

Funding Facility for Stabilization

2021 QUARTER TWO REPORT



Funding Facility for Stabilization 2021 Quarter Two Report

REPORTING PERIOD	January to June 2021 report
PROJECT TITLE	Funding Facility for Stabilization (FFS)
UNDP PROJECT ID	00089459 (Output ID 00095684)
PROJECT DURATION	May 2015 to December 2023
PROJECT RESOURCES	US\$1,284,871,183
PROGRAMME COUNTRY FOCAL POINT	Office of the Prime Minister
UNDAF OUTCOME(S)	Outcome 1: Government and communities' resilience to disasters (man-made and natural) strengthened
UNDP COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTCOME	Outcome 3: Conditions improved for the safe return of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in newly liberated areas
UNDP COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUT	Output 1: Government of Iraq supported to address the immediate stabilization needs in newly accessible areas which allows for the return of IDPs
IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	UNDP
RESPONSIBLE PARTNER	UNDP
PROJECT LOCATIONS	Newly liberated areas of Anbar, Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninewa and Salah al-Din Governorates

CONTRIBUTING PARTNERS:



Table of Contents

1. 2021 MID-YEAR HIGHLIGHTS.....	7
2 THE FUNDING FACILITY FOR STABILIZATION	12
3 DETAILED RESULTS AND TRENDS	15
3.1. Results Against Targets.....	15
<i>Output 1. Funding Facility for Immediate Stabilization (FFIS)</i>	15
<i>Output 2. Funding Facility for Expanded Stabilization (FFES)</i>	19
3.2 Movement of displaced persons	19
3.3 Key Results By Governorate	21
Anbar	24
Diyala	28
Kirkuk.....	31
Ninewa.....	35
Salah Al-Din	41
4 GENDER MAINSTREAMING.....	45
5 LESSONS LEARNED.....	47
6 LOOKING AHEAD	48
ANNEX 1: PERFORMANCE TRACKING MATRIX.....	49
ANNEX 2: RISK FRAMEWORK.....	52
ANNEX 3: FINANCIAL UPDATE (Q2 2021)	61

List of Figures & Tables

Figure 1. Q2 2021 cumulative progress (real value) and completion rate (%) against 2021 targets, by output indicator.....	8
Figure 2. Completed projects by sector, Q2 2021 (cumulative).....	8
Figure 3. Accrued benefits by sector, Q2 2021 (cumulative)	12
Figure 4. The FFS approach.....	12
Figure 5. Number of IDPs and returnees over time	19
Figure 6. Completed projects by governorate and by sector, Q2 2021 (cumulative)	21
Figure 7. Completed projects by location, Q2 2021	21
Figure 8. Completed projects by location, Q2 2021 (cumulative)	21
Figure 9. Accrued benefits (real value) by governorate, Q2 2021 (cumulative).....	22
Figure 10. Accrued benefits (%) by governorate, Q2 2021 (cumulative)	22
Figure 11. Accrued benefits by sector, Anbar, Q2 2021 (cumulative).....	24
Figure 12. Accrued benefits by sector, Diyala, Q2 2021 (cumulative).....	28
Figure 13. Accrued benefits by sector, Kirkuk, Q2 2021 (cumulative).....	31
Figure 14. Accrued benefits by sector, Ninewa, Q2 2021 (cumulative)	35
Figure 15. Accrued benefits by sector, Salah al-Din, Q2 2021 (cumulative)	41
Table 1. Completed projects by governorate	7
Table 2. Summary of results by sector, Q2 2021 (cumulative).....	9

Acronyms & Abbreviations

BoQ	Bill of Quantities
CBOs	Community-Based Organizations
CfW	Cash for Work
COVID-19	Coronavirus disease
DMA	Directorate of Mine Action
DTM	IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix
EH	Explosive hazards
FFS	Funding Facility for Stabilization
FFES	Funding Facility for Expanded Stabilization
FFIS	Funding Facility for Immediate Stabilization
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
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ISIL	Islamic State of Iraq and Levant (also known as Da'esh)
MOLSA	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOMD	Ministry of Migration and Displacement
MSA	Municipal Stabilization Advisor
NTU	Northern Technical University (Ninewa)
NU	Ninewa University
PCC	Provincial Control Cell
PHC	Primary Healthcare Centre
PMF	Popular Mobilization Forces
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
UN	United Nations
UNAMI	United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UXO	Unexploded Explosive Ordnance
VTC	Vocational Training Centre
WHH	Women-headed households
WHO	World Health Organization
WTP	Water Treatment Plant



A young girl from Al Khaseem waters her backyard. Over 2,000 residents of the village now have access to clean and potable water because the Tawaklna Ala Allah water treatment plant was rehabilitated and restored through FFS.
Photo: UNDP Iraq.

1. 2021 MID-YEAR HIGHLIGHTS

The present progress report provides information about activities implemented by the UNDP's Funding Facility for Stabilization (FFS) up to 30 June 2021, as per agreed output indicators and targets. The focus is on results achieved during Quarter 1 (Q1) and Quarter 2 (Q2) of 2021, as well as stabilization activities underway. Unless otherwise specified, data and graphs present results cumulatively since FFS' inception in 2015.

Since 2014, it is estimated that more than 6 million men, women, boys and girls had been displaced. By Q2 2021, the FFS completed 2,862 projects (cumulative) in the five liberated governorates of Anbar, Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninewa and Salah al-Din for a total value of USD 774,140,979, thus facilitating the return of 4.8 million displaced Iraqis to their areas of origin. Overall, the FFS has been able to maintain steady progress during the first half of 2021 with 184 projects completed. By the same time period, 234 projects were under implementation, 344 under procurement and 1,472 in the pipeline (assessment and/or design phase).

Table 1. Completed projects by governorate

Governorate	Completed projects (Q2 2021)	Completed projects (cumulative)
Anbar	75	765
Diyala	0	28
Kirkuk	10	142
Ninewa	79	1665
Salah al-Din	20	262
Total	184	2,862

A comparison between set 2021 output targets and overall results by Q2 2021 shows that the level of achievement is on track. However, a critical analysis on socioeconomic trends and current infrastructure needs also demonstrates that the level of ambition could be elevated to achieve the overall objective of the FFS, positioned as an essential stabilization platform responding (by a sizable but still insufficient scale) to the estimated USD 88.2 billion required to rehabilitate essential infrastructure in Iraq¹ - and providing additional measures to support livelihoods, social cohesion and capacity support - in a context where the current government deficit will certainly continue to limit public spending for infrastructure and other essential services.

In some instances, results by mid-2021 already surpass 2021 set targets, confirming the overall success in implementation by the FFS. Target results for social cohesion remained however behind, with 33% of completion by Q2 2021. This result is partly explained by the COVID-19 stringent measures restricting in-person activities during this reporting period. While overall the results show a rather positive trend, they also point out that the level of ambition could be increased, pending the availability of additional resources to address residual needs. This would also facilitate the acceleration of returns to the target areas and the provision of much needed essential services that are still lacking despite what has been achieved by mid-year 2021 by the FFS. Indeed, as of June 2021, approximately 1.2 million people remain displaced from Iraq's liberated areas, which suggests the need to scale up stabilization activities to achieve the objective of supporting the return of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Iraq. Detailed sectoral needs assessments to identify gaps and determine future priorities to support the most vulnerable in the target areas will be conducted by UNDP in the second half 2021 and beyond.

Completed projects are estimated to have benefitted more than 6 million individuals in the target areas, with 14,168,355 benefits² accruing to them, including 7,066,457 benefits accruing to women and girls (50% of total benefits). Electricity, health and water projects have resulted in a higher number of benefits compared with projects in other sectors. Results presented in figures 2 and 3 below show that this is mainly explained by the fact that electricity, health and water projects have a larger beneficiary scale (accrued benefits per project) than projects in other sectors such as housing, livelihoods, or social cohesion for example - rather than by the number of completed projects. However, rehabilitation works in other key sectors, such as education, as well as "soft" stabilization interventions on livelihoods and social cohesion, remain critical as they yield important socioeconomic returns over the short, medium and long term. Such projects are depending on the stabilization needs in a given area and are being prioritized to complement, build on or leverage the completed rehabilitation infrastructure projects. And, in areas where social cohesion initiatives are encouraging returns to previously hard to reach areas, infrastructure rehabilitation and livelihood projects are complementing to address the stabilization needs in a given area.

¹ World Bank, Iraq Damage and Needs Assessment of Affected Governorates, January 2018.

² An individual may receive multiple benefits from project interventions in various sectors in a given location. A benefit from a sectoral intervention is considered to have accrued to an individual on completion of the project. Benefits from different sectoral interventions are considered mutually exclusive and hence accrued.

Figure 1. Q2 2021 cumulative progress (real value) and completion rate (%) against 2021 targets, by output indicator

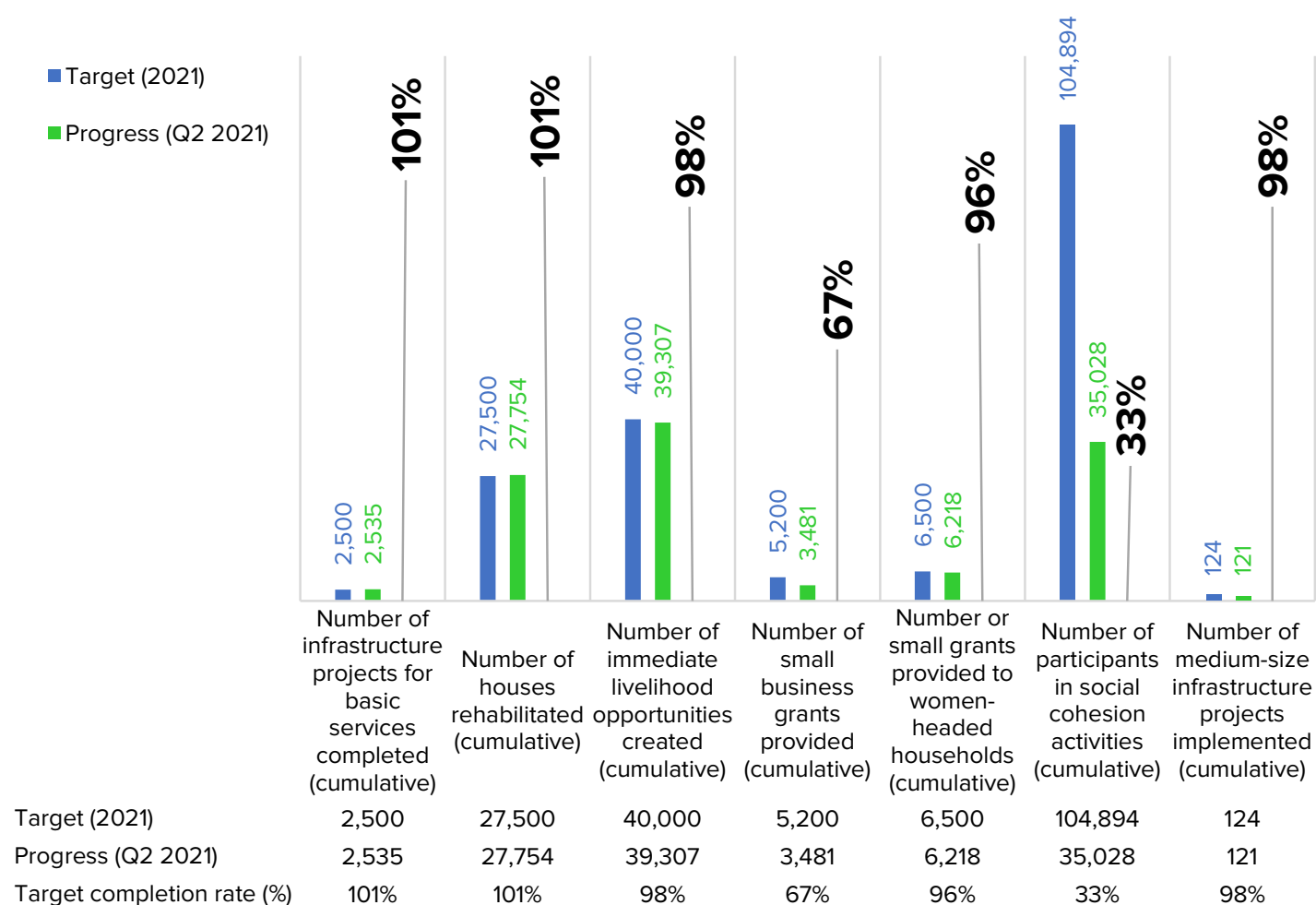


Figure 2. Completed projects by sector, Q2 2021 (cumulative)

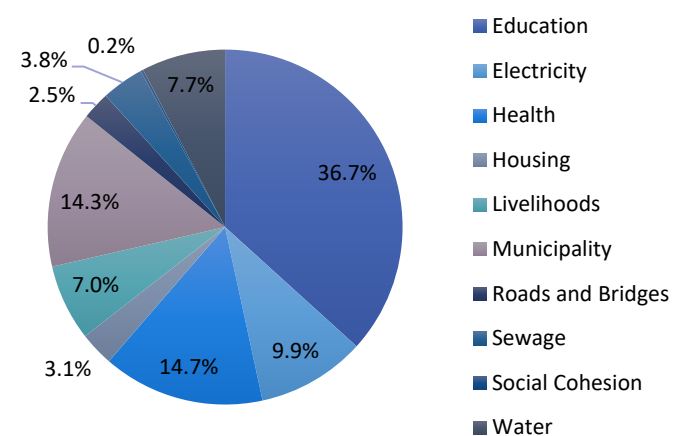


Figure 3. Accrued benefits by sector, Q2 2021 (cumulative)

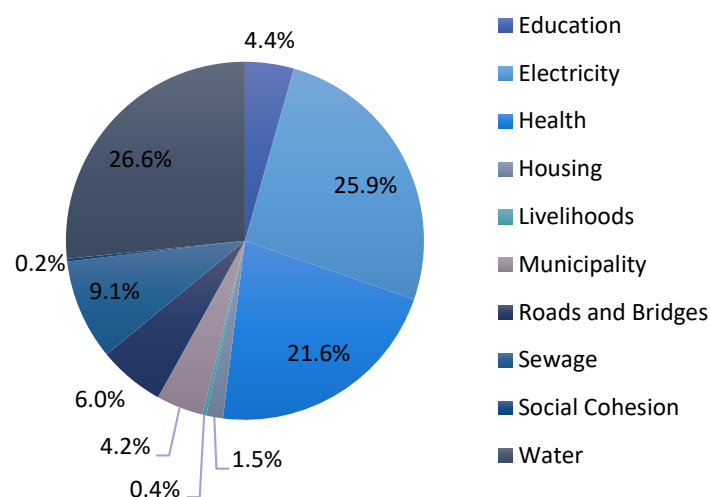


Table 2. Summary of results by sector, Q2 2021 (cumulative)

Sector	Completed projects		Value (USD)		Accrued benefits		Accrued benefits (women)		Accrued benefits by project	Accrued benefits by value
Education	1,051	36.7%	127,703,170	16.5%	625,605	4.4%	264,982	42.4%	595.2	0.005
Electricity	283	9.9%	181,557,521	23.5%	3,669,992	25.9%	1,828,331	49.8%	12,968.2	0.020
Health	422	14.7%	114,628,115	14.8%	3,066,334	21.6%	1,609,841	52.5%	7,266.2	0.027
Housing	89	3.1%	59,568,548	7.7%	214,899	1.5%	101,585	47.3%	2,414.6	0.004
Livelihoods	199	7.0%	77,164,294	10.0%	49,621	0.4%	14,850	29.9%	249.4	0.001
Municipality	410	14.3%	60,990,357	7.9%	601,122	4.2%	294,600	49.0%	1,466.2	0.010
Roads and Bridges	72	2.5%	49,509,513	6.4%	848,050	6.0%	419,875	49.5%	11,778.5	0.017
Sewage	110	3.8%	10,397,182	1.3%	1,287,625	9.1%	636,355	49.4%	11,705.7	0.124
Social Cohesion	7	0.2%	1,401,884	0.2%	34,894	0.2%	15,488	44.4%	4,984.9	0.025
Water	219	7.7%	91,220,394	11.8%	3,770,079	26.6%	1,880,540	49.9%	17,215.0	0.041
Total	2,862	100%	774,140,979	100%	14,168,221	100%	7,066,446	49.9%	4,950.5	0.018

This positive progress described above was achieved despite the challenges that have characterized this reporting period, showing that the FFS continued to remain agile, quickly adjusting its operations to better serve stabilization needs in the highly volatile and rapidly changing context of Iraq.

- Imposed movement restrictions and additional safety protocols and measures implemented by UNDP to protect fields teams, programme staff and contractors/project partners during the first half of 2021 to curb the second wave of COVID-19 demanded adjusting processes and time lapses in all areas of operations. USD 40 million were mobilized by the FFS to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic, through new contributions and repurposing of funds. Under the critical circumstances, the role of the dedicated team who remained on the ground was key in keeping the operational system in motion, causing minimal disruptions to the project implementation schedules. Trade disruptions also impacted the availability and prices of many building materials, in particular steel and copper cables, which caused an increase in infrastructure rehabilitation project costs and required budget re-calculations. Social cohesion activities had to be conducted using different modalities over the course of the reporting period, combining the use of online platforms to carry out meetings and events, with more traditional in-person community-based activities when those could be resumed, however still under strict protocols to ensure the safety of all participants.
- The presence of unexploded ordnance (UXO) in the target areas continued to be a challenge. All FFS infrastructure rehabilitation projects begin with a careful site inspection, which is often followed by a process of mine and UXO clearance and rubble removal, with the support of the United

Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS), local authorities, police departments, and other relevant stakeholders, allowing the rehabilitation work to commence.

- Tensions between various militia groups increased in early 2021. Non-state actors, mostly in West Anbar, Ninewa and Kirkuk have been proliferating, thereby hampering the implementation of stabilization projects in certain areas. In Ninewa, PKK militias remained active, causing an increase of tensions in the region while the Sinjar Agreement continued to lose momentum. This particularly impeded Yazidi families, who feel once again uncertain about their protection, to return.
- Insufficient government presence and limited government services and support in Sinjar not only constrained the effective roll-out of FFS operations in the area, as the necessary safety guarantees to operate remained limited, but also continued to impede returns. The administration for education services, for example continued to operate from Duhok.
- The movement of project materials has also been impacted by new government regulations regarding the importation of goods through the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI). The fact that both the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) and Government of Iraq (GOI) exemptions are required for importation of goods through the KRI (Dohuk border) is causing significant delays in delivery of necessary procured goods.
- The current fiscal deficit continues to limit public spending for critical infrastructure in Iraq. The sharp decline in oil receipts in 2020 exerted severe pressure on government finances. Faced with revenue shortfalls, the GOI resorted to drastic

cuts in discretionary spending, including in public investment, which dropped by 87% by the end of 2020³. Despite recent increases in oil prices which could drive short-term growth and provide lifesaving revenues, these could remain insufficient in the short to medium-term to support reconstruction efforts.

