



IRAQ CRISIS RESPONSE AND RESILIENCE PROGRAMME

ANNUAL REPORT 2020

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REPORTING PERIOD	Iraq Crisis and Resilience Programme (ICRRP)
UNDP PROJECT ID	00085156
Project Duration	October 2014 – December 2021
UNDP IRAQ 2020-2024 COUNTRY PROGRAMME PRIORITY¹	Conditions improved for the safe return of the internally displaced persons in newly liberated areas (Outputs 1-5)
IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	UNDP
DONORS	Government of Austria Government of France Government of Germany Government of Japan Government of the United States of America
PROJECT LOCATIONS (GOVERNARATES)	Anbar, Diyala, Dohuk, Erbil, Halabja, Kirkuk, Muthanna, Ninewa, Salah al-Din, and Sulaymaniyah
CONTRIBUTING PARTNERS:	
	

¹ UNDP Country Programme Document (CPD) for 2020-2024 was approved in February 2020 and ICRRP has aligned to this new CPD starting in 2020.

Photo Credit: UNDP Iraq/2020



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Acronym Glossary

ABRA	Area-Based Recovery Approach
CPD	Country Programme Document
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
ECCI	Erbil Chamber of Commerce and Industry
FFS	Funding Facility for Stabilization
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GIS	Geographic Information System
GOI	Government of Iraq
ICRRP	Iraq Crisis Response and Resilience Programme
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ISIL	Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant, also known as Da'esh
JCC	Joint Crisis Coordination Centre (Kurdistan Regional Government)
JCMC	Joint Coordination and Monitoring Centre (Government of Iraq)
KRI	Kurdistan Region of Iraq
KRG	Kurdistan Regional Government
LOA	Letter of Agreement
MHPSS	Mental health and psychosocial support
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise
MoLSA	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
NLA	Newly Liberated Areas
PSS	Psychosocial support
PWD	Person with a Disability
RMA	Rapid Market Assessment
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
MHPSS	Mental health and psychosocial support
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise
MoLSA	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
NLA	Newly Liberated Areas
PSS	Psychosocial support
PWD	Person with a Disability
RMA	Rapid Market Assessment
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
WTP	Water Treatment Projects



2020

A Year in Review

PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS



CRISIS PREVENTION AND RECOVERY

- Facilitated the establishment of a joint coordination mechanism at Kurdistan region.
- JCMC reviewed and updated the Strategic Plan 2017-2020.
- The review of Strategic Plan 2017-2020 led to the formulation of a draft strategic plan and a draft legal framework. The draft legal framework is under the Cabinet endorsement. The draft Strategic Plan has been an effective tool for JCC to develop the following,
 - Draft disaster and crisis management law for the Kurdistan Region of Iraq,
 - Establish three logistic centres in Erbil, Duhok and Sulaymaniyah for crisis management,
 - Develop a Gender policy for the entire KRG's Ministries;
 - Establish the Rapid Response Teams to respond to and manage emergency;
 - Establish the humanitarian operation room to ensure whole of government approach to emergency response and coordination.
- Trained 50 JCC/JCMC on essential preparedness and crisis management measures. This led to strengthened operational and technical capacities for disaster and crisis management.
- Facilitated strengthened coordination among the government, humanitarian partners and the civil society through 29 coordination meetings.



BASIC SERVICES

- Established service centre for 840 IDPs in Chamchamal.
- Facilitated access to education facilities for 5,460 students through the completion of seven school projects in Diyala.
- 22,000 individuals have better access to clean water in Dohuk.
- Rehabilitated civil affairs office in Jalawla enabling access to approx. 20,000 individual enabling facilities to access civil and legal documentation.



LIVELIHOODS RECOVERY

- Evidence generated on viable economic sectors for SMEs and employment opportunities with highest demand in Erbil governorate through a rapid market assessment. UNDP utilized the findings to design the SME, vocational skills training and business management interventions.
- 864 individuals benefited from business management and SME grants.
- 2,785 individuals benefited from short-term cash for work projects enabling access to immediate financial assistance.
- 241 individuals received vocational skills training in the high demand sectors.



PROTECTION AND SGBV

- 22 individuals received both psychosocial and legal support.
- 121 SGBV victims and other vulnerable individuals received psychosocial support services.
- 50 JCC/DCVOW staff trained on SGBV.



SOCIAL COHESION

- 33 youth trained to monitor triggers of conflict.
- Three academic texts on conflict mitigation were translated into Arabic for use within the Pilot Diploma on Peace and Conflict Studies, and within related courses and faculties across Iraq.
- Continued support to community centres to maintain their operations and serve as the base for social cohesion interventions.
- Continued support to facilitate mobilization of young volunteers for promoting social cohesion identified.

A photograph showing the rear of a white car on a lift in a garage. A mechanic in a white uniform with 'TOLSTA' on the sleeve is standing next to the car, holding a tire. The car's license plate is '٥٢٤٧٠٢' and 'العراق اربيل'.

