



UN
DP

2021 Annual Report

Funding Facility for Stabilization

FFS engineer at work during the rehabilitation of the High Court of Ninewa. The facility houses a court of appeal, the personal status court, the tort court, the investigation court, the domestic violence court and the first instance court. Taken together, these six courts will handle an estimated 7,500 cases every month.

Photo: UNDP Iraq

Funding Facility for Stabilization 2021 Annual Report

REPORTING PERIOD	January to December 2021
PROJECT TITLE	Funding Facility for Stabilization (FFS)
UNDP PROJECT ID	00089459 (Output ID 00095684)
PROJECT DURATION	May 2015 to December 2023
PROJECT RESOURCES	US\$ 1,452,727,101
PROGRAMME COUNTRY FOCAL POINT	Office of the Prime Minister
UNSDCF OUTCOME	Outcome 1: Government and communities' resilience to disasters (man-made and natural) strengthened.
UNDP CPD OUTCOME	Outcome 3: Conditions improved for the safe return of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in newly liberated areas
UNDP CPD OUTPUT	Output 1: Government of Iraq supported to address the immediate stabilization needs in newly accessible areas which allows for the return of IDPs.
IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	UNDP
REPOSIBLE PARTNER	UNDP
PROJECT LOCATIONS	Liberated governorates of Anbar, Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninewa and Salah al-Din
CONTRIBUTING PARTNERS	Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, European Union, Finland, Germany, Greece, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovakia, Sweden, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America.



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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

BoQ	Bill of Quantities
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CfW	Cash for Work
CDC	Community Dialogue Committee
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease
CPD	Country Programme Document
DMA	Directorate of Mine Action
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
EH	Explosive Hazards
FFS	Funding Facility for Stabilization
FFES	Funding Facility for Expanded Stabilization
FFIS	Funding Facility for Immediate Stabilization
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GOI	Government of Iraq
GPU	UNDP Global Procurement Unit
GSU	Generator Step-up Unit
HSE	Health, Safety and Environment
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ICU	Intensive Care Unit
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IED	Improvised Explosive Device
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ISIL	Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (also known as Da'esh)
ISF	Iraqi Security Forces
LPC	Local Peace Committee
MOLSA	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOMD	Ministry of Migration and Displacement
MSA	Municipal Stabilization Advisor
KRI	Kurdistan Region of Iraq
NTU	Northern Technical University (Ninewa)
NU	Ninewa University
PCC	Provincial Control Cell
PESA	Prevention of Exploitation and Sexual Abuse
PHC	Primary Healthcare Centre
PKK	Kurdistan Workers' Party
PMF	Popular Mobilization Forces
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PRC	Provincial Reconstruction Committee
PVE	Prevention of Violent Extremism
ToT	Training of Trainers
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UN	United Nations
UNAMI	United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
UXO	Unexploded Explosive Ordnance
VTC	Vocational Training Centre
WHH	Women-headed household
WHO	World Health Organization
WTP	Water Treatment Plant





An aerial view of the newly rehabilitated Central Library at Mosul University. FFS rebuilt the Library to look open and accessible and have a lot of natural light. The Library can receive up to 1,070 students at once and has a bookshelf capacity to store more than 100,000 books.

Photo: UNDP Iraq

1 2021 IN CONTEXT

In October 2020, the Government of Iraq (GoI) put forth the White Paper, which should form the building blocks for the country's economic recovery. And, compared with previous years, 2021 seems to have more favorable socioeconomic conditions, mainly linked to a gradual increase in oil prices, and the parliamentary elections resulting in some changes. Harnessing these developments, Iraq joined the Paris Agreement and took its first steps in transitioning to clean energy, awarding several large contracts to build solar energy plants. And, for the first time in decades, the country also regained some of its regional influence, hosting several meetings between Iran and Saudi Arabia, as well as a regional summit attended by Egypt, Iran, Jordan, Kuwait, Turkey and the United Arab Emirates (UAE).

Still, the political, economic, security, humanitarian and development situation in Iraq remains unstable, despite years of effort and significant progress to rebuild and strengthen resilience, following the liberation from the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL). Approximately 1.19 million people remain internally displaced, social tensions persist in some areas, unexploded ordnance contamination is extensive, access to basic services and livelihood opportunities is limited, pockets of poverty are widespread, and have increased in the last years, and the Iraqi economy still suffers from the impact of the twin shocks of the COVID-19 pandemic and swings in oil prices.

The 2021 parliamentary electoral process culminating in low voter turnout, followed by demonstrations in some areas of the country, including Baghdad, shows that the gap in trust between citizens and state institutions remains persistent, and that the social contract continues to be fractured.

Iraq's security environment continues to be volatile. Attacks from non-state armed groups using Improvised Explosive Devices (IED) and rocket attacks targeting international presence, Iraqi Security Forces, as well as critical infrastructure, including the Baghdad and Erbil international airports, occurred over the course of 2021. A few

weeks after the elections, Prime Minister Mustafa Al-Kadhimi narrowly escaped a drone attack on his official residence in the Green Zone in Baghdad. In fact, more than 600 ISIL-related incidents were recorded in Iraq in 2021, including a suicide bombing in Baghdad in July 2021.

Iraq continues to be one of the most fragile countries globally. Iraq's ranking is high on a number of fragility metrics, such as the Sustainable Security Index (152 out of 155)¹, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Fragility Report (one of the 27 chronically fragile countries)², and the Fragile States Index (in the top 20 fragile states)³, to name a few. Fragility can intensify poverty and undermine opportunities for individuals and societies to escape it⁴.

In looking at its economy, Iraq is one of the most oil-dependent countries in the world. Over the last decade, oil revenues have accounted for more than 99 percent of exports, 85 percent of the government's budget, and 42 percent of GDP. This continued dependence on oil exposes the country to macroeconomic volatility, while budget rigidities restrict fiscal space and any opportunity of counter cyclical policy⁵. The fall in oil prices from late 2014 until mid-2021 coupled with the COVID-19 global pandemic have deepened existing economic and social vulnerabilities, with negative effects still felt throughout 2021, as the country experienced the largest contraction of its economy since 2003.

- 1 Oxford Research Group, "Sustainable Security Index", 2020. <http://oxfordresearchgroup.org.uk/Pages/Category/sustainable-security-index>.
- 2 OECD, "States of Fragility Report", 2018. <https://compareyourcountry.org/states-of-fragility/countries/IRQ>.
- 3 The Fund for Peace, Fragile States Index, 2018. <https://fragilestatesindex.org/country-data/>.
- 4 A proper understanding of the drivers of fragility and a recognition that Iraq has its own unique combinations of risks and coping capacities is central. In that regard, UNDP has produced a fragility report for Iraq, applying a multidimensional concept of fragility based on the methodology developed by the OECD, to inform current and future policy decisions and strategic priorities of the GoI, the UN system and donor partners. UNDP, "Impact of the Oil Crisis and COVID-19 on Iraq's Fragility", 2020. <https://www.iq.undp.org/content/iraq/en/home/library/impact-of-the-oil-crisis-and-covid-19-on-iraq-s-fragility.html>.
- 5 <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/iraq/overview#1> (25 February 2022).

GDP contracted by 10.4 percent in 2020 on the back of the OPEC+ oil production cuts agreement as well as the negative impact of COVID-19 on non-oil sectors. As a result, “GDP per capita, a proxy for individual welfare, is estimated to have contracted by 15 percent in 2020 – a significant larger contraction than regional and income peers”⁶. In addition, the oil price related drop in budget revenues forced the government to cut discretionary spending, including a drastic 87 percent (y/y) cut in public investment (47 percent in non-oil sectors), already at significant low levels compared with regional and income peer countries, thus raising concerns over the ability of the government to drive the reconstruction agenda and close the infrastructure gap.

The government also opted for an 18.5 percent devaluation of the Iraqi Dinar against the US\$ in December 2020, which boosted oil receipts, but also had major negative impacts on Iraqi households and their food basket. As of January 2021, in a country of 40.2 million, Iraq’s unemployment rate was more than 10 percentage points higher than its pre-COVID-19 level of 12.7 percent. Unemployment among the displaced, returnees, women, the self-employed and informal workers remains elevated⁷. Although Iraq’s economic conditions have improved as international oil markets gradually recovered in the latter half of 2021, achieving development gains will continue to be dependent on the ability of the Gol to undertake major reforms to achieve

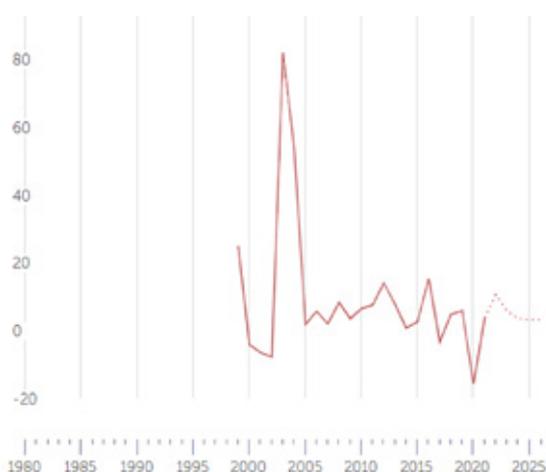
fiscal sustainability and channel resources to priority sectors. Government spending continues to be dominated by rigid expenditures, such as wages and transfers⁸. Non-oil public investment remains very low and in stark contrast to the large needs and continues to suffer from persistent under-execution⁹. In addition, “the efficiency of public spending in Iraq is also limited by issues at the level of public financial management. Iraq public financial management faces multiple challenges to support efficient and accountable allocation of public resources necessary to address national priorities. Weaknesses exist at each stage of the fiscal process [and] the budget in Iraq, as it stands, is not an effective policy instrument for public finance. It is formulated on a year-by-year basis, is not linked to a medium-term fiscal strategy and supported by a statement of sectoral priorities”¹⁰.

Climate change continues to be a serious threat and is acting as a multiplier to the already fragile environmental, security, political and economic landscape. Low rainfall levels and high temperatures caused by climate change have contributed to the depletion of water supplies across the country. Iraq is experiencing one of its

6 World Bank, “Iraq Economic Monitor”, 2021.
7 <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/iraq/overview#1> (25 February 2022).

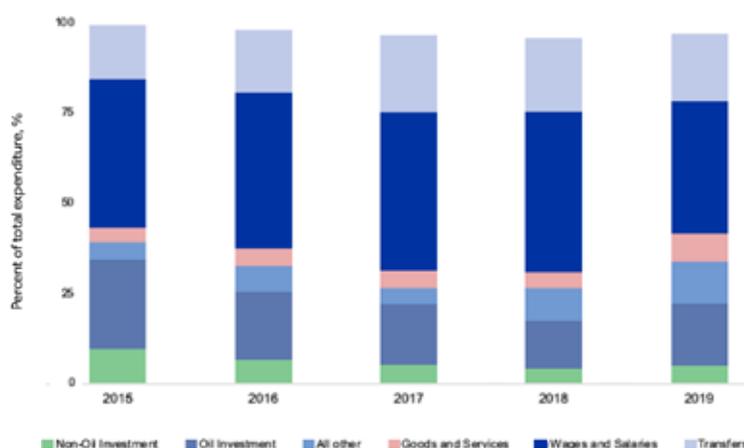
8 Two items alone, public wages and pensions, averaged 60 percent of total spending in the last 5 years and over 70 percent in 2020. World Bank, “Iraq Economic Monitor”, 2021
9 In 2019, 78 percent of investment was oil related (7 percent of GDP), leaving only 22 percent for non-oil-investment (2 percent of GDP). World Bank Group, “Addressing the Human Capital Crisis: A Public Expenditure Review for Human Development Sectors in Iraq”, 2021.
10 World Bank Group, “Addressing the Human Capital Crisis: A Public Expenditure Review for Human Development Sectors in Iraq”, 2021, p.34.

Figure 1. Real GDP growth in Iraq



Source: IMF, October 2021 projections

Figure 2. Government spending in Iraq



Source: World Bank, 2021.

worst periods of water scarcity in modern history, with rainfall and water availability in 2021 at the second lowest on record in 40 years¹¹. The Iraqi marshlands, considered as the largest wetland ecosystem in the Middle East at their peak of extension, continue to shrink, Razazza Lake, Iraq's second-largest lake, is drying up, and water levels in the Tigris are going down rapidly. Drought and environmental degradation are having direct impacts on access to drinking water, agriculture, and food security, threaten an already fragile social fabric, may trigger new displacements, and fuel potential clashes for resources.

Displacement continues to be a key characteristic of the post-conflict environment in Iraq. About 1.19 million people remain internally displaced; more than 90 percent of whom fled their areas of origin more than 4 years ago. The return pace started to slow down in 2018-2019, which shows the complexity of challenges including heavily damaged housing and infrastructure for basic services, the lack of livelihood opportunities, social cohesion and reconciliation issues, and a persistent volatile security and safety environment in some areas of return.

In the period from January to December 2021, the International Organization for Migration (IOM)¹² recorded that a total of 120,666 returnees arrived in their area of origin, representing a

significant decrease from the numbers recorded in 2020 (235,116) and 2019 (431,130). During the year, Ninewa accounted for the highest number of returnees (38,418), bringing the total number there to 1,927,572. Additionally, a total of 37,860 returnees also arrived in Anbar (raising its total to 1,542,492), while 28,962 returnees arrived in Salah al-Din (raising its total to 737,706).

In the period from January-February 2021, a significant number of these movements of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) took place following the closure and re-classification of camps in Ninewa, Kirkuk, Diyala, Salah al-Din, Anbar, Karbala and Baghdad¹³. As of 31 December 2021, the proportion of all those displaced from each governorate who have managed to return (return rate) varied, with 74 percent in Ninewa, 76 percent in Diyala, 82 percent in Kirkuk, 84 percent in Salah al-Din and 92 percent in Anbar. Protracted displacement is expected to continue over the next year, as barriers to return, local integration or resettlement remain significant and about 1 percent of IDPs have expressed their intention to return over the coming 12 months¹⁴.

11 United Nations, "Iraq Humanitarian Needs Overview", 2022.

12 IOM DTM, "Master List Report 124", October-December 2021.

13 Between October 2020 and February 2021, IOM DTM implemented an Emergency Tracking exercise which tracked the movements of IDPs from camps to other locations following the closure or re-classification of camps. Products are available at <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/IdpMovements#Camp>.

14 United Nations, "Iraq Humanitarian Needs Overview", 2022.

Figure 3. Number of IDPs over time



Source: IOM, 2021.



A doctor attends to a patient at the fully equipped and rehabilitated Al Hulwa Al Wusta public health centre based in Hawija, Kirkuk. Today, it serves around 8,763 residents living in and around the facility. The health centre receives over 20 patients a day.

Photo: UNDP Iraq

2 THE FUNDING FACILITY FOR STABILIZATION

The Funding Facility for Stabilization (FFS) supports the Gol to stabilize areas liberated from ISIL. In June 2015, based on the commitment of the international community, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) established the Funding Facility for Immediate Stabilization (FFIS) to provide rapid stabilization assistance across four areas of work, or “windows”. The four windows, identified as critical to facilitate the return of IDPs and to restore trust between the government and the people, are (1) public works and light infrastructure rehabilitation; (2) livelihoods; (3) capacity support to local governments; and (4) social cohesion.

The assumption was that, while the FFIS engaged in immediate stabilization projects, the Gol would respond to long-term stabilization needs. This sequencing did not materialize due to a combination of factors, including the limited availability of public revenue following the drastic drop in oil prices on which the state remains heavily dependent. Therefore, a second channel, the Funding Facility for Expanded Stabilization (FFES) was established in April 2016 to meet the “expanded” stabilization needs through medium and large-scale infrastructure projects. Together, the FFIS and the FFES comprise the FFS, sharing the same management, implementation processes and oversight mechanisms. These two channels allow contributing countries to support different phases of the stabilization process and help sequence interventions.

