

Quarterly Report to the Government of Japan

Project Title: Immediate Stabilization and Resilience Building in Iraq

Project Period: 18 March 2016 – 17 March 2017

Project ID: No: 00089459 for Outcome 1 and 00085156 for Outcome 2

Description: The Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for 2016 estimates that over 9.3 million people in Iraq require immediate humanitarian support, which was increased from 8.2 million last year. The situation in Newly Liberated Areas (NLAs) is highly volatile and devastated, preventing safe return of internally displaced people (IDPs). In prospect of further military actions against the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), the number of IDPs is expected to increase in the immediate future.

Therefore, an immediate support to rebuild infrastructures and create immediate job opportunities both in the NLAs and areas with large displaced populations is essential. This will also help combating radicalization of the affected population, particularly the youth. This project aims to undertake immediate interventions to achieve stabilization, recovery and resilience-building in Iraq in partnership with Japan through the FY2015 Japanese Supplementary Budget Fund (JSBF), focusing on two outcomes: 1) immediate stabilization; and 2) crisis response and resilience building.

Implementing Partner: UNDP Iraq (Direct Implementation)

Reporting Period Covered: 1 October – 31 December 2016

1. Highlights of the 4th Quarter of 2016

*Under **Outcome 1** - Immediate stabilization support enabling sustainable and safe returns of IDPs to NLAs.*

The 28 high-profile infrastructure projects reported in the previous quarter continued to be implemented. These projects are supporting the rehabilitation of the electrical network, re-opening of public health centres and schools and enabling returnees to re-start their lives. By the end of Q4 2016, more than 20 had been completed and are benefiting thousands of Iraqi men and women, boys and girls in newly-liberated areas.

Providing livelihoods and cash for work opportunities in newly liberated areas is a key priority for the Government of Iraqi (GoI) and returnees. During the reporting period, additional livelihoods opportunities were initiated for more than 600 recently-returned people in Fallujah. These people are cleaning and removing rubble from neighbourhoods that have recently been cleared of explosive hazards. They are changing the face of the city and providing hope for residents that the local government is stabilizing the locations for the benefit of all Iraqis.

Regarding community reconciliation and dialogue initiatives under Window 4 of FFIS, the top priority of the GoI, local officials, and communities has been on “concrete” improvements in liberated areas (Window 1) and to livelihoods support (Window 2). As well, other donors to FFIS have adequately supported Window 4 activities. Therefore, there has been less need to use Japan Supplementary budget funds as originally envisaged. FFIS has therefore allocated additional funds under Window 1 for an additional 17 infrastructure projects; these are detailed below. The result is that Japan’s support will be more visible and make a tangible improvement in the daily lives of Iraqis in Ramadi, Fallujah and other newly-liberated areas.

*Under **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.*

The leadership of the Government of Iraq (GoI) and the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) in crisis response coordination and oversight was strengthened through capacity development support to the Joint Crisis Coordination Centre (JCC) in Erbil and the Coordination and Monitoring Center (JCMC) in Baghdad.

Sustainable livelihoods and social cohesion for IDPs, refugees and host communities were enhanced in the KRI (Erbil, Dohuk, Sulaymaniyah), Najaf, Diyala and Salah al-Din. Nine infrastructure projects are ongoing in the Governorates of Baghdad, Dohuk, Sulaymaniyah and Ninewah aiming to improve basic services, including electricity, water and sanitation for thousands of displaced people, refugees and host communities.

A total of 2,157 IDPs and refugees (1,630 women and 527 men) in the KRI received legal aid on SGBV such as legal support, legal representation, social counseling and referral to other service providers. In addition, 97 awareness raising workshops were conducted for 2,204 IDPs and refugees in the KRI. In Baghdad, 723 IDPs (716 women and 9 men) received legal and social services from the legal centre in the Al Salam IDP camp. Services provided include legal consultations, legal representation, and social counseling. Twelve awareness raising workshops were also conducted during the reporting period targeting 349 IDPs (257 women and 92 men) in Baghdad.

