



UN
DP

FUNDING FACILITY FOR STABILIZATION

2020 Quarter One

REPORT



UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME IN IRAQ
FUNDING FACILITY FOR STABILIZATION
QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT
1 JANUARY - 31 MARCH 2020

PROJECT TITLE:	Funding Facility for Stabilization (FFS)
UNDP PROJECT ID:	00089459 (output ID: 00095684)
PROJECT DURATION:	May 2015 – December 2020
PROJECT RESOURCES:	USD 1,284,871,183
UNDP IRAQ FOCAL POINT:	Office of the Prime Minister
UNDAF OUTCOMES(S):	Outcome 1: Government and Communities' resilience to disasters (man-made and natural) strengthened
UNDP COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTCOME:	Outcome 3: Conditions improved for the safe return of Internally Displaced Persons in Newly Liberated Areas
OUTPUTS:	Output 1: Iraqi Government is supported to address the immediate stabilization needs in newly accessible areas which allows for the return of IDPs
IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	UNDP
RESPONSIBLE PARTNER:	UNDP
PROJECT LOCATIONS:	Newly liberated areas of Salah al-Din, Anbar, Ninewa, Diyala and Kirkuk governorates

CONTRIBUTING PARTNERS





East Mosul Water Treatment Plant



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The reporting period (1 January to 31 March 2020) coincided with the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) global pandemic, resulting in a series of unprecedented measures taken by national and local authorities to prevent the spread of the disease in Iraq. Following the movement restrictions and curfews imposed by the Government of Iraq (GOI), as well as further preventative measures implemented by the United Nations System in Iraq, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) suspended all project activities (except those activities that could take place remotely) in mid-March. UNDP continues to monitor the situation closely and is resuming operations as conditions permit, while adhering to strict measures designed to safeguard the health and safety of our staff, partners and beneficiaries.

In this quarter, the COVID-19 pandemic compounded the various geopolitical, security, economic and social challenges Iraq continues to face. At the end of March 2020, the country still did not have a government in place and struggled to deal with the impact from the steep decline in oil income, which makes up 89 percent of the state budget but provides just 1 percent of employment opportunities.

The protests which erupted in October 2019, primarily in the central and southern governorates of Iraq, saw thousands of Iraqis amass on the streets to demand improved governance, anti-corruption, access to basic services, and livelihoods. With 60 percent of the population under the age of 24, this demographic faces the most significant employment-related challenges, and an estimated 16.6 percent employment age youth are unemployed. Moreover, poverty levels within the country are soaring, so that the poverty rate within the liberated governorates sits at approximately 41.2 percent.

Despite these challenges, the FFS made steady progress in each of the five liberated governorates during the first quarter of 2020. One of the most significant activities of the reporting period was the start of rehabilitation works at the **Al-Batool Maternity Hospital** in West Mosul's Al-Shifaa Hospital Complex, which will provide specialized maternity and gynaecology services to the people of Mosul. Before ISIL occupation, this facility employed 150 doctors and 400 nurses, who treated more than 100,000 patients yearly. By the end of the reporting period, work was also well underway at the medical complex's Radiology Building, Blood Bank and Fertility Clinic. Also, in East Mosul, rehabilitation of the 3,500-square-metre **Mosul University Theatre Hall** continued to progress. The hall has been cleared of explosive materials and debris, and the demolition of severely damaged parts of the building was ongoing.

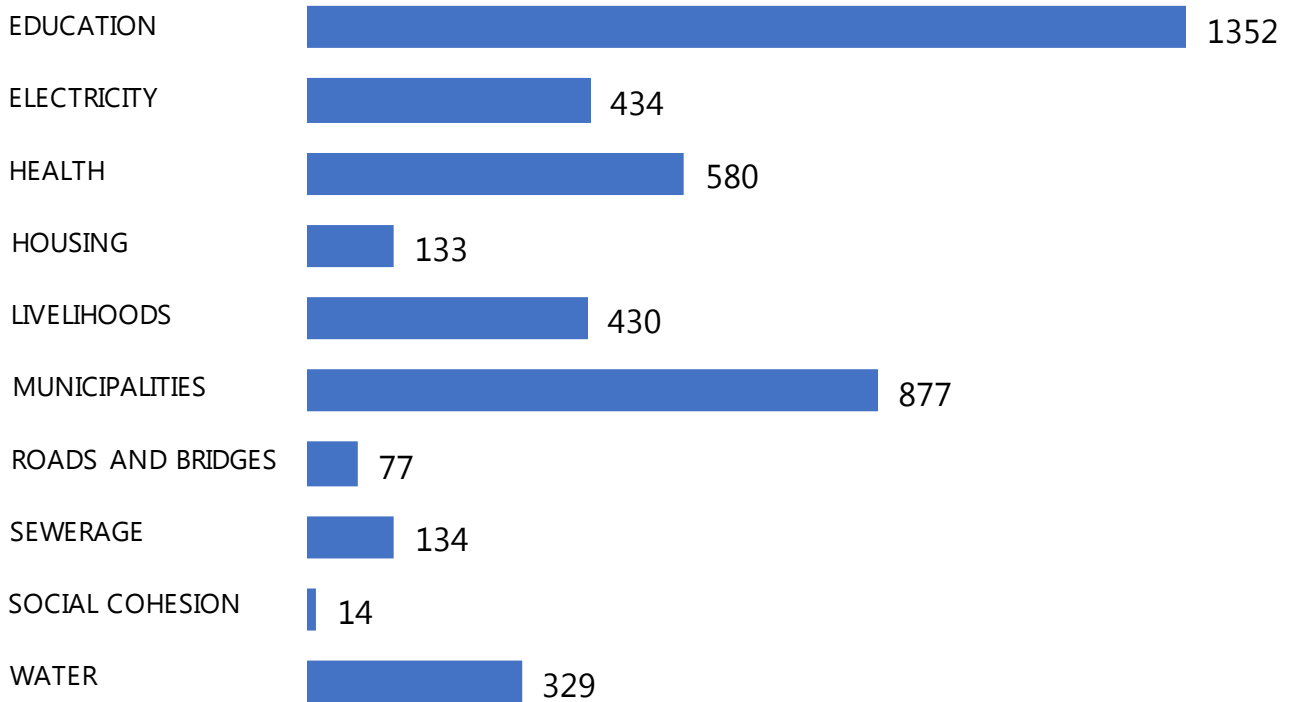
Rehabilitation works continued at the **Sinjar Cement Factory substation**, the biggest substation in Greater Ninewa. Once complete, the substation will contribute to a stable supply of electricity for approximately 150,000 people.

In Anbar, the **Ramadi Maternity Hospital** was fully rehabilitated and reopened at the beginning of the reporting period. The hospital once again provides maternal and paediatric health care services to more than 400,000 women and children in Ramadi and the rest of the governorate. Furthermore, Ramadi's **Palestine Bridge**, which was damaged extensively during the battle to liberate the city, was officially reopened following the completion of rehabilitation works. This large, two-span bridge is crucial to facilitate the free movement of people and goods across the city and with neighbouring Jordan.

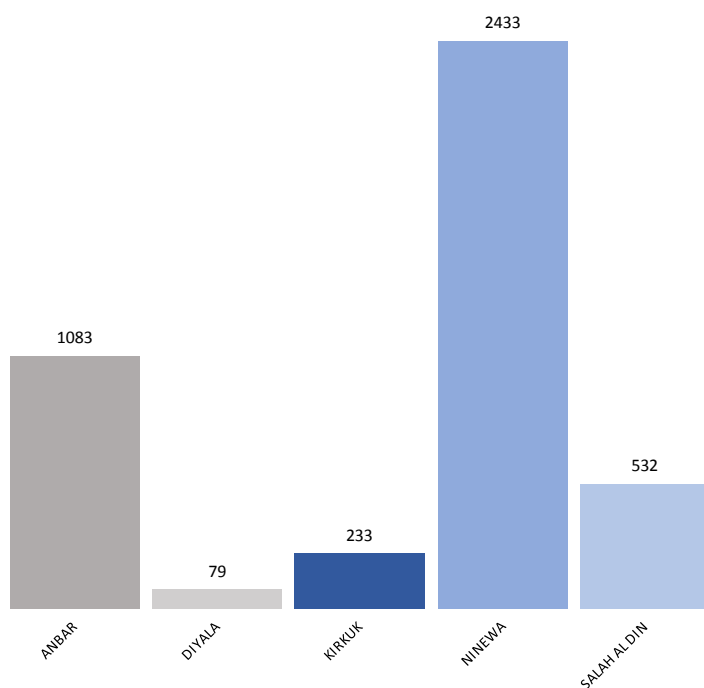
Livelihoods projects continued to be a focus in Mosul, with two Cash for Work (CfW) projects completed in West Mosul during the reporting period employing a total of 447 vulnerable individuals. Another four CfW projects were ongoing in East Mosul. Support to the local capacity of municipalities was also strengthened in Greater Ninewa to provide security and other services through various projects this quarter. A number of projects were ongoing notably the rehabilitation of the Sinjar Police Station (99 percent complete), the Tel Afar Police Station (80 percent complete) and the Sinjar Municipal Building (50 percent complete).

QUARTER ONE IN REVIEW

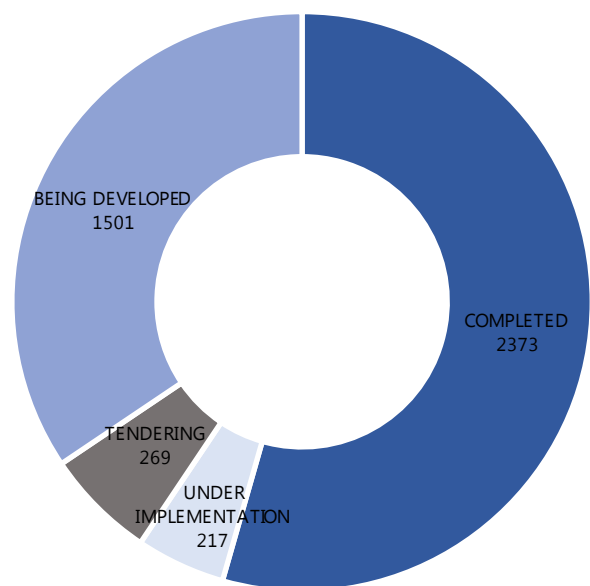
FFS Q1 Projects by Sector



Location of FFS Q1 Projects



FFS Q1 Projects by Major Status





THE FUNDING FACILITY FOR STABILIZATION

The Funding Facility for Stabilization (FFS) supports the Government of Iraq (GOI) to stabilize areas liberated from the Islamic State of Iraq and Levant (ISIL). In June 2015, based on the commitment and support of the international community and the GOI, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) established the Funding Facility for Immediate Stabilization (FFIS) to provide rapid stabilization assistance across four areas of work, or “Windows”. The four windows, which are those identified as critical to facilitate the return of the displaced and to restore trust between the government and the people, are: (1) Public Works and Light Infrastructure Rehabilitation; (2) Livelihoods; (3) Capacity Support; and (4) Social Cohesion.