Photo Credit: UNDP Iraq/2020

The Iraqi Context

The economic, political and security situation in Iraq remained tense during the reporting period. Iraq now faces a significantly worsened economic outlook through twin shocks. First, oil prices experienced a historically unprecedented fall in early 2020, followed by a modest recovery later in the year. Second, since March 2020, the Government of Iraq (GOI) imposed a range of restrictions on economic and social activities to control the spread of novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19). While these restrictions are essential to staunching infection, they have substantially reduced activity across the economy, far beyond the oil sector. Iraq's gross domestic product (GDP) shrank by 6.8 percent year-on-year in the first half of 2020.³ Projections suggest that poverty could increase by 7 to 14 percentage points, meaning that 2.7 to 5.5 million more Iraqis could become poor due to the COVID-19 pandemic, in addition to the existing 6.9 million poor, pre-COVID-19.⁴

Another significant change in the situational environment in Iraq came in late July, as demonstrations spiked across the country against inadequate public services (e.g., contaminated water and failing electricity infrastructure). This period featured the highest number of demonstrations reported in Iraq for a single week since the demonstrations began in October 2019. At the time of reporting, the demonstrations directly impact the implementation of Iraq Crisis Response and Resilience Programme (ICRRP) as protests were focused on geographical areas outside of the liberated governorates. Yet the broader situation within the country remains concerning. For instance, the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL, also known as Da'esh) continued to target civilians and Iraqi military forces during the reporting period.

In Iraq, the COVID-19 outbreak hit a country already facing an economic and humanitarian crisis, further deepening vulnerabilities, and disrupting ongoing

efforts to reach the most vulnerable individuals in acute need of assistance (e.g., those directly affected by the 2014-2017 conflict against ISIL, particularly those who were internally displaced). Of the six million individuals internally displaced during the conflict, approximately 1.2 million remain in displacement.

COVID-19 related movement restrictions impacted returns of displaced Iraqis during the reporting period. Throughout 2020, an additional 235,116 returnees were recorded, which is significantly lower than the numbers recorded in 2019 (431,130) and 2018 (944,958). By far, Ninewa received the highest number of returnees during the year (122,820), with the next highest number recorded in Anbar (50,928), followed by Erbil (9,378). A significant proportion of these returns took place as part of the large-scale movements of IDPs from Dohuk, Ninewa, Sulaymaniyah and Erbil to Ninewa's Sinjar and Ba'aj districts between June and December 2020. Significant movements of IDPs also took place following the closure and re-classification of camps in Anbar, Baghdad, Diyala, Kirkuk, Karbala, Ninewa, and Salah al-Din.⁵ Following the temporary suspension of field activities due to the COVID-19 pandemic, UNDP resumed operations during the reporting period, putting in place strict guidelines related to personal protective equipment (PPE) and social distancing, carefully following instructions from GOI and the World Health Organization (WHO) to protect the health and safety of UNDP staff, contractors and beneficiaries.

The broader situation within the country remains concerning for all Iraqis and the international community alike. With continued unrest, it is now critically urgent to maintain the trajectory toward stabilization with a focus on the provision of livelihoods. In this sense, the international community's support of programmes such as the ICRRP is needed now more than ever.



ICRRP Strategy

GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE

With more than 1.2 million Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) still living away from their place of origin, ICRRP continued supporting the displaced and host communities across Anbar, Diyala, Dohuk, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah by rehabilitating the infrastructure for basic services, supporting livelihoods, enhancing protection, and promoting social cohesion. Such rapid population returns have complex impacts on the socio-economic fabric of the host communities. The lack of livelihood opportunities can also increase social tensions within the community or push the population to adopt negative coping mechanisms including secondary displacement. In such situations, women are most vulnerable. Women comprise 51 percent of the displaced population, many of them are widowed and 13 percent of IDP and returnee households are headed by women.¹

ICRRP implements cash for work (CfW), vocational training, asset replacements, business incubation and job placements projects to support livelihoods and economic recovery in geographical locations that have received highest number of returnees and IDPs in acute need. This assistance complements those supported by the UNDP Iraq's Funding Facility for Stabilization (FFS), which continues to facilitate returns by rehabilitating critical infrastructure, providing capacity support to municipalities, building peaceful communities through social cohesion activities and providing immediate livelihoods opportunities through cash-for-work projects.

In Basrah, ICRRP continued to implement seven water projects that started in 2019. Needs in Basrah are high, resulting from chronic youth unemployment and the degradation of basic services following the pollution of the Shatt-al-Arab river, a significant source of drinking water for Basra residents.

¹ OCHA Iraq 2020 Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment.

EXTENDED MANDATE AND PROGRAMME REVISIONS

ICRRP's original project document was signed in October 2014, for the period of 2014-2018, with a revised project document adopted in May 2019, extending the mandate until December 2021. Following this, a project evaluation was completed and published in early 2020.

Key findings of the evaluation pointed to the continued relevance of the programme stemming from its quick response to emerging crisis, complementarity to the humanitarian assistance provided to target communities and alignment with government objectives to respond to the needs of IDPs, refugees, returnees and host communities. As a result, the revised project document continues to structure programming under five thematic components:

- Crisis Response and Recovery
- Basic Services
- Livelihoods Recovery
- Protection
- Social Cohesion

The programme continues to follow the Area-Based Recovery Approach (ABRA). Importantly, extended activities continue to enjoy the full support of local, regional and federal governments.

STRATEGIC REALIGNMENT

The new UNDP Iraq Country Programme Document (CPD) for 2020-2024 reflects changes in the national context, which call for a gradual shift from immediate response and post-conflict recovery to more long-term growth. ICRRP was strategically placed alongside Funding Facility for Stabilization (FFS) as one of UNDP Iraq's five pillars under the CPD (Stabilization).

