

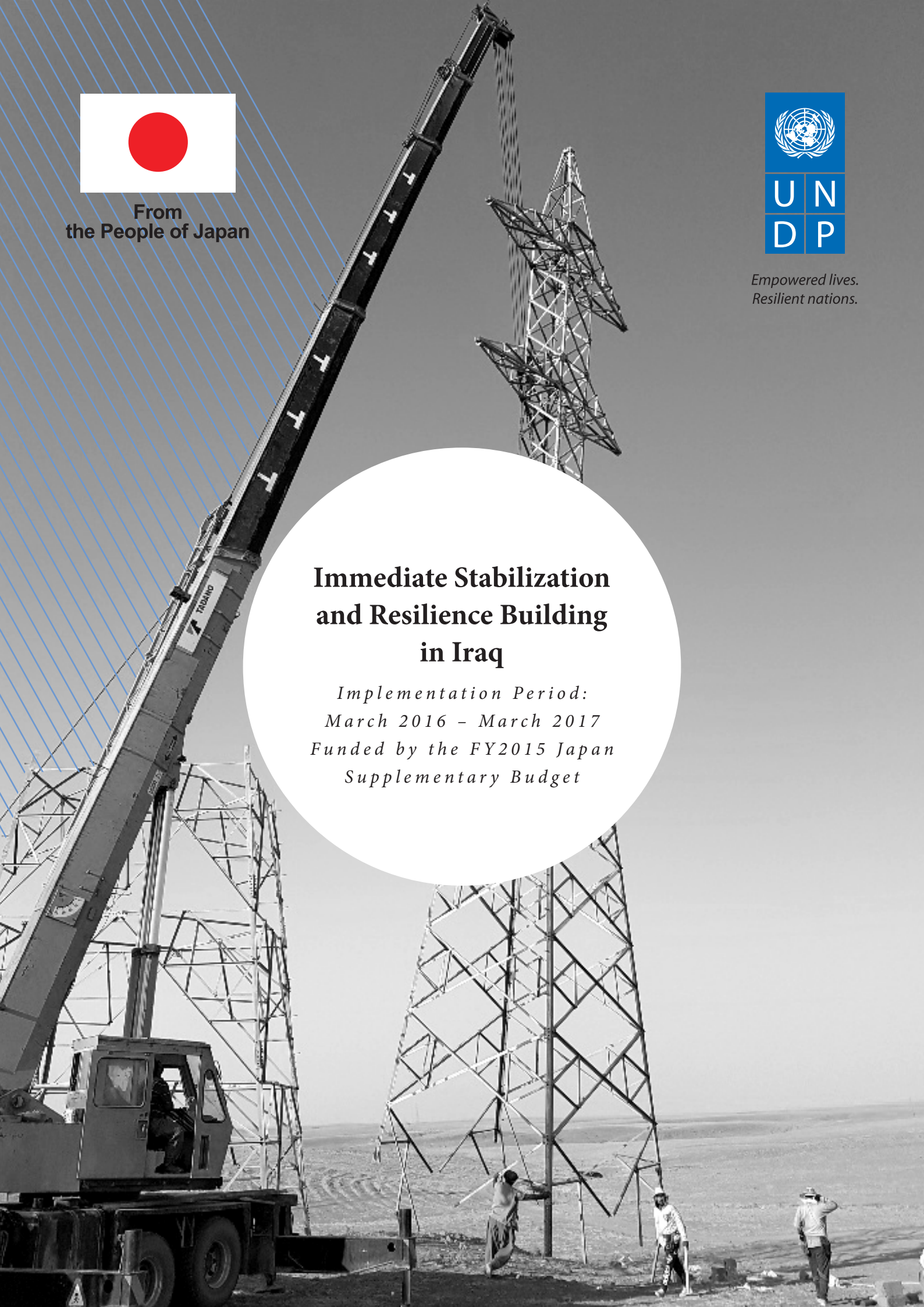
From
the People of Japan



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

Immediate Stabilization and Resilience Building in Iraq

*Implementation Period:
March 2016 – March 2017
Funded by the FY2015 Japan
Supplementary Budget*





THOUSANDS OF CHILDREN ARE BACK IN SCHOOL IN LIBERATED AREAS OF IRAQ. THESE GIRLS ARE HAPPY TO RETURN TO THEIR STUDIES IN THEIR HOMETOWN OF RAMADI.



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LIST OF ACRONYMS

CfW	<i>Cash-for-Work</i>
DCVAW	<i>Directorate for Violence Against Women</i>
FFS	<i>Funding Facility for Stabilization</i>
FRC	<i>French Red Cross</i>
GI	<i>Government of Iraq</i>
HRF	<i>Human Relief Foundation</i>
JCC	<i>Joint Crisis Center</i>
JCMC	<i>Joint Crisis Coordination and Monitoring Centre</i>
JSB	<i>Japanese Supplementary Budget</i>
KAMPC	<i>Kurani Aikawa Multipurpose Centre</i>
KRI	<i>Kurdistan Region of Iraq</i>
KRG	<i>Kurdistan Regional Government</i>
IBHR	<i>Independent Board of Human Rights of the Kurdistan Region</i>
ICRRP	<i>Iraq Crisis Response and Resilience Programme</i>
IDPs	<i>Internally Displaced People</i>
ISIL	<i>Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant</i>
LOA	<i>Letter of Agreement</i>
MSMEs	<i>Micro-Businesses and Small-Medium Enterprises</i>
MDM	<i>Ministry of Displacement and Migration</i>
M&E	<i>Monitoring and Evaluation</i>
MI	<i>Ministry of Interior</i>
MLSA	<i>Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs</i>
MVA	<i>Mega Volt Amp</i>
NGOs	<i>Non-Governmental Organizations</i>
POPP	<i>Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures</i>
SGBV	<i>Sexual and Gender-based Violence</i>
UNAMI	<i>United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq</i>
UNDAF	<i>United National Development Assistance Framework</i>
UNDP	<i>United Nations Development Programme</i>
UNHCR	<i>United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees</i>

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



UNDP USES LOCAL LABOR TO DO REHABILITATION WORKS. THIS IS A BOOST TO THE LOCAL ECONOMY, SUPPORTS IRAQI PRIVATE SECTOR, AND HIRES RETURNEES TO REHABILITATE THEIR NEIGHBORHOODS.

This project was funded by the Japan's Supplementary Budget (JSB) Fiscal Year (FY) 2015 and implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) under the umbrella programme of the Funding Facility for Stabilization (FFS) and the Iraq Crisis Response and Resilience Programme (ICRRP). The intervention addressed the immediate and critical needs of people in newly liberated areas as well as internally displaced people (IDPs) and Syrian refugees in Iraq. This displacement was driven by the rise of the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) in January 2014. Approximately five million Iraqis have been forced to flee their homes in addition to the 250,000 Syrian refugees who have been hosted by Iraq since 2013.

The project achieved significant results including:

FOR FFS

- ◆ Support to the immediate stabilization of liberated areas

through the rehabilitation of essential services in the Anbar, Ninewah, Diyala and Salah al-Din governorates. Project achievements supported by the Japanese Government have directly benefited hundreds of thousands of returnees.

- ◆ Restoration of water networks in Ramadi and Fallujah, where over 80 percent of the city's population now have access to clean water.
- ◆ Rehabilitation of critical electrical infrastructure in Qaraqosh and the remote western Ninewah towns of Sinjar and Sinuni.
- ◆ Restoration of the Surgical and Emergency Departments of the Tikrit Teaching Hospital, enabling 2 million residents in central Iraq to attain advanced medical services.
- ◆ Rehabilitation of 10 primary health centres in Ramadi and

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Fallujah, restoring essential medical services across both cities.

- ◆ Rehabilitation of 19 damaged schools in Ramadi, Fallujah and Karma, facilitating thousands of students to return to their studies.
- ◆ Generation of 1,300 immediate livelihood opportunities for returning populations in Ramadi, Karma, and Qayarah.

FOR ICRRP

- ◆ Strengthened capacity in crisis management for relevant government staff through capacity building trainings on communications, writing concept notes, logical frameworks, needs assessments and information management.
- ◆ Over 1.9 million men and women, boys and girls benefited from increased service delivery, such as water, electricity, roads, wastewater management, and health through the

construction and rehabilitation of 13 infrastructure projects in Dohuk, Baghdad, Ninewah, and Salah al-Din.

- ◆ 4,037 refugees/IDPs/host community members (43% women) supported through livelihood activities (cash for work, job placement, vocational trainings and small grants).
- ◆ 7,769 refugees/IDPs/host community members benefited from legal services on SGBV.
- ◆ 2,181 people (37% women) in eight communities in Najaf, Sulaymaniyah, Dohuk and Erbil engaged in social cohesion dialogue involving displaced people, host communities members and Syrian refugees.

Major challenges during implementation included security and access to project sites. Despite several challenges caused by the massive displacements brought on by ISIL, the project managed to achieve a tangible impact in responding to the immediate needs of the most vulnerable groups.

II. COUNTRY CONTEXT AND RELEVANCE OF UNDP WORK TO THE AREA OF ASSISTANCE



UNDP USES LOCAL LABOR TO DO REHABILITATION WORKS. THIS IS A BOOST TO THE LOCAL ECONOMY, SUPPORTS IRAQI PRIVATE SECTOR, AND HIRES RETURNEES TO REHABILITATE THEIR NEIGHBORHOODS.

Iraq currently faces large-scale humanitarian, political, and security crises. Since the rise of ISIL in January 2014 five million Iraqis have been forced to flee their homes in addition to the 250,000 Syrian refugees which have been hosted by Iraq since 2013. The destruction brought on by ISIL has translated into the disintegration of Iraq's social fabric, further exacerbated by the sectarian divide and the large array of militias. The fight against ISIL in various parts of Iraq has resulted in intense and prolonged conflict in cities such as Mosul. Displaced populations have faced challenges in returning to their homes in the aftermath of liberation efforts due to prevailing security threats and the damage sustained to public infrastructure, homes, and a lack of livelihood opportunities.

Immediate support to newly liberated areas (NLAs) is urgently required by local authorities and communities to allow for the return of IDPs and meet the most urgent of needs for returning populations. The rehabilitation of the most critical public

services supports Government legitimacy. Also, quick livelihoods support to returnees, particularly to youth, is essential to avoid radicalization.

According to UNDP's most recent Conflict Risk Analysis which collated 17,502 incidents of socio-ethnic violence and analyzed the demographic, socioeconomic, and ethnic determinants of conflict in Iraq, poor livelihoods prospects are distinctly tied to radicalization and violence. Unemployed youth remain the most vulnerable demographic to radicalization – the analysis found that the concentration of unemployed or disenfranchised youth was the only socioeconomic demographic to which violence is consistently and strongly correlated in the period of 2004 – 2015. In addition, the perpetrators of ethnic violence are overwhelmingly within the 15-25 age range and are from lower-middle socio-economic backgrounds (within the fourth quartile of individual income).

8 *II. Country Context and Relevance of UNDP Work to the Area of Assistance*

Within this context, women and girls are particularly vulnerable to security threats and are in need of additional support to protect themselves from sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) committed both within the family and outside such as trafficking, sexual harassment, and abuse. Other forms of violence include forced early marriages, rape, abduction and sexual exploitation stemming from lack of income generation and livelihood opportunities for women and girls. Crucially, access to justice for refugees and IDPs is deficient, which negatively impacts the most vulnerable groups. According to UNHCR reports, 47.5% of registered refugees in Iraq are women, and forced relocation has led to increased levels of violence against women and girls. Vulnerable groups among refugees and IDPs as well as host communities therefore are left without any assistance to resolve their pressing justice needs stemming from SGBV and trafficking. Lack of awareness and understanding of their rights and how these are enforced as well as lack of trust and confidence in the justice and security provision prevent them from seeking legal assistance. These limitations create increased vulnerability of the displaced

populations and undermine their legal rights to seek protection including from SGBV, access to basic services (e.g. shelter, health and education), livelihood opportunities, and access to justice and security provision.

