



UN
DP

FUNDING FACILITY FOR STABILIZATION

2020 QUARTER TWO REPORT

FUNDING FACILITY FOR STABILIZATION

2020 QUARTER 2 PROGRESS REPORT

1 APRIL 2020 - 30 JUNE 2020



PROJECT TITLE:	Funding Facility for Stabilization (FFS)
UNDP PROJECT ID:	00089459 (Output ID 00095684)
PROJECT DURATION:	May 2015 – December 2020
PROJECT RESOURCES:	US\$1,284,871,183
PROGRAMME COUNTRY 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 (IDPs) in newly liberated areas
OUTPUTS:	Output 1: Government of Iraq 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 Anbar, Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninewa and Salah al-Din

CONTRIBUTING PARTNERS





Preparations are made to pay cash-for-work beneficiaries, ensuring payments are made in well ventilated areas with social distancing to comply with COVID-19 prevention measures



CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	6
THE FUNDING FACILITY FOR STABILIZATION	7
MOVEMENT OF DISPLACED PERSONS	8
PROGRESS UPDATES.....	9
NINEWA	9
East Mosul	9
West Mosul	13
Ninewa Plains.....	14
Greater Ninewa.....	17
ANBAR.....	18
SALAH AL-DIN	19
KIRKUK	20
DIYALA.....	20
CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED	21
ANNEX I: FINANCIAL SECTION.....	23
ANNEX II: PERFORMANCE TRACKING MATRIX.....	24

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

By the end of June 2020, the Iraqi Ministry of Health (MOH) had confirmed 49,109 cases of Coronavirus disease (COVID-19), with 1,943 fatalities and 24,760 patients who had recovered.¹ The outbreak and continued spread of COVID-19 have had an impact on the implementation of projects under the Funding Facility for Stabilization (FFS). The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) adapted its programming to support the Government of Iraq's response to the COVID-19 pandemic and, in parallel, resumed the rehabilitation of basic infrastructure activities on 23 April 2020 as requested and approved by the relevant authorities.

Livelihoods activities resumed on 21 June, working to alleviate the economic crisis in Iraq by injecting money into the declining local economy, while always abiding by stringent measures to ensure the safety of workers. UNDP guidance for the resumption of cash-for-work (CfW) activities required all workers to wear PPE, dust masks and gloves and required contractors to provide hand sanitizer while keeping the social distance on sites of at least two metres, following the instructions of national authorities.

Despite the existing constraints, substantial works resumed during the reporting period. East Mosul saw significant work at the **Northern Technical University**, with the ongoing rehabilitation of the Mechanical Workshops, Women's Dormitory, Department of Electrical Power Technology Engineering, and the Medical Laboratories and Studying Halls of the Pharmacy Department. Work also progressed on-site at **Ibn Al Atheer Hospital**, which reached 62 percent completion. In West Mosul, the completion of Phase Two of the rehabilitation of the **New Right Bank Water Treatment Plant (WTP)** provided reliable, clean water to 95,000 people. This is one of 20 projects in the water sector completed in West Mosul.

In the Ninewa Plains, the rehabilitation of the **overhead transmission line between the Qaraqush 132 kV substation and the Namrud 33/11 kV substation** was completed, stabilizing the electricity provided to houses and businesses in Namrud and approximately 65 surrounding villages. In greater Ninewa, progress was made toward the rehabilitation of the **Badosh Pumping Station** (62 percent) and the **Al-Bwer WTP** (86 percent). When completed, these facilities will deliver potable water to between 675,000 and 800,000 people in Tel Afar and its subdistricts of Ayadhia, Zummar and Muhalabi, thus benefitting not only Tel Afar town, but also up to 250 surrounding villages.

In Anbar, the rehabilitation of four **Primary Sub-Healthcare Centres** in Al-Rabut, Al-Baquze, Shaat Al-Arab and Kutela, all in Qaim district, were ongoing. A second project to support the rehabilitation of the Public Clinic in Qaim began at the close of the reporting period. Two health sector projects were also ongoing in the Karma district, including the **rehabilitation of Al-Esawiya Health Center** in Al Khairat (22 percent complete) and the provision of medical equipment to two health facilities, Karma's Main PHC and the Al-Shahabi Sub-Healthcare Centre (90 percent complete).

In Kirkuk, the reporting period also saw the award of the contract for the **rehabilitation of the R1 river regulator**. The regulator controls the water flow and elevation in the main canal and distributes the water across four branches. Each branch feeds between 25 and 100 villages, or approximately 235,000 people in Kirkuk (including Hawija), Salah al Din and Diyala.

