

Funding Facility for Stabilization

2021 QUARTER THREE REPORT



Funding Facility for Stabilization 2021 Quarter Three Report

REPORTING PERIOD	July to September 2021
PROJECT TITLE	Funding Facility for Stabilization (FFS)
UNDP PROJECT ID	00089459 (Output ID 00095684)
PROJECT DURATION	May 2015 to December 2023
PROJECT RESOURCES	US\$1,284,871,183
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	Liberated areas of Anbar, Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninewa and Salah al-Din Governorates.

CONTRIBUTING PARTNERS:



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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 truck carrying cement uses the newly rehabilitated Al-Shebabi bridge in Anbar. Today, this re-links over 9,000 residents living in and around the area.
Photo: UNDP Iraq

1. 2021 Q3 HIGHLIGHTS

The present progress report provides information about activities implemented by the UNDP’s Funding Facility for Stabilization (FFS) up to 30 September 2021, as per set output indicators and targets. The focus is on results achieved during Quarter 3 (Q3) of 2021, as well as stabilization activities underway. Unless otherwise specified, data and graphs present cumulative results since the FFS’ inception in 2015.

Since 2014, it is estimated that more than 6 million men, women, boys and girls had been displaced. By Q3 2021, the FFS completed 2,972 projects (cumulative) across the five liberated governorates of Anbar, Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninewa, and Salah al-Din for a total value of US\$ 799 million, 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 Q3 2021 with 212 projects completed, mainly in education (58), health (38), municipal services (38), and electricity (26). By the same time period, 293 projects were under implementation, 286 under procurement and 1,393 in the pipeline (assessment and/or design phase).

A key achievement of the reporting period was the completion of activities under the agricultural package for Hawija. The introduction of more resilient farming techniques and diverse crops will significantly increase agricultural productivity. This is particularly important for the dozens of rural communities surrounding Hawija, where few options for jobs exist. People from such agricultural areas do not feel strongly about returning home if they cannot re-establish themselves on farms. During the reporting period, the equipment

which complements the agricultural warehouses was delivered and installed. This includes corn mazing, hulling and drying equipment as well as seed dusting and cleaning equipment.

In addition, the rehabilitation of the R1 river regulator, located 21 kilometers southwest of Kirkuk city was finalized during the reporting period. The R1 river regulator is a crucial water control method for irrigation in southern Kirkuk and Salah al-Din. The water supply is used for both drinking and irrigation purposes. It provides drinking water for over 193,684 people and irrigates 116,700 hectares of arable land in Kirkuk, Salah al-Din and Diyala governorates.

The reporting period also recorded the completion of an important electricity sector project in Anbar governorate, namely the rehabilitation of Al-Hussain substation in Ramadi. Anbar governorate has three branches for electricity distribution - Central, East, and West. The Anbar Central Electricity Distribution Branch is responsible for electrical distribution in Ramadi, Habbaniya, Heet, and Rutba cities of Anbar and is managing 15 electrical substations in these cities. The rehabilitation of the Al-Hussain electrical substation in Ramadi significantly augmented the electricity distribution capacity of Anbar Central.

Beyond the rehabilitation of priority infrastructure for basic services, the FFS continued to promote an integrated approach to stabilization by prioritizing and scaling up “softer” programming components to support Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) to

Figure 1. Completed projects by governorate (value), Q3 2021

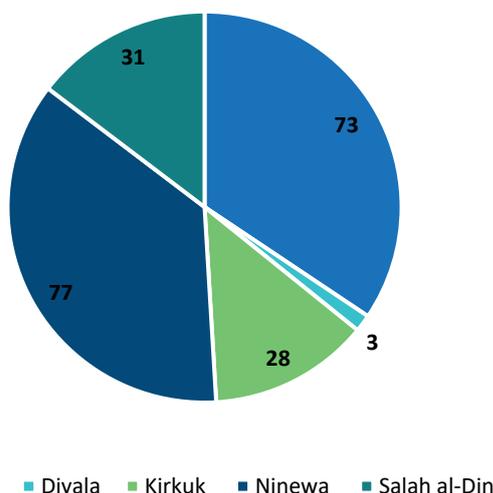
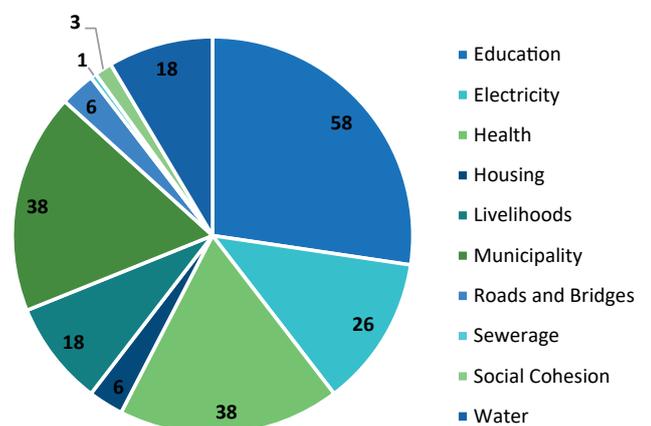


Figure 2. Completed projects by sector (value), Q3 2021



return. These included a combination of immediate cash injection with more sustainable employment interventions, as well as social cohesion activities, to ensure that gains made in the past remain and create conditions for IDPs to live with dignity and in peace. This approach allows the FFS to combine different project portfolios in a dynamic and sequenced fashion to maximize impact. In some instances, livelihood and social cohesion projects are being implemented to complement, build on or leverage the completed rehabilitation infrastructure projects. In areas where social cohesion initiatives are encouraging returns to previously hard to reach locations, infrastructure rehabilitation and livelihood projects are complementing stabilization needs. These projects yield medium to long-term positive outcomes across the development spectrum making them particularly critical. This integrated approach and related programming interventions aim at operationalizing the Humanitarian-Development-Peace (HDP) Nexus and responding to the Durable Solutions agenda as framed in priority 5 of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for 2020-2024. This interconnected programming arrangement will continue to remain central for UNDP 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 Government of Iraq (GOI) to stabilize and rebuild critical infrastructure and services damaged during the conflict. Dialogue and coordination with the GOI remained on solid ground by Q3 2021 and continuous efforts to strengthen government ownership over the stabilization agenda are taking place.

A comparison between 2021 output targets and results achieved by Q3 2021 shows that the level of progress is on track, confirming the steady pace of project implementation towards achieving 2021 objectives. However, a critical analysis of socio-economic trends and infrastructure needs also demonstrates that the level of ambition could be elevated, 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 the FFS by Q3 2021. Indeed, as of September 2021 approximately 1.2 million people remain displaced from Iraq's liberated areas, which suggest the need to scale up stabilization activities to achieve the objective of

supporting the return of 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 during the last quarter of 2021 and beyond.

Some results by Q3 2021 already surpass 2021 targets while others are near to reach set objectives, confirming the overall success in implementation by the FFS. Small business support is expected to pick up during the last quarter of 2021, and target results for social cohesion remain behind with 33% of completion by Q3 2021. This result is partly explained by the COVID-19 stringent measures restricting in-person activities during this reporting period and actions have been undertaken to accelerate progress. Still, the social cohesion programme began the implementation of the second phase of the Community Based Organization (CBO) Empowerment project, focusing on CBOs located in Anbar, Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninewa, and Salah al-Din governorates, where 320 CBOs with a total of 614 CBO members participated in trainings on community outreach, proposal writing and design of local peace initiatives to facilitate the implementation of future community initiatives. UNDP also hosted a conference on 7-8 September 2021 with religious leaders from Anbar under the auspices of the Minister of the Ministry of Migration and Displacement (MoMD), the Secretariat of the Council of Ministers, and the Governor of Anbar, to create an interfaith dialogue platform and further build the capacity of religious leaders. A Memorandum of Understanding was also signed during the conference to strengthen the partnership between UNDP and MoMD and further support the return and reintegration of displaced persons in Iraq.

By the end of Q3 2021, the FFS projects are estimated to have benefitted more than 6 million individuals in the target areas with 17,582,218 benefits accruing to them, including 8,779,543 benefits accruing to women and girls (50%), mostly in Ninewa and Salah al-Din, and in sectors such as electricity, health and water.

Figure 3. Q3 cumulative progress (real value and completion rate (%)) against 2021 targets, by output indicator.

