

2017 Second Quarter Report to the Government of Germany/KfW April – June 2017

UNDP Iraq Crisis Response and Resilience Programme (ICRRP)

Agreement BMZ No. 2015-68724/ 2015-68922

Output 1 – Basic services: Socio-economic infrastructure constructed for sustainable and cost-effective provision of public service to the affected communities and internally displaced people (IDPs)/refugee settlements.

Indicators:

- # of community-based infrastructure projects formulated through participatory community consultations
- # of infrastructures rehabilitated/constructed

Targets:

- Additional 14 community-based infrastructures project formulated through participatory community consultation
- Additional 14 infrastructures rehabilitated/constructed

Progress from April to June 2017:

- Nine community-based infrastructure projects were formulated through participatory consultation with local governments. The projects aim to improve provision of basic services (electricity, water, roads, education, health) for approximately 337,900 IDPs, refugees and host community members.
- Nine community-based infrastructure projects are being rehabilitated/constructed: five projects are ongoing in refugees/IDP concentrated areas as well as newly liberated areas while four projects are completed.

Refugees/IDP Concentrated Areas

In **Halabja Governorate**, the rehabilitation of access roads and sewage network, procurement of 400KVA transformers as well as installation of water pumps were completed in the reporting period. As a result, reliable electricity, wastewater management and access to market was improved for approximately 249,900 people (2,334 displaced people, 1,290 refugees and 123,200 host community). A success story was disseminated through UNDP's [social media](#) channels.

In **Erbil Governorate**, work is ongoing (60% complete) to rehabilitate Rawanduz water plant to prevent recurrence of waterborne diseases. The project will benefit approximately 35,000 people (3,500 families, 2,400 host community households and 1,100 IDPs households).

In **Baghdad Governorate**, work is ongoing (85% complete) to install/rehabilitate water pumps to improve the water system in Abu Ghraib to prevent recurrence of waterborne diseases. This project will benefit approximately 50,000 people, mostly IDPs from Anbar and residents living outside of Abu Ghraib. Work is expected to be completed in Q3 2017. Project progress was disseminated through UNDP's [social media](#) channels.

Support for Newly Liberated Areas

In **Ninewah**, the following infrastructure projects are ongoing/completed:

1. Rehabilitation of 562 damaged residential houses was completed in 11 villages across Sinuni sub-district, in partnership with UN Habitat, encouraging return of approximately 3,000 people, especially minority groups.
2. Rehabilitation work of the internal road in Wana, one of the first liberated areas, started on 1 March 2017 and is 30% complete.
3. The majority of medical equipment in Zumar and Wana hospitals was looted during the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) occupation. Medical equipment for Wana hospital was handed over last year. The first shipment of the medical equipment for Zumar hospital was handed over in Q1 2017 while the remaining of equipment will be delivered in Q3 2017.

In **Diyala**, the following infrastructure projects are ongoing/completed:

1. Rehabilitation of the electricity network in Al Udham and Hay Al Askary benefiting hundreds of IDPs and host community was completed in the reporting period.
2. Rehabilitation of Al Hay Alaskary streets in Muqdadiya benefiting hundreds of IDPs and host community was completed in the reporting period. Additional work, requested by the governorate, is expected to commence in Q3 2017.
3. Rehabilitation of eight unfinished schools in Baladrouz, Qazaniya, and Muqdadiya encouraging hundreds of children to return to school started on 25 January 2017 and is 60% complete.



“My sales have increased after the market road was rehabilitated. This road used to be flooded and muddy in winter. Now host community members and internally displaced people can easily access the market” said Bakri Sawzabrosh, host community member in Halabja.



Work is underway to improve the water system in Abu Ghraib, Baghdad, where water shortages and lack of clean water have exposed displaced people and the host community to the risk of waterborne diseases.

Output 2 - Livelihoods: Greater economic resilience created for affected communities and IDPs/refugees through income generation activities, employment creation, and local Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SME) support.

Indicators:

- # of market assessments conducted
- # of beneficiaries supported through employment creation (including cash for work)
- # of beneficiaries received vocational training
- # of Micro-businesses and SME (MSMEs) created

Targets:

- Three markets assessments conducted
- Additional 3,000 beneficiaries supported through cash for work/employment creation activities, including through construction work
- Additional 3,000 received vocational training
- 100 MSMEs created

Progress from April to June 2017

- A total of 512 people (29% women) participated in cash for work activities targeting rehabilitation of public infrastructures in South and Central Governorates and Northern Diyala while 470 households were provided with income generating inputs in Ninewah. Cash for work activities enabled them to increase their financial resources.
- A total of 421 women improved their business skills in **Kirkuk, Dohuk, and South and Central Governorates** thus enhancing their chances of entering the job market.

