mosul, particularly for young people. The rehabilitation of both the Al Muthana Sports and Youth Center, the Mosul Nursery Plantation and the rehabilitation of one football playground were all completed during the reporting period. Since 1972, Al Muthana Sports and Youth Center has been a key sporting hub for young people in Mosul. Under ISIL's control, however, it was used as their primary training base and suffered extensive damage during the battle to liberate the city. Now that it is completed, it will provide a multi-sport facility for Mosul's youth with multipurpose courts for basketball, handball, volleyball and tennis. The Nursery Plantation was completed as well. The Nursery spans an area of 56,000 meters squared and includes greenhouses, net shades, open areas and administration buildings. Prior to ISIL's occupation, the Nursery produced 250,000 – 300,000 plants per year. Facility employees are confident that these numbers can be reached again with the plants being used to beautify local schools, parks, buildings and streetscapes. Finally, the rehabilitation of one football playground in Al Muthana was finished during the same period.

Work in the livelihoods sector was ongoing with four cash for work projects in East Mosul. Once completed, these projects will have provided employment opportunities for 1,017 people, including 125 women. In addition, one project, the repairing of desks and rubble removal in Al Karama Warehouses and the Fine Arts Institute for Girls, was completed during the reporting period. The project was very successful and, by the end, 317,660 m³ of rubble was removed from the premises, 3,950 desks were painted, and 3,884 desks were repaired.



WEST MOSUL

Jamal stands for a photo outside of his West Mosul home. Jamal's home has been in his family since the 1950s. He now lives here with his wife and three children. "When ISIL occupied Mosul we did not leave," he says, "we chose to stay but we lived under very difficult circumstances. My children missed out on years of education and I could not work." Jamal's house, which was destroyed by mortars and bombing, was rehabilitated through UNDP's housing programme. "I was unable to pay for the house repairs and this really affected my mental health," says Jamal. "We couldn't have done it without UNDP's help. I became much happier when I knew my house would be rehabilitated because I knew my family would be able to live in better conditions than they did when ISIL was here."

14 - PROGRESS UPDATES



Work is ongoing at the West Mosul High Court Complex.

Work continued at pace in West Mosul, with a total of 394 projects at the end of the reporting period. As in East Mosul, more than half (264) of these projects were completed. In addition, 50 were under implementation, 32 were tendering and 48 were under development. The majority of projects were in the education sector (117), with 32 in electricity, 38 in health, 39 in housing, 48 in livelihoods, 66 in municipalities, 3 in roads and bridges, 26 in sewerage and 25 in water. The below section summarizes selected highlights in West Mosul.

Significant success was achieved this quarter with five housing neighborhoods completed. Projects in the Bab al-Jadeed, Al Islah Al Ziraaee and Al-Iqtisadyin, Mayassa, Mansuriya and Wadi Hajar were completed during the quarter, rehabilitating 1,531 houses and ultimately benefitting more than 9,000 individuals. In total, 2,210 housing units have been rehabilitated in West Mosul.

In addition, work was ongoing on an additional eleven housing projects which ranged from 3%-97% complete. Once completed, these projects will support the rehabilitation of approximately 3,710 housing units. In addition to rehabilitation work, UNDP housing teams continue to undertake both housing assessments and vulnerability assessments. By the end of the reporting period, 11,814 housing assessments and 9,229 vulnerability assessments had been completed. The housing programme continues to make a significant impact on supporting both women-headed household and households with a person living with a disability. Such impact is measured through the vulnerability assessments conducted by UNDP. To date, housing projects which are completed, ongoing or under development are supporting the rehabilitation of homes for 1,344 women-headed households and 3,541 families with a disabled family member.

In the municipalities sector, work was underway at the Mosul High Court Complex. Rehabilitation work started in April 2019 and at the close of the quarter, it was 8% complete with the pouring of the concrete foundation underway. The courthouse in West Mosul's Ghizlani district was built between 1946 and 1948 and functioned as the High Court for the province of Ninewa. The High Court deals with civil and criminal cases and property titles and, before 2014, employed 45 judges and 250 clerks and other staff. During the ISIL occupation, the courthouse was used as a training centre. The courthouse was heavily damaged during the fighting to liberate the city. Before work started, UNMAS cleared more than 800 explosive items from the site, including mortars, rockets, suicide vests, grenades and even a suicide bomb vehicle. The High Court re-constituted itself in 2017 and is currently working out of various locations in East Mosul. Once completed, the new courthouse will provide an appropriate space for the High Court. The rehabilitated building will have space for 50 judges, three of whom currently are women. In addition, there will be 300 clerks and administrative staff (100 of whom are women) and 50 security staff.

Notable progress was made in the water sector during the quarter with the completion of phase two of the rehabilitation of Ghizlani Water Treatment Plant (WTP). The Ghizlani WTP supplies water for 11 neighborhoods in the Ghizlani and Jadedea sectors of West Mosul, as well as to the village of Abu Sayf, south of the city, for an estimated total of 95,000 beneficiaries. Rehabilitation works were divided into two phases: the first phase was completed in November 2018 and consisted of the major works on the main plant, including all the electrical work and the mechanical works on the pumps, valves, filters and chlorination systems. These works allowed the plant to function at full capacity again. The second phase was completed during the reporting period and consisting of constructing a new intake platform into the Tigris in order to deal with unexpectedly very low water levels and ensure the plant has the ability to function at full capacity even in the dry season.

In addition to this project, the FFS has completed the rehabilitation of the New Danedan WTP and is in the process of rehabilitating another two WTPs in West Mosul, the New WTP and the Old Danedan WTP. At the end of the reporting period, the New WTP and the Old Danedan WTP were 95% and 35% complete, respectively.

NINEWA PLAINS



Nurses at Hamdaniya Hospital stand for a photo.

UNDP began working in the Ninewa Plains in late 2016. Work in the area is ongoing and by the end of the reporting period, there were 535 projects. Of those, 448 were completed (with 20 completed during the reporting period), 53 were under implementation, 20 were tendering and 14 were under development. The below section summarizes selected highlights in the Ninewa Plains.

One of the most significant achievements of the quarter in the Ninewa Plains was the completion of phase two of work at Hamdaniyah Hospital. With the completion of phase two, following the completion on phase one in Quarter Two of 2018, the rehabilitation of the hospital structure is complete. The rehabilitation will be complimented by the provision of furniture and further equipment which will ensure that this hospital re-establishes its status as a preeminent medical facility serving peri-urban Mosul, a population of 500,000 beneficiaries.

During the reporting period, three critical electricity projects were completed. Seeing three 33KV overhead transmission lines successfully strung and energized from the large Qaraqush 132KV Substation to Bashiqa 33KV substation, Khazir 33KV substation and Namrud 33KV substation. In addition, the rehabilitation of Zaytoon substation, a 33KV substation in Bashiqa, was completed. With its completion, approximately 50,000 people will have restored access to electricity in the Bashiqa area.

In the education sector, the rehabilitation of Al Qosh Secondary School for Boys in Al Qosh was initiated. The rehabilitation of five other schools in the Ninewa Plains is ongoing in Talkaif, Hamdaniya, Shekhan and Muhalaiya. Together, these six schools will benefit 3,320 students and will complement the rehabilitation of 74 schools that have already been completed across the Ninewa Plains.

