

FUNDING FACILITY FOR STABILIZATION

2019 QUARTER TWO REPORT

Cover photo: Mother of five Saima, 37, is pictured at Al Mansour Primary School for Boys in West Mosul where she's working as part of a UNDP-supported cashfor-work team to repair desks for children at the school.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME IN IRAQ FUNDING FACILITY FOR STABILIZATION QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT Q2 - 1 APRIL 2019-30 JUNE 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 1,051,797,680 |
| 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





WORK IS ONGOING AT THE STUDENT CENTER BUILDING AT THE MAIN CAMPUS OF MOSUL UNIVERSITY IN EAST MOSUL.



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As of June 2019, it was well over five years since the incursion of Iraq by ISIL and only 18 months since the reclaiming of the last remaining portion of occupied Iraqi territory. The second quarter of 2019 saw significant progress for the Funding Facility for Stabilization (FFS). By the end of the quarter, FFS had added an additional 267 projects in a three-month period, bringing the total number of projects to 3137. Of these 3137, 2108 projects were completed.

At the end of the reporting period, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimated that 4,305,138 Iraqis had returned to their area of origin. This represents an increase of 93,156 people since the end of Quarter One. Despite this, 1,607,148 people remain displaced and, as was the trend last quarter, rates of return continue to fall. Many IDPs that remain are displaced from one of the five FFS Priority Areas, Baiji-Hatra, Hawija, Mosul, western Anbar and western Ninewa, and a concerted effort is still required in order to support their return home.

Work during the quarter continued in all five liberated governorates, with the highest number of projects taking place in Ninewa (1858), followed by Anbar (796), Salah al Din (329), Kirkuk (122) and Diyala (32).

One of the most notable achievements of the reporting period was the completion of Qayara General Hospital, following more than one year of rehabilitation work. The 110-bed hospital is a key medical institution, being the largest hospital between Mosul and Tikrit, and will now serve an estimated total population of 120,000 people, as well as additional surrounding areas in both the Ninewa and Salah al Din governorates. As well, significant focus was put on the health sector in Kirkuk, where six Primary Healthcare Centres (PHCs), were rehabilitated by the end of the reporting period, providing ameliorated health care to 7,500 people.

Work began in the housing sector in western Anbar during the reporting period. While Ramadi and Fallujah were the first areas where the FFS undertook housing rehabilitation in Anbar (with 14,769 housing units rehabilitated to date), focus this quarter turned to western Anbar and, during the reporting period, five projects were initiated that will ultimately see more than 600 housing units rehabilitated in Haditha and more than 200 homes rehabilitated in Anah.

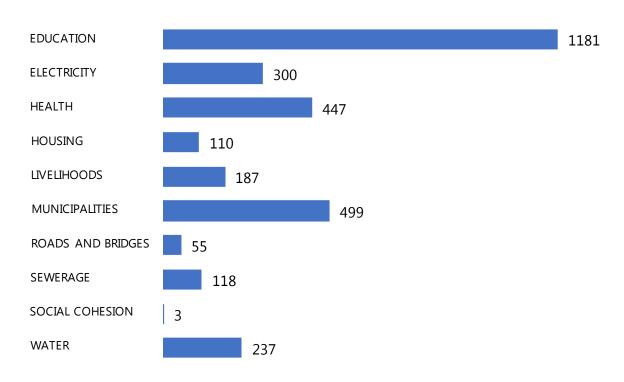
In the education sector, the completion of the rehabilitation of the three Colleges on Ninewa University's Jawsach campus in West Mosul was a significant achievement of the reporting period. Now completed, approximately 800 students will be taught by 480 professors (192 of them women) and supported by 120 administrative staff (48 women).

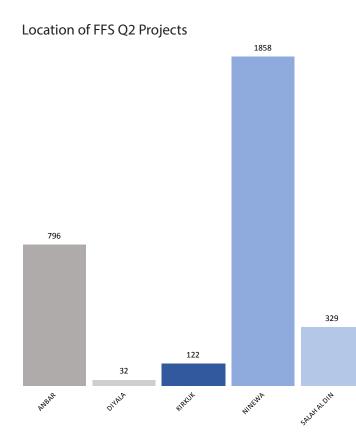
Finally, in Kirkuk two cash for work projects were underway. Notably, both projects employed more than 100 women (50% of the workforce) to support the cleaning and repairing of irrigation canals in the broader Hawija area.

Despite the stabilization challenges that remain, the significant achievements of the quarter continue to demonstrate the scale of impact of the FFS and continue to carry the momentum of stabilization forward into Quarter Three.

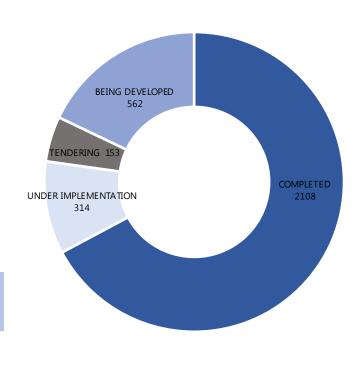
QUARTER TWO IN REVIEW

FFS Q2 Projects by Sector





FFS Q2 Projects by Major Status



BACKGROUND ON FFS

The Funding Facility for Stabilization (FFS) 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, Kirkuk, Salah al Din, western Anbar and greater Ninewa.

Following the liberation of an area, 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 (one to two years). 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.

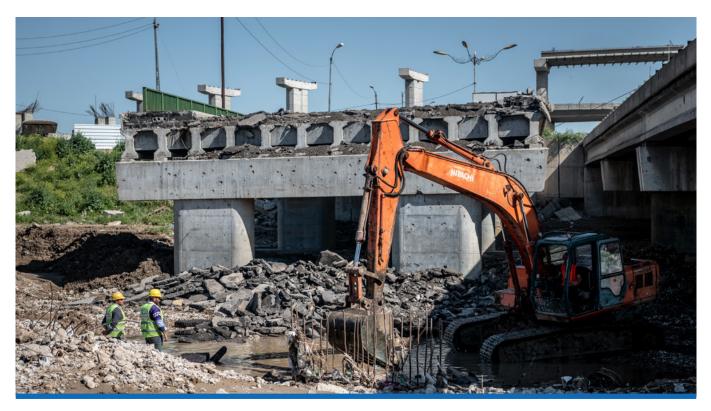
When FFIS was established, the working assumption was that longer-term stabilization projects would be undertaken by the Government of Iraq using public revenues as the Funding Facility for Immediate Stabilization (FFIS) completed initial immediate stabilization projects. This sequencing did not materialize 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 for meeting the 'expanded' needs at Governorate level 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 channels are ways by which contributing nations can support different phases of the stabilization process and helps 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.

To date, UNDP's Funding Facility for Stabilization (FFS) has contributed to the return of over 4.3 million displaced persons since the inception of the programme in June 2015. Millions of people are directly and indirectly benefitting, especially women and youth, and services have been re-established in the liberated governorates of Anbar, Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninewa and Salah al Din.

In cities such as Tikrit, Ramadi, Fallujah, Karma, Qayara, and beyond, 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 has returned to most cities. Of the 1.6 million remaining IDPs, over half are from the five priority areas: 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 most urgent at this stage of Iraq's recovery due to the risk of re-emerging violence is at its highest. 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 underway to rehabilitate Muthana Bridge in East Mosul.