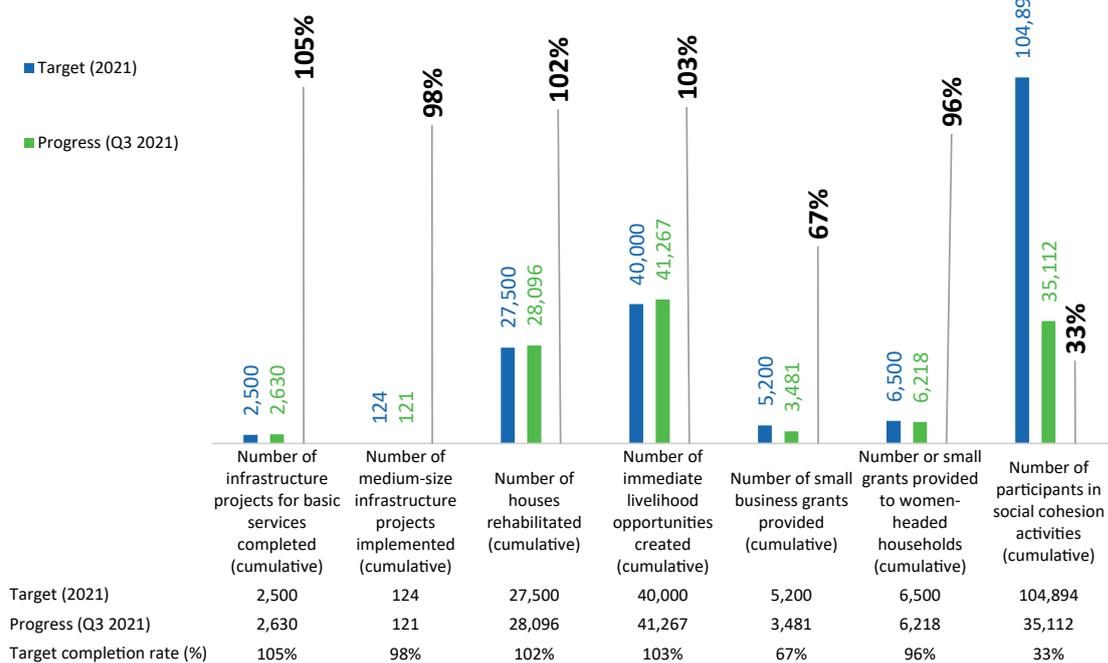


Figure 4. Accrued benefits by sector, Q3 2021 (cumulative)

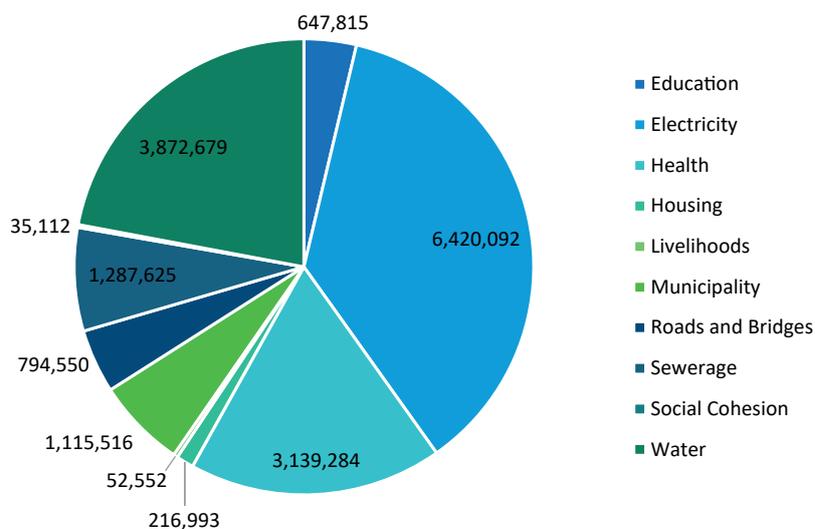


Figure 5. Accrued benefits by governorate, Q3 2021 (cumulative)

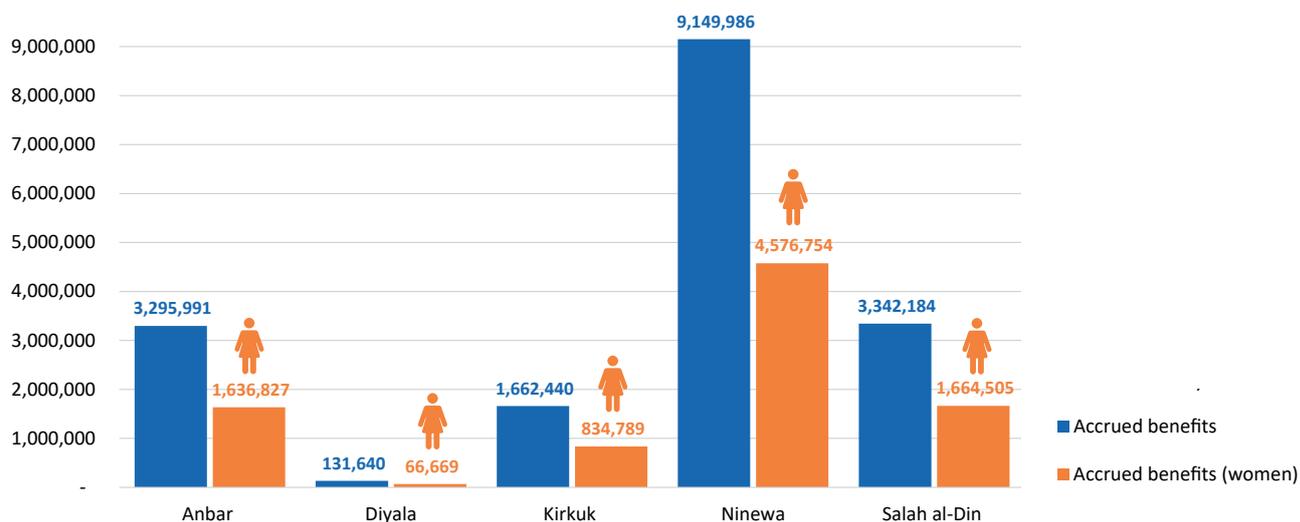


Table 1. Summary of results by sector, Q3 2021 (cumulative)

Sector	Completed projects		Value		Accrued benefits		Accrued benefits (women)	
	Real value	Share (%)	Real value (US\$)	Share (%)	Real value (US\$)	Share (%)	Real value (US\$)	Share (%)
Education	1,084	36.5%	131,930,078	16.5%	647,815	3.7%	268,324	3.1%
Electricity	292	9.8%	189,172,229	23.7%	6,420,092	36.5%	3,202,881	36.5%
Health	443	14.9%	116,838,634	14.6%	3,139,284	17.9%	1,650,741	18.8%
Housing	91	3.1%	60,688,744	7.6%	216,993	1.2%	102,632	1.2%
Livelihoods	210	7.1%	81,640,064	10.2%	52,552	0.3%	16,386	0.2%
Municipality	429	14.4%	63,608,078	8.0%	1,115,516	6.3%	544,562	6.2%
Roads and Bridges	75	2.5%	50,630,500	6.3%	794,550	4.5%	393,125	4.5%
Sewerage	111	3.7%	10,712,593	1.3%	1,287,625	7.3%	636,355	7.2%
Social Cohesion	11	0.4%	1,653,323	0.2%	35,112	0.2%	15,498	0.2%
Water	226	8%	92,281,964	11.5%	3,872,679	22.0%	1,949,040	22.2%
Total	2,972	100%	799,156,207	100%	17,582,218	100%	8,779,543	100%

The positive progress described above was achieved despite challenges that have characterized this reporting period, showing that the FFS continued to remain agile and adjust to better serve critical stabilization needs in the volatile and rapidly changing context of Iraq.

- The COVID-19 global pandemic continued to present public health and socio-economic challenges during the reporting period. By 30 September 2021, a total of 2,003,303 COVID-19 infections, resulting in the death of 22,260 people, had been confirmed by Iraqi health authorities.¹ Following the delivery of two rounds of vaccination doses through the COVID-19 Vaccines Global Access (COVAX) Facility during the first half of 2021, Iraq received an additional 500,000 doses in August and 100,800 doses in September bringing the total number of vaccines provided by the Facility to 1.7 million. Even though cases had reached record levels in late July and early August, infection rates continued to decline until the end of September 2021. While UNDP field operations had resumed in mid-2020, movement restrictions, preventive safety measures and logistical bottlenecks have created difficulties in accessing and implementing activities in target areas. An outbreak of another wave of COVID-19 pandemic resulting in return of stricter restrictions of movement of goods and people, may result in further readjustments of timelines and priorities to minimize delays in project implementation.
- Preparations for the legislative elections in October 2021 were a key focus during the reporting period including meetings between the Supreme Electoral

Security Committee, the Chair of the Independent High Electoral and governorate electoral officials to discuss ongoing preparations. Considering the upcoming elections, the security situation in Iraq remained volatile during the reporting period.²

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

¹ World Health Organization (WHO), COVID-19 Iraq Portal. <https://covid19.who.int/region/emro/country/iq>.