Therefore, the immediate support to the rebuilding of infrastructure and the creation of immediate job opportunities both in the NLAs and areas concentrated with large displaced populations is essential. Such assistance will provide hope for the population as they see the international community and the Government of Iraq are supporting them.

To respond to these needs, and with generous support from the JSB FY2015, UNDP undertook immediate interventions to stabilize NLAs, as well as support safe and decent living conditions, enhance resilience capacity of displaced populations (Iraqi and Syrian), and support host communities to prevent affected populations from falling back into devastating conditions.



III. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

To address the challenges described above, UNDP Iraq expanded its support to accelerate stabilization and returns to NLAs and enhance recovery and resilience-building throughout Iraq. The project focused on two outcomes:

- 1) immediate stabilization and
- 2) crisis response and resilience building based on a holistic approach to link emergency interventions and longer-term recovery and resilience support.

IMMEDIATE STABILIZATION

The Global Coalition to Counter ISIL, comprised of over 60 nations, includes the Stabilization Working Group which supports the stabilization of Iraq. The primary instrument for donor nations to support stabilization in Iraq was established through the Funding Facility for Immediate Stabilization (FFIS) in June 2015. FFIS is organized into three ‘windows’ to support three types of activities: 1) Window One: Public Works and Light Infrastructure Rehabilitation; 2) Window Two: Livelihoods; and 3) Window Three: Capacity Support. All activities are decided in agreement with the Provincial Control Cells, based on priorities identified at the local level through consultations. Given the sensitive nature of stabilization and the fragile conditions prevailing in many liberated areas, concerns relating to human rights, protection, gender and inclusion are considered during the prioritization and sequencing of activities. In April 2016, the Steering Committee and Government of Iraq restructured the program to include an overall Funding Facility for Stabilization with two channels: Immediate Stabilization and Expanded Stabilization. Support from the Government of Japan has been directed to the immediate stabilization needs under FFIS.

Since the start of the program, over 2.2 million people have returned to their homes in newly liberated areas. FFS conducted rapid assessments of damage, helped the Government of Iraq prioritize its immediate and expanded stabilization needs, and has begun or completed the implementation of over 1,400 projects.

During the course of the reporting period, the FFS Steering Committee, of which the Government of Japan is an important member, determined that community reconciliation initiatives

would be separated into an entirely new UNDP Reconciliation Programme. The Steering Committee recognized the complexity of community reconciliation work, notably the need to connect local reconciliation initiatives to the national level. Meaningful reconciliation, dialogue, and mediation work required a very different approach than what was undertaken in the other three windows of FFS. As such, FFS community reconciliation initiatives were closed out in 2016 and no Japanese funds were applied. Funds which were set aside for reconciliation activities were re-allocated towards critical infrastructure rehabilitation.

CRISIS RESPONSE AND RESILIENCE

BUILDING

It is estimated that more than 60 percent of Syrian refugees and 90 percent of IDPs are living outside of camps. Destitution is widespread, impacting displaced families and host communities alike. Resilience-building support can create conditions to restore people’s lives in post-conflict settings by ensuring access to basic services and sources of livelihoods to host communities, refugees, and IDPs alike. This is essential for setting the stage for full recovery, preventing further deterioration of the post-crisis situation, and rebuilding peoples’ lives.

Underfunding of resilience activities would lead to recurrent cycles of insecurity and protracted fragility while also imposing an additional burden on state-building and public finance in the adverse economic environment. It would also increase the risks of significant deterioration in the relationship between hosts and the displaced, stemming from mounting socio-economic pressure on host communities, the prevalence of conflict-related trauma and destruction, and the threat of domestic security incidents.

Through ICRRP, UNDP provided support in the following five priority areas:

- ◆ Government crisis response coordination
- ◆ Basic public services
- ◆ Livelihood enhancement
- ◆ Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) protection

10 *III. Description of the Project*

◆ Social cohesion

The Government of Japan has played a significant role for recovery and development in Iraq as one of the lead donors to stabilization and development initiatives. In particular, the Government of Japan has contributed US\$2 million from FY2013 JSB and US\$13.8 million from FY2014 JSB to UNDP to support Syrian

refugees and their host communities in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI). The project “Immediate Stabilization and Resilience Building in Iraq” was designed to maximize the achievements gained through the FY2013 and FY2014.

IV. RESULTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE PROJECT OUTPUTS

IMMEDIATE STABILIZATION

The objective of the FFS is to enable the Government of Iraq to respond to the immediate stabilization needs in areas that have been cleared of ISIL, thereby creating the conditions necessary to encourage IDPs to return to their homes. Through the three primary areas of engagement of public infrastructure rehabilitation, creation of immediate livelihood opportunities, and provision of capacity support to the government, FFS acts as an important tool to support the Government of Iraq's stabilization strategy.

OUTCOME 1: IMMEDIATE STABILIZATION SUPPORT ENABLING SUSTAINABLE AND SAFE RETURNS OF IDPS TO NLAS

Activity Result 1.1 1-1) Rapid local stabilization and recovery assessments are carried out with local authorities, UN agencies and civil society actors

During the reporting period, several key cities were liberated in Anbar and Ninewah. As per the Steering Committee's guidance, FFS is now approved to work in 28 cities, of which 24 are liberated. During the reporting period, FFS conducted detailed assessments in Ramadi, Fallujah, Heet, Haditha, Rutba, Karma, Baiji, Yathrib, Bashir, Shirqat, Qayara, the Ninewah Plains (comprised of over a dozen large

towns and numerous smaller villages), and Mosul. These were conducted in partnership with local and governorate authorities as part of the Provincial Command Cell structure developed by the Prime Minister's Office.

Activity Result 1.1 1-2) Iraqi Government is supported to address the immediate stabilization and recovery needs in newly accessible areas which allows the sustainable return of IDPs, which include:

- ◆ Priority infrastructure in newly liberated areas rehabilitated.
- ◆ Local economy start-up and income generation support such as cash for work provided for vulnerable returnees for three months, particularly youth.
- ◆ Capacity-building to Governorate and local authorities to ensure the Government of Iraq is able to plan, prioritize, and implement its stabilization strategy.
- ◆ Community reconciliation and dialogue initiatives designed and implemented in the communities.

A total of 50 projects to support the immediate rehabilitation of public infrastructure across sectors of water, electricity, health, education, sewerage, roads, bridges, and livelihoods have been implemented with support from Japan. These activities have been undertaken in the NLAs of Ninewah, Diyala, Salah al-Din, and Anbar governorates, all of which endured significant damage and displacement from ISIL control

and conflict. Specifically, FFS implemented:

- ◆ 10 water sector projects in Ramadi, Fallujah, and Sa'adiyah
- ◆ 12 health sector projects in Ramadi, Fallujah, West Mosul, and wider Anbar and Salah al-Din
- ◆ 9 electricity sector projects in Sinjar, Sinuni, western Ninewah, Ninewah Plains, Sa'adiyah, and Ramadi
- ◆ 3 sewerage sector projects in Ramadi
- ◆ 19 education sector projects in Fallujah, Karma and Ramadi
- ◆ 1 roads and bridges project supporting Fallujah and Diyala
- ◆ 5 livelihoods projects

The FFS activities supported by Japan have constituted important components of broader FFS support to the Government of Iraq's stabilization efforts. A positive correlation between areas of FFS activities and numbers of returning populations continues to demonstrate the impact of FFS support to the Iraqi government in stabilizing liberated areas. The below table indicates the percentage of returning populations observed against pre-ISIL populations in areas where Japan supported FFS activities have been implemented.

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GOVERNORATE	LOCATION	PRE-ISIL POPULATION	RETURNEES %
1-Anbar	Ramadi	436,000	96%
	Fallujah	320,000	91%
	Karma	104,000	90%
3-Diyala	Sa'adiyah	30,000	52%
4-Ninewah	Sinuni	30,000	37%
	Sinjar	25,000	9%
	Qayarah	80,000	95%
	West Mosul	700,000	5%

OVERVIEW OF IMMEDIATE STABILIZATION ACTIVITIES

Rehabilitation of Critical Water Infrastructure

Following liberation, the most urgent priority for most cities of Iraq has been the rehabilitation of the water infrastructure. Damage sustained during conflict has

typically left those who remained, as well as returning populations, without access to clean drinking water. Japan's support directly benefited over 340,000 people in Anbar and Diyala.



THE AZRAKIYA WATER TREATMENT PLANT IS NOW FULLY OPERATIONAL, AND SUPPORTS HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF RETURNEES TO FALLUJAH.

*PROJECTS TO REHABILITATE
CRITICAL WATER
INFRASTRUCTURE IN RAMADI,
FALLUJAH, AND SA'ADIYAH*

The rehabilitation of water infrastructure was identified as one of the most urgent needs for Ramadi, Fallujah, and Sa'adiyah. In Ramadi, with support from Japan, FFS undertook the rehabilitation of three of the city's major water treatment plants, restoring the facilities

to full pre-conflict operational capacity. Together, the Abu Jabur, Abu Khalifa and Abu Ghanim water treatment plants now provide an estimated 22,000 people in the city of Ramadi with access to clean drinking water. In addition, the Old and New water complexes in the Al Halasba district were rehabilitated, serving 6,000 and 7,000 people respectively.

Four projects were undertaken in Fallujah to rehabilitate the Al Rissalah water

complexes, as well as Al Tahadi and the Al Askari water stations. These facilities supply clean water to approximately 70,000 of Fallujah's residents. Further, the critical Azrakiya water treatment plant was also supported by the Government of Japan, and is one of the biggest water treatment facilities in the city. Azrakiya alone supplies water to 60 percent of Fallujah's residents, or 220,000 people, according to the Anbar Director General of Water and confirmed by UNDP



AZRAKIYA WATER TREATMENT PLANT BEFORE FFS REHABILITATION



AZRAKIYA WATER TREATMENT PLANT AFTER FFS REHABILITATION

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engineers. With the support of Japan, approximately 80 percent of Fallujah's residents now have regular access to clean, potable water.

The principal water treatment plant in Sa'adiyah in Diyala serves the needs of the entire city. The rehabilitation of the water treatment plant marked a significant milestone for stabilization support to the area, facilitating IDPs to return and begin to rebuild their lives. About half of the pre-ISIL population of approximately 30,000 are estimated to have returned during the reporting period.

Rehabilitation of Critical Health Infrastructure

The availability of health services and equipped health facilities are a fundamental component of early stabilization to liberated areas. Hospitals and primary health centers typically suffered from structural damage and looting under ISIL control, as well as during security operations. In some cases, as in East and West Mosul, large hospitals were deliberately targeted by retreating ISIL fighters to severely reduce the medical services available.

PROJECTS TO REHABILITATE HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE IN RAMADI, FALLUJAH, TIKRIT, WEST MOSUL, AND WIDER ANBAR AND SALAH AL-DIN

The support of Japan has allowed FFS to rehabilitate five primary health centres in Ramadi. As centres for the provision of basic health care, primary healthcare centres ensure returning populations have access to the medical services they need and can be provided with fundamental medication and treatment. These have proven especially important until the major hospitals of Anbar can be fully rehabilitated, two of which are

currently in process by FFS. The primary health centres of Al Warrar, Al Andulus, Al Qattanah, Al Mala'ab and Al Ta'al in central Ramadi serve a combined population of approximately 31,000 people.