Photo Credit: UNDP Iraq/2020



2020

Results

This annual report presents the achievements of the project: Iraq Crisis and Response Programme for the period from January – December 2020. Working towards the ultimate project outcome of: Core government functions and inclusive basic

services restored post-crisis for stabilization, durable solutions to displacement and return to sustainable development, the outputs and activities contributed to the overall the goal of: Conditions improved for the safe return of internally displaced persons in newly liberated areas.

COMPONENT 1: CRISIS PREVENTION AND RESPONSE

Output 1 Crisis response, recovery, preparedness, and prevention structures strengthened

The Joint Coordination and Monitoring Centre (JCMC) in Baghdad and the Joint Crisis Coordination Centre (JCC) in Erbil were established in 2014 to respond to the ISIL crisis and ensuing population displacement. Since their establishment, the centres have coordinated the response by the government and the international community.

To strengthen crisis coordination and management capacities in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI), ICRRP provided technical advice, capacity building support and critical infrastructure to the JCC's regional and sub-regional offices. It helped establish and operationalize the JCC for disaster and crisis management operation centres Erbil to establish a strong and harmonised system for multi-stakeholder crisis management linked to the Government of Iraq (GOI). As a result, this helped the JCC effectively deliver on its mandate to respond to crises quickly.

Key Achievements

Activity 1.1 Improve national and regional management of sustainable returns, recovery and IDPs

- Established a joint coordination mechanism at Kurdistan region.

Enhanced coordination and joint planning between JCC HQ, JCC and Governorate offices of the Federal Government of Iraq, international partners, and civil society organisations to respond to crisis situations. UNDP facilitated coordination meetings for 29 government departments, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and groups across 10 governorates were made possible through the establishment of JCC.

- Facilitated coordination meetings for 29 government departments, CSOs and groups across ten governorates through the establishment and functionalizing of JCC.
- Provided technical advice to JCMC Head Quarters (HQ) in Baghdad to improve coordination and crisis management capacity.
- Trained 50 JCC/JCMC staff attached to Emergency Response Centre on essential preparedness and crisis management.
- Weekly briefings and reports on COVID-19 response were produced and disseminated.

Activity 1.2 Advance early warning and response services available to at-risk and affected communities.

- Newly established JCC operation rooms.

Activity 1.3 Strengthen legislative, institutional, and risk-information systems for crisis prevention and resilience building.

- JCC and JCMC reviewed and updated the Strategic Plan 2017-2020. This review of the Strategic Plan led to draft legal framework which were submitted for Cabinet endorsement.
- A Draft Crisis Management Law of Kurdistan was endorsed by the Ministry of Interior for submission to the KRG for approval in 2018. The Draft Law remains with the Ministry of Interior awaiting KRG approval.

Activity 1.4 Increased participation of civil society including women, youth and professionals in Crisis recovery, response, and prevention processes.

- **Volunteers Coordination Workshop:** To enhance capacity of medical volunteers, ICRRP provided technical support to JCC and JCMC to organize Volunteers Coordination Workshop. Four workshops were conducted in August in Sulaymaniyah (12th), Halabja (13th) Raparin (19th) and in September in Duhok (1 September). 144 participants attended the four workshops. The main objective of the workshops was to launch volunteer work for medical volunteers in responding to COVID-19 crisis.

Key topics covered during the workshop included first aid and Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). As a result of the workshop, volunteers were able to deliver assistance and first aid to the affected people, sensitize people on wearing masks, social distancing and health safety measures contributing to the prevention of COVID-19.

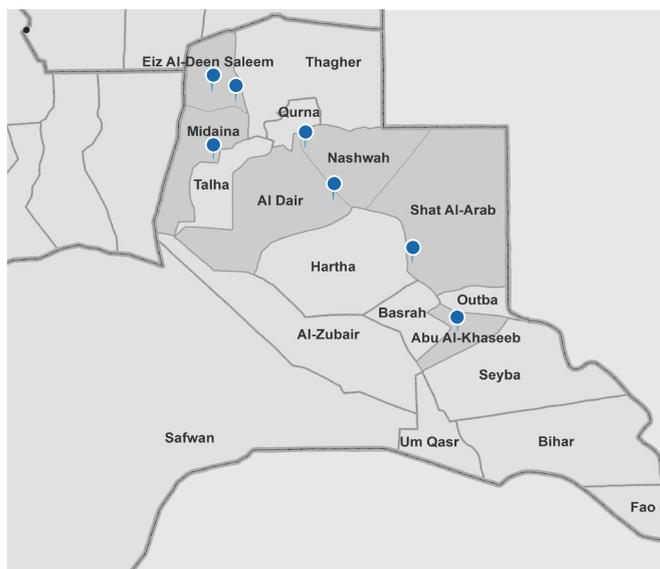
Additionally, one workshop was held for developing an electronic system for volunteerism and a search data base including online electronic application portal, registration of volunteer CVs and qualification and other relevant function. The system eased volunteer application and selection process. JCC mobilizes volunteers based on speciality and geographical location for any emergency and rapid response. The volunteer system is therefore used to keep track of volunteers.

The central crisis coordination body for preparedness, response, and recovery Kurdistan Regional Government, is the JCC. Prior to project intervention, the Raparin JCC operated from a single desk located inside a shared office in the administration office. This limited space was not adequate to meet the increase in caseload of the JCC sub-regional office.