2. Project Performance

OUTCOME 1:

Immediate Stabilization Support Enabling Sustainable and Safe Returns of IDPs to NLAs.

Deliverable Description:

1-1: Rapid local stabilization and recovery assessments are carried out with local authorities, UN agencies and civil society actors.

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 the youth.
- Community reconciliation and dialogue initiatives designed and implemented in the communities.

Target Indicators:

- 5 additional assessment reports.
- 22 additional infrastructure projects.
- 2,500 additional livelihoods opportunities created.
- 15 additional communities reconciliation dialogue initiated.

Start and End Date: March 2016 – March 2017

Achievements of the Reporting Period:

The stabilization and needs assessments that were undertaken in five major locations of Anbar Governorate that were liberated in 2016 are an important tool in FFIS. The Haditha, Heet and Rutba. Stabilization Needs Assessments Report was finalised during the reporting period. The list of priority projects for each location has been received and has been used for FFIS infrastructure projects.

JSB funds have been committed for 45 high-profile infrastructure projects that will benefit thousands of Iraqi men and women, boys and girls in newly-liberated areas. A total of 28 projects were reported in the previous report. 17 additional projects were added during this period using funds from the community reconciliation and dialogue activity as explained above. The FFIS projects funded by Japan include the following packages:

Completed projects include:

- Rehabilitation of six schools in Tameem, Ramadi: These have been completed and students and teachers returning to school;
- Supply of electrical materials for Sadiya to rehabilitate the local electricity network: These materials such as transformers, poles, and cables have been delivered to the Directorate of Electricity in Diyala during this reporting period and are being utilized to rehabilitate the local network;
- Supply of electrical materials for Ramadi to rehabilitate the local electricity network: These materials such as transformers, poles, and cables have been delivered to the Directorate of Electricity in Ramadi during this reporting period and are being utilized to rehabilitate the local network across the city;
- Rehabilitation of four schools in the '5 Kilo' neighbourhood of Ramadi: These have been completed and students and teachers returning to school;
- Rehabilitation and re-equipment of five primary health centres (PHCs) in Ramadi; These have been completed during this reporting period and are providing essential medical services to thousands of residents;

Ongoing projects include:

- Rehabilitation and re-equipment of the Sadiyah Water Station in Diyala Governorate: Construction work is 95% complete and there is one small Variation Order under processing.
- Rehabilitation of the sewerage Lift Stations 'E1 and E2' in Ramadi: These have been under implementation during this reporting period and are 60% complete;
- Supply of materials and equipment for Qayarah Water Directorate to re-start water supply services in the newly-liberated town: This project is ongoing with 30% completion;
- Supply and installment of a mobile substation and electrical equipment for Sununi to provide essential electricity to Sununi and surrounding areas; Under implementation with 30% completion;
- Rehabilitation of five public health centres (PHCs) in Fallujah: Under implementation with 70% completion.

Additional FFIS project packages added during this period:

- Rehabilitation of Ramadi water network including the large Al-Halabsa, Alu Mahal, Albu Jabour Water Treatment Plants in downtown Ramadi: construction is ongoing with 30% completion rate;
- An additional 5 schools in Tameem, Ramadi, including rehabilitation of a kindergarten. These projects have been completed with hundreds of boys and girls returning to classes;
- Rehabilitation of the sewerage Lift Stations 'F1 and F2' in Ramadi; These have been under implementation during this reporting period and are 30% complete;
- 5 Schools in Fallujah, including Abu Jafar Al Monsor: Under implementation with 40% completion rate.



Left: FFIS rehabilitation of the Ramadi water network is ongoing. Several water plants are already completed and are improving access to water for thousands of people across Ramadi city. Right: A rehabilitated kindergarten in Ramadi.



Left: FFIS continues to mainstream gender across all project activities. This photo is of a meeting with residents of Ramadi to hear views and inputs on how best to meet the livelihoods needs of women in Anbar. Right: FFIS field engineer monitoring water projects in Ramadi.