Data collection and analysis guide the FFS project prioritization process along with a solid partnership with local stakeholders. UNDP’s needs assessments are undertaken in partnership with local authorities and support the identification of the most urgent stabilization needs. Projects are then developed by governorate and local authorities, demonstrating the Gol’s leadership in the stabilization process in the areas liberated from ISIL. The Provincial Control Cells (PCC) exercise genuine power in the governorates of Anbar, Diyala and Salah al-Din, where their endorsement is necessary for any given stabilization activity to proceed. In Kirkuk, the same role is taken by a general Provincial Reconstruction Committee (PRC). In Ninewa, the priorities are established by the line directorates and shared with the governor’s office and UNDP. The governor appoints Oversight Committees which, together with third-party monitors, supervise projects on

the field. UNDP meets regularly with the Ninewa Governor’s office and works closely with the line directorates for technical matters. The PCCs (and its equivalents in Kirkuk and Ninewa) bring together all the line directorates of the Gol and the Governors to coordinate and determine which projects are requested for external support. UNDP receives requests from the PCCs to determine which projects will be actioned by the FFS in consultation with local stakeholders.

The Steering Committee has mandated the FFS to operate in 31 priority areas across the five liberated governorates of Iraq, namely Anbar, Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninewa and Salah al-Din. In 2018, the FFS defined five additional priority areas, namely Baiji-Hatra, broader Hawija, Mosul, western Anbar and western Ninewa. These priority areas continue to have the direst need of stabilization funding support. Many of them were under prolonged periods of occupation by ISIL until 2017, meaning that the FFS could start working there only in 2018. Despite earlier liberation, sectarian and ethnic tensions and security-related challenges have prevented steady returns of IDPs in other priority areas. Once such challenges dissipate and return movements begin, the FFS immediately responds to the emerging stabilization needs.

The COVID-19 pandemic continues to pose unprecedented challenges due to the immediate health consequences and the medium-term socio-economic effects. Beyond, the operational and strategic adaptations that have characterized the FFS in this context, UNDP also developed a COVID-19 response package in coordination with the World Health Organization (WHO)¹⁵, the Ministry of Health (MoH) and local authorities, to assist the Gol to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic over the short and medium term by strengthening the readiness, response systems and recovery strategies of national authorities. UNDP is implementing this integrated COVID-19 response project by leveraging FFS’ “tried-and-tested” modalities in 17 governorates. It is implemented by UNDP in parallel with the FFS initiatives and is therefore reported to donors separately¹⁶.

15 The WHO Iraq Country Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan against COVID-19 supports the Gol’s response and guides all UN initiatives in Iraq in relation to health and preparedness needs.

16 For more information on UNDP Iraq’s COVID-19 response, please refer to the dedicated progress report available at <https://www.iq.org/content/iraq/en/home/coronavirus.html>.

Figure 4. The FFS approach



In November 2020, a three-year extension of the FFS was endorsed by the GoI and international partners, with a request for an additional US\$660 million to cover the remaining priority needs in the mandated governorates liberated from ISIL, namely Anbar, Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninewa, and Salah al-Din.

The extended mandate includes:

- A focus on areas that have experienced difficulties in returns.
- Rehabilitation of infrastructure that supports productive sectors such as agriculture and small and medium- size enterprises (SMEs).
- Sustainable livelihood activities that promote employment opportunities.
- Strengthened mainstreaming of human rights principles, environmental sustainability, conflict sensitivity and gender in all sectors of work.
- A clear exit strategy in its final year 2023, handing over ownership of the implementation of immediate and medium-term stabilization activities to the GoI.

Implemented through the FFS, over 95 percent of the work is contracted through the local private sector, thus reducing costs, supporting local economies, and creating income-generating opportunities. Engineering teams comprised of

male and female professional engineers oversee the implementation of infrastructure works. They supervise works, maintain quality control, and ensure that safety and health protocols are followed, including COVID-19 safety guidelines. In addition, the FFS Municipal Stabilization Advisors and Area Coordinators maintained close monitoring of the situation on the ground.

The FFS is an agile instrument that can easily be adapted to respond to rapidly emerging needs. However, in the absence of adequate funding and increasing ownership from the GoI, the gains made by the FFS and partners in other areas of Iraq could potentially be lost due to instability, frustration, and disillusionment. Since its inception in 2015, the FFS has mobilized US\$ 1.45 billion from 30 donors. Should the funding situation allow, undertaking additional activities in target areas across all four FFS windows will be critical for the Programme to support residual priority needs.



FFS rehabilitated the Al-Mohamad Municipality market based in Heet, Anbar. It has helped revive local businesses, such as 27-year-old Issam Thamer's coffee shop. This not just helped Issam rebuild his life but also revived his community, as the cafe helped bring life back to the once-bustling market.

Photo: UNDP Iraq

3 A YEAR OF STEADY PROGRESS AND ADAPTATION

Since 2015 and following the liberation of Iraq from ISIL occupation, the Member States of the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIL and UNDP have been leading civilian stabilization efforts using the FFS as the primary vehicle to create the necessary conditions for IDPs to return and rebuild their lives in dignity and in peace. Throughout the years, FFS' integrated approach has been paving the way for an inclusive and sustainable post-conflict recovery in Iraq; by combining significant infrastructure rehabilitation efforts across key sectors, such as education, electricity, health, housing, municipal services, transportation networks, sewerage, water, with immediate and medium-term socio-economic interventions to support livelihoods, local government capacity support as well as social cohesion and peacebuilding initiatives.

PROGRESS

In 2021, the FFS completed 368 projects (3,060 since 2015) across all sectors of interventions and in the five liberated governorates of Anbar, Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninewa and Salah al-Din¹⁷ (figures 5 and 6)

¹⁷ Social cohesion projects that cut across several governorates are marked as such and reported under "multi-locations".

for a total value of US\$ 164.5 million (US\$ 826.2 million since 2015), generating over 3 million benefits (18.9 million since 2015), half of them for women (figures 7 and 8)¹⁸. This represents an estimated 8 million individual beneficiaries since 2015. By the same time period, 322 projects were under implementation, 195 under procurement and 2,161 in the pipeline.

Progress against set targets has been steady and consistent (figure 9). In some instances, results have surpassed set objectives while in a few cases, progress has been marked by corrective measures and a necessary recalibration of implementation timelines given contextual and operational challenges that have characterized 2021.

¹⁸ An individual may receive multiple benefits from project interventions in various sectors in a given location. A benefit from a sectoral intervention is considered to have accrued to an individual on completion of the project. Benefits from different sectoral interventions are considered mutually exclusive and hence accrued. For this reporting exercise, benefits reported are those generated by completed projects for infrastructure, livelihoods, and capacity building, as well as completed and ongoing projects for social cohesion.

Figure 5. Completed projects by governorate and sector, 2021

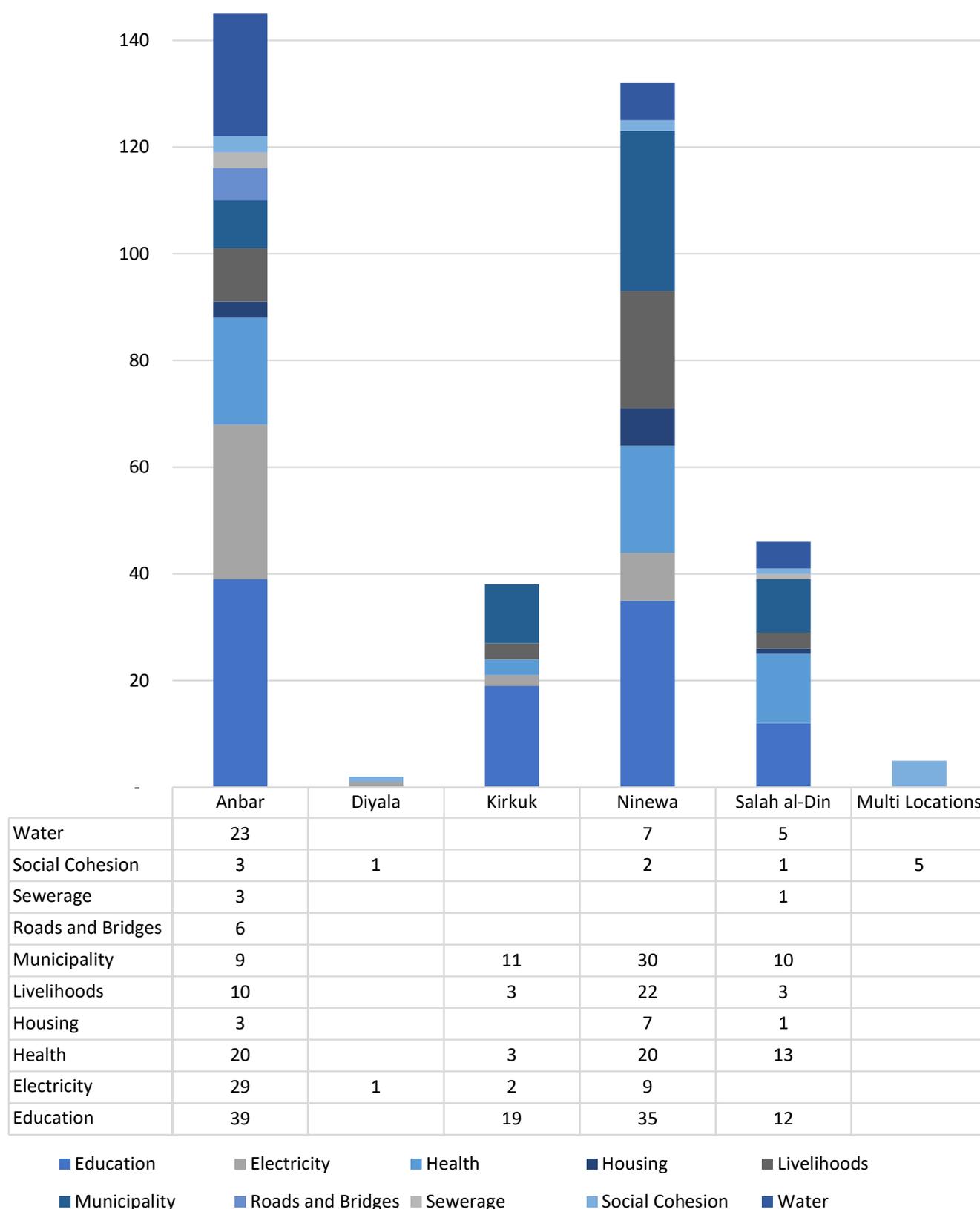


Figure 6. Completed projects by governorate and sector, 2021 (cumulative)

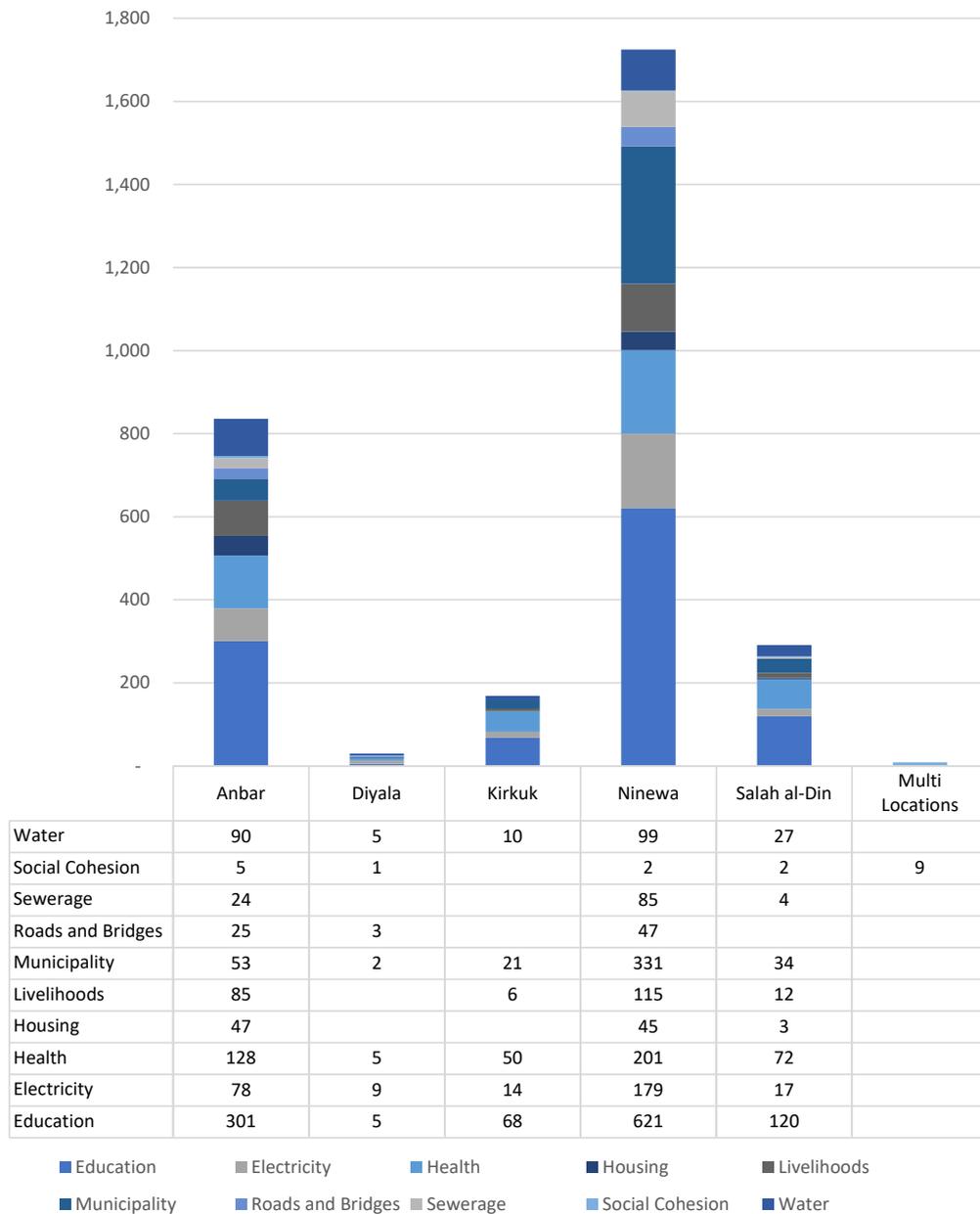


Figure 7. Accrued benefits by sector, 2021

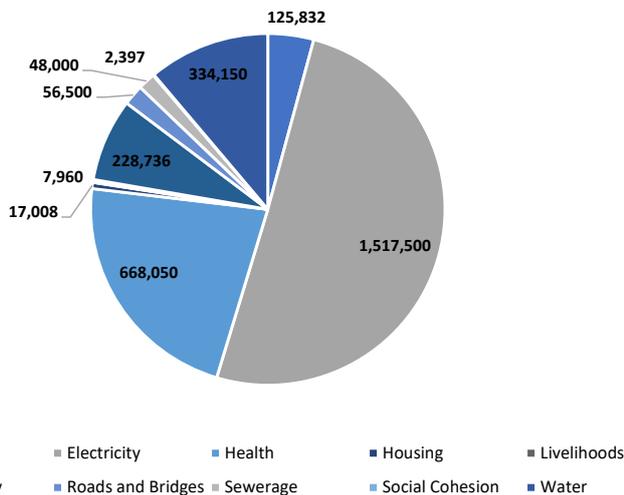
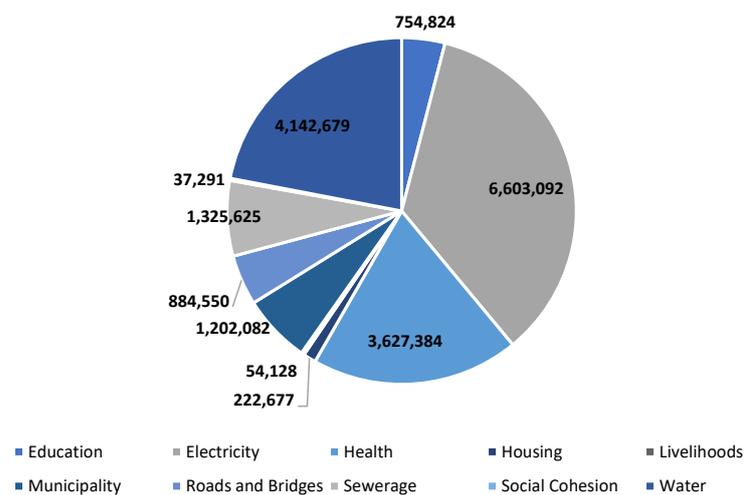


Figure 8. Accrued benefits by sector, 2021 (cumulative)



CHALLENGES

The COVID-19 global pandemic continued to present public health and socio-economic challenges during 2021. Cases had reached record levels in late July and early August and steadily declined until the end of the year. By 27 December 2021, a total of 2,093,891 COVID-19 infections, resulting in the death of 24,163 individuals had been confirmed¹⁹. In parallel, around 16 percent of the population had been vaccinated with more than 15 million COVID-19 vaccine doses administered – the second-lowest rate in MENA²⁰. While UNDP field operations have been uninterrupted during 2021, infections among UNDP personnel, movement restrictions on goods and logistical bottlenecks, and preventive safety measures have continued to create challenges in implementing activities in the target areas. This resulted in adjustments of timelines and priorities to minimize delays in project implementation.