The new 115 m2 office space in the administration building premises has the capacity to host up to six workstations. It is equipped with space for meetings. In 2020, the JCC was able to organize a series of online meeting/seminar/workshops. These include, Hhumanitarian Coordination Forum Meetings, review consultation on Strategic Plan 2017-2020, volunteers' coordination workshop, Geographic Information Systems (GIS) training for JCC-HQ and crisis response office's employees, training of trainers for police officials for GBV/SGBV squad and establishing

- Seven water treatment projects (WTP) in Basrah are under implementation. 22,000 individuals will access to portable water in Dohuk, through the construction of water project in Shaheedan Quarter-Aqre District.
- Established one service center for 840 IDPs in Chamchamal district of Sulaymaniyah Governorate.

Facilitated access to education facilities for 5,460 students through the completion of seven school projects in Diyala.



Water infrastructure Projects in Basrah Governorate

Location	Type of project
Al Medina sub-district	Rehabilitation of Al-Abara compact water treatment unit 400M3/hr
Shaat-Al Arab district	Supply and installation of new C=compact water treatment unit 200 m3/hr. in Al Houtah- Shaat-Al Arab District
Abi Al Khaseeb district	Rehabilitation of Hamadan- Balad compact water treatment unit 400M3/hr
Ezaldeen Saleem sub-district	Rehabilitation of Huwair Al-Sada compact water treatment unit 400 m3/hr
Al Nashwa sub-district	Upgrade of Al-Dewa water treatment compact unit to 100M3/hr
Ezaldeen Saleem sub-district	Rehabilitation Um Al-Shuwayij compact water Treatment Unit 100 m3/hr
Deer Al Saleem district	Rehabilitation Al Mhayat & Al Shefiya water compact treatment units

COMPONENT 2: BASIC SERVICES

Output 2 Basic service delivery improved for internally displaced persons, returnees, host communities and Syrian refugees, through rehabilitated community infrastructure.

ICRRP supported the rehabilitation and construction of critical infrastructure in areas highly populated with IDPs and refugees and locations with damaged infrastructure during ISIL occupation.

In 2019, ICRRP expanded geographic scope with an agreement to rehabilitate seven compact water treatment units in Basrah in 2020. The agreement supports recovery from the crisis caused by the pollution of the Shatt-al-Arab river, which exacerbated an already insufficient water supply and poor treatment and purification systems.

Key Achievements

Activity 2.1 Design and rehabilitate priority infrastructure to enable service delivery



Construction of IDP service Centre/Sociocultural Centre in Chamchamal district/Shorish sub-district





COMPONENT 3: LIVELIHOODS RECOVERY

Output 3 Internally displaced persons, returnees, vulnerable host communities and Syrian refugees benefit from improved livelihood opportunities

Facilitating opportunities to work and earn a living is critical to recovery for IDPs, refugees and IDP returnees to newly liberated areas.

ICRRP implemented various initiatives to improve livelihoods including vocational training, entrepreneurship, cash for work projects and employment referrals in collaboration with private enterprises.

Key Achievements

Activity 3.1 Provide immediate livelihood stabilization through emergency employment opportunities for internally displaced persons,

refugees, returnees and host communities.

- ICRRP provided immediate livelihood stabilization through emergency employment opportunities for IDPs, refugees, returnees and host community members. This was conducted in close coordination with local authorities, following technical evaluation by UNDP senior engineers.
- 250 (175 men and 75 women) benefited from business training and emergency asset recovery.
- 2,785 individuals benefited from cash for work intervention.

The following table summarizes the beneficiary data.

District	Number of individuals supported	Men	Women	Type of activities
Ninewa	1,200 (IDPs, returnees and host communities)	541	659	small-scale urban agriculture activities
Dohuk	773	596	177	Supply and installation of new C=compact water treatment unit 200 m3/hr. in Al Houtah- Shaat-Al Arab District
Erbil	549	466	83	solid waste management and cleaning school sites, areas surrounding hospitals, mayor's office, Kasnazan forest, rehabilitation of housing, sanitizing and cleaning public directorates and mosques
Sulaymaniyah	300 (54 refugees and 72 IDPs)	219	81	solid waste management
Erbil and Sulaymaniyah	599 individuals engaged in both governorates	464	135	solid waste management and cleaning school sites, areas surrounding hospitals and the mayor's office, and inside Kasnazan forest, light rehabilitation of housing for vulnerable residents, planting trees, and sanitizing and cleaning public directorates and mosques.
TOTAL	3,421	2,286	1135	

Activity 3.2 Support sustainable livelihood opportunities for IDPs, host communities, returnees and Syrian refugees.

Rapid Market/ Value Chain Assessment

Five Rapid Market Assessments were conducted. RMAs included a data collection process, a desk review and an optimum analysis. 50 market opportunity surveys (28 men and 22 women) and 154 youth skill surveys (83 women and 71 men) were conducted in Daratu, Mamzawa, Qushtapa, and Shawes. Optimum analysis included 12 key informant interviews and four focus group discussions.

RMAs assessed the current labor market conditions in Erbil governorate and recommended the viable economic sectors for SMEs and employment opportunities with highest demand. The findings of RMAs were presented to the Emergency Livelihoods Cluster.

Two rapid market assessments, gender analysis, and context analysis were conducted in Salah-al din Governorate to understand barriers and challenges facing the persons with disabilities were conducted in the two districts of Baiji and Shirqat.