² S/2021/700



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

2 THE FUNDING FACILITY FOR STABILIZATION

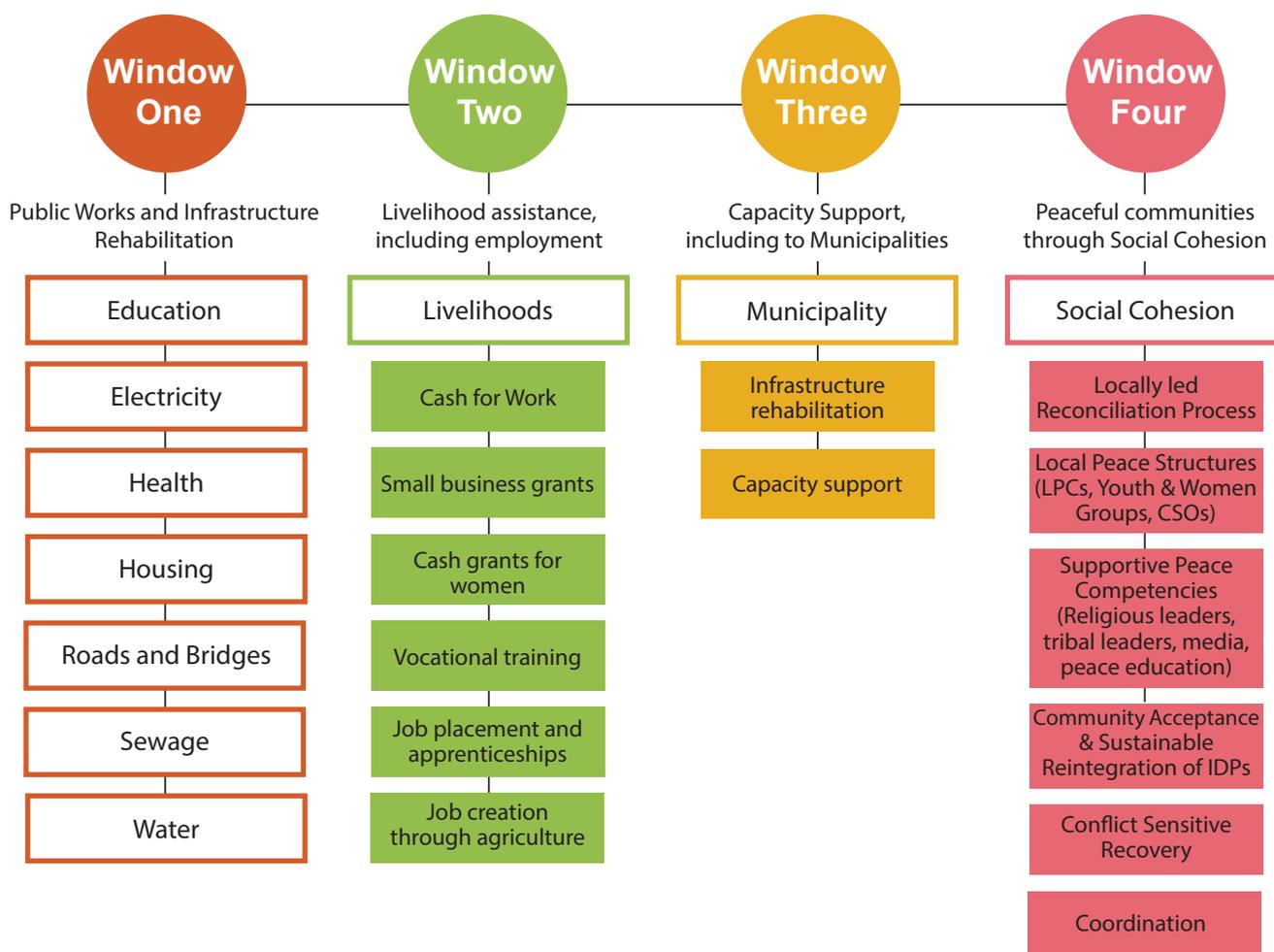
The FFS supports the GOI to stabilize areas liberated from ISIL. In June 2015, based on the commitment of the international community, UNDP established the Funding Facility for Immediate Stabilization (FFIS) to provide rapid stabilization assistance across four areas of work, or “Windows”. The four windows, 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 6. 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 PCCs (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)³, 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 separately⁴.

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

The FFS is an agile instrument that can easily be adapted to respond to rapidly emerging needs. However, In the absence of adequate funding, the gains made by the FFS and partners in other areas of Iraq could potentially be lost due to instability, frustration, and disillusionment. Since its inception in 2015, the FFS has mobilized US\$ 1.44 billion from 29 donors⁵. Should the funding situation allow, undertaking activities in target areas across all four FFS Windows will be critical for the Programme to support residual priority needs.

3 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.

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

5 Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, the European Union, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Korea, Kuwait, Malta, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Slovakia, Sweden, Turkey, UAE, the UK, and the US.

3 MOVEMENT OF DISPLACED PERSONS

By supporting the GOI to stabilize liberated areas in the short and medium term, the FFS ultimately contributes to the safe and dignified return of IDPs who were displaced by ISIL across the country since 2014. The FFS measures progress toward this goal by using the International Organization for Migration (IOM)’s Displacement Tracking Matrix ⁶. IOM reports that 4,939,074 Iraqis (823,179 households) had returned by the end of September 2021 – an increase of 107,508 since the end of 2020.

Governorates with the highest number of overall returnees and new returnees since the end of 2020 include Ninewa (1,922,496 with 33,342 new returnees), Anbar (1,541,466 with 36,834 new returnees), and Salah al-Din (731,820 with 23,076 new returnees). The districts with the highest number of returnees are Mosul in Ninewa governorate (1,065,012 individuals; 22%), Ramadi in Anbar governorate (601,326 individuals; 12%), and Falluja in Anbar governorate (570,600 individuals; 12%). A significant number have also returned to the district of Telafar (360,396 individuals; 7%).

While 95% of all returnees arrived in their habitual residences that are in good condition, nearly 4% arrived to shelters in critical condition, and 1% are reported to have arrived in private settings. Of all returnees residing in shelters in critical condition, 61,356 are in Salah al-Din governorate (32%), mostly in the districts of Tikrit (22,458), Baiji (15,432) and Al-Shirqat (8,850). In addition, a further 55,866 returnees live in critical shelters in the governorate of Ninewa

(29% of all returnees in this shelter type), with most of this group in Mosul district (31,962), followed by Sinjar (8,112) and Al-Ba’aj (5,376). Anbar governorate records 42,354 returnees (22%) residing in shelters in critical condition, mainly located in the districts of Ramadi (14,064), Falluja (13,554), and Al-Qaim (9,630).

Overall, eight locations were identified where all returnees (totaling 2,556 individuals) are residing in shelters in critical condition. These are: (1) one location in Ramadi district (hosting 858 returnees), (2) one location in Al-Qaim district (294 returnees), (3) one location in Tikrit district (780 returnees), (4) one location in Tuz Khurmatu (18 returnees), (5) one location in Mosul (276 returnees), (6) one location in Al-Ba’aj (48 returnees), (7) one location in Kirkuk district (180 returnees), and (8) one location in Diyala’s Khanaqin district (102 returnees).

The ability of IDPs to return remains underpinned by increased service delivery, the rehabilitation of houses in areas of origin, increased economic opportunities and improvements in the overall security situation.

6 <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/>

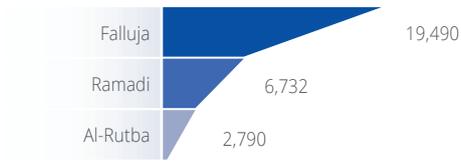
Figure 7. Number of IDPs and returnees over time