Left: The local authorities are involved at every step in the FFIS process. This photo is of a meeting with the Fallujah Mayor to brief him on FFIS project progress in Fallujah. Right: Young students enjoying being back at school thanks to Japan support with school rehabilitation in Ramadi.

Reviving livelihoods and providing immediate assistance to recently-returned households is crucial for stabilization and to promote returns. As reported previously, with Japan's support, more than 520 people have been engaged in cash for work activities under the livelihoods window of FFIS in the first round. This has been scaled-up during the current reporting period for another 600 people involved in

cash for work activities in Fallujah. The majority of these beneficiaries were young men who were employed for up to three months.

FFIS is also working hard to reach women with livelihood assistance. As approved at the FFIS Steering Committee in December 2016, FFIS is piloting a scheme to provide grants for women-headed households (WHH) in Fallujah and Karma. The intention is to provide a small grant for WHH to re-start their lives after return to liberated areas, by, for example, being able to purchase basic household items and equipment that to replace those damaged and destroyed by ISIL. The activity is ongoing and showing promise of reaching women with assistance. This is critical because unfortunately women are not able to undertake traditional 'cash for work' activities of rubble removal and street cleaning due to prevailing cultural norms.



With Japanese support, FFIS is providing thousands of cash for work livelihoods opportunities across several cities. This is providing an essential economic stimulus to thousands of households, helping to clear streets and public spaces of rubble, and increasing citizen confidence that it is safe to return.

% Progress to date: 80%

Plan for the next Quarter:

- Continue with implementation of infrastructure projects and supply of essential materials and equipment;
- Continue with implementation of the next round of cash for work initiatives across liberated areas.

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.

Deliverable Description:

2-1: Nation-wide crisis response coordination mechanisms operationalized at the Central, Regional and Governorate levels.

2-2: Socio-economic infrastructures constructed for sustainable and cost-effective provision of public service to the affected communities and IDPs/refugee settlements.

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.

2-4: Increased access to justice and protection of vulnerable groups from Sexual and Gender-based Violence (SGBV) in refugee, IDP and host communities through the provision of a legal aid model in Iraq.

2-5: Community solidarity created through participatory and inclusive dialogues and community-based activities in the affected communities with the displaced and local populations.

Target Indicators:

- 5 capacity building trainings conducted for JCMC/JCC and relevant government staff.
- 4 additional infrastructures constructed.
- 2,140 additional refugees/IDPs/host community members supported through livelihoods activities.
- 3,000 additional refugees/IDPs/host community members received legal services on SGBV.
- 5 communities engaged in social cohesion dialogue.

Start and End Date: March 2016 – March 2017

Achievements of the Reporting Period:

The activities in the five key areas for resilience building, namely (1) Government crisis response coordination capacity; (2) basic public services; (3) livelihoods; (4) SGBV protection; and (5) social cohesion, are being implemented under the Iraq Crisis Response and Resilience Programme (ICRRP). ICRRP also expanded its activities in the newly liberated areas where post-liberation dynamics are complex and difficult and longer-term approach is required.

Under **Activity Component 2.1**, a capacity building training for 14 staff from the JCC and JCMC continued in the reporting period. The training is contributing to strengthen the capacity of JCC and JCMC staff on project management in emergencies.

Under **Activity Component 2.2**, UNDP continued to support KRG as well as GoI to address the demand for basic services and infrastructures. Service provision has become a challenge for Governorate authorities in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) and Iraq nationwide due to the additional demand derived from the influx of refugees and IDPs. Under FY2015, ICRRP has been supporting nine infrastructure projects benefitting thousands of displaced people, refugees and host communities with a total budget approx. US\$1.3 million in total. Thanks to these projects, basic service delivery, including electricity, water, health and wastewater management, is improving. The rehabilitation of water networks 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 is working closing with the Governorate offices in Dohuk, Baghdad, Ninewah and Sulaymaniyah in the implementation of the following projects.