UNDP continued to document and reflect upon lessons during the reporting period. As noted previously, the most significant challenge consisted of the need to operate in the context of a global pandemic, with the accompanying lesson being that FFS must continue to build upon its ability to operate in a flexible and adaptable manner. An evaluation of housing sector work in West Mosul was also concluded during the reporting period, and provided encouraging results from interviews with beneficiaries. While pursuing incremental improvements in the sector, the FFS interventions in West Mosul have laid a firm foundation upon which future housing programmes can be based.

¹ WHO COVID-19 Dynamic Infographic Dashboard for Iraq, <https://bit.ly/2DklUMb>.

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 of the international community, 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 stakeholders 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 then developed by governorate and local authorities, demonstrating the Government of Iraq’s leadership in the stabilization process in the areas liberated from ISIL. The Provincial Control Cells (PCCs) exercise genuine power in the governorates of Anbar, Diyala and Salah Al-Din, where their endorsement is necessary for any given stabilization activity to proceed. In Kirkuk, the same role is taken by a general Provincial Reconstruction Committee. In Ninewa, the priorities are established by the line directorates and shared with the governor’s office and UNDP. UNDP meets regularly with the Ninewa Governor’s office, and works closely with the line directorates for technical matters. The PCC (and its equivalents in Kirkuk and Ninewa) bring together all the line directorates of the GOI and the Governors to coordinate and determine which projects are requested for external support. UNDP receives requests from the PCCs to determine which projects will be actioned by FFS, in consultation with local stakeholders.

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 steady returns 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)², the Ministry of Health and local authorities, UNDP developed a strategy: Support for the COVID-19 Response in Iraq. 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.³

2 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.

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

MOVEMENT OF DISPLACED PERSONS

Since its initiation, FFS has worked to support the GOI to stabilize liberated areas in the short and medium term, ultimately contributing to the safe and dignified return of internally displaced persons (IDPs) who were displaced by ISIL across the country since 2014. The decision and ability of IDPs to return home remains a complex combination of different factors, including the feasibility of rehabilitation of houses, either privately or with the support of UNDP or other actors, the availability of livelihoods opportunities, improved service delivery as well as improvements in the overall security situation. FFS measures progress toward this goal by using the International Organization for Migration (IOM)'s Displacement Tracking Matrix.⁴ For towns not monitored by IOM, FFS extrapolates from data at the district level and figures tracked by local authorities.

COVID-19-related movement restrictions had an impact on returns by displaced Iraqis during the reporting period, during which IOM recorded some of the lowest numbers of new returnees since tracking began in 2014. For May/June, IOM reported 12,948 returns, a lower number than in March/April (44,778) and substantially lower than in January/February (63,954).⁵ The most common governorates to which individuals returned between May and June 2020 included Ninewa (7,542), Salah al-Din (3,222) and Anbar (1,578).⁶ Nearly 1.4 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) remain in Iraq, although IOM also reported a reduction in the IDP caseload of 8,208 during the reporting period.⁷

4 <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/>

5 IOM, "Iraq Master List Report 116 (May-June 2020)". Available at http://iraqdtm.iom.int/images/MasterList/2020721134581_DTM_116_Report_May_June_2020.pdf.

6 Ibid.

7 Ibid.

Rehabilitation work is ongoing at the Women's Dormitory at Ninewa's Northern Technical University