The assessment contributed to the design and selection process of Activity 3.3.

614 of individuals benefitted from business training and SMEs grants, disaggregated by gender.

In Erbil, the selection process for the business development trainings and support was based on the pre-identified criteria. A committee was established to review the business plans and select them based on feasibility and highest demand based on the findings of RMA.

The following table summarizes the beneficiary information on business management.

District	Number of individuals supported	Men	Women	Type of activities
Erbil	110 (90 IDPs and 20 host community members)	61	39	Mechanics larger retail stores
Erbil	100	61	39	Business skills development training 50 received grants and 50 received toolkits.
Salah al-Din	40 individuals of a local savings group	26	14	Pilot initiative supported through rotating savings and credit associations to expand businesses, business skills development training and grant provision (USD 1000 per each person)
TOTAL	120	75	45	Business management skills training and provision of business grants



Vocational Training

241 individuals benefited from vocational training, apprenticeship, and technical skills development.

113 individuals (65 women and 48 men) in Erbil received vocational training and job placement in eco-tourism, sewing and barber trades. The professions were selected based on RMA.

In coordination with the Erbil Directorate of Labour, 50 job opportunities were identified. 50 trained individuals were referred to them.

50 individuals received jobs placement in food industry, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) as social workers and administrators, and medical labs as lab assistants, restaurants as waiters and cashiers.

The training on eco-tourism was provided in collaboration with the Travel and Tourism Authority in Kurdistan Region of Iraq.

Job Placement

Job placement had a high demand during the project period. Approximately 3,000 individuals applied for job placement through online portals hosted by ICRRP partners. 323 individuals (114 women) from Dohuk, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah were selected based on a vulnerability and eligibility scoring table, including skills match with the sectors identified for placement, proximity to the workplace and present income capacity in the household.

Job placements were across 13 sectors (e.g., food processing and packaging, retail, service industry). Beneficiaries and employees signed a letter of agreement (LOA) and contract for a minimum

placement of nine months. ICRRP provided a monthly stipend to each individual for the first two months.

Private Sector Development

UNDP initiated discussions with Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA) to finalize a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU). The MoU aims to enhance support MoLSA's capacity in supporting small enterprises and business incubation among others. The draft MoU is shared with MoLSA and being reviewed by them. It is expected to be signed with the first quarter of 2021.



COMPONENT 4: PROTECTION

Output 4 Protection mechanism strengthened for vulnerable communities specifically women and youth.

In post-conflict Iraq, insecurity, and reduced access to justice exacerbate existing social tensions, especially for women and the most vulnerable (including the elderly, widows, female heads of household, children, persons with disabilities, religious and ethnic minorities, IDPs. and refugees).

Considered a barrier to women's meaningful participation in economic and social life, sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) remains widespread across the country.

There is a higher prevalence of SGBV in IDP and refugee communities, and such violence is often normalised or legitimised by survivors, perpetrators, and communities alike due to pervasive cultural norms.



Photo Credit: UNDP Iraq/2020

ICRRP mainstreams gender across all programming, with the integration of specific activities to provide legal and psychosocial support services, and SGBV awareness training and materials.

Key Achievements

Activity 4.1 Expanded legal and psychosocial support services to the affected communities.

- 22 individuals received legal aid services under the programme.
- ICRRP complements survivor support services by integrating GBV awareness-raising initiatives into existing projects to reduce GBV. A community center was established. UNDP assisted UPP to establish a community centre. The community centre facilitated the required SGBV support services for IDPs and refugees. As a result, psychosocial support services were provided to 121 SGBV victims and other vulnerable individuals.
- 50 JCC/DCVOW staff were trained on SGBV.



COMPONENT 5: SOCIAL COHESION

Output 5 Strengthened social cohesion among local actors and communities and promoted long-term personal capacities for peace education.

The focus on social cohesion, promoting community-based dialogue and participatory peace and reconciliation initiatives is critical to the future of Iraq. For the millions of individuals, either displaced or Syrian refugees, the future is about going home and rebuilding their lives.

The social cohesion component of ICRRP aims to enable communities from different ethnic and religious background, to communicate, collaborate and understand each other, often in social conditions under extreme pressure from newly displaced populations and refugees.

Key Achievements

Activity 5.1 Increase stakeholder knowledge on conflict sensitivity, and strengthened capacities to conduct conflict development analysis studies, engage in monitoring community

- 33 youth trained to monitor triggers of conflict.

Activity 5.2 Enhance national capacities to promote peace education.

- Three academic texts on conflict mitigation were translated into Arabic for use within the Pilot Diploma on Peace and Conflict Studies, and within related courses and faculties across Iraq.

Activity 5.3 Improve social cohesion among/within target communities through implementation of community-based initiatives.

- Continue to support community centres to maintain their operations and serve as the base for social cohesion interventions.
- Continue to facilitate mobilization of young volunteers mobilized for promoting social cohesion identified.

Challenges and Recommendation

COVID-19 impacted the implementation of ICRRP interventions particularly in March and May. The closure of banks and liquidity issue caused delays in encashments/entitlement for the days they worked before the lockdowns.