The COVID-19 related challenges and supply disruption have added pressure to the procurement process, thereby requiring different and flexible approaches to UNDP's standard workflow. The procurement processes were expedited where possible to ensure awards were made in a faster manner without compromising quality review and due diligence. Additionally, bidders and contractors have continued to raise concerns of increased global market prices for certain commodities, equipment and materials, which in some instances have impacted contractual implementation timelines, especially for electrical and mechanical equipment and longer-term contracts. Some contractors went so far as to threaten complete withdrawal from their respective contracts due to this reason. However, the implementation of bid and performance securities (for bidders and contractors, respectively), the inclusion of damage clauses to protect UNDP from delays, as well as UNDP's flexibility to accept lower-priced brand materials, if the minimum specifications are considered equivalent and met, have proven to be effective mitigation measures.

Adverse security conditions in some areas continued to create difficulties in accessing and implementing activities. In certain instances, such challenging security conditions and limited safety guarantees also resulted in a recalibration of timelines and priority projects. Access impediments include the presence of landmines and other unexploded ordnance (UXO), difficult physical environments, or the obstruction of conflict-affected people's access to services and assistance. In addition, improvised explosive devices (IED) and explosive hazards (EH) continued to be discovered on some project sites presenting threats to the communities and personnel, requiring clearance prior to commencement of work on site. Collaboration with the UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS), local authorities, security forces and local demining actors remained essential to ensure that liberated sites were safe for intervention. The FFS continued to work with EH removal actors, through coordination with the Directorate of Mine Action (DMA) to conduct rapid threat assessments and undertake the issuance of contracts for EH clearance. In some instances, the prolonged IED and EH clearance process also resulted in the readjustment of timelines in project implementation.

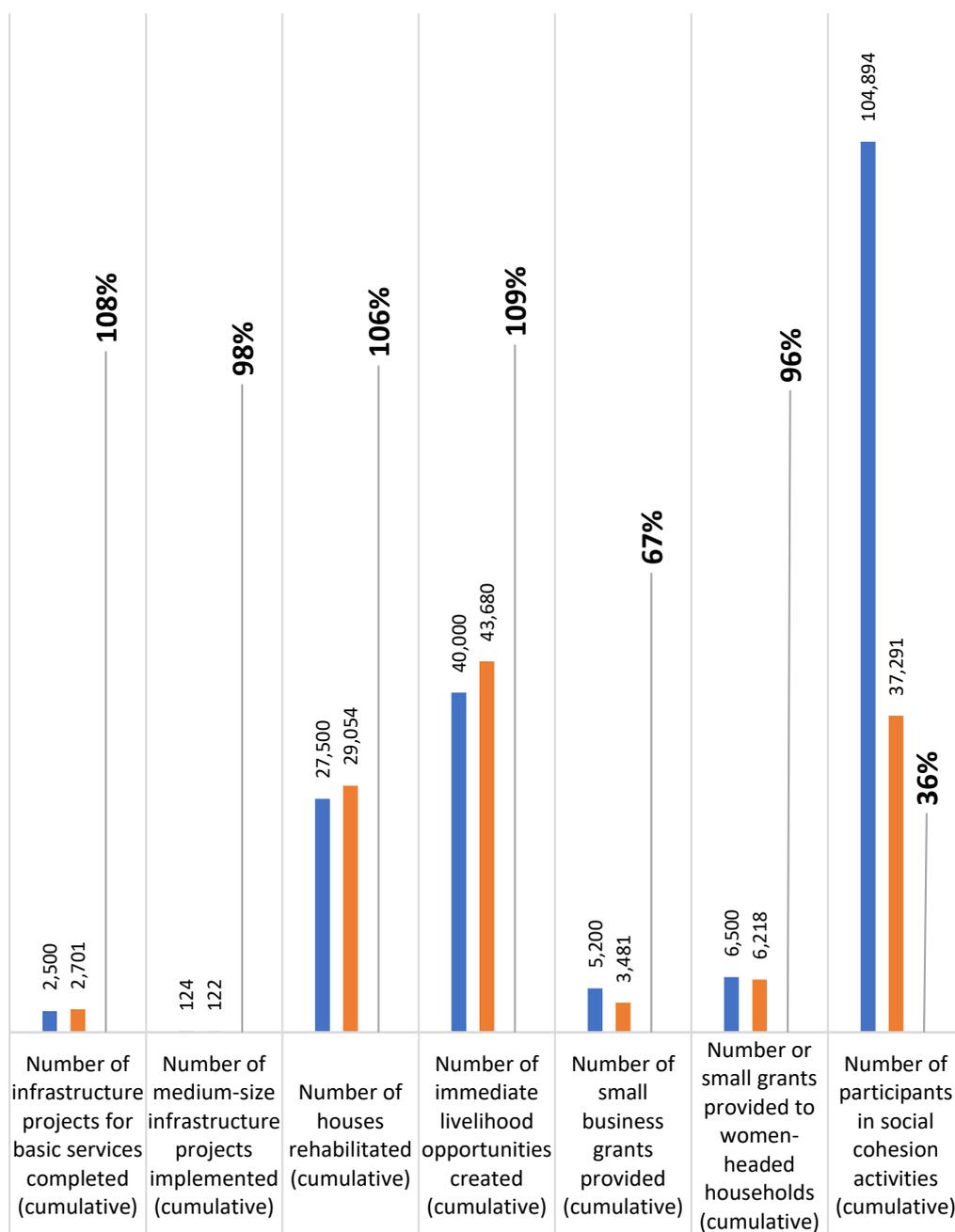
Other challenges, including limited financial and/or administrative capacity of some contractors to perform according to required standards, the presence of societal barriers in some areas compromising the engagement of women in project activities, and local political dynamics resulting in community leaders seeking control over activities for reelection motivations, also called for programming adjustments over the course of 2021.

¹⁹ World Health Organization (WHO), COVID-19 Iraq portal. <https://covid19.who.int/region/emro/country/iq> (14 February 2022).

²⁰ John Hopkins University. <https://coronavirus.jhu.edu/vaccines/international> (14 February 2022).

Figure 9. 2021 cumulative progress (real value and completion rate (%)) against 2021 selected targets, by output indicator

■ Target (2021) ■ Progress (2021)



Target (2021)	2,500	124	27,500	40,000	5,200	6,500	104,894
Progress (2021)	2,701	122	29,054	43,680	3,481	6,218	37,291
Target completion rate (%)	108%	98%	106%	109%	67%	96%	36%

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

The year of 2021 was marked by key successes providing essential services, livelihood opportunities and social cohesion support to entire communities across the liberated governorates. In Mosul, 40 substations have been completed between 2017 and 2021, making a tremendous difference for the city. In 2017, the electricity grid was largely out of order, and by the end of 2021, Mosul was receiving an average of 12-23 hours of electricity per day in summer, and 8 hours per day in winter – with remaining shortages largely due to a shortage of power supply rather than to the distribution network. In addition, the Mosul University Central Library and Grand Theatre Hall have been completed, forming the “heart” of the University, and representing the crowning achievement of a total of 52 projects that have been completed (college buildings, laboratories, and workshops) since 2017. As a result, by the end of 2021, more students were studying at Mosul University than during pre-ISIL occupation. UNDP also completed the reconstruction of the Ninewa High Court, the highest court in northern Iraq. Reconstructed to twice its original size, it now houses 6 different courts (including appeals, criminal investigations, and domestic violence), which used to be scattered across temporary sites in Ninewa.

The rehabilitation of Al-Qadisiyah Electrical Substation in Ramadi, which is considered as one of the main substations in the city feeding major areas in the west of the city, as well as other essential facilities such as the University of Anbar and Al-Tash water project, have been completed. The Al-Qadisiyah Electrical Substation was built in 1986 with a capacity of 2x31.5 MVA. The building, electrical parts and equipment of the substation were heavily damaged during the conflict. Combined with the deterioration of its equipment due to exceeding lifespan and the lack of spare parts, the substation was operating at an efficiency rate under 40 percent, which negatively affected the supply of electrical power to the population. UNDP has rehabilitated this substation, which included dismantling all old equipment, rehabilitating all buildings, equipment structures and bases, cable trenches and the main fence. The rehabilitation also included the provision and installation of new equipment, such as transformers, switchgears, control system, cables, etc. in line with current global specifications. The substation is now operating

and feeding all targeted areas at full efficiency depending on the power received from the source.

UNDP continued to engage and build capacities of community members representing different groups to ensure a holistic approach and understanding of social cohesion, coexistence, and peacebuilding. By engaging with local governments, tribal and religious leaders, community-based peace mechanisms, women, and youth, issues pertaining to violent extremism and lack of social cohesion can be addressed through multiple avenues. Capacity building of local actors on these issues allows for a more sustainable approach in achieving social cohesion, coexistence, and peacebuilding.

The integrated approach that UNDP has followed through the FFS continued to contribute to sustainable reintegration and strengthen the support for stabilization at the governorate and national level. By the end of 2021, 19 projects on social cohesion had been completed and 5 projects were under implementation across the five liberated governorates, so far reaching about 38,000 people (half of them women) who have directly participated in social cohesion activities. In addition, UNDP has continued to regularly engage with and support Local Peace Committees (LPC) and Community Dialogue Committees (CDC) across the 5 governorates to engage with their respective communities and facilitate the return and reintegration of displaced families. UNDP has also contributed to the prevention of violent extremism (PVE) and conflict.



Meet 24-year-old Mayam Al-Khaidi, a recent graduate from Kirkuk in interior and exterior design. Through FFS, she received a three-month on-the-job training followed by a six-month placement at an architect firm in Kirkuk.

Photo: UNDP Iraq

4 RESPONDING TO STABILIZATION PRIORITIES AND BUILDING RESILIENCE

By supporting the GoI to stabilize liberated areas in the short and medium term, the FFS ultimately contributes to the safe and dignified return of IDPs and the prevention of secondary displacement. Since 2014, it is estimated that more than 6 million men, women, boys, and girls had been displaced, of which an estimated 4.95 million people have returned to their areas of origin as of December 2021. However, the return pace has been slowing down in 2018-2019 and by the end of 2021, 1.19 million individuals remained displaced²¹. The slowing return trend shows the complexity of challenges, including heavily damaged housing and infrastructure for basic services, the lack of livelihood opportunities, social cohesion and reconciliation issues, and a persistent volatile security and safety environment in the areas of return.

CREATING THE CONDITIONS FOR RETURN

While the return of IDPs is often seen as a significant and critical step towards “Durable Solutions” in the aftermath of conflict and has therefore remained a critical strategic objective of the FFS, the FFS continued to focus on the conditions of returns (qualitative measure), responding to priority needs across the humanitarian and development spectrum to ensure that IDPs and returnees have access to decent basic services and economic opportunities to rebuild their lives in a safe and socially cohesive environment²², while also recognizing that human mobility is a key productive and positive characteristic of people’s trajectories and an inherent feature of resilience. In that context, the FFS continued to promote an area-based approach targeting conflict-affected locations through an integrated programming arrangement to address priority needs and provide assistance for the benefit of IDPs, returnees and entire communities, thus

setting the ground for an inclusive conflict-sensitive recovery and a lasting peace between population groups. As such, the FFS continues to play a pivotal role in the operationalization of the Humanitarian-Development-Nexus (HDP) in Iraq, critically responding to the Durable Solutions Agenda framed in priority 5 of the United Nations Sustainable Development Framework (UNSDCF), with UNDP acting as co-chair of the Durable Solutions Task Force.

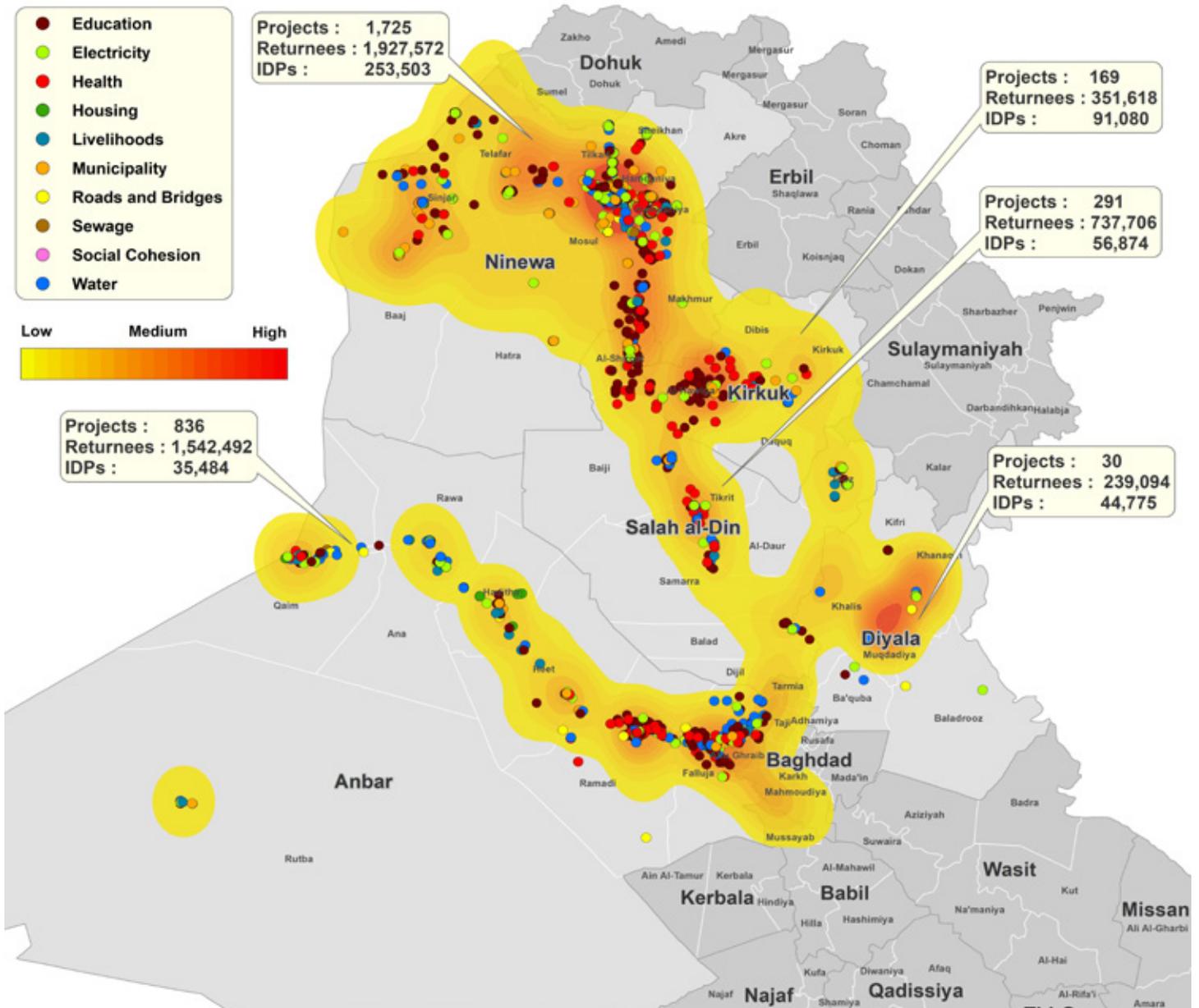
A UNDP snapshot analysis combining the December 2021 results from the IOM’s Return Index²³ and the FFS project tracking system shows that FFS projects have been implemented where the conditions have been and continue to be the most severe (figure 10). Given Iraq’s rapidly changing environment, UNDP will continue to use evidence to plan and prioritize interventions. Sectoral and capacity needs assessments conducted by UNDP, which will be finalized during the first quarter of 2022, as well as needs assessments integrated into the Durable Solutions Plans of Action, will further contribute to the identification of priorities for 2022-2023.