The assumption was that, while FFIS engaged in immediate stabilization projects, the GOI would respond to long-term stabilization needs. Nevertheless, this sequencing did not materialize, due to a combination of factors, including the limited availability of public revenues, following the drastic drop in oil revenues. Therefore, a second channel, the Funding Facility for Expanded Stabilization (FFES), was established in April 2016 to meet the ‘expanded’ stabilization needs through medium- and large-scale infrastructure projects. Together, FFIS and FFES comprise the Funding Facility for Stabilization, sharing the same management, implementation processes and oversight mechanisms. These two channels allow contributing countries to support different phases of the stabilization process and help sequence interventions.

A solid partnership with local government guides the FFS project prioritization process. Initial needs assessments are undertaken by UNDP in partnership with local authorities. The assessments identify the most urgent stabilization needs. Projects are developed by governorate and local authorities, demonstrating the Government of Iraq’s leadership in the stabilization process, supporting the revitalization of areas liberated from ISIL. Activities to be undertaken by the programme are then prioritized in coordination with the Provincial Control Cells (PCCs), which are headed by the respective Governors. UNDP receives the final lists of prioritized projects from the PCCs and then supports project implementation.

The Steering Committee has mandated FFS to operate in 31 areas across the five liberated governorates of Iraq: Anbar, Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninewa and Salah Al Din. In 2018, the FFS defined five Priority Areas: Baiji-Hatra, broader Hawija, Mosul, western Anbar and western Ninewa. These Priority Areas are those with the direst need of stabilization funding support. Many of these areas were under prolonged periods of occupation by ISIL, meaning that the FFS could start working there only in 2018. In other Priority Areas, despite earlier liberation, sectarian and ethnic tensions, and security-related challenges have prevented the steady return of IDPs.

The FFS is an agile instrument that can easily be adapted to respond to rapidly emerging needs. In addition to the stabilization challenges faced by Iraq, since March 2020, the country has also been affected by the global coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic. This poses unprecedented challenges due to the immediate medical consequences and the medium-term socio-economic effects. In coordination with the World Health Organization (WHO)¹, the Ministry of Health and local authorities, UNDP developed a strategy: *Support for the COVID-19 Response in Iraq*.

¹ The WHO Iraq Country Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan Against COVID-19 supports the GOI’s response and guides all UN initiatives in Iraq in relation to health and preparedness needs.



MOVEMENT OF DISPLACED PERSONS

This strategy is designed to support the GOI's response to the COVID-19 crisis by strengthening its readiness, response systems and recovery strategies for the short and medium term. UNDP is implementing this support package by leveraging FFS's tried-and-tested modalities in the five liberated governorates, as well as in Babil, Basra, Dhi Qar, Duhok, Karbala, Missan and Najaf.²

By supporting the GOI to stabilize liberated areas in the short and medium term, the FFS ultimately contributes to the safe and dignified return of internally displaced persons (IDPs) who were displaced by ISIL across the country since 2014. FFS measures progress toward this goal by using the International Organization for Migration (IOM)'s Displacement Tracking Matrix.³ For towns not monitored by IOM, FFS extrapolates from data at the district level and figures tracked by local authorities.

IOM reports that 4,660,404 Iraqis had returned home by the end of February 2020⁴ — an increase of 63,954 since the end of 2019. Most have returned to Ninewa (1,785,738 individuals), followed by Anbar (1,479,720) and Salah Al Din (680,946). The other liberated governorates have also continued to record increasing returns: 340,092 individuals have returned to their homes in Kirkuk, while 230,190 people have returned to Diyala. In Ninewa, the majority of people have returned to Mosul district (1,027,038), followed by Telafar district (344,880) and Hamdaniya district (165,162). In Anbar, the districts with the highest numbers of returns have been Ramadi (586,656), Fallujah (538,788) and Heet (175,518). During the first two months of 2020, most returns were to Anbar (26,016), Ninewa (19,404) and Salah Al Din (5,754).

The ability of IDPs to return remains underpinned by increased service delivery, the rehabilitation of houses in areas of origin, and improvements in the overall security situation. For this reporting period, part of the increase is also attributed to the expanded coverage of areas assessed by IOM in the first two months of 2020, compared to previous assessments.⁵

Despite the overall positive trend, as many as 1,399,170 Iraqis remained displaced across all 18 governorates at the end of February. Most of them were in Ninewa (331,170). The other governorates with the highest numbers of IDPs were Dohuk (318,786), Erbil (237,408), Sulaymaniyah (140,304), Kirkuk (99,534) and Salah Al Din (74,484).

² Specific reporting on UNDP Iraq's COVID-19 response will be released every two months.

³ <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/>

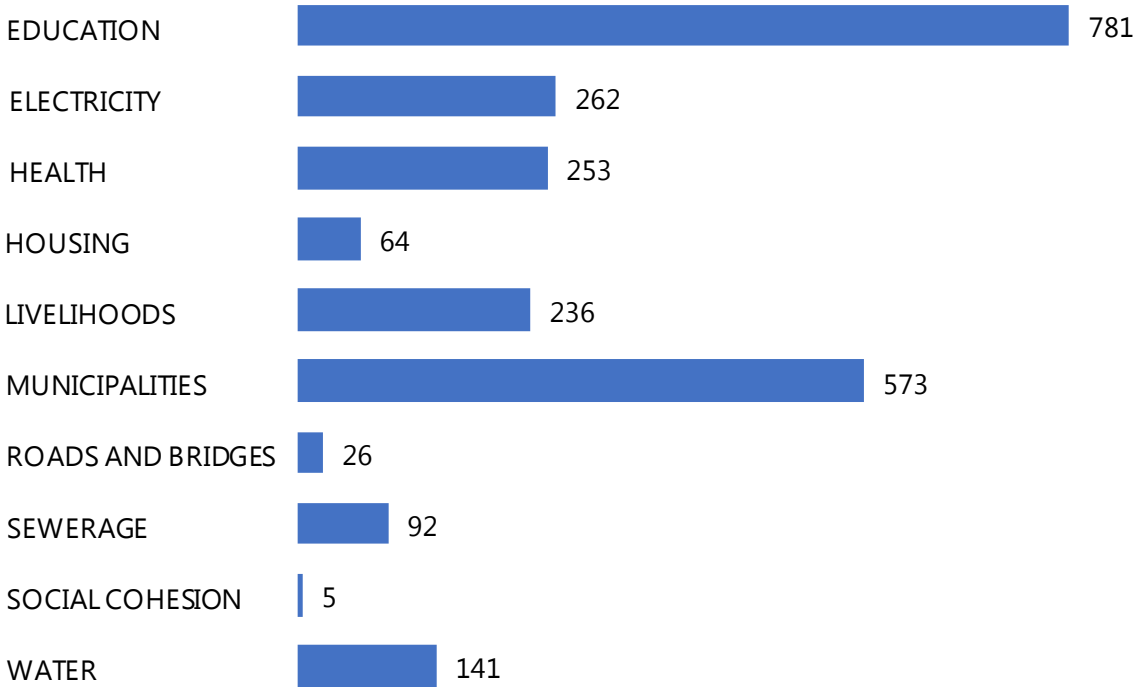
⁴ IOM (2020), Iraq Master List Report 114, January-February 2020, <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/>. FFS uses the International Organization for Migration's (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) as the source of its IDP/returnee data. IOM updates the DTM every two months, therefore FFS quarterly reporting utilizes the data that is available closest to the end of the quarter.

⁵ IOM (2020), op.cit. p. 4. IOM extended the assessment to 91 new, previously unassessed areas, including 46 new locations in Ninewa, 40 in Erbil, 3 in Anbar and 2 in Diyala.

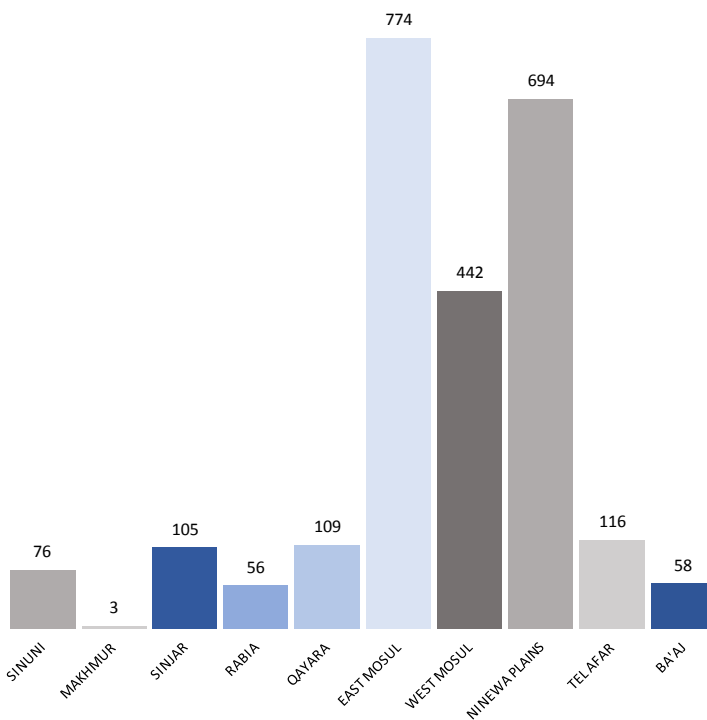
PROGRESS UPDATES

NINEWA

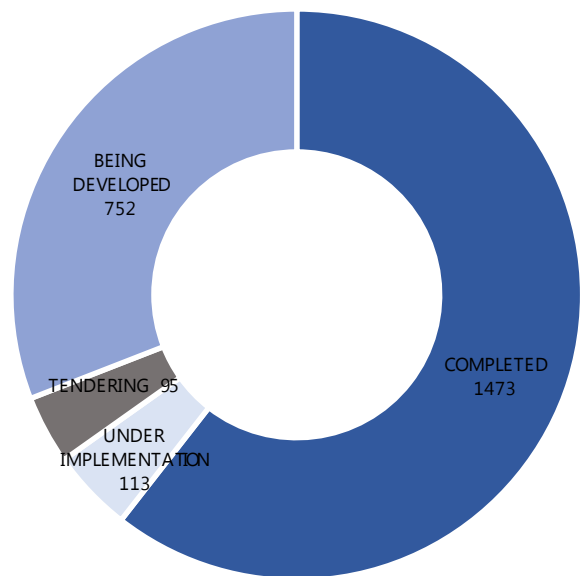
FFS Q1 Projects by Sector



Location of FFS Q1 Projects



FFS Q1 Projects by Major Status



The second most populated governorate in Iraq and the third largest in terms of territorial size, Ninewa is one of Iraq's most ethnically and religiously diverse governorates. In the first quarter of 2020, aside from the COVID-19 pandemic, the most significant challenge in Ninewa was the sequence of heavy rains in Mosul in mid-March, which led to flooding and the collapse of roads, sewerage valleys and part of the Al-Omairi Bridge. The floods affected several neighbourhoods, with some people trapped inside their homes until rescue crews could reach them. The flooding caused Mosul's sewage network to malfunction and blocked drainage canals, raising public health concerns. High levels of sediment were pumped from the Tigris River due to the heavy rains, leading to extra pressure on Mosul's water treatment plants. At the close of the quarter, FFS had 2,433 projects in Ninewa: 1,473 completed, 113 under implementation, 95 tendering and 752 under development.⁶

East Mosul

During the reporting period, the most notable achievements in East Mosul concerned the rehabilitation of education infrastructure, notably at Mosul University, including the Central Library, the Jameaa 33/11kV electrical substation and the University Hall. Achievements were also made in the rehabilitation of critical health facilities and local infrastructure, and the provision of livelihoods opportunities for residents of East Mosul.