GREATER NINEWA



The rehabilitation of the Nationality and Civil Status Building in Tel Afar was completed

Stabilization work continued through the third quarter of 2019 in the Greater Ninewa communities of Ba'aj, Qayara, Rabia, Sinjar, Sinuni and Tel Afar. By the end of this quarter, there were 328 projects; 221 were completed, 32 were under implementation, 7 were tendering and 68 were under development. Of the 328 projects, 30 are in Ba'aj, 67 in Tel Afar, 96 in Qayara, 33 in Rabia, 62 in Sinjar and 40 in Sinuni. The education sector had the most projects, with 139 in total. In addition, there were 49 projects in electricity, 30 in health, 8 in livelihoods, 64 in municipalities, 9 in roads and bridges, and 29 in water. The below section summarizes selected highlights in Greater Ninewa.

Work was completed on two critical municipality sector projects, the Nationality and Civil Status Building and the Directorate of the Register of Real Estate Building, both in Tel Afar. The Nationality and Civil Status Building serves the whole of western Ninewa, from Zummar to Sinjar and is critical to supporting the issuance of national ID documents to citizens. Due to the significant size of the population that the facility serves, the building was expanded to ensure that it can provide the needed services. The building housing the Directorate of the Register of Real Estate serves the same geographical area as the Nationality and Civil Status Building and allows people to register their land and homes and to get land deeds, proving their ownership. With the rehabilitation of both of these facilities complete, the citizens of western Ninewa can now access the services they need to gain necessary registration documents, helping them to establish themselves and their homes when they return home.



The Sinjar Municipality Building was underway during the reporting period.

Rehabilitation work was also completed at the Alwahdat Alearabia Secondary School for Boys in Tel Afar. Now that it is complete, 273 boys were supported to go back to school.

Two projects in Sinjar got under way during the reporting period; the Sinjar Municipality Building and the supply and installation of overhead transformers and hardware fittings for the main water station in Sinjar District. By the end of the reporting period, work on the Sinjar Municipality Building was 20% complete. There is currently no other building in Sinjar which can house the various departments that contribute to municipal management. When finished, this building will house the Mayor's office, other line directorates and court functions, becoming the centre point of municipal functions within the District.

Once completed, the project will support the supply and installation of overhead transformers and hardware fittings for the main water station in Sinjar will result in the installation of transformers which will provide power to at all eight wells that feed Sinjar. These wells need to pump water from a depth of approximately 100 meters and require power to do so. Once finished, the wells will provide water for Sinjar district communities via water treatment plants along the local water distribution network.

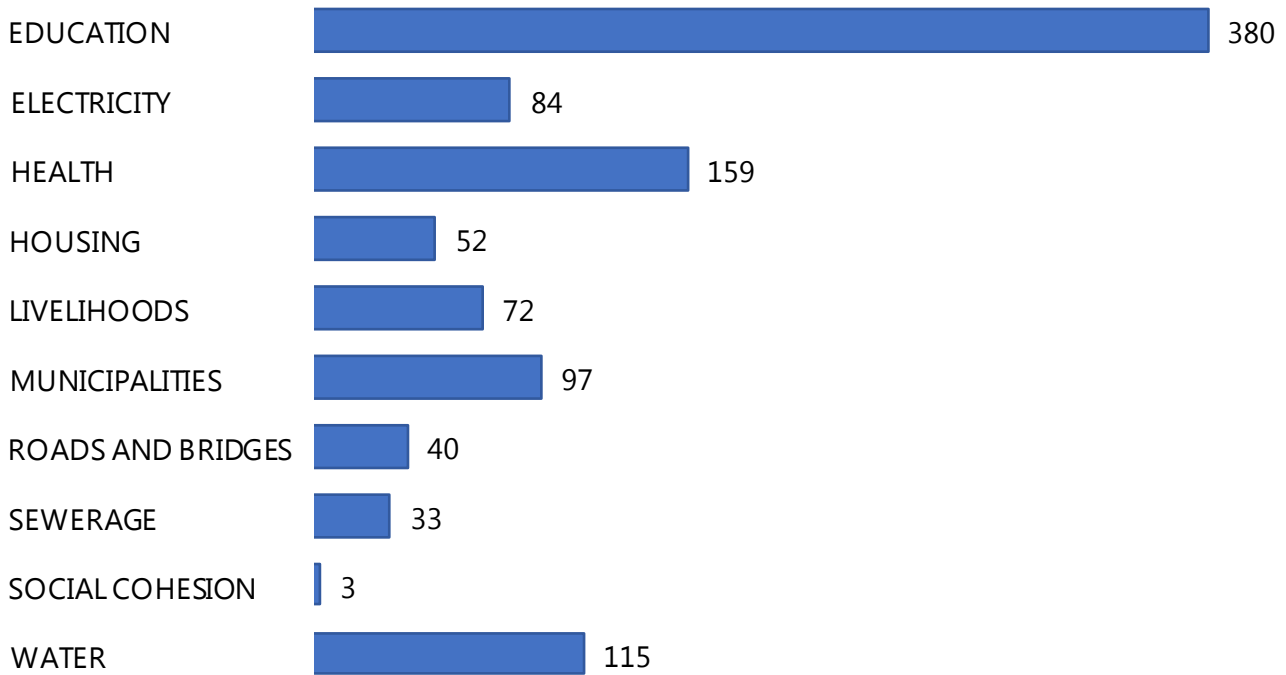
Work on the rehabilitation of the Police Station in Tel Afar also started during the reporting period and was 14% complete by the close of the quarter. With this project, there are now five projects supporting the rehabilitation of police stations in Greater Ninewa that are ongoing, in Tel Afar, Al Eyadhiyah, Rabea, Sinjar and Sinuni. Finally, the contracts for two livelihoods sector projects were signed. These two projects will begin in Quarter Four and will support cash for work projects in Al Eyadhiyah (in Tel Afar) and in Sinjar.

In the electricity sector, the largest ongoing project in Greater Ninewa is the rehabilitation of Sinjar Cement Factory substation and is progressing well and was 8% complete by the close of the quarter. The substation serves the whole district and serves the cement factory.

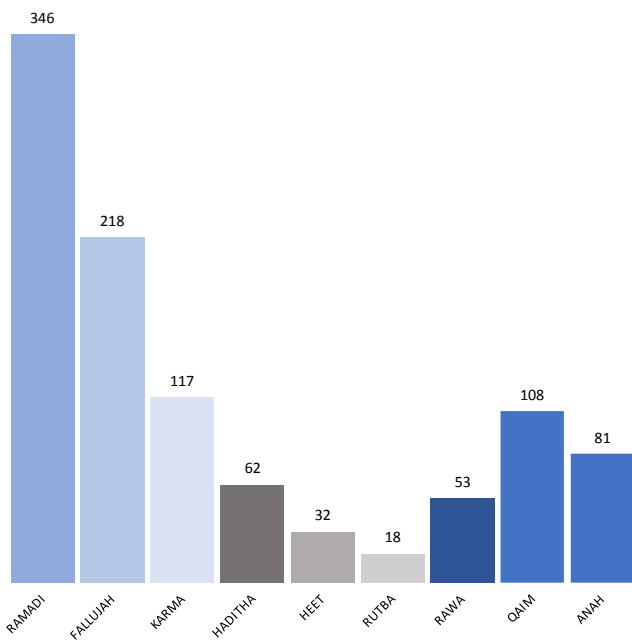
More broadly in Greater Ninewa, projects are underway to support the provision of critical electrical materials to support municipalities to rehabilitate and maintain the electrical network. These projects are ongoing in the villages surrounding Tel Afar and the villages surrounding Sinjar, Qayara, Rabea, Sinjar, Qayawan, and Sinuni.