Due to the scale of physical destruction, distributed widely across all areas of the five governorates in which the FFS operates, challenges to stabilization since liberation have been immense. Central to these immense challenges has been the displacement of population. The number of those who have left their homes over the years of ISIL invasion and occupation is sufficiently large to be counted as a primary consequence of the violence of this era, while the degree to which these people continue to be absent from their own communities is a continuing obstacle to full recovery. The primary goal of the Funding Facility for Stabilization is to support the Government of Iraq to implement its stabilization priorities in order to facilitate the return of internally displaced persons (IDPs). To measure progress towards this, FFS leverages the International Organization for Migration's Displacement Tracking Matrix. For towns that are not monitored by IOM, FFS postulates based on the district data and triangulates with figures tracked by local authorities.

At the end of June 2019, IOM estimated that 4,305,138 people had returned to their area of origin. This is an increase of 93,156 people since the end of February 2019. The highest proportion of returns were to Ninewa, with 1,677,912 individuals having returned. This was followed by the Anbar governorate, where 1,305,456 people returned. In Salah al Din, a total of 635,394 individuals were recorded as having returned. In Kirkuk, 330,882 individuals have returned. Finally, in Diyala 225,474 people have returned.

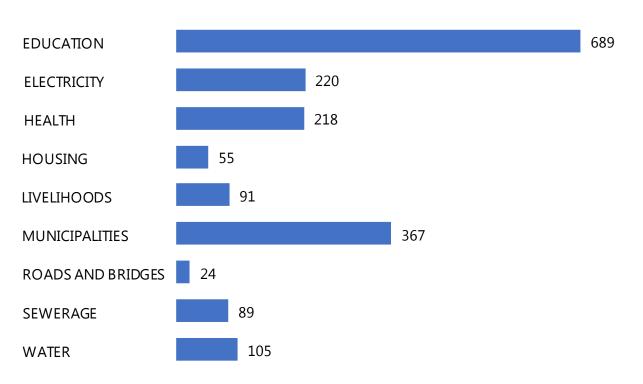
To date, most of the returns have been to Ninewa: Mosul (989,586 individuals) followed by Telafar (337,032 individuals) and Hamdaniya (160,308 individuals). In Anbar, the highest number of returns have been to Fallujah (532,710 individuals), followed by Ramadi (465,348 individuals) and Heet (184,062 individuals).

By the end of the reporting period, there were still 1,607,148 IDPs. The majority of IDPs were in Ninewa (478,638 people). In addition, 326,106 people were located in Duhuk, 209,784 in Erbil, 142,422 in Sulaymaniyah and 105, 390 in Salah al Din.

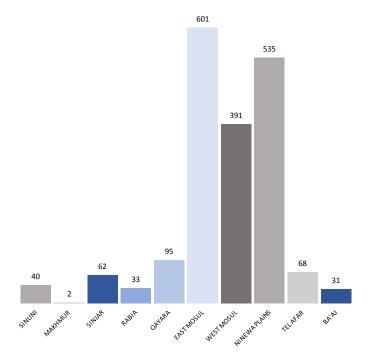
PROGRESS UPDATES

FFS IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS IN NINEWA

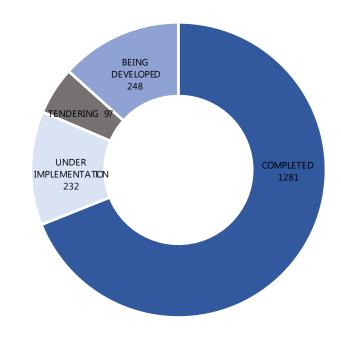
FFS Q2 Projects by Sector



FFS Q2 Projects by Location



FFS Q2 Projects by Major Status



EAST MOSUL



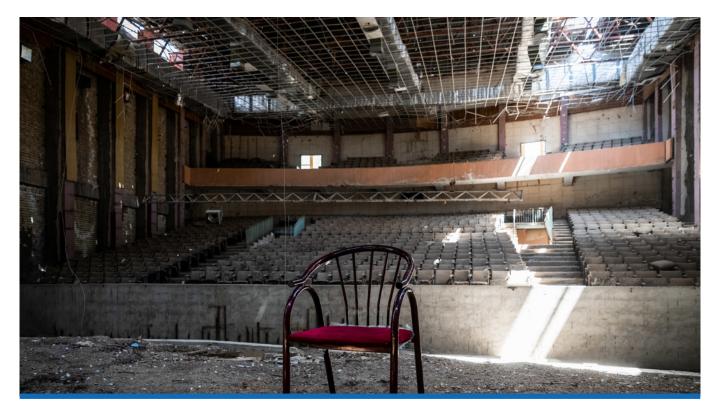
The Sports Hall at Mosul University's Second Campus. The rehabilitation of the facility was 58% complete at the end of the reporting period.

Significant progress was made in East Mosul during the reporting period, with a total of 601 projects at the close of the quarter. Of those, more than half (393) were completed, 68 were under implementation, 33 were tendering and 107 were under development. The majority of projects (279) were in the education sector, with 57 in electricity, 44 in health, 35 in livelihoods, 100 in municipalities, 12 in roads and bridges, 54 in sewerage and 20 in water. The below section summarizes selected highlights from the quarter in East Mosul.

Rehabilitation work at Mosul University has continued at pace and large numbers of returning students to the various colleges provide a clear indication of the progress made towards the revitalization of the University. Along with the restoration of its centrality in an intellectual and scientific sense, the student enrolment of some 41,000 and growing – with a noticeable presence of women students – has substantially exceeded the student numbers that existed prior to the ISIL incursion. With the ending of the academic year in late June 2019, the university has quietened in terms of the student involvement, but the rehabilitation activities in progress in many areas of the campus have maintained the bustling character of this large and diverse institution.

Mosul University is divided into two campuses, with stabilization initiatives taking place at both. The University's second campus houses five faculties, including law, fine arts and political science. During the reporting period, work at the main library for this campus, Ibn Khaldun Library, was completed. This library houses books for the five faculties on campus and provides spacious and bright study areas for the students. The Ibn Khaldun Library is the third project to have been completed on campus, with the rehabilitation of the Fine Arts College having been completed in Quarter One 2019, and the rehabilitation of the campus's water network finished in 2018. Work is ongoing on the campus Sports Hall, which at the end of the reporting period, was 58% complete.

In the health sector, a significant milestone was reached with the awarding of the contract for the rehabilitation of Ibn Al Atheer Paediatric Hospital. The Ibn Al Atheer facility remains the only paediatric hospital in Mosul and, given the dearth of paediatric care in the city, many families rely on Ibn Al Atheer Paediatric or must leave Mosul to receive the necessary medical attention. Despite the significant damage, the hospital is currently functioning at approximately 50% capacity, providing care for Mosul's most critical paediatric patients.



Inside the damaged remains of AI Rabea Theatre in East Mosul. The facility is ready to be rehabilitated once funds become available.

Functioning within the damaged confines of the current building is challenging, and its rehabilitation will significantly improve health care for the approximately 450,000 individuals that are expected to use the facility per year. When rehabilitated, the facility will employ 500 medical staff and 250 administrative staff, allowing hundreds of specially trained medical staff the opportunity to go back to work. The site was handed over at the close of the reporting period and rehabilitation is expected to take 14 months.