- Tensions and uncertainties have emerged in the context of the 2021 October parliamentary elections. The FFS team continued to monitor the political situation across administrative levels of government and remained engaged with municipal, governorate and national governments.

The Stabilization Task Force (STF) co-chaired by the GOI and Germany convened on 2 June 2021 to discuss the security dynamics and the remaining stabilization needs in Kirkuk governorate. The meeting highlighted that security and UXO challenges, communal tensions, high unemployment and destroyed housing in approximately 120 villages continue to impede the return of IDPs. The STF recommended that stabilization efforts especially on social cohesion, job creation and housing should be scaled up to encourage returns and support vulnerable returnees to prevent secondary displacement.

In that context, the FFS continued to promote an integrated approach to stabilization to set a path for an inclusive and sustainable post-ISIL recovery targeting the most vulnerable groups in the liberated areas. This for example included the combination of rehabilitation efforts and direct productive employment generation in the agricultural sector, which yields important income opportunities and economic output potential yet to be fully realized in Iraq. It also leveraged UNDP's portfolio in security sector reform and social cohesion to ensure the sustainability of "hard" stabilization interventions. This integrated approach and related programming efforts continued to respond to the newly established priority 5 on Durable Solutions in the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSCDF) for 2020-2024, where UNDP plays a critical role as co-chair of the Durable Solutions Task Force.

The FFS ensured the mainstreaming of gender and human-rights, conflict sensitivity and sustainability principles, central to its activities across all windows of work. Concerted efforts were for example made to enable women and girls to participate and access project benefits across sectors. In addition, partners, staff, and beneficiaries underwent trainings on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse to ensure a safe work environment.

UNDP continued to work closely with the GOI to stabilize and rebuild critical infrastructure and services damaged during the conflict. Dialogue and coordination with the GOI remained on solid ground by mid-2021 and continuous efforts to strengthen government ownership over the stabilization agenda are taking place. In March 2021, the National Plan for Getting the IDPs Back to their Liberated Areas was launched by the Ministries of Migration and Displacement (MoMD) and Planning. This plan was supported by UNDP and IOM as co-chairs of the United Nations Durable Solutions Framework.

3 World Bank, Iraq Economic Monitor: Seizing the Opportunity for Reforms and Managing Volatility, Spring 2021



The rehabilitation of Jubail sewage and storm water networks in Al-Khadraa district of Anbar is currently underway. Once completed, it is expected to benefit over 23,000 with improved sewage management services. Photo: UNDP Iraq/ Hamza Ahmed.

2 THE FUNDING FACILITY FOR STABILIZATION

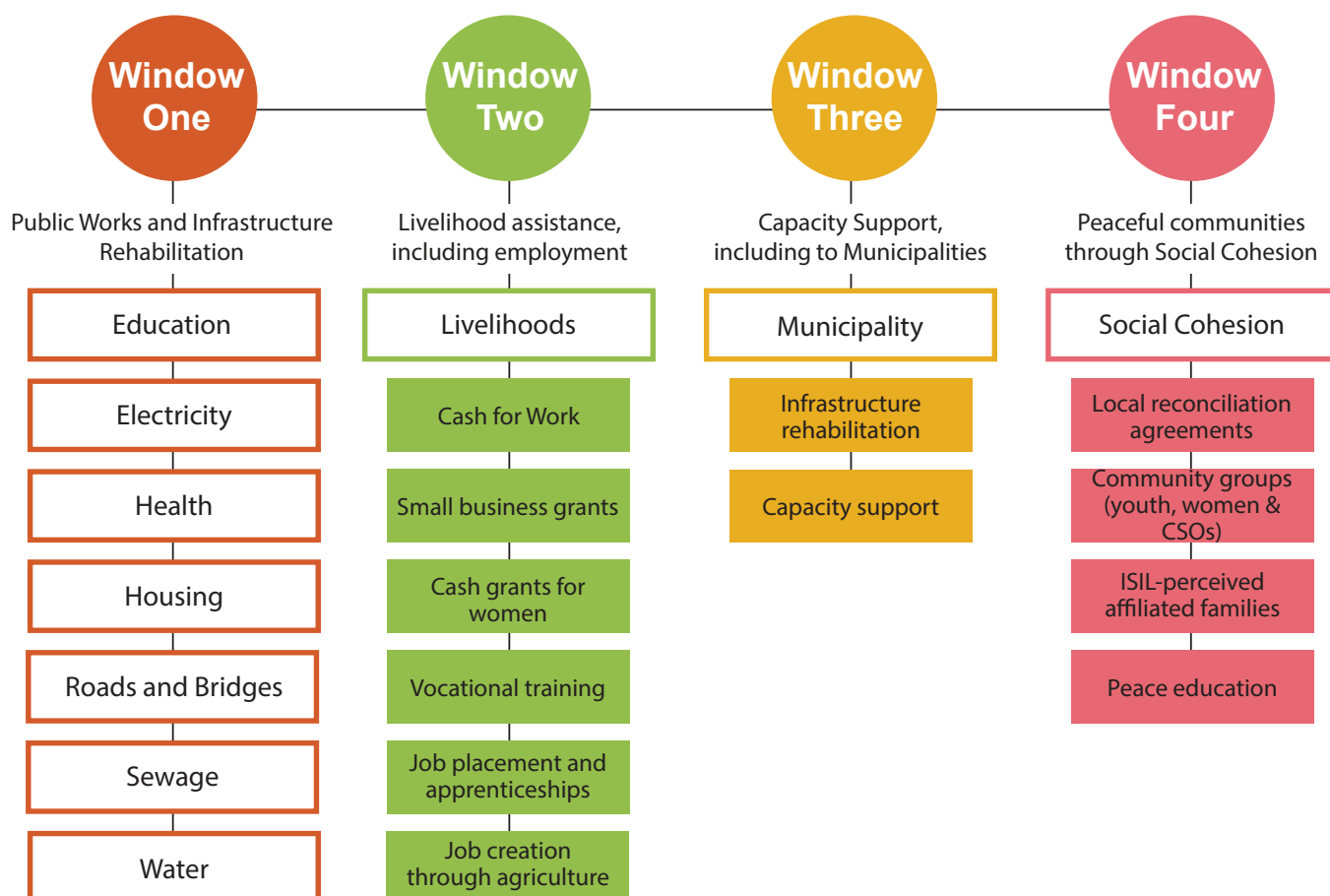
The FFS supports the GOI to stabilize areas liberated from ISIL. In June 2015, based on the commitment of the international community, UNDP established the Funding Facility for Immediate Stabilization (FFIS) to provide rapid stabilization assistance across four areas of work, or “Windows”. The four windows, identified as critical to facilitate the return of the displaced and to restore trust between the government and the people, are: (1) Public Works and Light Infrastructure Rehabilitation; (2) Livelihoods; (3) Capacity Support to local governments; and (4) Social Cohesion.

The assumption was that, while the FFIS engaged in immediate stabilization projects, the GOI would respond to long-term stabilization needs. Nevertheless, this sequencing did not materialize, due to a combination of factors, including the limited availability of public revenue following the drastic drop in oil revenue. 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.

A solid partnership with local stakeholders guides the FFS project prioritization process. Initial needs assessments are undertaken by UNDP, in partnership with local authorities. The assessments identify the most urgent stabilization needs. Projects are then developed by governorate and local authorities, demonstrating the GOI’s leadership in the stabilization process in the areas liberated from ISIL. The Provincial Control Cells (PCCs) 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

Figure 4. The FFS approach



Committee. 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 PCC (and its equivalents in Kirkuk and Ninewa) bring together all the line directorates of the GOI 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: Anbar, Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninewa and Salah al-Din. In 2018, the FFS defined five additional priority areas: Baiji-Hatra, broader Hawija, Mosul, western Anbar and western Ninewa. These priority areas are those with 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. In other priority areas, despite earlier liberation, sectarian and ethnic tensions, and security-related challenges have prevented steady returns of IDPs. Once such challenges dissipate and return movements begin, the FFS immediately responds to the emerging stabilization needs.

The COVID-19 pandemic is posing 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 on this context, UNDP also developed a COVID-19 response package in coordination with the World Health Organization (WHO)⁴, the Ministry of Health and local authorities, to assist the GOI 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 separately⁵.

In November 2020, a three-year extension of the FFS was endorsed by the GOI and international partners, with a request for an additional USD660 million to cover the remaining priority needs in the mandated governorates liberated from ISIL - 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; and
- A clear exit strategy in its final year 2023, handing over ownership of the implementation of immediate 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. The FFS Municipal Stabilization Advisors and Area Coordinators maintained close monitoring of the situation on the ground.

⁴ The WHO Iraq Country Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan Against COVID-19 supports the GOI's response and guides all UN initiatives in Iraq in relation to health and preparedness needs.

⁵ For more information on UNDP Iraq's COVID-19 response, please refer to the dedicated progress report available at: <https://www.iq.undp.org/content/iraq/en/home/coronavirus.html>



The Funding Facility for Stabilization employed 100 residents of Haditha for three months to support the planting and cultivation of an oasis. Through the project, saplings were supplied to support the cultivation of over 250 hectares of desert in Haditha.
Photo: UNDP Iraq/ Hamza Ahmed.

3 DETAILED RESULTS AND TRENDS

3.1. RESULTS AGAINST TARGETS

The FFS monitors its operations as per the project's results framework, which is also the point of reference for reporting to development partners and other relevant stakeholders. Intermediate monitoring results show that by Q2 2021, the majority of targets are on track. Indeed, and despite challenges that have characterized this reporting period including the disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the FFS has undertaken necessary mitigation measures and has steadily progressed towards meeting, and in some instances already met, the 2021 set targets. The following analysis depicts both the progress achieved towards targets, and some deviations that were required to address the challenges encountered during the first half of 2021.

Output 1. Funding Facility for Immediate Stabilization (FFIS)

Window 1: Infrastructure

To date, 2,535 infrastructure projects for basic services have been completed, and 27,754 houses have been rehabilitated in the target areas. These results already surpass the 2021 set targets for the two related output indicators, which shows the overall success of the FFS in infrastructure projects in the volatile context of Iraq.

Infrastructure projects such as hospitals, educational institutions, power substations, and other electricity supply systems, to name but a few, have been rehabilitated by the FFS provide much needed services to stabilize liberated areas of Iraq. In addition, the rehabilitation of housing is estimated to have benefitted 27,754 families, providing them with a safe place to return and rebuild their lives.

1.b. Indicator	Target 2021	Result Q2 2021
Number of infrastructure projects for basic services (education, electricity, health, housing, municipality, roads and bridges, sewerage, water) completed in the target areas	2500 projects completed (cumulative)	2,535 projects completed (cumulative) in the following sectors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education: 977 • Electricity: 283 • Health: 404 • Housing: 89 • Municipalities: 410 • Roads and bridges: 45 • Sewerage: 110 • Water: 217

1.c. Indicator	Target 2021	Result Q2 2021
Number of housing units rehabilitated in the target areas	27,500 houses rehabilitated	27,754 houses rehabilitated (cumulative)



"When we returned, my house was partly damaged," says Suhaib. A resident of Al Nahrawan neighborhood, he lives with his mother, six brothers and their families. "But what was difficult for us when we returned was that there was no water or electricity."

In early 2018, post ISIL, the electricity was temporally restored. However, the power supply to the neighborhood remained weak. This meant that residents purchased generators as a makeshift solution. "This added an extra burden on us. The diesel generators would cost us 5-10 times the price of electricity," says Suhaib.

Through FFS, the substation in Al Nahrawan was rehabilitated. It now serves over 25,000 residents with improved access to electricity. "Today, our quality of life has drastically improved," says Suhaib.

For residents like Suhaib, having access to electricity has eased the daunting process of rebuilding their lives post ISIL. To date, FFS has rehabilitated 39 substations destroyed during the ISIL conflict.

Window 2: Livelihoods

The FFS continued to provide livelihood support, aimed at providing immediate cash liquidity and supporting the return to sustained local economic activities in the target areas, primarily through cash-for-work (CfW) programmes, and the provision of grants to regenerate small businesses and support women-headed households.

CfW projects aim to provide emergency income opportunities, while restoring community infrastructure. These have helped women-headed households improve their livelihoods, pay off debts caused by war, cover daily expenses and invest in a small business to sustain their income. Moreover, these are contributing to the strengthening of social support networks. By Q2 2021, 39,307 people were engaged in cash-generating job opportunities, out of the 40,000 expected by the end of the year, and 3,296 in projects under implementation.

As a result of the experience acquired by UNDP in livelihood programming and some of the lessons learned during the implementation of the FFS, UNDP prepared a toolbox of livelihood interventions to support the design and implementation of more standardized approaches and activities for supporting inclusive livelihoods and sustainable employment in Iraq, taking into consideration the necessity of customization when needed. This toolbox has improved the targeting of beneficiaries throughout interventions and introduced the use of technology for data collection (such as Kobo) which increased the efficiency and effectiveness of interventions. It also allowed UNDP to continue project implementation during COVID-19 by reducing paperwork and risks of contagion.

During the reporting period, livelihood projects were diversified to include interventions that also support more sustainable sources of income and employment opportunities, mainly through skills development activities and internships for youth (fresh graduates), as well as through entrepreneurship support for youth and women that included business development activities and access to start-up grants.

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 (still healthy despite the overall economic contraction in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic), it will not only impact direct project beneficiaries, but also contribute to better output (very low compared with other key economic sectors) and bring a series of positive key socio-economic outcomes, particularly for women as they represent the highest share of total employment in the agricultural sector in Iraq.

1.d. Indicator	Target 2021	Result Q2 2021
Number of immediate livelihood opportunities created for individuals, including women and youth in the target areas	40,000 people engaged through cash-generating job opportunities (cumulative, 15,000 youth and 6,000 women)	39,307 people engaged in cash-generating job opportunities (cumulative), including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5,977 overall number of women • 15,809 overall number of youths



"I just started my new job working at a factory making children's toys and stationary. But the first time I got a job was when I was selected for the cash-for-work opportunity. It gave me a taste of what it means to be financially stable. I used my earnings from the cash-for-work project to pay for my husband's surgery, household expenses and recover part of my financial debt," says 39-year-old Laila Merhi Hassan from Mosul.

The mother of five is the sole breadwinner for the family. Laila's husband was left physically disabled during the conflict with ISIL. Through FFS, she was hired under cash-for-work for 40 days (about 1 and a half months) to fix furniture and replant trees at a school campus in Mosul.

Laila also used part of her earnings to move to a new rental home as she was previously living in a house destroyed during ISIL. "I am interested in learning how to save money and invest. If I get this opportunity again, I will save the money to buy a lot of land. This is my dream," she adds. Cash-for-work opportunities like this support female headed households build back their lives, while also boosting the local economy, creating jobs and supporting the rebuilding of community infrastructure.

1.e. indicator	Target 2021	Result Q2 2021
Number of small business grants provided in the target areas (gender disaggregated)	5,200 small business grants provided (cumulative) including 2,800 women	3,481 small business grants provided. Included 2,628 women

1.f. indicator	Target 2021	Result Q2 2021
Number of small grants provided to women headed households in the target areas	6,500 small grants provided to women headed households (cumulative)	6,218 small grants provided to women headed households (cumulative)



“Before ISIL, our societal norms did not encourage women to work or access higher education. Circumstances have forced us to break these norms. It is the first time I have left the house for any training, especially with the prospect of starting a business. This is exciting,” explains 21-year-old Samira.

Samira is married with two children. She is among ten women who participated in a five-day food processing training focused intently on different tasks. UNDP has supported over fifty women and young people in Sinjar city, Sinuni, Qayrawan, Bashiqa and Ayadiya with vocational food processing skills. In addition, across Ninewa, UNDP has trained 1,500 farmers on sustainable farming practices and provided 150 entrepreneurs with business development support.

Window 3: Capacity Support

Through window 3, the FFS continued to support municipalities with technical capacities, to rehabilitate and equip relevant municipal structures, and to provide trainings to end-user government personnel to ensure sustainable operations and maintenance. Increased support to build government staff and partners’ capacities in project management, operations and maintenance of critical equipment and structures, environmental and social safety measures, and effective community engagement have continued to be based on a conflict-sensitive approach that takes into account gender and human rights considerations.

Furthermore, various ways to cascade the knowledge and skills gained (e.g., through training-of-trainers programme, creating experts’ rosters at governorate level for continued learning and training, etc.) and to institutionalize expertise and professionalism have been explored and supported when and where possible. Related operational guidance and others will be compiled and included in the first part of the Exit Strategy, based on the sector-specific needs and capacity assessments that will be conducted during the second half of 2021.

1.h. indicator	Target 2021	Result Q2 2021
Number and type of technical advisory support capacities in place to support Authorities in target areas to plan and execute stabilization activities	Area Coordinators and Stabilization Advisors in place to support stabilization planning and communication; minimum of 10 Municipal Stabilization Advisors (MSAs) embedded (cumulative)	3 International Stabilization Specialists and 6 Area Coordinators are in place. 11 Municipal Stabilization Advisors (MSAs) are embedded with municipal authorities

Window 4: Social Cohesion

Through Window 4, the FFS Continued to support the creation of peacebuilding capacities among the media, religious and tribal leaders in Iraq, to enhance community cohesiveness. The work with religious leaders has expanded and gained momentum this year, notably in the face of renewed violence and the need to advocate for peaceful reintegration following the camp closures. Indeed, reconciliation, coexistence, and support to reintegration of IDPs within their areas of origin have been prioritized and scaled up in 2021. In the second quarter of the year, UNDP engaged 96 religious leaders from Ninewa, with local and national government authorities in an effort to create a platform to discuss the avenues to reach reconciliation among community members and advance the reintegration of IDPs.

Building upon the government’s request and local needs assessments, UNDP has been supporting efforts to prevent violent extremism at the governorate level with a focus on the liberated areas. The aim is to maintain the stabilization gains and to contribute to sustainable reintegration and peaceful coexistence. To do that, a capacity-building workshop has been held with the National Committee for implementing the strategy to Combat Violent Extremism in Iraq and deputy governors to support governorates’ PVE plans especially for the liberated governorates. The FFS has also engaged in a long-term partnership with peacebuilding organizations such as Swisspeace and Folke Bernadotte Academy to support UNDP’s efforts in building capacities of local partners in mediation, conflict sensitivity, mainstreaming gender throughout the peacebuilding process and advancing Security Council Resolution 1325 on women, peace, and security.