ANBAR

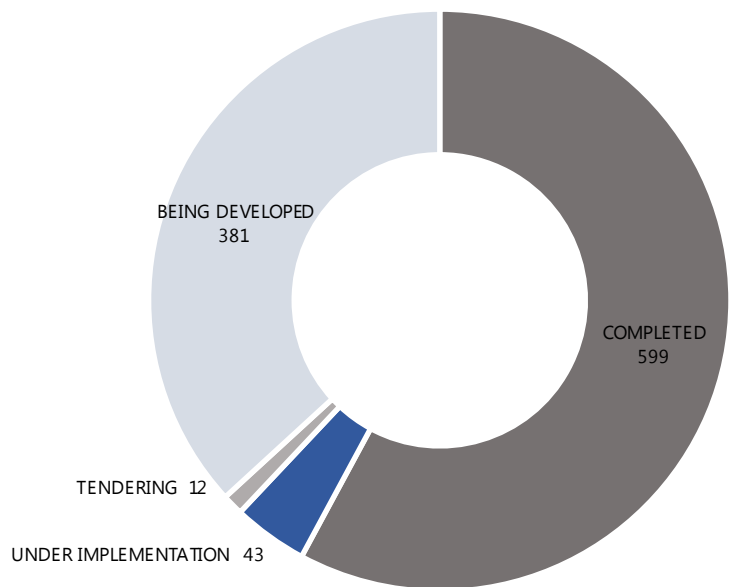
FFS Q3 Projects by Sector



FFS Q3 Projects by Location



FFS Q3 Projects by Major Status





Atallah Hassan Olawi, 51 years old, stands for a portrait together with three of his children on the Al-Baidaa Floating Bridge. Atallah has been living in the area for 30 years. Together with his grandchildren there are 35 children in his home. Three of his children were killed by ISIL during the occupation and he now looks after the grandchildren who lost their parents. "With the bridge broken we used a barge and pulled ourselves across the river on a rented boat. It was not easy. This community was dead. Now it's alive. It's like a big bone in the community's body was broken. Now that it's fixed we can walk again."

By the end of the quarter, there were 1,035 projects in the Anbar governorate. The most significant increase was seen in projects under development which rose from 148 projects at the end of Quarter Two to 381 projects in Quarter Three. In addition, 599 projects were completed, 43 projects were under implementation and 12 were tendering.

The rehabilitation of bridges, particularly in a governorate the size of Anbar, is important to facilitate connectivity within the governorate and with other parts of Iraq, and to encourage commerce and trade. To date, the FFS has completed the rehabilitation of 11 bridges in Anbar. Of these, four are in Fallujah, three in Ramadi and four in Al Qaim. The bridges range from large dual-span concrete bridges on the main highway from Baghdad, such as the Japanese Bridge in Fallujah, to smaller, but as important, bridges such as the Al Baidaa Floating Bridge which connects a small agricultural community to the markets in Al Qaim. Two rehabilitation of bridges projects that are still ongoing in Anbar include; the Palestine Concrete Bridge in Ramadi and the Al Rommana concrete bridge in Al Qaim. By the end of the reporting period, these projects were 65% and 7% complete, respectively.

In the water sector a significant progress was made in Al Qaim, with the completion of the rehabilitation of the Al Qaim Unified Water Treatment Plant (WTP). This large facility has a pumping capacity of more than 1000 cubic meters per hour and feeds directly into networks that serve various districts which are home to approximately 50% of the population of Al Qaim. This is one of the four WTPs that have been rehabilitated in Al Qaim district through the support of the FFS. Another significant project, the Al Qaim Central Water Project is already complete and involved the rehabilitation of five water complexes in the same compound, all of which connect to different networks serving different districts in Al Qaim. Altogether, these facilities will help to normalize access to water for approximately 75,000 people in Al Qaim.

Iskander Atallah Hardan stands in front of his house in Al Bohayat, Haditha, together with two of his seven children. During the fight with ISIL he left with his family to Abu Ghraib close to Baghdad. He worked as a day labourer without a steady income. His brother was the first one who returned to the village in October 2017. After he told Iskander that it is safe, he also returned with his family. He found his house completely burned out and the road destroyed by a mortar strike. Through the help of UNDP his house is being rehabilitated.





Work is ongoing at the large, two-span Palestine Concrete Bridge in Ramadi.

Four projects to support the provision of heavy equipment to the water directorates in Anah, Rawa, Al Qaim and Al Sagra were also under implementation. These projects will provide a variety of heavy equipment to the directorates such as vacuum trucks, water tank trucks, backhoes, cranes, forklifts and dump trucks. Similar projects were ongoing in the sewerage sector, where heavy equipment, such as vacuum trucks, backhoe loaders and jetting cleaner trucks, will be provided for the sewerage directorates in Anah, Rawa and Al Qaim.

In the housing sector, work continues in western Anbar, with five projects ongoing. One of the most important achievements was the initiation, following an extensive assessment process, of the first housing rehabilitation project in Al Qaim. Located in the Sikak neighborhood in Al Qaim, this project will support the rehabilitation of 127 housing units. Another three projects in Haditha were also ongoing, which progressed well and ranged from 57-98% complete at the close of the quarter. One project in Anah was also ongoing, which was 30% complete at the end of the reporting period.

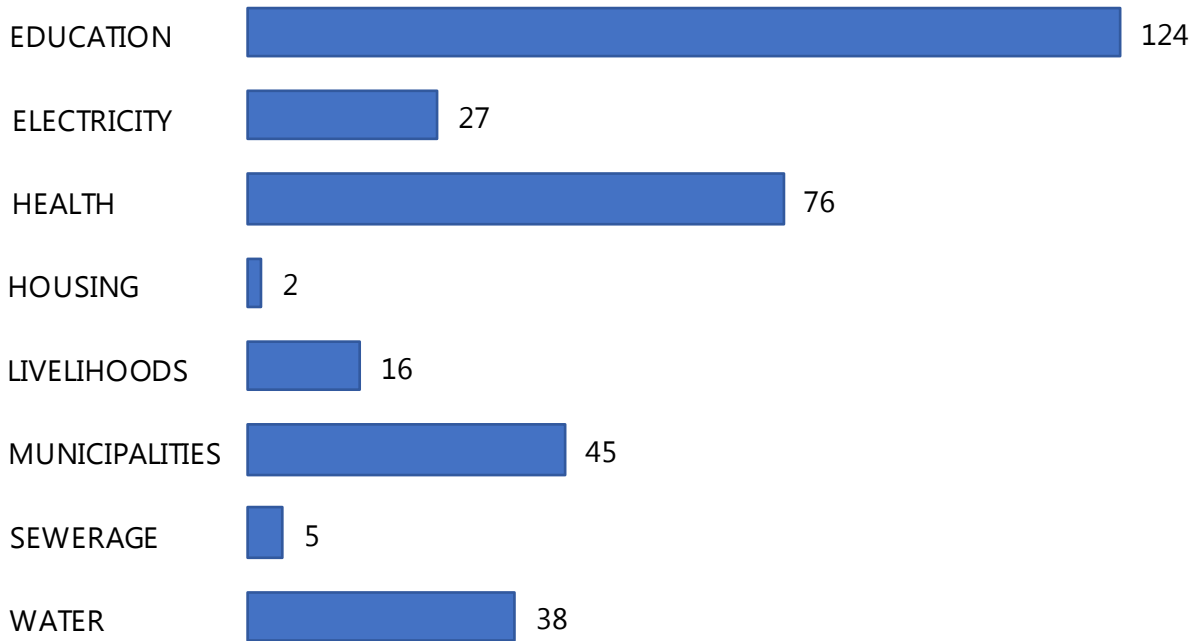
The health sector in Anbar has seen 94 projects completed since the initiation of the programme. During the reporting period, work continued at the Ramadi Maternity Hospital and saw phase two of work on the first floor of the facility completed and overall progress reached 75%. The work on the main building of Ramadi Maternity Hospital is divided into three phases, which is enabling the hospital to continue to function. With phase one completed by the end of Q1 2019, and significant areas of the lower floors handed over for hospital use, work then moved on to phase two, which is located in other areas of the ground floor and the first floor of the building. On the first floor, work completed included the tiling of bathrooms and the installation of networks of drinking water and drainage as well as the completion in such areas as partitions, bathroom doors, and fire-rated doors. The oxygen bottling plant was completed, and the restoration of other specialized equipment also advanced notably. Following this significant work, by the end of September, phase two of work on the first floor was completed and handed back to the end user.