In the municipalities sector, the engineering assessment and design for Al Rabea Theatre was completed during the reporting period. Al Rabea Theatre in East Mosul is the city's largest cultural centre, and was described as 'the mother of theatres', according to Taseen Haddad, the General Manager who has worked there since 1979. Built in 1968, the well-known theatre was used for a variety of theatrical events including musical performances, traditional dancing, plays and musicals as well as film screenings, bringing together people from diverse backgrounds to enjoy culture and the arts in Mosul. As Islamic State militants began to take control of northern Iraq in 2014, the theatre was forced to close its doors. Since April 2014 the cultural site has suffered extensive damage as a result of ISIL occupation and the battle to retake the city. The building was subjected to explosive shockwaves, car bombs, and suicide bombers. The main stage and seating area (capacity of 1,500 people) were heavily damaged. This project is currently unfunded but, with the assessment and design completed, is ready to begin immediately if funds become available. The artists and people of Mosul need to rekindle the city's cultural heritage and the rehabilitation of the Rabea Theatre is central to this effort.

Finally, following the completion of two bridges Al Sukar (in Quarter One 2019) and Al Jamila (in 2018), work is ongoing on three additional bridges in East Mosul. The three bridges: Sanhreeb, Sueiss and Muthana, are 45%, 15% and 23% completed, respectively. All five bridges span across the Khosar River, providing essential links between neighborhoods in East Mosul.

WEST MOSUL



Work is underway to rehabilitate a family home in West Mosul.

Work continued at pace in West Mosul, with a total of 391 projects at the end of the reporting period. As in East Mosul, more than half of the projects (243) were completed. In addition, 59 were under implementation, 31 were tendering and 58 were under development. The majority of completed projects were in the education sector (116), with 33 in electricity, 41 in health, 38 in housing, 45 in livelihoods, 65 in municipalities, 3 in roads and bridges, 26 in sewerage and 24 in water. The below summarizes selected projects in West Mosul.

The completion of the rehabilitation of the three Colleges on Ninewa University's Jawsaq campus was a significant achievement of the reporting period. Mosul is home to three internationally renowned universities, Mosul University, Northern Technical University and Ninewa University. Most of the facilities are in East Mosul, however the Ninewa University Jawsaq campus is located in West Mosul. The original construction of the Jawsaq campus was completed just a few weeks before ISIL invaded the city in 2014. Unfortunately, the campus's three colleges (Information Technology, Education and Physiology and Biology) and presidency building were heavily damaged and looted. The rehabilitation of the three colleges began in 2018 and was completed during the reporting period. Approximately 800 students will be taught by 480 professors (192 of them women) and supported by 120 administrative staff (48 women). In addition to the rehabilitation work, projects to support the provision of furniture and laboratory equipment are ongoing. The presidency building will also undergo rehabilitation. The assessment and design process for this project is ongoing.

In the housing sector, an extensive assessment process and rehabilitation are underway in West Mosul. By the end of the reporting period, 9,148 housing assessments had been undertaken and 6,950 vulnerability assessments had been completed. The three completed housing projects comprise of 703 rehabilitated units benefitting 4,356 people, including 2,178 women. An additional twelve projects are under implementation. UNDP remains committed to supporting the most vulnerable through housing work, as measured through vulnerability assessments in the neighborhoods. While it is not a prerequisite for homeowners to participate in these assessments, many do oblige. During the process, the number of women-headed household is recorded, as is the number of families who have a disabled family member. Based on this initial information, housing projects which are completed, ongoing or under development are supporting the rehabilitation of homes for 574 women-headed households and 725 families with a disabled family member.



Members of a cash for work team clear the grounds of Al Mansour Primary School for Boys in West Mosul in front of murals painted by the cash for work team.

By the end of the quarter there were 38 cash for work (CfW) projects in West Mosul. CfW projects had previously focused on employing local people to clear rubble from streets and important facilities such as hospitals and universities buildings. While this work continued during this reporting period, a number of new types of CfW projects were initiated, namely rubble removal from houses and painting (including painting curbstones and murals in schools), desk repairs and planting of greenery. In this reporting period there were four ongoing CfW projects focusing on rubble removal from houses. This type of CfW project is a new addition to the livelihoods portfolio and was developed in order to support the work of the FFS housing programme. CfW projects are vital for supporting FFS work in different sectors but, perhaps most significantly, the housing rehabilitation work which has been started in West Mosul. Without the clearance of the significant number of streets through the cash for work projects it would have been impossible for FFS assessment teams to access many houses, and equally impossible for homeowners to come back to the house while the assessments were being undertaken.

The second type of CfW initiated was a series of projects to support painting of curbstones and murals, desk repairs and planting of greenery in schools. All of these projects were undertaken in school facilities in West Mosul, following the rehabilitation of school buildings by the FFS. These CfW projects provide short term employment opportunities while enhancing the educational environment for young people in West Mosul. Because these CfW projects are indoors, they're designed to attract women workers. Much of the work focused on mural painting. To support this mural work, at least one individual that is skilled in painting was employed in each project. This person is classified as a "skilled" worker, and therefore earns a slightly higher daily wage than other "non-skilled" workers. These skilled mural painters were recruited mainly through the Mosul University School of Fine Arts (also rehabilitated by FFS) and are predominately undergraduates. An additional benefit of this programme is the opportunity it provides to bring together skilled and non-skilled workers, allowing the non-skilled workers an opportunity to develop their painting skills. The wall murals were designed in collaboration with the Directorate of Education. There are two main themes for the murals: risk education for explosive hazards, and reconciliation and social cohesion. The murals on risk education for explosive hazards were designed in conjunction with UNMAS, depicting scenes on how to identify explosive hazard threats, and the steps to take if one is found. The murals on reconciliation and social cohesion emphasize that people are different, and all deserve respect, peace and security in Iraq, which can begin with students in these schools.

Also, part of these projects is the repair of desks in the schools. In most cases, desks are refurbished. In selected cases where desks are too badly damaged, they are replaced. As in the case of the mural painting, there is one skilled worker, who leads the group and teaches the others how to sand and repaint the desks and make small repairs to the desktops. In many cases the people who are learning these skills are women. The projects, therefore, have the double value of repairing the desks, while also teaching carpentry skills to women.

NINEWA PLAINS



Father of seven Michael Jarjis, 70, stands outside his home in Batnaya, which has been rehabilitated by the FFS. Michael was born and raised in Batnaya and has worked as a teacher for 40 years.

Providing support to the Ninewa Plains has been an integral part of FFS programming since liberation. These were among the first communities to be liberated from ISIL, including the remote region of western Ninewa. Recognizing the vulnerabilities that existed in the area, UNDP began working in the Ninewa Plains in 2016 and was able to provide rapid support in the immediate aftermath of liberation, despite the fragility of the wider region. UNDP has remained steadfast in its support to meeting the stabilization needs in the Ninewa Plains. By the end of the reporting period, there were 535 projects: 428 were completed, 71 were under implementation, 22 were tendering and 14 were under development. The below section highlights selected projects in the Ninewa Plains.