Furthermore, the social cohesion programme continued to actively engage community leaders, Local Peace Committees in facilitating the return and reintegration of IDPs including families with perceived ISIL affiliation to their home communities. During the reporting period, the programme conducted reconciliation and dialogue sessions, which reached a local peace agreement, and facilitated the return of displaced families to their places of origin in Anbar and Ninewa.



Engineer Amjed stands in front of the solar panels in Aiyadiya, Ninewa that were installed by FFS. Solar power generated will be used to pump well and irrigate 15 farms in the region.
Photo: UNDP Iraq/ Mrinalini Santhanam.

1.j. indicator	Target 2021	Result Q2 2021
Number of people engaged in social cohesion activities in the target areas (gender disaggregated)	104,894 people engaged in social cohesion activities with at least 40% women (42,488) (cumulative)	35,028 people engaged in social cohesion activities (including 15,499 women) (cumulative)

Output 2. Funding Facility for Expanded Stabilization (FFES)

By mid-year 2021, a cumulative total of 121 medium-size infrastructure projects had been completed, almost achieving the 2021 target for this output indicator. In addition, three sewage projects were under implementation during this reporting period.

2.a. indicator (FFES)	Target 2021	Result Q2 2021
Number of medium-size infrastructure projects completed in the target areas	124 medium-size infrastructure projects completed (cumulative)	121 medium-size infrastructure projects completed (cumulative): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education: 74 • Health: 18 • Roads and Bridges: 27 • Sewage: 3 • Water: 2

3.2 MOVEMENT OF DISPLACED PERSONS

Since its inception, the FFS has worked to support the Government of Iraq to stabilize liberated areas in the short and medium term, ultimately contributing to the voluntary, safe, and dignified return of Iraqis internally displaced by ISIL since 2014. The decision and ability of IDPs to return home depends on a complex combination of factors, including but not limited to the physical reconstruction of houses, either by individual

means or with the support of the Government, UNDP or other actors. Livelihood opportunities, improved service delivery as well as improvements in the overall security situation are among the most important factors to encourage displaced communities to return.

The FFS monitors progress toward this goal by using the International Organization for Migration (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM). For towns not monitored by IOM, the FFS extrapolates from data tracked by authorities at the district level.

During the conflict with ISIL, more than 6 million Iraqis were displaced from their areas of origin. It is estimated that 1.2 million individuals remain displaced today throughout the country, largely because they do not have homes to return to, but also due to the severity of socio-economic and security conditions in areas of return. Thus, the FFS is continuously monitoring and recalibrating its response in support of returns based on the challenges and needs of the displaced population and the obstacles they face.

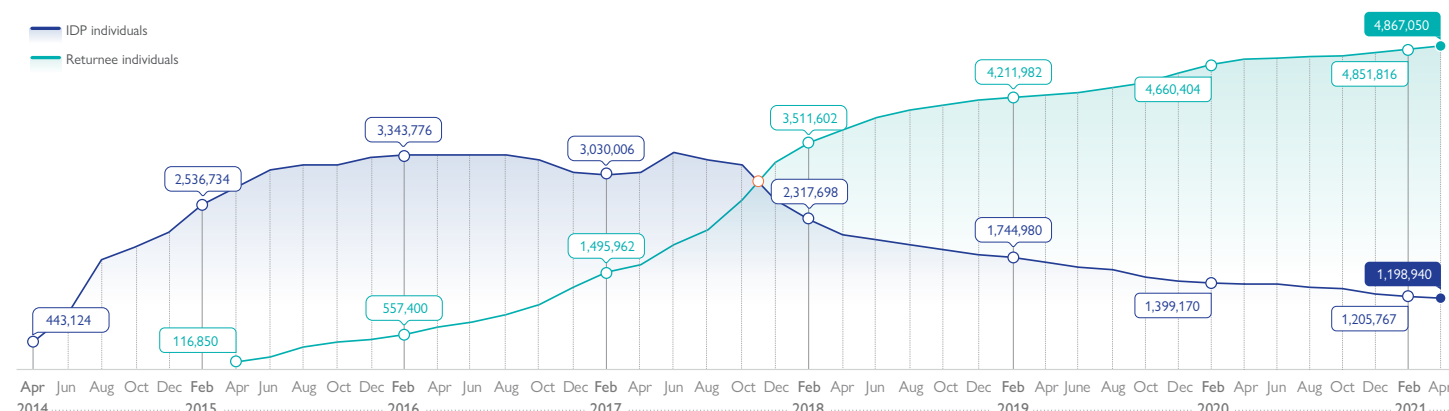
According to the latest available data from the International Organization for Migration (IOM)⁶, 4,867,050 displaced Iraqis had returned to their area of origin by then end of April 2021⁷. This represents a minor increase of 15,234 people since the previous reporting period – one of the lowest return rates since tracking began in 2015. This low return rate compared to previous rounds may be partially attributable to the closure and consolidation of camps that mainly took place between September and December 2020 and the subsequent increase in returns during that time. Additionally, the low return rate may be explained by movement restrictions imposed across the country, to curb the spread of COVID-19 between February and April 2021. The most common governorates that individuals returned to between January and April 2021 include Ninewa (where 22,260 new individuals were recorded), Anbar (3,364), Kirkuk (3,312) and Salah al-Din (2,772)⁸.

6 DTM Iraq Master List Report 121, March-April 2021.

7 As of 30 June 2021, the latest available data provides an update on movement of IDPs in Iraq until 30 April 2021.

8 Calculated from DTM Master list report 120 (January-February 2021)

Figure 5. Number of IDPs and returnees over time



Source: DTM Iraq Master List Report 121, March-April 2021.

In Salah al-Din, the largest increase in the number of returnees in severe conditions was observed in Baiji and Tikrit districts. Baiji, witnessed an increase of 16,200 returnees to high severity conditions related to a deterioration in the provision of government services, rising concerns about explosive devices and reports of the illegal occupation of private residences. In addition, extensive residential destruction was also reported in newly assessed locations. The increase in Tikrit was due to rising concerns about explosive devices and changes in daily public life.

In Ninewa, the largest increases were recorded in Sinjar and Al-Ba'aj, with returns in locations that suffer from the slow recovery of business and agriculture, poor provision of government services and access to water, pervasive concerns about sources of violence and non-state actors present at checkpoints, together with the absence of reconciliation processes. In addition, extensive residential destruction was also reported in newly assessed locations.

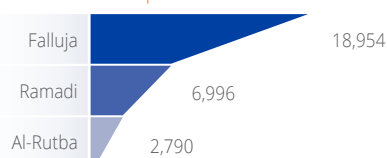
In Anbar, the largest increase was recorded in Heet and Al-Qaim due to the reconstruction of some houses. In Diyala, the largest increase was in Al-Muqdadiya, where residents observed a drastic improvement in access to essential services such as water and electricity, as well as more moderate improvements in the recovery of agricultural activities and reduced concerns about sources of violence.

In the periods between January and April 2021, DTM also identified 1,198,940 IDPs (205,946 households), dispersed across 18 governorates, 105 districts, and 2,864 locations. This represents an overall decrease of 25,168 IDPs since November-December 2020. Regarding IDPs' area of origin, consistent with the previous round, 57 percent of the current caseload of IDPs come from Ninewa governorate (678,512), especially from the districts of Mosul (251,691 individuals), Sinjar (198,852), and Al-Ba'aj (91,723). The next highest shares of IDPs come from Salah al-Din (141,628), Anbar (134,965), Kirkuk (77,530), and Diyala (72,102)⁹.

The below charts provided by IOM show the number of IDPs in the five target governorates, the number of IDPs in each main district as well as the proportion of IDPs per governorate or origin for the five target governorates as of 30 April 2021.

Anbar 34,896 IDPs

Three main districts of displacement

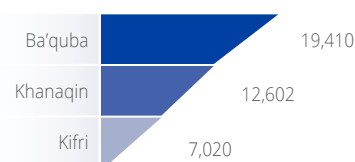


Governorates of origin



Diyala 44,762 IDPs

Three main districts of displacement

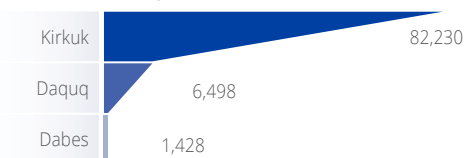


Governorates of origin

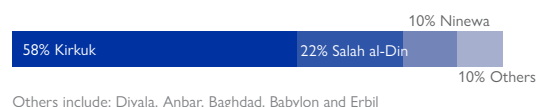


Kirkuk 90,756 IDPs

Three main districts of displacement

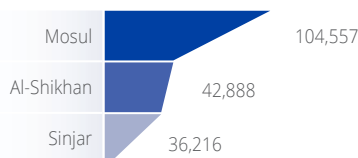


Governorates of origin



Ninewa 257,071 IDPs

Three main districts of displacement

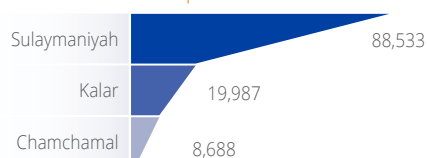


Governorates of origin

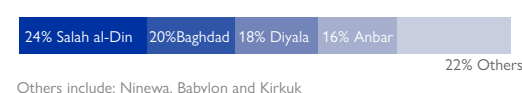


Sulaymaniyah 136,522 IDPs

Three main districts of displacement



Governorates of origin



and DTM Master list report 121 (March-April 2021).

9 DTM Iraq Master list report 120 (January-February 2021) and DTM Iraq Master list report 121 (March-April 2021).

3.3 KEY RESULTS BY GOVERNORATE

The FFS continued to work across the five governorates (Anbar, Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninewa, and Salah al-Din) to rehabilitate infrastructure and essential services, housing, and provide livelihoods and social cohesion key interventions to stabilize areas and support the return of IDPs in Iraq. Following a sequenced prioritization approach based on needs, access and

capacities, the FFS continued to implement projects in the most affected areas and sectors, while building upon potential synergies to increase the impact of all interventions for the most vulnerable. In that context, most projects implemented by the FFS by Q2 2021 were in Ninewa (1,665) and Anbar (765) in priority sectors such as education, health and municipal services, as shown in figure 6 below.

Figure 6. Completed projects by governorate and by sector, Q2 2021 (cumulative)

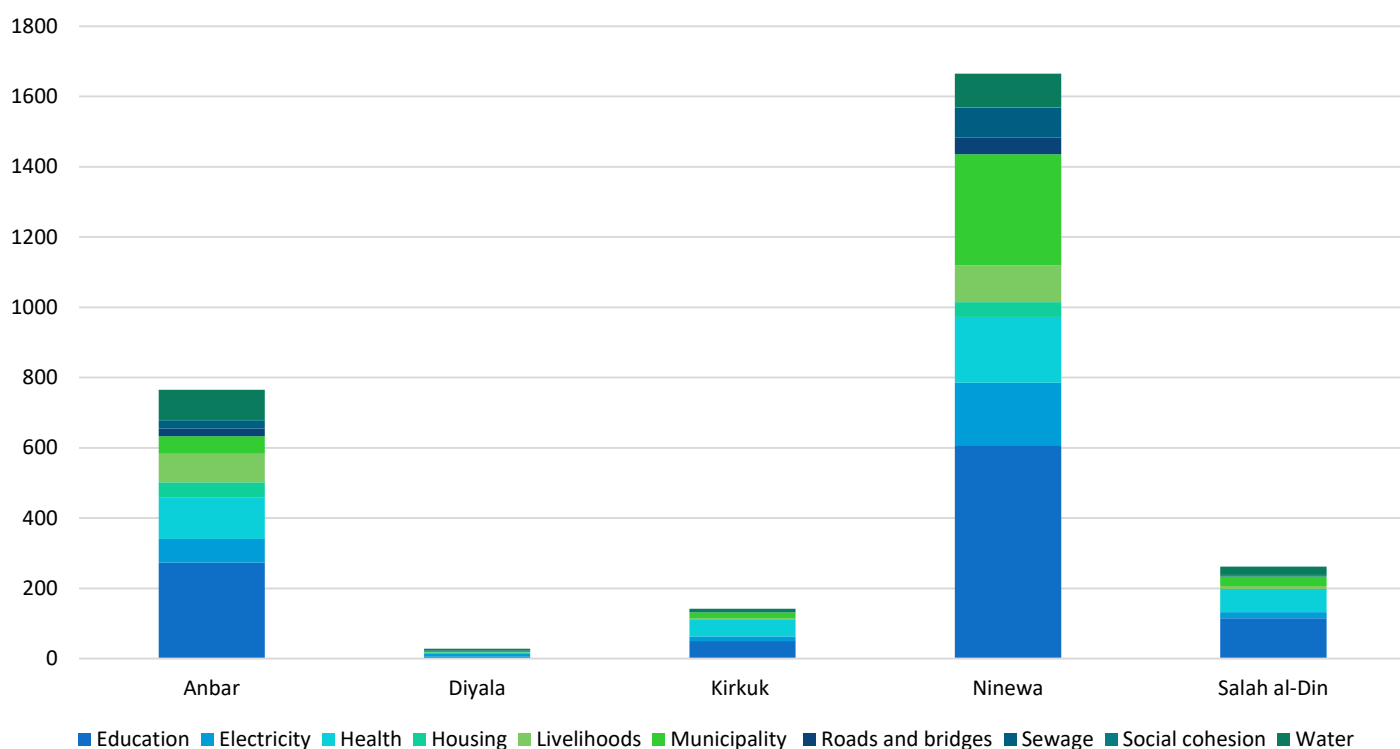


Figure 7. Completed projects by location, Q2 2021

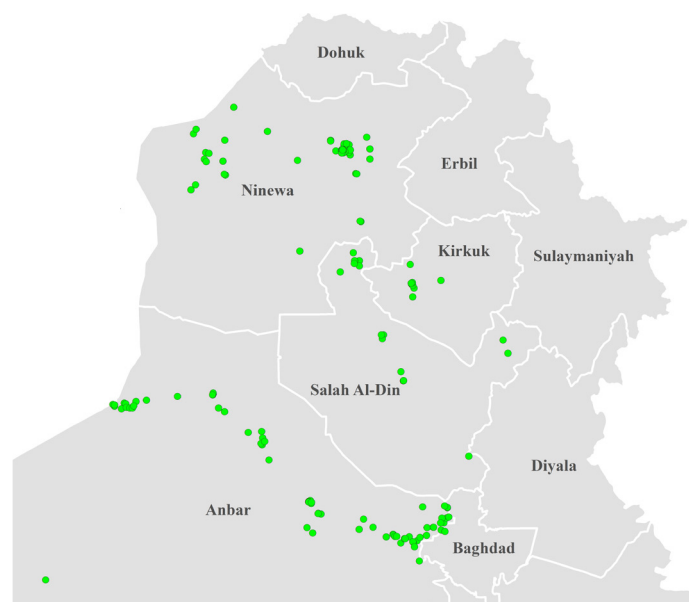
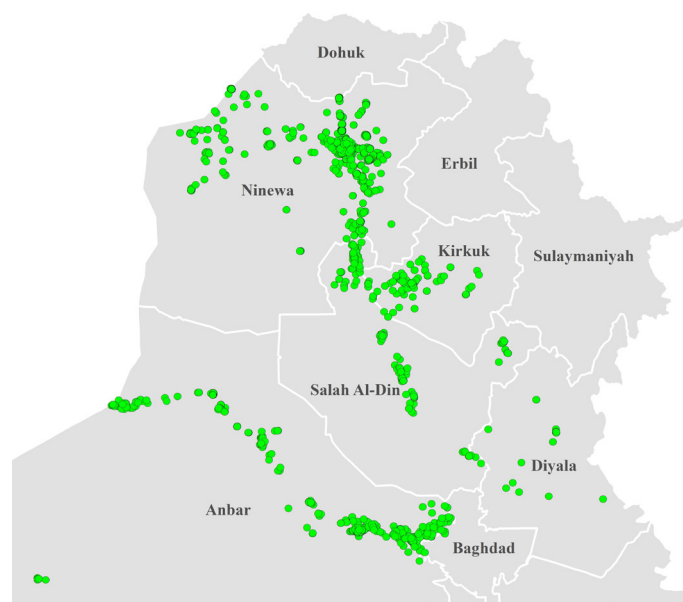


Figure 8. Completed projects by location, Q2 2021 (cumulative)



As a result, but also given the nature of projects and their related beneficiary scope (accrued benefits per sector), the same two governorates accounted for the highest number of deployed benefits by Q2 2021, with 9,219,501 and 3,087,515 accrued benefits for Ninewa

and Anbar, respectively. Across all five governorates, accrued benefits for women accounted for about half of the total numbers. Figures 10 and 11 below provide more details on benefits to each governorate.

Figure 9. Accrued benefits (real value) by governorate, Q2 2021 (cumulative)

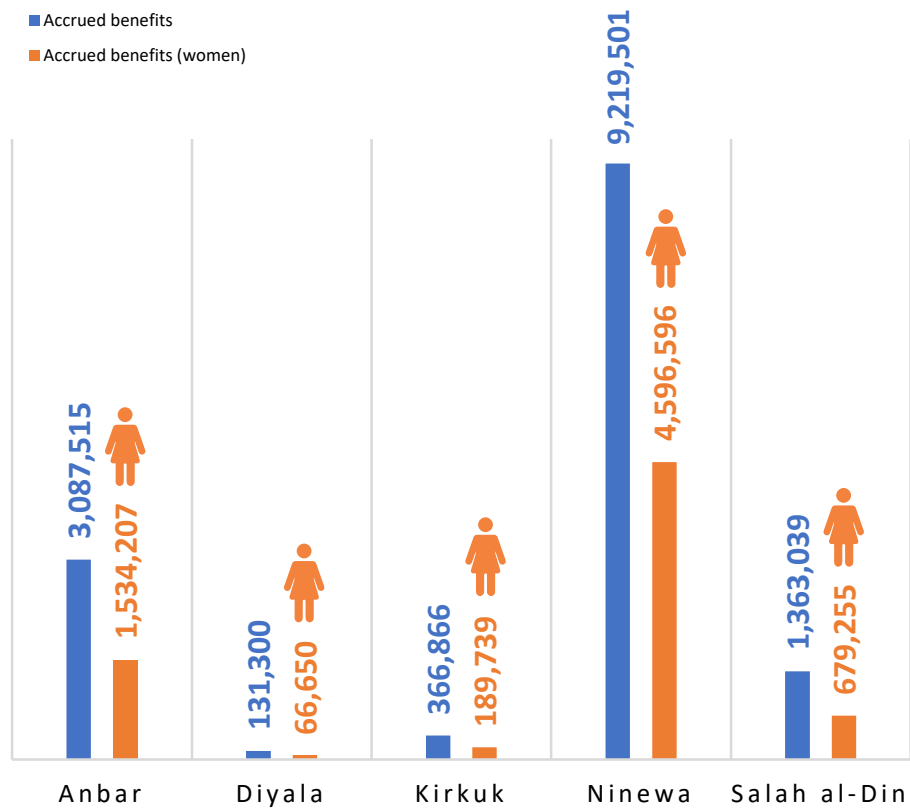
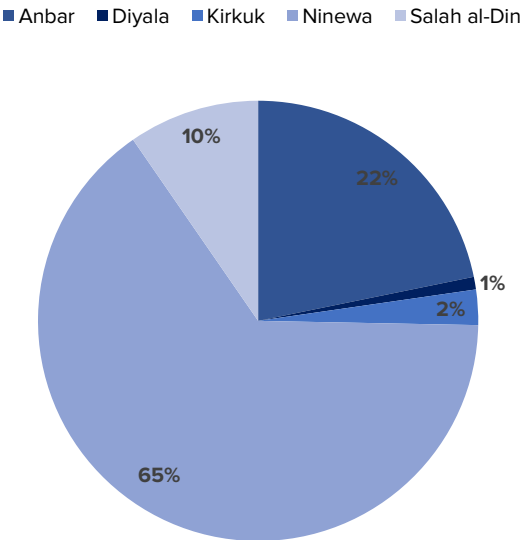


Figure 10. Accrued benefits (%) by governorate, Q2 2021 (cumulative)





The rehabilitation of Al-Qassabeen Municipal Market in Al-Haqlaniyah, Anbar is currently underway. Once completed, it will benefit over 20,000 residents.
Photo: UNDP Iraq/ Hamza Ahmed.