In Fallujah, FFS rehabilitated five primary healthcare centers with the Government of Japan's support. Al Jawlan, Al Wahda, Al Semment, Saqlawiyah, and Albu Shijel primary healthcare centres provide health services throughout Fallujah. Al Jawlan and Al Semment each can service approximately 50,000 and 25,000 residents, respectively. In addition to the Al Jawlan standard primary healthcare services, the facility also contains a nursing school and laboratory, which provide additional services for women. The Al Wahda supports 50,000 residents in its vicinity, while Saqlawiyah and Albu Shijel each service up to 60,000 and 30,000 people, respectively. These primary healthcare centres supported by Japan, in addition to others rehabilitated by FFS, ensure wide coverage of basic healthcare needs in Fallujah.

In Tikrit, FFS is undertaking the full rehabilitation of the Tikrit Teaching Hospital. Structural rehabilitation of several of the hospital buildings is required in addition to re-equipping the hospital with essential equipment and medical supplies. The rehabilitation is being undertaken strategically to allow for optimization of the elements of the hospital which remain functional. In this regard, the Government of Japan supported the rehabilitation of the Surgical and Emergency Departments of the Tikrit Teaching Hospital, which were completed during the reporting period. These were among the first two major departments to be rehabilitated as part of the entire hospital complex, and ensure Iraqis from across central Iraq have access to high quality health services.

Hospitals and primary healthcare centres across West Mosul suffered severe damage under ISIL control and during the ensuing conflict to liberate the city. FFS is currently undertaking the rehabilitation of West Mosul General Hospital, which despite having endured damage and looting, continues to operate at a limited capacity, thereby compensating for the loss of all other hospital services in the western part of the city. To support the continuation of services in the immediate aftermath of conflict, it was necessary to facilitate the transportation of medical practitioners to and from the facility from across the Tigris River. With the support of Japan, FFS procured three coaster buses to transport medical staff from East to West Mosul, enabling a continuation of critical medical services to those most in need and bolstering staff ability to travel to and from the hospital safely.

Rehabilitation of Critical Electricity Infrastructure

In addition to water and health infrastructure, ensuring provision of electricity in the aftermath of conflict constitutes an urgent priority for returnees. In most cases, electricity networks sustain widespread damage during liberation efforts. Immediate rehabilitation of electrical infrastructure is also a necessary enabler to restore water and health services.

PROJECTS TO REHABILITATE ELECTRICITY INFRASTRUCTURE IN NINEWAH PLAINS, SINUNI, SINJAR, SA'ADIYAH AND RAMADI

FFS support to the many smaller towns and villages of the Ninewah Plains includes a significant amount of infrastructure rehabilitation as much of the basic services suffered widespread damage during the conflict. Proximity to Mosul has also presented challenges of access and continuing fragility of the security environment. With support from Japan, FFS has rehabilitated the major Transmission Line Power Station in Hamdaniya, Ninewah Plains. An estimated 10,000 people of the Ninewah Plains have improved access to electricity as a result of this work.

Home to the minority Yazidi community, Sinjar has experienced severe destruction and an almost complete displacement of its population. The fragile security situation of this remote western Ninewah city and the atrocities which have occurred against the Yazidi community has required both urgency and sensitivity in undertaking FFS activities. Neighbouring Sinuni hosts about half of those who have been displaced from Sinjar, which has created a parallel set of stabilization challenges as increasing pressures are put on already significantly compromised infrastructure. FFS has implemented work to rehabilitate the damaged electricity network in both of these areas using funds contributed from Japan.



WORK IS UNDERWAY TO RESTORE ELECTRICITY TO LIBERATED COMMUNITIES WESTERN NINEWAH.

In Sinjar, two mobile 1.5 mega volt amp (MVA) diesel generators have ensured electricity provision to approximately 16,000 people, thereby supporting domestic needs in addition to supporting local economies, government services, and livelihoods. In Sinuni three mobile 1.5 MVA diesel generators of 11 KV have been provided, improving electricity access to approximately 16,000 people.

An early priority eagerly requested from Sinuni and Sinjar residents alike is the installation of the 132 KV line. The high voltage line will enable tens of thousands of residents in Sinuni and Sinjar to receive regular electricity powered from the Mosul Dam. The project was a partnership between UNDP and the Ninewah Directorate of Electricity, whereby FFS installed equipment supplied by the Government of Iraq. The

project was initiated in the summer of 2016; however, unforeseen delays due to the fragile security situation, notably in transporting materials from the Kurdish Region into western Ninewah, as well as several late variation orders requested by the Ninewah Directorate of Electricity delayed completion. The first phase of the project is complete and was supported by the Government of Japan; however, additional works are ongoing and the project is expected to be completed by the end of the year. The importance of the project cannot be understated, and is regularly inquired about by residents of Sinuni and Sinjar. Given the level of destruction and damage in western Ninewah, finalizing the 132 KV line will be a huge boost between beleaguered returnees and the Government of Iraq.

REHABILITATION OF THE 132KV LINE WILL PROVIDE REGULAR POWER SUPPLY TO WESTERN NINEWAH FOR THE FIRST TIME.





FFS REHABILITATION TEAMS AT WORK IN ANBAR.

An additional 132 KV line was also supported by the Government of Japan in the newly liberated town of Qaraqosh, a majority Christian town in the district of Hamdaniya. Qaraqosh is an important economic and government center in the Ninewah Plains that withstood substantial damage following security operations. FFS is implementing a number of activities in Qaraqosh; however, an important priority was the 132 KV line that significantly improved the electricity capacity in the city of 100,000. The support of the Government of Japan enabled this important initiative to be realized.

In Sa'adiyah, Japan supported the provision of materials for the

rehabilitation of the electricity network. These improvements to the electrical network have increased the electricity supply to benefit an estimated 10,000 people in the city. Similarly, in Ramadi where electricity networks were largely destroyed in the wake of the conflict, FFS has provided vital materials to rehabilitate the electrical network which has benefitted around 300,000 people with expanded coverage. In both Sa'adiyah and Ramadi, electrical supplies included poles, cables, and hardware for hundreds of miles of electricity lines.

Rehabilitation of Priority Schools

In all liberated areas, schools have sustained various degrees of damage

and looting which have prevented students from pursuing their education. In addition to ensuring that children and young people have the opportunity to continue their studies, reopening schools is an important component of rebuilding societies and instilling a sense of normalcy in the aftermath of conflict. Returnees have reiterated the importance of access to education as part of their incentive to stay, and oftentimes IDPs will have returned home once educational facilities are reestablished. The Directorates of Education across the affected areas have found creative ways to support the maximum number of students in schools. For example, a school that had 2,000 pupils prior

to the conflict could facilitate morning and afternoon sessions to accommodate more students from neighboring areas until schools were refurbished. As a result of the Government of Japan's support, thousands of families directly benefited through education projects in Fallujah, Karma and Ramadi in the aftermath of each city's liberation.

*PROJECTS TO REHABILITATE
ELECTRICITY
INFRASTRUCTURE IN NINEWAH
PLAINS, SINUNI, SINJAR,
SA'ADIYAH, AND RAMADI*

Support from the Government of Japan has enabled FFS to undertake

the necessary rehabilitation of four schools in the 5 Kilo neighborhood of Ramadi, enabling approximately 3,200 girls and boys to return to school. This neighborhood was one of the first areas where IDPs returned to in Ramadi, and these returnees lives were improved with the reopening of local schools. The structural damage to the four schools of Al Marbed, Abdul Satar Abu Reisha, Rabee Al Awal, and Al Buraq School were repaired, painted, and resupplied with Japan's support. In Ramadi's Tameem neighborhood, the schools of Orwah Bin Azzubair, Al Tahreer, Dal Al Ulum, Al Hawraa, Bade'e Al Smawat and the primary kindergarten building have also been fully rehabilitated,

enabling approximately 5,700 students to return. Tameem was also one of the first neighborhoods where IDPs could return to in Ramadi following liberation of the city. In addition, support from Japan has enabled FFS to rehabilitate the Abi Jaffar Al Mansoor, Al Khansaa, Al Nuiamiyah, Al Hareeri, Al Mawred, and Palestinian schools in Fallujah. Approximately 5,500 students were able to return to school following the rehabilitation work by FFS. In Karma, the rehabilitation of the Al Khamael primary school for boys and girls in addition to the main primary school and intermediate school, has allowed approximately 4,500 students to return to school.



PUPILS OF A REHABILITATED SCHOOL IN RAMADI ARE HAPPY TO HAVE RETURNED TO THE CLASSROOM. FFS IS REHABILITATING HUNDREDS OF SCHOOLS ACROSS THE FIVE LIBERATED GOVERNORATES.

18 IV. Results and Achievements of the Project Outputs

Rehabilitation of Priority Sewerage Infrastructure

Under ISIL control sewerage systems including pipe networks, lifting stations, and waste water drainage channels fell into disrepair from a lack of maintenance or endured damage during the security operations. A lack of functioning sewerage systems in post-conflict contexts can put vulnerable populations at risk, notably by contributing to the spread of diseases. Water sources in particular are at-risk when sewerage and treatment networks are in disrepair.

PROJECTS TO REHABILITATE PRIORITY SEWERAGE INFRASTRUCTURE IN RAMADI

In Ramadi two key waste water lifting stations were rehabilitated, returning functionality to a significant proportion of the broader sewerage network. This work improved waste water infrastructure and services for approximately 8,500 people in the city. The waste water treatment plant in Tameem district of Ramadi also improved sanitation for approximately 20,000 residents in the area.

Rehabilitation of Critical Road and Bridge Infrastructure

In many liberated areas, access and a return to economic activity relies on the rehabilitation of bridges, which in most cases were targeted during security operations to disrupt ISIL's maneuverability. The Fallujah Iron Bridge was destroyed during the conflict, and is currently undergoing full rehabilitation through FFS. An initial part of this work was to undertake a detailed engineering design study, to instruct the rehabilitation process. This important first stage was undertaken by FFS using funds from the Japan contribution.

Creation of Immediate Livelihood Opportunities for Returnees

The experience of FFS to date has shown that the availability of immediate livelihood opportunities is an important factor in the decision for IDPs to return to their homes. Access to income also affords returnees the liquidity needed in order to take care of a family's most urgent needs, such as repairs to homes,

or paying for transportation, medical bills, school fees, and more.

CREATION OF LIVELIHOODS OPPORTUNITIES IN RAMADI, KARMA, AND QAYARAH

With support from Japan, four cash-for-work (CfW) projects were undertaken in the Anbari cities of Ramadi and Karma to provide immediate income opportunities for returning populations. More than 1,000 beneficiaries were employed in projects to clear streets and public areas of rubble and debris in Ramadi and Karma, providing a cash influx of approximately \$1.8 million to these families. A CfW project was also implemented in the Ninewah town of Qayarah, bringing immediate work opportunities to about 300 people. These initiatives not only helped clear streets and rubble, but ensured there are visible changes to neighbourhoods as IDPs return home and boost the local economy.



GIRLS IN EAST MOSUL CELEBRATE THE OPENING OF THEIR SCHOOL. THANKS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN, FFS IS REHABILITATING HUNDREDS OF SCHOOLS IN NEWLY LIBERATED AREAS.

CRISIS RESPONSE AND RESILIENCE BUILDING

OUTCOME 2: ENHANCED SELF-RESILIENCE OF THE VULNERABLE POPULATIONS, SYRIAN REFUGEES, IDPS, AND HOST COMMUNITIES AND SELF-SUSTAINABILITY OF THE INSTITUTIONS AND MECHANISMS FOR BASIC SERVICE PROVISION TO THE AFFECTED POPULATIONS

Activity Result 2.1 Nation-wide crisis response coordination mechanisms operationalized at the central, regional and governorate levels to provide timely, effective, and efficient assistance to the affected populations

Action 2.1.1: Provide technical assistance to institutionalize coordination and information exchange mechanism among the JCMC, the JCC and the Governorate Emergency Cells

The project supported the Government of Iraq (GI) and the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) in strengthening the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Centre (JCMC) in Baghdad and the Joint Crisis Coordination Centre (JCC) in Erbil. These institutions operate as coordination hubs of two crisis response networks and jointly constitute the

national crisis management system addressing the needs of Syrian refugees and IDPs. ICRRP's institutional and capacity building efforts targeted the two institutions to consolidate policies and legislation, harmonize planning and resource mobilization to manage large-scale crisis, and enhance their operational capacity with improved effectiveness and efficiency in the actual response across governorates. UNDP's capacity-building measures were supported jointly by the Government of Japan and the UK Department for International Development (DfID).