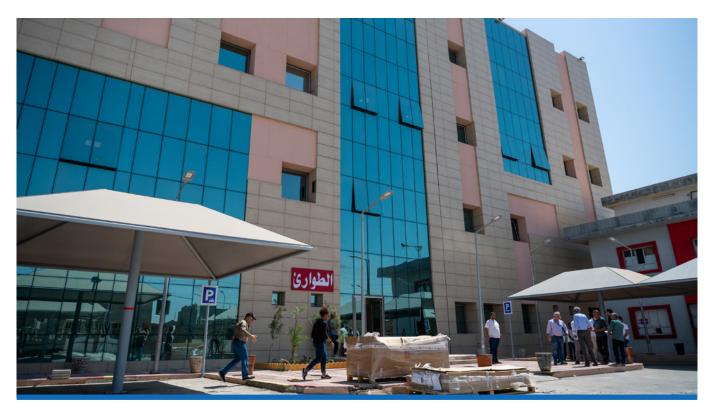
A significant focus of work during the reporting period was in the housing sector. Earlier phases of UNDP's work in the housing sector focused on Bartela and Bashiqa, where 1,975 housing units were rehabilitated in 2018. In Quarter One of 2019 an additional 500 housing units were rehabilitated in Bartela. In addition, the rehabilitation of 106 homes in Bartela were completed during the reporting period. Also underway during the reporting period was the rehabilitation of 300 housing units in Batnaya. Once completed, these projects will benefit 1,800 people and will compliment other projects that have been completed in Batnaya, such as the rehabilitation of municipal shops, Primary Healthcare Centre, water distribution network and rehabilitation of three schools.

In the electricity sector, the rehabilitation of Khawaja Khalil Substation in Talkaif began during the reporting period. This project is in addition to two other ongoing electricity sector projects, the rehabilitation of Sallamyia Substation in Sallamyia and western Bartela substation in Bartela, which began in Quarter One. These three projects are critical to the restoration of electricity in the Ninewa Plains and compliment the 52 electricity sector projects, which have already been completed in the region.

Work was also ongoing at Hamdaniya Hospital during the reporting period, which is the main health facility in peri-urban Mosul and is the only large health centre on the corridor between Mosul and Al Qayarah. Once completed, the hospital is able to service a population of 500,000. Phase One was completed in Quarter Two of 2018 and Phase 2 was approaching completion (92%) at the end of the reporting period.

16 - PROGRESS UPDATES

GREATER NINEWA



Qayara General Hospital. The rehabilitation of the facility was completed during the reporting period.

For FFS reporting purposes, Greater Ninewa comprises of six communities; Ba'aj, Qayara, Rabia, Sinjar, Sinuni and Tal Afar. This area of Ninewa is incredibly diverse, both along ethnic and sectarian lines. Stabilization initiatives were ongoing in each of these communities during the reporting period. In total, by the end of the reporting period there were 331 projects: 217 were completed, 34 were under implementation, 11 were tendering and 69 were under development. Of the 331 projects, 31 are in Ba'aj, 68 in Tel Afar, 95 in Qayara, 33 in Rabia, 62 in Sinjar, 40 in Sinuni and two in Makhmur. As in other districts, the majority of projects (139) are in the education sector. In addition 53 projects are in electricity, 30 in health, 8 in livelihoods, 63 in municipalities, 9 in roads and bridges, and 29 in water. The below section highlights selected projects in Greater Ninewa.

Following more than one year of rehabilitation work, the rehabilitation of Qayara General Hospital was completed in June 2019. The 110bed Qayara General Hospital is a key medical institution, being the largest hospital between Mosul and Tikrit. The Hospital previously provided health services to people living in the Qayara sub-district, with an estimated total population of 120,000, as well as to additional surrounding areas in both the Ninewa and Salah al Din governorates.

Qayara Hospital had only been open for four months when ISIL captured the town. The hospital suffered significant damage due to looting by ISIL and the battle to liberate the city. Work on the site began in February 2017 when FFS CfW teams were deployed to clean and remove debris from the upper floors of the hospital. Following a year-long process that involved the development of design options for the facility, development of the bill of quantities (BOQs) and approval of those BOQs by the Ninewa Health Directorate, work was initiated on site in February 2018.



Inside Qayara General Hospital's main building.



The Services building of Qayara General Hospital.

Rehabilitation work concentrated on three facilities within the Hospital campus: the main hospital building, the services building and the doctor's accommodation. Work on the main hospital building began in February 2018. The ground floor of the hospital consists of the emergency unit (including an operation theatre), x-ray unit, laboratory, out-patient clinic, blood donation unit and the administration section. The first floor is allocated for the General Surgery Department, where there are four operating theatres, an intensive care unit and in-patient wards. The second floor is allocated for maternity and children's departments. It also includes operating theatres, in-patient wards, and a cardiac/coronary care unit. Finally, the third floor houses the department of general medicine. The damage to the main building was severe and the Hospital is largely non-functional due to the extent of destruction. A bomb was detonated within the main elevator shaft, meaning that significant rehabilitation was needed to the heart of the building.

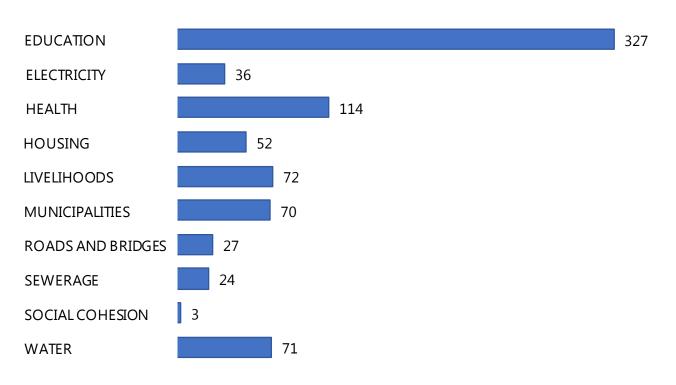
The Services building houses all main services needed within the hospital, including heating, ventilation and air conditioning, water chillers, reverse osmosis plant (used to make clean water), an oxygen plant and oxygen bottling station and sanitation services for the complex. The services building is the heart of the hospital and, as with the main building, damage was extensive. Rehabilitation was needed to facilitate all above mentioned services, as well as other services such as laundry and kitchens. Finally, the Doctor's Accommodation building is essential to the facility and will house up to 25 doctors who work at the hospital. In general, the accommodation required cosmetic repairs, which were completed in June 2019.

In the electricity sector, projects to support the provision of electrical equipment to Tel Afar (and surrounding villages), Qayara, Sinjar (and surrounding villages), Ba'aj and Sinuni were ongoing. These projects typically provide equipment such as cables, poles, and electrical panels, all of which are essential to support municipalities to re-establish the damaged electricity networks. These projects compliment those that were completed both during Quarter One and during the reporting period, supporting the provision of more than 800 distribution transformers. Together, these projects will provide the necessary materials to reinstate the electricity network in these communities.

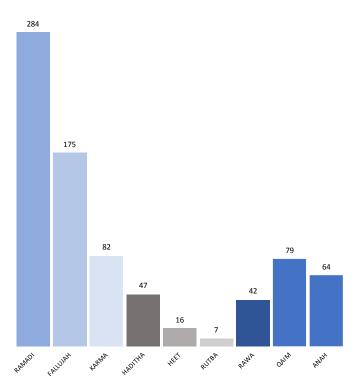
In the municipalities sector, work began on both the Sinjar Municipality Building and Sinjar Police Station during the reporting period. When completed, both of these buildings will support the re-establishment of administrative and security-related services, which are critically needed in the Sinjar district. Also underway during the quarter was work on the police station in Al Eyaddiyah (in the Tel Afar district) and the National and Civil Status Building in Tel Afar.