ANBAR

By the end of the reporting period, 3,087,515 benefits accrued to people of Anbar governorate from completed rehabilitation projects, out of which, 1,534,207 benefits accrued to women and girls. The estimated population that benefited in Anbar from completed FFS projects exceed 1 million.

Over 100,000 displaced people have returned to Al-Qaim after its liberation in 2019. Stabilization works continue through the rehabilitation of basic services and livelihood regeneration. Yet, schools and hospitals remain heavily damaged.

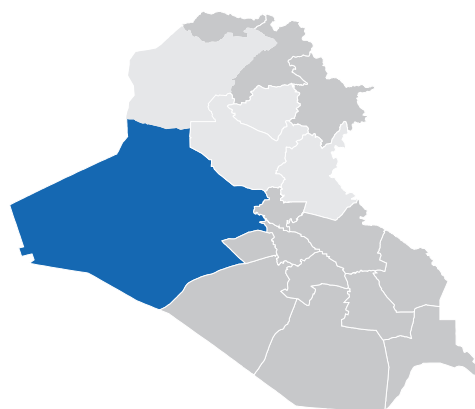
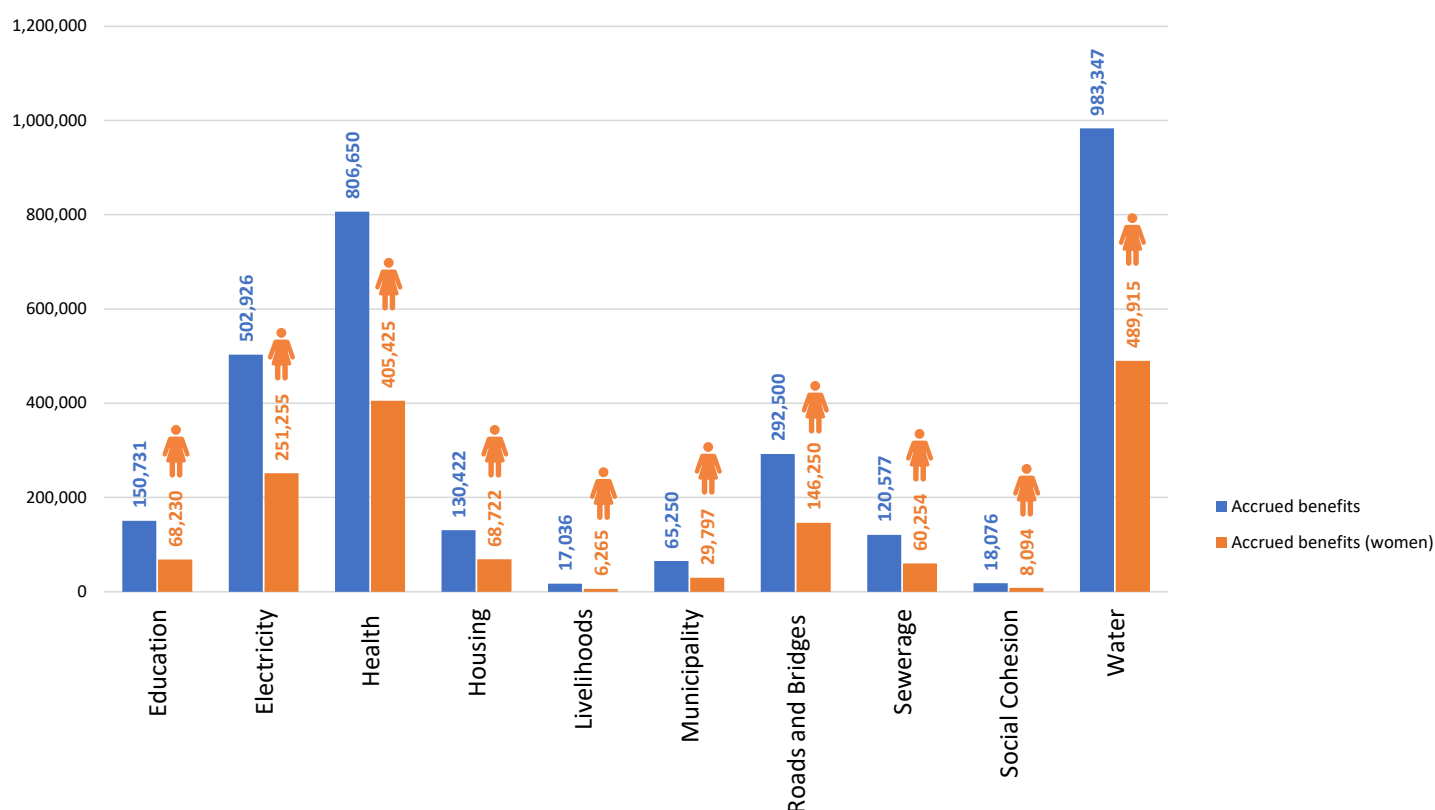


Figure 11. Accrued benefits by sector, Anbar, Q2 2021 (cumulative)



Window 1. infrastructure

Education

As of Q2 2021, completed projects in the education sector have resulted in 150,731 benefits accrued to residents of Anbar, including 68,230 to women and girls.

In Anah, two kindergartens have been equipped with furniture, resulting in 1,050 benefits for children.

Eight primary school rehabilitation projects have been completed in Habbaniyah, Al-Busooda – Karma, Albo-Hayyat District – Haditha, Rawa, Al-Qaim, Rawa, and Jibab village in Anah, providing access to education to 3154 pupils, including 1482 girls.

Two secondary school rehabilitation projects have been completed in Al-Qaim, benefitting 870 boys and 700 girls.

Works to rehabilitate Anbar University progressed and the provision of educational materials for its Applied Sciences College in Heet was successfully completed, thus providing 390 students with improved academic material.

Finally, 17 education projects are under implementation, 21 are in the Service Centre and 53 projects are in the pipeline (design phase),

Electricity

The completed rehabilitation of infrastructure for electrical power has so far resulted in 502,926 benefits for residents of Anbar, out of which, 251,255 to women and girls. As of Q2 2021, 68 projects have been completed, 12 are under implementation, 9 are in the Service Centre and 12 and 20 pipeline projects are in BoQ development stage.

By Q2 2021, 19 projects in the sector were completed, 16 of them pertaining to the rehabilitation of electrical network in Ramadi, Fallujah, Karma, Heet, Rawa and Al-Qaim. One was the full rehabilitation of the 11KV electrical feeder in Abu-Flees-Khalidiya in Habbaniyah, and two projects involved supplying electrical materials in Al-Qaim and Karma.

Health

By mid-year 2021, 117 projects were completed, resulting in 806,650 benefits to people, including 405,425 to women and girls, from improved healthcare facilities in the governorate of Anbar. In addition, 26 projects are under implementation, 24 projects in the service center and 45 pipeline projects in the BoQ status.

In 2021 alone, nine projects have been completed, including five Primary Healthcare Centers in Ziwia Sutih, Fallujah, Ameria, Rawa and Al-Qaim. The Ramadi Maternity and the Children's Hospital in Ramadi have been provided with equipment and three generators have been supplied to the Haditha, Al-Qaim and Heet general hospitals, respectively. After clearing the site from UXO, the FFS teams will rehabilitate the Albo Ali Al Jasim sub- PHCC in Ramadi. Once completed, these facilities will serve over 10,000 residents.

Housing

By Q2 2021, 40 housing projects were completed, providing 130,422 benefits to individuals, including 68,722 to women and girls, with safe and decent housing conditions. In addition, two projects of 551 units were under implementation in Karma City and Anah, and 20 projects in the pipeline.

Roads and Bridges

Thanks to rehabilitated roads and bridges, 292,500 benefits have accrued to people, including 146,250 to women and girls, who have access to improved mobility options. By Q2 2021, 22 projects in this sector were completed; including three projects in 2021 corresponding to the rehabilitation of the Hay-Al-Ummal Road in Habbaniyah (Ramadi), the concrete box Culvert on Silejia Valley in Al-Wafaa District (Ramadi) and the Al Shehabi Bridge in Fallujah. In addition, five projects are under Implementation and nine in BoQ development. Among the projects under implementation, the Al-Fokanne bridge in Ramadi, that had to be cleared from explosives and is now underway. Once completed, it will serve over 10,000 residents.

Sewerage

By Q2 2021, 22 projects were completed in Ramadi, resulting in 120,577 benefits to individuals, including 60,254 women and girls. This year, the stormwater sewerage pipelines and networks were successfully rehabilitated in Rawa, providing 10,000 residents, half of them being women and girls, with improved services. In addition, four projects are under implementation in Ramadi, Al Khadraa and Jubail, three in the Service Centre and eight in BoQ development.

Water

The full rehabilitation of water facilities has resulted in 983,347 benefits to Anbar residents, including 489,915 to women and girls, to have access to safe and clean water for domestic use, agriculture and other forms of livelihood generation. By Q2 2021, 83 water projects have been completed in the governorate of Anbar, while 13 were under implementation, 26 in the pipeline, three in the Service Centre. From January to June 2021, 16 projects have been completed, namely the rehabilitation of two water distribution networks in Al-Wafaa (Ramadi) and Al-Jazeera (Karma), the rehabilitation of 13 Water Treatment Plants (WTP) in Khalidiyah, Fallujah, Fallujah, Karma, Haditha, Heet and Qaim and the supply of pumps and pipes for water stations and networks in Fallujah.

The importance of having access to clean sources of water cannot be understated. For instance, before the water treatment plant at Al-Khaseem (AlQaim district) was rehabilitated, village residents, even if living alongside the river, did not have access to clean water and had to travel long distances to collect potable water every day, since the facility had been severely damaged during the battles for liberation. With the completion of this WTP, about 2,000 people, including approximately 1,000 women and girls, can now access water in their own homes and go-ahead with their livelihoods.

Window 2. Livelihoods

By Q2 2021, 17,036 benefits have accrued to individuals, including 6,265 women, who have been provided with income opportunities in Anbar. In total, 81 projects in this sector were completed, five under implementation, 61 in the pipeline, and three in the Service Centre. This year, six projects have been completed in Khalidiyah, Karma, Haditha and Qaim, including two agriculture rehabilitation projects in Barawanh and Haditha (both of them in Haditha district), two Cash-for-Work projects targeting women in Qaim and two rubble removal projects in Habbaniyah and Southern Karma.

Window 3. Capacity Support to Local Governments

This sector includes improving the capacities of local government and rehabilitation of municipal infrastructure. Completed projects have reached 65,250 residents, including 29,797 women and girls providing them with better municipal services. As of Q2 2021, 50 projects were completed, six during the first half of 2021. In addition, six are under implementation, 16 are in the Service Centre and 69 projects are in the pipeline. Four directorate buildings have been rehabilitated in Haditha, Heet and Rawa, while the municipal shops have been rehabilitated in Al-Mohamadi in Heet. Finally, a laser asphalt paver was supplied for the Rutba Municipal Asphalt Plant.

“Our work is crucial as we have implemented projects throughout the years now, which directly helped restore life in the liberated areas by encouraging the return of displaced Iraqis. We helped to repair a variety of infrastructure projects, including water treatments, electricity substations, health centers, schools, municipal buildings etc. This work was conducted in close cooperation with the local government, which facilitated the process to complete the projects and some governmental facilities benefited from rehabilitation enabling services to return and to be improved,” says Waleed Khalid Khalaf, the site engineer who is part of the team rehabilitating infrastructure projects in Heet.



Window 4. Social Cohesion

By Q2 2021, 18,076 residents of Anbar, including 8,094 women and girls, have taken part in social cohesion projects, involving community-based initiatives, conflict analysis, dialogue and sensitivity, empowerment of community mechanisms & CBOs. So far, five projects have been completed, two are under procurement in the SC and four projects are in the pipeline.



The entrance of Diyala. Through FFS, 131,300 people have benefited through the programme.
Photo: UNDP Iraq/ Hamza Ahmed.

DIYALA

By the end of the reporting period, 131,300 benefits accrued to residents of Diyala governorate, including 66,650 benefits to women and girls, from completed stabilization projects.

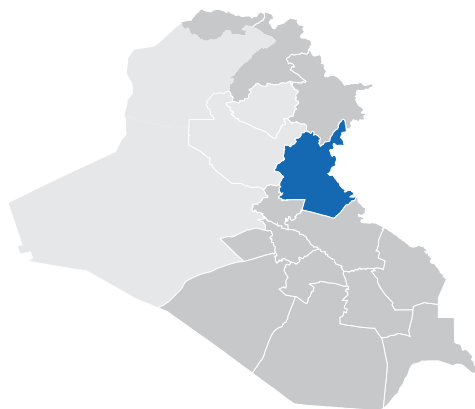
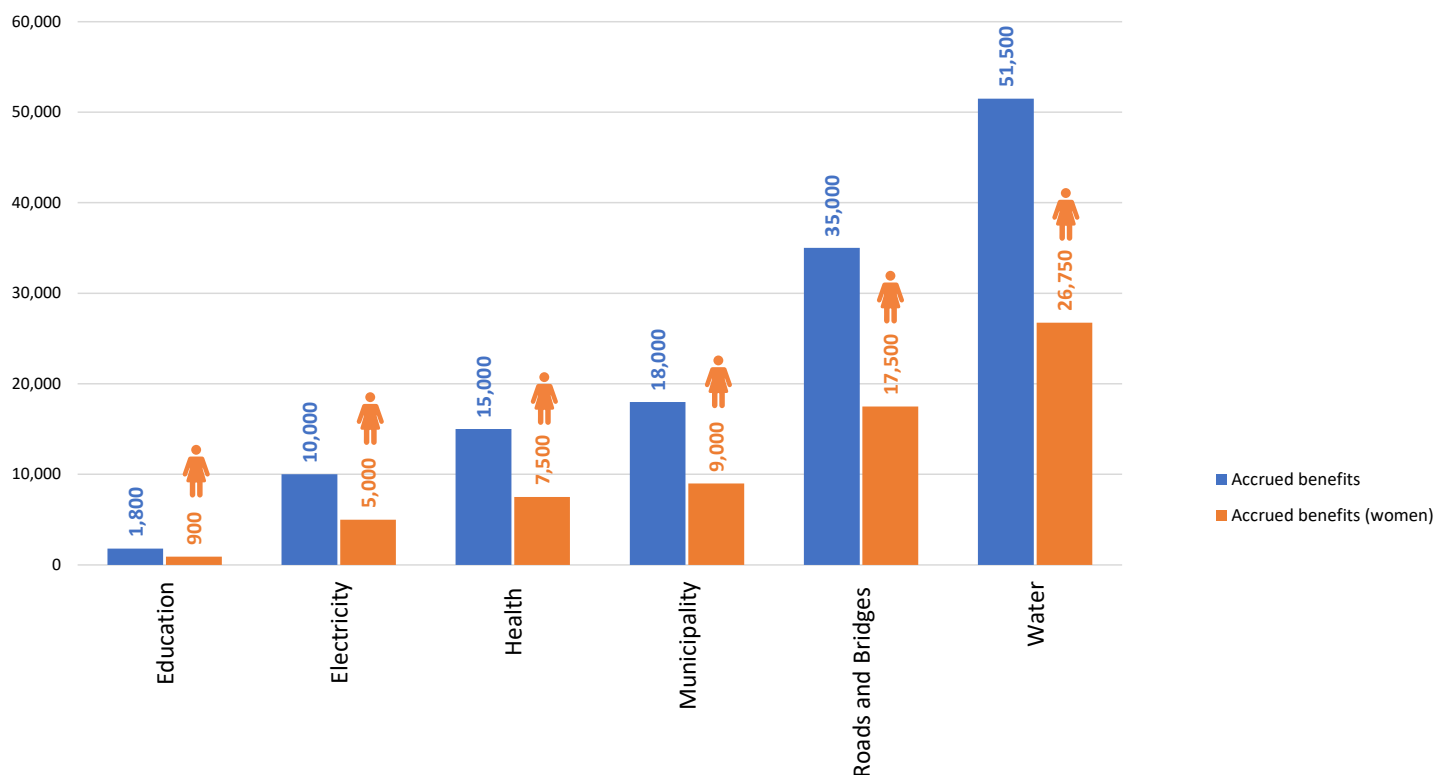


Figure 12. Accrued benefits by sector, Diyala, Q2 2021 (cumulative)



Window 1. Infrastructure

Education

Completed projects in the education sector allow approximately 900 boys and 900 girls to return to class and access education. By the end of the reporting period, five projects were completed, and 10 projects are in the pipeline.

Electricity

By Q2 2021, 10,000 people of Diyala, including 5,000 women and girls were profiting from rehabilitated projects in this sector. Eight projects were completed, seven in Service Center and 21 pipeline projects being designed. One project, pertaining to the supply of electrical materials in Al-Sadiyah was under implementation and is expected to benefit 60,000 people, half of whom being women and girls.