The project strengthened the capacity of the JCC to operate three important coordination and decision-making mechanisms including the monthly Humanitarian Coordination Forum (HCF), the monthly civil-military coordination (CIMIC) meeting and the Mosul Contingency Planning Task Force. JCMC continued to facilitate primarily bilateral coordination meetings between different stakeholders and started regular civil-military coordination meetings.

Action 2.1.2: Provide capacity building support to the JCMC, the JCC, and Governorate Emergency Cells in crisis analysis, planning, response coordination through technical trainings on five thematic areas

Capacity building support was provided to a total of 87 JCC and JCMC staff through six technical trainings on

communications, writing concept note, logical framework, needs assessment and information management

A total of 24 participants trained from JCC and JCMC have developed an understanding of the critical aspects of Information Management in a crisis environment. The selected candidates were a mix of headquarter JCC and JCMC senior staff, middle management, and field offices from the governorates. According to the pre/post-testing, the training enabled participants to engage in a learning environment that had positive impact on their knowledge and skills gained through the training.

In addition, 63 staff from the Erbil JCC improved their knowledge on communications, writing concept notes, logical frameworks, and needs assessments. Several progress monitoring and measuring tools are being put in place enable evidence-based evaluation of the staff capacity development. The measuring process includes regular consultation, observations on the participation, expression of interest, and seeking additional guidance, as well as depth of their understanding on topics presented during the sessions.

Moreover, significant progress is being made with regard to the Geographic Information System (GIS) developed and managed by JCC with the technical assistance of UNDP.

“THE INFORMATION MANAGEMENT TRAINING WAS VERY RELEVANT TO MY PERSONAL NEEDS AS I WORK ON CONDUCTING NEEDS ASSESSMENTS, AND I SPECIALISE IN DATA COLLECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF INFORMATION. FOR EXAMPLE, I DID A LOT OF WORK ON WINTERISATION NEEDS ASSESSMENTS FOR IDPS IN COORDINATION WITH OUR FIELD OFFICES IN ERBIL, SULAYMANYIAH AND DUHOK IN KURDISTAN REGION. I ALSO PREPARED THE NEEDS ASSESSMENTS FOR SIX MONTHS DURING THE SECOND HALF OF 2016, IN COORDINATION WITH THE JCC HQ OFFICE AND GOVERNORATES OFFICES”

MR. ARSALAN SADIQ SABIR
MONITORING AND EVALUATION COORDINATOR - JCC

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Activity Result 2.2 Socio-economic infrastructure constructed for sustainable and cost-effective provision of public service to the affected communities and IDPs/refugee settlements

Action 2.2.1: Conduct consultation dialogue sessions with the host community and the displaced population with participatory processes to identify priority infrastructure needs

Service provision is a critical challenge for governorate authorities in the KRI and Iraq nationwide due to the additional demand derived from the influx of refugees and IDPs. Under this project, a total of 13 infrastructure projects were rehabilitated or constructed to improve basic service delivery, institutional responsiveness and accountability at the district and sub-district levels for in camp and non-camp IDPs and host communities. Through these infrastructure projects, over 1.9 million men and women, boys and

girls benefitted from increased service delivery, such as water, electricity, roads, wastewater management, and health.

As listed below, 13 structures were constructed in Dohuk in close collaboration with the Board of Relief and Humanitarian Affairs (BRHA) of Dohuk as well as in Baghdad, Ninewah, and Salah al-Din in close collaboration with local authorities.

In Dohuk, where the large majority of IDPs and refugees are hosted, priority was given to the projects that can provide services both to the displaced population and the host communities. Priority projects were identified through a Resilience Planning Workshop, in partnership with the Governorate/BRHA, UN agencies, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The workshop, supported by ICRRP under the JSB FY2015, helped the Governorate prioritize resilience-based projects for IDPs, refugees and host communities in

key areas, including livelihoods, social cohesion, infrastructure, health, and education.

In the central region, ICRRP restored some of the basic infrastructure in Ninewah and Salah al-Din for the communities which were severely affected by ISIL occupation. Rehabilitation work in Baghdad aimed to prevent waterborne diseases.

Action 2.2.2: Develop four infrastructure projects with technical design and bills of quantities (BoQs):

A total of 13 infrastructure projects were developed with technical design and BoQs: nine projects in Dohuk; one in Baghdad, two in Ninewah, and one in Salah al-Din. The projects and their impacts are explained in the table below.

Action 2.2.3: Rehabilitate or construct four priority basic service infrastructure

LOCATION	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	IMPACT
Dohuk	Extension of new electricity feeder line to Lalish water project	Improved access to safe water for over 50,000 host community members and 100 IDPs settled close to Lalish temple, Sheikhan District. The improved quality of the water will also prevent recurrence of waterborne diseases.
	Provision of sewage cleaning truck	Improved access to sewage system for approximately 300,000 people in Dohuk through the provision of a sewage truck. Solid and sewage waste both inside and outside camp areas has rapidly increased in Duhok. The excess waste has caused blockages in the existing sewerage networks which results in flooding in the streets of Duhok city, district towns, as well as in the IDP and refugee camps, posing serious health risks. The truck is the first of its kind for the Duhok Governorate providing faster and more effective sewerage cleaning. To ensure sustainability of the sewerage maintenance, municipality staff were trained on how to operate the truck according to environmental standards.
	Improve water supply from Nezari 2 reservoir to Etot and Nizarky areas	Improved access to safe water for over 33,500 people (30,000 host community members and 3,500 IDPs) living in Etot and Nizarky areas through the installment of a new transmission line.
	Construction of sewage line in Lelav/Pasha	Improved access to sewage system for the IDPs and host community members living in Lelav and Pasha compounds (approximately 11,000 people – out of which over 8,000 are IDPs). The project connected Lelav and Pasha to the main sewer lines of the city to prevent waterborne diseases.

LOCATION	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	IMPACT
Dohuk	Construction of water storage tank in Zakho University	Improved access to safe water for over 4,700 people at the University of Zakho, which is rapidly expanding, including for university students and lecturers. The water tank will respond to the University needs in terms of drinking water and for various scientific laboratories.
	Construction of access road to Kabartu1 and 2 IDPs camps and rehabilitation of access road to Bakhitma village (1.5 km access road to the IDPS camp and 7 km of paved road to Bakhitma village)	Improved access to commerce, trade, schools and health facilities for over 29,000 IDPs (mainly Yazidis) hosted in Kabartu 1 and 2 Camps and approximately 1,000 host community members living in Bakhitma village.
	Rehabilitation of the electricity network – electricity feeder lines to Charra	Improve access to reliable electricity for 218,660 people living in Sheikhan District and sub district areas (52,392 IDPs and 166,268 host community members).
	Rehabilitation of electricity network- 3 feeder lines in Bardarash, 1 feeder in Sheladiz and 1 in Domiz	Improved access to reliable electricity for over 10,000 IDPs living in Bardarash camp and Domiz 1&2 Camps, and over 430,000 host community members living in Bardarash Ddistrict, Sheladiz sub-district and Fayda sub-district.
	Provision of x-ray machine to Shikhan Hospital	Improved access to health services for approximately 218,000 people through provision of a x-ray machine.
Baghdad	Rehabilitation of the Nahrwawan water plant	Improved access to safe water for 400,000 people, including 30,000 displaced people from Anbar and Diyala Governorates hosted in Al Nabi Younis IDP camp and surrounding villages. This project is key to preventing potential future outbreaks of water-related diseases.
	Provision of medical equipment to Zumar Hospital	Improved access to health services for approximately 95,000 people through provision of medical equipment such as glucometer/blood glucose meter, laryngoscope for children, surgical set, surgical curettage set and hospital patient beds.
Ninewah	Provision of medical equipment to Wana Hospital	Improved access to health services for approximately 15,000 people through provision of medical equipment.
Salah al-Din	Rehabilitation of Tikrit water network	Improved access to safe water for approximately 180,000 people.



ICRRP AND THE DIRECTORATE OF WATER OF BAGHDAD GOVERNORATE UPGRADED THE MAIN WATER TREATMENT PLANT IN AL NAHRAWAN THROUGH THE PROVISION AND INSTALLATION OF WATER TREATMENT EQUIPMENT AND PUMPS. OVER 400,000 PEOPLE ARE NOW RECEIVING SAFE DRINKING WATER, INCLUDING 30,000 DISPLACED PEOPLE FROM ANBAR AND DIYALA GOVERNORATES HOSTED IN AL NABI YOUNIS IDP CAMP AND SURROUNDING VILLAGES.



ICRRP CONSTRUCTED AND REHABILITATED THE MAIN ROAD OF BAKHITA VILLAGE IN DOHUK.



UNDP HANDED OVER TO THE GOVERNORATE OF DOHUK THE FIRST TRUCK TO CLEAN AND MAINTAIN SEWERAGE NETWORKS. UNDP ALSO RECEIVED AN APPRECIATION LETTER AND AWARDS FROM THE DOHUK PRESIDENCY OF MUNICIPALITY. SOLID AND SEWAGE WASTE BOTH INSIDE AND OUTSIDE CAMP AREAS HAS RAPIDLY INCREASED IN DOHUK WHERE THE LARGE MAJORITY OF IDPS AND REFUGEES ARE HOSTED.

THE EXCESS WASTE HAS CAUSED BLOCKAGES IN THE EXISTING SEWERAGE NETWORKS WHICH RESULTS IN FLOODING IN THE STREETS OF DOHUK CITY, DISTRICT TOWNS, AS WELL AS IN THE IDP AND REFUGEE CAMPS, POSING SERIOUS HEALTH RISKS. THE TRUCK IS THE FIRST OF ITS KIND FOR THE DOHUK GOVERNORATE.

Activity Result 2.3 Greater economic resilience created for affected communities and IDPs/refugees through income generation activities, employment creation, and local Small Medium Enterprises (SME) support

Action 2.3.1: Provide income earning and employment opportunities through cash for work (CfW) and job placement support for approx. 1,500 beneficiaries

A total of 3,370 people (30% women) benefited from temporary employment opportunities through cash for work in NLA and KRI while 106 were placed in sustainable jobs in Erbil, Dohuk and Baghdad.

Dhuluyiah and Yathrib, in Salah al-Din Governorate, are agricultural-based towns. Since July 2014, the towns have been on the front line in the conflict between ISIL and the Government of Iraq. Consequently, the towns have a high percentage of war-damaged

buildings, as well as five IDP camps located in Dhuluyiah district. Two projects implemented by the Human Relief Foundation (HRF) provided immediate temporary employment and short-term income by contributing to the rehabilitation and restoration of basic social, economic and productive community infrastructure.

A total of 1,072 returnees (31% women) benefited from cash for work in Dhuluyiah district and 70 farmers were provided with farm inputs. In Yathrib, a total of 1,077 people (28% women) benefited from temporary employment activities through cash for work.

The use of the cash for work modality and the aim of this project's intervention was designed not just to inject cash into the local economy for recovery and rehabilitation but also to re-build the community fabric including the social dimensions required for a just and fair society for the future of the district and

the country. The way this project used the cash for work modality was through preparation of agricultural lands, rehabilitation of irrigation systems, repair of greenhouses, restocking livestock, rubble removal, street cleaning, solid waste management, and repair of institutional buildings.