Status of projects in East Mosul:



Completed
445



Under implementation
38



Tendering
32



Under development
259

Mosul is one of the most important centres for higher education in Iraq. Several universities are located in Mosul, including Mosul University, the Northern Technical College and a campus of Ninewa University. The rehabilitation of higher education institutions such as Mosul University, Iraq's second-largest university with about 30,000 students, continued during the reporting period, alongside the rehabilitation of primary and secondary schools across various neighbourhoods in East Mosul.

The rehabilitation of Jameaa 33/11kV substation in Mosul University also advanced and was halfway to completion. It is the largest substation at Mosul University and was severely damaged in the battle to liberate the city. When restored to full operational capacity, it will be able to distribute power to the whole campus through 21 33/11KV distribution substations.

Rehabilitation work at Mosul University Central Library continued during the reporting period. Erected in 1921 in the eastern Faysaliyah quarter, the Central Library was one of Mosul's most prominent literary hubs. It is also one of the most important institutions on campus, as the primary resource building for all 23 faculties and departments. Before its destruction, the Central Library was a cultural icon and a hive of activity. It had a collection of nearly one million books and other printed materials, including rare volumes, fragile manuscripts and old blueprints. The library even held books in the Syriac language, produced in the nineteenth century with Iraq's first printing press across the Tigris river in West Mosul. In February 2015, ISIL fighters looted the Central Library and destroyed the entire collection and the Library's structure sustained heavy damage during the battle to liberate the city.

⁶ Projects under development move to implementation if/when funding is made available.



The exterior of University Hall, before FFS rehabilitation.



Work is progressing on the exterior of the University Hall

During the reporting period, the rehabilitation of the Central Library was 11 percent complete. The basement was cleared of debris and explosive materials, and the damaged parts of the first and second floors and west wing were demolished. Works included casting concrete for the basement columns, formwork and reinforcing the partially damaged parts of the ground floor and basement.

Another significant activity during the reporting period was the start of rehabilitation work on the University Theatre Hall. Covering an area of 3,550 square metres at the centre of campus, it was the University's largest theatre, used by all faculties of Mosul University for conferences and student activities, including graduation ceremonies, postgraduate seminars and theatre performances. The hall was severely burned during the ISIL occupation. At the start of the works, the hall was cleared of explosive materials and debris, and demolition of badly damaged parts is ongoing. To date, 52,000 students (45 percent women) have returned to Mosul University (39,000 students were enrolled before ISIL occupation).



Repairing of desks in Mosul University.



Women CfW beneficiaries clean and repair desks.

Cash-for-work activities have taken place in East Mosul since its liberation in January 2017. Since then, 8,720 people (1,234 women) have been employed through FFS cash-for-work schemes. One project at Mosul and Ninewa Universities focused on repairing desks, painting curbstones and removing rubble, including from destroyed buildings on both campuses that were unsuitable for rehabilitation. This project was 73 percent complete at the end of the quarter and employed 350 people (106 women). To date, cash-for-work beneficiaries have repainted 13,669 metres of curbstone, repaired 2,898 desks and painted 2,612 metres of steel frame at the Colleges of Education, Arts, Engineering, Administration and Medicine at both universities. During the same period, four cash-for-work projects were under implementation, and one project was under tendering.

Two new cash-for-work projects were awarded during this quarter to create job opportunities for skilled and unskilled labourers. Under the first project, 130 unskilled workers (8 field monitors) will paint murals, repair desks, plant gardens and remove rubble in 74 schools in East Mosul. Under the second project, 176 unskilled workers and 4 skilled workers (6 field monitors) will remove rubble and repair desks at East Mosul's Karama Warehouses (part of the Ministry of Education) and remove rubble at the Fine Arts Institute for Boys.



Rehabilitation of Al-Batool Maternity Hospital started in Q1.

West Mosul

Status of projects in West Mosul:



Completed
296



Under implementation
29



Tendering
27



Under development
90

By the end of the quarter, there were a total of 53 health sector projects in West Mosul (22 completed, 5 under implementation, 9 tendering, 17 under development). Work on four major hospitals in the Al-Shifaa Medical complex was underway. The rehabilitation of the major Al-Batool Maternity Hospital began during the reporting period, which will provide specialized maternity and gynaecology services to the people of Mosul. Some 150 doctors and 400 nurses treated more than 100,000 patients yearly before the ISIL occupation. Work was also well underway at the medical complex’s Radiology Building, Blood Bank and Fertility Clinic. Before the ISIL occupation, the Radiology Building employed 5 doctors and 14 nurses to serve 27,000 patients per year. The Blood Bank used to employ 10 doctors and 115 nurses and treat 35,000 patients per year. Finally, Fertility Clinic had previously engaged 6 doctors and 20 nurses, who offered specialized medical services to 12,000 patients yearly.

By the end of the reporting period, 21 housing projects were completed or under implementation in West Mosul, rehabilitating 4,746 housing units and benefitting 38,825 people (12,150 women), as well as providing job opportunities to 2,179 vulnerable individuals. Of these projects, four were completed during the first quarter of 2020. They resulted in the rehabilitation of 1,120 houses in four West Mosul neighbourhoods: 281 in al-Thawra, 223 in al-Sahha and al-Warshan, 293 in al-Ahmediya and 323 in Naby Georgis and Ras al-Khoor. These housing projects benefitted 11,642 individuals (3,165 women), including 234 female-headed households and 510 families that include at least one person with a disability.

Since 2017, cash-for-work projects in West Mosul have employed 10,555 people (1,859 women). Two cash-for-work projects were completed during the reporting period. The first completed project involved painting, removing rubble from and rearranging loam (topsoil) in the main roads in Al-Rabea Sector, employing 253 vulnerable individuals (237 unskilled workers, 8 work monitors and 8 field monitors). In the second completed project, 210 vulnerable individuals (45 women) removed rubble and debris from 145 housing units and streets in West Mosul’s Al-Mashahda and Al-Manqusha neighbourhoods. Workers exceeded the targeted number of houses supported through this project, clearing rubble and debris from a total of 201 houses.



Work is progressing in the Blood Bank and the Fertility Clinic in Q1

The implementation of three projects in West Mosul was ongoing. These cash-for-work activities focus mainly on employing local residents to remove rubble from houses and to paint curbstones and murals. First, a cash-for-work project for mural drawing and painting in Al-Gizlani, Al-Rabee and Al-Jadeeda progressed, reaching 80 percent completion by the end of the quarter. This project employs 124 labourers, of which 24 are women and, by the end of the quarter, the project had supported the painting of a total of 180 murals in West Mosul's Rabea, Jadeda and Gizlani sectors.

A further project for curbstone painting, removing rubble and rearranging loam (topsoil) on the main roads and sub-roads in Al-Ghizlani district reached a completion rate of 76 percent, employing 129 workers, 5 work monitors and 5 field monitors. By the end of the quarter, 4,420 meters of curbstone had been painted.



Rubble removal from houses in Al-Manqusha neighborhood



Cash for work participants completed painting a number of murals in West Mosul

A final project to support curbside painting, removing rubble and rearranging loam on the main roads in Al-Jadeeda district was 44 percent complete, employing 259 unskilled workers, 8 work monitors and 8 field monitors in West Mosul. By the end of the quarter, 2,507 meters of curbside had been painted.

Finally, two additional projects had been awarded, and will commence implementation as soon as the situation allows. The first project will support the painting of curbsides, rubble removal and rearranging of loam on the main roads of West Mosul's Al Rabea sector and will employ 270 people.

The second project will support rubble and debris removal from 206 houses and streets in the Old City (Mayasa, Khatunia, Khazraj, Ras Al-Kour , Sheikh Abo Al-Ola and Alahmadiya) and will also employ 270 people.



The work progressed in the rehabilitation of Hamam Al-Aeel Sub-station 16 MVA

Ninewa Plains

Status of projects in Ninewa Plains:



Completed

494



Under implementation

20



Tendering

24



Under development

156

By the end of the⁷ reporting period, there were 89 electricity projects (including 13 projects under development) in the Ninewa Plains. Work was still ongoing, with five projects under implementation, including the rehabilitation of two electricity substations. The first is the rehabilitation of the 33/11kV Hamam Al-Alil Sub-Station, which is situated near the destroyed industrial area of Haman Al-Alil and also supplies the entire residential area and villages on the western bank of the Tigris, as well as Hamam Al-Alil 1 IDP camp. The second ongoing electrical project is the rehabilitation of the 33/11kV Sallamiya Sub-Station, which is located in a rural area in northern Nimrud/southern Hamdaniya. Once works are completed, a community of 55,000 people will benefit from a reliable source of electricity. Since these substations were destroyed, power distribution in the area has not been regulated, leading to electrical current fluctuations and recurrent outages. To fix this issue, the Department of Electricity in Ninewa installed a temporary mobile substation during the reporting period. The rehabilitation of the Sallamiya Sub-Station will result in a more stable electrical supply, dropping the voltage from 33kVA to 11kVA, which will allow the sub-station to feed the transformers that supply power to local businesses and residential areas.

⁷ For implementation purposes, under the FFS programme, the area of Ninewa Plains includes Al-Qosh, Batnaya, Baqufa, Bartela, Bashiqa (including Bahzani), Hamdaniya (also called Baghdeda or Qaraqosh), Karamless, Nimrud, Salamiya, Sheikhan, Telkaif, Telesqof, Hamam al-Alil, Al-Shura, Makhmour and Hatra.



The rehabilitation of Sallamiya Sub-station 2x 16 MVA, 33/11 progressed

FFS continues to support the restoration of healthcare services in the liberated governorates by rehabilitating primary healthcare centres (PHCs) and hospitals. The Hamdaniya Hospital is the main health facility in peri-urban Mosul and serves a population of about 500,000 people. It has been at the fore of FFS work in the Ninewa Plains, with rehabilitation work on the main hospital structure completed in 2019. FFS provided furniture and equipment during this quarter. A new Intensive Care Unit (ICU) was set up with advanced equipment, the first of its kind in Iraq. During the reporting period, work on the hospital's dedicated water supply and elevated tank was conducted, including the installation of a water pipe from Hamdaniya Water Treatment Plant to the hospital. The water supply feeds into a Reverse Osmosis (RO) plant,⁸ ensuring sterilized water for the operating theatre. The elevated tank will replace individual tanks that were placed on each roof to ensure that all buildings have sustainable access to safe water. Work on the water network and RO plant was complemented by a new wastewater treatment plant in the hospital. Accommodation for doctors and nurses was also refurbished to house hospital staff during their service adequately.