- A total of 229 (55% women) received small grants to start up their business and restore their lives in Northern Diyala, Kirkuk, and South and Central Governorates.

Refugees/IDP Concentrated Areas

In **Kirkuk, Dohuk and Baghdad Governorates**, cash for work and value chain development support is ongoing for vulnerable women, including returnees to liberated areas in Kirkuk. In partnership with Relief International, 301 women completed business skills training, of which 52 have received business startup grants.

In **South and Central Governorates**, in partnership with UN WOMEN, a total of 120 women completed business skills training and 151 cash for work projects were implemented in Salah al Din, Karbala, and Al-Diwaniya. Additionally, 134 women are participating in the business grants scheme, of which 68 received funds to start their own business. Women earned income from cash for work projects, empowering them to meet their families' needs. In addition, participants in the business skills and business grants activities built their capacity to start and sustain income generating businesses. Participants are using the skills learned in the trainings and setting up microenterprises, even after returning to their homes of origins, demonstrating the project's ability to support women's income generation ability and resilience.

Alongside supporting income generation activities, 1,836 women and girls increased access to basic services and protection mechanisms, including psychosocial, legal, and medical services. Of the 1,836 individuals who accessed services, 486 (26%) were girls under the age of 13. A total of 438 women and girls accessed psychosocial support and Sexual and Gender-based Violence (SGBV) response services, 348 women and girls received legal services, and 1,050 women and girls were linked to health services.

In the **KRI**, a study on the savings and small business grants mechanism is being conducted by OXFAM while saving groups composed of self-selected IDPs, returnees, refugees and host community members will benefit from small business grants. In the reporting period, a total of 15 Rotational Saving and Credit Associations (ROSCA) groups composed of 75 members were formed in Erbil, Dohuk and Sulaymaniyah.

In addition, through a partnership with the Erbil Chamber of Commerce and Industry, five businesses received grants and completed preparation to start implementing their business plans (three in Erbil, one in Dohuk and one in Sulaymaniyah).

Support for Newly Liberated Areas

In **Ninewah**, income generating projects/trainings are ongoing in Zumar and Wana, in partnership with Zakho Small Village. In the reporting period, a total of 470 households were provided with income generating inputs, such as fish and hens feed.

In **Northern Diyala** (Jalula, Kifri, Khanaquin), through a partnership with OXFAM, a total of 361 men were engaged in cash for work to rehabilitate public spaces and a total of 104 people were supported with small business grants to restart their lives and revitalize local economy.



Fish breeding trainings and provision of fish feed are enhancing livelihoods opportunities in Ninewah.

Output 3 - Social cohesion: Participatory and inclusive dialogue platforms established in the affected communities with the displaced and local populations to address a common agenda on basic services and economic recovery as well as specific needs of women, the vulnerable groups and minorities.

Indicators:

- # of communities which established dialogue platforms
- # of dialogue trainings conducted for IDP/host community members
- # of community events implemented based on inclusive dialogue
- # of analysis report produced

Targets

- Additional 25 communities with dialogue platforms
- 25 dialogue trainings conducted
- Additional 50 community events organized (7,500 participants)
- Two analysis report produced

Key progress from April to June 2017:

- Dialogue platforms were established in six communities in Dohuk.
- Social cohesion/capacity building trainings were conducted involving 229 youth and 451 Imams.
- 13 community events were organized in South and Central Governorates to promote coexistence and tolerance amongst different ethnic and religious groups involving 5,803 people.
- In Dohuk, a total of 286 (38% women) IDPs, Syrian refugees and host community members participated in peace education activities
- A draft Conflict Analysis Study for Ninewah was produced by 24 youth activists and local NGOs leaders from Ninewah Governorate.

Refugees/IDP Concentrated Areas

In **Dohuk**, a total of 286 (38% women) IDPs, Syrian refugees and host community members participated in peace education activities promoted by New York University’s Center for Global Affairs and the University of Dohuk’s Center for Peace and Conflict Resolution Studies. In addition, seven peace clubs are promoting social cohesion amongst

different ethnic and religious groups in Kabartu 2, Chamishku, Bajd Kandala, Sheikhan, Dereboon, and Qadia Camps. Four roundtable discussions took place that included youth, community leaders, IDPs, host community members, NGO representatives, and teachers.

Through a partnership with the International Relief and Development (IRD), a total of 205 (50% women and girls) youth, and members of NGOs participated in social cohesion activities/capacity building workshops in the following areas: peace through art, youth camping, awareness raising on coexistence and peace-building, and results-based management. This included young males and females from different religious and ethnic groups such as Christians, Yezidis, Muslims as well as Iraqi Kurds and Arabs, Syrian Kurds and Arabs. Furthermore, capacity training workshops involved 451 Imams for 5 days. The sessions discussed coexistence and building social cohesion through the promotion of peace and religious tolerance amongst different groups and ethnicities. A success story was disseminated through UNDP's [social media](#) channels.