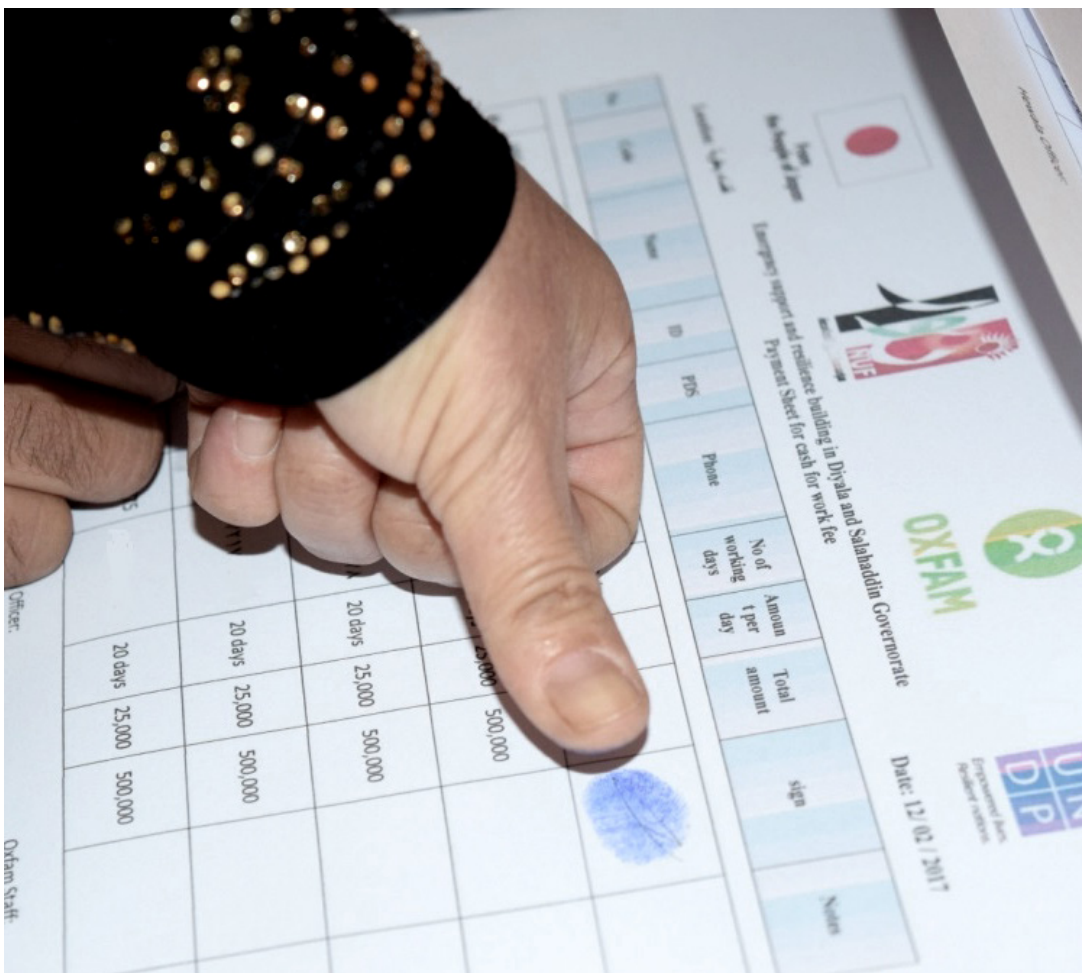
In Diyala and Salah al-Din, 1000 people (30% women) from IDPs and host community members, benefited from cash for work activities across four villages through a partnership with OXFAM. The villages in Diyala were Muqdadiya, Khalis, and Baqubah. There was one village in Salah al-Din Governorate which was Yathrib.

Men and women engaged in activities including glazing, electric reparations, plastering, canal cleaning, dumping site clearing, painting, and cleaning as well as removal of debris.

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IN PARTNERSHIP WITH OXFAM, 1,000 PEOPLE (30% WOMEN) FROM IDP AND HOST COMMUNITIES MEMBERS BENEFITED FROM CASH FOR WORK ACTIVITIES IN DIYALA AND SALAH AL-DIN.



ICRRP SUPPORTED 300 WOMEN FROM IDP AND HOST COMMUNITIES IN DIYALA AND SALAH AL-DIN WITH LIVELIHOODS OPPORTUNITIES.

UNDP and UNHCR jointly implemented a project for the establishment of greenhouses and value chains in three Syrian refugee camps in Gawilan (Dohuk), Darashakran (Erbil), and Arbat (Sulaymaniyah). Based on the results of a market and agro-value chain assessment, 23 new greenhouses were established and 19 old greenhouses were rehabilitated. The work involved 221 Syrian male refugees in cash for work activities. In addition, 1 market assessment was

conducted so as to allow the flow of information on the market linkage strategy that led to the establishment of four market partnerships.

In addition, economic opportunities were created by targeting vulnerable job seekers from displaced groups in camp and non-camp areas, and placing them in jobs in Erbil, Duhok, and Baghdad. This was possible through a partnership agreement with IMPACT.

In total, 106 people were placed in jobs - including IDPs, refugees, and affected members of host communities. 88% of the job placements were filled by IDPs. The jobs were in following fields: services, industrial, construction, and manufacturing. The jobs had the minimum requirement of lasting for at least six months.



ICRRP HELPS VULNERABLE JOB SEEKERS FROM DISPLACED GROUPS FIND WORK.

Action 2.3.2: Conduct vocational trainings for approx. 600 vulnerable people

A total of 492 people (45% women) benefited from vocational trainings in Erbil, Dohuk, and Sulaymaniyah.

ICRRP, in partnership with New York University, supported Recoded Training Programme, the first high

ICRRP'S LIVELIHOODS PROJECTS HELP JOB SEEKERS FIND DIGNIFIED WORK THAT SUPPORT THEIR FAMILIES THROUGH A NUMBER OF TRADES.

tech vocational training conducted in Iraq to train creative Syrian refugees and internally displaced youth in web development. A total of 27 fellows (15% women) have worked through a very difficult curriculum including four programming languages: Javascript, HTML, CSS, Ruby – as well as English and Arabic courses. Digital literacy was improved amongst the participants even though 95% of participants had no prior

knowledge or experience in coding and very basic digital literacy skills. The programme equipped displaced youth with skills that can be utilized in many different professions and also connected them to the global market place.

“NO WORDS WILL DESCRIBE HOW GRATEFUL I AM TO ALL OF YOU. RECODED TO ME WAS A LIFE CHANGING PROGRAMME. IT GAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO DO WHAT I COULDN'T DO SINCE MY GRADUATION FROM COLLEGE, IT GAVE ME THE CHANCE TO BECOME A PROPER WEB DEVELOPER AND GAVE ACCESS TO THE ENTIRE TECHNOLOGY INDUSTRY”

NOOR SULAIMAN, 29, FROM BAGHDAD.



In Kurani Ainkawa, Erbil, 188 vulnerable people received vocational/employability trainings. 65% of the people who received training were women – it was a target of the partnering organizations, KAMPC, since women do not have access to training opportunities due to gender and social norms in Iraq. The training and courses that the people have received has allowed for an increase in their employability and self-reliance.

In Erbil, the trainees under the IMPACT’s project previously mentioned, learned about various tools and skills in finding employment. IMPACT’s employability training educated 50 low skilled job seekers (44% women) on CV writing, job searching, and interview etiquette. In order to maintain the consistent cycle of employment for the newly-trained groups, agreement contracts were signed by 10 new employers in the private sector.

Under the UNDP-UNHCR project previously mentioned, 79 male refugee individuals were provided with capacity building and skills training programmes and were provided with different types of seeds, fertilizer, and other agricultural inputs suitable for both greenhouse and open agriculture farming system.

Under the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between UNDP and Toyota Iraq, a job placement and vocational training programme was launched in October 2016 to train and place displaced youth in jobs. Through this MoU, Toyota Iraq has been providing vocational training in vehicle mechanical work and maintenance to IDP trainees. After the trainees graduate, ICRRP facilitates job placement in local companies and businesses. The first batch of displaced people graduated in vehicle basic maintenance in January 2016 after successful completion of a three-month intensive training supported by UNDP and Toyota Iraq. Classroom lessons were combined with one hundred hours of on-the-job training enabling the trainees to get first-hand experience.

A video about the partnership between UNDP Iraq and Toyota Iraq is available on UNDP Iraq website and Youtube and has been widely disseminated.

[With support from UNDP and Toyota Iraq, displaced Iraqi youth learn job skills and regain hope for a better life](#)

[CLICK FOR VIDEO](#) 



INTERNALLY-DISPLACED PERSONS ARE TRAINED AS PART OF THE PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN UNDP AND TOYOTA IRAQ.



AS PART OF THE UNDP-TOYOTA PARTNERSHIP, YOUTH UNDERGO VOCATIONAL TRAINING IN VEHICLE MECHANICS. THE VOCATIONAL TRAINING IS FOLLOWED WITH SUPPORT IN JOB PLACEMENT.

Recent research and reports show that ISIL has been perpetrating and continues to perpetrate human rights violations, including SGBV, particularly targeting women from diverse religious and ethnic communities, such as the Yazidi community. The project implemented in partnership with the French Red Cross (FRC) in Sumel District, Dohuk Governorate, targeted Yazidi vulnerable women who benefited from small grants and business start-up support.

A total of 148 women completed the technical vocational training, including employability coaching and training, as well as support in their job search (counselling, employability training, CV writing workshop). According to the project impact assessment, all vocational trainees had improved their skills and/or developed new employable skills. Following the training, 17% found a sustainable job (20 beneficiaries).

Action 2.3.3: Support 40 micro, small, and medium businesses/enterprises

A total of 69 women in Dohuk were supported through small grants. More specifically, 35 business grants were distributed to Yazidi women under the project implemented by FRC. All 35 beneficiaries opened their businesses after the reception of the first instalment.

Types of businesses include beauty salons, sewing shops, clothing shops for women/men, retail shops, sheep breeding and dairy processing. According to the project impact assessment, all 35 business cash grants beneficiaries stated that the project had contributed to stabilize and increase their household's income.

Additionally, in order to reduce the barriers to training participation and job search, two kindergarden microprojects were developed in Sharya and Khanke. They welcomed the beneficiaries' children and were managed by 34 women from the community (out of 30 originally planned/targeted), working in the kindergartens as child-caretakers.

Activity Result 2.4 Increased Access to Justice and protection of vulnerable groups in refugee, IDP and host communities from SGBV through the provision of legal aid model in Iraq

Action 2.4.1: Develop technical expertise and advocacy capacity of key national stakeholders and institutions with a specific focus on women and girls

The partnership between UNDP and the Directorate for Violence Against Women (DCVAW) as well as between the Ministry of Interior (MoI) and UNDP's implementing partner, DKO

NGO, was strengthened as an important step towards ensuring long-term sustainability and institutionalization of legal aid services. This includes the integration of investigation and follow-up services within the formal government institutional structures. For example, the establishment and operationalization of investigation services by the legal aid centres in the refugee camps allowed the deployment of specialized investigation officers from DCVAW. In Baghdad DKO - MoI partnership enabled people to obtain legal documentation, such as identity cards, for many IDPs who could not return to liberated areas or seek social services due to lack of identity documentation.

In addition, an effective partnership between UNDP and Independent Board of Human Rights of the Kurdistan Region (IBHR) was also strengthened. UNDP - IBHR collaboration in the delivery of legal aid services has resulted in the deployment of specialized human rights officers to report SGBV cases; monitor the overall situation related to SGBV within in-camp settings; and assist with follow-up services related to serious SGBV cases such as rape, attempted rape, abduction, trafficking, forced and under-age marriages.

Through capacity development

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workshops/trainings, project partners (DCVAW, IBHR and national NGOs) improved their capacity to deliver protection services. In January 2017, a workshop for 47 participants (51% women) from NGOs implementing partners, staff from DCVAW and IBHR, was conducted on 'conflict related sexual violence' (CRSV). Participants came from Erbil, Sulaymaniyah, and Dohuk.