Furthermore, a PHC was rehabilitated in Hatra and medical equipment was provided to the main PHC in Bashiqa.

⁸ The Reverse Osmosis (RO) plant is installed to produce highly purified water for drinking water systems. This means that RO removes most contaminants including calcium and harmful nitrates from water



Medical equipment provided to Hamdaniya Hospital's ICU

Greater Ninewa

FFS continued to restore essential services across different sectors in the Greater Ninewa area, including in Sinjar, Telafar and Ba'aj, to support the return of displaced families. A significant portion of the region is rural and was the scene of fierce liberation battles that displaced thousands of families. According to IOM, the highest number of displaced families was recorded in Telafar (344,880 individuals), followed by Sinjar (267,150 individuals) and Ba'aj (111,474 individuals).⁹ Work is ongoing to support the return of these families to their communities in Greater Ninewa.

In the electricity sector, the rehabilitation of Sinjar Cement Factory substation, the biggest substation in Ninewa, was ongoing. Once complete, the substation will provide a stable electricity supply to approximately 15,000 people. Electricity comes from the Mosul Dam via Telafar to the Sinjar Cement Factory substation, and then onto Sinjar, Qairawan, Ba'aj, Qhatanyah, West Sinjar and the cement factory. With part of the substation already online, it generates enough electricity to restart one production line at the cement factory, providing a source of employment for the local population. During the development of the project to rehabilitate the Sinjar Cement Substation, the GOI agreed to rehabilitate the Tel Afar substation, which is now completed. The functionality of these two substations is linked, as power flows through the Tel Afar substation to Sinjar. GOI support to this project also included a 35km electrical line from Sinjar Cement Factory Substation to Sinjar, ensuring the power supply can reach the town.

The capacity of municipalities to provide security and other services in Greater Ninewa continued to be strengthened through various projects this quarter. Some of the most relevant ongoing projects include the rehabilitation of the Sinjar Police Station (99 percent complete), the Tel Afar Police Station (80 percent complete) and the Sinjar Municipal Building (50 percent complete).

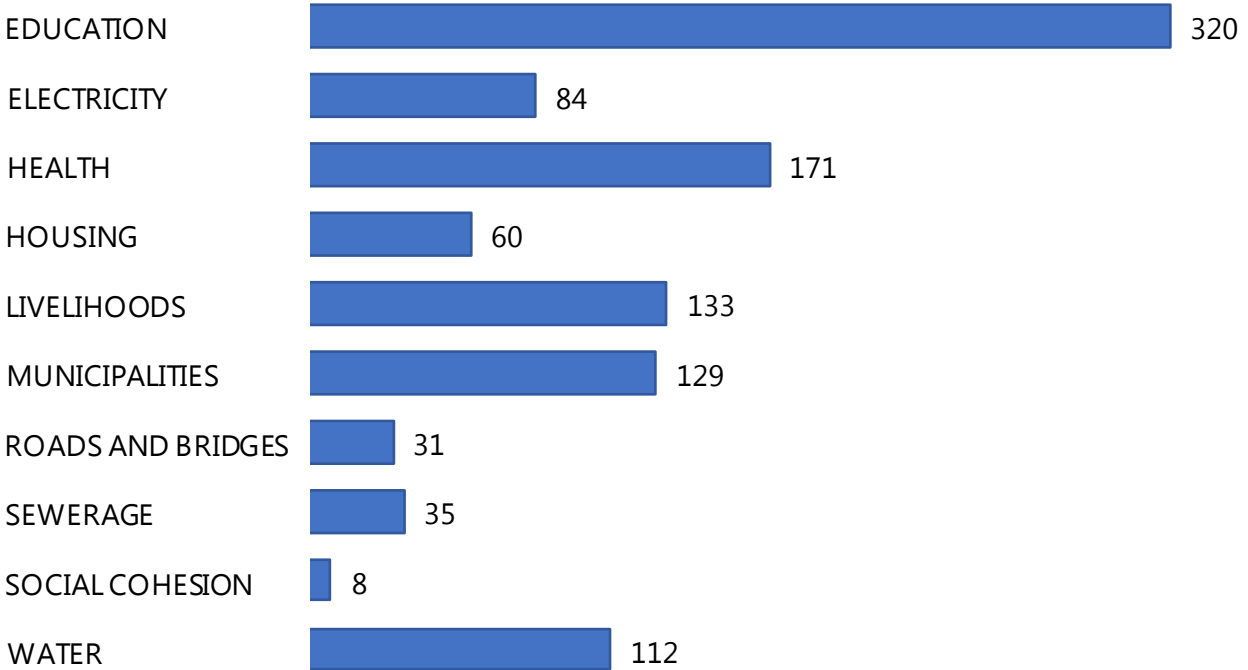
In the education sector, work advanced at the Al-Ashaary Primary School for Boys and Girls and the Directorate of Education, both located in Al-Ba'aj. Once works are completed at Al-Ashaary Primary School, 500 pupils (220 girls) will benefit from this facility. For the Directorate of Education of Al-Ba'aj, the estimated number of beneficiaries is 9,000 persons.

Moreover, a project supporting the rehabilitation of Ba'aj Hospital was tendering during the reporting period.

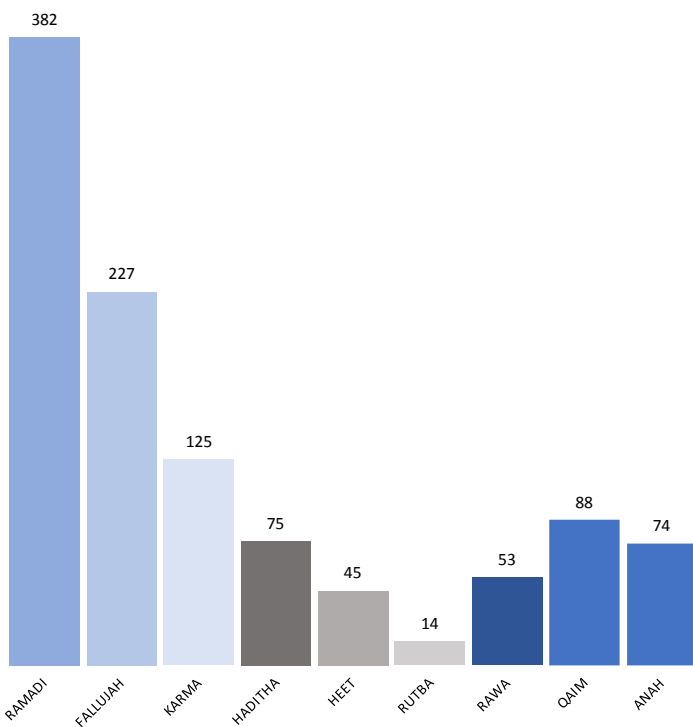
⁹ IOM (2020), Iraq Master List Report 114, January-February 2020, <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/>.

ANBAR

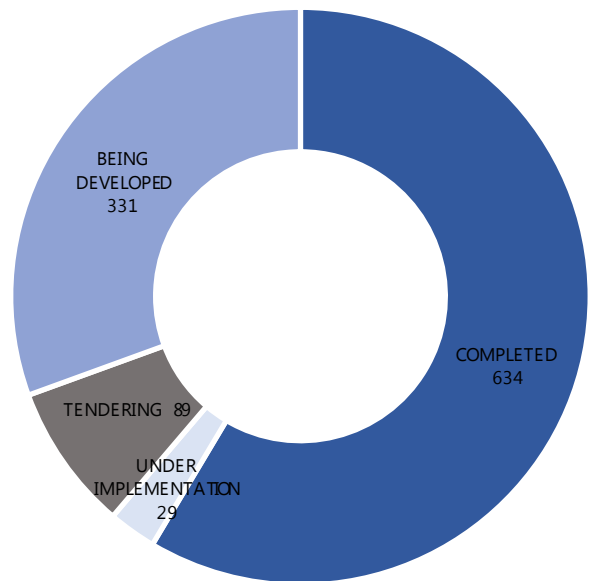
FFS Q1 Projects by Sector



Location of FFS Q1 Projects



FFS Q1 Projects by Major Status





The re-opening ceremony of Ramadi Maternity Hospital

The main results achieved this quarter in Anbar governorate included the rehabilitation of health and education infrastructure, as well as roads and bridges.

Status of projects in Anbar:



Completed

634



Under implementation

29



Tendering

89



Under development

331

Ramadi Maternity Hospital was fully rehabilitated at the beginning of this quarter, when Phase 4 of the work was completed. As the only referral hospital for maternal health and neonatology in Anbar, the hospital also serves women from areas as far away as Heet, Haditha, Anah, Rawa, Al Qaim and Al Rutba. Highlights during this final phase included equipping service rooms with chiller boiler systems, the completion of a medical supply storage room, staff rooms, and the staff kitchen and dining hall to support staff and labourers. Now completed, the hospital will provide maternal and paediatric healthcare services to more than 400,000 women and children in Ramadi and the rest of Anbar.

The inauguration ceremony for the Ramadi Maternity Hospital was held on 25 February, marking a significant moment for the city's recovery after years of hardship. The ceremony was attended by the Governor of Anbar, H.E. Mr. Ali Farhan, the Director-General of the Anbar Directorate of Health, Dr. Khutheyer Khalaf Shallal, Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW) Country Director, Dr. Anna-Christine Janke and UNDP Resident Representative, Ms. Zena Ali Ahmad.



The rehabilitation of the Palestine Concrete Bridge was completed

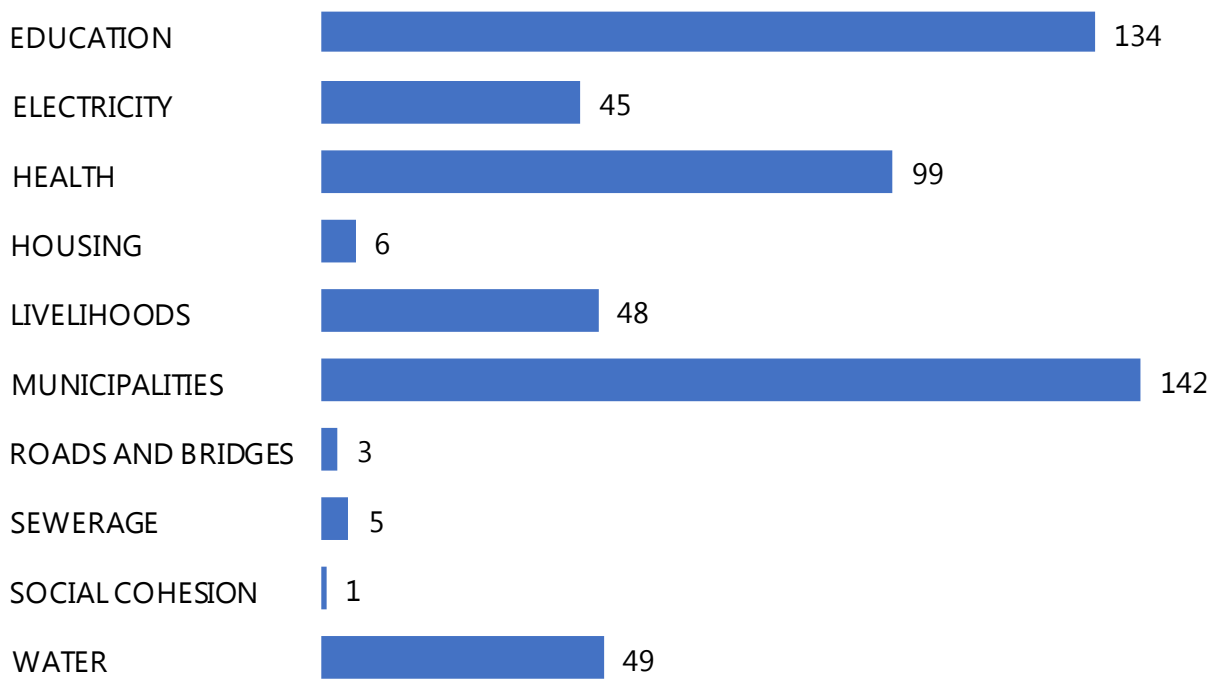
The rehabilitation of the Palestine Concrete Bridge in Ramadi, which began in 2018, was already completed at the end of December 2019. This bridge suffered extensive damage during the battle to liberate the city, and several of its parts were either damaged or destroyed. As one of the largest bridges in Anbar, it spans over 500 metres with three lanes on each side. This large, two-span bridge is crucial to facilitate the transportation of people and goods across the city daily. It also expedites transport links with neighbouring countries, especially Jordan, while being a gateway to the greater Anbar region.