- Rehabilitation of electricity network in Lalish, Dohuk;
- Provision of x-ray machine to Shikhan hospital, Dohuk;
- Provision of sewage cleaning truck, Dohuk;
- Lelav/Pasha-sewer line construction, Dohuk;
- Rehabilitation of electricity network- 3 feeder lines in Bardarash, 1 feeder in Sheladiz and 1 in Domiz, Dohuk;
- Rehabilitation of water supply in Dokan, Sulaymaniyah;
- Rehabilitation of the electricity network – electricity feeder lines to Charra, Sulaymaniyah;
- Baghdad water treatment plant, Baghdad;
- Provision of medical equipment to Wana Hospital, Ninewah.



Left: An handover ceremony for the water supply infrastructure in Al Nahrawan District, Baghdad, took place in December 2016. Right: ICRRP and the Directorate of Water, 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 camp and surrounding villages.



UNDP handed over to the Governorate of Duhok the first truck to clean and maintain sewerage networks. UNDP also received an appreciation letter and awards from the Duhok Presidency of Municipality. Solid and sewage waste both inside and outside camp areas has rapidly increased in Duhok 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 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.

Under **Activity Component 2.3**, seven livelihoods projects are ongoing with Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), for approx. US\$2.7 million in total. These projects provide livelihoods opportunities to host communities, Syrian refugees as well as IDPs residing in camp and non-camp settings across the KRI, Diyala and Salah al-Din:

- Piloting resilience building models for Syrian refugees and host community in three camps in Kurdistan Region of Iraq (partner: UNHCR and Action Contre la Faim- International ACF);
- Cash for work for stabilization agriculture activities in Dhuluiya, Salah al-Din Governorate (partner: Human Relief Foundation – HRF);
- Emergency support and resilience building in Diyala and Salah al-Din Governorates (partner: OXFAM);

- Support to economic independence, resilience and self-reliance of abused Yezidi women and SGBV/trafficking victims through increase of economic opportunities and risks mitigation of social tension in Dohuk Governorate (partner: French Red Cross – FRC);
- Livelihood promotion for people recovering from post-conflict conditions (partner: Kurani Ainkawa Multi-Purpose Center – KAMPC);
- Tamkin Al-Nas -Empowering People (partner: IMPACT);
- IRAQ Re:Coded (partner: New York University – NYU).

Promoting livelihoods opportunities through cash for work

To enhance self-reliance of Syrian refugees in the camps, ICRRP in collaboration with UNHCR has been implementing an agro-business project with ACF in Gawilan (Dohuk), Darashakran (Erbil), and Arbat (Sulaymaniyah) camps. The project established/rehabilitated the following greenhouses:

- 10 greenhouses installed and 4 greenhouses rehabilitated in Gawilan;
- 5 greenhouses installed in Darashakan;
- 8 greenhouses installed and 15 greenhouses rehabilitated in Arbat.

In total, 261 refugees benefited from temporary employment activities (cash for work). A total of 79 refugees in the three camps participated in professional skills trainings and were provided with different types of seeds, fertilizer, and other agricultural inputs suitable for both greenhouse and open agriculture farming system.

Furthermore, a Local Community Steering Committee (LCSC) was established in the three camps using a participatory rural appraisal approach, involving 27 members. For each LCSC, a charter was developed to clarify its purpose and structure, objectives, duties and responsibilities of their members. The charter allows local actors (camp communities, camp administration and NGOs) to form partnerships and work together towards better use of resources, capacities, and opportunities to develop sustainable livelihoods in camps.

A market assessment and three rapid assessments were conducted in the three camps identified sustainable value chains in profit-oriented niche areas.



Left: production of strawberries – Greenhouse in Gawilan Camp; Right: Water tanker for the greenhouse at at Darashakran Camp.