Additionally, from November 2016 to February 2017, three workshops were conducted in Al Salam camp in Baghdad targeting the NGOs implementing partners and covering the following topics: best practices to address SGBV cases, Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and SGBV baselines.

Action 2.4.2: Provide legal aid services to survivors/victims of SGBV with target locations including through 5 mobile legal aid services teams

The project contributed to improving access to justice for survivors of SGBV and enhancing government counterparts' capacity to monitor and report on SGBV cases.

During the project period, a total of 7,769 IDPs (6,186 females and 1,583 male) were provided with legal and psychosocial services through both consultations and court representation. Amongst these there were 234 GBV cases (214 females and 20 male).

A total of six legal aid static centres within in-camp settings across Erbil, Sulaymaniyah, Dohuk and Baghdad were established and operationalized. The locations of the centres are specified below:

- ◆ 1 centre in Ashti IDP Camp in Sulaymaniyah.
- ◆ 2 centres in Baherka IDP Camp and Kawrgosk Refugee camp in Erbil.
- ◆ 2 centres in Sharya IDP Camp and Domiz Refugee camp in Dohuk.
- ◆ 1 centre in the Al salam Camp for IDPs in Baghdad.

By providing a range of protection services through the centres and more specifically legal, social, investigation and follow-up services to women and girl survivors of SGBV and trafficking amongst the displaced people in Iraq, UNDP legal aid centres provided a combination of legal services as well as a 'safe place' for SGBV survivors.

UNDP's engagement also focused on ensuring close cooperation and case referrals between the centres and the justice institutions (i.e. courts) at governorate level by assisting SGBV survivors to access courts with the help

of legal representation. SGBV survivors amongst displaced populations were therefore able to access legal services through courts and lawyers as well as by filing lawsuits against perpetrators. Additionally, those who sought services from the centres were provided with protection in order to mitigate and prevent the risk of further reprisals from perpetrators.

In addition, a total of 5,660 IDPs and refugees participated in 221 legal and social awareness courses focusing on SGBV, women rights, domestic violence, early marriage.



TRAINING FOR DKO STAFF ON GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CASE MANAGEMENT.



ICRRP CONDUCTS CONFLICT-RELATED SEXUAL VIOLENCE TRAINING IN DOHUK.



ICRRP LEADS LEGAL AWARENESS TRAINING SESSION ON SGBV ISSUES IN SHARIYA CAMP, DOHUK.

Action 2.4.3: Support the finalization and promulgation of the draft Legal Aid Law for KRI and the draft Shelter Policy for Women and undertake a series of advocacy events to raise public awareness of these laws

Technical support was provided to the BAR association in the preparation of the draft legal Aid Law for the KRI. The draft law was shared with the Parliament, which showed interest in the document. However, the approval process was delayed due to other parliamentary priorities.

Technical support was also provided to the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MOLSA) in the preparation of the Shelter Policy for Women and several advocacy meetings were conducted with relevant Parliament committees (women and human rights committees). The review process of the policy is still ongoing due to the resistance from some conservative political parties.

For both the Legal Aid Law and the Shelter Policy for Women, the project will continue its advocacy efforts.

Action 2.4.4: Produce publication on lessons learned, best practices and recommendations on project outcomes including case studies from target locations for wider dissemination and advocacy within Iraq and beyond

Following a series of internal reviews and assessments of UNDP's approach to legal aid over the past 3-4 years, UNDP's legal aid delivery methodological approach was revised, leading to substantial improvements during the reporting period in case handling, documentation, reporting and monitoring. The revised approach follows a 'coordinated response model' or 'one stop model,' whereby clients can seek a range of services under "one roof".

In addition, a Case Tracking Form (CTF)

was developed and piloted in the Baghdad legal aid centre during the reporting period. Based on the lessons learned from this pilot initiative, the CTF will be rolled out across UNDP-supported legal aid centre in the KRI from April 2017 to improve data reporting and analysis of cases.

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) were also produced by the project for the providers of legal aid services in Baghdad.

Activity Result 2.4 Community solidarity created through participatory and inclusive dialogues and community-based activities in the affected communities with the displaced and local populations to address common agenda on basic services and economic recovery as well as specific needs of women, the vulnerable and the minorities

Action 2.5.1: Establish community dialogue platform with displaced and host populations in 5 communities (average 500 families per community)

Community dialogues were promoted amongst IDPs, refugees, and host communities in the KRI (Erbil, Dohuk, Sulaymaniyah) as well as in Najaf preventing escalation of tensions between refugees and host communities and promoting peaceful coexistence.

In total, dialogue platforms were established in eight communities, namely Najaf and Al-Salam in Najaf Governorate; Khak in Sulaymaniyah; Lalish, Sumel and Sheikhan in Dohuk; Kurani Ainkawa and Kasnazan in Erbil reaching a total population of 2,181 including displaced people, host communities members and Syrian refugees (37% women). Particular emphasis was given to develop leadership capacities of youth and women to empower them as drivers of change. Women were empowered to play a key role in promoting peacebuilding

and reconciliation at the grassroots level, in line with the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 on women, peace, and security.

In **Erbil**, 325 people (37% women) participated in community solidarity events in Kasnazan and Kurani Ainkawa involving IDPs, refugees and host community.

Kasnazan is one of the impoverished communities with the highest concentration of Syrian refugees and non-camp IDPs in Erbil while Kurani Ainkawa is a conservative neighbourhood. Through a wide range of cultural and recreational activities, including painting and environmental education, social cohesion was increased amongst IDPs, host community and refugees.



KASNAZAN IS ONE OF THE COMMUNITIES WITH THE HIGHEST CONCENTRATION OF NON-CAMP DISPLACED PEOPLE AND SYRIAN REFUGEES IN ERBIL GOVERNORATE (ONE EVERY SIX RESIDENTS). WITH GENEROUS FUNDING FROM JAPAN, UNDP BROUGHT TOGETHER VOLUNTEERS FROM THE HOST COMMUNITY, DISPLACED PEOPLE AND

SYRIAN REFUGEES TO PLANT 180 TREES IN THE MAIN PARK IN KASNAZAN WHICH HAS BEEN ABANDONED OVER THE PAST THREE YEARS. ENGAGING IN VOLUNTEER WORK TO REHABILITATE THE PARK IS A WAY TO BUILD A SENSE OF COMMUNITY AND STRENGTHEN SOCIAL COHESION. "I AM HAPPY THAT DISPLACED PEOPLE AND REFUGEES, WHO HAVE GONE THROUGH UNSPEAKABLE TRAUMA, CAN NOW BENEFIT FROM A GREEN SPACE WHERE THEY CAN FREELY INTERACT WITH THE HOST COMMUNITY IN KASNAZAN. WE ARE PART OF THE SAME FAMILY."

SHADAN SHERKO, 22,
MEMBER OF HOST COMMUNITY.



In **Dohuk**, a culture of dialogue and interfaith trust was enhanced in the communities of Lalish, Summel, and Sheikhan. Community solidarity events, including the organization of cultural festivals and cleaning campaigns for Lalish temple, involved 1,141 people among IDPs, refugees and host

community (32% women).

In **Sulaymaniyah**, social cohesion was enhanced for 588 people (46% women) in Khak community by bringing together displaced people and members of host community members through language courses and recreational activities.

In **Najaf**, social cohesion was enhanced in Al-Salam communities through activities on environmental education and language courses. A total of 127 people benefited from these activities (31% women).



VOLUNTEERS, DISPLACED PEOPLE AND HOST COMMUNITY MEMBERS PARTICIPATING IN SOCIAL COHESION ACTIVITIES IN KHAK, SULAYMANIYAH.

Action 2.5.2: Conduct capacity building training for community dialogue groups in 5 communities

The eight communities mentioned above benefited from capacity building trainings on social cohesion, tolerance and coexistence.

Furthermore, as part of UNDP's commitment to advance the empowerment of women and help to build a resilient society, ICRRP joined the global 16 Days of Activism against SGBV campaign in December 2016 through a series of workshops jointly funded with the Government of Japan.

The workshops took place in Erbil and Duhok in partnership with the Kurdistan Centre for Gender Studies and the Dohuk Department of Health. In Dohuk, 89 representatives (50% women) of the Ministry of Health and Education (MoHE) and NGOs brainstormed on several concepts and tools regarding

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gender equality and gender-sensitive budgeting. In Erbil, four sessions were held for 100 representatives (75% women) of the MoHE providing an opportunity to introduce and clarify relevant terminologies, such as gender, gender mainstreaming and gender based violence.



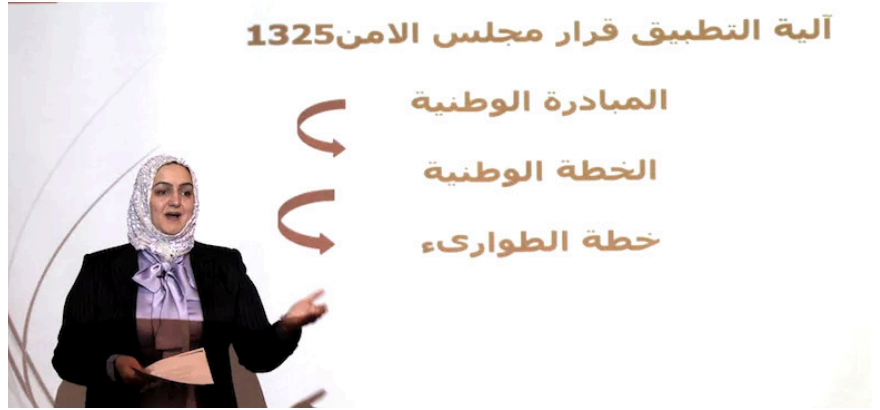
OVER 140 PARTNERS IMPROVED KNOWLEDGE ON SEXUAL AND GENDER BASED VIOLENCE THROUGH UNDP'S IRAQ CRISIS RESPONSE AND RESILIENCE PROGRAMME

In Duhok, representatives of the Ministry of Health and Education (MoHE) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) brainstormed, on 4 and 5 December, on several concepts, tools and integration methodologies in daily work, including those of gender equality and gender-sensitive budgeting.

Mr. Walid Hussein, representing Dost (a non-governmental organization), commented: "I enjoyed every single topic in this workshop. We need to strengthen gender mainstreaming in our programming to improve the lives of women in Iraq, and this training is an important step towards this goal."

"Before attending this training, the concept of gender and its relation to SGBV were not clear to me. I have now realized that gender equality cannot be achieved without men's engagement. SGBV is often referred to as a 'women's issue,' but we need to call on men to prevent and reduce violence against women," said Nurse and Assistant Teacher at Hawler Medical Technical Institute, Ms. Zhyan Mohammed Omer.

The series of workshops concluded on 5 to 8 December in Erbil, with a training of trainers for judges and prosecutors who exchanged experiences about the implementation of laws relating to gender



"AS JUDGES, IT IS OUR DUTY TO UPHOLD WOMEN'S HUMAN RIGHTS AND ENSURE THAT CONCRETE EFFORTS ARE MADE TOWARDS THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 1325 NATIONAL ACTION PLAN," SAID JUDGE, MS. NIGAR AHMED.

as well as policy level challenges. In this regard, Judge, Ms. Nigar Ahmed noted: "The Government of Iraq launched its National Action Plan on the UN Security Council Resolution 1325 in 2014, thus becoming the first country in the Middle East and North Africa Region to launch such a programme focused on women, peace and security. As judges, it is our duty to uphold women's human rights and ensure that concrete efforts are made towards the implementation of the 1325 National Action Plan."