Anbar

35,312 IDPs

▶ Three main districts of displacement



▶ Governorates of origin

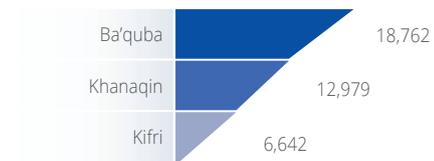


Others include: Salah al-Din, Baghdad, Ninewa, Kirkuk and Diyala

Diyala

43,963 IDPs

▶ Three main districts of displacement



▶ Governorates of origin



Others include: Anbar, Babylon, Baghdad, Ninewa and Kirkuk

Kirkuk

90,582 IDPs

▶ Three main districts of displacement



▶ Governorates of origin

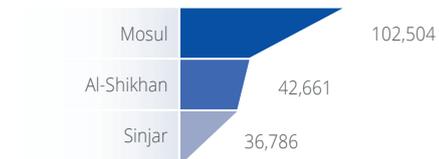


Others include: Diyala, Anbar, Baghdad, Babylon and Erbil

Ninewa

256,034 IDPs

▶ Three main districts of displacement



▶ Governorates of origin

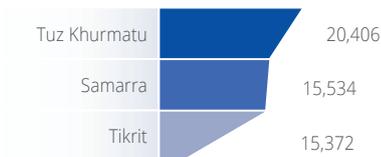


Others include: Erbil, Salah al-Din, Kirkuk, Baghdad, Anbar, Diyala and Babylon

Salah al-Din

58,578 IDPs

▶ Three main districts of displacement



▶ Governorates of origin



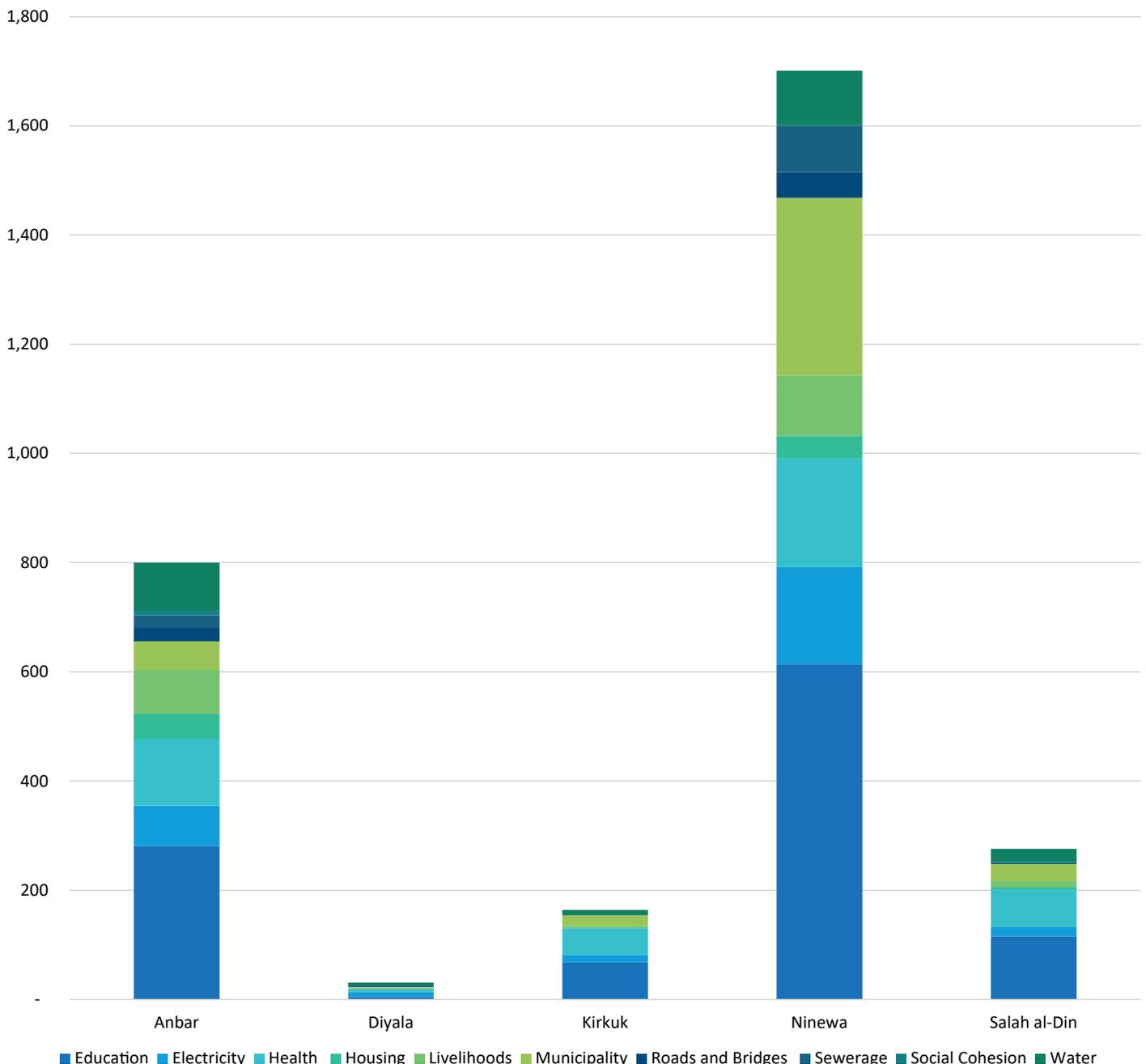
Others include: Diyala, Ninewa and Anbar

4 RESULTS BY GOVERNORATE

The FFS continued to work across the five governorates of 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 leveraging synergies to increase the impact of all interventions for the most vulnerable. In that context, the FFS completed projects were mostly in Ninewa (1,701) and Anbar (800) in priority sectors such as education (1,084), health (443), and municipal services (429), as shown in figure 8 below.

Figure 8. Completed projects by governorate and by sector, Q3 2021 (cumulative)





"I am proud to see that basic health services are accessible to the residents. The doors are now open," says Hussain Suleiman, Director of Abo Aljear Sub Public Health Centre in Al-Wafaa, Ramadi. The public health centre was rehabilitated through the FFS. It now serves over 5,000 residents living in and around the facility.
Photo: UNDP Iraq

ANBAR

By the end of the reporting period, the FFS completed 800 projects in Anbar for a total value of US\$ 282 million and resulting in 3,295,991 benefits out of which 1,636,827 benefits accrued to women and girls. The estimated population that benefited from completed FFS projects exceeds 1 million. By the same time period, 114 projects were under implementation, 45 under procurement and 312 in the pipeline.

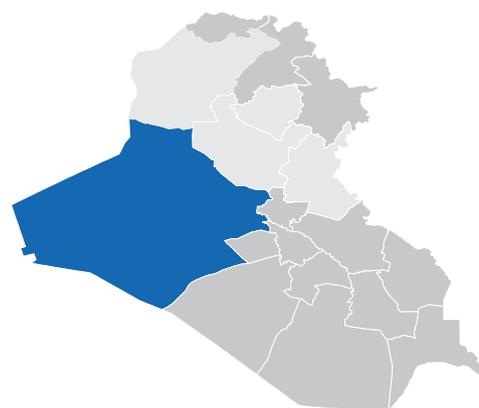


Table 2. Summary of results in Anbar, Q3 2021 (cumulative)

Sector	Completed projects	Value (US\$)	Accrued benefits	Accrued benefits (women)
Education	281	67,107,434	155,941	71,125
Electricity	74	40,266,175	580,926	290,255
Health	122	33,631,643	834,100	417,325
Housing	46	29,522,707	132,516	69,769
Livelihoods	81	26,080,752	16,636	6,287
Municipality	52	19,004,922	65,750	29,797
Roads and Bridges	25	31,530,358	334,000	167,000
Sewerage	23	4,794,828	120,577	60,254
Social Cohesion ⁷	8	1,104,565	18,198	8,100
Water	88	29,065,146	1,037,347	516,915
Total	800	282,108,529	3,295,991	1,636,827

Window 1. infrastructure

Education

During the reporting period, the FFS completed eight education sector projects in Anbar including the full rehabilitation of five primary schools (12 classes) and two secondary schools (18 classes). The primary schools are Al-Intefada in Heet, Al-Rafidain for girls in Ramadi, Al-Takatuf for boys in Al-Rashad-Karma, Al-Hurriya for boys in Ameriyah and Maath Bin Jabal for boys in Al-Janabeen Karma. The secondary schools are Al-Fager for boys and Al-Khalidiyah for girls in Habbaniyah district. Completed projects in the education sector in Anbar enable 4,443 students including 2,375 girls to return to class and access education. Further, the FFS supported the University of Anbar in terms of supplying and installing language and computer laboratory equipment for the Education College in Al-Qaim in west Anbar. The project is benefiting about 640 students, most of them being women (520).

Other projects under implementation during the reporting period include the rehabilitation of primary schools in Falluja and Karma and supplying furniture to 18 rehabilitated schools in Anbar governorate. Cumulatively, the FFS has completed 281 education sector projects in Anbar.

⁷ Two of the projects also have presence in Diyala, two in Kirkuk, one in Ninewa, and five in Salah al-Din.

Electricity The reporting period recorded the completion of six electricity sector projects in Anbar. Out of these, two projects targeted the rehabilitation of electrical networks in several villages including Al-Jazeera in Karma, and Abo-Sedera and Al-Zeghareet in Falluja. The rehabilitation of 11KV electrical feeders and networks in several districts of Habbaniyah city was also completed during the reporting period.

A key achievement of the reporting period was the completion of Al-Hussein electrical substation in Ramadi. Also, the FFS completed the rehabilitation of the building of Hay-Al-Ummal electrical substation in Habbaniyah. Further, the operation and maintenance of electrical distribution networks in Falluja was augmented by supplying electrical transformers.

By the end of the reporting period, the FFS has completed 74 electricity sector projects in Anbar for a total value of US\$ 40.3 million and resulting in 580,926 benefits, including 290,255 to women and girls.

Health Support to the health sector has remained a priority intervention for the FFS. The reporting period recorded the completion of the full rehabilitation of three PHCCs - Abo-Al-jear Sub PHCC in Al-Wafaa district of Ramadi, Albo-Ali Al-Jasim Sub PHCC in Ramadi, Al-Dafar Sub PHCC in Falluja.

Further, good progress was recorded during the reporting period for eight other health sector projects including the full rehabilitation of Al-Sijr PHCC and Ameria PHCC, and the full rehabilitation of external consultancy clinics in Karma Maternity and Emergency Hospital, and Ramadi Teaching Hospital for Women and Children. The FFS had completed the rehabilitation of the Ramadi Hospital in 2020 and is equipping it with medical equipment which were under supply during the reporting period. Additional projects were undertaken for the Ramadi Hospital to supply and install air cooled package units and a Medical Oxygen Generator. The rehabilitation of the Al-Obaidi General Hospital in Al-Qaim City has also progressed during the reporting period.