On the ground floor, phase two restoration focuses on an operation room block consisting of six rooms, two birthing rooms, a laboratory section, and a meeting room. By the close of Q3, work in all of these areas had reached an advanced stage. Restoration of the laboratory section was completed during the reporting period and was handed back to the end user. Work on the operation section was 92% complete, with stainless steel cladding for the rooms delivered and installed, connection to the duct systems ongoing, and installation of the doors and windows ongoing. Moreover, work was ongoing on the medical gas network with 70% completion reached by the end of the same period.

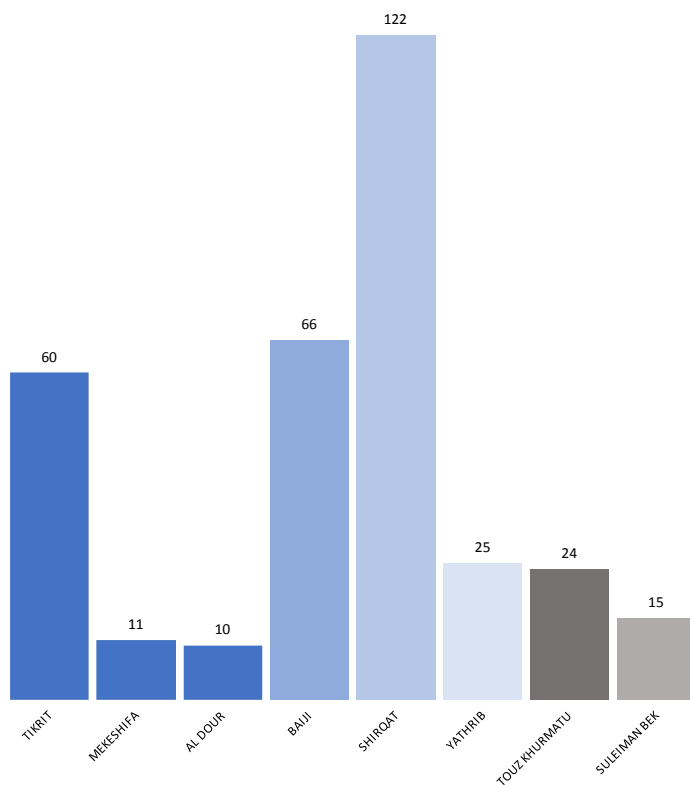
Finally, in the livelihoods sector four projects were ongoing during the reporting period, supporting rubble removal and cleaning of public spaces in Rutba and in the Al Obaidi, Al Karabla, Sa'adah, Jreejeb and Al Rommana districts in Al Qaim. Together, these projects provided livelihoods opportunities for 536 people, including 23 women.

SALAH AL DIN

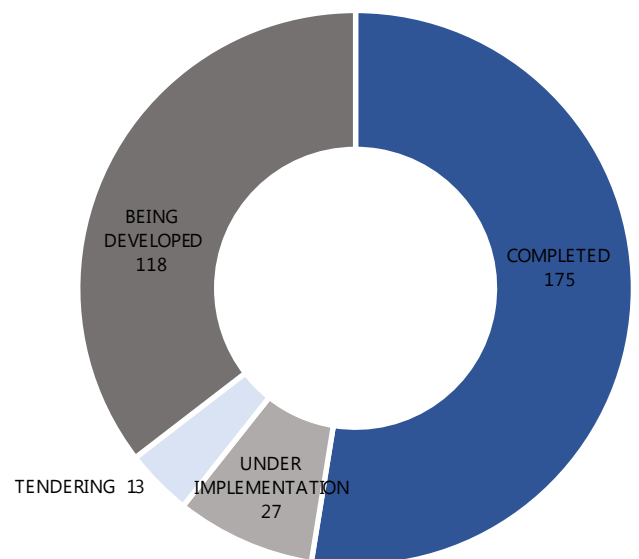
FFS Q3 Projects by Sector



FFS Q3 Projects by Location



FFS Q3 Projects by Major Status





The Emergency Department at the Tikrit Teaching Hospital. The facility was rehabilitated by the FFS and one project is currently underway to support the provision of medical equipment.

By the end of the reporting period there was a total of 333 projects in Salah al Din. Of those, 175 were completed, 27 were under implementation, 13 were tendering and 118 were under development. There were 124 projects in the education sector, 27 in electricity, 76 in health, 2 in housing, 16 in livelihoods, 45 in municipalities, 5 in sewerage and 38 in water. The below section summarizes selected highlights in Salah al Din.

The restoration of basic services continues to be a priority for the FFS and of the 27 projects under implementation, 11 were in the water sector. Three of these projects were located in Baiji. The contract for the project supporting the rehabilitation of the Hay Alkarhbaa Compact Unit was signed and work is planned to commence in Quarter Four. Work at the Al Mazra Water Treatment Plant (WTP) was ongoing and 1% complete by the end of the reporting period. Also under implementation was a project that will support the supply of heavy equipment to Baiji's Water Directorate. Five projects in the water sector were ongoing in Shergat including the rehabilitation of three WTPs (Al Sahan, Al Hechal and Al Baajah) which ranged from 1%-3% complete by the end of the reporting period. Together, the three WTP serve approximately 10,000 people in villages in the surrounding areas.

Finally, two water sector projects were ongoing in Touz Khurmatu and Suleiman Beg, including the rehabilitation and replacement of filters at the Al Touz-kifry water station in Touz Khurmatu and preparations for the supply of heavy equipment for the water directorates in both Touz Khurmatu and Suleiman Beg.



Work at the blood bank at the Baiji General Hospital was underway.