UNDP's ICRRP provides fast-track support to vulnerable families in newly liberated cities and villages where social tensions threaten community cohesion. ICRRP is currently active in eleven newly liberated communities in Diyala, Salah al-Din and Ninewah Governorates, and is expected to expand to nearly 30 locations in the months ahead. ICRRP is designed as a resilience and recovery programme to help families withstand the multi-dimensional shocks associated with post-liberation and large-scale returns.

Action 2.5.3: Mobilize 25 local volunteers and support host communities to conduct advocacy and community solidarity activities or events

In the communities mentioned above, a total of 188 volunteers were mobilized from host communities, displaced people and Syrian refugee groups. To conduct advocacy and community solidarity events, the volunteers received extensive training in dispute management, communication, facilitation, mediation, peace promotion and community programming, monitoring and evaluation. The breakdown of volunteer mobilized per governorate is as follows: 17 in Najaf, 24 in Sulaymaniyah, 77 in Dohuk, and 70 in Erbil.



V. ACHIEVEMENTS AGAINST TARGET PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

OUTCOME 1: IMMEDIATE STABILIZATION SUPPORT ENABLING SUSTAINABLE AND SAFE RETURNS OF IDPS TO NLAS	ACHIEVEMENTS
<p><i>INDICATORS:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ # of assessment report produced ◆ # of public infrastructure rehabilitated ◆ # of livelihood opportunities created ◆ # of communities with reconciliation dialogue initiated <p><i>BASELINE:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 5 assessment reports produced ◆ 22 infrastructure projects constructed ◆ 500 livelihood opportunity provided ◆ 3 communities conducted dialogues <p><i>TARGET:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 5 additional assessment reports ◆ 22 additional infrastructure projects ◆ 2,500 additional livelihood opportunity created ◆ 15 additional communities with reconciliation dialogue initiated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 12 assessment reports produced ◆ 54 infrastructure sites rehabilitated in four governorates ◆ 1,300 people were employed for 90 days each under cash-for-work initiatives in Anbar and Ninewah* ◆ 0 dialogue projects were initiated due to the Steering Committee's decision to open an entirely new Funding Facility for Reconciliation in UNDP <p>* During the last 12 months, FFS has upscaled its livelihood work significantly in all governorates. While this continues to demonstrate a highly effective means of providing returnees with immediate income, the management and coordination of such projects can be complex. FFS has learned that implementing several livelihood projects simultaneously can pose problems of monitoring and oversight. Learning from this, the approach of FFS is now to run fewer livelihood projects at the same time, opting for the sequencing of projects as a preferred approach. This has affected the beneficiary numbers for the reporting period, but not the broader FFS objectives of reaching a high number of returnees with immediate livelihood opportunities. The urgent need for restoration of water services in liberated areas ahead of soaring summer temperatures, also meant a greater level of priority given to the rehabilitation of water infrastructure during the reporting period in areas where FFS is active.</p>

<p>OUTCOME 2: ENHANCED SELF-RESILIENCE OF THE VULNERABLE POPULATIONS IN SYRIAN REFUGEES, IDPS, AND HOST COMMUNITIES AND SELF-SUSTAINABILITY OF THE INSTITUTIONS AND MECHANISMS FOR BASIC SERVICE PROVISION TO THE AFFECTED POPULATIONS</p>	<p>ACHIEVEMENTS</p>
<p>INDICATORS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ # of capacity building training conducted for JCMC/JCC and relevant government staff ◆ # of infrastructure constructed ◆ # of refugees/IDPs/host community members supported by livelihood activities ◆ # of refugees/IDPs/host community members received legal services on SGBV ◆ # of communities engaged social cohesion dialogue <p>BASELINE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 1 capacity building training conducted for JCMC ◆ 23 infrastructure constructed ◆ 4,800 refugees/IDPs/host community members supported by livelihood activities ◆ 5,000 refugees/IDPs/host community members received legal services on SGBV ◆ 17 communities engaged social cohesion dialogue <p>TARGET:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 5 capacity building training conducted for JCMC/JCC and relevant government staff ◆ 4 additional infrastructure constructed ◆ 2,140 additional refugees/IDPs/host community members supported by livelihood activities ◆ 3,000 additional refugees/IDPs/host community members received legal services on SGBV ◆ 5 communities engaged social cohesion dialogue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 6 capacity building trainings conducted for 87 JCMC/JCC and relevant government staff focusing on communications, writing concept note, logical framework, needs assessment and information management. ◆ 13 infrastructure constructed: 9 projects in Dohuk; 1 in Baghdad, 2 in Ninewah, and 1 in Salah al-Din. Through these infrastructure projects, over 1.9 million men and women, boys and girls benefitted from increased service delivery, such as water, electricity, roads, wastewater management, and health ◆ A total of 4,037 refugees/IDPs/host community members (43% women) were supported through livelihood activities (cash for work, job placement, vocational trainings and small grants support) ◆ 7,769 refugees/IDPs/host community members received legal services on SGBV ◆ 8 communities engaged in social cohesion dialogue, namely Najaf and Al-Salam in Najaf Governorate; Khak in Sulaymaniyah; Lalish, Sumel and Sheikhan in Dohuk; Kurani Ainkawa and Kasnazan in Erbil reaching a total population of 2,181 including displaced people, host communities members and Syrian refugees (37% women).

VI. PROJECT MONITORING AND EVALUATION

FFS adhered to the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (M&E) developed in 2016 and subsequently refined. There are several layers of monitoring and evaluation implemented by FFS:

- ◆ 70 engineers employed by UNDP conducting daily site visits, overseen by senior UNDP engineers.
- ◆ Regular site visits by UNDP international staff.
- ◆ Oversight committees for each project, comprised of onsite UNDP engineer, a representative of the relevant line department, and a representative of the governor's office.
- ◆ Third party monitors contracted by UNDP. These are especially deployed to monitor cash-for-work activities.
- ◆ Third party monitors deployed by willing donors.

Through the FFS monitoring network, the Programme Staff ensures that projects are implemented to the highest standards required by UNDP Headquarters and meets the expectations of the end-users. For large-scale projects, such as the Tikrit Teaching Hospital facilities (Surgery and Emergency Departments), additional full-time onsite engineers managed implementation of the project. These facilities were also designed by third-party engineering firms with expertise in hospital design, and subsequently approved by the Salah al-Din Directorate of Health and the Ministry of Health in Baghdad. All projects were prioritized by the Government of Iraq, notably the Provincial Control Cells, which ensured Government of Iraq ownership of the project as well as capacity to maintain operations of the rehabilitated facilities following handover. The FFS Programme

Staff ensured that any issues arising over the course of the projects were managed in an efficient, transparent, and legal manner. FFS also strictly adhered to the UNDP Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP) for Project Management, ensuring that the procurement process was transparent and fair, as well as recruitment of personnel.

ICRRP adhered to a solid M&E framework throughout the project. The assessments conducted throughout the implementation, in consultation with government and non-government partners, provided valuable input for the formulation of activities geared towards resilience-building.

Throughout implementation, UNDP used its financial and human resources in an efficient manner. Erbil-based operations, finance and HR teams ensured quality control and compliance of all project-related processes with UNDP's POPP for Project Management. Area Coordinators for the Governorates of Erbil, Sulaymaniyah and Dohuk ensured direct oversight and monitoring of the NGO partners' work through field visits on a weekly basis. UNDP also conducted regular field missions in the governorates in the South and central regions as well as in NLAs.

To ensure quality projects by its partners, ICRRP implemented an appraisal mechanism to ensure soundness of proposals prior to any funding commitment and disbursements. Through a monthly reporting mechanism, narrative and financial reports were reviewed by the ICRRP management and technical experts to monitor progress. In addition, assessments conducted by partners proved to be an important tool for measuring impact.

VII. PROJECT SUSTAINABILITY, LESSONS LEARNED AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE FUTURE

FFS concluded the following lessons learned from 2016-2017:

1. Explosive Hazards (EH) removal had to be incorporated into FFS planning and operations. Early FFS efforts in Ramadi were delayed due to the serious and widespread contamination of the city with improvised explosive hazards and EH. However, UNDP developed important strategic partnerships with the UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS), two private sector companies with expertise (JANUS and Optima), and the Iraqi Security Forces to prioritize site clearances and enable FFS activities to proceed. The lessons learned in Ramadi were applied in Ninewah, notably Mosul and the Ninewah Plains, and significantly improved FFS delivery timelines in areas that were significantly contaminated or at-risk of EH and IEDs.
2. The Letter of Agreement (LOA) modality which delegated part of the project of the 132 KV installation to the Ninewah Directorate of Electricity proved to be impractical for FFS timelines. The project was delayed by months due to challenges within the Directorate of Electricity, despite signing the Letter of Agreement, that required additional variation orders to the original Bill of Quantity. The issues were rectified, but required additional time to install the high voltage line which, when combined with security challenges of reaching remote western Ninewah, delayed implementation.
3. Meaningful community reconciliation initiatives require concerted efforts by a number of stakeholders and longer-term vision. Several dialogue projects initiated could have been continued; however, the timeline upon which FFS was working rendered either ideas too impractical or lacking the impact desired. Reconciliation in Iraq is a highly sensitive subject, and required expertise, buy-in, and connectivity to national level efforts in order to succeed.

ICRRP concluded the project with the following three lessons learned:

1. The LOA modality with delegated responsibility for project implementation to the government counterpart applied under this project continue to be a very effective tool to ensure Government involvement and sustainability of the activities. Through this modality, the Government has been able to apply its own contracting rules and regulations. This in turn fostered national ownership and commitment. Funds were appropriately used in line with UNDP standards.
2. In relation to implementing partners, regular monitoring of the NGOs activities is critical to ensure achievement of the planned expected results. Continuous support has been provided to NGOs facing implementation issues.
3. Regular field visits enabled UNDP to detect early signs of challenges and allowed corrective actions to be taken by the partners before any issues could negatively affect the project implementation.

Despite several challenges caused by the massive displacements brought on by ISIL, FFS and ICRRP managed to achieve a tangible impact, responding to the immediate needs of the most vulnerable groups. As Iraq is falling in a protracted crisis, there is an urgent need to scale up activities building on the immediate positive impact made through this project funded by the Japanese 2015 Supplementary Budget. To respond to a prolonged and complex crisis situation, ICRRP developed an integrated approach aiming to create synergies among its focus areas, namely livelihoods, service delivery, crisis coordination and protection using a community mobilization approach.

VIII. PARTNERSHIP WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN AND VISIBILITY

In accordance with the Japan-UNDP Partnership Fund Policies and Procedures, the partnership between Japan and UNDP for this project has been publicized through press releases, project events, publications and other publicity materials, notably signboards for ICRRP projects. For ICRRP, the Japanese logo has been consistently used to acknowledge the Japanese contribution to this programme and regular consultations with representatives of the Government of Japan have taken place in preparation for publicity events.

FFS has publicized the important partnership between Japan and UNDP through press releases, publications, and social media. According to the Steering Committee, visibility of UNDP or other donors' logos are kept at minimum, instead bolstering the Government of Iraq's role in stabilizing liberated areas. Where possible, UNDP included the Japanese flag on projects, notably in cash for work projects in Anbar. The message of the Government of Iraq's lead in stabilizing liberated areas is the essential component of stabilization, whereby returnees feel a sense of support from their government following years of conflict. The importance of Japan's contribution to FFS cannot be understated, and has bolstered the mission of the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIL and the Stabilization Working Group.

ICRRP and FFS would like to take this opportunity to express appreciation for Japan's continuous support to UNDP's programming in Iraq. Japan's generous contribution has been serving as an indispensable instrument to strengthen resilience of displaced people, Syrian refugees, and host communities in Iraq.

Examples of Japan visibility are provided below:



EXAMPLE OF PRESS RELEASE/
WEB ARTICLES



OVER 400,000 PEOPLE INCLUDING
DISPLACED RECEIVE CLEAN WATER
IN BAGHDAD THANKS TO GENEROUS
FUNDING FROM JAPAN

(UNDP) and the Governorate of Baghdad have completed the rehabilitation of the primary water supply infrastructure in Al Nahrawan District, where water shortages and lack of clean water have exposed displaced people and the host community to the risk of waterborne diseases.