The reopening ceremony of the bridge took place on 25 February 2020 and was attended by the Governor of Anbar, Mr. Ali Farhan, UNDP Resident Representative Ms. Zena Ali Ahmad, and the Expressway Directorate Manager Mr. Nameer Hussein.

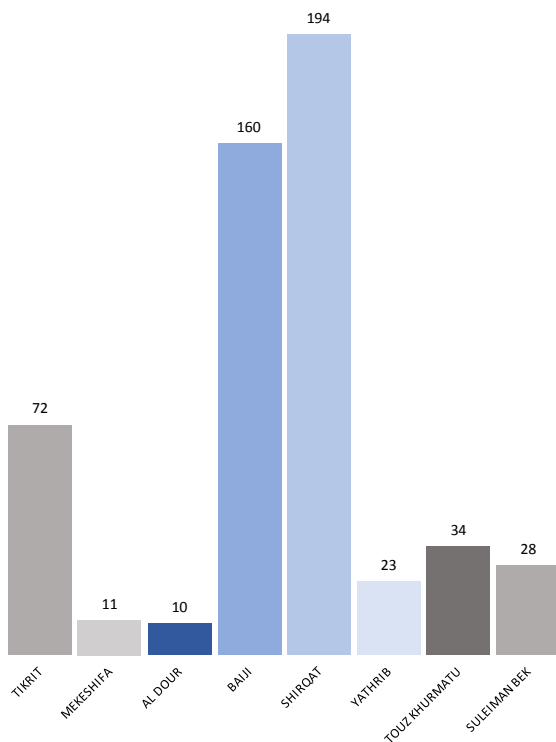
At the end of reporting period, six projects in the education sector were ongoing in Ramadi, Rawa, Qaim and Anah in West Anbar through the supply of transformers and electrical materials (such as steel poles, cables and mobile stations) and the rehabilitation of 49 schools and kindergartens in Karma, Heet, Haditha, Rutba, Al-Qaim, Anah, Fallujah and Rawa. Once finished, 1,445 students and teachers will benefit from these projects.

SALAH AL DIN

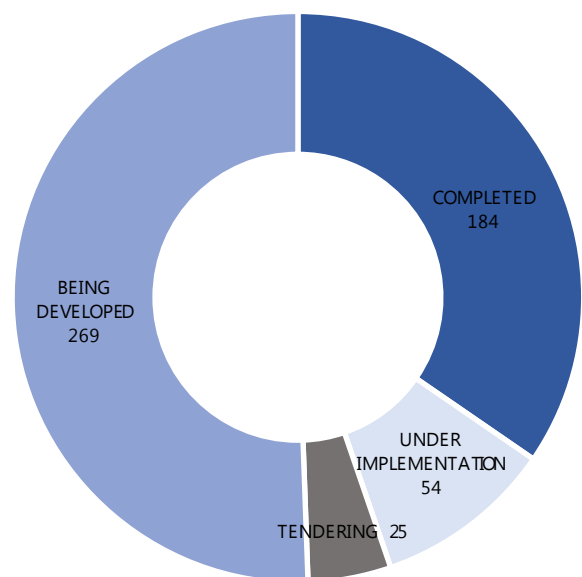
FFS Q1 Projects by Sector



Location of FFS Q1 Projects



FFS Q1 Projects by Major Status





Tikrit Teaching Hospital

Status of projects in Salah Al Din:



Completed
184



Under implementation
54



Tendering
25



Under development
269

The largest project in the governorate, and in the FFS overall, is the rehabilitation of the Tikrit Teaching Hospital. This 400-bed hospital is the governorate’s pre-eminent medical institution, serving a population of around two million people in Salah Al Din and neighboring governorates. The project started in 2018, and by the end of the reporting period the rehabilitation of the main buildings had reached 82 percent completion. .

During the reporting period, in the water sector, Al-Hechal Water Treatment Plant (WTP) and Al-Sweedan Compact Unit were successfully rehabilitated, and a 350-kVA generator was supplied to Al-Hechal WTP in Shergat. Taken together, these facilities provide an estimated 15,000 people with improved access to clean water. Additionally, another eight projects were ongoing, involving the rehabilitation and replacement of filters at Al-Touz-Kifry water station in Toz Khormato, which was 95 percent complete, and the supply of heavy equipment for Baiji Water Department, which was 85 percent complete by the end of the reporting period.

In the education sector, 19 projects were ongoing during the first quarter of 2020. The rehabilitation of the School Supply Warehouse in Baiji was 99 percent complete. Once finished, a total of 8,747 pupils (5,602 girls) will benefit from improved education services.

During the first quarter of 2020, one rubble removal project was completed in Touz Khormato, benefitting a total of 120 vulnerable individuals (18 women). The project was implemented throughout the town and involved the removal of rubble and debris from roads and public spaces. The project was the first of its kind to be implemented in this locality and was well received by the community.

One housing project was completed in Baiji during the reporting period. Overall, 364 houses in Hay Al-Resala neighbourhood were rehabilitated, employing 401 workers.

KIRKUK

Status of projects in Kirkuk:

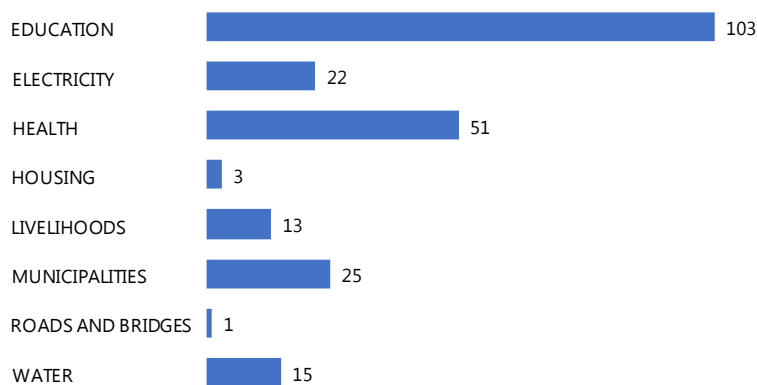


Significant work was ongoing in the education sector, with 12 projects under implementation to support the rehabilitation of primary and secondary schools in Hawija

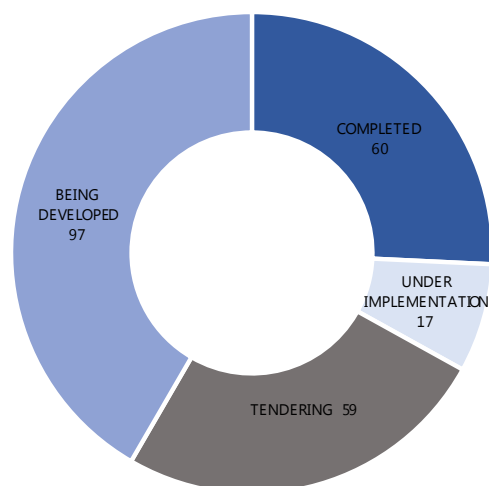
In addition, FFS continued to support the revitalization of the agricultural sector in the Hawija area. Prior to ISIL's occupation, the area around Hawija was one of Iraq's most important breadbaskets, with most of the population deriving their income from agricultural production and trade. Nevertheless, during the battle to liberate Hawija, significant fighting occurred around the city, disrupting crop cycles and destroying irrigation systems. The repercussions of this on the agricultural sector, coupled with instability in the region and the local authorities' little progress in terms of rehabilitating basic services in the city, means that 15 percent of the broader Hawija population has still not returned.

Returns to the Hawija district, particularly the villages surrounding Hawija town, have been much slower than in some other liberated areas. UNDP is therefore focusing some of the support to Hawija on the revitalization of the agricultural sector, which will not only encourage returns but also help to re-establish this important sector in Hawija, to the benefit of all Iraqis. In support of the agricultural sector, UNDP will undertake the rehabilitation of the R1 Irrigation Canal as well as a package of agricultural sector projects, such as building three strategic warehouses for the Department of Agriculture, rehabilitating the Hawija Agriculture Laboratory and supplying equipment, re-establishing the seed purification facility and restoring the Hawija Plantation Department. The agricultural package and R1 Irrigation Canal in Hawija was tendering during the first quarter of 2020.