Health	As of 30 of June 2021, five projects were completed, three pipeline projects are in BoQ development. Completed projects are now benefitting 15,000 residents of Diyala, including 7,500 women and girls.
Housing	This year marks the beginning of housing rehabilitation in Diyala governorate, where three are in the Service Centre and seven housing projects are being designed. The housing rehabilitation projects under procurement will rehabilitate 521 housing units, thus providing safe housing conditions to approximately 3,126 individuals, including at least 1,300 women and girls.
Roads and Bridges	<p>By Q2 2021, 35,000 people, including 17,500 women and girls are benefiting from rehabilitated roads and bridges in the governorate of Diyala. By the end of the reporting period, three projects were completed, two in Service Center and 32 in the pipeline.</p> <p>Three projects, consisting of the maintenance of roads, are under implementation in Jalawla and Qarataba.</p>
Sewerage	<p>With two projects at the stage of design, one being tendered and one under implementation, it is expected that 62,000 people, half of whom are women and girls, will have better access to sanitation facilities.</p> <p>The project, referred to the supply of sewer equipment for the Jalawla and Sadiyah Sewer Department, was awarded in January 2021 allowing the implementation phase to start.</p>
Water	Five water projects have so far been completed in the governorate of Diyala, benefiting 51,500 residents, including approximately 26,750 women and girls. Seven projects were being tendered and 17 pipeline projects were in BoQ development with the ambition to cover a catchment area of 115,000 people.

Window 2. Livelihoods

Two Cash-for-Work projects are under implementation in Tahreer and Jadida (Baquba district) consisting of removing rubble and cleaning of public spaces. They are employing 150 workers and 10 monitors each. In addition, five projects are being tendered and 10 pipeline projects were in BoQ development.

Window 3. Capacity Support to Local Governments

By Q2 2021, this sector has so far reached 18,000 residents, including approximately 9,000 women, with the completion of two projects pertaining to the rehabilitation of municipal infrastructure. With 16 projects being designed and one more in Service Centre, it is expected that 75,090 more individuals will benefit from improved infrastructure, new agriculture projects and better equipped municipal facilities.



The rehabilitation of the R1 River Regulator will provide water to over 288,000 acres of land across Kirkuk, Salah al-Din, and Diyala. This is built to regulate the water levels fed into irrigation canals that eventually reach the farmlands.
Photo: UNDP Iraq/ Hawre Khalid.

KIRKUK

By Q2 2021, completed projects resulted in 366,866 benefits, where 189,739 benefits accrued to women and girls. Operations have focused on the rehabilitation of water, electricity, agriculture, health, and education infrastructure, along with the development of capacities in local municipalities and livelihoods. However, in view of the large numbers of people who remained displaced and the number of destroyed houses, it is important to prioritize the housing rehabilitation sector, as well as the expansion of the basic services reconstruction to allow for these families to return to their areas of origin.

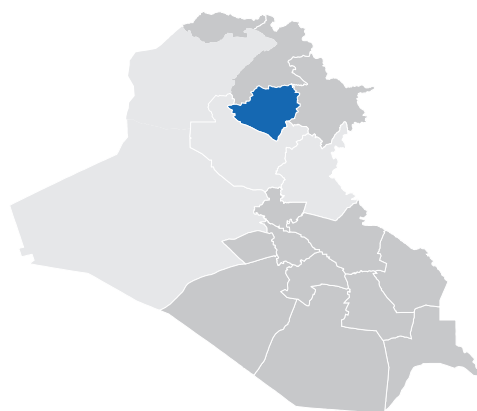
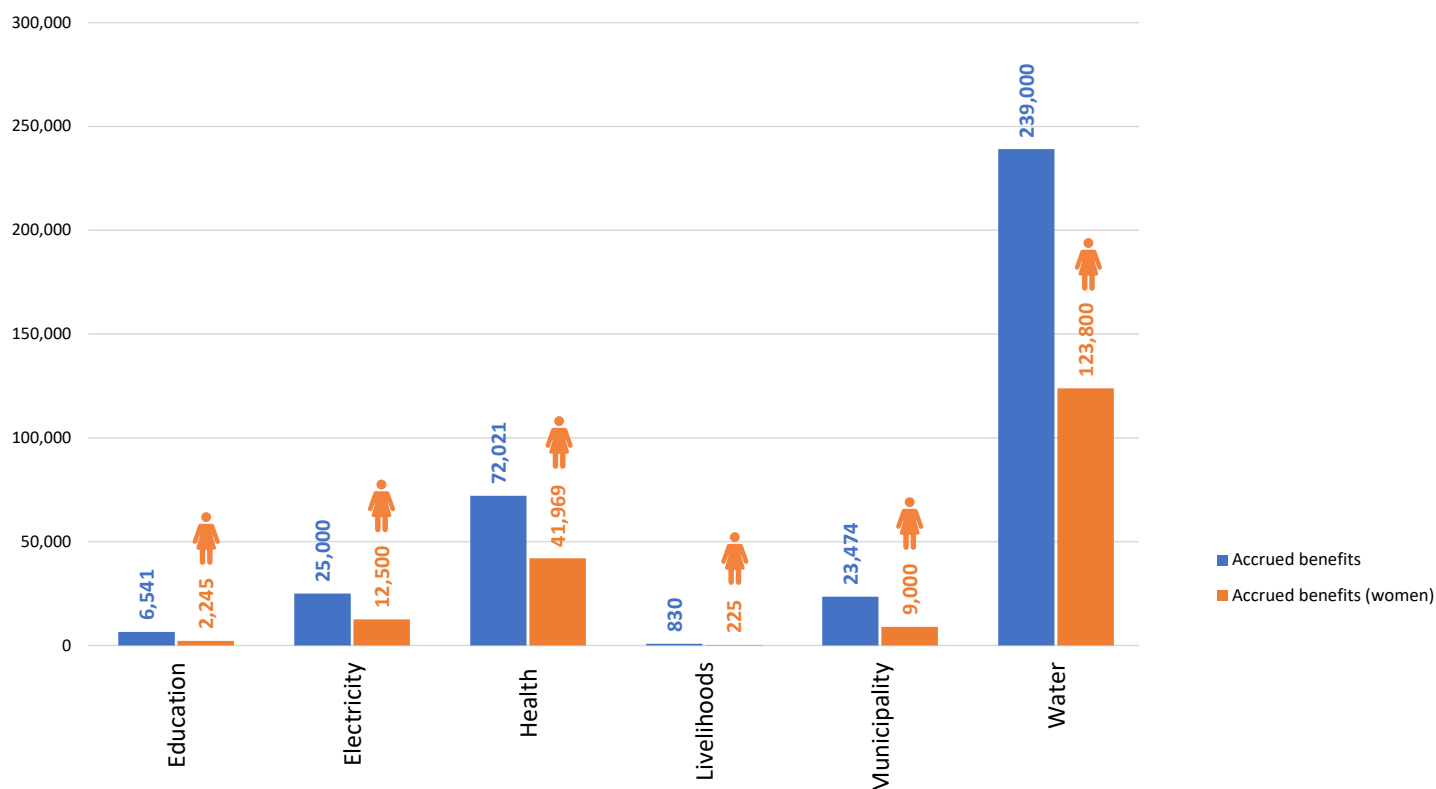


Figure 13. Accrued benefits by sector, Kirkuk, Q2 2021 (cumulative)



Window 1. Infrastructure

Education

Completed rehabilitation of education facilities by Q2 2021, has allowed 6,541 pupils to have access to primary, secondary and technical education, including 2,245 women and girls.

By the reporting period, 50 projects were so far completed in the governorate, while 14 are under implementation, seven being tendered and 36 in BoQ development.

In Hawija, students are back to school, after the successful rehabilitation of 18 schools and a Technical Institute, in addition to the College of Engineering.

The project to supply furniture for the student dormitory building in Hawija Technical Institute was completed during the reporting period, thus improving the opportunity for 325,000 residents to access vocational training.

Electricity

By Q2 2021, 13 projects in the electricity sector were completed in the governorate, thanks to which, problems with the power flow has been solved and electrical supply has been restored to the Sub-Districts and remote villages in Hawija. In addition, four projects in the Service Center and eight being designed.

By mid-year 2021, 25,000 people of Kirkuk are benefitting from completed rehabilitation projects in the electricity sector, out of whom, 12,500 women and girls.

By Q2 2021, the project for the supply of 40x250 KVA transformers to the villages around Hawija District was completed and the project rehabilitating the maintenance workshop of the electrical transformer in Kirkuk is under implementation.

Health

Rehabilitated health projects are allowing 72,021 residents and returnees in Hawija, including 41,969 women and girls, to access improved healthcare in the governorate, this in addition to the COVID-19 isolation unit being built in Kirkuk .

Moreover, three of the rehabilitated PHCs in Hawija have been turned into COVID-19 vaccination centers.

Under implementation are the rehabilitation of the pediatric ward in Hawija Hospital, as well as the medication warehouse in the Second Sector PHC in Hawija.

Two projects have been completed during the first half of 2021, namely the furniture supply for the Al Qudus Health Center and the Alhulwa Alwusta PHC.

As of Q2 2021, 49 projects were completed, two are under implementation and six in the design phase.

Water

The rehabilitation of water infrastructure has been crucial for stabilizing the governorate and allowing displaced communities to return. By Q2 2021, 239,000 people are estimated to have benefitted from completed projects in this sector, half of whom being women and girls.

Eleven projects have been completed since the start of FFS operations in the governorate. Currently, the project rehabilitating the River Regulator R1 is being implemented and is expected to provide 59,000 individuals with improved access to clean water.

In addition, one project is being tendered and seven are being designed.

Window 2. Livelihoods

By Q2 2021, 830 people, including 225 women had participated in four CfW completed projects in the governorate. Additionally, five projects are under implementation, six are in the Service Center and nine pipeline projects are in BoQ development stage.

In February this year, the CfW project for canal cleaning and repairing in Hawija was successfully completed, after employing 210 workers and 7 work monitors for 45 working days. The five projects under implementation involve CfW for cleaning, repairs, and rubble removal. Three projects supporting mid-long-term employment that support youth employment through apprenticeship, and two projects supporting youth entrepreneurship in Khotwa and Fikra, were initiated in Kirkuk.

Window 3. Capacity Support to Local Governments

Thanks to the rehabilitation of municipal infrastructure and capacity support to local governments, it is estimated that 23,474 individuals, including 9,000 women, have directly benefitted from improved municipal services.

By Q2 2021, 15 projects were completed, one is under implementation, nine projects being tendered and 27 being designed.

During the conflict in Hawija, the Agriculture infrastructure was destroyed. By Q2 2021, the rehabilitation of three strategic warehouses, the Agriculture Storage management building, the supply of laboratory equipment for the Hawijja Agricultural Laboratory and furniture supply were completed, allowing farmers to resume their work. In addition, the forest management building was furnished and the forestry building rehabilitated. During the reporting period, the rehabilitation of the R1 irrigation gate was under implementation and is expected to be completed in August 2021.

By Q2 2021, the supply and Installation of a (10-20) Ton/hr. corn mazing, hulling and drying equipment and Supply and Install 10 ton per hr. Purification of Seeds Equipment was under implementation.

Window 4. Social Cohesion

During the reporting period, technical advisors from Denmark, France and Germany, visited Kirkuk as part of Stabilization Task Force mission. The team assessed the challenges to peacebuilding and the opportunities that lie ahead to set the ground for long-lasting reconciliation.



The Al-Watan primary school for girls in Mosul was rehabilitated allowing students to go back to school.
Photo: UNDP Iraq/ Moyasser Nasser.

NINEWA

Located in northern Iraq and bordering on Syria, Ninewa is Iraq's third largest and second most populated governorate. By Q2 2021, 9,219,501 benefits accrued to people in Ninewa, who are profiting from improved services, rehabilitated infrastructure, income generating opportunities, improved institutions, and social cohesion activities. Approximately, half of the benefits accrued to women and girls.

Before the liberation, ISIL attempted to invade Alqosh to occupy the region and, though they did not succeed, several facilities were severely damaged. Along with

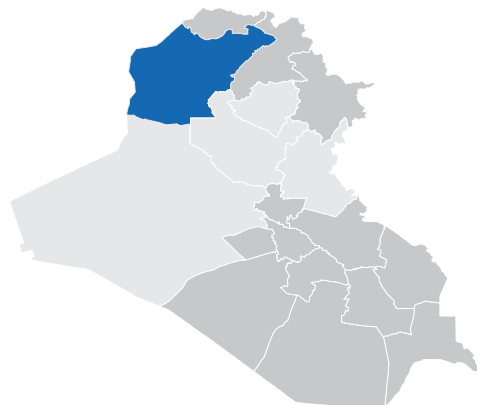
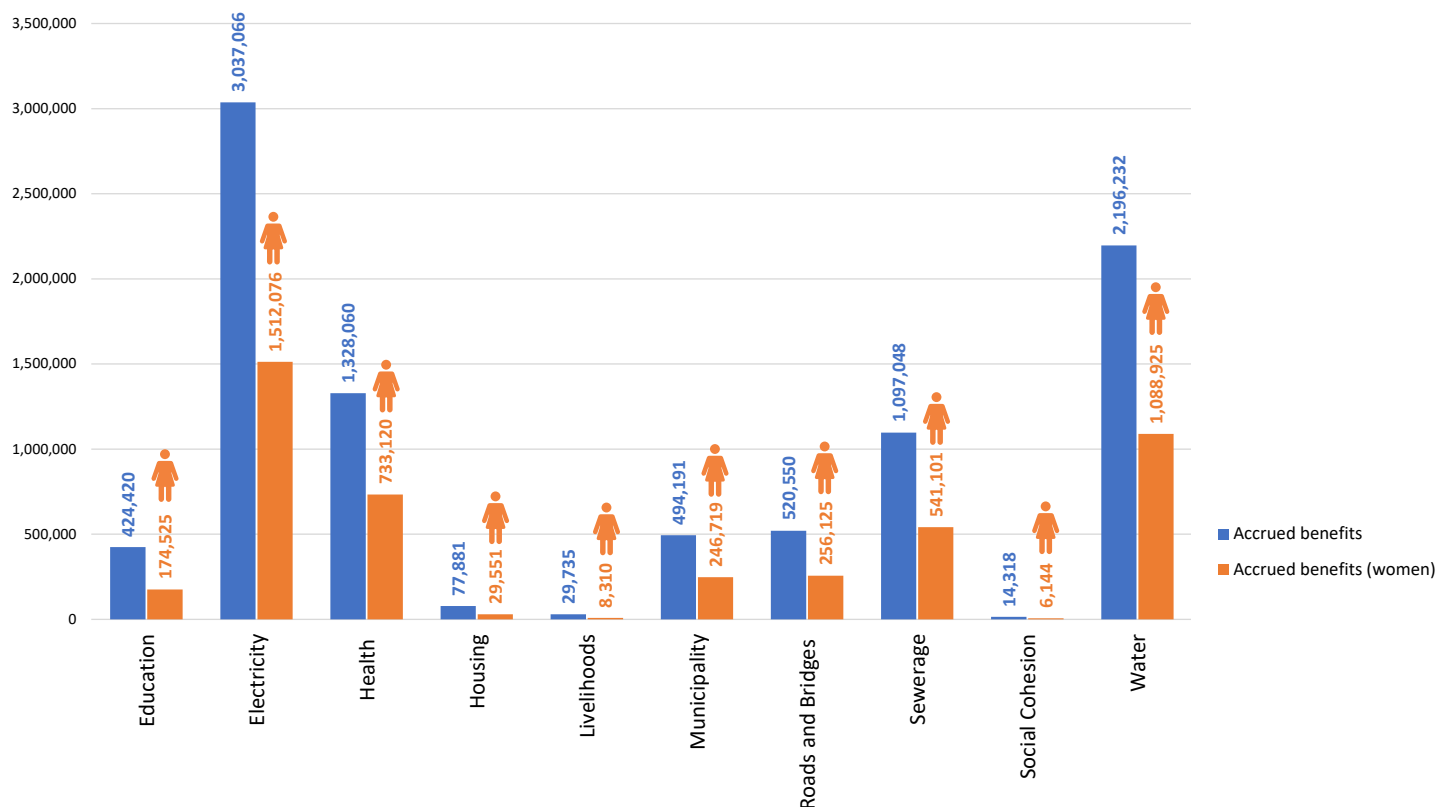


Figure 14. Accrued benefits by sector, Ninewa, Q2 2021 (cumulative)



the physical destruction of community installations and infrastructure, arrived the trauma and sense of loss and despair among the people who faced such a level of violence.

Working in Sinjar area remained challenging because of the continued presence of the PKK. This has left families, especially, Yazidis, with a sense of limited security. Similarly, the absence of government employees in Sinjar is impeding returnees from coming back as federal education offices, for instance, are still operating from Dohuk. In that context, IDPs are left with uncertainty about their return. Scaling up

support to operationalize key government services and improvements in the security situation remain therefore a priority in this area.

In Hamdaniya, the FFS and the international community faced difficulties in determining target areas, as many of them remain disputed territories between the GOI and the KRG. The ongoing dialogue between GOI and KRG, with support from the UN, aims at solving those issues and enable necessary aid to reach people in need.

In Mosul, where the largest share of the Ninewa population lives, the FFS work has increasingly

expanded the range of interventions from remove rubble removal, water restoration, electricity, and schooling to long-term, complex projects, such as the rehabilitation of six specialized hospitals and university infrastructure. In parallel, housing projects are continuing, with some 7,000 houses repaired and

another 2,000 underway.

The stabilization needs in the city remain huge. In that context, UNDP will be conducting sectoral assessments to identify and prioritize the most critical needs going forward.

Window 1. Infrastructure

Education

By Q2 2021, 424,420 people, including 174,525 women and girls are benefiting from completed rehabilitation projects in the education sector, with 608 completed projects involving the rehabilitation of kindergartens, primary and secondary schools, as well as centers of tertiary education and supporting buildings. In the same reporting period, 14 projects were under implementation, while 23 were in the Service Center and 160 in the pipeline.

Between January and June 2021, the FFS completed 23 projects; three pertained to the rehabilitation and furniture supply of primary schools in Qayrawan, Tel Banat complex in Qayrawan sub district and Al Rahma (Asmaa) school in Mosul; eight projects involved rehabilitating facilities, equipping and furnishing academic buildings at Mosul University; another eight projects successfully provided equipment to several laboratories at Ninewa University; and finally, four projects pertained to the rehabilitation of academic buildings and women's dormitory of the Northern Technical University.

The latter had been used by ISIL as a weapon storage facility, while parts of the building had been vandalized and burnt. Thanks to the newly rehabilitated women's dorm, over 250 students will have access to a safe atmosphere to study and lodge.

The Kindergarten in Alqosh, which had been damaged by a rocket attack during the ISIL invasion in 2014, first resumed operations in 2017 thanks to the initiative of teachers and staff who set up a temporary school within the local youth center. In 2020, the Kindergarten was reopened in its original location, after the successful reconstruction of damaged buildings and the restoration of the running water and power supply. Once COVID-19 separation measures allow, the Kindergarten will house over 300 pre-school girls and boys from 42 villages.