Housing Housing destruction and the absence of reconstruction are key drivers of severity across many locations in Anbar. Currently, the FFS is implementing a project to rehabilitate 303 units in Shortan-Al Khairat in Karma district. 91 units have been completed earlier in 2021. Rehabilitation works for remaining units had to be awarded to another contractor. The work has made good progress during the reporting period.

Roads and Bridges Two important projects were completed during the reporting period, namely the Al-Fokanee and Ali-Sulaiman bridges.

The Al-Fokanee bridge above the railway in Ramadi district faced implementation challenges because the project site had to be cleared from explosives. The task was completed by Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) before the project implementation commenced. The project is now completed and benefiting 2,000 people, half of them being women and girls.

The Ali-Sulaiman bridge is on the water channel in Karma. The completion of the project is serving 35,000 individuals, including 17,500 women and girls.

Sewerage During the reporting period, the FFS completed the rehabilitation of two storages of the Anbar Sewerage Directorate Warehouse in Ramadi. The implementation of a large project for rehabilitation of the Jubail Sewage and Storm Water Networks in Al Khadraa District of Falluja progressed well during the reporting period. However, the associated project for the lift station of the network remained on hold waiting for site clearance. The FFS team continued to work with the government to clear and handover the site to the awarded contractor.

Water Conflict during liberation severely damaged water supply infrastructure and weakened the Government's capacity to manage water services, resulting in lack of access to potable water. By Q3 2021, the FFS has completed 88 water rehabilitation projects in Anbar.

During the reporting period, the FFS completed five projects, namely the rehabilitation of water complexes in Dooh Al-Aay, Al-Janabeen, Albo-Khalefa and Al-Zejalba located in Jazeera sub-district of Karma district in east Anbar, as well as the full rehabilitation of the water center in Al-Khairat sub-district in Karma. Additionally, the rehabilitation of the intake station of the Rawa Unified Water Plant in west Anbar was also completed. The rehabilitation of these water facilities is allowing 54,000 Anbar residents, including 27,000 women and girls to have access to safe and clean water.



Alaa's Story: Improving Access to Sewerage Facilities

During the liberation from ISIL, critical infrastructure was left severely damaged, hampering essential services to residents in Rawa from Anbar. This included the stormwater pipes and networks that caused severe blockages in sewage flow. This also resulted in stagnant and contaminated water, leading to water borne diseases.

"During my first visit to this road, we met with the residents, and they were happy to have us there to rehabilitate the road and fix the sewerage network. I remember one of the residents telling us that he had to take a longer route to the neighborhood mosque due to the damaged road," says Alaa Naji Abd-Aljaleel. He is the FFS site engineer who was a part of the team behind rehabilitating the rainwater drainage and sewerage system.

Addressing this, the FFS supported the rehabilitation of the rainwater drainage and sewerage system in Rawa. Today, it serves over 22,000 residents with improved access to drainage and sewerage facilities. This has reduced the risk of water borne diseases and improved road accessibility for residents in the neighborhood. "After completing the entire rehabilitation, I visited the neighborhood to find children playing and a lot of life back in the place," says Alaa.

Window 2. Livelihoods

During the reporting period, three projects were completed in Anbar governorate – one each in Qaim, Haditha and Falluja districts. The project in Qaim involved 60 women in sewing training. The purpose of the project was to provide women with necessary skills to operate their businesses and generate sustainable income. The project in Haditha focused on the reconstruction of the agricultural sunshade and plastic house in Barwana-Haditha in order to provide job opportunities to 100 workers for a period of two months, particularly for the jobless and vulnerable people including women. Lastly, the project in Fallujah focused on the restoration of gardens, cleaning and sanitation of the Falluja Maternity Hospital. The project provided cash-for-work support for individuals and families to meet their immediate basic needs.

Window 3. Capacity Support to Local Governments

During the reporting period, three projects were under implementation for institutional capacity development for local governments and municipalities. These included the full rehabilitation of the Al-Qassabeen municipal market in Al-Haqlaniya in Haditha, the full rehabilitation of the central slaughterhouse in Rutba, and the full rehabilitation of the Rutba municipal asphalt plant.

Window 4. Social Cohesion

The social cohesion programme began the implementation of the second phase of the CBO Empowerment project under which 208 (49 women) CBO members participated in trainings on community outreach, proposal writing and design of local peace initiatives to facilitate the implementation of future community initiatives.



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

DIYALA

By the end of the reporting period, the FFS completed 31 projects in Diyala for a total value of US\$ 8.6 million and resulting in 131,640 benefits out of which 66,669 accrued to women and girls. The estimated population that benefited from completed FFS projects exceed 100,000. By the same time period, 10 projects were under implementation, 22 under procurement and 116 in the pipeline.

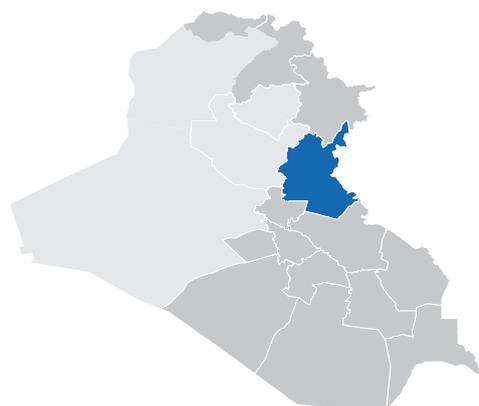


Table 3. Summary of results in Diyala, Q3 2021 (cumulative)

Sector	Completed projects	Value (US\$)	Accrued benefits	Accrued benefits (women)
Education	5	615,255	1,800	900
Electricity	9	1,572,966	10,000	5,000
Health	5	386,280	15,000	7,500
Housing				
Livelihoods	2	556,574	340	19
Municipality	2	420,920	18,000	9,000
Roads and Bridges	3	4,204,243	35,000	17,500
Sewerage				
Social Cohesion				
Water	5	800,292	51,500	26,750
Total	31	8,556,529	131,640	66,669

Window 1. Infrastructure

Education By Q3 2021, The FFS has implemented five education sector projects in Diyala for a total value of US\$ 615,255 benefitting 1,800 people, including 900 women and girls. The FFS is assessing additional needs in close coordination with local authorities and line directorates.

Electricity By Q3 2021, the FFS has implemented nine electricity sector projects in Diyala for a total value of US\$ 1.6 million benefitting more than 10,000 people. The FFS has identified additional needs which include projects for rehabilitation of electricity networks, providing transformers of 250 KVA and 400 KVA capacity, and supplying materials and spare parts for the technical workshop of the electricity directorate.

Health By Q3 2021, the FFS has implemented five health sector projects in Diyala for a total value of US\$ 386,280 benefitting about 15,000 individuals.

Roads and Bridges

Communication and connectivity as a driver of stabilization has been prioritized in Diyala. The governorate has prioritized two projects in Muqdadadiya district which has witnessed positive returns. The rehabilitation of the main road from Al Harwniya till Mahrot checkpoint in Al Muqdadadiya commenced during the reporting period. The second project for rehabilitation of the main road from Al Haronya Tuakel village was under procurement.

By Q3 2021, the FFS has completed three projects for roads and bridges in Diyala for a total value of US\$ 4.2 million which benefitted more than 35,000 people.

Sewerage

The FFS has identified and included one sewerage project in Diyala in its annual workplan. The project aims at rehabilitating 5 kilometers of sewerage lines and a 3-kilometer drainage channel in Muqdadadiya. The project will provide much needed basic services for returnees in Muqdadadiya in Diyala.

Water

Given the needs in water related infrastructure in Diyala, the FFS has included water sector projects in its 2021 annual workplan. Two projects in the city of Al-Saadiya were under implementation during the reporting period. The first project focuses on the rehabilitation of the main water complex and the second one on the rehabilitation of water networks within the city.

Window 2. Livelihoods

Two cash-for-work projects in Tahreer and Jadida (Baquba district) consisting of removing rubble and cleaning of public spaces have been completed and employed more than 280 workers for more than 40 working days. Two additional cash-for-work projects in Diyala were awarded and are currently under implementation in Mualmeen and Mafraq neighborhoods. Another cash-for-work project and two housing projects are under procurement.

Window 3. Capacity Support to Local Governments

Support to youth and sports has been prioritized in Diyala given their importance in building a positive enabling environment. In that regard, the FFS identified two priority projects, namely the rehabilitation of the Al-Muqdadadiya Youth Forum and the rehabilitation of the Bani Saad Youth and Sports Forum.

Window 4. Social Cohesion

The social cohesion programme began the implementation of the second phase of the CBO Empowerment project under which 122 (51 women) CBO members participated in trainings on community outreach, proposal writing and design of local peace initiatives to facilitate the implementation of future community initiatives.

KIRKUK

By the end of the reporting period, the FFS completed 164 projects in Kirkuk for a total value of US\$ 16.1 million and resulting in 1,662,440 benefits out of which 834,789 accrued to women and girls. The estimated population that benefited from completed FFS projects exceed 1 million. By the same time period, 19 projects were under implementation, 21 under procurement and 82 in the pipeline.