Key Achievements

- Conduct a conflict analysis at inception stage and integrate conflict sensitivity throughout project implementation.
- Adopt an inclusive approach to community engagement, include CSOs and other stakeholders.
 - Continue to promote participation of women and youth in economic activities.
 - Ensure development solutions formulated locally integrate the needs of IDPs, returnees and refugees.
- Maximize the stability impact through strengthening resilient and sustainable livelihoods, particularly in support to start-ups and existing micro and small businesses.
- Promote the development of social enterprises in the newly liberated areas that would create jobs for the most vulnerable population and enhance skills level of beneficiaries (run by NGOs and cooperatives).
- Enhance the local capacity of the government and NGOs to address livelihoods and early economic recovery of the communities.

In promoting transformative livelihoods and resilient communities, UNDP will continue to leverage experience and knowledge on transformative livelihoods and economic recovery in fragile context to establish strategic partnerships with private sector, NGOs, and the government.



Annex I: Results Matrix

The below indicators and targets were agreed upon by the ICRRP Project Board on 28 January 2019. Additional targets were developed as a result of the signature of new donor agreements and identified priority needs in the target areas:

Intended Outcome as stated in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDA)F/ Country Programme (2016-20) Results and Resource Framework:

Country Programme Outcome 3: Conditions improved for the safe return of internally displaced persons in newly liberated areas.

Outcome Indicators as stated in the Country Programme (2016-2020) Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets:

Increase in percentage of internally displaced persons returning to liberated areas. Baseline: 10%. Target: 80%. Source: Joint Coordination and Monitoring Centre. Frequency: Annual.

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

UNDP Strategic Plan (2018-22) Outcome 3: Strengthen resilience to shocks and crises.

UNDP Strategic Plan (2018-22) Output 3.1.1: Core government functions and inclusive basic services restored post-crisis for stabilization, durable solutions to displacement and return to sustainable development pathways within the framework of national policies and priorities.

Output Indicators:

- 3.1.1.2. Displaced populations benefitting from durable solutions, disaggregated by target groups.
- 3.1.1.3. Number of individuals benefitting from jobs and improved livelihoods in crisis or post-crisis settings, disaggregated by sex and other characteristics.

Project Title and Atlas Project Number:

Iraq Crisis Response and Resilience Programme (ICRRP)/ 00085156



INDICATORS	TARGET 2020	PROGRESS/RESULTS IN 2020	COMMENTS
Output 1- Crisis response, recovery, preparedness and prevention structures strengthened			
1.1: Improve national and regional management of sustainable returns, recovery and IDPs;			
(a) Joint coordination mechanism at regional level in place	Maintain a Joint coordination mechanism at Kurdistan region functioning	Joint coordination mechanism at Kurdistan region functioning. This mechanism provided technical advice to JCMC Head Quarters in Baghdad to improve coordination and crisis management capacity.	Target achieved
(b) # of participating government departments, CSOs and groups across 10 governorates ²	29 government departments, CSOs and groups across 10 governorates engaged	Facilitated coordination meetings for 29 government departments, civil society organizations (CSOs) and groups across ten governorates through the establishment and functionalizing of JCC. This initiative enhanced the coordination and joint planning between JCC HQ, JCC and governorate offices of the Federal Government of Iraq, international partners, and civil society organisations to respond to crisis situations.	Target achieved
(c) Types and frequency of key information products developed and disseminated by the JCMC and JCC to relevant stakeholders	Regular briefings and reports on COVID19 response	Weekly briefings and reports on COVID-19 response were produced and disseminated.	Target achieved
(e)# of staff from JCMC and JCC trained in identified priority areas	50 JCMC/JCC staff trained	50 JCMC/JCC staff trained in essential preparedness and crisis management.	Target achieved
(f) # of government offices equipped with ICT equipment	N/A	N/A	Not programmed for 2020 due to lack of funding.
1.2. Advance early warning and response services available to at-risk and affected communities			
(a) Response capacities and needs identified for Gol and KRG	N/A	N/A	
(b) Early warning strategy for Gol and KRG developed	N/A	N/A	Not programmed for 2020 due to lack of funding.
(c)# of Government staff trained on early warning and response	Minimum 25 trained	N/A	

² Output indicator in 2019 revised prodoc is # of government departments and civil society organizations and groups participated in returns, recovery and IDP management process coordinated by JCMC and JCC

1.3 Strengthen legislative, institutional, and risk information systems for crisis prevention and resilience building

(b) Measures taken to develop the crisis management law and implement the National Disaster Management Strategy in Iraq in a gender-sensitive manner	Agreement reached among stakeholders to form a working group on implementation of National Disaster Management Strategy	JCC and JCMC reviewed and updated the Strategic Plan 2017-2020.	Partially achieved. This review of the Strategic Plan led to draft legal framework which were submitted for Cabinet endorsement.
(c) Crisis management law for the Kurdistan region approved by the Government	N/A	A Draft Crisis Management Law of Kurdistan was endorsed by the Ministry of Interior for submission to the KRG for approval in 2018.	Partially achieved. The Draft Law remains with the Ministry of Interior awaiting KRG approval.

1.4 Increased participation of civil society including women, youth and professionals in crisis recovery, response, and prevention processes

(a) # of members of civil society organizations oriented by Iraqi Civil Defence and Iraqi Red Crescent on preparedness and response skills (from 2019 onwards)	N/A	N/A	Not programmed for 2020 due to lack of funding.
(b) # of women, men and youth registered as volunteers in KRI and trained in crisis management, recovery, and crisis prevention skills.	100 volunteers trained.	144 volunteers were trained and able to deliver assistance during the outbreak of Covid 19 thus curbing the spread of the pandemic. A total of four workshops were conducted in 2nd and 3rd quarter of 2020	Target exceeded. This was due to the support required to prevent COVID-19.