21 IOM DTM, “Master List Report 124”, October-December 2021.

22 The definition of returnees is not related to the criteria of returning in safety and dignity, nor with a durable solutions strategy. IOM DTM, 2021

23 IOM’s Return Index is built on a list of indicators developed in consultation with relevant partners and stakeholders to reflect the displacement context in Iraq. To measure the severity of conditions in each location of return, the Return Index is based on 16 indicators grouped into two scales: (i) livelihoods and basic services, (ii) social cohesion and safety perceptions. The severity index ranges from 0 (all essential conditions for return are met) to 100 (no essential conditions for return are met). Higher scores denote more severe living conditions for returnees. The scores of the severity index can be grouped into three categories: “low” severity conditions, “medium”, and “high” (which also included the identified “very high” locations). IOM, “Return Index: Methodological Overview – Iraq”, May 2020.

Figure 10. Completed projects by sector (cumulative) and severity of conditions, 2021²⁴



Source: UNDP GIS modelling, December 2021 UNDP-IOM data.

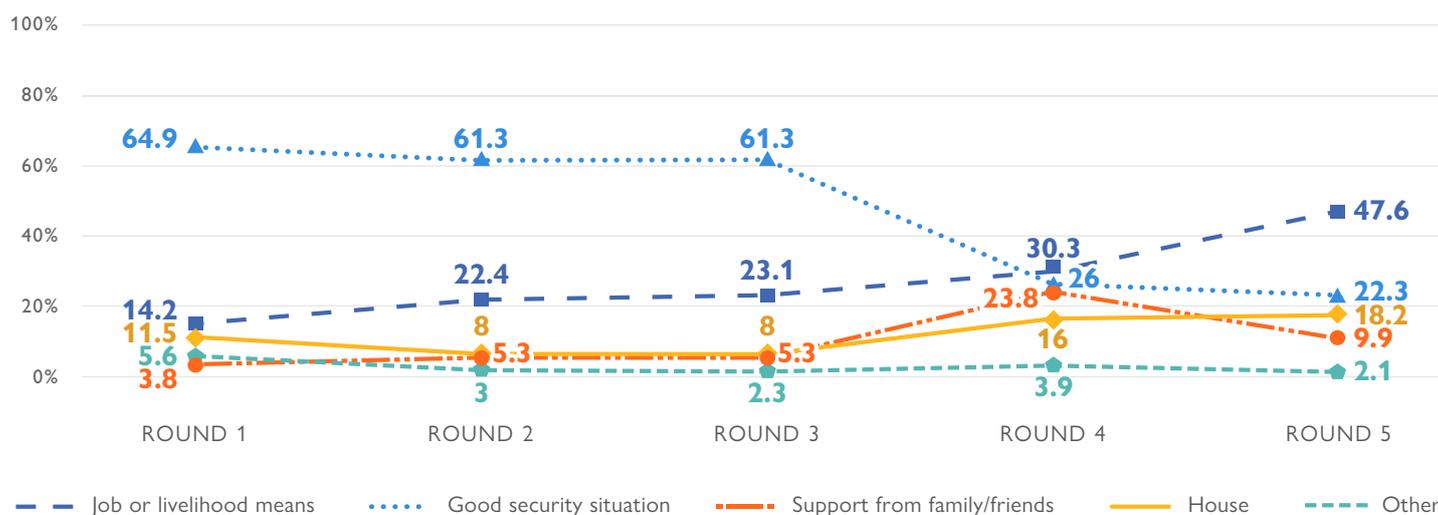
The definition of clear priorities within the FFS integrated approach continued to be based on regular spot-checks using available data, tools, and consultations with national counterparts and development partners, while pursuing broader analyses on needs to ensure the FFS response remains stabilization-focused and with a potential to link interventions with sustainable development outcomes. As such, while the FFS continued to provide significant and much-needed support to infrastructure rehabilitation, it also recognized that “livelihood has become the main factor for

IDPs considering returning to their place of origin. Without a functioning economy to return to, IDPs are choosing to stay in host communities where they see more economic security, even if tenuous or temporary”²⁵. In that context, the FFS has scaled up its livelihood support during 2021 and exceeded its set target with a 109 percent achievement rate.

24 By 2021, a total of 3,060 projects have been completed, with 9 social cohesion projects cutting across all five governorates and therefore not assigned to a specific governorate on this map.

25 IOM Iraq, “Access to Durable Solutions Among IDPs in Iraq: Livelihoods and Economic Security in Displacement”, 2020, p.5.

Figure 11. Requirement need for return to area of origin



Source: IOM, 2020.

UNDP also continued to recognize that housing status plays a role in IDPs relationship to livelihoods as “IDPs were hit with two economic blows in the process of displacement. First, they lost their jobs and source of livelihood, and had to try to find new means of income. Second, they lost their housing, which over half of them owned prior to displacement. Finding the resources to pay for repairs, as well as the costs of moving, while still paying rent (in most cases) in displacement explains why they rank jobs or a source of livelihood as the most important requirement for the return to their area of origin”²⁶. By 2021, the FFS has completed 95 housing projects, reaching a cumulative total of 29,054 houses rehabilitated in the liberated areas since 2015, surpassing the set target for 2021. In the remaining two years of the FFS, housing projects will continue to be prioritized.

INTEGRATING SUSTAINABILITY AND GENDER CONSIDERATIONS

The mainstreaming and integration of environmental principles in stabilization implementation has gained traction in 2021. An increasing interest coming from end-users in a context of weak, sporadic, and unreliable power supply from the federal network, has for example allowed the FFS to rehabilitate 40 agricultural wells in Ninewa, 36 of which supplied with solar power. The rehabilitated wells now

provide water for approximately 1,500 donums of agricultural land, supporting 1,724 people with their livelihoods directly and tens of thousands of others indirectly. In 2021, the FFS has also supported farmers and communities in Northern Iraq through training and grant support to strengthen climate smart agriculture, including soil management, crop selection, conservation and organic agriculture, sustainable water management, with the objective to increase productivity and incomes, adapt and build resilience against climate change and enhance climate change mitigation measures, as well as to access potential new markets. UNDP also developed a new circular economy project with a focus on specific economic sectors, aiming at providing new job opportunities, mainly through skills development and grant support for start-ups, business expansion or restart.

The FFS has responded to stabilization priorities with an increasing focus on gender equality, by strengthening the integration of gender considerations into project preparation, implementation, monitoring and reporting, based on the recognition that women and girls, representing half of the population in Iraq, are especially vulnerable in conflict situations, often bear a disproportionate burden in the post-conflict process, and have a key role in building lasting peace and sustainable development. While disaggregated progress results show an equal distribution of project benefits between men and women (figure 12), key immediate and medium-term programming interventions have also specifically been designed and

²⁶ IOM Iraq, “Access to Durable Solutions Among IDPs in Iraq: Livelihoods and Economic Security in Displacement”, 2020, p.12.

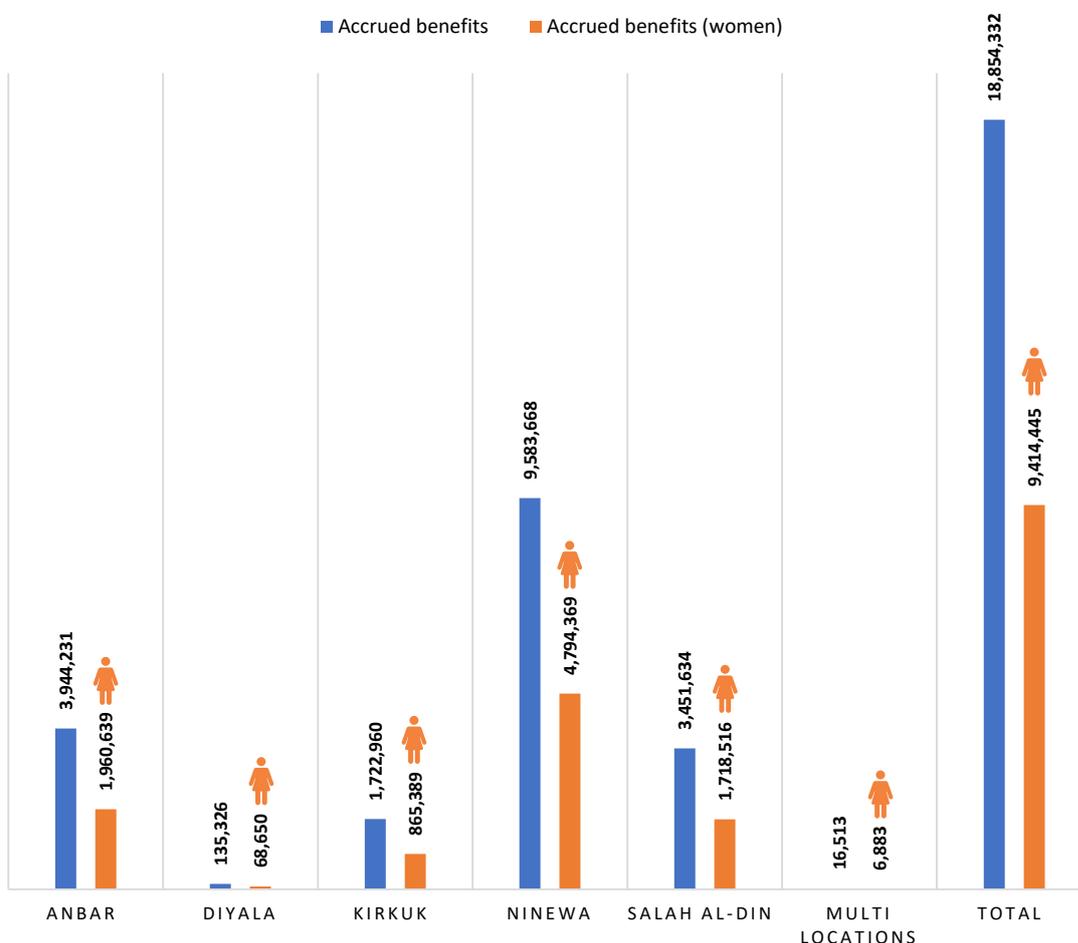
implemented to contribute to women’s socio-economic empowerment. Beyond the rapid cash injection to women-headed households and cash-for-work support, livelihood interventions have contributed to “soften” the current structural labor market challenges particularly affecting women (i.e., challenges related to labor demand and supply, obstacles to starting a business, barriers to social norms).

Interventions in 2021 have for example contributed to the restoration or development of women enterprises through grant support and training. Projects have also been focusing on the development of productive capacities using key sectors to maximize benefits and achieve a more sustainable outcome. In that regard, the agriculture sector has been identified as one of the key focus areas under the livelihood portfolio, as it yields positive spillover effects that go beyond direct benefits. By boosting productive capacities and sustainable practices in this labor-intensive sector, it not only impacts

direct project beneficiaries, but also contributes to a better output (very low compared with other key economic sectors) and brings a series of positive key socio-economic outcomes, particularly for women as they represent the highest share of total employment in the sector in Iraq. UNDP is also conducting a gender analysis within its livelihoods portfolio that will ultimately guide and further enhance women’s economic empowerment through the provision of gender-focused livelihood interventions.

UNDP has continued to apply a zero-tolerance policy against corruption, fraud, sexual exploitation and abuse, harassment and other types of misconduct. Communication to all staff and contractors on how to report instances of threats, blackmail and other wrongdoings has continued and the response mechanisms built into the overall management structures for cases of threats towards staff or contractors have been strengthened and proven to be effective. Staff involved with procurement processes

Figure 12. Accrued benefits by governorate, 2021 (cumulative)





The street lights are light up during nighttime in Bab Al Sham neighbourhood, Mosul. FFS rehabilitated the Bab Al Shams electricity substation that supplies power to this street. Today, this benefits over 35,000 residents living in and around the substation.

Photo: UNDP Iraq



have continuously benefitted from briefings and trainings in relation to standard protocols to ensure non-leakage of procurement-related information, identification and reporting of attempts to undermine protection of procurement documentation and guidance on conduct and reporting in cases of threatening situations. UNDP has also continued to apply multi-layer controls during project implementation to mitigate risks of corruption or other types of misconduct²⁷. In 2021, 6 cases of misconduct have been recorded, involving vendors, staff, and service contractors²⁸.

STRENGTHENING GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP

Throughout the years, UNDP has continued to work closely with the GoI and the international community to stabilize and rehabilitate critical

infrastructure and restore basic services damaged during the conflict. Efforts of all parties represent a critical and sizeable contribution to stabilization in Iraq but fall significantly short in resolving the US\$88.2 billion assessed damages²⁹ and other negative consequences of the conflict. By 2021, the total contribution of the GoI to stabilization in the liberated governorates reached approximately US\$909 million, with about US\$793 million channeled through the Reconstruction Fund for Areas Affected by Terrorist Operations (REFAATO) and the remaining US\$116 million through financial and in-kind support to the FFS³⁰. In 2021, the Global Coalition's Stabilization Working Group endorsed a US\$ 205 million ask for the FFS, and partners contributed approximately US\$ 82 million, leaving the current FFS funding gap from the initial US\$1.88 billion at approximately US\$441 million. Given the current needs, available funding, and realistic implementation capacity of the FFS, UNDP will seek to raise US\$300 million for 2022-2023 in order to address the most critical residual stabilization needs prior the FFS' closure on 31 December 2023.

27 A strong, multi-layered monitoring mechanism is in place on the ground during the implementation phase to closely supervise contracted work and ensure (i) progress against timelines, (ii) quality of work, (iii) adherence to BoQ standards and specifications. The monitoring mechanism includes FFS engineers, specialized monitors, government/end-user oversight and third-party in-depth monitoring.

28 By the end of 2021, 1 case had been closed (failure to comply with obligations), 2 cases substantiated (1 case of misrepresentation, forgery and false certification; 1 case of procurement fraud) and 3 cases under investigation (2 cases of failure to comply with obligations; 1 case of procurement fraud). UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations (OIA), 2021.

29 World Bank, "Iraq Damage and Needs Assessment of Affected Governorates", January 2018.

30 UNDP estimates. (1) Cost of supervision committees (US\$37.09 million), (2) Direct project costs (US\$ 63.05 million), (3) Tranche funds (US\$ 15.6 million), (4) Receiving committees (US\$240,300).



Iraq's political, economic and security situation as of late December 2021 continued to face significant challenges, putting the caretaker government in a difficult position to respond to ongoing crises while fully taking over the stabilization works in the liberated areas that still have large scale needs. Protests over the course of 2021 demanding substantial political, economic and social reforms attest the weakened state institutions. The 2021 parliamentary electoral process culminating in disputed results and low voter turnout, show that the gap in trust between citizens and state institutions remains persistent. In that context, a key FFS objective will continue to focus on building ownership of the GoI over the stabilization agenda, in hope that it will also generate greater public trust and build stronger state legitimacy as a necessary pre-condition of institutional and inclusive economic development. Therefore, within the two remaining years of the FFS (2022-2023) and as part of its Exit/Transition Strategy currently under development, much attention will not only be on accelerating the implementation of critical priority projects across sectors, including in hard-to-reach locations and populations, while consciously ensuring the integration of gender, human rights, conflict sensitivity and sustainability principles across all interventions, but also on strengthening the capacities of the GoI to (1) ensure that gains achieved by the FFS

are preserved and protected, and (2) take over remaining stabilization needs. A successful transition will also be highly dependent on the ability of the GoI to tackle endemic corruption, reduce opportunities for rent seeking, enhance transparency and cash-flow management and effective financial decentralization, and use the opportunity of the recent increase in oil prices to undertake major reforms to achieve fiscal sustainability and improve the adequacy, equity, and efficiency of public spending through a better allocation of resources across and within sectors³¹. Combined with an over-dependence on oil revenues to finance government spending, which usually produces large and pro-cyclical swings in expenditures for much-needed sectors, concerns over the ability of the GoI to close the major infrastructure gap and provide critical service delivery remain, despite Iraq's upper-middle-income status³².