In **South and Central Governorates**, a total of 5,803 people (42% women and girls) from IDP and host community members benefitted from social cohesion events promoted by Iraqi Al Amal Association. After the successful completion of workshops discussing issues such as tolerance, co-existence, promotion of peace, and creation of platforms, 13 new projects were initiated by youth in Najaf, Babylon, Thi-Qar, Baghdad, and Dohuk. Five of these projects were specifically created to promote peace and co-existence in Mosul and Iraqi minorities. Moreover, trained academics held four dialogue sessions and debates regarding reconciliation, sources of conflict in Iraq, and the need for a secular state in Iraq.



More than 1000 brochures about Iraqi minorities were distributed in the most populous park in Baghdad as a way to spread peace messages and promote coexistence amongst different ethnic and religious groups.



“This training gave us an opportunity to discuss about tolerance and coexistence. Imams need to play an active role in disseminating peace messages amongst communities during the weekly speeches”, said Imam Abdullah Akram, Bardarash, Mohamad Al-Mustafa mosque.

Support for Newly Liberated Areas

A total of 24 qualified youth activists and local NGOs leaders from Hamdaniya, Bartella, and Qayyarah of Ninewah Governorate enhanced their skills in data collection as a result of a training conducted by Al-Tahreer Association for Development.

The trainings enabled participants to acquire data collecting skills that were used in a conflict analysis study about **Ninewah**. They interviewed 316 (22% women) IDPs and host community members to gain more information for the Conflict Analysis Study. An electronic monitoring tool was also created to monitor tensions and conflict triggers in the areas of Hamdaniya, Bartella, and Qayyarah. In addition, three consultation meetings took place that brought together people from different groups in the community such as Council and Government representatives, tribal leaders, businessmen, youth activists, government employees, and religious figures. These meetings had the objective of collecting more data and information from community leaders to enrich the conflict analysis study for Ninewah as well as building relationships amongst the participants with the facilitators so that there is a better understanding of the project. A 30-page draft of the Conflict Analysis Study has already been produced as a result.

Agreement BMZ No. 2016-18644

Output 1 – Basic Services: Socio economic infrastructure constructed for sustainable and cost-effective provision of public services.

Indicators:

- # of infrastructure rehabilitated/constructed

Targets:

- Three infrastructure rehabilitated/constructed

Progress from April to June 2017:

- A total of 21 infrastructure projects are being rehabilitated/constructed in Diyala and Salah al Din aiming to improve provision of basic services (electricity, water, roads, education, health) for thousands of IDPs, refugees and host communities. These projects were identified in close consultation with Government officials and community leaders.

Support for Newly Liberated Areas

In Salah al Din, the construction of an irrigation canal in Yathrib was identified as one of the priority infrastructure projects. The construction of the canal is expected to mitigate inter-ethnic conflicts as lack of irrigation water used to cause tensions between different tribes. Initial work was completed in the reporting period. Additional work to extend the canal was requested by the Governorate; procurement process is ongoing as of Q2.

In Diyala, the following projects are ongoing/completed:

- Six infrastructure projects in Al Muqdadiya are ongoing aiming to improve basic service delivery, including education, water and health. Rehabilitation work for three schools commenced on 17 February with 70% completion rate. The contract for the rehabilitation of three water complexes is being processed by UNDP's Procurement Unit.
- Five infrastructure projects are ongoing in Al Udham aiming to improve basic service delivery, including education, electricity, and water. The contract for the rehabilitation of the electrical networks in five villages of Al Udham commenced in late April 2017 (80% complete). The contracts for the rehabilitation of three schools and one water project are being awarded by UNDP's Procurement Unit, works will commence in Q3 2017.
- Eight infrastructure projects are ongoing in Al Khalis aiming to improve basic service delivery, including education, electricity, water and health. Six projects are being processed by UNDP's Procurement Unit. The rehabilitation of eight schools started in June 2017. The rehabilitation of the electrical network of Al Khalis is ongoing (30% complete).



The construction of the canal in Yathrib, Salah Al Din, is expected to mitigate inter-ethnic conflicts as lack of irrigation water used to cause tensions between different tribes.