FFS Q1 Projects by Sector



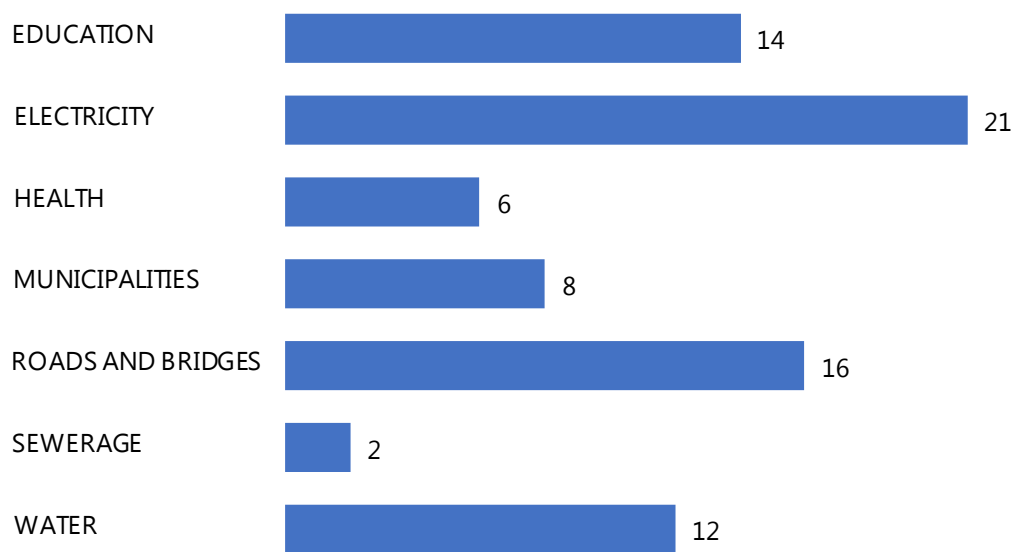
FFS Q1 Projects by Major Status



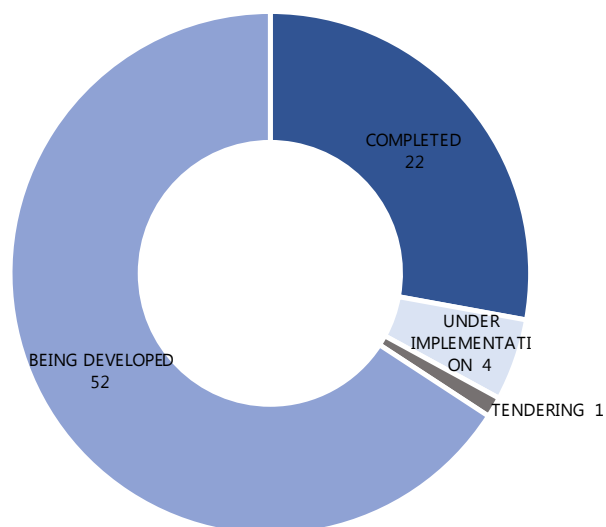
DIYALA

By the end of the reporting period, three projects were under implementation in Diyala, including the supply of materials (e.g. transformers, poles, accessories) for the maintenance of the electricity networks and the supply of desks and boards for schools in Al-Sadiya, Jalawla and Qarataba, in addition to the provision of generator supply for PHCs in Jalawla, Gabarra and Qarataba.

FFS Q1 Projects by Sector



FFS Q1 Projects by Major Status



QUARTER ONE CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED

During the first quarter of 2020, the FFS team continued to address challenges during implementation and drew lessons that will inform future programmatic endeavours. Selected challenges and lessons learned during the reporting period are highlighted below:

Government of Iraq's commitment to stabilization

The Government of Iraq (GOI) has led the country's stabilization process and been an integral partner to the FFS since 2015. GOI involvement and ownership in the stabilization process is critical and goes to the core of the importance of stabilization in fostering a relationship of trust between the GOI and the Iraqi people. There is no doubt that without this partnership, UNDP would not have been able to complete more than 2,300 stabilization projects, benefitting more than 9.5 million Iraqis.

Throughout the duration of the FFS, the GOI has been active in supporting the stabilization process in many different ways. The GOI plays a pivotal and active role in identifying and prioritizing projects. UNDP does not determine stabilization projects. Projects are identified through an initial local needs assessment undertaken by UNDP, in partnership with local authorities. Based on this assessment, projects are developed and prioritized by governorate, local authorities and in consultation with local stakeholders.

The GOI also supports UNDP's focused oversight of project implementation. An oversight committee, comprising a representative from the relevant line ministry and a UNDP engineer, is put in place for each project. The committee reviews project implementation and ensures the projects are implemented according to the previously agreed specifications.

The project development, prioritization and implementation process, therefore, is designed not only to expeditiously advance goals, but with structures that ensure the legitimate leadership and ownership of the GOI. Once a project is completed, it is officially handed over to the end user.

The government confirmed its ongoing commitment to stabilization in 2019 by signing a landmark financing agreement with UNDP. With this agreement, the GOI committed to contribute US\$33 million to UNDP to support the implementation of stabilization activities. Through this agreement, the GOI has acknowledged the importance of continuing stabilization efforts in Iraq's five liberated governorates, and the agreement also signifies the government's trust and confidence in UNDP as a partner of choice.

In addition to this extensive support for UNDP's stabilization efforts, the GOI has contributed to stabilization efforts by consistently supporting the implementation of projects which complement, and build upon, the work undertaken by UNDP. At the beginning of 2020, UNDP undertook an assessment process to capture the scale of support that the GOI has provided to stabilization through these projects.

To undertake this assessment, UNDP worked with government counterparts to review a list of all projects completed in 2018 and 2019 across all sectors. During this review, GOI counterparts identified and provided the details of GOI-funded projects that were "complementary" to the projects completed by UNDP. "Complementary" projects were described as those enhancing the functionality of the original UNDP project (e.g. the GOI provides furniture or equipment to a UNDP-rehabilitated facility). This initial assessment used a sample of 20 FFS locations.

Based on this assessment of projects completed in 2018 and 2019, the GOI undertook a total of 271 projects which complemented those implemented by FFS. The total value of these projects is estimated at US\$71,562,883.

As illustrated by Figure 1, the highest number of complementary projects were undertaken in East Mosul, Baiji and the Ninewa Plains. As shown in Figure 2, the sector with the highest number of complementary projects was education, followed by electricity, health and municipalities.

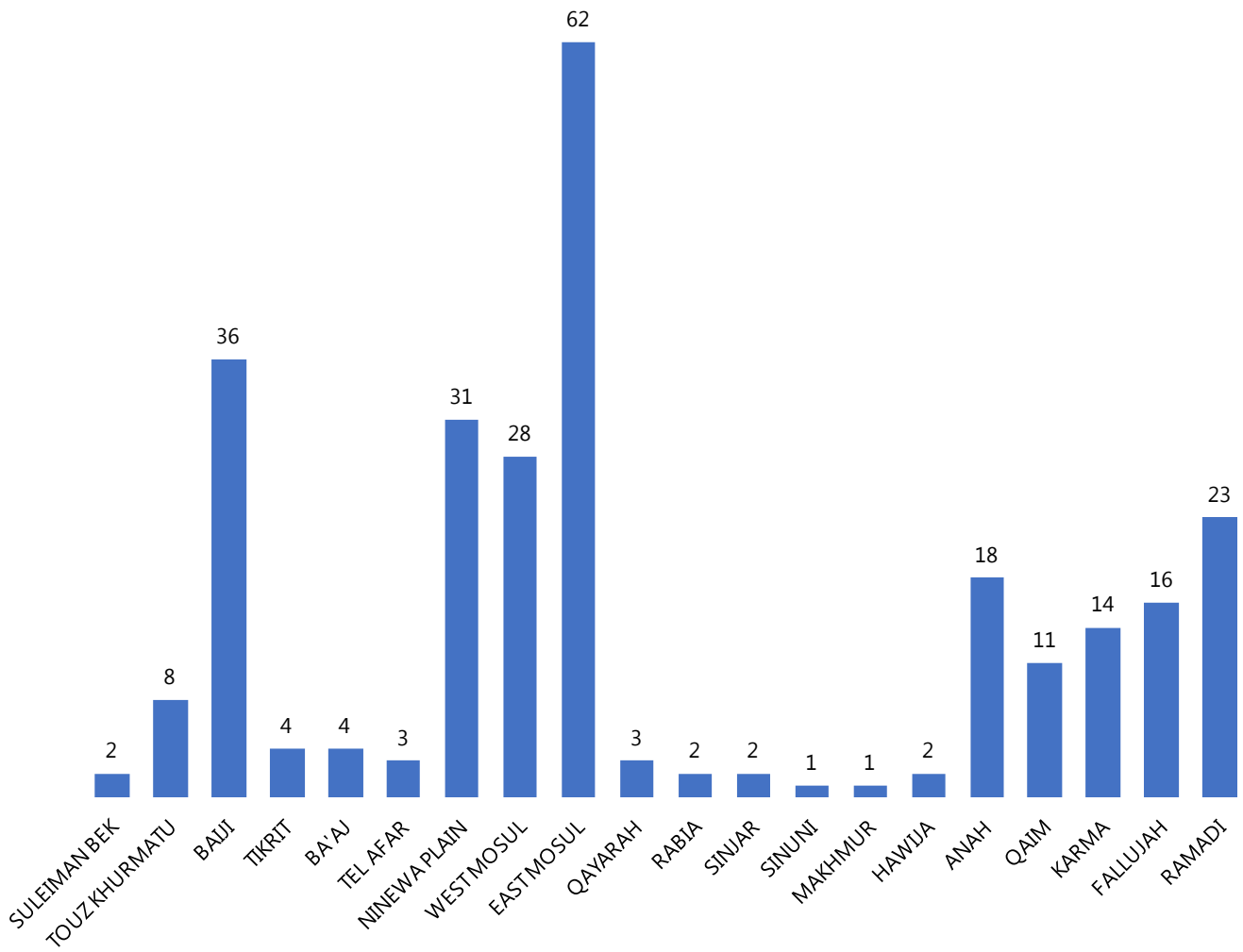


Figure 1: Number of complimentary projects, by location

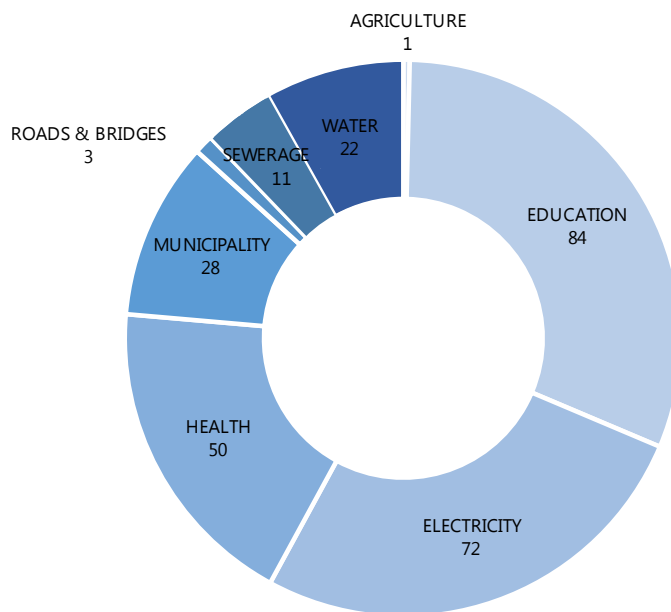


Figure 2: Number of complimentary projects, by sector

Drawing lessons from FFS internal evaluation exercises

In 2019, the FFS began internal, sector-specific evaluations designed to assess the gains and lessons learned from UNDP's various lines of work, while providing insights to inform decisions regarding project delivery. These evaluation exercises are focused on gathering insights on the conditions faced by beneficiaries, the effectiveness of delivery modalities and the sector-specific impact of UNDP's work. Evaluations concluded to-date focused on areas including housing interventions and cash-for-work activities undertaken from 2016 to 2019 in Central Iraq. Targeted evaluations to assess the safety and comfort levels of the team of female field-based staff have also been done as part of revising FFS safeguarding practices for project delivery across all sectors.

Majority of the FFS beneficiaries interviewed as part of the sector-specific evaluations have also benefitted from works achieved under other FFS windows. For example, a cash-for-work beneficiary in an area where FFS is active would likely have also benefitted from improvements to the water and electrical networks in their neighborhood as a result of FFS support to these sectors. Therefore, their accounts of context, and specifically the transition toward a more stable living environment, speak to the 'at-scale' effort that underscores the FFS approach.