31 In 2019, only about 10 percent and 4 percent of the government budget were allocated to education and health, respectively - the lowest share of public budget on education and health in MENA and among UMICs. World Bank Group, "Addressing the Human Capital Crisis: A Public Expenditure Review for Human Development Sectors in Iraq", 2021.

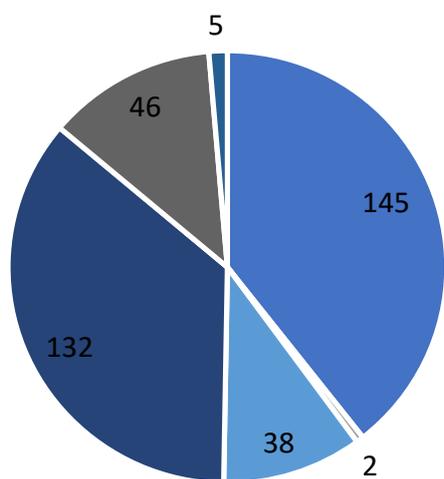
32 The reliance on oil revenues (95 percent share) to finance government spending makes the budget sensitive to oil price volatility. For every dollar drops in international oil price, oil revenues fall by US\$ 1.4 billion, and the uncertainty associated with oil price swings can have a negative impact on budget decisions and investment. In fact, the recent drop in oil prices translated into a drastic cut in discretionary spending in 2020, including a decrease in investment in non-oil sectors by 47 percent (y/y) with an execution rate of only 13 percent. World Bank, "Iraq Economic Monitor", 2021.

ANNEX 1. RESULTS BY GOVERNORATE

This annex provides details on progress across the five governorates of Anbar, Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninewa and Salah-al Din across all 4 windows and some of the most salient achievements. Compared with previous progress reports and

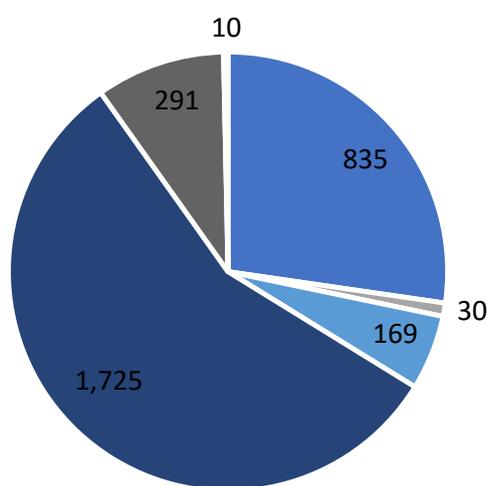
with the exception of overall figures included in the below tables, results on window 4 on social cohesion are presented separately as projects and initiatives usually cut across several governorates.

Figure 13. Completed projects by governorate, 2021



■ Anbar ■ Diyala ■ Kirkuk
 ■ Ninewa ■ Salah al-Din ■ Multi Locations

Figure 14. Completed projects by governorate, 2021 (cumulative)



■ Anbar ■ Diyala ■ Kirkuk
 ■ Ninewa ■ Salah al-Din ■ Multi Locations

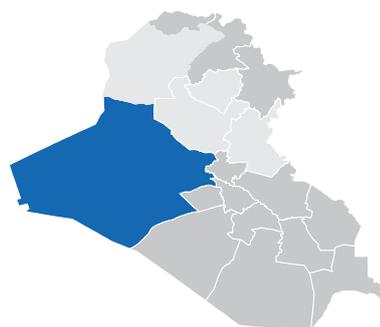


In partnership with the Department of Agriculture in Anbar, FFS employed 100 residents through cash-for-work for three months to support the planting and cultivation of an oasis in Haditha. The project started with 50 olive tree saplings, and today the oasis boasts of over 500,000 saplings growing in the greenhouses.

Photo: UNDP Iraq

ANBAR

By the end of the reporting period, the FFS completed 836 projects in Anbar for a total value of US\$ 291 million and resulting in 3,944,231 benefits out of which 1,960,639 benefits accrued to women and girls. The estimated population that benefited from completed FFS projects exceeds 1 million. By the same time period, 86 projects were under implementation, 32 under procurement and 684 in the pipeline.



Summary of results in Anbar, 2021

Sector	Completed projects	Value (USD)	Accrued benefits	Accrued benefits (women)
Education	39	9,152,035	10,160	5,267
Electricity	29	16,353,711	572,500	286,250
Health	20	4,271,423	317,450	156,400
Housing	3	1,500,855	3,306	1,653
Livelihoods	10	2,705,448	1,300	375
Municipality	9	2,958,771	24,800	12,099
Roads and Bridges	6	1,908,074	56,500	28,250
Sewerage	3	1,259,028	36,000	18,000
Social Cohesion	3	113,909	112	
Water	23	6,421,283	163,550	77,425
Total	145	46,644,535	1,185,678	585,719

Summary of results in Anbar, 2021 (cumulative)

Sector	Completed projects	Value (USD)	Accrued benefits	Accrued benefits (women)
Education	301	67,648,458	156,294	71,315
Electricity	78	43,802,740	759,926	379,755
Health	128	35,326,670	1,057,100	528,625
Housing	47	29,814,518	133,728	70,375
Livelihoods	85	27,177,314	17,256	6,463
Municipality	53	19,302,446	65,950	29,872
Roads and Bridges	25	31,521,558	334,000	167,000
Sewerage	24	5,588,820	146,577	73,254
Social Cohesion	5	586,714	18,053	8,065
Water	90	30,450,059	1,255,347	625,915
Total	836	291,219,297	3,944,231	1,960,639

Window 1. Infrastructure

Education

- 2 rehabilitation projects have been completed during Q4, namely (1) the full rehabilitation of Um-Kalthum Primary School (12 classes) for boys and girls in Falluja and (2) the full rehabilitation of Al-Mujahid Al-Arabi Primary School for boys and girls (18 classes) in Al-Shebabi in Karma.
- 2 completed projects involving the supply and installation of furniture for 18 schools previously rehabilitated by the FFS.
- 1 project involving the installation of electrical transformers and material for 49 schools across Anbar, under the Gol cost-sharing tranche.

Electricity

- A total of 5 projects have been completed during Q4 including (1) the rehabilitation of the Al-Qadisiyah Electrical Substation in Ramadi benefitting 150,000 people; (2) the rehabilitation of Al-Symsiyah Electrical Feeder Line in Rawa providing electrical power to Al-Symsiyah village, the surrounding villages and the agricultural farms in the area benefitting more than 7,000 people; (3) the rehabilitation of Electrical Networks in Al-Shurta and Al-Askary districts in Falluja which was exposed to huge damage during the last conflict, benefitting 22,000 people; (4) the supply of testing devices and maintenance tools to the Directorate of Highest Euphrates Electricity Distribution in Haditha, benefitting about 150,000 people; and (5) the supply of electrical transformers for electrical distribution networks in Falluja.

Health

- In Falluja, 2 projects have been completed, namely a) the full rehabilitation of Central Ameria main PHCC benefitting 169,500 people including 56,000 women and girls, and b) the full rehabilitation of the main PHCC for Hepatitis benefitting 18,000 people including 6,000 women and girls.
- In Ramadi, 2 projects have been completed. They entailed the provision and installation of air-cooled package units, in addition to the supply and installation of a medical oxygen generator to the Ramadi Teaching Hospital for Women and Children. Both projects are benefitting 550,000 people.
- In Karma, 1 project has been completed, namely the full rehabilitation of Al-Sijr Sub PHCC in Karma benefitting 34,500 people, including 11,500 women and girls.

Housing

- 1 project has been completed during Q4, namely the rehabilitation of 202 units in Shortan-Khayrat, in Karma. Those housing units are benefitting about 1,818 family members.

Roads and Bridges

- The rehabilitation of the Al-Sheha bridge in Falluja is currently under implementation (85% complete).

Sewerage

- 1 project has been completed in Falluja, namely the rehabilitation of the Jubail Sewage and Stormwater Networks (Zone A) in Al-Khadraa' district, providing 39,000 residents, at least 13,000 girls and women with improved services.

Water

- 2 projects have been completed during quarter four, namely a) the full rehabilitation of the Al-Waleed Water Treatment Plant in Rutba which is located near the Iraq-Syria border, providing clean water to about 10,000 beneficiaries living in Al-Waleed district, and b) the rehabilitation of the Al-Tash Water Complex in Ramadi benefitting 28,000 people.

Window 2. Livelihoods

- 3 projects have been implemented in the western areas of the province of Anbar. These include 1) the restoration of Oasis 46 in Al-Baghdadi which belongs to Heet district, 2) the restoration of Agricultural Oasis No.46 in Anah, and 3) the rehabilitation of the Agricultural Forest in Al-Qaim.
- 3 projects are under implementation, namely 1) the female hiring project for sewing workshop in Qaim, the 2) restoration of gardens, cleaning and sanitation of Falluja Teaching Hospital, and 3) the rehabilitation of the Anah Sewing Factory.

Window 3. Capacity Support

- The rehabilitation of the Central Slaughterhouse in Rutba has been completed and 7 more projects are under implementation.
 - Training courses across a range of topics related to health and education have been conducted in Anbar, in coordination with the Directorate of Education. The Training of Trainers (ToT) model has been designed to engage master trainers in coaching new trainers that are less experienced with a particular topic or skill, or with training overall. Dozens of teachers have been engaged in ToT workshops in order to build a pool of competent instructors.
 - In cooperation with the ministry of health, 24 health government employees participated in training courses, organized in health facilities with FFS-established COVID-19 isolation wards. They aimed to strengthen the capacity of health care workers on COVID-19 infection prevention and control (IPC).
-

Window 4. Social Cohesion

* See following section on social cohesion results.

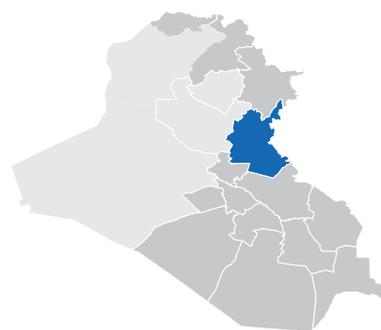


A pharmacist restocks medicines at the fully rehabilitated Al Sijr public health centre in Karma, Anbar. It has improved access to primary health care for over 23,000 citizens living in and around the facility.

Photo: UNDP Iraq

DIYALA

By the end of the reporting period, the FFS completed 30 projects³³ in Diyala for a total value of US\$ 8 million and resulting in 135,326 benefits out of which 68,650 accrued to women and girls. The estimated population that benefited from completed FFS projects exceed 100,000. By the same time period, 19 projects were under implementation, 10 under procurement and 358 in the pipeline.



358
PIPELINE



10
TENDERING



19
IMPLEMENTATION



30
COMPLETED

Summary of results in Diyala, 2021³⁴

Sector	Completed projects	Value (USD)	Accrued benefits	Accrued benefits (women)
Education				
Electricity	1	63,250		
Health				
Housing				
Livelihoods				
Municipality				
Roads and Bridges				
Sewerage				
Social Cohesion	1	4,673	26	
Water				
Total	2	67,923	26	

Summary of results in Diyala, 2021 (cumulative)

Sector	Completed projects	Value (USD)	Accrued benefits	Accrued benefits (women)
Education	5	615,255	1,800	900
Electricity	9	1,572,966	14,000	7,000
Health	5	386,280	15,000	7,500
Housing				
Livelihoods				
Municipality	2	420,920	18,000	9,000
Roads and Bridges	3	4,204,243	35,000	17,500
Sewerage				
Social Cohesion	1	4,673	26	0
Water	5	800,292	51,500	26,750
Total	30	8,004,628	135,326	68,650

³³ 31 completed projects were reported in Q3 2021. 2 projects that we were initially accounted for FFS results belong to another UNDP programme (Building Resilience Through Employment Promotion – BREP). This has now been revised accordingly.

³⁴ The completed project in the electricity sector in Diyala in 2021 corresponds to the supply of material. Therefore, and to avoid double counting, no benefits have been accounted for this specific project.

Window 1. Infrastructure

- Education** ● 40 pipeline projects are in BoQ development and 1 project under procurement.
- Electricity** ● Projects under implementation include 1) the rehabilitation of village networks in Umm-Al-karami 1, Umm-Alkarami 2, Eayan laylaa Al-Dhaim in the district of Khalis (AWP21-POOL), 2) the supply of 87 transformers 250 KVA for electrical networks in Sadaiyah sub-district and 3) the supply of materials and spare parts for the technical workshop of electricity directorate (AWP21-POOL). Once completed, these projects will benefit about 33,000 residents, half of them women.
- Health** ● 14 pipeline projects are under BoQ development.
- Housing** ● 3 projects are currently under implementation, namely 1) the rehabilitation of 121 housing units in Al-Ta'akhi, Rabee2, Rabee3 and Al-Ameen neighborhoods in Al-Sa'adiyah, 2) the rehabilitation 223 housing units in Al Udham, Al-Khalis, Diyala (AWP2021-POOL) and 3) the rehabilitation of 275 housing units in Sinsil villages in Al-Muqdadia. The number of the total beneficiaries is about 4,372 including 1,934 women and girls.
- Roads and Bridges** ● 5 projects are under implementation and entail the maintenance of the internal network of roads in different areas such as Jalwla, Sadaiyah, Qara Tebba, Al-Harwniya toward Tuakel village and Al Harwniya till Mahrot Check Point in Al Muqdadia. These projects will facilitate the movement of 375,000 residents.
- Sewerage** ● 2 projects are under implementation, namely 1) the maintenance of sewage lines of 8.5km long and cleaning drainage channel 3km long and 2) the provision of sewer equipment for Jalwlaa and Sadaiyah Sewer Department in Diyala. Both projects will benefit about 40,000 people.
- Water** ● Projects under implementation include the rehabilitation of water complexes including 1) the Saadiya Water Complex, b) the Water Complex in the village of Seeh in Khan Bani Saad, c) the Water Complex in Al-Talaa village of Al-Adhaim and d) the Water Complex in Um Al -Karami village of Al-Adhaim.
-

Window 2. Livelihoods

- 1 project is under development and entails rubble removal and cleaning of public spaces in Muqdadia. The project is providing temporary daily wages to 106 unskilled workers including 20 women.
-

Window 3. Capacity Support

- 1 project is under implementation, namely the rehabilitation of the Bani Saad Youth and Sports Forum. Once completed, the project will serve about 50,000 young boys and girls.
 - Training courses ranged on various topics have been conducted, based on the Training of Trainers (ToT) model to engage trainers in coaching new trainers with less experience. Dozens of teachers have been engaged in ToT workshops.
 - The FFS organized a 5-day training course focusing on the foundations and controls of warehouse works. The training hosted 20 participants from the Directorate of Water Resources.
-

Window 4. Social Cohesion

* See following section on social cohesion results.



A police officer organizes key documents at the newly equipped Intelligence and Security Directorate in Hawija, Kirkuk. FFS furnished the facility that was left partially damaged during the ISIL conflict. Today, the building will serve a population of 500,000 Iraqis living and around the facility.

Photo: UNDP Iraq

KIRKUK

By the end of the reporting period, the FFS completed 169 projects in Kirkuk for a total value of US\$ 17.4 million and resulting in 1,722,960 benefits out of which 865,389 accrued to women and girls. The estimated population that benefited from completed FFS projects exceeds 1 million. By the same time period, 20 projects were under implementation, 21 under procurement and 73 in the pipeline.