Dhuluiyah, in Salah al-Din Governorate, is an agricultural-based town located on the Tigris River. Since July 2014, the town has been on the front line in the conflict between ISIL and the Government

of Iraq. Consequently, the town has a high percentage of war-damaged buildings, as well as five IDP camps located in Dhuluiyah District. A project implemented by 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 500 individuals benefitted from cash for work which included the following activities: preparation of farm lands, reparation of greenhouses, rubble removal, solid waste removal, reparation of institutional buildings, electrical supply and irrigation equipment.

Cash for work activities for 1,000 households are being implemented in South Diyala through OXFAM. In the reporting period, two schools were identified in each of the following locations: Yathrib, Muqdadiyah and Khalis. The schools, which were damaged by the conflict, are in need of plastering, glazing, electrical and lighting repairs. The roads will be re-gravelled as part of rehabilitation of the area.

Enhancing livelihoods through provision of small grants

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 Yezidi community. The project implemented in partnership with FRC in Sumel District, Dohuk Governorate, targets 150 vulnerable women who will benefit from small grants and business start-up support. In the reporting period, a draft report for a market assessment and a skills assessment were finalized. The report identified job opportunities for women as well as beneficiaries' livelihoods skills and barriers to job markets. In additional selection of beneficiaries was concluded. Vocational trainings and provision of small grants are scheduled to start in the next quarter.

Enhancing employability skills and promoting job placement

In Kurani Ainkawa, Erbil, a vocational training course for 20 beneficiaries was conducted in the reporting period. In addition, literacy classes were provided to 50 participants to increase their employability skills.



Beneficiaries attending trainings at KAMC. Left: Women attending a literacy training to increase their employability skills. Right: Men attending electrical training course.

In partnership with IMPACT NGO, in the reporting period 80 beneficiaries (75 IDPs, 1 member of host community and 4 refugees) were placed in permanent jobs for a minimum period of 6 month through partnerships with six private sector companies in automotive, construction and manufacturing sector. Furthermore, 38 trainees from Ankawa camp, Kashazan and Yazidi camp in Ankawa received employability trainings.

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 will provide vocational training in vehicle mechanics and maintenance to IDP trainees. After the trainees graduate, ICRRP will facilitate job placement in local companies and businesses.



Launch of UNDP-Toyota Iraq job placement and vocational training programme to provide young, displaced Iraqis with access to sustainable income opportunities, October 2016.

The Re:Coded programme implemented in partnership with NYU uses a low-cost blended learning approach (part face-to-face, part digital instruction) to train participants over a six month period in computer programming skills (web development), English language and a mix of soft skills including written communication skills, entrepreneurship, critical thinking and teamwork before being placed in employment with private sector partners (Microsoft and Guru). Participants that complete the Re:Coded programme (Syrian refugees, Iraqi displaced people, host community aged 17-30) will be able to generate an income immediately and compete in the regional and global job market as web developers, as long as they have access to a computer and the internet. Through an innovative sustainable livelihoods approach, this intervention goes beyond other vocational training programmes because of its content and the ability to provide opportunities to work with companies around the world despite the transience of displaced populations. In the reporting period, 27 out of 50 students attended the course. Attrition causes include travel to rebuild homes and needing to pursue increased employment opportunities. English courses started in mid-December 2016 complementing coding courses which include professional development and business English.

Under **Activity Component 2.4**, legal aid services were provided to displaced people in the KRI and in Baghdad.

Five legal aid centres inside IDPs and refugee camps in the three Governorates of the KRI continued to operate: one in Sulaymaniyah inside the Ashti IDPs camp, two in Erbil inside the Baharka (IDPs) and Kawrgosk (refugee) camps, and two in Duhok inside Shariya (IDP) and Domiz (refugee) camps. While the centres in Duhok and Erbil are run by NGO partners with support from the Directorate of Combating Violence Against Women (DCVAW) and the Independent Board of Human Rights (IBHR), the centre in Sulaymaniyah is run by DCVAW to ensure long-term sustainability of the legal aid service provision.