FFS IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS IN ANBAR

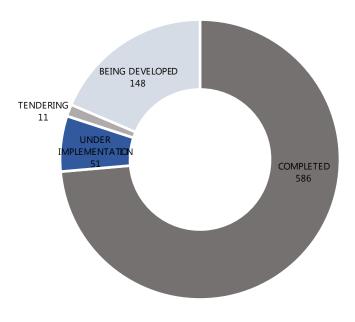
FFS Q2 Projects by Sector

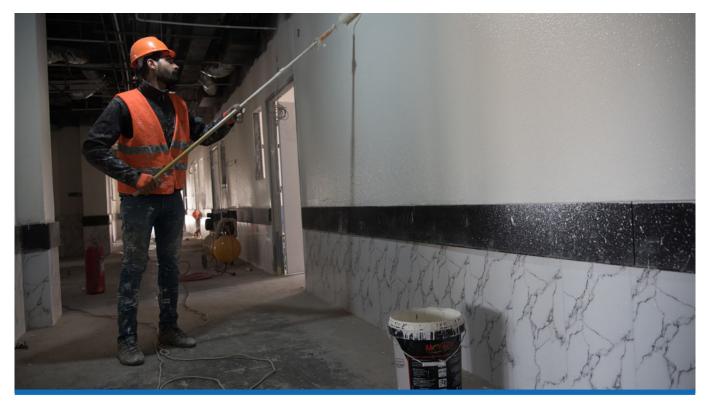


FFS Q2 Projects by Location



FFS Q2 Projects by Major Status





Work is ongoing at the Ramadi Maternity Hospital.

The Anbar governorate has been an area of focus for the FFS since the liberation of Ramadi and Fallujah in 2016. In total there are 796 projects in the governorate, 586 of which have been completed, including 72 completed during the reporting period. In addition, 51 projects were under implementation, 11 were tendering and 148 were under development. Of the completed projects 83% covered Ramadi, Fallujah and Karma. Conversely, 53% of those projects under implementation were in the western Anbar communities of Heet, Haditha, Anah, Rawa, Qaim or Rutba.

The rehabilitation of the Ramadi Maternity Hospital has been a centrepiece of FFS activity in Anbar. While the hospital is vitally important for Ramadi itself, in a context of an expanding population, its full functioning is also indispensable for the governorate as a whole. For maternal and paediatric care, it is the pre-eminent medical institution in the region. Even now, with rehabilitation work still continuing in many of its departments, the hospital is, of necessity, maintaining its services to the population to the greatest extent possible. With the Ramadi Teaching Hospital non-functional because of conflict-related damage, the Ramadi Maternity Hospital strives to serve its patients, approximately 20,000 women and children per month. When it is fully restored, the number of patients is expected to rise by more than one-third; about 26,000-30,000 women and children per month. It is projected that the hospital will serve a broadly distributed population of some 432,000.

The work on the main building of Ramadi Maternity Hospital has been divided into four phases, with the sequencing of rehabilitation enabling the hospital to continue its operations. With Phase One completed by the end of Quarter One 2019, and significant areas of the lower floors handed over for hospital use, the work then moved on to Phase Two, which is located in other areas of the Ground Floor and the First Floor of the building. Work is also ongoing on two Doctors' Accommodation Buildings located on the hospital campus. The work on the Doctors' Accommodation building B2, which began during Quarter One, was concluded during the reporting period. The building was handed back to the end user and is now in use.

It is notable that work progressed well through the quarter at the Fallujah Teaching Hospital, the largest FFS project in the Anbar governorate. By the end of the reporting period, the hospital was 58% complete. Once finished, the hospital will provide numerous health services through its various departments that include, but are not limited to, the emergency department, laboratory services, internal medicine department, general surgery department which includes 17 operation theaters, radiology department, oncology unit and other sub-specialties such as dialysis, urosurgical and neurosurgical units.









Work is ongoing on Sahira's home in the Barwanah District of Haditha.

Among the most persistent and pervasive issues facing returnees in the areas formerly occupied by ISIL is the immense scale of the destruction of housing. Damage often extends to outright destruction or structural unsoundness, and in many cases has been compounded by looting of household goods and portable fittings. Ramadi and Fallujah were the first areas where the FFS undertook housing rehabilitation and, to date, 14,769 housing units have been rehabilitated in these two cities. Increasingly, focus for housing rehabilitation turned to western Anbar and, during the reporting period, five projects were initiated that will ultimately result in the rehabilitation of more than 600 housing units in Haditha and more than 200 homes in Anah. These projects are only the start of more extensive housing work in western Anbar, which will see more homes rehabilitated in Anah as well as in Al Qaim.

During the reporting period there were seven CfW projects ongoing in the western Anbar towns of Anah, Rawa, Al Qaim, and Heet, as well as in Rutba. These projects have focused on rubble removal from public areas, the painting and cleaning of public centres, and necessary associated repairs. Parks and recreational centres have been among the rehabilitated public spaces on the principle that access to healthful recreation is an essential attribute of a restored community life.

Especially noteworthy has been the hiring of women for projects in Haditha, Anah and Rawa. In total, these projects employed 460 women. In many cases, the women hired were heads of their households and had no other source of income. This was a primary consideration in areas such as western Anbar, where the incidence of widowhood through conflict is high. The employed women welcomed the opportunity to earn much needed income. An additional benefit of such projects has been the changing of cultural stereotypes related to gender. After initial hesitation due to the traditionally conservative environment, once employed women felt empowered and their families and community were supportive, particularly once they knew that these projects were specifically designed for women.



Members of a cash for work team in Al Qaim.

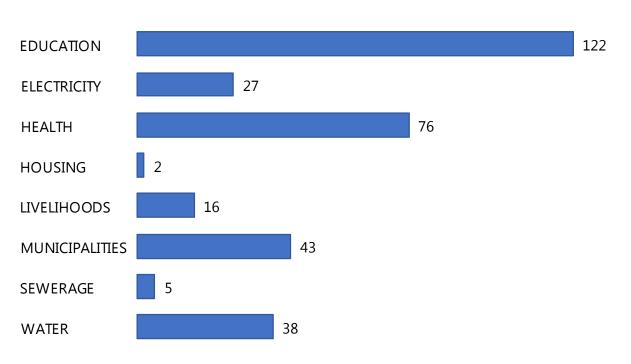
During the reporting period, work was ongoing at both Anbar University (in Ramadi) and at Fallujah University. The rehabilitation of Anbar University started in 2017, following the liberation of the city. Under ISIL, the University was used as a headquarters and was heavily damaged during the liberation battle. In total, 17 projects have been completed across the campus, including the rehabilitation of nine different Colleges, the female dormitories, the library and theatre hall, the students club and the water network. This work has truly revitalized the campus and student enrolment has now reached the numbers prior to ISIL occupation of the university. Rehabilitation of the Management Department of Civil Engineering College is the only project still ongoing and was 70% complete at the end of the reporting period.

Three projects are also ongoing at Fallujah University. These projects, the rehabilitation of Fallujah University water complex, rehabilitation of classrooms for the Veterinary College and the rehabilitation of the College of Islamic Science, were 13%, 97% and 71% complete, respectively, at the close of the quarter. The projects under implementation during Q2 complement the six projects that have already been completed on campus. Those projects already completed supported the rehabilitation of four Colleges as well as the electricity network and animal sheds for the Veterinary College.