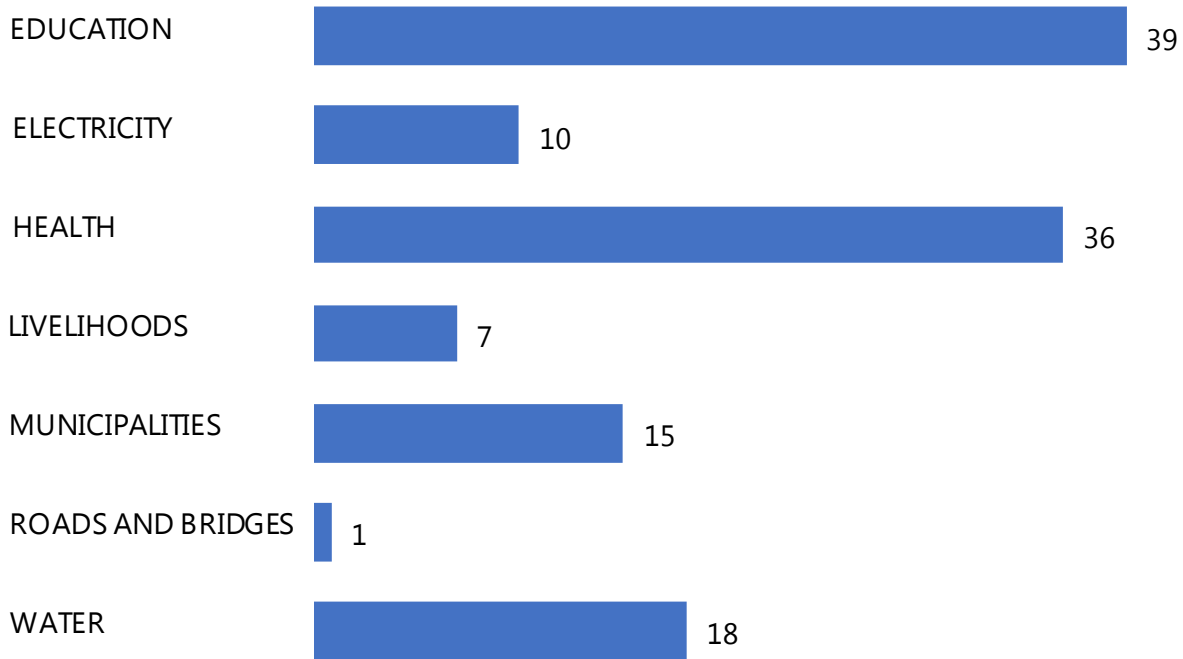
In the municipalities sector, work on Baiji Police Station and Baiji community centre was completed within the reporting period. In addition, projects were underway in Yathrib, Touz Khurmatu and Suleiman Beg, focused on the provision of equipment for the municipalities. Equipment that will be supplied includes garbage compactor trucks, a cargo truck with crane, backhoes, tipper trucks and forklifts, amongst others. Finally, in Shergat, the contract was signed for a project that will support the rehabilitation of the municipal Asphalt Plant and Stone Crusher. Both facilities are critical in order to provide asphalt for the repaving of roads in the municipality.

In the livelihoods sector, one project was underway in Yathrib, supporting rubble removal from public spaces in the town. This project will provide immediate livelihood opportunities for 160 people in Yathrib.

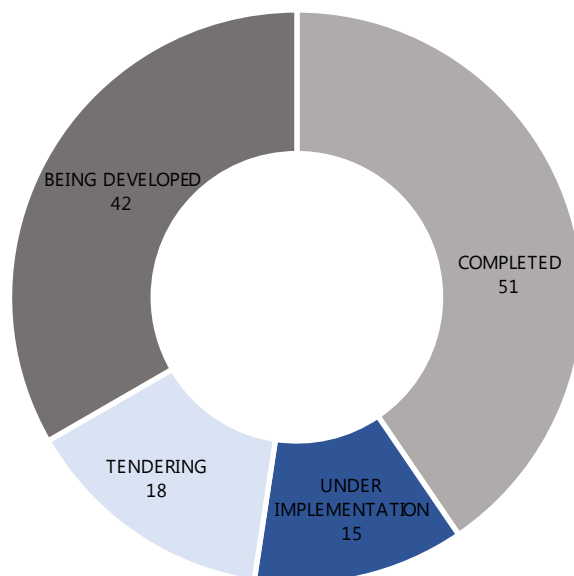
Finally, work in the health sector continued with the main activity being the rehabilitation of the 400-bed Tikrit Teaching Hospital. By the end of the reporting period, work was 48% complete on the main structure of the hospital. A number of related projects were also underway, including a project that will support the provision of medical equipment to the Emergency Department, which was also rehabilitated by the FFS. Also underway was the rehabilitation of the operation theatre and blood bank at the Baiji General Hospital, as well as a project supporting the supply and installation of medical and lab equipment for these two facilities.

KIRKUK

FFS Q3 Projects by Sector



FFS Q3 Projects by Major Status





The municipal stone crusher in Hawija, before and after rehabilitation.

At the end of the quarter there was a total of 126 projects in the governorate. Of those, 51 were completed, 15 were under implementation, 18 were tendering and 42 were under development. There were 39 projects in the education sector, 10 in electricity, 36 in health, 7 in livelihoods, 15 in municipalities, 1 in roads and bridges, and 18 in water. The below section summarizes selected highlights in Kirkuk.

Work was completed on the rehabilitation of the 132KV overhead transmission line from Mulla Abdulla substation in Kirkuk to Al Hawija substation in Hawija. In total, the line stretches for 38.9 kilometres and includes the rehabilitation of 122 towers. The project was challenged by significant levels of explosive hazard contamination along the site which required more than three months of work by explosive hazard clearance teams to clear. The clearance and engineering teams worked in tandem, with the clearance teams working ahead and engineering teams beginning work as soon as an area was cleared. There is no power generation facility in Hawija, so all power is brought to the district through this line which connects to the large Al Hawija substation, which then feeds the three main 33/11KV substations in the district. Now that the line is complete, Hawija and the surrounding villages are served with stable power for 10 hours a day.

In the municipalities sector, work was completed on the rehabilitation of the municipal stone crusher. The stone crusher is essential for the provision of the raw materials necessary for asphalt production. Because of this, the stone crusher is vitally important for the adjacent asphalt factory, producing 100 tons per hour of crushed stone and operated by some 25 employees. The asphalt factory is also undergoing rehabilitation and was 99% complete at the close of the quarter. As well, 23 municipal vehicles and 9 pieces of asphalt laying equipment were undergoing rehabilitation in order to allow the municipality to start repairing roads within the district.



An all-female cash for work team cleans canals in Kirkuk.

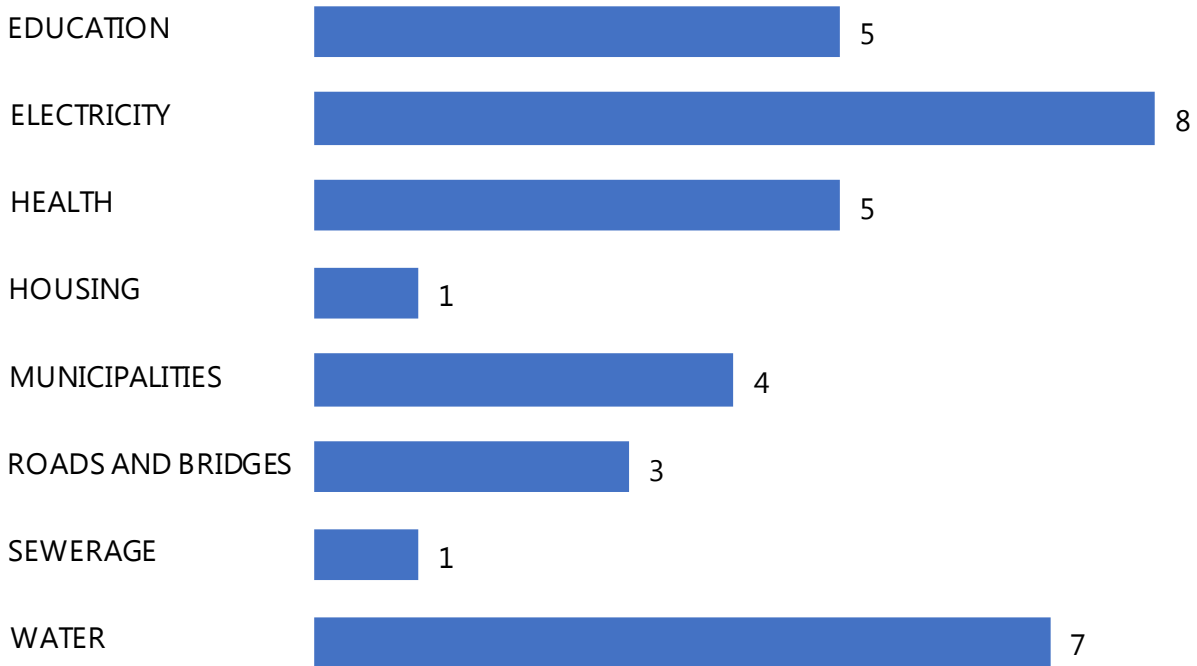
In the health sector, work was ongoing at the Ashmit Primary Healthcare Centre (PHC). Work had just begun at the end of the reporting period and is expected to be completed within Quarter Four. The rehabilitation of this PHC is in addition to the rehabilitation of six other PHCs in Hawija and surrounding villages, which were completed in Quarter Two of 2019.