Five investigation units are fully operational (one within each legal aid centre) and they are jointly run by local NGOs, the Ministry of Interior (MoI) and IBHR. They provide legal and social support, as well as investigation and follow-up services to the refugee population inside the camps with a special focus on women and girls survivors of SGBV and trafficking. In addition, a legal mobile team is operational in Erbil providing similar services to the IDPs and refugees in-camps and off-camp when necessary.

During the reporting period, a total of 2,157 IDPs and refugees (1,630 women and 527 men) received legal and social services such as legal support, legal representation, social counseling and referral to other service providers. In addition, 97 awareness raising workshops were conducted for 2,204 IDPs and refugees. Overall feedback from attendees indicate that the awareness raising sessions have encouraged them to seek assistance from the legal aid centres. While the key target groups were women and girls, a small number of men too have started attending the session.



Left: Legal awareness raising in Sharya IDP Camp, Duhok: Right: Legal awareness raising in Kawrgosk refugee camp, Erbil

Since 1 November 2016, the project has been supporting a mobile legal team to deliver legal services to displaced populations resulting from the ongoing operation to liberate Mosul. The mobile team is run by Harikar NGO and visits four IDP camps within Duhok Governorate (i.e. Zelkan, Germawan, Mamrashan and Bardarash) where there is no other service provider of legal aid.

From 31 October to 2 November 2016, a training for staff of the legal aid centres was conducted in Ebril. A total of 22 participants (11 from Sulaymaniyah, 6 from Erbil and 5 from Dohuk) improved their skills in report writing with a specific focus on documenting SGBV cases. Trainees included three project managers, seven IBHR representatives, 10 DCVAW police officers and two DHRD NGO staff.

In addition, 723 IDPs (716 women and 9 men) received legal and social services from the legal centre in the Al Salam IDP camp (Baghdad). Services provided include legal consultations, legal representation, and social counseling. Twelve awareness raising workshops were also conducted during the reporting period targeting 349 IDPs (257 women and 92 men). The capacity of the implementing partner, DKO NGO, was strengthened through a training conducted in November 2016 to improve the legal aid services provided to SGBV survivors



Legal awareness raising session for female IDPs in Al Salam Camp, Baghdad

Under **Activity Component 2.5**, National Youth Volunteers have been supported to implement inclusive dialogue sessions in four communities in Erbil, Dohuk, Sulaymaniyah and Najaf. Tolerance and coexistence among Syrian refugees, displaced people and host communities have been strengthened through a wide range of activities, including environmental education, gender mainstreaming, and inter-religious dialogue.

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 Sexual and Gender Based Violence (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 Duhok Department of Health. In Duhok, representatives of the Ministry of Health and Education (MoHE) and NGOs brainstormed on several concepts and tools regarding gender equality and gender-sensitive budgeting. In Erbil, four sessions were held for representatives of the MoHE providing an opportunity to introduce and clarify relevant terminologies, such as gender, gender mainstreaming and gender based violence.

Projects under component 2.5 are specified below:

Erbil

- Social Gathering in Kasnazan;
- Gender Dimensions Mainstreaming in Health and Education Sectors.



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.

Dohuk

- Gender Dimensions Mainstreaming in Health and Education Sectors;
- Interfaith dialogue in Lalash;
- Cleaning campaign for Lalash Temple.



Representatives from NGOs brainstorming on several concepts, tools and integration methodologies in daily work, including those of gender equality and gender-sensitive budgeting, Dohuk.

Sulaymaniyah

- Summer Khak Program, Khak Community;
- Toward Cohesive Khak, Khak Community.

Najaf

- Arabic Language and Interactive Practices.



National Youth Volunteers engaging children to promote tolerance among displaced people and host community, Dohuk.

% Progress to date: 80%

Plan for the next Quarter:

- Finalize capacity building programme for JCC and JCMC;
- Complete infrastructure projects in the KRI and NLAs;
- Strengthen livelihoods interventions in the KRI and NLAs;
- Continue supporting the legal aid centres and mobile teams in the KRI and Baghdad;

- Continue supporting National Youth Volunteers in Basra, Najaf, Erbil, Duhok and Sulaymaniyah to implement community-based activities.