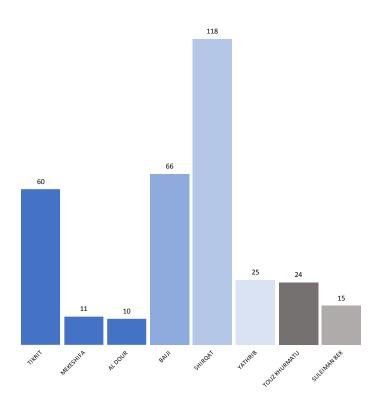
24 - PROGRESS UPDATES

FFS IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS IN SALAH AL DIN

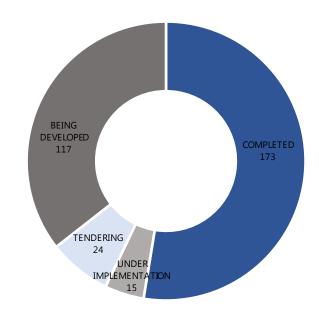
FFS Q2 Projects by Sector



FFS Q2 Projects by Location



FFS Q2 Projects by Major Status



Work in Salah al Din began at the very beginning of the FFS programme, following the liberation of Tikrit. The governorate is also home to areas such as Baiji, Hatra and Shergat that remained under ISIL occupation for extended periods and to other areas, such as Touz Khurmatu and Suleiman Bek where sectarian tensions have promoted ongoing instability. The governorate, therefore, is highly complex and the need for stabilization initiatives remains high. By the end of the reporting period there was a total of 329 projects: 173 were completed, 15 were under implementation, 24 were tendering and 117 were under development. There were 122 projects in the education sector, 27 in electricity, 76 in health, 2 in housing, 16 in livelihoods, 43 in municipalities, 5 in sewerage and 38 in water. The below section highlights selected projects from the quarter in Salah al Din.

The Tikrit Teaching Hospital project is FFS's largest individual endeavour. Additional projects, such as the Emergency Department and Oxygen Gas Plant, which are separate to the main rehabilitation project but vital to the overall functioning of the hospital facility. The Tikrit Teaching Hospital is the main medical institution for the governorate of Salah al Din and, once completed, will have a capacity of 400 beds. It has all the medical and surgical branches that can be expected from a hospital of its size and serves a population of approximately two million people. In addition to medical services, the hospital provides training opportunities for graduates of the local college of medicine and is recognized to operate at national standards in graduating students, who serve throughout the country. During the reporting period significant work was ongoing, on different facets of the hospital's projects. The project is divided into three phases. By the end of the reporting period, phase one was 58% complete, phase two was 10.2% complete and phase three was 5% complete.

In Baiji, work to rehabilitate the main Police Station began during the reporting period and was 1% complete at the close of the quarter. Another project that was initiated during the reporting period was the rehabilitation of the community centre in Baiji. The extensive damage in Baiji meant that the community was left with no public gathering place devoid of structural damage. Once completed, this facility will act as a public centre for all community members including Community Based Organizations. At the end of the reporting period, the project was 1% complete.

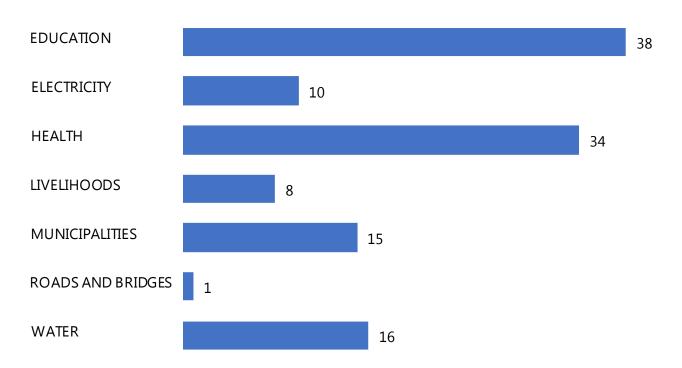
In the water sector, significant progress was made in Shergat, with the signing of contracts for two water projects, the rehabilitation of Al Hechal Water Treatment Plant (WTP) and rehabilitation of Al Sweedan Compact unit. Once completed, both facilities will serve approximately 5,000 people.

In Yathrib, Touz Khurmatu and Suleiman Bek, projects focused on the provision of equipment for the municipalities, and for the water directorates in Touz Khurmatu and Suleiman Bek and the electricity directorate in Yathrib. Five projects were under implementation during the reporting period to support the provision of needed equipment.

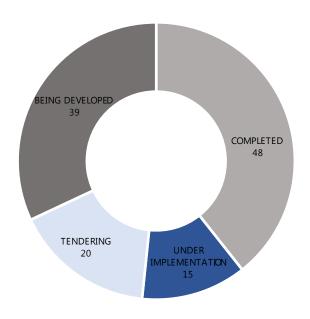
Work is ongoing at the Tikrit Teaching Hospital and was 58% complete by the end of the reporting period.

FFS IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS IN KIRKUK

FFS Q2 Projects by Sector



FFS Q2 Projects by Major Status





Part of the damaged R1 River Regulator system in Hawija.

UNDP's stabilization work in Kirkuk governorate focuses in Hawija and the broader area around the city, which encompasses more than 40 villages. Hawija is located in southern Kirkuk. approximately 45 kilometers south of Kirkuk City. Hawija, and its broader area, was one of the last to be liberated from ISIL in September 2017. At the end of the quarter Kirkuk had a total of 122 projects: 48 were completed, 15 were under implementation, 20 were tendering and 39 were under development. There were 38 projects in the education sector, 10 in electricity, 34 in health, 8 in livelihoods, 15 in municipalities, 1 in roads and bridges, and 16 in water. The below section highlights selected projects from the quarter in Kirkuk.

Significant focus during the reporting period was on the health sector in Kirkuk. In total, the rehabilitation of six Primary Healthcare Centres (PHCs), the Alagola PHC, Sabeeh Tahtani PHC, Al Shajara Health Center, Al-Burij Health Center, Theebat PHC, and the Hawdh Sixteen Village Health Center, were completed by the end of the quarter.

Work was also ongoing during the reporting period on the engineering and design services in support of the rehabilitation of the R1 river regulator. Prior to ISIL occupation, the area around Hawija was one of the biggest grain producers in Iraq and for this reason the income of many of those in the broader Hawija area is primarily based on agriculture. There are approximately 4,500 farmers in the area, according to the Kirkuk Directorate of Agriculture. However, during the battle to liberate Hawija a large amount of fighting occurred in the areas around the city inflicting significant damage to the area's irrigation systems.

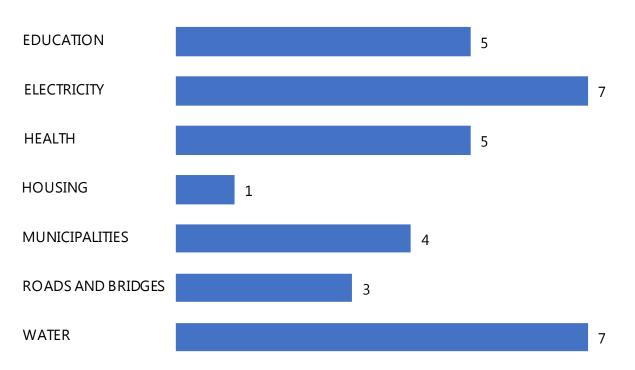
The R1 river regulator is located 21 kilometers southwest of Kirkuk city. The R1 regulator controls the R1 irrigation canal is supplied by water from the Dibbis dam and diverted by the Lower Zab River in Kirkuk. The R1 regulator was constructed across the main R1 canal of the Kirkuk irrigation project to control the water flow and elevation in the main canal and distribute it across four branches. Each branch feeds between 25-100 villages, or approximately 235,000 people in Kirkuk (including Hawija), Salah al Din, and Diyala. Following rehabilitation of the regulator, supply of water to these areas will be regularized. This regularization will provide water for other irrigation canals in the area and to the water treatment plants, providing a more normalized supply of water to these communities.