Electricity

By the end of the reporting period, 177 projects were completed in the governorate, resulting in 3,037,066 benefits to individuals, including 1,512,07652 to women and girls, improving their access to electrical power services.

Five projects are under implementation, seven are at the Service Center and 52 being designed.

During Q1 and Q2 of the present year, seven projects pertaining to the rehabilitation of the infrastructure for electrical power distribution have been completed in Ninewa; five in East-Mosul in the following locations: Bab Shams Substation (33/11 KV), Domez Secondary Electricity Sub Station (33/11 KVA), Hadbaa Apartment Substation (33/11 KV), Sukar Substation (33/11 KV) and Al Qubba Substation (33/11 KV); one in Al- Nahrawan 2x31.5 MVA 33-11kV SS (GIS&AIS) (West Mosul) and one in Hamam Al-Aleel Sub-station 16 MVA, (33/11kV Substation).

These results are benefitting a catchment area of 250,000 people, including at least 123,000 women and girls.

Projects under implementation include the rehabilitation of electrical networks in Qayrawan (Sinjar); Domez, Zuhor and Bab Al Tob (Mosul); and supplying electrical equipment in Hamdaniya.

Health

By Q2 2021, 1,328,060 benefits have accrued to residents and returnees of Ninewa, including to 733,120 women and girls, who have now have access to healthcare thanks to 188 FFS completed projects.

In addition, 26 projects are being implemented, 33 are in the Service Center and 38 pipeline projects under BoQ development stage.

Nine projects have been completed between January and June 2021: seven covering the supply of specialized equipment and furniture for the Qayarah Hospital, furniture and equipment for the Medical Fluid Factory, Hamdaniya General Hospital (Phase 2), the Hamdaniya Hospital Pediatric Unit, the Hatra main health center and dental equipment to several different locations. The rehabilitation of Al Waleed PHC in Tel Banat Complex (Sinjar) has been successfully completed, so as the repairs of ten ambulances for the General Directorate of Health (phase II) in East-Mosul.

Among the projects under implementation is the Ibn Al Atheer Hospital, the only one specializing in pediatric care within Ninewa. Even though it was severely damaged during the liberation of Mosul, parts of it remain operational. Once completed, the hospital hopes to scale up its operations and quality of services by hiring over 500 medical and 250 administrative staff.

Several projects are underway at the Al Shifaa Hospital Complex in Al-Rabee (West Mosul), including the rehabilitation of the Al Batool Building, the Radiology Building, the Fertility Building, the Oncology Hospital, and the Blood Bank. Also, the repair of the wastewater treatment plant and its pipe network, which ensures the proper disposal of the hospital complex's liquid waste, was underway. Kitchen and laundry equipment, as well as furniture, are being provided for the Al Batool Building; equipment is being provided to the Blood Bank; furniture is being provided for the Fertility Clinic and the Radiology Building. In East Mosul, a generator (500 KVA) is being procured for the Al-Salam Hospital's Surgical Unit. Once completed, these facilities will add to the essential health services provided to over 3 million people.

Also under implementation is the rehabilitation of the Baaj Hospital, a major provider of specialized health services for the entire population of the Baaj area. It employs 25 doctors, 250 staff and will have a capacity to assist 450 patients per day. A catchment population of approximately 80,000 will benefit from the rehabilitation of this important facility.

The Medical Fluid Factory in Mosul is being rehabilitated. In addition, the rehabilitation and furnishing of three PHCs is underway in Tel Qasab, Qayrawan and Qapusy, as well as the Um Rabian PHC in Abu Khashab Village, Baaj. Prefabricated cabins are also being procured for the Al-Salam Surgical Unit in East Mosul.

"I just successfully finished a heart valve transplant. This was possible due to the upgraded facilities in the hospital, along with a dedicated and professional medical team. I am grateful for all the support, especially the services received," says 58- years-old Ahmed Awad Hammadi, a patient who is recovering from recent heart surgery.

Supporting the health care system build back, UNDP is rehabilitating eight major health care institutions in Mosul. As a part of these larger efforts, the Cardiac Surgery Centre at Al-Salam Hospital was recently established to provide much-needed medical treatment with cardiology diseases. The support has also included supplying medical equipment for the center



Housing

This sector has so far provided 77,881 benefits to people, including at least 29,551 to women and girls, giving them safe housing conditions in the governorate. This has been possible through the completion of 42 projects.

In the first six months of the year, four projects corresponding to 847 housing units have been completed, resulting 6,674 benefits to individuals, including 1,746 to women, in the neighborhoods of Khatuniya, Sheikh Abu Ola and Mayasa in the old city of Mosul.

By Q2 2021, three projects were underway, corresponding to 662 housing units in Tal-Banat Village, (Sinjar) Al Eyadiya, (Telafar) and at Al Khatoniya (Phase-II) in the old Mosul city, which will house 4132 individuals, including at least 2066 women and girls.

In addition, 16 housing projects are being tendered and 21 more are under development.

Roads and Bridges

The FFS completed 47 projects in this sector in Ninewa, which benefit 520,550 people, out of whom at least 256,125 are women and girls.

Considering the importance of road infrastructure for connecting communities and accessing livelihood opportunities, there are 11 projects in the FFS pipeline which can be considered on availability of adequate funds.

Sewerage

Thanks to 85 completed sanitation projects by the end of the reporting period, 1,097,048 benefits have accrued to individuals, 541,101 to women and girls, who have improved their life quality. In addition, one sewerage project is under procurement in the Service Centre and five more were in the pipeline.

Water

The rehabilitation of water infrastructure has so far provided 2,196,232 benefits to people (including 1,088,925 to women and girls) who have now access to clean potable water.

Ninety-six water projects have so far been completed in the governorate, four are being implemented, three are in the Service Center and 40 more are in pipeline.

Four projects have been completed during the first half of the year, corresponding to the rehabilitation of Al Uruba and Hattin water distribution networks, as well as the installation of new pipes (150 mm) between Barbarosh and the Elevated Water Tank in Sinjar. Finally, the design services and water capacity study in Al Qubba Water Treatment Plant has been completed.

The four projects under implementation correspond to the rehabilitation of Al Shimal (Sinuni), Ashty and Al Qadsiya water distribution networks, as well as the restoration of the pipeline between Shokran pump station and Hatra District. By recommendation of the Groundwater Department, important counterpart in the rehabilitation of water infrastructure, new wells are being built on the outskirts of Sinuni, with the expectation that people currently displaced in KRI will have restored basic services to support return to their areas of origin.

Window 2. Livelihoods

By Q2 2021, 29,735 benefits have accrued to individuals, including to 8,310 women, who have participated in Cash-for-Work and other livelihood activities.

In addition, 105 livelihoods projects were completed in the governorate, while 13 remained under implementation, 11 were being tendered and 124 being designed.

Despite the movement challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, a total of 12 projects have been completed in this sector by mid-2021, directly resulting in 2,675 benefits accrued to individuals, including 166 to women, providing them with income-generating opportunities.

Seven projects engaged workers for rubble removal and cleaning in Al Qayrawan, Mosul University, Al-Salam and Al-Zuhur Sectors (East Mosul), Nerkal and Al Hadba'a, Nergal, Textile Factory (West Mosul) and the West Mosul train station. Three more CfW projects employed the local population in the rubble and debris removal from 529 houses in Al Ghizlani Neighborhood, Nabi Jirjis and 50 shops in the center of the old city center.

In addition, 13 projects are under implementation. Projects such as the apprenticeship and job placement in Mosul, the Khotwa/PACE – Youth Innovation and Creativity Award, the Establishment of Income generation activities and small enterprises for youth entrepreneurs in Mosul (FIKRA), and two projects supporting for Sustainable Peace and Development in Iraq (Medium-term livelihood and employment opportunities for youth and women) in Sinjar and the Ninewa Plains. In addition, eight CfW projects are being implemented in the following locations: Mosul University (Phase II), the Dairy Factory Cleanup projects, the Medical Cotton Factory and Textile factory (West Mosul), sewerage pipe networks in West Mosul, the Agricultural Technical Institute in Nimrud, as well as 190 houses and streets in Al Maidan and Nimrud.

Window 3. Capacity Support to Local Governments

With 316 completed projects in this sector, 494,191 benefits accrued to individuals, including 246,719 to women and girls. In addition, by Q2 2021, 14 projects were being implemented, 68 were in the Service Centre and 224 pipeline projects in BoQ development.

During the first half of the year, 16 projects have been successfully completed in the following categories:

In the agriculture rehabilitation sector, six projects pertaining to the rehabilitation of water wells in Sinuni (Lot 1), Sinjar, Bashiqa, Al Eyadiya (Lot 1) and Ba'aj; two involving the installation of solar systems in water wells in Bashiqa and Aleyadya respectively and one project related to the rehabilitation of the Al Jazeera irrigation Project in Rabia (North Part).

Four rehabilitation projects have been completed in the municipal building and directorate sector: the Qayrawan police station, the Mahalabiya civil status building, the Bartella Mayoral building and the Nationality and Civil Status building in Ba'aj. Three additional projects successfully supplied furniture and equipment to the Qayrawan police station, the Rabiaa Agricultural Building, the Bashiqa Police Station, the Mahalabiya Civil Status building, the Bartella Mayor Building and the Nationality and Civil Status Building in Ba'aj.

The 14 projects under implementation include five agriculture rehabilitation projects in Sinuni, Qayrawan, Sinjar and Ba'aj; four building rehabilitation projects at the Nationality and Civil Status Building in Sinjar, the Courthouse Complex in Al-Ghizlani, the Waladi Textile Factory in Wadi Hajar and the Bashiqa National Security Building; and four equipment and furniture supply projects for the Courthouse Complex in Al-Danadan, the Mosul Courthouse (West Mosul), the Olive Oil Factory in Bashiqa and the rehabilitation of the booster stations at the Waladi Textile Factory.

By the end of this reporting period, the FFS started the planning process for the capacity building of a large number of Ninewa line directorate employees. Training 'packages' were identified with the directorates in, amongst others, the maintenance and operationalization of buildings and equipment, use of IT and design software, finance and management. Several hundred participants from across the governorate will be identified and training commenced in these skill sets before the end of the year.

Window 4. Social Cohesion

By Q2 2021, one Social Cohesion project has been completed in Ninewa, reaching 14,318 residents and returnees, including 6,144 are women and girls.

The project for the rehabilitation and furniture supply for the Community Coexistence and Peace Committee (CCPC) in Sinjar is under implementation. Once fully operational, it will employ 30 staff and serve a catchment area of 25,000 people. By Q2 2021, four more projects with plans to support community-based initiatives and Conflict Analysis and Sensitivity, and Dialogue were being designed.



The Al Sadyia Water Treatment Plant in Diyala was rehabilitated by FFS. Today, it serves over 25,000 people with improved access to potable and clean water.
Photo: UNDP Iraq.

SALAH AL-DIN

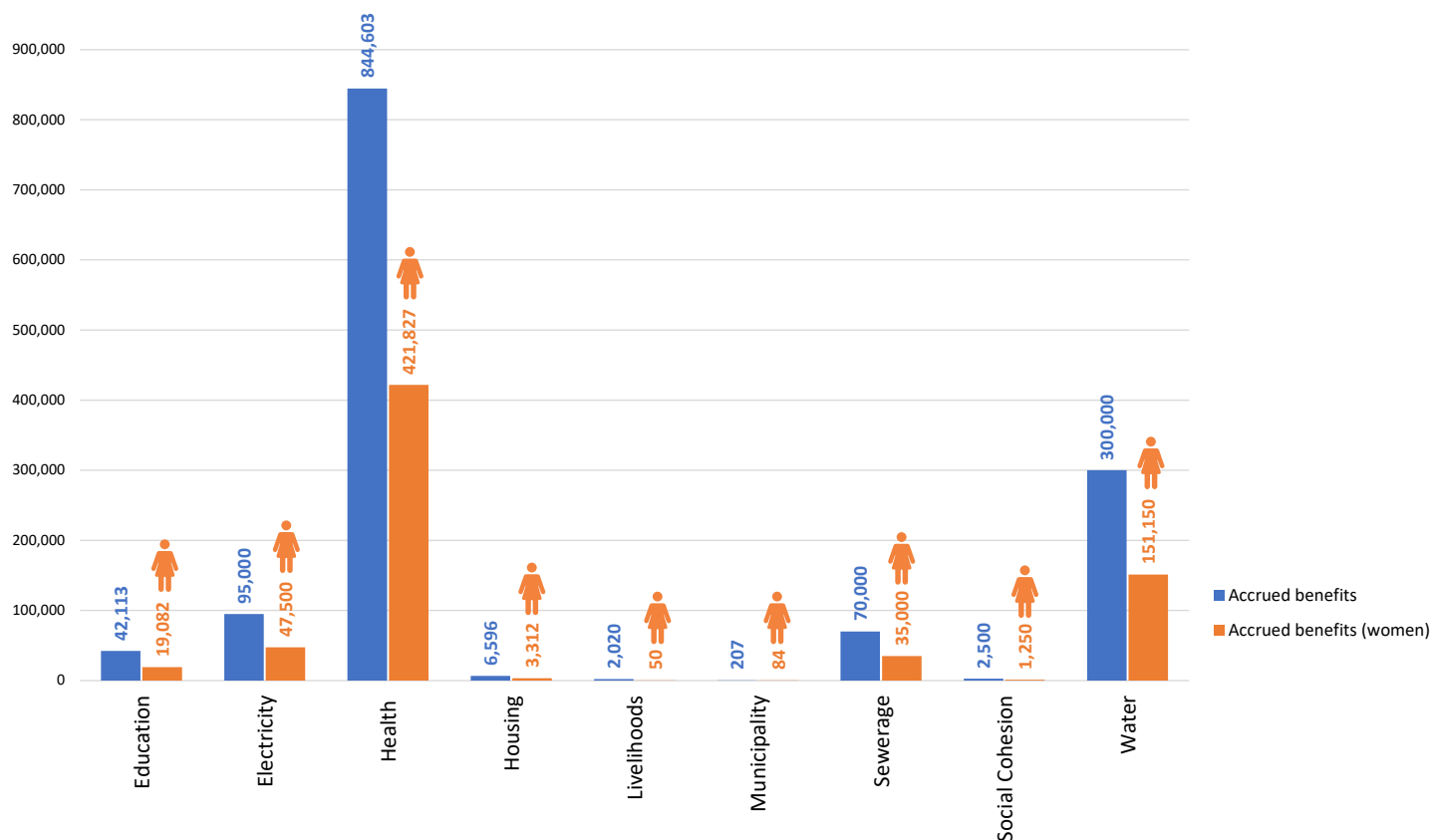
The fight against ISIL put a heavy toll on Salah al-Din's infrastructure. However, as security increased, the governorate has made great progress towards stability. With the improvement of the security situation in the governorate, the pace of rehabilitation has accelerated.

Since 2016, the FFS, in strong partnership with national and local authorities, carried out 604 projects, 262 of which have so far been completed. The Community Police, supported by international partners, have been instrumental in facilitating a safe path to stabilization projects.

By Q2 2021, completed projects have resulted in 1,363,039 benefits, including 679,255 for women and girls.



Figure 15. Accrued benefits by sector, Salah al-Din, Q2 2021 (cumulative)



Window 1. Infrastructure

Education

By Q2 2021, 42,113 benefits from completed projects have accrued to people in Salah al-Din, including 19,082 to women and girls.

In total, 115 projects were completed, while five are under implementation, eight in the Service Centre and 15 under BoQ development stage.

Seven projects have been completed between January and June 2021 in Shergat, corresponding to the rehabilitation of four Engineering College buildings and the procurement of furniture for three schools for boys in Qurtajah, Al-Khusum and Ibn Tufail.

Among the five projects under implementation, three involved the rehabilitation of mixed primary schools in Ammar Bin Yassir, Al Farasdaq and Al Sharea'a; one involved the rehabilitation of the Al Ibda'a Primary School for Boys; and one focused with the supply of furniture for the Engineering College in Shergat.

Electricity Thanks to the completion of 17 projects rehabilitating the electricity infrastructure, 95,000 individuals (half of whom are women and girls) have now access to uninterrupted electrical power in the governorate of Salah al-Din. By Q2 2021, six projects are being tendered and 20 pipeline projects being designed.

One project under implementation, namely the rehabilitation of the Baiji Electrical Directorate Building, will have the capacity to serve a catchment population of 85,000 once fully completed.

Health Rehabilitated infrastructure in this sector has resulted in 844,603 benefits, including 421,827 to women and girls, therefore contributing to better quality and access to healthcare services.

By Q2 2021, 63 projects were completed, including hospitals, PHCs, PHCCs and the provision of specialized equipment to various facilities. In addition, 12 projects are under implementation, eight in the Service Centre and 31 in the pipeline.

Five projects have been completed between January and June 2021; three of them in the Tikrit Teaching Hospital, consisting of the building renovation (Part 1), construction supervision and the rehabilitation of its sewerage network, which impacts the Hospital's catchment area of 1,500,000 people. The rehabilitation of Al-Shat secondary health center in Baiji has also been completed, so as the procurement of furniture for the Tolol Al baj PHCC, which benefit 35,000 and 25,000 people respectively.

Among the 12 projects under implementation, are the rehabilitation of pharmacy buildings in Tikrit, the installation of the power feeder for the Tikrit Teaching Hospital, the rehabilitation of the emergency building at the Baiji General Hospital, the procurement of furniture for the main Health Center (Al Namodhajiya) in Shirgat, as well as various rehabilitation works in PHCs in Al-Senia, Al-Mesahak, Al-Mujma'at, Al-Baydhah, Bu-Ameera, Gana'oos and Al-Msehil.

The reconstruction of Al-Shatt Primary Health Center in Baiji was also underway by the end of this reporting period, following the effective removal of the explosive ordnance. Once completed, approximately 20,000 people in Baiji will have improved access to health services.

Housing Three housing projects have been completed in the governorate, providing 6,596 benefits to individuals, including 3,312 to women and girls. One of them, the project for the rehabilitation of 426 Units in Tal Al-Za'tar (Baiji) has been completed between January and June 2021, thus improving the housing conditions of 2,556 people, including 1,278 women and girls.

By Q2 2021, the project for the rehabilitation of 184 units in Al-Asmeda Neighborhood, also in Baiji under implementation, with the objective of providing 1,300 people (including 650 women and girls) with safe housing conditions.

In addition, the project for the rehabilitation of 325 housing units in Al-Farouq Neighborhood/ Al-Seneia (Baiji) is in the Service Center, while an additional project at BoQ development stage.