Project Management:

Deliverable Description:

Effective and Efficient Project Management

Start and End Date: March 2016 - March 2017

Achievements of the Reporting Period:

The FFIS and ICRRP were staffed to ensure regular monitoring of all field projects and timely contracting and payment for contractors/implementing partners based on deliverables.

In Q4 2016, Japanese visibility was promoted through the following press releases/social media channels:

- **UNDP and Toyota capacitate displaced Iraqis to join the workforce and contribute to rebuilding the business environment**
<http://www.iq.undp.org/content/iraq/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2016/10/26/undp-and-toyota-capacitate-displaced-iraqis-to-join-the-workforce-and-contribute-to-rebuilding-the-business-environment.html>
- **Over 400,000 people including displaced receive clean water in Baghdad thanks to generous funding from Japan**
<http://www.iq.undp.org/content/iraq/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2016/12/14/over-400-000-people-including-displaced-receive-clean-water-in-baghdad-thanks-to-generous-funding-from-japan/>
- **Over 140 partners improved knowledge on sexual and gender based violence through UNDP's Iraq Crisis Response and Resilience Programme**
<http://www.iq.undp.org/content/iraq/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2016/12/08/over-140-partners-improved-knowledge-on-sexual-and-gender-based-violence-through-undp-s-iraq-crisis-response-and-resilience-programme/>
- **Social cohesion project in Kasnazan**
<https://www.facebook.com/undpiniraq/posts/609856825881271>

Plan for the next Quarter:

- Continue conducting regularly monitoring visits and promoting visibility of the Government of Japan.

% Progress to date: 80%

3. Updates on Project Risks and Issues

Project issues and risks during the reporting period	Suggested solutions/counter measures
Fluid political environment whereby changes in Government positions could lead to invite changing opinions on priorities or leadership gaps.	Ensure strong relationships are maintained at high political level, and high-level decisions on FFIS/ICRRP are documented through the Steering Committee. FFIS and ICRRP works with provincial Control Cells and respective governorates.
Sectarian and tribal tensions increase, and violent conflict breaks out in areas UNDP is engaging.	Engage with Government at all levels to ensure UNDP activities are conducted in a manner that promote fair distribution of projects among tribal or sectarian groups. Conduct conflict analysis to develop shared understanding of situation. International community to raise concerns at highest level.
Anti-ISIL military operation and poor security impeded access to the project sites.	UNDP has utilized partner NGOs and the Government to reach the project sites.
<p>At the end of June 2015, a large number of people were displaced due to increased violence by armed groups in Ninewah and its neighbouring areas and entered into the KRI. Urgent needs to provide humanitarian assistance to IDPs emerged in addition to support for Syrian refugees.</p> <p>The sudden increase of displaced populations in the KRI imposed a significant pressure on the government and community resilience capacity.</p>	<p>UNDP has been monitoring the situation for refugees, IDPs and the host communities closely and will continue to do so.</p> <p>UNDP has been expanding the coverage of social cohesion activities to cover IDPs in the target communities. It also included IDPs for livelihoods interventions and will continue to do so. UNDP has also developed a contingency plan to continue implementation in case the security situation deteriorates.</p>
Due to the fiscal crisis in the KRG, the Government financial resource to provide maintenance and operations for the IDP camps became extremely limited.	UNDP will continue to dialogue with the Government to explain that UNDP's funding cannot be used to substitute the Government financial obligations and regularly collect the information on the status of the Government fiscal position.
Human rights violations committed, property issues are unresolved, and other grievances lead to feelings of impunity and growing frustrations of the returning population.	Document protection concerns and share them with international community. Advocate with high level decision makers to raise awareness and tackle the sensitive issues.
Lack of substantive and effective stabilization planning prior to engagement.	Provide technical support to Governorates to prepare for stabilization effort. Task Force with PMO and Steering Committee convened regularly as a platform to raise concerns. Build trust with the governors and their advisors/deputies to provide support to planning and coordination.