Output 2: Basic service delivery improved Internally displaced people, returnees, host communities and Syrian refugees, through rehabilitated community infrastructure

2.1 Design and rehabilitate priority infrastructure to enable

(a)# of communities engaged in basic service needs assessments	5 communities engaged in basic service needs assessments	6 Communities in Basrah: - Al Medina - Shaat-Al Arab - Abi Al Khasseb - Ezaldeen Saleem - Al Nashwa - Deer Al Saleem	Target exceeded
(b)# of communities (districts/sub-districts) in project target locations have basic service restored/rehabilitated	10 communities have basic service restored/ Rehabilitated 7 Schools in Diyala, 1 IDP Centre & 7 water in Basra	5 communities in Diyala - Al Salam - Ba'aqubah - Qaratabah - Al Muqdadiya 1 community in Sulaymaniyah - Chamchamal	Partially achieved 7 WTP in Basra still under implementation
(c)# (and type) of basic socio-economic service infrastructure projects rehabilitated.	15 basic socio-economic service infrastructure projects rehabilitated 7 Schools in Diyala, 1 IDP Centre & 7 Water in Basra	A total of 8 basic socio-economic service infrastructure projects 7 school projects were completed in Diyala and 1 completed 1 IDP Centre in Sulaimaniyah	7 WTP in Basra still under implementation

(d) # of people benefitting from basic service rehabilitation	28,000	28,300 people benefitted from basic service rehabilitation (14,575 men, 13,725 women inclusive of 5,460)	Target achieved
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Output 3: Internally displaced people, returnees, vulnerable host communities and Syrian refugees benefit from improved livelihood opportunities

3.1. Immediate livelihood stabilization through Emergency employment for internally displaced people, refugees, returnees, and host communities

(a) # of men and women benefiting from cash for work (CfW)	3,093	2,785 (1,804 men and 981 women) benefited from cash for work	Partially achieved. To be covered in 2021 due to delay in signing agreement with Responsible Party.
(b) # of men and women benefiting from emergency asset recovery.	60	250 (175 men and 75 women) benefited from business training and emergency asset recovery	Target exceeded.

3.2. Support sustainable livelihood opportunities for IDPs, host communities, returnees, and Syrian refugees

(a) # of livelihoods assessments carried out and used to define project design options	7	5 Rapid Market Assessment, Gender Analysis and Context Analysis for disability were conducted to assess the current labor market, understand barriers facing persons with disabilities plus gender dynamics in Salah-al din and Erbil Governorates	Partially achieved To be covered in 2021 due to delay in signing agreement with Responsible Party
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Additional indicators

# of people provided with business training and SMEs grants, disaggregated by gender	825	614 (426 men and 188 women) benefited from business training and SMEs grants	Partially achieved To be covered in 2021 due to delay in signing agreement with Responsible Party
# of people provided with vocational training, apprenticeship, and technical skills development, disaggregated by gender.	180	241 (124 men and 117 women) benefited from vocational training, apprenticeship, and technical skills development	Exceeded target

3.3 Capacity of public/private stakeholders developed to support livelihood recovery in the target locations

(a) # and type of public/private institutions benefiting from capacity development support	2	1 Islamic Relief Worldwide	Partially achieved
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Output 4: Protection mechanism strengthened for vulnerable communities specifically women and youth

4.1. Expanded legal and psychosocial support services to the affected communities

(b)# of people who benefit from legal aid services under the programme	100	22 people benefitted from legal services	Partially achieved This indicator is dependent on people's willingness to seek legal services
(c)# of people who have received the Sexual and Gender based Violence (SGBV) awareness	50	50 JCC/DCVOW staff received the Sexual and Gender based Violence (SGBV) awareness	Achieved. Indashyikirwa activities under 777 were postponed to 2021
(d)# of SGBV victims and other vulnerable people benefit from psychosocial support services	100	121 people supported through MHPSS, PSS, SGBV case management, and legal services services provided for IDPs and Refugees in local community	Target exceeded

Output 5. Strengthened Social Cohesion among local actors and communities

5.1. Increase stakeholder knowledge on conflict sensitivity, and strengthened

(c) # of youth trained to monitor triggers of conflict	20	33 youth trained to monitor triggers of conflict	Exceeded target
(d) # of civil society organizations (CSOs) trained to conduct conflict and development analysis studies.	N/A	N/A	To be programmed under new CPD

5.2 Enhance national capacities to promote peace education

(a)# of Iraqi public universities engaged in promoting a culture of peace	N/A	N/A	
(b)# of peace centres established in Iraqi public Universities	N/A	N/A	To be programmed under new CPD

5.2 Enhance national capacities to promote peace education

(a)# of Iraqi public universities engaged in promoting a culture of peace	N/A	N/A	
(b)# of peace centres established in Iraqi public Universities	N/A	N/A	
(c)# of academics and university students from Iraqi public universities trained on peacebuilding skills, include dialogue, tolerance and to promote peaceful coexistence	N/A	N/A	

5.3 Improve social cohesion among/within target communities through implementation of community-based initiatives

(a) # of community platforms for dialogue established	N/A	N/A	To be programmed under new CPD
(b) # of community centres supported to maintain their operations and serve as the base for social cohesion interventions in target locations	1	1	Achieved
(c) # of young volunteers mobilized for promoting social cohesion (SC) identified	50	81	Exceeded target
(d) # of civil society organizations (CSO) strengthened to lead the process of social cohesion in target locations	N/A	N/A	To be programmed under new CPD
(e) # of people engaged in community-based project initiatives	500	6,866	Exceeded target
(f) # of advocacy campaigns and community solidarity activities and/or events organized for host communities and displaced population	20	550	Exceeded target
(g) # of analysis of community perceptions relating to the value / usefulness of the community-based	N/A	N/A	To be programmed under new CPD

Annex II: Financial Overview

In 2020, ICRRP activities were funded by Austria, France, Germany, Japan and USAID. The table below provides an overview of the 2020 budget, commitments, expenditure and total utilization.