Additional support to the agricultural sector has been provided through two CfW projects supporting the cleaning and repairing of irrigation canals in the broader Hawija area. Both projects provided more than 200 employment opportunities. Significantly, in both cases, half of the workforce for these projects were women, giving much needed work opportunities to women in this area.

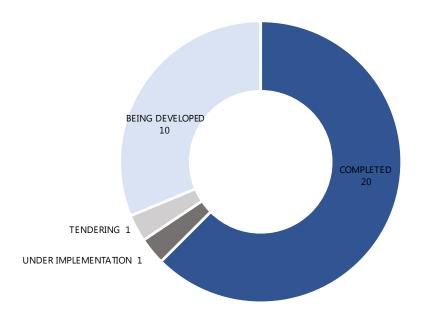
Finally, in the water sector the extension of the pipeline for Al Gazia village was completed during the reporting period. This pipeline will connect to the Al Gazia WTP, located in Al Gazia Village, which was 4% rehabilitated at the end of the reporting period. When completed, both projects will facilitate the provision of water to the 4,000 people of this village. In addition, the rehabilitation of the Hawija Water Treatment Plant was 74% complete at the close of the quarter. A project to support the rehabilitation of Nagarat WTP was awarded during the reporting period and work is expected to begin in Quarter Three.

FFS IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS IN DIYALA

FFS Q2 Projects by Sector



FFS Q2 Projects by Major Status



UNDP's stabilization support in Diyala focused on the community of Sadaiyah, and surrounding villages, following its liberation in 2016. There was a total of 32 projects: 20 were completed, 1 was under implementation, 1 was tendering and 10 were under development. There were 5 projects in the education sector, 7 in electricity, 5 in health, 1 in housing, 4 in municipalities, 3 in roads and bridges, and 7 in water.

There was one project ongoing during the reporting period, the rehabilitation of the Hamrin Causeway, which was 24% complete at the beginning of the quarter. As previously reported, this project entailed the installation of a concrete mattress technology which is installed by specialist teams underwater through rolling the mattresses on the causeway slopes and filling them with concrete. This process will fortify the causeway as well as prevent erosion.

Unfortunately, over the course of the reporting period the country saw significant levels of rainfall that dramatically increased water levels. This resulted in a submerged project site. Due to the damage and the unpredictability of the water levels, the project was put on hold and will be reassessed by the FFS engineer team over the course of the quarter in order to inform the way forward.

QUARTER TWO LESSONS LEARNED



A cash for work worker paints health and hygiene messages in a West Mosul school.

During the reporting period, FFS continued to implement at scale across the five liberated governorates. Over the course of the implementation of the 314 projects during the reporting period, challenges arose and lessons were learned that will improve the design and implementation of future projects. Selected challenges and lessons learned during the reporting period are highlighted below:

Implementing lessons learned in the housing sector

As reported above, work in the housing sector is ongoing, with 22 projects across western Anbar, Mosul and the Ninewa Plains. Housing is a particularly dynamic sector, with challenges routinely presenting themselves, necessitating a highly adaptable approach to programming. As reported last quarter, a Bill of Quantity (BOQ) is developed for each housing unit, in consultation with the homeowner. Previously, this document was only available in English, and FFS engineers explained verbally to the homeowner the material listed in the BOQ. However, understanding that to ensure accessibility and transparency, it is necessary for the homeowner to be able to visually review the BOQ. Additional amendments have now been made to the BOQ document. Several items were added to the BOQ lists, namely the option to install specialized facilities in homes with persons with disabilities. The need for additional facilities for persons with disabilities, such as ramps, western style toilets and handrails, is something which has come up over the duration of the project. In order to address this, the team has added these items as options that homeowners can choose to include during the rehabilitation of their home. Addressing the needs of persons with disabilities is a priority for UNDP, and this is one way which the programme is addressing these needs. The BOQ document is now available in both English and Arabic.

Also in the housing sector, the FFS provided another option for homeowners to contact the housing team, which was an issue raised during third party monitoring. Although the housing team has an extensive presence in the neighborhoods where work is being conducted, homeowners expressed a need for additional contact options. In response to this, FFS set up a feedback hotline, that homeowners can call at any time and express concerns, ask questions and get feedback. This is another example highlighting the FFS team's flexibility and responsiveness to monitoring feedback, adjusting programmatic direction, as required.

Addressing weather related challenges

The large amount of rainfall during the quarter was another challenge during the reporting period. Work was slowed, and at times halted, due to the rain. Numerous sites were flooded and planned work was halted on several projects until alternative arrangements could be made to control the high water level. FFS engineers worked with contractors to find solutions to make up for time delays to meet project deadlines.

ANNEX 1: FINANCIAL SECTION

| | Contribution (sig | ned agreement) | Received as of | 30 June 2019 | To Be Received | d as of 30 June 2019 |
|----------------|------------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| Donors | (Currency of Agreement) | (USD) | (Currency of Agreement) | (USD) | (Currency of Agreement) | (USD) |
| Australia | AUD 22,000,000 | 16,308,854 | AUD 16,000,000 | 11,773,707 | AUD 6 million | 4,535,147 |
| Austria | EUR 6,000,000 | 6,697,026 | EUR 6,000,000 | 6,697,026 | 0 | 0 |
| Belgium | EUR 5,124,774 + USD 3,000,000 | 8,635,062 | EUR 5,124,774 + USD 3,000,000 | 8,635,062 | 0 | 0 |
| Bulgaria | EUR 200,000 | 227,273 | EUR 200,000 | 227,273 | 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 | CZK 30,000,000 | 1,305,639 | 0 | 0 |
| Denmark | DKK 296,000,000 | 45,816,451 | DKK 278,000,000 | 43,064,158 | DKK 18,000,000 | 2,752,294 |
| Estonia | EUR 25,000 | 29,412 | EUR 25,000 | 29,412 | 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 272,200,324 | 311,269,826 | EUR 224,879,397 | 256,993,258 | EUR 47,320,926 | 54,276,568 |
| Italy | EUR 11,800,000 | 13,267,138 | EUR 11,800,000 | 13,267,138 | 0 | 0 |
| Japan | USD 30,506,131 | 30,506,131 | USD 30,506,131 | 30,506,131 | 0 | 0 |
| Korea | USD 14,000,000 | 14,000,000 | USD 14,000,000 | 14,000,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Kuwait | USD 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | USD 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Malta | EUR 30,000 | 34,286 | EUR 30,000 | 34,286 | 0 | 0 |
| Netherlands | EUR 57,000,000 | 65,482,488 | EUR 57,000,000 | 65,482,488 | 0 | 0 |
| New Zealand | USD 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | USD 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Norway | NOK 376,200,000 | 44,917,573 | NOK 301,200,000 | 36,116,822 | NOK 75,000,000 | 8,800,751 |
| Poland | PLN 7,000,000 | 1,888,330 | PLN 7,000,000 | 1,888,330 | 0 | 0 |
| Slovakia | EUR 100,000 | 113,126 | EUR 100,000 | 113,126 | 0 | 0 |
| Sweden | USD 4,000,000 + SEK 244,000,000 | 31,456,765 | USD 4,000,000 + SEK 160,000,000 | 31,456,765 | 0 | 0 |
| Turkey | USD 750,000 | 750,000 | USD 750,000 | 750,000 | 0 | 0 |
| UAE | USD 60,000,000 | 60,000,000 | USD 56,000,000 | 56,000,000 | USD 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| USA | USD 258,300,000 | 258,300,000 | USD 258,300,000 | 258,300,000 | 0 | 0 |
| United Kingdom | GBP 25,650,000 | 33,531,604 | GBP 25,650,000 | 33,531,604 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | | 1,051,797,680 | | 976,432,920 | | 75,364,760 |