Thanks to generous funding from the Government of Japan, over 400,000 people are now receiving safe drinking water, including 30,000 displaced people from Anbar and Diyala Governorates hosted in Al Nabi Younis camp and surrounding villages.

Governor of Baghdad, H.E. Mr. Ali Muhsin Al-Temimi, said: "We are extremely grateful to UNDP Iraq for its support to implement this significant project which serves the citizens of Al-Nahrawan and surrounding areas. We also highly value the Government of Japan for funding the project."

Director of Water, Mr. Ra'ad Khairi Abdullah, echoed the Governor's comments, adding: "We are so pleased to see the new water pumping system improve water delivery during this



GOVERNOR OF BAGHDAD, H.E. MR. ALI MUHSIN
AL-TEMIMI, AT THE REHABILITATED WATER
PROJECT SITE IN AL NAHRAWAN DISTRICT OF
BAGHDAD.

38 VIII. Partnership with the Government of Japan and Visibility

difficult time.”

UNDP’s ICRRP and the Directorate of Water, Baghdad Governorate, have upgraded the main water treatment plant in Al Nahrawan through the provision and installation of water treatment equipment and pumps. This has significantly contributed not only to increasing supply, but also to improving the quality of water to prevent potential future outbreaks of water-related diseases.

ICRRP’s National Area Coordinator, Mr. Haiz Abdullah, noted: “At a time when so many families are suffering the consequences of the crisis in Iraq, the biggest burden is shouldered by communities and local governments. We are very pleased that we can support the Governorate of Baghdad to meet the increasing demands of displaced people and host communities for essential basic services. We are confident that hundreds of thousands of people will be able to improve their lives.”

UNDP’s ICRRP provides fast-track support to vulnerable families in newly liberated cities and villages where social tensions threaten community cohesion. ICRRP is currently active in eleven newly liberated communities in Diyala, Salah al-Din and Ninewah Governorates, and is expected to expand to nearly 30 locations in the months ahead. ICRRP is designed as a resilience and recovery programme to help families withstand the multi-dimensional shocks associated with post-liberation and large-scale returns.



QUOTING REPRESENTATIVES OF THE JAPANESE EMBASSY IN A PRESS RELEASE/WEB ARTICLE



First Secretary of the Embassy of Japan in Iraq, Mr. Hiroataka Tezuka, stated: “I wish that IDPs who lost their houses, workplaces and jobs due to terrorist attacks by ISIL can contribute to rebuilding the local business environment by utilizing the skills and know-how they obtain from this training.”

[Web article available here UNDP and Toyota capacitate displaced Iraqis to join the workforce and contribute to rebuilding the business environment](#)



EXAMPLE OF SOCIAL MEDIA MESSAGES



 UNDP is helping to rebuild life after the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL). Recently, one thousand vulnerable people have started to restore their livelihoods through #CashForWork schemes in Diyala and Salah Al-Din Governorates, thanks to UNDP’s Iraq Crisis Response and Resilience Programme (ICRRP) and generous funding the Government of Japan

#IraqResilince

Photos: Ahmed Jasam/Oxfam and Marwa Hamdi/NUF/2017

Embassy of Japan in Iraq
 UNDP Tokyo



SOCIAL COHESION ACTIVITIES IN KASNAZAN, ERBIL.



AWARENESS TRAINING ON GENDER MAINSTREAMING AND SGBV FOR REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE HEALTH SECTOR.

IX. FINANCIAL REPORT

OUTPUT	ACTIVITY COMPONENT	EXPENDITURE ITEM DESCRIPTION	Amount (USD)
Outcome 1: Immediate Stabilization Support Enabling Sustainable and Safe Returns of IDPs to NLAs	◆ Rehabilitation of Critical Water Infrastructure	Rehabilitation of Albu-Jabur Water Complex in Ramadi	135,107
		Rehabilitation of Albu-Khalifa Water Complex in Ramadi	135,107
		Rehabilitation of Albu-Ghanim Water Complex in Ramadi	135,107
		Rehabilitation of Al Sadyia Water Treatment Plant in Sadaiyah	527,293
		Rehabilitation of the Al Rissalah Water Treatment Plant in Fallujah	122,337
		Rehabilitation of the Al Tahaddi Water Treatment Plant in Fallujah	122,337
		Rehabilitation of the Al Askari Water Treatment Plant in Fallujah	122,337
		Rehabilitation of the Azrajiya Water Treatment Plant in Fallujah	988,500
		Rehabilitation of the Old Albu Mahal Water Complex in Al Halabsa, Ramadi.	114,759
		Rehabilitation of the New Water Complex in Al Halabsa, Ramadi.	114,759
	◆ Rehabilitation of Critical Health Infrastructure	Rehabilitation of Al Warrar PHC in Ramadi	56,478
		Rehabilitation of Al Andulus PHC in Ramadi	56,478
		Rehabilitation of Al Qattanah PHC in Ramadi	56,478
		Rehabilitation of Al Mala'ab PHC in Ramadi	56,478
		Rehabilitation of Al Ta'al PHC in Ramadi	56,478

OUTPUT	ACTIVITY COMPONENT	EXPENDITURE ITEM DESCRIPTION	Amount (USD)
		Rehabilitation of Al Jawlan Ideal PHC in Fallujah	126,992
		Rehabilitation of Al Semment Ideal PHC in Fallujah	126,992
		Rehabilitation of Al Wahdah Ideal PHC in Fallujah	126,992
		Rehabilitation of Al Saqlawiyah Main PHC in Fallujah	126,992
		Rehabilitation of Albu Shejil Ideal PHC in Fallujah	126,992
		Rehabilitation of the Surgical and Emergency Departments of the Tikrit Teaching Hospital	1,097,228
		Provision of vehicle for West Mosul medical staff	45,500
	◆ Rehabilitation of Critical Electricity Infrastructure	Supply of 2 Mobile (1.5 MVA) Diesel Generators (11 KV) - Sinjar	1,068,000
		Supply of Mobile (1.5 MVA) Diesel Generators (11 KV) - Sinuni	1,602,000
		Supply Electrical Materials to Al-Sadiyah Sub-district	198,794
		Installation of (132KV) Transmission line Between Sinuni and Al-Awinat (45 Km) in Sinuni	708,000
		Supply Electrical Materials for Electrical Distribution Network in Ramadi (Stage I)	1,439,500
		Transportation of 132kv materials Sinuni	223,773.58
		Renovation of Alsadya electricity center in Diyala.	33,050
		Installation of 132kV Transmission Line 45Km in Ninawa Governorate Note: the total cost fo the transmission line is USD 1,652,000. The total amount is being cost-shared across JSB 15 and JSB 16	612,604
		Rehabilitation of Transmission Line Power Station (132 KV) in Hamdaniya, Ninewah Plain	144,965
	◆ Rehabilitation of Priority Sewerage Infrastructure	Rehabilitation of F1 Lift Station in Ramadi	298,000
		Rehabilitation of F2 Lift Station in Ramadi	
		Rehabilitation of H1 Waste Water Treatment Plant in Tameem, Ramadi	39,000
	◆ Rehabilitation of Priority Schools	Rehabilitation of Al Marbed School for Boys in 5 Kilo, Tameem, Ramadi	50,657
		Rehabilitation of Abdul Satar Aboresha in 5 Kilo, Tameem, Ramadi	50,657

OUTPUT	ACTIVITY COMPONENT	EXPENDITURE ITEM DESCRIPTION	Amount (USD)
		Rehabilitation of 12th Rabee Al-Awal School for Girls in 5 Kilo, Tameem, Ramadi	50,657
		Rehabilitation of Al Buraq Intermediate School for Boys in 5 Kilo, Tameem, Ramadi	50,657
		Rehabilitation of Abi Jaffar Al Mansoor School in Fallujah	165,272
		Rehabilitation of Al Khansaa School in Fallujah	165,272
		Rehabilitation of Al Nuiamiyah School in Fallujah	165,272
		Rehabilitation of Kindergarten Tameem in Ramadi	29,346
		Rehabilitation of Orwah Bin Azzubair Primary School in Tameem, Ramadi	29,346
		Rehabilitation of Al-Tahreer Secondary School for Boys in Tameem, Ramadi	29,346
		Rehabilitation of Dar Al-Oloom Primary School in Tameem, Ramadi	29,346
		Rehabilitation of Al Hawraa Primary School for Boys in Tameem, Ramadi	29,346
		Rehabilitation of Bade'e Al Samawat Primary School for Boys in Tameem, Ramadi	29,346
		Rehabilitation of Al Hareeri School in Fallujah	84,828
		Rehabilitation of Al Mawred School in Fallujah	84,828
		Rehabilitation of Palestine School in Fallujah	84,828
		Rehabilitation of Al Khamael Primary School for girls and boys in Karma	84,828
		Rehabilitation of Karma Intermediate School for girls and boys	84,828
		Rehabilitation of Karma Primary School for girls and boys	84,828
	◆ Rehabilitation of Critical Road and Bridge	Engineering Design Services for Fallujah Iron Bridge	36,000
	◆ Creation of Immediate Livelihood Opportunities for Returnees	Clean-Up Project for Rubble remove in Karma	256,114
		Clean-Up Project for Qayarah	427,230
		Clean-Up Project for Central Ramadi (Stage I)	379,760
		Clean-Up Project for Eastern Ramadi Stage I	372,513
		Clean-Up Project for Tameem (Western) in Ramadi (Stage I)	396,450

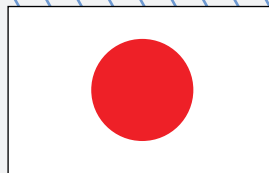
42 IX. Financial Report

OUTPUT	ACTIVITY COMPONENT	EXPENDITURE ITEM DESCRIPTION	Amount (USD)
Outcome 2: Enhanced self-resilience of the vulnerable populations in Syrian refugees, IDPs, and host communities and self-sustainability of the institutions and mechanisms for basic service provision to the affected populations	◆ Government Crisis Response Coordination	ICT/Data Base Equipment	104,873
		Technical Trainings	284,298
		Technical Advisor for Crisis Coordination	180,041
	◆ Basic Services	Engineering Design	2,400,641
		Construction Work	
	◆ Livelihoods	Business Grant/ Micro-Credits	2,035,317
		Vocational Trainings	
		NGO Grants for Employment Projects	220,536
		Livelihood Experts	114,004
	◆ Community Solidarity	Community Workshops	66,031
		Local Volunteers Allowances/ Leadership Training	36,153
		Community-Based Activities	31,394
		Publicity Materials	
		Community Mobilization Expert	18,162
	◆ Protection and Legal Support on SGBV	Consultancy services & legal experts	219,109
		Research and Analysis	157,418
		Workshops & trainings	34,875
		Contractual service to NGO	385,125
		Publication	16,742
	◆ Project Management	Programme Staff	208,076
		Operation Support	325,347
		Communication and Visibility	6,050
		Partnership, Reporting, M&E	21,366
Travel		47,432	
Miscellaneous		882	
Sub-total project activity			21,110,835

OUTPUT	ACTIVITY COMPONENT	EXPENDITURE ITEM DESCRIPTION	Amount (USD)
Salaries			344,448
International Consultant			4,014
Travel			22,429
Office supplies and Equipment's			36,225
RBAS partnership support costs (1.5%) for 2015 JSB allocations to IRAQ			241,307
TOTAL MANAGEMENT COSTS			648,424
GMS			1,740,740
TOTAL			23,500,000



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*



**From
the People of Japan**

**Immediate Stabilization and Resilience
Building in Iraq**

*Implementation Period:
March 2016 – March 2017*

Funded by the FY2015 Japan Supplementary Budget