Three cash for work projects were ongoing, supporting canal cleaning and repairing in Hawija, Ryadh and Abbasi Area. In total, these three projects employ 642 people, including 235 women to clear and repair canals that are vital for the agricultural sector in Kirkuk.

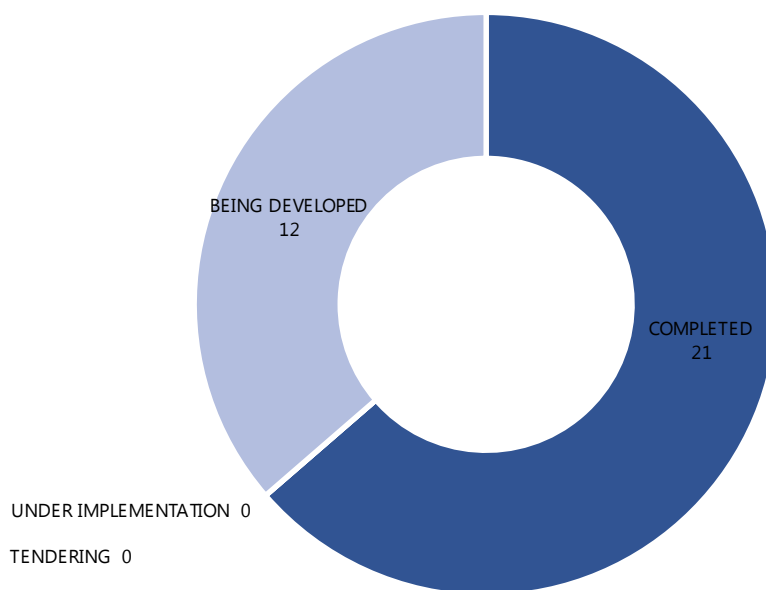
In the water sector, work on the rehabilitation of the pipeline for Al Gazia Village was completed. Two additional projects were initiated, the rehabilitation of Nagrat WTP and the extension of pipelines to Riyadh village on the outskirts of Hawija. Finally, there was one project underway, the rehabilitation of Al Gazia WTP, which was 98% complete at the close of the quarter.

DIYALA

FFS Q3 Projects by Sector



FFS Q3 Projects by Major Status



Rehabilitation of the Hamrin Dam side slopes was put on hold during Quarter Two due to the challenges that caused significant delays in implementation, and during Quarter Three, the decision was made to cancel this project. Hamrin Dam is a part of the country's water resources management system, situated at the far end of Sirwan River. In Quarter One of 2019, the main dam for this river system, Darbandikhan Dam, was affected by earthquakes which damaged and weakened the foundations of the Dam. Due to this damage it was necessary to lower the capacity of the Darbandikhan Dam's reservoir down to 50% of its maximum capacity in order to alleviate the pressure on the Dam and ensure the damage to the foundations did not result in a breach. The released water entered the Hamrin Dam reservoir, making it the main water storage reservoir and raising its water level up to 105.9 meters. Finally, the adverse weather conditions, including heavy rainfall and strong winds, during this period caused the water level to continue to rise and continually eroded the side slopes, causing significant damage that prevented the project from making progress. Given the force majeure situation, it was therefore decided to cancel the project.

With this project concluded, there are currently no other projects ongoing in the Diyala Governorate. In total, 21 projects have been completed in Diyala and, should funding become available, 12 projects under development could begin the works.



QUARTER THREE LESSONS LEARNED

Political unrest and instability:

Political factors important to the overall operational context emerged during the third quarter of 2019. By far the most significant change in the situational environment in Iraq came at the very close of the Q3 reporting period, when protests erupted, primarily across Baghdad and southern governorates. The demonstrations brought people to the streets to protest government corruption, lack of basic services, and unemployment. Those demonstrating are primarily young people, who face the most significant employment-related challenges, with an estimated 40% of young people unemployed. Moreover, poverty levels within the country are soaring, and the poverty rate within the liberated governorates sits at approximately 41%. Demonstrations saw significant level of violence and loss of life. The Internet was temporarily shut down throughout the country and widespread curfews were also temporarily imposed.

The demonstrations did not have any direct impact on the implementation of FFS projects, as protests were focused on geographical areas outside of the liberated governorates. Nevertheless, the situation does pose some challenges. Monitoring efforts were affected due to restricted staff movements to the field and a lack of Internet access limited the ability of field-based engineers to send their daily reports. In addition, delivery of materials and equipment to the country through the southern port may face delays given tensions in these areas. The broader situation within the country remains concerning for all Iraqis and for the international community. With unrest continuing in parts of the country, ensuring that support for stabilization activities is maintained within the liberated governorates is now critically urgent.

Evaluation of cash for work activities:

The 2019 year saw the FFS begin internal evaluations in locations where the programme is moving towards close-out of activities. These evaluation exercises will allow FFS to understand its impact following a sustained period of stabilization support, while also providing insights to programming in other areas of focus. These evaluations will focus on specific sectors, in specific geographical areas. During the reporting period, outcomes of the evaluation on cash for work (CfW) projects in Anbar were finalized.

The evaluation consisted of 1,093 interviews (approximately 10% women) with former CfW beneficiaries in Anbar (approx. 10% women). Overall, responses were positive, with 72% reporting that their participation in the CfW project helped to address their most important financial needs at the time of their participation, and 97% reporting that they felt that their daily duties were fair and reasonable. Responses also showed that the programme had been successful in targeting returnees, with 95% of respondents self-identifying as "returnees." Moreover, the majority of respondents remained once they returned, with 99% of respondents saying that they plan to stay in their cities following their return.

One point of improvement came from the ability of CfW workers to report challenges or concerns during implementation. Thirteen percent of respondents reported that they felt it would not be easy to raise complaints or concerns during the implementation. Measures will be implemented in 2020 to continually incorporate improvements to our programming based on the findings of these exercises.