2020 BUDGET (A)	TOTAL COMMITMENTS (B)	2020 EXPENSES (C)	TOTAL UTILIZED (D=B+C)
USD 21,725,641	39,437,522	14,456,593	53,894,115

Furthermore during 2020, ICRRP received the following funding contributions

DONOR	RECEIVED CONTRIBUTION (USD)	ICRRP COMPONENTS	TIMELINE
Germany	USD 47,883,962	Livelihoods Services	December 2019 – December 2021

COMPONENT	2020 EXPENSES	COMMITMENTS AS OF 31-DEC-2020
Basic Services	3,054,754	2,656,910.69
Crisis Response and Coordination	648,800	33,006.82
Livelihoods	8,351,531	36,653,461.66
Social Cohesion	846,495	12,900.00
PROJ MGT	1,555,013	81,243.09
Grand Total	14,456,593	39,437,522

Annex II: Financial Overview

#	DESCRIPTION	TYPE	PROBABILITY (P) AND IMPACT (I) SCALE: 1 = LOW TO 5 = HIGH
1	Continued anti-government protests causing political and social instability which is hampering project implementation	Political security	P = 3 I = 5
2	Tension between returnees and host communities in in ICRRP target areas adversely impact project implementation.	Security	P = 3 I = 4
3	Lack of programme ownership by national partners may impede project activities and reduce the sustainability of project results.	Strategic Operational	P = 2 I = 4
4	Lack of environmental safeguards in project interventions resulting in damage to natural habitats	Strategic Environmental	P = 3 I = 4
5	Security conditions preventing UNDP staff, consultants and responsible parties from working in the target locations	Operational	P = 4 I = 4
6	Women's participation in the labour force is limited due to social cultural locations	Operational	P = 3 I = 3

COUNTER MEASURES / MANAGEMENT RESPONSE	MONITORED BY	DATE IDENTIFIED AND STATUS ¹⁸
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regularly monitor ongoing political situation Evolve appropriate strategies to deal with the changing context Maintain close contacts with provincial and local authorities in the target areas. 	Programme Manager	Date identified: Q4- 2019 Status: Unchanged Political events unfolding and situation continues to be volatile
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out needs assessments in affected areas throughout the project duration, using different means. Ensure a strong focus on social cohesion in all project components by maintaining a balance in beneficiary selection across different social segments. Promote community participation through the engagement of civil society. Use UN defined criteria for beneficiary selection and ensure a transparent selection process. Use conflict analysis during the planning, implementation and monitoring of activities Ensure close dialogue and consultation with the government and other partners to mobilize and maintain support for project interventions. 	Programme Manager	Date identified: Q1-2018 Status: Reduced The situation differs from location to location. In some locations, the tensions do exist. The Programme has targeted all segments of society (returnee, IDPs, refugees, resident/host communities) in order to minimize tensions.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Closely involve government partners (Gol and KRG) throughout the project implementation. The Project will build on key national strategies, including the national reintegration strategy. Make the authorities accountable for project results and achievements through participation in decision making on identification and prioritization of interventions and support to implementation 	Programme Manager UNDP Senior Management	Date identified: Q-1-2018 Status: Reduced The Project continues to ensure that all project interventions are identified with active participation of national stakeholders.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct social and environmental screening for each Component of ICRRP Environmental screening checklists and safeguards to be factored into all construction/rehabilitation work that will be undertaken. Reflect requirements from the BoQ/TORs stage, procurement phase, right through to completion of activities Design livelihood activities which support sustainable practices and protection of natural resources. Address triggers of social conflict related to natural resources under the social cohesion activities 	Programme Manager	Date identified: Q1- 2018 Status: Reduced The Engineers and Basic Service Team continues to ensure the environmental screening checklist are applied from BBQ stage, procurement phase to implementation.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work closely with respective government partners, NGOs and responsible parties to identify alternative strategies to ensure timely implementation and achieve project objectives. Regular monitoring of security situation in each implementation location. If required, identify the need for 3rd party monitors, to supplement monitoring efforts. 	Programme Manager Component Leads	Date identified: Q1 -2018 Status: Reduced The security situation in the target governorates remains relatively stable, despite the ongoing political turmoil in other parts of the country
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a gender mainstreaming strategy to integrate gender across all interventions of the ICRRP Conduct regular gender analysis and reviews of the progress on gender equality and women's empowerment in programming. Sensitize the partners and responsible parties to take into account gender considerations 	Programme Manager Gender Officer	Date identified: Q1-2018 Status: Reduced Technical capacity for providing gender advisory has been reinforced with the recruitment of a Gender Support Assistant, as well as the regular sensitization of the Project Team.



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