During the reporting period, internal evaluation exercises continued despite the various challenges related to the movement of field teams due to the fluid operational context situation for this period. The evaluation of cash-for-work and housing activities in Central Iraq was completed in 2019 (1,035 interviews conducted). In Quarter 1 2020, the evaluation of cash-for-work activities in Ninewa and Kirkuk was completed, with a total of 1,388 interviews conducted, and findings from this evaluation exercise, as well as the cash-for-work activities in Central Iraq, are reflected below.

This evaluation provided valuable insights on beneficiary impressions on the local context, as well as on the most important factors which allowed for those who were displaced, to return, and remain, home¹⁰. Based on the feedback received in Ninewa, Kirkuk and Central Iraq, the most important concern for returnees was whether they could rehabilitate their homes. A number of respondents in Ninewa and Kirkuk representing 42 percent (compared to 67 percent of respondents in Central Iraq) confirmed that apart from security, having the ability to undertake repairs to their home was the factor that has mattered most to them since the liberation of their city. Electrical service was a critical concern for 37 percent in Ninewa and Kirkuk (compared with only 1 percent in Central Iraq). Finally, 20 percent (compared with 26 percent in Central Iraq) responded that having access to an income-generating activity was also important. Significantly, 73 percent of people in Ninewa, Kirkuk and Central Iraq responded that the level of basic services in their city was enough to enable them to stay in the city and rebuild their lives. Moreover, the majority of respondents (throughout Ninewa, Kirkuk and Central Iraq) remained once they returned, with 99 percent of respondents saying that they plan to stay in their cities for the foreseeable future.

Overall findings showed that projects helped to meet the needs of individuals, but also supported broader stabilization goals. When it comes to cash-for-work activities, 81 percent of respondents in Ninewa and Kirkuk and 72 percent in Central Iraq reported that their participation in a cash-for-work project had helped to address their most pressing livelihood needs at the time of their participation. 78 percent of respondents reported that providing food for themselves and their families was their most urgent need at the time they engaged in the cash-for-work activity. Such projects support returnees to get back on their feet, with 81 percent of surveyed individuals in Ninewa and Kirkuk (compared with 75 percent in Central Iraq) confirming that the project had helped returnees. In terms of broader contributions, 73 percent of people in Ninewa and Kirkuk and 81 percent in Central Iraq felt their work had contributed to the rehabilitation of the city in which they live.

¹⁰ In Ninewa and Kirkuk 57% of interviewees self-identified as a returnee, 13% as an IDP and 30% as someone that remained. In Anbar, 95% of interviewees self-identified as a returnee, 1% as an IDP and 4% as someone that remained.

Findings from the cash-for-work evaluation were broadly positive in terms of the beneficiary experience with the project. 93 percent of respondents in Ninewa and Kirkuk and 97 percent in Central Iraq reported that they felt that their daily work and wage had been fair and reasonable, and 93 percent in both Ninewa and Kirkuk and Central Iraq advised that they felt they had the support and guidance that they needed to work safely. A total of 99 percent of respondents in Ninewa, Kirkuk and Central Iraq advised that they understood the scope of the project prior to implementation. Female beneficiaries also reported feeling safe during implementation, with 99 percent of women in all areas reporting that they either felt safe all or most of the time. Finally, respondents felt that the cash-for-work activities not only provided an income-generating opportunity but also helped them build their skills. In Ninewa and Kirkuk, 55 percent of participants felt their engagement with the project had either boosted their skills or increased their employability. 41 percent of those participants said that the project had either improved their skills or given them new employable skills for future jobs. 52 percent felt the project had improved their connections to employers, business partners or customers. Feedback in Central Iraq was similar, with 58 percent of respondents reporting a boost in their skills or employability due to the project. Of those respondents, 63 percent advised that they had gained new skills and 33 percent felt as though their connections with employers, business partners or customers had been improved.

One area for improvement is the ability of cash-for-work beneficiaries to report challenges or concerns during implementation. Some 6 percent of respondents in Ninewa and Kirkuk, and 13 percent in Central Iraq, reported that they felt it would not be easy to raise complaints or concerns during implementation. Further measures will be initiated in 2020 to make it easier for cash-for-work participants to provide feedback and raise concerns.

The fluidity of the situation in Iraq requires FFS projects to be flexible and adaptable

The past quarter has presented significant challenges related to security and the implementation of field operations. Given the fluidity and unpredictability of the current operating environment, the ability to adapt and respond to the overall social, economic and political situation, and the evolving needs of communities and beneficiaries, has become even more crucial. One of the most significant lessons learned during the reporting period, therefore, relates to the importance of flexibility in undertaking stabilization initiatives.

UNDP Iraq has demonstrated the flexibility and adaptability of the FFS through the rapid development of a multi-pronged, localized approach to COVID-19 in Iraq, implemented using the tried and tested mechanisms of the FFS.¹¹ However, the quickly evolving nature of the operating environment, particularly due to COVID-19, has caused challenges for the FFS, with nearly all projects put on hold by mid-March. Work stoppages are in line with the GOI's directives, including on curfews and movement restrictions between governorates. Despite the hold on field operations, project development and procurement processes are ongoing, and contracts continue to be awarded as per UNDP rules and regulations, to start as soon as conditions allow.

UNDP remains keen and stands ready to resume FFS operations beyond the COVID-19 response and has put in place the necessary health and safety measures for its staff and contractors to enable a safe return to field operations. These measures will ensure that UNDP provides adequate duty of care and ensures that the robust monitoring practices that are critical to the success of FFS are in place. At the end of the reporting period, UNDP Iraq was working to secure personal protective equipment (PPE) for field engineering and monitoring teams, as well as to secure approval from local counterparts to travel between governorates to facilitate the travel of contractors and UNDP field teams.

¹¹ A dedicated report will detail activities and progress on UNDP Iraq's COVID-19 Response Package.

ANNEX I: FINANCIAL SECTION

Donors	Contribution (signed agreement)		Received as of 31 March 2020		To be received (currency of agreement)	To be received (signed agreement) USD
	(Currency of Agreement)	(USD)	(Currency of Agreement)	(USD)		
Australia	AUD 22,000,000	16,308,854.42	AUD 12,000,000	11,773,707.03	AUD 6 million	4,535,147.39
Austria	EUR 6,000,000	6,697,025.93	EUR 6,000,000	6,697,025.93	0	0
Belgium	EUR 7,124,774 + USD 3,000,000	10,867,204.45	EUR 7,124,774 + USD 3,000,000	10,867,204.45	0	0
Bulgaria	EUR 200,000	227,272.73	EUR 200,000	227,272.73	0	0
Canada	USD 1,200,000 + CAD 30,000,000	24,107,487.37	USD 1,200,000 + CAD 22,500,000	18,395,378.00	CAD 7,500,000	5,712,109.67
Czech Republic	CZK 35,000,000	1,522,747.05	CZK 35,000,000	1,522,747.05	0	0
Denmark	DKK 296,000,000	45,816,451.46	DKK 278,000,000	43,064,157.88	DKK 18,000,000	2,752,293.58
Estonia	EUR 25,000	29,411.76	EUR 25,000	29,411.76	0	0
European Union	EUR 64,000,000	73,341,240.83	EUR 64,000,000	73,341,240.83	0	0
Finland	EUR 9,000,000	9,941,184.65	EUR 9,000,000	9,941,184.65	0	0
France	EUR 5,500,000	6,234,739.72	EUR 5,500,000	6,234,739.72	0	0
Germany	EUR 311,903,294	353,386,912.91	EUR 300,903,294	341,872,376.05	EUR 10,121,278	11,514,536.85
Government of Iraq	USD 33,000,000	33,000,000.00	USD 6,600,000	6,600,000.00	USD 26,400,000	26,400,000.00
Italy	EUR 11,800,000	13,267,138.20	EUR 11,800,000	13,267,138.20	0	0
Japan	USD 30,506,131	30,506,130.97	USD 30,506,131	30,506,130.97	0	0
Korea	USD 18,950,000	18,950,000.00	USD 18,950,000	18,950,000.00	0	0
Kuwait	USD 2,000,000	2,000,000.00	USD 2,000,000	2,000,000.00	0	0
Malta	EUR 30,000	34,285.71	EUR 30,000	34,285.71	0	0
Netherlands	EUR 72,000,000	82,149,154.24	EUR 72,000,000	82,149,154.24	0	0
New Zealand	USD 3,000,000	3,000,000.00	USD 3,000,000	3,000,000.00	0	0
Norway	NOK 409,200,000	48,514,303.13	NOK 409,200,000	48,514,303.13	0	0
Poland	PLN 8,455,950	2,264,807.32	PLN 8,455,950	2,264,807.32	0	0
Slovakia	EUR 100,000	113,125.79	EUR 100,000	113,125.79	0	0
Sweden	USD 4,000,000 + SEK 314,000,000	38,755,274.48	USD 4,000,000 + SEK 314,000,000	38,755,274.48	0	0
Turkey	USD 750,000	750,000.00	USD 750,000	750,000.00	0	0
UAE	USD 60,000,000	60,000,000.00	USD 59,000,000	59,000,000.00	USD 1,000,000	1,000,000.00
USA	USD 363,300,000	363,300,000.00	USD 363,300,000	363,300,000.00	0	0
United Kingdom	GBP 30,510,000	39,786,430.31	GBP 30,510,000	39,786,430.31	0	0
Total	0	1,284,871,183	0	1,232,957,096	0	51,914,087

ANNEX II: PERFORMANCE TRACKING MATRIX

Intended Outcome as stated in the UNDAF/Country [or Global/Regional] Programme Results and Resource Framework:

Conditions improved for safe return of internally displaced persons in newly liberated areas¹²

Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme [or Global/Regional] Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets ¹³:

Increase in percentage of internally displaced persons returning to liberated areas

Baseline: 10% (2015)

Target: 80% (2020)

Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan ¹⁴:

UNDP 2018-2022 Strategic Plan Outcome 3: Strengthen resilience to shocks and crises

UNDP 2018-2022 Strategic Plan 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 people benefitting from jobs and improved livelihoods in crisis or post-crisis settings, disaggregated by sex and other characteristics

Supplementary Outcome Indicators proposed ¹⁵ (to be further refined before applying to the Project)

- % of returnees (disaggregated by gender) in the FFS target locations that report the basic urban services available are enough to enable them to stay in their places of origin and begin to rebuild their lives
- % of immediate livelihood support recipients who report an ability to meet immediate personal/family needs with the cash liquidity provided
- Feedback from the Government of Iraq (GOI) beneficiaries on the capacity support provided to the GOI through FFS efforts to enable a return to core services (qualitative analysis)
- Level of community engagement (with an emphasis on women and youth) in promoting social cohesion in the newly liberated areas, as assessed/observed by relevant proxy indicators

¹² UNDAF 2015-2019 was under revision at the time of UNDP CPD 2016-2020 was finalized. Draft Outcome statement relied upon.