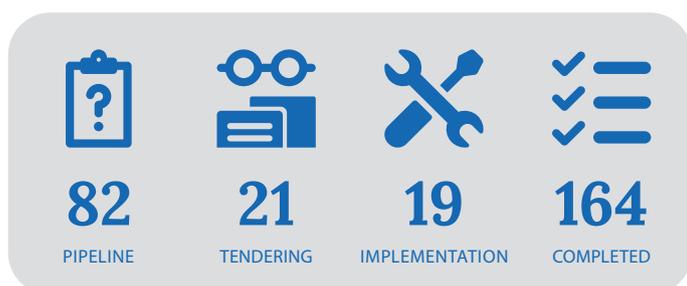
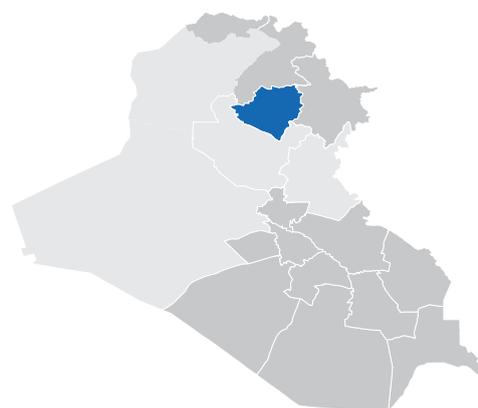


Table 4. Summary of results in Kirkuk, Q3 2021 (cumulative)

Sector	Completed projects	Value (US\$)	Accrued benefits	Accrued benefits (women)
Education	68	1,911,911	6,541	2,245
Electricity	14	3,904,878	1,297,100	648,550
Health	49	1,733,556	72,021	41,969
Housing				
Livelihoods	4	1,643,895	830	225
Municipality	19	3,080,327	46,948	18,000
Roads and Bridges				
Sewerage				
Social Cohesion				
Water	10	3,826,538	239,000	123,800
Total	164	16,101,105	1,662,440	834,789

Window 1. Infrastructure

Education

During the reporting period, furniture was provided to 18 schools that FFS had previously reahbiliated to make them fully functional (Al-Nubua Primary Mixed School, Al-Qasmyiah Primary Mixed School, Al-Wahda Al-Watania Primary School, Al-Hadaf Primary Mixed School, Tal Ali Primary School, Al-Muruj Primary School for girls, Aliawa Mixed High School, Al-Rahman Secondary School for boys, Al-Jazeera High School, Rukan Primary School for boys, Rukan Primary School for girls, Al-Awael Secondary School, Sayed Hammid School, Al-Quraishia School, Daghila School, Al-Sader Primary School, Al-Jamaliyah School and Al-Salhiyah School).

Electricity

By Q3 2021, the FFS has completed 14 electricity sector projects in Kirkuk for a total value of US\$ 3.9 million benefitting more than 1 million people in Kirkuk.

Health

By Q3 2021, the FFS has completed 49 health sector projects in Kirkuk for a total value of US\$ 1.7 million benefitting a population of 72,021, including 41,969 women and girls.



The rehabilitation of the R1 river regulator, located 21 kilometers southwest of Kirkuk city is completed. This facility is a crucial water control method for irrigation in southern Kirkuk and Salah al-Din.
Photo: UNDP Iraq

Water

By Q3 2021, the FFS has completed 10 water sector projects in Kirkuk for a total value of US\$ 3.8 million benefitting an estimated population of 239,000, including 123,000 women and girls.

Window 2. Livelihoods

Cash for work for rubble removal, where 185 workers, of which 60 were women, was undertaken in the industrial zone in Hawija prior to the rehabilitation works, which will soon start and entail the installation of a mobile substation and other electric equipment to provide power to business in the area.

Three projects supporting sustainable employment through entrepreneurship and internship are under implementation involving 300 youth, including 90 women.

Window 3. Capacity Support to Local Governments

During the reporting period, the FFS supplied furniture to the Intelligence and Security Directorate in Hawija and Abbasi. These two projects will make the recently refurbished (by REFAATO) offices functional. With the constant pressure from ISIL on the Southern and Eastern flanks of Hawija, any intervention to bring stability into this area is much welcomed by the government.

Ihsan's Story:

"My primary source of income is farming. When my family and I were displaced, we lost our income and housing," says Ihsan Dalf Salih, 29, a farmer based in Hawija, Kirkuk.

Ihsan returned in 2017 after the liberation from ISIL. Due to a lack of irrigational facilities, he only cultivates wheat now. "We still lack access to electricity. I wish to go back to growing a greater variety of crops such as cotton, vegetables, barley, fruits, and corn. But I need electricity to pump water and a more reliable source of water to be able to do this. With the rehabilitation of R1 river regulator, I hope to see an improvement in our irrigation systems. This way, I can start to experiment with crops by growing sesame and millet," he says.

FFS has completed rehabilitation of the R1 River Regulator in Hawija. Today, the facility provides water to over 288,000 acres of land across Kirkuk, Salah al-Din, and Diyala. This helps regulate the water fed into irrigation canals that further reach the farmlands.



Window 4. Social Cohesion

The social cohesion programme began the implementation of the second phase of the CBO Empowerment project under which 115 (58 women) CBO members participated in trainings on community outreach, proposal writing and design of local peace initiatives to facilitate the implementation of future community initiatives.

NINEWA

By the end of the reporting period, the FFS completed 1,701 projects in Ninewa for a total value of US\$ 414 million and resulting in 9,149,963 benefits out of which 4,576,754 benefits accrued to women and girls. The estimated population that benefited from completed FFS projects exceed 3 million. In the same time period, 119 projects were under implementation, 155 under procurement and 652 in the pipeline.

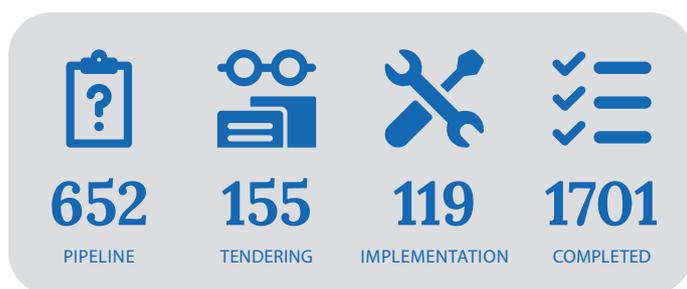
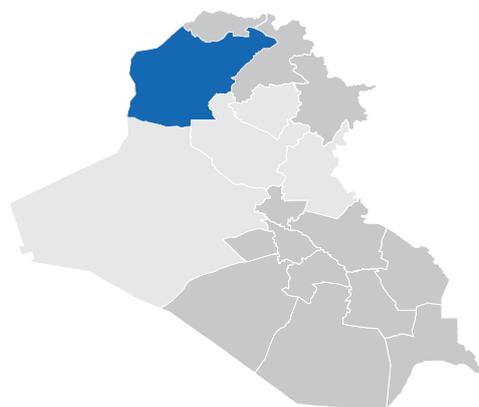


Table 5. Summary of results in Ninewa, Q3 2021 (cumulative)

Sector	Completed projects	Value (US\$)	Accrued benefits	Accrued benefits (women)
Education	614	57,018,585	441,420	174,972
Electricity	178	137,781,555	3,072,066	1,529,076
Health	198	36,037,640	1,354,560	752,620
Housing	42	28,990,043	77,881	29,551
Livelihoods	111	49,347,558	32,541	9,805
Municipality	325	37,297,330	389,651	194,431
Roads and Bridges	47	14,895,899	425,550	208,625
Sewerage	85	5,555,622	1,097,048	541,101
Social Cohesion	2	533,453	14,414	6,148
Water	99	46,912,321	2,244,832	1,130,425
Total	1,701	414,370,006	9,149,963	4,576,754

Window 1. Infrastructure

Education

In Mosul, furniture was provided to the Al-Wathba School on the west bank, and IT equipment was provided to the Al-Muwahabeen School for Gifted Children. At Mosul University, specialized furniture was supplied and installed at the Media Studio and at the Dean's Office for Computer Science and Mathematics as well as two study halls. IT equipment was provided to the Mosul University's Main Education College. Major ongoing projects in the education sector in Mosul include the nearly completed Mosul University Central Library (98% complete), the Theater Hall (91% complete), and the rehabilitation of the Ninewa University (NU) Presidency Building (43% complete) and the NU Pharmacy and Nursing College (9% complete). Rehabilitation of Al Quds School for Boys in Tel Qassab Complex was completed. This is one of seven schools in the Sinjar Durable Solutions area to help assist in the retention of recently returned IDPs.

Electricity

In Mosul, the Al-Zuhoor 33/11 electrical substation was completed, achieving 39 completed substations in the city since the start of the FFS. The 40th substation, Bab al-Tob, is underway and nearly completed, at 96%.