4. Financial Summary (in US\$)

The table below show the expenditure made from October 2016 to December 2016 in US\$. The expenditure figures are provisional and subject to change upon reconciliation of accounts.

Output	Revenue	Opening Balance (April 2016)	Expenses (incl. Outstanding Commitment)	Balance (as of end of December 2016)
Outcome 1 Stabilization (00095684)	16,087,140	16,087,140	15,414,927	672,213
Outcome 2 Resilience (000100018/99756)	7,412,860	7,412,860	5,543,992	1,868,868
TOTAL	23,500,000	23,500,000	20,958,919	2,541,081

Annex: List of Major Projects

OUTCOME 1- FFIS

(Completed)

- Rehabilitation of six schools in Tameem, Ramadi;
- Supply of electrical materials for Sadiya to rehabilitate the local electricity network;
- Supply of electrical materials for Ramadi to rehabilitate the local electricity network;
- Rehabilitation of four schools in the '5 Kilo' neighbourhood of Ramadi;
- Rehabilitation and re-equipment of five primary health centres (PHCs) in Ramadi;
- An additional 5 schools in Tameem, Ramadi, including rehabilitation of a kindergarten;
- Cash for work for 520 people in Anbar.

(On-going)

- Rehabilitation and re-equipment of the Sadiyah Water Station in Diyala Governorate;
- Rehabilitation of the sewerage Lift Stations 'E1 and E2' in Ramadi;
- Supply of materials and equipment for Qayarah Water Directorate to re-start water supply services in the newly-liberated town;
- Supply and installment of a mobile substation and electrical equipment for Sununi to provide essential electricity to Sununi and surrounding areas;
- Rehabilitation of five public health centres (PHCs) in Fallujah;
- Rehabilitation of Ramadi water network including the large Al-Halabsa, Alu Mahal, Albu Jabour Water Treatment Plants in downtown Ramadi;
- Rehabilitation of the sewerage Lift Stations 'F1 and F2' in Ramadi;
- 5 Schools in Fallujah, including Abu Jafar Al Monsor;
- Additional cash for work for 600 people in Anbar.

OUTCOME 2-ICRRP

(Completed)

- Rehabilitation of electricity network in Lalish, Dohuk;
- Provision of sewage cleaning truck, Dohuk;
- Baghdad water treatment plant, Baghdad;

(On-going)

- Provision of x-ray machine to Shikhan hospital, Dohuk;
- Lelav/Pasha-sewer line construction, Dohuk;
- Rehabilitation of electricity network- 3 feeder lines in Bardarash, 1 feeder in Sheladiz and 1 in Domiz, Dohuk;
- Rehabilitation of water supply in Dokan, Sulaymaniyah;
- Rehabilitation of the electricity network – electricity feeder lines to Charra, Sulaymaniyah;
- Provision of medical equipment to Wana Hospital, Ninewah;
- Piloting resilience building models for Syrian refugees and host community in three camps in Kurdistan Region of Iraq (partner: UNHCR and Action Contre la Faim- International ACF);
- Cash for work for stabilization agriculture activities in Dhuluiya, Salah al-Din Governorate (partner: Human Relief Foundation – HRF);
- Emergency support and resilience building in Diyala and Salah al-Din Governorates (partner: OXFAM);
- Support to economic independence, resilience and self-reliance of abused Yezidi women and SGBV/trafficking victims through increase of economic opportunities and risks mitigation of social tension in Dohuk Governorate (partner: French Red Cross – FRC);
- Livelihood promotion for people recovering from post-conflict conditions (partner: Kurani Ainkawa Multi-Purpose Center – KAMPC);

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- Tamkin Al-Nas -Empowering People (partner: IMPACT);
- IRAQ Re:Coded (partner: New York University – NYU).