Summary of results in Kirkuk, 2021³⁵

Sector	Completed projects	Value (USD)	Accrued benefits	Accrued benefits (women)
Education	19	184,226		
Electricity	2	170,270	660,000	330,000
Health	3	48,720	1,100	600
Housing				
Livelihoods	3	819,021	630	60
Municipality	11	2,275,507	82,474	39,000
Roads and Bridges				
Sewerage				
Social Cohesion				
Water				
Total	38	3,497,744	744,204	369,660

Summary of results in Kirkuk, 2021 (cumulative)

Sector	Completed projects	Value (USD)	Accrued benefits	Accrued benefits (women)
Education	68	1,911,911	6,541	2,245
Electricity	14	3,904,878	1,297,100	648,550
Health	50	1,773,468	73,121	42,569
Housing				
Livelihoods	6	2,167,193	1,250	225
Municipality	21	3,821,127	105,948	48,000
Roads and Bridges				
Sewerage				
Social Cohesion				
Water	10	3,826,538	239,000	123,800
Total	169	17,405,116	1,722,960	865,389

³⁵ The completed projects in the education sector in Kirkuk in 2021 correspond to the supply of material. Therefore, and to avoid double counting, no benefits have been accounted for these specific projects.

Window 1. Infrastructure

- Education**
- 19 schools in Hawija and districts were completed this year including the Hawija Technical Institute (part of Kirkuk University) which now has over 1,900 students (over 50% female).
- Electricity**
- Distribution is still a major problem in Hawija and districts as more and more villages are seeing returnees. The supply and installation of local transformers has been a priority. To supplement this, the FFS has refurbished the transformer workshop and is now in the process of equipping this facility to enable the Electrical Department to repair damaged transformers rather than buying new transformers.
- Health**
- 2 village PHCs were refurbished expanding the coverage of health services in Hawija districts and a warehouse was constructed in Hawija to store vaccinations allowing the health department to carry out vaccination campaigns.
- Municipality**
- This has seen the largest support mainly as the Agricultural Department is under this sector. As agriculture is the biggest employer in Hawija and Districts, significant cash-for-work projects of cleaning irrigation canals took place this year. The disrepair in these tertiary canals was due to farmers neglect during the conflict, and this assistance not only puts cash in the hands of the most needed, but also gets the poorer farmers back to work on their land that has been neglected to date. As agriculture is the main income sector for over 90% of Hawija and districts, this assistance has helped increase that sector, with (1) the R1 river regulator refurbishment completed allowing the R1 to perform its function of controlling water to the people of Hawija and districts, Salah Al Din and Diyala Governorates allowing them water all year round for irrigation and drinking water (2) the rehabilitation, furnishing and equipping of the agricultural laboratory, so that farmers can get their soil and crops analyzed to increase the maximum use of fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides (3) 3 strategic warehouses allowing the storage of harvested corn, wheat and barley. These warehouses were supplemented by a 10 ton/hr corn mazing, hulling and drying equipment and also a 20 ton/hr seed cleaner and (4) the forestry section was also refurbished allowing the nurseries to be re-established.

Window 2. Livelihoods

- 3 cash-for-work projects have been completed, benefitting 630 people (60 women). These short-term employment opportunities included rubble removal and canal cleaning.
- 3 projects related to sustainable employment through apprenticeships and support to SMEs prioritizing youth and women have been initiated.

Window 3. Capacity Support

- Assessments were initiated in 2021 to assess capacity development requirements for line directorate staff. Training of end-user engineers, planning and other technical experts will commence in 2022. Two thousand end-user staff have been identified to take part in specialized trainings in eight packages, (1) computer applications; (2) GIS and AutoCAD design software with Urban planning; (3) surveying instruments and construction concrete defects; (4) management; (5) finance and budgeting; (6) health (7) engineering BoQ development and (8) environment. Further specialist courses on equipment supplied under FFS will be developed after the initial training.

Window 4. Social Cohesion

* See following section on social cohesion results.



Aisha from Mosul is happy to be back in school. She loves all her subjects and found being away from school difficult as she missed putting her hand up in class to answer the teacher. FFS rehabilitated the Al-Watan primary school for girls in Mosul, Ninewa.

Photo: UNDP Iraq

NINEWA

By the end of the reporting period, the FFS completed 1,725 projects in Ninewa for a total value of US\$ 429 million and resulting in 9,583,668 benefits out of which 4,794,369 benefits accrued to women and girls. The estimated population that benefited from completed FFS projects exceed 3 million. In the same time period, 157 projects were under implementation, 106 under procurement and 639 in the pipeline.



Summary of results in Ninewa, 2021

Sector	Completed projects	Value (USD)	Accrued benefits	Accrued benefits (women)
Education	35	16,264,536	114,790	48,050
Electricity	9	27,892,258	285,000	140,000
Health	20	5,312,314	291,500	152,000
Housing	7	5,299,973	11,146	3,987
Livelihoods	22	9,630,783	5,845	1,213
Municipality	30	7,136,400	45,762	24,177
Roads and Bridges				
Sewerage				
Social Cohesion	2	106,329	474	4
Water	7	679,278	93,600	64,000
Total	132	72,321,871	848,117	433,431

Summary of results in Ninewa, 2021 (cumulative)

Sector	Completed projects	Value (USD)	Accrued benefits	Accrued benefits (women)
Education	621	63,676,437	527,406	217,968
Electricity	179	135,840,765	3,072,066	1,529,076
Health	201	38,084,530	1,594,560	872,620
Housing	45	30,702,331	82,353	31,792
Livelihoods	115	51,569,040	33,417	9,327
Municipality	331	41,672,490	416,317	208,431
Roads and Bridges	47	14,895,899	515,550	253,625
Sewerage	85	5,552,622	1,097,048	541,101
Social Cohesion	2	106,329	119	4
Water	99	46,929,206	2,244,832	1,130,425
Total	1,725	429,029,650	9,583,668	4,794,369

Window 1. Infrastructure

In Mosul, 45 projects have been completed during 2021 for a total value of US\$ 50.9 million. Key projects completed this year include:

-
- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| Education | <ul style="list-style-type: none">● The Mosul University Central Library and Grand Theatre Hall have been completed, forming the “heart” of the University, and representing the crowning achievement of a total of 52 projects that have been completed (college buildings, laboratories, and workshops) since 2017. By the end of 2021, more students were studying at Mosul University than during pre-ISIL occupation. Equipment, laboratory benches and specialized furniture for medical and chemistry departments at Mosul (MU) and Ninewa Universities have been supplied. In addition, the MU Livestock Department was completed, and a second phase of the women’s education college and women’s dormitories. |
| Electricity | <ul style="list-style-type: none">● 9 33/11 substations have been completed, a major effort that provided improved electricity supply to some 280,000 inhabitants of the city. |
| Health | <ul style="list-style-type: none">● 10 ambulances have been repaired and specialized equipment delivered to the Medical Fluids Factory. Works on the Shifaa complex Fertility Hospital have also been completed. |
| Housing | <ul style="list-style-type: none">● 1,069 houses have been rehabilitated in 4 neighborhoods of West Mosul, supporting the return to decent living conditions for 2,888 Moslawis, including 171 women-headed households and 296 people with disabilities. |
| Municipality | <ul style="list-style-type: none">● The reconstruction of the Ninewa High Court, the highest court in northern Iraq has been completed. Reconstructed to twice its original size, it now houses 6 different courts (including appeals, criminal investigations, and domestic violence), which used to be scattered across temporary sites in Ninewa. Equipment has also been provided to the Police Training Center. |
-

87 projects have been completed in Ninewa Governorate outside Mosul, covering from Sinjar to Qayara and Bashiga. Key projects completed this year include:

-
- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| Education | <ul style="list-style-type: none">● 3 schools have been rehabilitated in Sinjar (2 are under implementation). |
| Electricity | <ul style="list-style-type: none">● The feeder line from Sinjar to Domez has been installed allowing power to move from Sinjar to Baaj as well as Domez complex after the completion of the substation. |
| Health | <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Targeting a Durable Solutions area, 5 PHCs were refurbished and furnished in Qayrawan, allowing local access to the villages (instead of traveling to Sinjar or Telafar (2 hours away) for emergency medication). |
| Housing | <ul style="list-style-type: none">● 3 housing areas were targeted in the Durable Solutions area of Sinjar, resulting in 248 houses in Tal Banat, 168 houses in Tal Qasab and 131 houses in Old Tal Qasab-Al-Subbahia-Al-Hatimia. The last one had a pilot house sample of a fully rebuilt house at a set price as most of the villages were destroyed fully and this was to see if a 54 sqm sample house would be acceptable to the returnees. |
| Municipality | <ul style="list-style-type: none">● 40 wells were refurbished and 36 supplied with solar panels supply water for approximately 1,500 donums of agricultural land, supporting 1,724 persons with their livelihoods directly and tens of thousands of others indirectly. This was backed up by 9 wells in Baaj, allowing 24 families to return and start farming again. The Civil status building was refurbished in Muhallabiyah allowing local people to obtain their identity card without having to go to Mosul. |
| Water | <ul style="list-style-type: none">● 5 water projects were carried out in Sinuni, North of Sinjar Mountain feeding 5 collectives. This involved drilling on average 6 wells per location and installing a feeder pipe to the village between 8 and 12 Km North. The water from these wells is clean and needs little treatment as opposed to other collectives where the saline is above 1,400 TDS. |
-

Window 2. Livelihoods

- 19 cash-for-work projects have been completed, benefitting 668 people (447 women). These short-term employment opportunities included rubble removal from houses, shops, streets, factories, curbstone repairing and cleaning, mural painting, desks repairing in schools and universities and others.
 - 3 projects related to sustainable employment through apprenticeships and support to SMEs prioritizing youth and women have been initiated.
-

Window 3. Capacity Support

- Training of end-user engineers, planning and other technical experts in GIS and design software, and finance and budgeting have been completed. Trainings in project management (including construction management, procurement, and health and safety), IT and computer skills (including MS office and email literacy), and operationalization and maintenance (including repair planning, HVAC, generator and elevator maintenance, to name but a few) are under procurement.
-

Window 4. Social Cohesion

* See following section dedicated to social cohesion results.

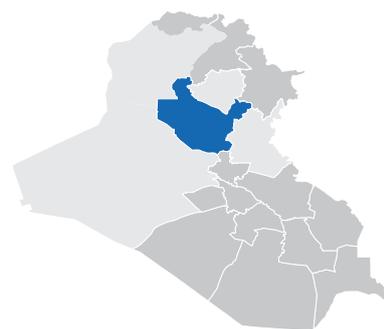


Meet 29-year-old Ihsan Dalf Salih, a farmer based in Hawija, Kirkuk. FFS rehabilitated the R1 River Regulator in Hawija, which supplies water to Ihsan's farm. Today, the facility provides water to over 288,000 acres of land across Kirkuk, Salah al-Din, and Diyala.

Photo: UNDP Iraq

SALAH AL-DIN

By the end of the reporting period, the FFS completed 291 projects in Salah al-Din for a total value of US\$ 79.5 million and resulting in 3,451,634 benefits out of which 1,718,516 accrued to women and girls. The estimated population that benefited from completed FFS projects exceeds 1.2 million. By the same time period, 32 projects were under implementation, 25 under procurement and 405 in the pipeline.



Summary of result in Salah al-Din, 2021

Sector	Completed projects	Value (USD)	Accrued benefits	Accrued benefits (women)
Education	12	1,011,509	882	443
Electricity				
Health	13	37,148,198	58,000	28,500
Housing	1	954,432	2,556	1,278
Livelihoods	3	473,874	185	
Municipality	10	1,141,129	75,700	33,600
Roads and Bridges				
Sewerage	1	55,810	12,000	6,000
Social Cohesion	1	78,221	80	2
Water	5	949,919	77,000	37,800
Total	46	41,813,094	226,403	107,623

Summary of results in Salah al-Din, 2021 (cumulative)

Sector	Completed projects	Value (USD)	Accrued benefits	Accrued benefits (women)
Education	120	5,510,654	62,783	29,441
Electricity	17	5,634,556	1,460,000	730,000
Health	72	45,295,708	887,603	443,327
Housing	3	2,175,994	6,596	3,312
Livelihoods	12	4,011,285	2,205	50
Municipality	34	4,030,013	595,867	293,684
Roads and Bridges				
Sewerage	4	417,953	82,000	41,000
Social Cohesion	2	15,305	2,580	1,252
Water	27	12,451,528	352,000	176,450
Total	291	79,542,997	3,451,634	1,718,516

Window 1. Infrastructure

- Education**
- In Shergat, the refurbishment of the College of Engineers has been completed with the Deans Building, classrooms, cafeteria, lecture hall (to be equipped early next year) and two demonstration workshops completed and furnished. 8 projects were under procurement, and mainly to be implemented in the district of Shirqat.
- Electricity**
- 2 projects are under implementation, namely 1) the rehabilitation of internal electric networks for the Baiji center and 2) the rehabilitation of high-tension transmission lines 11 KVA in Suleiman Bek.
- Health**
- 6 projects are under implementation.
- Housing**
- 1 project has been implemented, namely the rehabilitation housing works for 325 units in Al-Farouq Neighborhood/Al-Seniyah/Baiji, providing hundreds of people from vulnerable and poor families with a safe space.
 - 2 projects are under implementation.
- Municipality**
- 4 agricultural buildings have been completed, one on the east bank, the other 3 on the west side. As agriculture employs 80% of the population in Shergat, the need to get these building functional was critical for returnees.
- Roads and Bridges**
- 3 pipeline projects are under BoQ development, namely 1) the rehabilitation of 20km internal roads in Baiji, b) the rehabilitation of Al-Sikak bridge in Baiji and 3) the rehabilitation of Hyundai bridge in Baiji.
- Sewerage**
- 1 project has been completed, namely the rehabilitation of transfer pipe and collection manholes, wastewater lifting pump station in Baiji, benefitting 18,000 residents and returnees, including 6,000 women and girls.
- Water**
- 3 projects have been implemented during Q4, namely 1) the rehabilitation of Al-Seniyah DOW building in Baiji, 2) the rehabilitation of Suleiman Beck Water Station and 3) the rehabilitation of water networks in Al-Seniyah sub-district in Baiji.
 - 11 projects are under implementation.
-

Window 2. Livelihoods

- 1 project engaging workers in rubble removal and cleaning in Est Baiji (Askary, Sikak, Talaljarad) has been completed. A total 157 individuals, including 26 women benefitted from this project.
-

Window 3. Capacity Support

- 1 project, namely the rehabilitation of the Baiji dump site (AWP21-POOL), has been implemented, benefitting about 50,000 residents with better municipal services.
 - A specialized training on Crisis and Risk Management was held in close coordination with the Provincial headquarters and engaged nominated participants from the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Centre (JCMC).
-

Window 4. Social Cohesion

*See following section on social cohesion results.



Zeineb based in Sadiyah, Diyala, waters her backyard farm. She now has access to potable and clean water thanks to the rehabilitation of the Al-Sadyia Water Treatment Plant. Today, it serves over 25,000 residents living in and around the area.

Photo: UNDP Iraq

WINDOW 4. SOCIAL COHESION

In addition to 7 previously completed projects, UNDP's social cohesion portfolio has completed 12 projects and currently has 5 ongoing projects across the 5 governorates in 2021, so far reaching a total of 37,291 people (16,204 women) who have directly participated in social cohesion activities. UNDP continues to regularly engage with and support Local Peace Committees (LPCs) and Community Dialogue Committees (CDCs) across the 5 governorates to engage with their respective communities and facilitate the return and reintegration of displaced families.

To sustain stabilization and social cohesion gains, UNDP is working on conflict prevention and preventing violent extremism (PVE) and is supporting the efforts of the government with a strong focus at the governorate level, a four-day workshop was launched by UNDP and the Office of the National Security Advisor (ONSA) to discuss the role of the teams and committees at the presidency, parliament, prime ministry offices, and governorate level in implementing the PVE Iraq strategy. This workshop was led by experts to discuss the implementation plan of this strategy to facilitate stronger engagement and coordination between local, national, and international representatives. Government officials in attendance further engaged relevant government colleagues, reaching a total of 84 additional government officials.