Roads and Bridges By Q2 2021, two projects for road repairs are in the BoQ for Baiji and the Samarra-Tikrit Road, as well as the project to rehabilitate the Al Shai Concrete Bridge (Touz- Tikrit).

Sewerage Three sewerage projects have been completed in the governorate so far, improving the life conditions of 70,000 residents and returnees, including 35,000 women and girls.

Two more projects were being tendered and one under the design phase.

Water Completed projects by Q2 2021 have provided about 300,000 benefits accrued to individuals in Salah Al-Din, including 151,150 to women and girls, providing them with access to clean water.

By mid-year 2021, 24 projects in the water sector have been completed, six projects are under implementation, nine are in the Service Centre and 34 pipeline projects at the BoQ development stage.

Two projects have been completed in the first two quarters of 2021. One project aimed at supplying heavy equipment to the Baiji Water Department, while the other at conducting supplementary works for the rehabilitation of the Al Mazra'a WTP also in Baiji. The latter had been severely damaged during the ISIL conflict and was completed during the first quarter of 2021 after the removal of explosive ordnance and other hazardous objects from the site, carried out by Halo Trust. The facility serves a population of 12,000 people.

Projects under implementation included the rehabilitation of the Central WTP in Tikrit, the water network in the center of Baiji, the Al-Seneia water network, the extension of the Al-Bu Juwari C.U in Baiji, and the Suleiman Beck Water Station in Suleiman Beck.

Window 2. Livelihoods

Thanks to the completion of nine CfW projects in the governorate by Q2 2021, 2,020 benefits have accrued to people, including 50 to women, providing immediate income-generating opportunities.

By the end of the reporting period, two CfW projects are under implementation in Souleiman-Bek in Yankaja and Brawgaly, and one is under implementation in Amerly, altogether employing 185 workers and 18 monitors. In addition, one project is being tendered and 44 projects are in the pipeline.

Window 3. Capacity Support to Local Governments

By Q2 2021, a total of 27 projects in this sector have been completed, five are under implementation, 13 in the Service Centre and 106 pipeline projects in BoQ development. It is estimated that 207 benefits accrued to individuals, including 84 women, individuals have been deployed by the successful completion of municipalities projects so far.

Between January and June 2021, three projects have been completed pertaining to the provision of heavy equipment in Yathrib, Touz Khurmatu and Suleiman Bek, improving municipal services in a catchment area of 225,000 people.

The five projects under implementation include the project rehabilitating 117 partly damaged markets in Seniea/Baiji, the rehabilitation and furnishing of three Agriculture directorate buildings in Sherqat, Tolol Al Baj (Sherqat), and Al Sahil, as well as the rehabilitation and the provision of furniture for the Al Shergat Veterinary Medicine Center.

Window 4. Social Cohesion

By Q2 2021, one project involving the Community Reconciliation Initiative was completed in Touz Khurmatu, involving 2,500 individuals, half of them being women and girls.

No further projects in this sector are in the pipeline.



42-year-old Wansah Aied Ahmed from Mosul was hired under cash-for-work for 40-days. She used earnings to pay back half her debt and further invested in the sweet shop.
Photo: UNDP Iraq/ Mrinalini Santhanam.

4 GENDER MAINSTREAMING

Gender mainstreaming is an integral part of the FFS and has achieved important results. By the end of the reporting period, a total of 7,066,446 benefits accrued from completed FFS projects to more than 3 million women and girls and the numbers continue to increase. Women and girls are key in the restoration of community life and play an important role in infrastructure rehabilitation once opportunities are available to them.

The FFS addresses gender inequalities through a three-pronged approach: (i) improving the participation of women in the design and delivery of the FFS activities, (ii) undertaking gender-focused projects to directly meet the needs of the most vulnerable women, and (iii) undertaking capacity building activities for women. In addition, the FFS Gender team advises government agencies and project partners on issues regarding gender integration and inclusion of the gender perspective in various project activities.

Taking part in the FFS field monitoring missions, the Gender team visited Diyala, Baiji and Haditha, and met women beneficiaries, field staff and the Mayor of Haditha. The team verified women's participation in project activities and the proper implementation of safety and harassment protocols.

The Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) online training programme has been developed by the FFS in compliance with UNDP's zero tolerance policy and is expected to continue throughout the year. The first online training session took place on 31 May 2021 and was attended by 30 participants, including the FFS livelihoods staff, CfW engineers, project managers, housing engineers, as well as the Liaison Officers and Municipal Stabilization Advisors (MSAs). The objective of the training is to promote and enhance staff awareness on sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) and equip them with necessary knowledge and skills to detect it, applying core principles and the code of conduct. The training material is available in Arabic and English and includes an evaluation form. Participants provided positive feedback, expressing the importance of treating vulnerable populations with dignity and respect.

In some instances, Iraqi men and community leaders were also active in promoting women's participation in project activities. The Gender team regularly meets local Mayors, Mukhtars, implementing partners and other community leaders in various locations where projects are active with the objective of mainstreaming gender concerns at all levels of project implementation. The inclusion of gender as an agenda item in such

meetings has also enabled local women and women's organizations to be invited to the discussions and has encouraged broader participation.

A key role of the FFS gender team is to support gender mainstreaming and sensitization of implementing partners and staff on gender integration. Also, the team regularly monitors progress of the gender agenda through review meetings, discussions and field missions, thus ensuring the inclusion of women's and girls' concerns in all areas of implementation.



"Having always lived along the Euphrates, we are a community of farmers by lifestyle," says Zahra Ghazal, 47, who was employed under a cash-for-work project. Along with her husband and two children, she escaped to Egypt when the fighting broke out in 2014.

"We returned home to go back to what we love doing, which is farming and cultivation," Zahra explains. After being displaced for over five years, Zahra and her family could return home but, like many others, were met with scenes of devastation and ruin. "Through my earnings from this opportunity, I have been able to save money to rebuild my house, create a small greenhouse in our backyard and purchase saplings," she adds.

Years of conflict heavily damaged the once prosperous land of Haditha. Taken the determination of its residents, UNDP, through the Funding Facility for Stabilization, launched a project to employ 100 residents of Haditha for three months to support the planting and cultivation of an oasis. Over 23 percent of the people employed were women, giving them a chance to be self-reliant and financially independent.



Khudair was hired under cash-for-work for 40 days (about one and a half months) for carpentry and welding across rehabilitation sites in Mosul. Photo: UNDP Iraq/ Moyasser Nasser.

5 LESSONS LEARNED

Despite the challenges that characterized this reporting period, the FFS has demonstrated its capacity to maintain steady progress and meet targets. Unarguably, challenges have affected FFS operations, sometimes causing process-related delays.

The FFS has successfully continued to strengthen capacities of local partners to ensure that FFS' project standards were met. For instance, the FFS has provided support to enhance the capacities of partners implementing social cohesion and livelihood activities in youth employment, vocational training, and support to SMEs in tandem with renewed partnerships with other relevant national partners and strengthening existing partnerships with local governments. In fact, it has been observed that strong partnerships with community-based mechanisms in collaboration with competent field staff are key to ensuring the continuation of social cohesion activities, despite the limitations with the access.

The FFS has supported millions of women and girls through its interventions. These gender results clearly underscore that women and girls play a vital role in peacebuilding and stabilization work and have the capacity to fully participate if consistent efforts are made and equal opportunities are created for both men and women. Achieving gender equality requires a firm commitment and consistent efforts at all levels.

Changing traditional mindsets about gender issues can take time, but commitment to enhance gender equality and women's empowerment can yield tangible results and bring positive changes in communities. With high levels of commitment and targeted support, women can equally take part even during challenging times. For instance, during the response to the COVID-19 pandemic, women effectively contributed to and participated in various governorate level healthcare committees.

The FFS has built a solid and highly professional local labor force in its areas of operation, which can now be easily leveraged for the implementation of its projects. This is a significant change from the beginning of operations, when local professionals with specialized skills were difficult to come by. Engineers, teachers, contractors, etc. had left the country escaping the conflict, which demanded that international expertise be hired to initiate implementation. Nowadays, the engagement of local labor allows the work to continue and provides opportunities for people to return to their communities and rebuild their lives.

From the outset, it has been important to sustain the selection of target areas and target populations based on assessments of needs and intentions to return, regardless of political affiliation. Accordingly, the FFS continues to monitor and evaluate its operations and incorporates feedback to make sure that future projects do prioritize and assist returning communities.

For example, after working for several years in Hawija district (Kirkuk), the team observed that a large number of people remains displaced in the surrounding districts of Daquq and Dibis, where houses are still destroyed, and the population is in need of basic services to return. In fact, this highlights that it is crucial for example to continue to prioritize the rehabilitation of housing units throughout the liberated areas and particularly in areas such as Kirkuk's sub-districts, where a significant number of individuals are unable to return due to unavailability of shelter.

6 LOOKING AHEAD

The FFS, in close partnership with the GOI and international partners, and through its four windows of work, has implemented stabilization initiatives that contributed to the return of 4.8 million IDPs to their areas of origin (with a significant focus on urban areas). However, more still needs to be done, particularly in more remote areas.

Overall, the work in large cities (e.g., Mosul, Fallujah, Ramadi, etc.) has been combining early stabilization works such as removing rubble and rebuilding light public infrastructure with more long-term, complex works such as hospitals. In other areas, such as Sinjar, Ba'aj, west Anbar, etc., FFS projects remain in the 'early stages' as these areas were initially not easily accessible and limitations in the availability and composition of funds focused on addressing stabilization needs in larger population centers. In that context, disparities in the levels of stabilization persist.

A significant number of the liberated areas' population remains displaced due to unavailability of shelter and basic services, as well as the slow recovery of livelihoods. In places such as Kirkuk's subdistricts, the rehabilitation of housing and basic services infrastructure is key to allow for displaced families to return to their areas of origin.

With regards to livelihoods, the approach is now shifting to include the creation of mid- and long-term income-generating opportunities, as well as ensuring the sustainability of the gains achieved so far. The gains achieved so far with gender mainstreaming are allowing a wider inclusion and participation of women in livelihood opportunities focusing on the long-term.

The success reported by the gender team in conducting the PSEA training has allowed it to widen its scope and prepare for a Training of Trainers (ToT), designed to enhance the capacities of already trained staff to conduct the training themselves and sensitize hundreds of communities, as well as partners on the ground in all target governorates. Regular gender training programs will continue as the methodology and material have been finalized.

In parallel, the gender team will continue working closely with the FFS Infrastructure and Livelihood teams under window 1 and window 2 that are advancing the gender transformative agenda. One of the goals is for women to be systematically included in project prioritization and monitoring committees under window 1.

The FFS also is looking ahead to partner with other institutions to create synergies to accelerate stabilization efforts to address residual needs. As an example, UNDP signed an agreement with the Government of Iraq's Reconstruction Fund for Areas Affected by Terroristic Operations (REFAATO) to provide residents in Ishaqi, Salah al-Din with access to safe reliable drinking water. With \$1.25 million provided by the Islamic Development Bank, the Yathrib Water Treatment Plant in Salah Al-Din governorate shall be rehabilitated in partnership with ReFAATO.

.....

ANNEX 1: PERFORMANCE TRACKING MATRIX

Intended Outcome, as stated in the UNSDCF (2020-24) / CPD (2020-24) 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 1.1 ¹⁰: 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 ¹¹
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.

¹⁰ 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.

¹¹ UNSDCF 2020-2024

OUTPUT 1. FUNDING FACILITY FOR IMMEDIATE STABILIZATION

IRAQI GOVERNMENT IN NEWLY LIBERATED AREAS IS SUPPORTED TO ADDRESS IMMEDIATE CHALLENGES FOR RETURN OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS.

	Output Indicators ¹²	Baseline (Year)	Output Targets (2021)	Progress Update (Q2 2021)
a.	% of early needs assessments carried out in FFS targeted liberated areas	No assessments conducted in liberated areas (2015)	100% of assessments in 31 target liberated areas completed	Assessments have been undertaken in all 31 targeted areas.
b.	# of infrastructure projects for basic services (water, health, education, electricity, housing, roads and bridges, sewerage and municipal services) which have been restored ¹³ in target areas ¹⁴	Zero (0) FFS-supported light infrastructure rehabilitation work in the newly liberated areas (2015)	Minimum 2,500 projects completed (cumulative)	2,535 projects completed: • Education: 977 • Electricity: 283 • Health: 404 • Housing: 89 • Municipalities: 410 • Roads & Bridges: 45 • Sewerage: 110 • Water: 217
c.	# of houses rehabilitated in liberated areas	Zero (0) houses rehabilitated in liberated areas (2015)	27,500 houses rehabilitated in newly liberated areas (cumulative)	27,754 houses cumulatively rehabilitated in new liberated areas at of the end of Q2/2021.
d.	# of immediate livelihood opportunities created for individuals, including women and youth ¹⁵ in the target areas	Zero (0) job creation supported by FFS (2015)	40,000 people engaged through cash-generating job opportunities (cumulative) [15,000 youth and 6,000 women]	Cumulatively, 39,307 people engaged through cash-generating job opportunities, including 15,809 youth and 5,977 women.
e.	# of small business grants provided in the target areas (gender disaggregated)	Zero (0) small business grants provided (2015)	5,200 small business grants provided (cumulative) [2,800 women]	3,481 small business grants provided, including for 2,628 women.
f.	# of small grants provided to women-headed households	Zero (0) small grants provided to women-headed households (2015)	6,500 women-headed households provided with small grants (cumulative)	Cumulatively, 6,218 small grants provided to women-headed households.
g.	# of training opportunities and/or job placement created for individuals, including women and youth, in the target areas	Limited training opportunities and/or job placement (2020) ¹⁶	TBD ¹⁷	n/a

12 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.

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

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

15 Aged under 30.

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

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

h.	# and type of technical advisory support capacities in place to support Authorities in target areas to plan and execute stabilization activities	Limited capacity in place to implement stabilization activities (2015)	Area Coordinators and Stabilization Advisors in place to support stabilization planning and communication; minimum of 10 Municipal Stabilization Advisors embedded	3 international Stabilization Specialists ¹⁸ and 6 Area Coordinators are in place. 11 Municipal Stabilization Advisors (MSAs) are embedded with municipal authorities.
i.	# of capacity-building opportunities created for government officials and employees (gender disaggregated)	Limited capacity-building opportunities (2020)	TBD ¹⁷	n/a
j.	# of participants of social cohesion activities (gender disaggregated)	Zero (0) people engaged in social cohesion activities (2015)	104,894 people to participate in social cohesion activities, with at least 40% women	35,028 individuals engaged in promoting social cohesion, including 15,499 women.

OUTPUT 2. FUNDING FACILITY FOR EXPANDED STABILIZATION

HIGH-IMPACT, MEDIUM-SIZE INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS ARE REHABILITATED TO SUSTAIN STABILIZATION GAINS

	Output Indicators	Baseline (Year)	Output Targets (2021)	Progress Update (Q2 2021)
a.	# of medium-size infrastructure projects implemented in the newly liberated areas	Zero (0) medium-size projects implemented in the newly liberated areas (2015)	124 medium-size infrastructure projects implemented (cumulative)	121 medium-size infrastructure projects cumulatively completed

OUTPUT 3. FFS EXIT STRATEGY

EXIT STRATEGY IS DRAFTED IN CONSULTATION WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF IRAQ FOR THE LIBERATED GOVERNORATES

	Output Indicators	Baseline (Year)	Output Targets (2021)	Progress Update (Q2 2021)
a.	Exit strategy for post-FFS stabilization and development work in the liberated governorates drafted	No exit strategy drafted (2020)	n/a	n/a

¹⁸ Corresponds to the position/role of Stabilization Advisor, referred to in the 2018 result target.

ANNEX 2: RISK FRAMEWORK

PROJECT TITLE: FUNDING FACILITY FOR STABILIZATION (FFS)			PROJECT NUMBER: 89459		DATE: Q2 2021
Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner	Date identified and status
In Q1 2020, Iraq entered into a situation of 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, activities restarted within weeks of the initial lockdown. An increase in restrictions on movement of people or goods in an effort to control the further spread of COVID-19, may have further impact on FFS project implementation.	Operational	P 3 I 4	<p>Avail of exemption allowances on movement/access for contractors to ensure continuity of project implementation when possible.</p> <p>Avail of exemption allowances on movement/access for project and monitoring teams to ensure high degree of oversight during implementation.</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>Application of remote monitoring tools and instruments when possible to supplement project oversight.</p>	Programme Manager	<p>Date Identified: Q 2 2020</p> <p>Status: Reduced</p> <p>The programme adopted additional local staff responsibilities and adopted flexible working environment for staff by adhering to government health and safety measures</p>
Outbreaks of COVID-19 within contractor teams, which may result in work stoppages.	Operational	P 3 I 4	<p>Application of stringent COVID-19 mitigation measures for FFS project sites, including adherence to the use of PPE, social distancing practices and protocols relating to numbers of individuals on site where relevant.</p> <p>Strict monitoring and reporting of COVID-19 mitigation measures to ensure health and safety standards are adhered to within contracted teams.</p>	Programme Manager	<p>Date Identified: Q 2 2020</p> <p>Status: Reduced</p> <p>The risk reduced by application and monitoring/reporting of COVID-19 mitigation measures at the work sites.</p>
Outbreaks of COVID 19 within FFS project and programme teams hinder FFS activities.	Operational	P 2 I 3	<p>Reduce number of FFS international staff in-country to a minimum number supported by a staff rotation policy and clear back-stop arrangements to ensure effective continuity of deliverables.</p> <p>Adherence to Country Team policies and protocols in relation to suspected/confirmed COVID 19 cases</p>	Programme Manager	<p>Date Identified: Q 2 2020</p> <p>Status: Reduced</p> <p>The risk reduced by application of reducing the staff, staff rotation and adopting global mitigative measures.</p>
Mass protests that began in Q4 of 2019 caused curfews and internet shutdowns with a minimal impact on FFS operations. Continued protests and resulting political instability may have further impact on FFS activities.	Political Operational	P 3 I 3	<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 on the expectations of GOI support and collaboration in order to successfully deliver activities.</p>	Programme Manager	<p>Date Identified: Q 1 2020</p> <p>Status: Reduced</p> <p>expected to increase as the country moves toward elections in October 2021</p> <p>situation continues to be volatile.</p>