Output 2 – Social cohesion: Community-based dialogue platforms established for ensuring social cohesion and peaceful co-existence

Indicators:

of communities benefitting from consultation and dialogue sessions

of communities benefitting from advocacy and community solidarity activities and/or events

Targets:

- Consultation and dialogue sessions conducted in three communities

- Advocacy and community solidarity activities and/or events organized in three communities

Progress from April to June 2017:

- A Community Centre in Arbat (Sulaymaniyah Governorate) was inaugurated in May 2017. It will provide psychosocial support and community-based services to enhance social cohesion amongst IDPs and host community, serving more than 50,000 people.

Refugees/IDP Concentrated Areas

In Sulaymaniyah, a Community Centre was Inaugurated on 16 May 2017. Several services are available for over 50,000 people living in Arbat area. These include psychosocial and legal support as well as awareness sessions and trainings on SGBV targeting communities and local civil society networks.

Additionally, the Centre offers community-based activities, such as language courses, sports and recreational initiatives, as a way to improve social cohesion amongst people from different ethnic and religious backgrounds. The Centre is run by international and national non-governmental organizations under the auspices of the Directorate of Art and Culture of the Ministry of Youth and Culture. Local volunteers are being mobilized to facilitate the activities.

A web-article and video about this project were disseminated through [UNDP website](#) and [social media](#) channels.



"I have no words to express the suffering we went through. While I managed to flee Yathrib along with my wife and our two daughters, my three sons were killed by the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL). Since then we are hosted in a camp in Arbat and we thought we were forgotten. We are so glad we have a space where we can interact with other displaced people and members of the host community. We need support to heal our trauma." Ibrahim Kuthair Ahmed, 71-year-old.



Agreement BMZ No. 2016-18818

Output 1 - Basic Services: Public service infrastructure for camps/shelter facilities for Mosul IDPs

Indicators:

- # of infrastructure rehabilitated/constructed for newly displaced people

Targets:

- Three infrastructure rehabilitated/constructed for newly displaced people

Progress from April to June 2017:

- A total of three infrastructure projects are being rehabilitated/constructed benefitting thousands of IDPs and host communities in newly liberated areas (Salah al Din and Ninewah). Two projects were completed in the reporting period.

The following infrastructure projects are ongoing/completed in **Ninewah Governorate**:

- The rehabilitation of the water treatment plant in Qaraj was completed in the reporting period, improving delivery of drinking water to hundreds of displaced people and host community members.
- Emergency medical equipment was provided to the Academy of Emergency Medicine. The project served all those in need of emergency medical care and trauma stabilization who were injured or wounded during the battle for Mosul. The project served approximately 8000 people in Mosul.
- To inform planning and decision-making, maps and assessments of the urban condition of Mosul were produced by UN Habitat. This includes key supporting functions (education, health, electricity, water) as well as damage assessments based on satellite imagery. Assessments are regularly shared with development and humanitarian community to inform future programming. The online data platform offering live maps and thematic briefs will be launched in Q3 2017.

Output 2 – Livelihoods: Immediate income opportunity and emergency employment

Indicators:

- # of beneficiaries participated in cash for work for newly displaced people and host community

- # of MSMEs created for newly displaced people, host community and returnees

Targets:

- 600 beneficiaries participated in cash for work

- 200 MSMEs created

Progress from April to June 2017:

- In total, 800 people (35% women) participated in cash for work activities Salah al Din increasing their income. Cash for work activities targeted the rehabilitation of community infrastructures and schools.

In **Salah al Din**, a total of 800 people (35% women) participated in cash for work activities, in partnership with Al Mortaqa NGO. The rehabilitation of 40 community infrastructures is ongoing (it is completed for 20 schools and 80% complete for the remaining infrastructures).

Output 3 - Social Cohesion and Conflict Mitigation

Indicators:

- # of communities in which consultation and dialogue session are conducted with host communities and the displaced population through a participatory process

- # of communities in which advocacy and community solidarity activities and/or events are organized

Targets:

- Consultation and dialogue sessions conducted in three communities
- Advocacy and community solidarity activities and/or events organized in three communities

Progress from April to June 2017:

- A consultation was conducted in Salah Al Din Governorate with 1243 key informants (20% women) to inform a conflict assessment study.
- Conflict mitigation and dispute resolution skills were enhanced in Salah Al Din Governorate through the establishment of local reconciliation mechanisms such as the National Reconciliation Committee (NRC).

In **Salah Al Din Governorate**, through a partnership with Sanad, conflict mitigation and dispute resolution skills were enhanced through the establishment of local reconciliation mechanisms such as the NRC. As a result of this local committee, critical conflicts that needed immediate attention and action were identified through its members. The knowledge and skills of key stakeholders in the Salah al Din Governorate were increased through capacity trainings about data collection, field reporting, and community-based mediation techniques. Furthermore, 1243 beneficiaries (20% women) were key informants in the conflict assessment processes.