To further engage civil society and local partners in PVE, UNDP and the NGO Directorate at the Council of Ministers Secretariat launched a capacity building programme for 60 local peace practitioners on the design and implementation of PVE-related interventions. Representatives from Anbar, Baghdad, Basra, Dhi Qar, Diwaniyah, Diyala, Karbala, Kirkuk, Maysan, Muthana, Najaf, Ninewa, Salah al-Din, and Wasit participated in this workshop, which also included sessions on youth radicalization, promotion of gender equality and women empowerment, inter-faith initiatives, and conflict analysis on root causes of violence.

UNDP also has a focused intervention in Ninewa to enhance the resilience of community in Ba'aj district and Tel 'Abta sub-district who will

contribute to strengthening social cohesion and preventing violent extremism, empowering youth and community leaders to respond to community needs and engage with local and national authorities. Townhall meetings have been held with community leaders and youth, local government officials, NGOs, women CBOs, and professional associations. Following the selection of participants, trainings and workshops on community engagement, conflict prevention and resilience will take place.

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between Swiss-based peacebuilding organization, Swisspeace, and UNDP to strengthen peacebuilding and social cohesion efforts. Two workshops in a series of six were held with 14 Iraqi peace practitioners from throughout Iraq with focus on the liberated areas to develop appropriate language for mediation tools and dialogue and to identify needs and opportunities for expansive work at the local level. Peace practitioners participating in these workshops have shared their knowledge and experience with 163 additional people working in peacebuilding.

A second MoU was signed between UNDP and Folke Bernadotte Academy (FBA) to further enhance capacities for peacebuilding with a strong focus on gender mainstreaming. This partnership aims to advance UN Security Council 1325 agenda on women, peace, and security within the social cohesion umbrella. 20 Iraqi peace practitioners and 43 members of LPCs and CDCs in the 5 targeted areas participated in these sessions on how to mainstream gender when designing social cohesion initiatives.

In a series of conferences held for religious leaders in governorates liberated from ISIL to establish interfaith community networks, three conferences were held in Anbar, Ninewa, and Salah al Din bringing together 84 religious leaders from Anbar, 96 from Ninewa, and 80 from Salah al Din to create an interfaith dialogue platform and build their capacity to enhance their roles in encouraging their communities to support coexistence and advance the return and

reintegration of IDPs. UNDP is currently preparing additional conferences with religious leaders from Diyala and Kirkuk. Through follow-up discussions with religious leaders who attended the conferences, it was determined that the importance of coexistence and supporting the return and reintegration of IDPs was a message shared with community members during Friday prayer, sermons, and other religious gatherings. Based on estimations of those in attendance, approximately 50,000 people were engaged in this widespread messaging.

During the conference held in Anbar, a MoU was signed between UNDP and the Iraqi Ministry of Migration and Displaced (MOMD) to strengthen their partnership to support the return and reintegration of displaced persons. This three-year partnership further emphasizes the cooperation between UNDP and MOMD and will provide support to programmes in line with national plans and policies in place to support the reintegration of displaced persons.

UNDP is currently supporting and empowering community-based organizations (CBOs) in the five governorates by building their capacity and enhancing their peace skills through several trainings. In addition, selected CBOs will also be receiving grants to implement community initiatives that address the needs identified by their communities. 317 CBOs (63 in Anbar, 66 in Diyala, 61 in Kirkuk, 65 in Ninewa, and 62 in Salah al-Din) have participated in a series of trainings on community outreach, proposal writing, and design of local peace initiatives. Peace promotion events have also been held in each governorate bringing together a total of 163 CBO, non-governmental organization (NGO), and LPC members, community leaders, tribal leaders, and governmental officials, 41 of whom were women. The purpose of these events was to discuss the nature of peacebuilding, brainstorm how to design projects for social cohesion and peacebuilding.

Under the social cohesion portfolio, a total of 5 Youth Groups (YGs) and 5 Women Groups (WGs) have been established, with one YG and WG present in each governorate. UNDP is working to provide further support and strengthen the presence of these community mechanisms to facilitate a more engaging presence. Members of the YGs and WGs have participated in several

trainings on initiative development (design and implementation), leadership, teamwork, small grant management, conflict analysis, gender and countering violent extremism. The groups will also be receiving grants to implement their own community initiatives addressing several issues including community resilience and peace and coexistence. A total of 50 initiatives are expected to be implemented.

UNDP has previously worked to build capacities and engage with young media professionals and has now continued this work by strengthening a network of journalists supporting the production of media products, which are to be published on the previously established website, Tanoua (تنوع). Through activity updates shared on the implementing partners official Facebook page and monthly newsletters, approximately 25,317 people across Iraq have been informed of the work to support young journalists. Roundtable discussions, additional trainings on journalism ethics and combatting hate speech, a mentorship scheme with young journalists, and a field study on the media status in Iraq are expected to take place in 2022.



From 15 to 17 June 2021, UNDP Iraq, in partnership with Folke Bernadotte Academy (FBA) and Al-Tahreer Association for Development, trained 21 representatives of Community-Based Organizations on gender mainstreaming during the design of community peace initiatives.

Photo: UNDP Iraq

ANNEX 2. RESULTS FRAMEWORK

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

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

Outcome Indicators, as stated in the CPD (2020-24) Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets:

- CPD Outcome 1.1³⁶: Number of governorates with direct participation mechanisms for civil society engagement in all facets of development plans for the delivery of equitable and responsive services that operate regularly and transparently.

Baseline:	3	2021 ³⁷
Target:	10	2024

Applicable Output(s) from UNDP Strategic Plan (2018-22):

- **UNDP Strategic Plan Output 1.1.2:** Marginalised groups, particularly the poor, women and people with disabilities and displaced are empowered to gain universal access to basic services and financial and non- financial assets to build productive capacities and benefit from sustainable livelihoods and jobs.

Supplementary Outcome Indicators:

- Increase in percentage of internally displaced persons returning to liberated areas.
- % of returnees who report satisfaction with the improved living conditions (considering the FFS activities across all four windows) in the target areas.

³⁶ During 2016-19, the FFS was aligned with the UNDP Iraq Country Programme (2016-19) Outcome 3 with the indicator “Increase in percentage of internally displaced persons returning to liberated areas”. However, with the revision of the FFS Project Document, the Results Framework is now aligned with the Country Programme Document 2020-24 for Iraq, which came into effect in 2020.

³⁷ UNSDCF 2020-2024

OUTPUT 1. FUNDING FACILITY FOR IMMEDIATE STABILIZATION

GOVERNMENT OF IRAQ IN IS SUPPORTED TO ADDRESS IMMEDIATE CHALLENGES FOR THE RETURN OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS TO THE LIBERATED AREAS

	Output Indicators ³⁸	Baseline (Year)	Targets (2021)	Progress (Q4 2021)	Targets (2022)	Targets (2023)
1.1	% of needs assessments carried out in the target areas	0 (2015)	100%	100%	100%	100%
1.2	# of infrastructure projects for basic services (education, electricity, health, housing, municipal services, roads and bridges, sewage, water) restored ³⁹ in the target areas ⁴⁰ (cumulative)	0 (2015)	2,500	2,701 Education: 1,041 Electricity: 297 Health: 438 Housing: 95 Municipal services: 441 Roads and bridges: 48 Sewage: 112 Water: 229	3,000	3,300
1.3	# of houses rehabilitated in the target areas (cumulative)	0 (2015)	27,500	29,054	31,000	32,000
1.4	# of immediate livelihood opportunities created for individuals, including women and youth ⁴¹ , in the target areas (cumulative)	0 (2015)	40,000 [6,000 w; 15,000 y]	43,680 [6,995 w; 17,002 y]	49,000 [7,250 w; 20,000 y]	53,000 [7,500 w; 22,000 y]
1.5	# of business grants provided in the target areas (gender disaggregated) (cumulative)	0 (2015)	5,200 [2,800 w]	3,481 [2,628 w]	4,000 [2,850 w]	4,500 [3,000 w]
1.6	# of small grants provided to women- headed households (cumulative)	0 (2015)	6,500	6,218	6,350	6,500
1.7	# of training opportunities and/or job placement created for individuals, including women and youth, in the target areas (cumulative) ⁴²	Limited (2020) ⁴³	0	0	1,000	1,500

38 Given the scale and complexity of the Project, and the evolving country context, revisions to the indicators and targets will be made and documented along with justifications for the changes.

39 "Restored" includes renovation/rehabilitation and/or provision of equipment and furniture officially accepted by GoI counterparts.

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

41 Aged under 30.

42 New output indicator included in the revised FFS Project Document, endorsed by the Steering Committee on 9 November 2020.

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

1.8	# and type of technical advisory support capacities in place to support authorities to plan and execute stabilization activities in the target areas	Limited (2015)	3 Stabilization Specialists (SS) ⁴⁴ 3 Area Coordinators (AC) 10 Municipal Stabilization Advisors (MSA)	3 SS 6 AC 11 MSA	3 SS 3 AC 10 MSA	3 SS 3 AC 10 MSA
1.9	# of capacity building opportunities created for government officials and employees (gender disaggregated)	Limited (2020)	0	0	1,500 [400 w]	3,000 [900 w]
1.10	# of participants in social cohesion activities (gender disaggregated) (cumulative)	0 (2015)	110,000 [44,000 w]	37,291 [16,204 w]	72,591 [32,024 w]	254,894 [44,000 w]

OUTPUT 2. FUNDING FACILITY FOR EXPANDED STABILIZATION (FFES)

HIGH-IMPACT, MEDIUM-SIZE INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS ARE REHABILITATED TO SUSTAIN STABILIZATION GAINS IN THE LIBERATED AREAS

2.1	# of medium-size infrastructure projects implemented in the target areas (cumulative)	0 (2015)	124	122	124	125
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OUTPUT 3. FFS EXIT STRATEGY

EXIT STRATEGY IS DEVELOPED IN CONSULTATION WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF IRAQ FOR THE LIBERATED AREAS

3.1	Exit Strategy for post-FFS stabilization and development work in the liberated areas is drafted, approved, and implemented	0 (2015)	Exit Strategy drafting started	Exit Strategy drafting started	Exit Strategy is approved	Exit Strategy is implemented
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44 Corresponds to the position/role of Stabilization Advisor, referred to in the 2018 result target.



FFS has equipped and rehabilitated the Department of Chemistry in Mosul University. This has allowed over tens of thousands of students to resume their studies. The number of students at Mosul University now surpasses enrollment rates before ISIL occupation (+40%).

Photo: UNDP Iraq

ANNEX 3. RISK FRAMEWORK

Type	Risk factor	Likelihood	Impact	Risk response	Residual risk	Background to assessment	Risk owner
Contextual	Movement restrictions and other safety measures imposed due to the COVID-19 pandemic may impact FFS implementation.	3	3	<p>Avail of exemption allowances on movement/access for project and monitoring teams as well as for contractors to ensure continuity of project implementation, when possible.</p> <p>Leverage field-based teams to continue to facilitate implementation specific to their geographic regions of responsibility should movements become restricted, reducing reliance on project teams to travel (including across governorates) to ensure continuity of activities.</p> <p>Apply remote monitoring tools and instruments when possible to supplement project oversight.</p>	Outbreak of another wave of COVID-19 pandemic resulting in return of restrictions of movement of goods and people, which may result in delays in project implementation.	In Q1 2020, Iraq entered a lockdown in response to the spread of COVID-19, resulting in a temporary halt to project implementation. With the addition of multiple measures to mitigate the risk of COVID-19 infection/spread, field activities resumed. However, stricter measures restricting movement were reimposed during the second wave of the pandemic in May 2021.	Programme Manager
Contextual	COVID-19 infections within FFS staff and/or contractor teams may result in work stoppages.	2	2	<p>Apply stringent COVID-19 mitigation measures for FFS project sites, including requirement of vaccination (for UNDP staff) and adherence to the use of PPE, social distancing practices and protocols relating to the number of individuals on site where relevant.</p> <p>Conduct strict monitoring and reporting of COVID-19 mitigation measures to ensure health and safety standards are adhered to within contracted teams.</p>	Unforeseen risk of newer variants of COVID-19 infecting FFS staff and/or contractor teams resulting in disruption of work.	During 2020 and 2021, several FFS staff contracted COVID-19 and were away from work during infection and recovery. There were instances of members of contractor teams getting infected too.	Programme Manager
Contextual	Worsening security situation, including re-emergence of ISIL group activity, increase in sectarian, ethnic and/or tribal tensions at the community level, mass protests, grievances and political instability, generate new stabilization challenges, undermining security guarantees in the target areas.	2	4	<p>Conduct close monitoring of the security situation and liaise with NOC via DSRSG/RC/HC and other existing UN mechanisms where such deterioration threatens stabilization gains and/or continuity of activities.</p> <p>Put in place robust field teams to ensure continuity of localized activities to the best degree possible when wider movement of FFS teams may be restricted due to insecurity. Ongoing monitoring of the situation on a daily basis by the Municipality Stabilization Advisors and Area Coordinators.</p> <p>Ensure that FFS interventions are designed and implemented in a conflict-sensitive manner (do-no-harm approach), so that they do not contribute to further community-level tensions/mistrust. Ensure that areas with social cohesion and reconciliation needs are also supported with relevant activities (under window 4 and other).</p> <p>Engage transparently with government at all levels to ensure FFS activities are conducted in a manner that promote fair distribution of support on the basis of need, mitigating the risk of perceived preferential support to one group over any other.</p> <p>Ensure strong relationships are maintained across all political levels, in addition to PCC partners and municipal officials. Frequently liaise with counterparts from municipal, governorate and national government to ensure consistent messaging of GOI support and collaboration in order to successfully deliver activities. Fully adhere to GOI-led vetting procedures.</p> <p>Ensure comprehensive communication to all FFS staff and project partners that FFS relies on GOI-led vetting procedures and criminal investigations to hold those accountable from ISIL crimes to justice. Communities in liberated areas that need basic services and livelihood support are supported irrespective of religion, ethnicity, tribal or perceptions of affiliations.</p>	<p>Possibility of recapture of liberated areas by ISIL leading to displacement and further destructions of infrastructure/or risk of looting of (FFS-supported) assets during stabilization phase or thereafter, and other violent outbreaks in the target areas, may result in readjustment of priorities and timelines, delay in project implementation and negative impacts on the overall success of the project.</p> <p>Security challenges result in difficulties in accessing and implementing activities in the target areas.</p> <p>Deteriorating security situation and limited safety guarantees result in the readjustment of timelines and priorities, and delays in project implementation.</p> <p>Grievances between local communities and perceived ISIL-affiliated families in the selected FFS project areas remain, creating tensions between groups and interfering with the return of IDPs. The prevalence of such tensions may hinder project implementation.</p>	<p>Iraq's security environment continues to be volatile. Attacks from non-state armed groups using Improvised Explosive Devices (IED) and rocket attacks targeting international presence, Iraqi Security Forces, as well as critical infrastructure, including the Baghdad and Erbil international airports, occurred over the course of 2021. A few weeks after the elections, Prime Minister Mustafa Al-Kadhimi narrowly escaped a drone attack on his official residence in the Green Zone in Baghdad. In fact, more than 600 ISIL-related incidents were recorded in Iraq in 2021, including a suicide bombing in Baghdad in July 2021.</p> <p>Sinjar Peace Agreement conditions losing momentum/stalling with the PKK remaining in-situ, making the implementation of projects more challenging in this geographic area.</p> <p>The 2021 parliamentary electoral process culminating in low voter turnout, followed by demonstrations in some areas of the country, including Baghdad, shows that the gap in trust between citizens and state institutions remains persistent, and that the social contract continues to be fractured.</p>	Programme Manager
Contextual	Looting of FFS-supported assets during stabilization phase or thereafter.	2	3	<p>Conduct close monitoring on the ground and delay delivery of equipment in case of an identified risk of looting.</p> <p>Minimize any warehousing or storage of items on site to reduce theft. Multiple shipments/deliveries within the country may be required (phased delivery) (for example, electrical cabling and transformers) after items from proceeding shipment are installed.</p> <p>Deploy liaison officer on the ground to support regular communications between FFS and local authorities where such concerns can be raised. Raise any security incidents immediately with PMO and Governor.</p> <p>Conduct consultations and coordinate with relevant stakeholders via established mechanisms including Steering Committee to ensure accountability.</p>	Possibility of looting of FFS-supported assets during stabilization phase or thereafter remains, affecting project implementation and overall delivery of the programme.	These risk response mitigation measures were required in 2017 and 2018 to prevent loss of material items. For example, in these early days of the FFS, UNDP provided generators which were later removed from a project site in Mosul, requiring the intervention of the Ninewa Governor to have them restored. Furthermore, bulk items supplied under PP1 and PP2 (Pre-positioning 1 and Pre-positioning 2), such as 400V transformers for neighbourhood power, or electrical cables/lattice poles were shipped in multiple phases - only after an installation plan was provided (with grid references) and monitored by UNDP to release the next shipment.	Programme Manager