Inside the Bab Al Sham Electricity Substation that was rehabilitated by FFS. Today, this benefits over 35,000 residents living in and around the substation.
Photo: UNDP Iraq

Health	<p>In Mosul, furniture was installed at the Medical Fluids Factory, where rehabilitation is currently at 47%. Prefab cabins for the maintenance teams were installed at the Al-Salam surgical unit. Major hospital works were ongoing, with the rehabilitation of Ibn al-Atheer Pediatric Hospital at 72% completion; the al-Batool Maternity Hospital at 14%; the Oncology Hospital at 3%; the Fertility Clinic at 88%; the Blood Bank at 40%; and the Radiology Unit at 40% completion.</p> <p>Rehabilitation and supply of furniture to Tel Qasab PHC (Tel Qasab Complex) in Qayrawan, Qapusy PHC in Qapusy Village, and Um Rabian PHC in Abu Khashab Village are the first of seven PHCs to be refurbished and furnished in this Durable Solutions area to help assist in the retention of recently returned IDPs.</p>
Housing	<p>During the reporting period, works were ongoing for the repair of a total of 2,220 houses in Khatuniya, Naby Georgis, Ahmediya, Zanjely, Qatheb al-Ban, Uraibi, Najjar, Rifai and Nagrawan neighborhoods of Mosul.</p>
Roads and Bridges	<p>By the end of the reporting period, the FFS has completed 47 projects in Ninewa governorate for a total value of US\$ 14.9 million.</p>
Sewerage	<p>In Mosul, work is underway on the Wastewater Treatment Plant for the Shifaa Hospital Complex and was 16% complete by the end of reporting period.</p>
Water	<p>The rehabilitation of the Sinuni-Ashty water distribution network was one of four collectives that the FFS targeted in the North of Sinjar Mountain. It aims at collecting and distributing clean water from the mountain to help retain returning IDPs in the area.</p>

Window 2. Livelihoods

Five cash-for-work projects for a total value of US\$ 2.5 million were completed during this period benefiting 1,979 persons (713 women) and generating 1,628 short term employment opportunities.

Three projects supporting sustainable employment through entrepreneurship and internship are under implementation benefiting more than 300 youth, including 90 women.

A project to support employment through agriculture was initiated and will provide skills development and access to finance to 250 youth, including 75 women.

Khudair's Story: Boosting Household Income Through Livelihoods Support

"We were forced to flee for our lives during ISIL. I was worried about my children. With losing most of our house and belongings, I also lost my job," says Khudair Hammoud Abdullah, 49, from Mosul. "I used to collect nylon and metal scraps to resell for recycling. Unfortunately, I lost my shop when ISIL took over Mosul," he adds.

The father of eight is the sole breadwinner for the family. With support from FFS, 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.

Providing such job opportunities for families returning to Mosul creates a sense of renewed hope while boosting household incomes. "With the savings from my cash-for-work earnings, I was able to rebuild my home and purchase a three-wheel motorcycle to restart my nylon and metal scraps business," he says.





Ahmed's Story: Rebuilding Critical Health Infrastructure

During the liberation from ISIL, nine out of 13 key public hospital centers in Mosul were left severely damaged. This brought down the city's healthcare facilities to less than 30 percent of its actual capacity. Supporting the health care system build back better, FFS 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 rebuilt to provide much-needed medical treatment with cardiology diseases such as heart failure, coronary artery diseases and strokes. The support has also included supplying medical equipment for the center.

"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 Ahmed Awad Hammadi, 58 a heart patient who recovered from the hospital.

Today, the center performs complex open and close heart surgeries. FFS supported the establishment of two inpatient wards with eight beds each, an administration office, two fully equipped operation theaters, a recovery room, and an intensive care unit. The center has a dedicated team of six doctors, four surgeons, two anesthesiologists and more than fifty administrative staff, serving 30,000 Iraqis in Ninewa.

Window 3. Capacity Support to Local Governments

The rehabilitation and supply of furniture of the Nationality and Civil Status Building in Sinjar has been completed during the reporting period and now allows returnees to claim any assistance from the Government or NGOs. In addition, the rehabilitation of (9) Agricultural Water Wells in Ba'aj was completed.

In Mosul, generators were provided to the West-Mosul High Courthouse, where rehabilitation is currently 96% completed. The Police Training Center was provided with sleeping containers and furniture for female police recruits. IT equipment was provided to the Abi Tamam and Haji Fathee Police Stations to act as 'model' stations for female officers. In addition, works started on three additional police stations, Ahraar, Saqar and Sumar and works were ongoing on the Waladi Textile Factory (5% completed).

The development of the training programme for end-user engineers, planners and other experts across Ninewa is well underway.

By the end of the reporting period, some 1,600 candidates had been identified across directorates from all parts of the province to be trained in five 'packages' of training, including project management, maintenance and operationalization of equipment, GIS and design software, IT and computer literacy, and finance and budgeting. The five training packages are currently under procurement.

Window 4. Social Cohesion

The social cohesion programme began the implementation of the second phase of the CBO Empowerment project under which 131 (59 women) CBO members participated in trainings on community outreach, proposal writing and design of local peace initiatives to facilitate the implementation of future community initiatives.

SALAH AL-DIN

By the end of the reporting period, the FFS completed 276 projects in Salah al-Din for a total value of US\$ 78 million and resulting in 3,342,184 benefits out of which 1,664,505 accrued to women and girls. The estimated population that benefited from completed FFS projects exceed 1.2 million. By the same time period, 31 projects were under implementation, 43 under procurement and 231 in the pipeline.

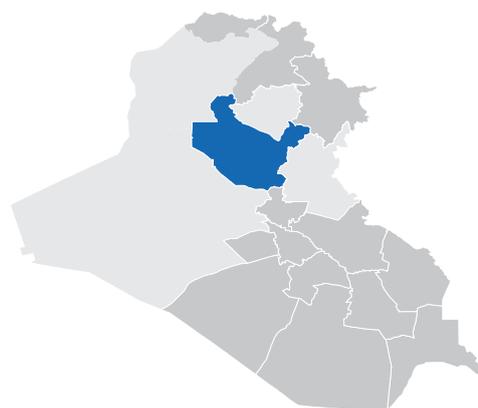
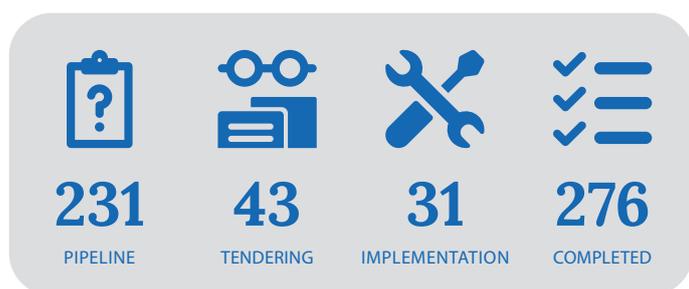


Table 6. Summary of results in Salah al-Din, Q3 2021 (cumulative)

Sector	Completed projects	Value (US\$)	Accrued benefits	Accrued benefits (women)
Education	116	5,276,893	42,113	19,082
Electricity	17	5,646,656	1,460,000	730,000
Health	69	45,049,515	863,603	431,327
Housing	3	2,175,994	6,596	3,312
Livelihoods	12	4,011,285	2,205	50
Municipality	31	3,804,580	595,167	293,334
Roads and Bridges				
Sewerage	3	362,143	70,000	35,000
Social Cohesion	1	15,305	2,500	1,250
Water	24	11,677,667	300,000	151,150
Total	276	78,020,038	3,342,184	1,664,505

Window 1. Infrastructure

Education

By the end of the reporting period, the FFS has completed 115 education sector projects in Salah al-Din for a total US\$ 5.3 million benefitting 42,113 people, including 19,082 women and girls.

During the reporting period, the supply of furniture to the Engineering College in Shirqat was completed, making the recently refurbished college of Engineering functional, including the Dean's Office, student classrooms, the lecture hall, the canteen and two workshops

Electricity

Electricity sector projects in Salah al-Din governorate were targeted mainly at supply of equipment and material. The FFS implemented 17 projects for a total value of US\$ 5.6 million benefitting most of the population in the governorate.



FFS has rehabilitated and equipped key parts of Tikrit Teaching Hospital in Salah al-Din, including supplying medical equipment for the its Emergency Hospital. The hospital serves over 150,000 residents living in and around Tikrit.
Photo: UNDP Iraq

Health The completion of four PHCCs will provide health services to the southern remote villages of Shergat. These include the rehabilitation of Al Mujma'at PHCC from sandwich panel, the rehabilitation of Al Ein Al Baydhah PHCC, the rehabilitation of Al Bu Ameera PHCC, and the rehabilitation of Gana'oos PHCC. Also, the supply of furniture to the Main Health Center (Al Namodhajiya) in Shirgat was also completed during the reporting period making this site functional.

In addition, the rehabilitation of Almesahak village Sub-PHC in Baiji was completed during the reporting period. The project will benefit 11,000 residents in the target area, including 50% women and girls.