ANNEX 1: FINANCIAL SECTION

Donors	Contribution (signed agreement)		Received as of 30 September 2019		To Be Received as of 30 September 2019	
	(Currency of Agreement)	(USD)	(Currency of Agreement)	(USD)	(Currency of Agreement)	(USD)
Australia	AUD 22,000,000	\$16,308,854.00	AUD 16,000,000	\$11,773,707.00	AUD 6 million	\$ 4,535,147.00
Austria	EUR 6,000,000	\$ 6,697,026.00	EUR 6,000,000	\$ 6,697,026.00	0	0
Belgium	EUR 5,124,774 + USD 3,000,000	\$ 8,635,061.62	EUR 5,124,774 + USD 3,000,000	\$ 8,635,061.62	0	0
Bulgaria	EUR 200,000	\$ 227,272.73	EUR 200,000	\$ 227,272.73	0	0
Canada	USD 1,200,000 + CAD 15,000,000	\$12,743,531	USD 1,200,000 + CAD 15,000,000	\$12,743,531	0	0
Czech Republic	CZK 30,000,000	\$1,305,639.00	CZK 30,000,000	\$1,305,639.00	0	0
Denmark	DKK 296,000,000	\$45,816,451.45	DKK 278,000,000	\$43,064,158	DKK 18,000,000	\$2,752,294.00
Estonia	EUR 25,000	\$ 29,411.76	EUR 25,000	\$29,412.00	0	0
European Union	EUR 64,000,000	\$73,341,241	EUR 64,000,000	\$73,341,241	0	0
Finland	EUR 9,000,000	\$ 9,941,185	EUR 9,000,000	\$ 9,941,185	0	0
France	EUR 5,500,000	\$ 6,234,740	EUR 5,500,000	\$ 6,234,740	0	0
Germany	EUR 272,382,760	\$311,269,826.00	EUR 138,723,000	\$256,993,258.00	EUR 42,070,926	\$54,276,568.00
Government of Iraq	USD 33,000,000	\$33,000,000.00	0	0	USD 33,000,000	\$33,000,000.00
Italy	EUR 11,800,000	\$13,267,138	EUR 11,800,000	\$13,267,138.20	0	0
Japan	USD 30,506,131	\$30,506,131.00	USD 30,506,131	\$30,506,131.00	0	0
Korea	USD 14,000,000	\$14,000,000.00	USD 14,000,000	\$14,000,000.00	0	0
Kuwait	USD 2,000,000	\$2,000,000.00	USD 2,000,000	\$2,000,000.00	0	0
Malta	EUR 30,000	\$ 34,286	EUR 30,000	\$34,286	0	0
Netherlands	EUR 57,000,000	\$65,482,487	EUR 57,000,000	\$65,482,487	0	0
New Zealand	USD 3,000,000	\$3,000,000.00	USD 3,000,000	\$3,000,000.00	0	0
Norway	NOK 276,200,000	\$44,917,573.00	NOK 376,200,000	\$44,917,573.00	0	0
Poland	PLN 7,000,000	\$1,888,330	PLN 7,000,000	\$1,888,330	0	0
Slovakia	EUR 100,000	\$113,648.00	EUR 100,000	\$113,648.00	0	0
Sweden	USD 4,000,000 + SEK 244,000,000	\$31,456,765.00	USD 4,000,000 + SEK 160,000,000	\$31,456,765.00	0	0
Turkey	USD 750,000	\$750,000.00	USD 750,000	\$750,000.00	0	0
UAE	USD 60,000,000	\$60,000,000.00	USD 56,000,000	\$56,000,000.00	USD 4,000,000	\$4,000,000.00
USA	USD 363,300,000	\$363,300,000	USD 363,300,000	\$363,300,000	0	0
United Kingdom	GBP 25,650,000	\$33,531,604.00	GBP 25,650,000	\$33,531,604.00	0	0
Total		1,189,797,680		1,091,233,671		98,564,008.88

ANNEX 2: QUARTER THREE 2019 RESULTS FRAMEWORK

FUNDING FACILITY FOR STABILIZATION – RESULTS UPDATED 2019

Intended Outcome as stated in the UNDAF/Country [or Global/Regional] Programme Results and Resource Framework:

Conditions improved for safe return of internally displaced persons in newly liberated areas¹

Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme [or Global/Regional] Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets²:

Increase in percentage of internally displaced persons returning to liberated areas

Baseline: 10% (2015)

Target: 80% (2020)

Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan³:

UNDP 2018-2022 Strategic Plan Outcome 3: Strengthen resilience to shocks and crises

UNDP 2018-2022 Strategic Plan Output 3.1.1: Core government functions and inclusive basic services restored post-crisis for stabilization, durable solutions to displacement and return to sustainable development pathways within the framework of national policies and priorities

Output Indicators: **3.1.1.2.** Displaced populations benefitting from durable solutions, disaggregated by target groups
3.1.1.3. Number of people benefitting from jobs and improved livelihoods in crisis or post-crisis settings, disaggregated by sex and other characteristics

Supplementary Outcome Indicators proposed⁴ (to be further refined before applying to the Project)

- % of returnees (disaggregated by gender) in the FFS target locations that report the basic urban services available are enough to enable them to stay in their places of origin and begin to rebuild their lives
- % of immediate livelihood support recipients who report an ability to meet immediate personal/family needs with the cash liquidity provided
- Feedback from the Government of Iraq (GOI) beneficiaries on the capacity support provided to the GOI through FFS efforts to enable a return to core services (qualitative analysis)
- Level of community engagement (with an emphasis on women and youth) in promoting social cohesion in the newly liberated areas, as assessed/observed by relevant proxy indicators

¹ UNDAF 2015-2019 was under revision at the time of UNDP CPD 2016-2020 was finalized. Draft Outcome statement relied upon.

² Reporting against the Country Programme Outcome Indicator is undertaken annually as part of UNDP's end-year reporting.

³ Reporting against the UNDP 2018-2022 Strategic Plan, is undertaken annually from 2018, as part of UNDP's end-year reporting.

⁴ Reporting against the Project outcome level indicators is expected to begin from mid-2019.

INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS FOR (YEARS)	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	PROGRESS UPDATE- Q3
<p>Output 1- Funding Facility for Immediate Stabilization</p> <p>Iraqi Government in newly liberated areas is supported to address immediate challenges for return of internally displaced persons</p> <p>Output indicators:</p> <p>a. % of early needs assessments carried out in FFS targeted liberated areas</p> <p>b. # of infrastructure projects for basic services (water, health, education, electricity, housing, roads and bridges, sewage and municipal services) which have been restored⁵ in target areas⁶</p> <p>c. # of houses rehabilitated in liberated areas</p> <p>d. # of immediate livelihood opportunities created for individuals, including women and youth⁷ in the target areas</p> <p>e. # of small business grants provided in the target areas (gender disaggregated)</p> <p>f. # of small grants provided to women headed households</p>	<p>Targets (2018)</p> <p>a. 100% of assessments in 31 target liberated areas completed</p> <p>b. Minimum 2000 projects completed (cumulative).</p> <p>c. 10,000 houses rehabilitated in newly liberated areas.</p> <p>d. 30,000 people engaged through cash-generating job opportunities (cumulative, 14,000 youth and 4000 women)</p> <p>e. 7,000 small business grants provided (cumulative)</p> <p>f. 3,000 women headed households provided with small grants (cumulative).</p>	<p>Activity 1.1 (Assessments) Carry out local assessments to identify immediate stabilization needs</p> <p><u>Indicative activities</u></p> <p>- Develop methodology to conduct rapid stabilization and recovery assessments in the newly liberated areas.</p> <p>- Provide advisory support to Local Authorities with regards to conducting the rapid assessments</p> <p>- Organize prioritization workshops, engaging relevant stakeholders and undertake verification missions where relevant.</p> <p>- Deploy expertise (where required) to coordinate the assessment exercise</p> <p>- Finalize the assessment reports, including translation and dissemination.</p> <p>Activity result 1.2 (Window 1) Rehabilitate priority light infrastructure in newly liberated areas</p>	<p>a. Assessments have been undertaken in all 31 targeted areas.</p> <p>b. 1,936 projects completed at the end of Q3. The following provides the breakdown by sector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education: 806 • Electricity: 188 • Health: 283 • Housing: 57 • Municipalities: 336 • Roads and bridges: 11 • Sewerage: 103 • Water: 152 <p>c. 19,898 houses cumulatively rehabilitated in new liberated areas as of the end of Q3.</p> <p>d. Cumulatively, 30,261 people engaged through cash-generating job opportunities, including 4,322 women and 13,099 youth.</p>