Type	Risk factor	Likelihood	Impact	Risk response	Residual risk	Background to assessment	Risk owner
Contextual	Human rights violations and other grievances may result in secondary displacement and/or return to violent extremism, undermining FFS gains.	2	4	<p>Conduct close monitoring about concerns relating to the protection of the people of Iraq and community reconciliation in the target areas and communicate the same to the GOI and the international community, including through the Steering Committee, as well as relevant UN mechanisms including DCO-led UNCT and OCHA-led HCT.</p> <p>Work with partners in facts finding/assessment, programming, knowledge sharing, and coordination to improve these issues outside the FFS but within the Country Office mandate and portfolio.</p>	Human rights violations persist despite efforts, requiring case specific actions.	Human rights violations, unresolved property issues and other grievances beyond the scope of the FFS make returnees vulnerable to secondary displacement and increase tensions in the target areas.	Programme Manager
Contextual	Involuntary or coerced returns leading to increased stresses on depleted basic services and heightened tensions in areas of origin, impacting project implementation.	2	3	<p>Maintain an understanding of IDP/returnee dynamics and trends within areas receiving FFS support.</p> <p>Routinely investigate and analyze stabilization needs in ""host"" locations within the liberated governorates to ensure additional displacement related stresses are accounted for in needs assessments and prioritization processes.</p> <p>Regularly liaise with Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and interfacing with OCHA coordination architecture to ensure late-stage returnees are anticipated as much as possible within FFS programming, and new vulnerabilities are accounted for in FFS lines of work.</p> <p>Working with wider UN Agencies, NGOs and the GOI as part of the Durable Solutions effort to support remaining IDP caseloads and facilitate preparedness of areas of origin ahead of anticipated camp closures.</p>	IDP returns become negatively affected by other unforeseen factors, exacerbating the situation of involuntary or coerced returns on account of camp closures. Also, a lack of IDP returns to areas where FFS is operating, due to the reasons beyond FFS, may have an impact on overall outcome achievement.	The GOI decided to consolidate or close camps and facilitate the return of remaining IDPs in a relatively short timeframe (within 2021), affecting about 34,000 people. Of the total number of recorded arrivals of 4,735 households (23,158 individuals), 28 percent had not returned to their location of origin and are considered secondarily displaced, while 72 percent had returned to their areas of origin, although not necessarily to their former homes.	Programme Manager
Institutional	Government disputes in specific target locations, affecting the ability of the FFS to address stabilization needs.	4	4	Maintain ongoing dialogue and political pressure at highest UN levels between GOI and KRG to resolve disputed area issues, to allow the FFS to address stabilization needs.	Government disputes in specific target areas persist affecting the ability of the FFS to address stabilization needs.	GOI and KRG continue to fail to agree on disputed areas such as villages in Hamdaniya.	Programme Manager
Institutional	Proposed priority projects channelled by the GOI to the FFS for support not corresponding with the priorities of returnees/local populations.	2	3	<p>Conduct targeted consultations with respective Provincial and Municipal stakeholders and provide regular guidance to identify and agree on the most critical needs to support stabilization objectives.</p> <p>Provide regular guidance and support to local and provincial government, technical directorate and end user counterparts on FFS processes to validate, verify and prioritize support for requests in line with the most critical needs of returning populations.</p> <p>Routinely assess the drivers and obstacles to sustainable returns to inform project design prioritization processes.</p>	Consultations and coordination for prioritization may result in delays in project implementation.	Inadequate planning and consultation for assessment of stabilization needs may result in incorrect selection and inappropriate prioritization of projects under FFS not directly meeting the needs of target groups.	Programme Manager
Institutional	Lack of GOI commitment to support FFS operations or capacity to operationalize FFS rehabilitated structures may impact FFS delivery and sustainability of impact.	2	4	<p>Strengthen partnership with the GOI with an established mechanism through which the GOI can demonstrate ownership and contribution to the stabilization process.</p> <p>Regularly liaise with GOI counterparts at COMSEC or at governorate level, for security guarantees and necessary operational support, and to strengthen capacities to maintain and operate completed rehabilitation projects.</p> <p>Conduct monitoring and evaluation of completed FFS projects to capture incidents of operation and maintenance/staffing challenges.</p> <p>Monitor access restrictions for FFS field teams, programme staff and contractors in FFS-approved locations.</p> <p>Maintain a strong relationship with GOI counterparts throughout project cycles, positioning government representation at the heart of FFS activities.</p> <p>Highlight in-kind support of the GOI in shoring up stabilization gains with further investment, staffing, operation, maintenance, etc.</p> <p>Conduct capacity assessments to determine critical government gaps and provide training in key areas.</p>	Limited ownership and political will of the GOI to pursue stabilization activities as well as wider institutional bottlenecks may impact FFS delivery and result in an unsustainable post-2023 stabilization trajectory, particularly for the maintenance of FFS rehabilitated essential services and the remaining reconstruction needs.	Limited political will to support stabilization on the part of the GOI persist. Government financing remains a challenge. The Iraqi National Development Plan by MoMD in coordination with UN agencies and donors in March 2021, did not mention any allocation of budgets by GOI for projects needed to support the return of people to their areas of origin.	Programme Manager

Type	Risk factor	Likelihood	Impact	Risk response	Residual risk	Background to assessment	Risk owner
Institutional	Limited capacity of the GOI to take over remaining stabilization needs after the FFS exit in 2023.	4	4	Scale up capacity support to the GOI to ensure a sustainable handover after the FFS exit in 2023.	Limited ownership and political will of the GOI to pursue stabilization activities as well as wider institutional bottlenecks may result in an unsustainable post-2023 stabilization trajectory, particularly for the maintenance of FFS rehabilitated essential services and the remaining reconstruction needs.	A successful transition will be contingent on the ability of the GOI to tackle endemic corruption, reduce opportunities for rent seeking, enhance transparency and cash-flow management, and use the opportunity of the recent increase in oil prices to undertake major reforms to achieve fiscal sustainability and improve the adequacy, equity, and efficiency of public spending through a better allocation of resources within sectors.	Programme Manager
Programmatic	Lack of IDP returns to areas where the FFS is operating, due to reasons beyond the FFS.	2	4	Continuously assess the conditions in approved areas of operation to ensure implementation is guided to where activities are most likely to be effective in attracting and supporting returns. Align prioritization processes and FFS lines of work with the latest evidence of factors influencing returns. Strengthen coordination with the GOI and relevant local of authorities to ensure security guarantees in FFS operating areas are adequately secured and maintained.	External factors beyond the control of the FFS continue to negatively affect the return of IDPs.	By the end 2021, about 1.19 million people remain internally displaced; more than 90 percent of whom fled their areas of origin more than 4 years ago. The return pace started to slow down in 2018-2019, which shows the complexity of challenges including heavily damaged housing and infrastructure for basic services, the lack of livelihood opportunities, social cohesion and reconciliation issues, and a persistent volatile security and safety environment in some areas of return. Protracted displacement is expected to continue over 2022, as barriers to return, local integration or resettlement remain significant and about 1 percent of IDPs have expressed their intention to return over the coming 12 months.	Programme Manager
Programmatic	Sexual and gender-based violence, or discrimination.	3	3	Fully train all FFS staff on the prevention of sexual harassment, exploitation, and assault through a suite of mandatory courses. Ensure the mainstreaming of gender considerations in project design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and staffing. Ensure wide communication relating to the various means of reporting incidents or threats of sexual harassment, exploitation or assault. Introduce special measures to guaranteed the comfort and safety of female participants in targeted livelihood sector interventions, including regular one-on-one liaison during project implementation and following project completion. Undertake periodic internal surveys targeting FFS women national staff who are field-based or regularly travel to project sites to assess their comfort levels, perceptions of safety and ease of reporting mechanisms when it comes to matters of gender-based harassment, exploitation or abuse. Reflect the findings to improve staff safety measures in internal guidance, work plans and other relevant policies and procedures.	Delays in responding to cases of sexual harassment, exploitation, or assault on women staff and/or beneficiaries, reported if any, may undermine mitigation measures.	FFS women staff and/or women beneficiaries may be subject to sexual harassment, exploitation, or assault in undertaking their tasks and/or in participation in gender-focused projects and may have impact on meeting FFS gender-specific targets.	Programme Manager
Programmatic	Explosive hazards (EH) and improvised explosive devices (IED) contamination in target locations.	3	3	EH removal actors, through the coordination of the Directorate for Mine Action (DMA) to conduct rapid threat assessments, undertake the issuance of contracts for EH clearance and others, in areas where the FFS operates. Integrate assessment results into FFS project sequencing and prioritization. Maintain on-the-ground coordination with actors who are undertaking explosive hazard removal activities in all areas. Advocate for donor community support to EH removal as a necessary measure to support FFS activities.	Prolonged IED and EH clearance process may result in delays in project implementation and IDP returns.	Extensive contamination of IED and EH, requiring clearance and presenting threats to communities and personnel, persist.	Programme Manager
Programmatic	Prolonged tax exemption and customs clearance process.	3	3	Designate and/or appoint focal points, as required, to liaise and coordinate with NOC and involve Ministries to expedite processing of exemptions for imported goods and equipment for stabilization. Continue engagement of recently recruited Access and Exemption Liaison Officer to facilitate documentation, access and follow-up of imported items into Iraq. Where possible, locally source equipment to be used in place of materials which need to be imported, reducing the risk of port/customs clearance delays.	Unforeseen administrative bottlenecks and staff turnover undermine mitigation measures.	Delays in tax exemption and customs clearance relating to imported equipment, materials, vehicles, etc. have an impact on timely delivery of the FFS.	Programme Manager

Type	Risk factor	Likelihood	Impact	Risk response	Residual risk	Background to assessment	Risk owner
Programmatic	Poor quality of contracted work and/or corrupt practices leading to ineffective results and reputational risk for UNDP/FFS.	2	4	<p>Apply a zero-tolerance policy against corruption, fraud, sexual exploitation and abuse, harassment and other types of misconduct.</p> <p>Communicate to all staff and contractors on how to report instances of threats, blackmail and other wrongdoings, and put in place effective response mechanisms into the overall management structures for cases of threats towards staff or contractors.</p> <p>Provide staff involved with procurement processes with briefings and trainings in relation to standard protocols to ensure non-leakage of procurement-related information, identification and reporting of attempts to undermine protection of procurement documentation and guidance on conduct and reporting in cases of threatening situations.</p> <p>Apply multi-layer controls during project implementation to mitigate risks of corruption or other types of misconduct, and to closely supervise contracted work and ensure (i) progress against timelines, (ii) quality of work, (iii) adherence to BoQ standards and specifications. The monitoring mechanism includes FFS engineers, specialized monitors, government/end-user oversight and third-party in-depth monitoring.</p>	Bottlenecks in ensuring high quality contracting remain, may result in delays in project implementation.	<p>Fraud and corruption or corruption related threats made by various stakeholders (internal and external) during project planning, procurement, contracting implementation, and supervision, which may result in insufficient quality assurance.</p> <p>In 2021, 6 cases of misconduct have been recorded, involving vendors, staff, and service contractors. By the end of 2021, 1 case had been closed (failure to comply with obligations), 2 cases substantiated (1 case of misrepresentation, forgery and false certification; 1 case of procurement fraud) and 3 cases under investigation (2 cases of failure to comply with obligations; 1 case of procurement fraud).</p>	Programme Manager
Programmatic	Environment/natural resources negatively impacted by FFS project activities.	2	2	<p>Conduct Social and Environmental Screenings and regularly review it to identify risks pertaining to the environment and intergate Social and Environmental Standards into project design and implementation.</p> <p>Conduct specific environment impact assessments for large-scale infrastructure works to identify any risks to the environment/natural resources, and identify required mitigation measures.</p> <p>Train FFS engineering, monitoring and site management teams on environmental and social safeguarding and to report on environmental and social measures as part of regular site monitoring practices.</p> <p>Incorporate specifications for more environmentally-friendly and sustainable materials in rehabilitation-related procurement processes.</p> <p>Avail of the expertise of the Environment Team of the UNDP Country Office.</p>	Inadvertent omissions during project's monitoring not providing targeted oversight of environmental safeguarding and protection efforts.	The environment and/or natural resources are negatively impacted by stabilization projects.	Programme Manager
Programmatic	Unsustainable handover of stabilization activities to the GOI after the closure of the FFS in 2023.	2	4	Develop an actionable exit strategy in coordination with th GoI and development partners, which aims to accelerate project delivery as well as support the capacities of the GOI to take over remaining stabilization needs.	Limited ownership and political will of the GOI to take over stabilization needs may result in an unsustainable transition.	Despite having completed 3,600 projects across all windows between 2015-2021, residual needs remain important and positive political signals of the GOI to take over stablization after the closure of the FFS in 2023 are still limited.	Programme Manager
Programmatic	Increased costs for construction material on the international market.	1	2	<p>Ensure contractors submit their Purchase Orders as early early as possible.</p> <p>Permit flexibility about brands - not specifications.</p>	Contractors seeking additional costs on previously awarded contracts.	Triple costs for copper items (affecting nearly all major electrical equipment).	Programme Manager

ANNEX 4. FINANCIAL UPDATE

#	PARTNER	CONTRIBUTION (US\$)	RECEIVED (US\$) (ON 31 DECEMBER 2021)	Repurposed (US\$) for COVID-19 Response
1	Australia	18,855,603.47	18,855,603.47	-
2	Austria	6,697,025.93	6,697,025.93	-
3	Belgium	14,833,267.29	14,833,267.29	(1,000,000.00)
4	Bulgaria	227,272.73	227,272.73	-
5	Canada	31,812,642.01	31,812,642.01	(1,824,818.52)
6	Czech Republic	1,756,064.83	1,756,064.83	-
7	Denmark	53,940,422.82	53,940,422.82	-
8	Estonia	29,411.76	29,411.76	-
9	European Union	74,080,468.01	74,080,468.01	-
10	Finland	9,941,184.65	9,941,184.65	-
11	France	6,234,739.72	6,234,739.72	-
12	Germany ⁴⁵	371,824,944.16	371,824,944.16	-
13	Greece	59,420.00	59,420.00	-
14	Iraq	34,250,000.00	15,853,797.00	-
15	Italy ⁴⁶	18,047,363.75	18,047,363.75	-
16	Japan	36,575,732.81	36,575,732.81	-
17	Kuwait	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	-
18	Malta	34,285.71	34,285.71	-
19	Netherlands	107,458,478.01	106,950,931.82	(2,000,000.00)
20	New Zealand ⁴⁷	3,500,000.00	3,500,000.00	-
21	Norway	64,593,758.59	64,593,758.59	-
22	Poland	2,769,901.51	2,769,901.51	-
23	Romania	56,306.31	56,306.31	-
24	Republic of Korea ⁴⁸	26,900,495.00	26,900,495.00	-
25	Slovakia	113,125.79	113,125.79	-
26	Sweden	60,398,756.72	56,642,447.29	(2,000,000.00)
27	Turkey	750,000.00	750,000.00	-
28	United Arab Emirates	60,000,000.00	59,000,000.00	-
29	United Kingdom ⁴⁹	39,786,430.31	39,786,430.31	-
30	United States of America	405,200,000.00	405,200,000.00	(10,026,101.00)
TOTAL		1,452,727,101.89	1,429,067,043.27	(16,850,918.52)

45 Includes contributions from KfW Development Bank, on behalf of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and the Federal Foreign Office (Auswärtiges Amt).

46 Includes contributions from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation.

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

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

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



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