PROJECT TITLE: FUNDING FACILITY FOR STABILIZATION (FFS)			PROJECT NUMBER: 89459		DATE: Q2 2021
Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner	Date identified and status
The proposed priority projects channelled to FFS for support, do not correspond with priorities of returnees/ local populations	Strategic Operational	P 2 I 4	<p>Conduct targeted workshops with respective Provincial and Municipal officials, to identify and agree the most critical needs towards supporting 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 prioritise support for requests in line with the most critical needs of returning populations.</p> <p>Routinely assess the drivers and obstacles to sustainable returns and returnees on priorities as additional inputs to final decisions.</p>	Programme Manager	<p>Date identified: Q1 2018</p> <p>Status: Reduced</p> <p>All project interventions are identified with active participation of stakeholders including the Government of Iraq and UN agencies for refugees/returnees</p>
A lack of GOI commitment to support FFS operations or capacity to operationalize FFS-rehabilitated structures may impact FFS delivery and sustainability of impact.	Political Financial Operational	P 2 I 4	<p>Regular liaising with GOI counterparts via UNDP senior management meetings at COMSEC or at governorate level, the Steering Committee and other established channels to coordinate with GOI for security guarantees and necessary operational support in areas of FFS operation, and to strengthen capacities to maintain and operate completed rehabilitation projects.</p> <p>Monitoring and evaluation of completed FFS projects to capture incidents of operation and maintenance/staffing challenges.</p> <p>Monitoring of access restrictions for FFS field teams, programme staff and contractors in FFS approved locations</p>	Programme Manager	<p>Date identified: Q1 2018</p> <p>Status: Un-changed</p> <p>Government financing remains to be a challenge for developmental activities of the FFS.</p>
A perceived lack of political will to support stabilization activities on the part of the GOI, leading to reduced donor confidence and funding to support stabilization activities.	Strategic Political Financial	P 2 I 4	<p>Strengthen partnership with the Government of Iraq with an established mechanism through which the GOI can demonstrate ownership and contribution to the stabilization process.</p> <p>Maintain a strong relationship with Government of Iraq counterparts throughout project cycles, positioning Government representation at the heart of FFS activities.</p> <p>Highlight the in-kind support of the Government of Iraq in shoring-up stabilization gains with further investment, staffing, operation, and maintenance etc.</p>	Programme Manager	<p>Date identified: Q1 2021</p> <p>Status: Un-changed</p> <p>Government political support remains to be a challenge for developmental activities of the FFS.</p>

PROJECT TITLE: FUNDING FACILITY FOR STABILIZATION (FFS)			PROJECT NUMBER: 89459		DATE: Q2 2021
Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner	Date identified and status
A lack of basic services and livelihood opportunities outside of the liberated governorates, gives rise to tensions and grievances causing a new wave of instability affecting Iraq as a whole.	Political Security	P 3 I 3	<p>Conflict-sensitive approach in project planning, implementation, monitoring and communication to ensure that there is no harm caused by FFS works in the mandated locations of the liberated governorates.</p> <p>Share UNDP experience and technical expertise with other actors working on related activities (livelihood support, provision of basic services, etc.) in the non-FFS covered areas, to support stabilization across the country.</p>	Programme Manager	<p>Date Identified: Q 1 2021</p> <p>Status: Reduced</p> <p>The project uses an inclusive and participatory approach to the identification of needs and selection of beneficiaries. It works with local authorities and elders to identify the most vulnerable beneficiaries through conducting socio-economic</p>
Worsening security situation across the Middle East region generates new stabilization challenges and undermining security guarantees in areas where FFS is operating, impeding implementation of projects and activities.	Security Operational	P 2 I 4	<p>Indications of a deterioration in security related to regional conflict and tensions to be closely monitored and raised to the PM and NOC via RC/HC and other existing UN mechanisms where such deterioration threatens stabilization gains and/or continuity of activities.</p> <p>Robust field teams in place to ensure continuity of localized activities to the best degree possible when wider movement of FFS teams may be restricted due to insecurity.</p> <p>FFS field missions to be conducted with additional support of police escorts when/where necessary.</p> <p>Where possible, locally sourced equipment to be used in place of materials which need to be imported, reducing the risk of port-delays in cases where security increases around areas of ports/customs control.</p>	Programme Manager	<p>Date Identified: Q 1 2021</p> <p>Status: Reduced</p> <p>The security situation in the target governorates remains relatively stable, despite the ongoing political turmoil in other parts of the country.</p> <p>UNDP engages Regional Offices as well as Senior Manager to facilitate access to partners and staff.</p>
A lack of IDP returns to areas where FFS is operating, due to the reasons beyond FFS, may have impact on overall outcome achievement	Operational Strategic	P 2 I 4	<p>Continuous re-assessment of 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.</p> <p>Align prioritization processes and FFS lines of work with the latest evidence of factors influencing returns.</p> <p>Strengthen coordination with GOI and relevant local authorities to ensure security guarantee for the FFS operating areas are adequately secured and maintained.</p>	Programme Manager	<p>Date Identified: Q 1 2020</p> <p>Status: Reduced</p> <p>A significant number of IDP has returned during the last years.</p>

PROJECT TITLE: FUNDING FACILITY FOR STABILIZATION (FFS)			PROJECT NUMBER: 89459		DATE: Q2 2021	
Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner	Date identified and status	
IDPs resettle in host cities within the liberated areas, despite stabilization support to their areas of origin. The resulting strain on existing basic services in host cities does not fall within FFS scope for support but has potential negative consequences for FFS impact and the 'stability' of host cities.	Operational Strategic	P 3 I 3	Maintain a solid understanding of IDP/returnee dynamics and trends within areas receiving FFS support. Routinely investigate and analyse the stabilization needs in 'host' locations within the liberated governorates to ensure additional displacement related stresses are accounted for in needs assessments and prioritization processes.	Programme Manager	Date Identified Q 1 2020 Status: Reduced A significant number of IDP has returned during the last years to their liberated areas of their origin.	
Involuntary or coerced returns due to camp closures leading to increased stresses on depleted basic services and heightened tensions in areas of origin – have impact on project prioritization and implementation.	Political Security	P 3 I 3	Regular liaising with Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) colleagues 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. Working with wider UN Agencies, NGO's 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.	Programme Manager	Date Identified: Q 1 2020 Status: Reduced	
Sectarian, ethnic and/or tribal tensions increase, and violent conflict breaks out in geographical locations where FFS provides support/implements projects.	Political Security	P 2 I 4	Ensure FFS interventions are designed and implemented in a conflict sensitive manner, so that it does no harm/does not contribute to further community level tensions/mistrust. Maintain a commitment to implement projects in approved areas that have a reasonable potential for sustainable stability. Engage transparently with Government at all levels to ensure FFS activities are conducted in a manner that promotes fair distribution of support on the basis of need, mitigating the risk of perceived preferential support to one group over any other. Engage with relevant stakeholders via established mechanisms to raise and address the concerns at high level.	Programme Manager	Date Identified: Q 1 2020 Status: Reduced	

PROJECT TITLE: FUNDING FACILITY FOR STABILIZATION (FFS)			PROJECT NUMBER: 89459	DATE: Q2 2021	
Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner	Date identified and status
Human rights violations, unresolved property issues and other grievances beyond the scope of FFS may result in secondary displacement or return to violence/violent extremism.	Political Security	P 2 I 4	<p>UNDP will document concerns relating to the protection of the people of Iraq and community reconciliation in the areas in which FFS provides supports and communicate the same to the Government of Iraq (directly), the international community including through the Steering Committee, as well as relevant UN mechanisms including DCO-led UNCT and OCHA-led HCT for complementarity in ongoing programmes and projects.</p> <p>UNDP will continue to work with partners in facts finding/assessment, programming, knowledge sharing, and coordination to improve these issues outside FFS but within the Country Office mandate and portfolio.</p>	Programme Manager	Date Identified: Q 1 2020 Status: Reduced
Possibility of recapture of newly liberated areas by ISIL leading to displacement and further destruction of infrastructure	Security	P 2 I 4	<p>Strict monitoring of the security situation.</p> <p>Where possible, work with control centres to develop extraction plan for critical FFS staff and assets in case of rapid deterioration in security context.</p>	Programme Manager	Date Identified: Q 1 2021 Status: Reduced
Risk of looting of (FFS supported) assets during stabilization phase or thereafter	Security	P 3 I 4	<p>Close monitoring on the ground and possibly delay delivery of equipment in case there is identified risk of looting.</p> <p>Minimize any warehousing or storage of items on site to reduce theft. Multiple shipments/deliveries within country may be required (phased delivery) (for example, electrical cabling and transformers) after items from proceeding shipment are installed.</p> <p>Deployment of 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>Continued close consultation and coordination with relevant stakeholders via established mechanisms including Steering Committee to ensure accountability.</p>	Programme Manager	Date Identified: Q 1 2021 Status: Reduced
Delays in tax and customs clearance relating to imported equipment, materials, vehicles etc. have impact on timely delivery of FFS	Operational Financial	P 3 I 4	<p>Focal points are designated to liaise and coordinate with NOC and special measures to be established with Prime Minister's Office to fast-track imported goods and equipment for stabilization.</p> <p>Continued engagement of recently recruited Access and Exemption Liaison Officer to facilitate documentation, access and follow up of importing items into Iraq</p> <p>Where possible, locally sourced equipment to be used in place of materials which need to be imported, reducing the risk of port/customs clearance delays</p>	Programme Manager	Date identified: Q1 2018 Status: reduced, Modified FFS reinforced its monitoring of the projects and quality of goods and services to avoid the risk.

PROJECT TITLE: FUNDING FACILITY FOR STABILIZATION (FFS)			PROJECT NUMBER: 89459	DATE: Q2 2021	
Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner	Date identified and status
Mass infestation of improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and other explosive hazards (EH), requiring clearance, presenting threats to the communities and personnel.	Security Operational	P 3 I 4	<p>Explosive hazard 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 FFS are active. Threat assessments for neighbourhoods and sites use classification with Low, Medium, and High risk to better sequence FFS activities and advise on IDP returns to safe areas.</p> <p>FFS to maintain on-the-ground coordination with actors who are undertaking explosive hazard removal activities in all areas. FFS works with available explosive hazard removal capacities including DMA, ISF, NGO and sub-contractors to priorities site clearance at FFS project locations.</p> <p>FFS to continuously advocate for donor community support to explosive hazard removal as a necessary accompaniment to FFS activities.</p>	Programme Manager	Date Identified: Q 1 2021 Status: Reduced
FFS women beneficiaries may be subject to sexual harassment, exploitation, or assault due to their participation in gender focused projects (i.e. livelihood and/or cash grant projects), and may have impact on meeting FFS gender-specific targets	Security Strategic	P 2 I 4	<p>All FFS staff are fully trained on the prevention of sexual harassment, exploitation, and assault through a suite of mandatory courses; dedicated gender unit staff and annual work plan specially designed for gender mainstreaming and protection will be strictly adhered.</p> <p>Conscientious design of programme and staffing, and gender-mainstreamed implementation and monitoring. Ensure wide communication relating to the various means of reporting incidents or threats of sexual harassment, exploitation or assault.</p> <p>Special measures introduced to ensure comfort and safety of female participants in targeted Livelihood sector interventions, including regular one-on-one liaising during project implementation and after project completion.</p>	Programme Manager	Date Identified: Q 1 2021 Status: Reduced
FFS women staff and contracted staff may be subject to sexual harassment, exploitation, or assault in undertaking their tasks and responsibilities (particularly in the field).	Security Strategic	P2 I 4	<p>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 the ease of reporting mechanisms when it comes to matters of gender-based harassment, exploitation or abuse. Reflect the findings to improve staff safety measures and internal guidance, work plan and other relevant policies and procedures.</p>	Programme Manager	Date Identified: Q 1 2021 Status: Reduced

Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner	Date identified and status
Grievances between local communities and perceived ISIL-affiliated families in the selected FFS project area may hinder the project implementation process or deter achieving the original objective of facilitating the returns	Security Operational	P 2 I 4	<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 for 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>Adopt conflict-sensitive measures to ensure that the areas with social cohesion and reconciliation needs are also supported with relevant activity (under window 4 and other).</p>	Programme Manager	<p>Date Identified: Q 1 2021</p> <p>Status: Reduced</p> <p>The project uses an inclusive and participatory approach to the identification of needs and selection of beneficiaries. It works with local authorities and elders to identify the most vulnerable beneficiaries through conducting socio-economic assessments</p>
The environment and/or natural resources are negatively impacted through stabilization projects.	Environmental Strategic	P 2 I 4	<p>FFS will undertake UNDP's Social and Environmental Assessment, and regularly review the same to identify risks pertaining to the environment.</p> <p>Dedicated environment impact assessments to be conducted for large scale infrastructure works undertaken by FFS to identify any specific risks to the environment/natural resources, and accordingly identify required mitigation measures.</p> <p>FFS engineering, monitoring and site management teams to be trained on environmental and social safeguarding and to report on environmental and social measures as part of regular site monitoring practices.</p> <p>FFS to incorporate specifications for more environmentally sustainable materials within rehabilitation related procurement processes.</p> <p>FFS to avail of the expertise of the Environment Team of the UNDP Country Office.</p>	Programme Manager	<p>Date Identified: Q 1 2021</p> <p>Status: Reduced</p> <p>Dedicated environmental assessment section in the project monitoring reports has been incorporated.</p>

PROJECT TITLE: FUNDING FACILITY FOR STABILIZATION (FFS)			PROJECT NUMBER: 89459		DATE: Q2 2021
Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner	Date identified and status
Corruption or corruption related threats made by various stakeholders (internal and external) during project procurement, planning and implementation.	Operational Financial	P 2 I 4	<p>A zero-tolerance policy in terms of dealing with corruption, which is practiced transparently and without exception in all cases where corrupt or fraudulent activities are encountered.</p> <p>Communication to all staff and contractors regarding how to report instances of threats, blackmail etc. Clear response mechanisms built into overall management structures for cases of threats towards staff or contractors.</p> <p>FFS staff involved with procurement processes to be given full briefings and training in relation to standard protocol 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 if encountering a threatening situation.</p> <p>Use of e-tendering system and relevant training to potential bidders and partners.</p>	Programme Manager	<p>Date Identified: Q 1 2021</p> <p>Status: Reduced</p> <p>This risk has been addressed effectively by following the mitigation measures.</p>
Poor quality contracting work leading to ineffective results and reputational risk for UNDP/FFS.	Strategic Operational	P 2 I 4	<p>A strong, multi-layered monitoring mechanism to be in place on the ground during the implementation phase to closely supervise contracted work and ensure (i) progress against timeline (ii) quality of work and (iii) adherence to BoQ standards and specifications. The monitoring mechanism to include FFS engineers, specialized monitors, government/end-user oversight and third-party in-depth monitoring to ensure a multi-layered approach and diversity of perspectives.</p> <p>Monitors are recruited to oversee progress, quality of work and adherence to project goals for particularly complex projects (hospitals etc.).</p>	Programme Manager	<p>Date Identified: Q 1 2021</p> <p>Status: Reduced</p> <p>This risk is effectively addressed by project engineers through regular monitoring and site visits</p>
Sinjar Peace Agreement conditions losing momentum/stalling with the PKK remaining in situ, preventing implementation of projects in this geographic area.	Strategic Operational Security	P = 4 I = 4	<p>Ongoing monitoring of the situation on a daily basis by the Municipality Stabilization Advisor and Area Coordinators.</p> <p>Consideration of identifying alternative project locations if PKK elements remain in-situ.</p>	Programme Manager	<p>Date Identified: Q 2 2021</p> <p>Status: Unchanged</p>

PROJECT TITLE: FUNDING FACILITY FOR STABILIZATION (FFS)			PROJECT NUMBER: 89459		DATE: Q2 2021	
Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner	Date identified and status	
Government elections scheduled in the fall 2021 are impacted by protests (similar to those of October 2019), leading to insecurity and political instability	Strategic Operational Security	P = 3 I = 3	Ongoing monitoring across all political levels and municipal officials, with frequent liaison with government counterparts (Municipal, Governorate and national Government) to coordinate ongoing activities.	Programme Manager	Date Identified: Q 2 2021 Status: Un-changed expected to increase as the country moves toward elections in fall 2021 situation continues to be volatile	
The Iraqi National Plan developed by MoMD in coordination with UN agencies and donors in March 2021, did not mention any allocation of budgets by Gol for projects needed to return people to areas of origin. Furthermore, the durable solution plan aiming at returning IDPs voluntarily in 7 governorates, does not address government rule in moving out military groups such PKK from Iraqi territory	Strategic Operational	P 3 I 3	Discussion is ongoing with local and federal government to find alternatives especially for projects located in military groups' areas.	Programme Manager	Date identified: Q1 2021 Status: Un-changed Government financing remains to be a challenge for developmental activities of the FFS.	
Gol and KRG fail to agree on disputed areas such as villages in Hamdaniya so that UNDP FFS and international community can address the needs.	Strategic Operational	P 4 I 4	Maintain ongoing dialogue and political pressure at highest UN levels between Gol and KRG to resolve the disputed area issue, to FFS to implement projects in this area.	Programme Manager	Date Identified: Q 2 2020 Status: Reduced	

ANNEX 3: Financial Update (Q2 2021)

PARTNER	CONTRIBUTION	RECEIVED (on 30/06)	REPURPOSED FOR COVID-19 RESPONSE
Austria	6,697,025.93	6,697,025.93	
Australia	18,855,603.47	18,855,603.47	
Belgium	13,256,690.71	13,256,690.71	-1,000,000.00
Bulgaria	227,272.73	227,272.73	
Canada	31,812,642.01	31,812,642.01	-1,824,817.52
CZECH	1,756,064.83	1,756,064.83	
Denmark	53,940,422.82	53,940,422.82	
Estonia	29,411.76	29,411.76	
EU	74,080,468.01	74,080,468.01	
Finland	9,941,184.65	9,941,184.65	
France	6,234,739.72	6,234,739.72	
Germany	371,824,944.16	371,824,944.16	
Iraq	34,250,000.00	6,600,000.00	
Italy	18,047,363.75	15,632,729.60	
Japan	36,575,732.81	36,575,732.81	
Korea	18,950,000.00	18,950,000.00	
Kuwait	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	
Malta	34,285.71	34,285.71	
Netherlands	100,070,301.19	100,070,301.19	-2,000,000.00
New Zealand	3,500,000.00	3,500,000.00	
Norway	64,593,758.59	56,212,532.54	
Poland	2,528,256.39	2,528,256.39	
Slovakia	113,125.79	113,125.79	
Sweden	60,398,756.72	52,079,883.13	-2,000,000.00
Turkey	750,000.00	750,000.00	
UAE	60,000,000.00	59,000,000.00	
UK	39,786,430.31	39,786,430.31	
USA	405,200,000.00	405,200,000.00	-10,026,101.00
GRAND TOTAL	1,435,454,482.06	1,387,689,748.27	-16,850,918.52

- 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).
- Includes contributions from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (AICS).
- Includes contributions from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA).
- Includes contributions from the Department for International Development (DFID) and the Foreign & Commonwealth Office (FCO), which merged in September 2020 to create the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO).



United Nations Development Programme
Baghdad, Iraq
www.iq.undp.org