¹³ Reporting against the Country Programme Outcome Indicator is undertaken annually as part of UNDP's end-year reporting.

¹⁴ Reporting against the UNDP 2018-2022 Strategic Plan, is undertaken annually from 2018, as part of UNDP's end-year reporting.

¹⁵ Reporting against the Project outcome level indicators is done through data collected through proxy indicators. In this case, data has been extracted from the FFS internal evaluation exercise undertaken in late 2019. Findings from this exercise can be found on page 24/25 of this report. Project outcome level indicators will be revised in line with the revised FFS project document and reporting on these revised outcome indicators is expected to begin in Q3 2020.

INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS FOR (YEARS)	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	PROGRESS UPDATE- Q1
<p>Output 1- Funding Facility for Immediate Stabilization</p> <p>Iraqi Government in newly liberated areas is supported to address immediate challenges for return of internally displaced persons</p> <p>Output indicators:¹⁶</p> <p>a. % of early needs assessments carried out in FFS targeted liberated areas</p> <p>b. # of infrastructure projects for basic services (water, health, education, electricity, housing, roads and bridges, sewage and municipal services) which have been restored ¹⁷in target areas¹⁸</p> <p>c. # of houses rehabilitated in liberated areas</p>	<p><u>Targets (2020)</u></p> <p>a. 100% of assessments in 31 target liberated areas completed</p> <p>b. Minimum 2,500 projects completed (cumulative).</p> <p>c. 25,990 houses rehabilitated in newly liberated areas</p>	<p>Activity 1.1 (Assessments) Carry out local assessments to identify immediate stabilization needs Indicative activities</p> <p>- Develop methodology to conduct rapid stabilization and recovery assessments in the newly liberated areas.</p> <p>- Provide advisory support to Local Authorities with regards to conducting the rapid assessments</p> <p>- Organize prioritization workshops, engaging relevant stakeholders and undertake verification missions where relevant.</p> <p>- Deploy expertise (where required) to coordinate the assessment exercise</p> <p>- Finalize the assessment reports, including translation and dissemination.</p>	<p>a. Assessments have been undertaken in all 31 targeted areas.</p> <p>b. 2,085 projects completed at the end of Q1. The following provides the breakdown by sector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education: 834 • Electricity: 210 • Health: 303 • Housing: 80 • Municipalities: 369 • Roads and bridges: 11 • Sewerage: 107 • Water:171 <p>c. 25,742 houses cumulatively rehabilitated in new liberated areas as of the end of Q1.</p>

¹⁶ Given the scale, and complexity of the Project, and the evolving country context, revisions to the Indicators and targets will be made, and documented, along with the justifications for the changes. Indicators relating to Window 4 activities will be defined further in late 2018 and in 2019, upon completing the scoping work for the design of activities.

¹⁷ Restored, includes renovation/rehabilitation and/or provision of equipment and furniture officially accepted by Government of Iraq counterparts.

¹⁸ The number of women's need-based infrastructure projects restored will be factored when reporting.

INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS FOR (YEARS)	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	PROGRESS UPDATE- Q1
<p>d. # of immediate livelihood opportunities created for individuals, including women and youth ¹⁹in the target areas</p> <p>e. # of small business grants provided in the target areas (gender disaggregated)</p> <p>f. # of small grants provided to women headed households</p> <p>g. # and type of technical advisory support capacities in place to support Authorities in target areas to plan and execute stabilization activities</p> <p>h. # of women and youth engaged in leading/ promoting social cohesion in the newly liberated areas²⁰</p>	<p>d.40,000 people engaged through cash-generating job opportunities (cumulative, 15,000 youth and 5,500 women)</p> <p>e. 5,200 small business grants provided (cumulative)</p> <p>f. 6,500 women headed households provided with small grants (cumulative).</p> <p>g. Area Coordinators and Stabilization Advisors in place to support stabilization planning and communications; minimum of 10 Municipal Stabilization Advisors embedded.</p> <p>h. 8,000 people to participate and benefit from social cohesion activities with at least 40% women (3,200)</p>	<p>Activity result 1.2 (Window 1) Rehabilitate priority light infrastructure in newly liberated areas</p> <p>Indicative activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Undertake consultations with the partner institutions from the Government of Iraq, including the Provincial Control Cells, relevant line Ministries and line Directorates, in the newly liberated areas, to identify the infrastructure rehabilitation priorities - Develop designs and Bills of Quantities for priority infrastructure projects, including for the health, education, water, electricity, municipality, sewage, roads and bridges and housing sectors and other critical services in the target newly liberated areas - Ensure the placement of the required procurement service capacities and undertake the required procurement processes to identify qualified goods and service providers. - Rehabilitate priority infrastructure units which meet the immediate stabilization needs in the newly liberated areas 	<p>d. Cumulatively, 33,591 people engaged through cash-generating job opportunities, including 5,047 women and 14,127 youth.</p> <p>e. 3,481 small business grants provided, including for 2,628 women .</p> <p>f. Cumulatively 6,218 small grants provided to women headed households.</p> <p>g. Three international Stabilization Specialists ²¹ and three Area Coordinators are in place. Eight Municipal Stabilization Advisors are embedded in municipal authorities.</p> <p>h. 4,735 individuals were engaged in promoting social cohesion including 2,179 women.</p>

¹⁹ Aged under 30.

²⁰ Indicators to monitor social cohesion activities will be reviewed and revised as required after completing the scoping work in the target locations, in late 2018/early 2019.

²¹ Corresponds to the position/role of Stabilization Advisor, referred to in the 2018 result target.

INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS FOR (YEARS)	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	PROGRESS UPDATE- Q1
<p>Baseline:</p> <p>a. No assessments conducted in the newly liberated areas (May 2015)</p> <p>b. Zero (0) FFS supported light infrastructure rehabilitation work in the newly liberated areas (May 2015)</p> <p>c. Zero (0) houses rehabilitated in liberated areas (May 2015)</p> <p>d. Zero (0) job creation supported by FFS (May 2015)</p> <p>e. Zero (0) small business grants provided (May 2015)</p> <p>f. Zero (0) small grants provided to women headed households</p> <p>g. Limited capacity in place to implement stabilization activities. (May 2015)</p> <p>h. Zero (0) women and youth engaged in leading/promoting social cohesion activities in newly liberated areas (May 2015)</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide priority furniture and/or equipment required to deliver basic services. - Ensure the placement of required technical capacities, including for coordination, monitoring and quality assurance of the rehabilitation work, to ensure high quality results and timely completion of work. - Undertake monitoring visits to project locations. - Handover of completed infrastructure units to the end-user, to operate and maintain in support of the people <p>Activity result 1.3 (Window 2) Support immediate income generation opportunities</p> <p>Indicative activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify location specific quick employment projects which provide critical access to financial resources among the returnees in the newly liberated areas, enabling them to meet their basic needs - Develop the terms of reference and/or Bills of Quantity and undertake the required procurement 	

INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS FOR (YEARS)	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	PROGRESS UPDATE- Q1
		<p>processes to identify qualified goods and service providers/ responsible parties.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Based on identified needs; a) Create cash for work opportunities, for returnees, including through support for renovation and rehabilitation of infrastructure. Identify opportunities for engaging women through cash for work activities; and/or b) Provide cash grants to support small businesses; and/or c) Provide cash grants for women headed households, where relevant and deemed suitable - Ensure the placement of required technical capacities, including for coordination, monitoring and quality assurance of the rehabilitation work, in order to ensure high quality results and timely completion of work. - Undertake monitoring visits to project locations in the newly liberated areas. - Provide technical support to NGO partners (2015-2017) 	

INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS FOR (YEARS)	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	PROGRESS UPDATE- Q1
		<p>Activity result 1.4: (Window 3) Capacity development of Government authorities to facilitate stabilization</p> <p>Indicative activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify the capacity support requirements in the Governorate and Local Administration level, in the newly liberated areas - Provide capacity support to the Government institutions, through the placement of complementary national and international technical advisory support capacities (for example, Area Coordinators, Stabilization Advisors, Municipal Stabilization Advisors, Liaison Officers, etc.) - Provide other additional capacity support based on identified needs of the Governorate Offices and Local Authorities (i.e. communications, livelihood) - Gender advisory support dedicated for the Funding Facility for Stabilization in place, to strengthen gender equality and women's empowerment programming, and monitoring 	

INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS FOR (YEARS)	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	PROGRESS UPDATE- Q1
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide support to conduct priority workshops, trainings and consultations - Undertake monitoring visits to project locations in the newly liberated areas. Activity result 1.5: (Window 4) Design and implement initiatives to promote social cohesion Indicative activities - Conduct local level conflict analyses to identify the triggers of conflict, in targeted newly liberated areas - Conduct field visits and interviews with the local population, including IDPs, local authorities, civil society, and other stakeholders to deepen the project’s understanding/analysis and identify specific concerns - Identify partners and implement small projects to engage different communities in shared projects such as social work in community, educational programmes, intercommunity rehabilitation projects with the aim to slowly rebuild social fabric. 	

INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS FOR (YEARS)	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	PROGRESS UPDATE- Q1
		<p>-Strengthen the capacities of women and youth, and civil society, including community based organizations to engage in/ lead in promoting social cohesion</p> <p>Activity result 1.6: Set-up Project Management and Operations support teams</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Effective and efficient project management systems in place, including through the placement of required management, and operations support capacities - Effective monitoring and evaluation systems in place - Timely reporting of progress/results, document lessons learned, and ensure public/stakeholder outreach on the project's work - Required administrative and operational support infrastructure for the project are in place (i.e. work space, office equipment, security and security vehicles, etc.) 	

INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS FOR (YEARS)	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	PROGRESS UPDATE- Q1
<p>Output 2: Funding Facility for Expanded Stabilization</p> <p>High impact medium-size infrastructure projects are rehabilitated to sustain stabilization gains</p> <p>Output indicators:</p> <p>a. # of medium-size infrastructure projects implemented in the newly liberated areas</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>a. 0 (zero) medium-size projects implemented in the newly liberated areas (2015)</p>	<p>Targets (2020)</p> <p>a. 123 medium-size infrastructure projects implemented (cumulative)</p>	<p>INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES</p> <p>Activity Result: 2.1 Rehabilitation of priority, medium-size infrastructure projects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Through the planning stage of Activity Results 1.2 identify the medium- size infrastructure rehabilitation priorities - Develop designs and Bills of Quantities for priority infrastructure projects, including for the health, education, water, electricity, and other critical services in the target newly liberated areas - Ensure the placement of the required procurement service capacities and undertake the required procurement processes to identify qualified goods and service providers. - Rehabilitate priority infrastructure units which meet the expanded stabilization needs in the newly liberated areas - Provide priority furniture and/or equipment required to deliver basic services. - Ensure the placement of required technical capacities, including for coordination, monitoring and quality assurance of the rehabilitation work, to ensure high quality results and timely completion of work. - Undertake monitoring visits to project locations. - Handover of completed infrastructure units to the end-user, to operate and maintain in support of the people 	<p>a. Cumulatively 116 medium-size infrastructure projects completed.</p>

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