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

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

7 Aged under 30.

INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS FOR (YEARS)	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	PROGRESS UPDATE- Q3
<p>g. # and type of technical advisory support capacities in place to support Authorities in target areas to plan and execute stabilization activities</p> <p>h. # of women and youth engaged in leading/ promoting social cohesion in the newly liberated areas</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>a. No assessments conducted in the newly liberated areas (May 2015)</p> <p>b. Zero (0) FFS supported light infrastructure rehabilitation work in the newly liberated areas (May 2015)</p> <p>c. Zero (0) houses rehabilitated in liberated areas (May 2015)</p> <p>d. Zero (0) job creation supported by FFS (May 2015)</p> <p>e. Zero (0) small business grants provided (May 2015)</p> <p>f. Zero (0) small grants provided to women headed households</p> <p>g. Limited capacity in place to implement stabilization activities. (May 2015)</p>	<p>g. Area Coordinators and Stabilization Advisors in place to support stabilization planning and communications; minimum of 10 Municipal Stabilization Advisors embedded.</p> <p>h. 100 youth and 50 women engaged in promoting social cohesion (pilot initiatives)</p>	<p>Indicative activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Undertake consultations with the partner institutions from the Government of Iraq, including the Provincial Control Cells, relevant line Ministries and line Directorates, in the newly liberated areas, to identify the infrastructure rehabilitation priorities - Develop designs and Bills of Quantity for priority infrastructure projects, including for the health, education, water, electricity, municipality, sewage, roads and bridges and housing sectors and other critical services in the target newly liberated areas - Ensure the placement of the required procurement service capacities and undertake the required procurement processes to identify qualified goods and service providers. - Rehabilitate priority infrastructure units which meet the immediate stabilization needs in the newly liberated areas 	<p>e. 3,481 small business grants provided.</p> <p>f. Cumulatively 5,218 small grants provided to women headed households.</p> <p>g. Three international Stabilization⁸ Specialists and three Area Coordinators are in place. Seven Municipal Stabilization Advisors are embedded in municipal authorities.</p> <p>h. 4,253 individuals including 2,064 women engaged in promoting social cohesion.</p>

8 Corresponds to the position/role of Stabilization Advisor, referred to in the 2018 result target.

INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS FOR (YEARS)	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	PROGRESS UPDATE- Q3
<p>h. Zero (0) women and youth engaged in leading/promoting social cohesion activities in newly liberated areas (May 2015)</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide priority furniture and/or equipment required to deliver basic services. - Ensure the placement of required technical capacities, including for coordination, monitoring and quality assurance of the rehabilitation work, to ensure high quality results and timely completion of work. - Undertake monitoring visits to project locations. - Handover of completed infrastructure units to the end-user, to operate and maintain in support of the people Activity result 1.3 (Window 2) Support immediate income generation opportunities Indicative activities - Identify location-specific quick employment projects which provide critical access to financial resources among the returnees in the newly liberated areas, enabling them to meet their basic needs -Develop the terms of reference and/or Bills of Quantity and undertake the required procurement processes to identify qualified goods and service providers/ responsible parties. 	

INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS FOR (YEARS)	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	PROGRESS UPDATE- Q3
		<p>- Based on identified needs;</p> <p>a) Create cash for work opportunities for returnees, including through support for renovation and rehabilitation of infrastructure. Identify opportunities for engaging women through cash for work activities; and/or</p> <p>b) Provide cash grants to support small businesses; and/or</p> <p>c) Provide cash grants for women headed households, where relevant and deemed suitable</p> <p>- Ensure the placement of required technical capacities, including for coordination, monitoring and quality assurance of the rehabilitation work, in order to ensure high quality results and timely completion of work.</p> <p>- Undertake monitoring visits to project locations in the newly liberated areas.</p> <p>-Provide technical support to NGO partners (2015-2017)</p> <p>Activity result 1.4: (Window 3) Capacity development of Government authorities to facilitate stabilization</p> <p>Indicative activities</p> <p>- Identify the capacity support requirements in the Governorate and Local Administration level, in the newly liberated areas</p> <p>- Provide capacity support to the Government institutions, through the placement of</p>	

INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS FOR (YEARS)	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	PROGRESS UPDATE- Q3
		<p>complementary national and international technical advisory support capacities (for example, Area Coordinators, Stabilization Advisors, Municipal Stabilization Advisors, Liaison Officers, etc.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide other additional capacity support based on identified needs of the Governorate Offices and Local Authorities (i.e. communications, livelihood) - Gender advisory support dedicated for the Funding Facility for Stabilization in place, to strengthen gender equality and women's empowerment programming, and monitoring - Provide support to conduct priority workshops, trainings and consultations - Undertake monitoring visits to project locations in the newly liberated areas. <p>Activity result 1.5: (Window 4) Design and implement initiatives to promote social cohesion Indicative activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct local level conflict analyses to identify the triggers of conflict, in targeted newly liberated areas - Conduct field visits and interviews with the local population, including IDPs, 	

INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS FOR (YEARS)	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	PROGRESS UPDATE- Q3
		<p>local authorities, civil society, and other stakeholders to deepen the project's understanding/analysis and identify specific concerns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify partners and implement small projects to engage different communities in shared projects such as social work in community, educational programs, intercommunity rehabilitation projects with the aim to slowly rebuild social fabric. -Strengthen the capacities of women and youth, and civil society, including community-based organizations to engage in/ lead in promoting social cohesion <p>Activity result 1.6: Set-up Project Management and Operations support teams</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Effective and efficient project management systems in place, including through the placement of required management, and operations support capacities - Effective monitoring and evaluation systems in place - Timely reporting of progress/results, document lessons learned, and ensure public/stakeholder outreach on the project's work - Required administrative and operational support infrastructure for the project are in place (i.e. work space, office equipment, security and security vehicles, etc.) 	

INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS FOR (YEARS)	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	PROGRESS UPDATE- Q3
<p>Output 2: Funding Facility for Expanded Stabilization</p> <p>High impact medium-size infrastructure projects are rehabilitated to sustain stabilization gains</p> <p>Output indicators: a. # of medium-size infrastructure projects implemented in the newly liberated areas</p> <p>Baseline: a. 0 (zero) medium-size projects implemented in the newly liberated areas (2015)</p>	<p>Targets (2018) a. 45 medium-size infrastructure projects implemented (cumulative)</p>	<p>INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES</p> <p>Activity Result: 2.1 Rehabilitation of priority, medium-size infrastructure projects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Through the planning stage of Activity Results 1.2 identify the medium- size infrastructure rehabilitation priorities - Develop designs and Bills of Quantities for priority infrastructure projects, including for the health, education, water, electricity, and other critical services in the target newly liberated areas - Ensure the placement of the required procurement service capacities and undertake the required procurement processes to identify qualified goods and service providers. - Rehabilitate priority infrastructure units which meet the expanded stabilization needs in the newly liberated areas - Provide priority furniture and/or equipment required to deliver basic services. - Ensure the placement of required technical capacities, including for coordination, monitoring and quality assurance of the rehabilitation work, to ensure high quality results and timely completion of work. - Undertake monitoring visits to project locations. - Handover of completed infrastructure units to the end-user, to operate and maintain in support of the people 	<p>a. Cumulatively 110 medium-size infrastructure projects completed. 11 projects are under implementation.</p>

United Nations Development Programme in Iraq



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