ANNEX 2: QUARTER TWO 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 areas | | | | |
| Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme [or Global/Regional] Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets ² : | | | | |
| 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 | | | | |

- UNDAF 2015-2019 was under revision at the time of UNDP CPD 2016-2020 was finalized. Draft Outcome statement relied upon. 1
- Reporting against the Country Programme Outcome Indicator is undertaken annually as part of UNDP's end-year reporting. Reporting against the UNDP 2018-2022 Strategic Plan, is undertaken annually from 2018, as part of UNDP's end-year reporting. 2
- 3
- Reporting against the Project outcome level indicators is expected to begin from mid-2019. 4

| INTENDED OUTPUTS | OUTPUT TARGETS FOR (YEARS) | INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES | PROGRESS UPDATE- Q2 |
|--|---|--|---|
| Output 1- Funding Facility for Immediate Stabilization Iraqi Government in newly liberated areas is supported | Targets (2018)a.100% of assessments in31 target liberated areascompletedb. Minimum 2000 projectscompleted (cumulative).c. 10,000 houses rehabilitatedin newly liberated areas.d.30,000 people engagedthrough cash-generating jobopportunities (cumulative,14,000 youth and 4000 women)e. 7000 small business grantsprovided (cumulative) | Activity 1.1 (Assessments) Carry out local assessments to identify immediate stabilization needs Indicative activities - Develop methodology to conduct rapid stabilization and recovery assessments in the newly liberated areas. - Provide advisory support to Local Authorities with regards to conducting the rapid assessments - Organize prioritization workshops, engaging relevant stakeholders and undertake verification missions where relevant. - Deploy expertise (where required) to coordinate the assessment exercise - Finalize the assessment reports, including translation and dissemination. | a. Assessments have been undertaken in all 31 targeted areas. b. 1,861 projects completed at the end of Q2.The following provides the breakdown by sector" Education: 785 Electricity: 181 Health: 276 Housing: 47 Municipalities: 319 Roads and bridges: 11 Sewerage: 99 Water: 143 |
| e. # of small business grants provided in the target areas (gender disaggregated) f. # of small grants provided to women headed households g. # and type of technical advisory support capacities in place to support Authorities in target areas to plan and execute stabilization activities h. # of women and youth engaged in leading/ promoting social cohesion in the newly liberated areas⁷ | f. 3,000 women headed households provided with small grants (cumulative). g. Area Coordinators and Stabilization Advisors in place to support stabilization planning and communications; minimum of 10 Municipal Stabilization Advisors embedded. h.100 youth and 50 women engaged in promoting social cohesion (pilot initiatives) | Activity result 1.2 (Window 1) Rehabilitate priority light infrastructure in newly liberated areas Indicative activities - 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 | c. 18,053 houses cumulatively rehabilitated in new liberated areas as of the end of Q2. d. Cumulatively, 27,529 people engaged through cash-generating job opportunities, including 3,491 women and 12,388 youth. e. 3,481 small business grants provided. |

Restored, includes renovation/rehabilitation and/or provision of equipment and furniture officially accepted by Government of Iraq counterparts. The number of women's need-based infrastructure projects restored will be factored when reporting. Aged under 30

6

7

5

| INTENDED OUTPUTS | OUTPUT TARGETS FOR (YEARS) | INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES | PROGRESS UPDATE- Q2 |
|---|-------------------------------|--|---|
| Baseline: a. No assessments conducted in the newly liberated areas (May 2015) b. Zero (0) FFS supported light infrastructure rehabilitation work in the newly liberated areas (May 2015) c. Zero (0) houses rehabilitated in liberated areas (May 2015) d. Zero (0) job creation supported by FFS (May 2015) e. Zero (0) small business grants provided (May 2015) f. Zero (0) small grants provided to women headed households g. Limited capacity in place to implement stabilization activities. (May 2015) h. Zero (0) women and youth engaged in leading/ promoting social cohesion activities in newly liberated areas (May 2015) | | Develop designs and Bills of Quantities 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 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 | f. Cumulatively 5,218 small grants provided to women headed households. g. Three international Stabilization Specialists ⁸ and three Area Coordinators are in place. Seven Municipal Stabilization Advisors are embedded in municipal authorities. h. 600 individuals including 150 women engaged in promoting social cohesion. |

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

8

| INTENDED OUTPUTS | OUTPUT TARGETS FOR (YEARS) | INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES | PROGRESS UPDATE- Q2 |
|------------------|-------------------------------|--|---------------------|
| | | Activity result 1.3 (Window 2) Support immediate income generation opportunities | |
| | | Indicative activities | |
| | | 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. Based on identified needs; 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 b) Provide cash grants to support small businesses; | |
| | | and/or c) Provide cash grants for women headed households, where relevant and deemed suitable | |
| | | | |

| INTENDED OUTPUTS | OUTPUT TARGETS FOR (YEARS) | INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES | PROGRESS UPDATE- Q2 |
|------------------|-------------------------------|--|---------------------|
| | | 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. Undertake monitoring visits to project locations in the newly liberated areas. Provide technical support to NGO partners (2015-2017) Activity result 1.4: (Window 3) Capacity development of Government authorities to facilitate stabilization Indicative activities Identify the capacity support requirements in the Governorate and Local Administration level, in the newly liberated areas Provide capacity support to the Government institutions, through the placement of complementary national and international technical advisory support capacities (for example, Area Coordinators, Stabilization Advisors, Municipal Stabilization Advisors, Liaison Officers, etc.) Provide other additional capacity support based on identified needs of the Governorate Offices and Local Authorities (i.e. communications, livelihood) | |

| INTENDED OUTPUTS | OUTPUT TARGETS FOR (YEARS) | INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES | PROGRESS UPDATE- Q2 |
|------------------|-------------------------------|--|---------------------|
| | | 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. Activity result 1.5: (Window 4) Design and implement initiatives to promote social cohesion | |
| | | Indicative activities | |
| | | 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, local authorities, civil society, and other stakeholders to deepen the project's understanding/analysis and identify specific concerns 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. | |

| INTENDED OUTPUTS | OUTPUT TARGETS FOR (YEARS) | INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES | PROGRESS UPDATE- Q2 |
|------------------|-------------------------------|--|---------------------|
| INTENDED OUTPUTS | | Strengthen the capacities of women and youth, and civil society, including community based organizations to engage in/ lead in promoting social cohesion Activity result 1.6: Set-up Project Management and Operations support teams 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 | PROGRESS UPDATE- Q2 |
| | | 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- Q2 |
|--|--|---|--|
| Output 2: Funding Facility for Expanded Stabilization High impact medium-size infrastructure projects are rehabilitated to sustain stabilization gains | | INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES Activity Result: 2.1 Rehabilitation of priority, medium-size infrastructure projects | a Cumulativoly 108 modium |
| Output indicators: a. # of medium-size infrastructure projects implemented in the newly liberated areas Baseline: a. 0 (zero) medium-size projects implemented in the newly liberated areas (2015) | Targets (2018) a. 45 medium-size infrastructure projects implemented (cumulative) | 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 | a. Cumulatively 108 medium- size infrastructure projects completed. 12 projects are under implementation. |

United Nations Development Programme in Iraq



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