Important ongoing health sector projects during the reporting period included the rehabilitation of the emergency building in Baiji General Hospital, the installation of power feeders for the Tikrit Teaching Hospital, and the supply and installation of medical waste treatment unit for Tikrit Teaching Hospital.

Housing During the reporting period, one housing project was under implementation in Baiji, which includes the rehabilitation of 184 housing units in Al-Asmeda neighborhood. The aim of the project is to support returnees in the target location to have access to safe and dignified housing conditions.

Sewerage The FFS had earlier completed three sewerage projects in Salah al-Din governorate. Another project which was recently completed is the reconstruction of the sewerage network of the Salah al-Din General Hospital in Al-Qadisiyah.

Water During the reporting period, six water sector projects were ongoing. These projects include the rehabilitation of the central water treatment plan in Tikrit, the water network in Al Seniyah, the water station in Suleiman Bek, DOW building in Seniyah and the rehabilitation of a transfer pipe and collection manholes/wastewater lifting pump-station in Baiji.

Window 2. Livelihoods

More than 300 individuals have been provided with income opportunities during the reporting period in Salah al Din. Two projects have been completed, namely rubble removal and cleaning of the public spaces in Yankeja and Amerly, located in Touz Khormato district.

Window 3. Capacity Support to Local Governments

By Q3 2021, the FFS completed 31 projects in Salah al-Din for a total value of US\$ 3.8 million benefitting a population of 595,167 including 293,334 women and girls.

During the reporting period, one project for rehabilitation of 117 partly damaged shops in markets in Seniea-Baiji has been completed. The project has reached 700 residents, including 350 women and girls providing them with better municipal services.

The Agricultural and Veterinary buildings in Shergat have been rehabilitated. These facilities provide advice, seeds, fertilizer, chemicals for the farmers and livestock dosages/vaccines to keep the breeding stock healthy. The project included the rehabilitation of and provision of furniture to the building of the Shergat Agriculture Section, the rehabilitation and supply of furniture to the Total Al Baaj Agriculture Section in Shergat, the rehabilitation of and supply of furniture to the Al Shergat Veterinary Medicine Center, and the rehabilitation of and the provision of furniture to Al Sahil Alaysir Agriculture Section.

Window 4. Social Cohesion

The social cohesion programme began the implementation of the second phase of the CBO Empowerment project under which 122 (56 women) CBO members participated in trainings on community outreach, proposal writing and design of local peace initiatives to facilitate the implementation of future community initiatives.

5 LESSONS LEARNED

The FFS has been able to better inform its project design and adjust programming initiatives based on actual needs through continuous monitoring and evaluation. The latest FFS external evaluation, conducted by AARC Ltd in association with Tana Copenhagen was released during the reporting period. The evaluation assessed the contribution of the FFS (2015-2019) to Outcome 3 of the UNDP CPD 2016-2020, specifically to Outcome indicator 3.4. in terms of improving conditions for the return of IDPs to newly liberated areas, and provided lessons learned and recommendations for the last phase of implementation. Some of the lessons learned include:

- The FFS has responded to the strategic priorities of the Government of Iraq in liberated areas and of UNDP priorities with increasing focus on gender equality considerations. It has shown agility in foreseeing and adapting to changes in the context of liberated areas.
- The FFS delivered its key intended outputs but the implementation of social cohesion activities was not sufficiently targeted and at scale, and strategic communication efforts were not pursued from the onset to support the intention of the FFS in expediting returns.
- The M&E framework and system were designed to serve the needs of stabilization work. The excel-based system has been effective in generating desired output data but was later challenged by the large and growing number of projects. More attention to outcome level results was introduced in 2017, but this has not yet matured to a level that gives an indication of key outcomes achieved.
- The FFS has made significant progress in integrating gender equality considerations in implementation, monitoring and reporting.
- The FFS has generally converted its inputs into outputs in a timely manner in the period 2015-2019. The speed of delivery is satisfactory but does not always match the speed of the earlier phases of the FFS.
- Service provision is likely to continue but the adequacy of service provision compared to pre-ISIL levels and the future functionality of rehabilitated infrastructures are jeopardized. In the complex political dynamics of Iraq and the worsening economic and fiscal situation, national budget allocations for operation and maintenance are reported to be insufficient, and in some cases absent. At the individual returnee level, most returnees intend to stay, indicating that results are likely to be sustained assuming the security situation does not worsen. However, the likelihood that these results will be sustained is threatened by a risk of secondary displacement for those who are most economically vulnerable.

In that context and in view of capitalizing on FFS' strengths to create positive spill-over effects to livelihoods and cross-cutting issues, some recommendations include:

- Ensure a more systematic integration of disability considerations in the design and development of infrastructure projects.
- Build on the FFS' proven competence by pursuing the rehabilitation of economic infrastructures that are commercially viable and promising in their potential for local job creation (including for women), linking green energy and skills development considerations.
- Some activities under the FFS must be consolidated and re-focused on initiatives that contribute to facilitating the return of IDPs in line with the FFS' overall social cohesion intentions, which are aligned with UNDP Iraq's broader social cohesion strategy.
- Maintain focus on housing rehabilitation, as damaged houses continue to be a factor influencing the decision of some returnees to return or leave.
- Invest in developing an online database to replace the current excel-based system to be handed over to relevant government counterparts while ensuring that the design complements and is aligned to government systems to the extent possible.
- Expand the number of MSAs or support staff to MSAs to ensure sufficient project capacities to accompany the capacity development needs of municipal actors in the handover phase.
- Engage in dialogue with national government on commitment to operation and maintenance of rehabilitated infrastructures as part of the handover plan to "reaffirm national ownership of the stabilization process and subsequent responsibility to maintain stabilization gains made under FFS" and confirm the future utility of envisaged handover procedures.

Recommendations made under the FFS external evaluation are shaping actions that are now directly being incorporated in planning efforts for the new implementation phase. This phase particularly builds upon the recent achievements made by the FFS and prioritizes an integrated approach, scaling up soft stabilization programming while maintaining a focus on addressing the most critical stabilization (access to basic services for the most vulnerable) needs in return areas. This will ensure that gains made during the first phase are sustained and contribute to the overall goal of the FFS.

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 ⁸: 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 ⁹
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.

8 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.

9 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 ¹⁰	Baseline (Year)	Output Targets (2021)	Progress Update (Q3 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 ¹¹ in target areas ¹²	Zero (0) FFS-supported light infrastructure rehabilitation work in the newly liberated areas (2015)	Minimum 2,500 projects completed (cumulative)	2,630 projects completed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education: 1,010 • Electricity: 292 • Health: 425 • Housing: 91 • Municipalities: 429 • Roads & Bridges: 48 • Sewerage: 111 • Water: 224
c. # of houses rehabilitated in liberated areas	Zero (0) houses rehabilitated in liberated areas (2015)	27,500 houses rehabilitated in newly liberated areas (cumulative)	28,096 houses cumulatively rehabilitated in new liberated areas at of the end of Q3/2021.
d. # of immediate livelihood opportunities created for individuals, including women and youth ¹³ 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, 41,267 people engaged through cash-generating job opportunities, including 16,397 youth and 6,441 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) ¹⁴	TBD ¹⁵	n/a

10 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.

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

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

13 Aged under 30.

14 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.

15 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 ¹⁶ 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	35,112 individuals engaged in promoting social cohesion, including 15,498 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 (Q3 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 (Q3 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

¹⁶ Corresponds to the position/role of Stabilization Advisor, referred to in the 2018 result target.

ANNEX 2: Financial Update (Q3 2021)

PARTNER	CONTRIBUTION	RECEIVED (US\$) (on 30 Sep 2021)	REPURPOSED (US\$) FOR COVID-19 RESPONSE
Australia	6,697,025.93	6,697,025.93	-
Austria	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	(1,824,818.52)
Czech Republic	1,756,064.83	1,756,064.83	-
Denmark	53,940,422.82	53,940,422.82	-
Estonia	29,411.76	29,411.76	-
European Union	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 ^a	371,824,944.16	371,824,944.16	-
Greece	59,420.00	59,420.00	-
Iraq	34,250,000.00	6,850,000.00	-
Italy ^b	18,047,363.75	18,047,363.75	-
Japan	36,575,732.81	36,575,732.81	-
Kuwait	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	-
Malta	34,285.71	34,285.71	-
Netherlands	101,827,847.38	100,070,301.19	(2,000,000.00)
New Zealand ^c	3,500,000.00	3,500,000.00	-
Norway	64,593,758.59	64,593,758.59	-
Poland	2,528,256.39	2,528,256.39	-
Republic of Korea ^d	26,900,495.00	26,900,495.00	-
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	-
United Arab Emirates	60,000,000.00	59,000,000.00	-
United Kingdom	39,786,430.31	39,786,430.31	-
United States of America	405,200,000.00	405,200,000.00	(10,026,101.00)
GRAND TOTAL	1,445,221,943.25	1,406,745,523.47	(16,850,918.52)

a 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).

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

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

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



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