PROGRESS UPDATES

NINEWA

East Mosul

Status of projects in East Mosul



Completed

448



Under implementation

43



Tendering

35

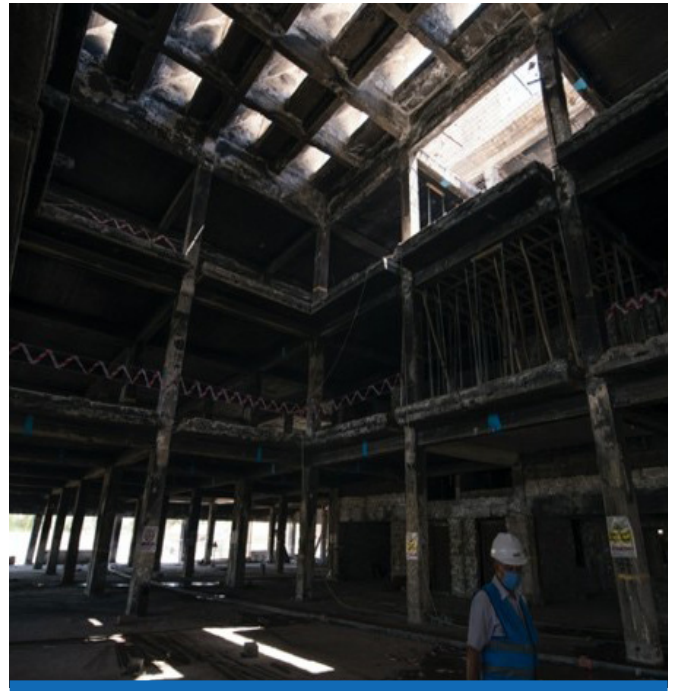
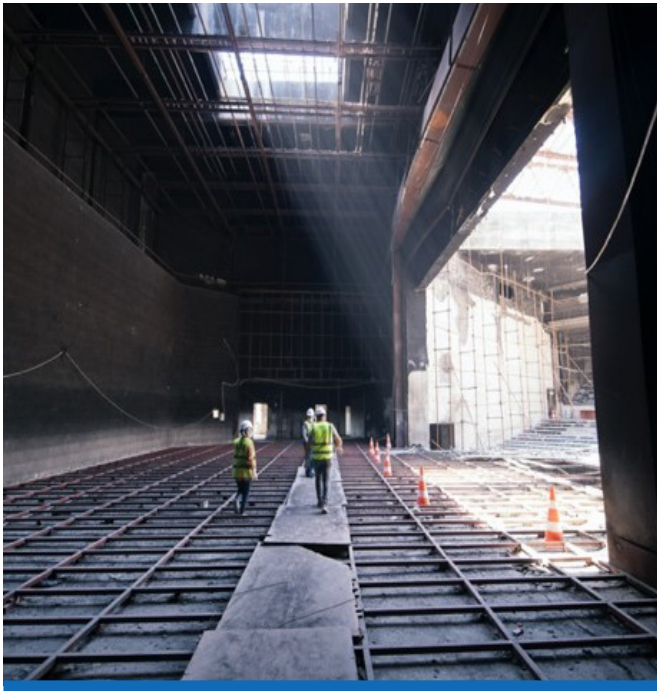


Under development

256

The rehabilitation of the Martyrs Building, as well as the provision of furniture, was completed during the reporting period. The three-storey building is the operational centre for the Foundation of Martyrs. This government organisation coordinates engagement with the families of those who lost their lives during the conflict to defeat ISIL. This is an important facility, as it is the only GOI-authorized office in Ninewa to assist these families with the preparation of documents and payment of compensatory salaries. This is one of 77 municipality sector projects completed in East Mosul. Three additional projects in this sector are under implementation.

In the education sector, work started on the rehabilitation of the mechanical workshops at Ninewa Northern Technical University. These workshops will have space for various mechanical specialities, including blacksmithing, plumbing, welding, metallurgy and carpentry. Five different departments within the Northern Technical University will make use of the workshops and equipment, allowing for the provision of varied courses. Other work was also ongoing on campus, with the rehabilitation of the Women's Dormitory having reached 52 percent completion at the close of the quarter. Once finished, the dormitory will house 400 women so that they can undertake their studies on campus. The rehabilitation of the Department of Electrical Power Technology Engineering was also ongoing (99 percent complete), as was the rehabilitation of Medical Laboratories and Studying Halls of the Pharmacy Department (40 percent complete). These ongoing projects complement the eight projects that FFS has already completed on campus, including the rehabilitation of the Courses Hall and Computer Centre and the rehabilitation of the Computer and Medical Instruments Engineering Building.



Mosul University's Theatre Hall (left) and Central Library (right)

At Mosul University, rehabilitation work is currently ongoing for seven projects, including the Jameaa Substation, University Theatre Hall, Central Library, Education Building, Women's Education Building, Professional TV Studio and Livestock Department. At the Central Library, work resumed in mid-June after a temporary suspension due to the COVID-19 pandemic and completion reached 13 percent by the end of the reporting period. The work focused on the temporary de-watering, basement columns, jacketing work, and formwork and rebar

for the beams on the first floor. The rehabilitation of the University Theatre Hall reached 3 percent completion, with teams removing rubble, casting concrete for the ramps and undertaking electrical and sanitary works. At the Women's Education Building, work was 45 percent complete. Once completed, the building will house the Women's Education department, supporting 250 women per year to earn degrees in education studies, paving the way to a future career in teaching.



The Women's Education Building at Mosul University

Work is progressing at Ibn Al Atheer Hospital in East Mosul

Despite COVID-19-related delays, work recommenced at the Ibn Al-Atheer Hospital on 14 June. Civil, electrical and mechanical works were all ongoing during the reporting period, with the casting of concrete in preparation for major works such as the installation of the shredding machine and the wastewater treatment plant. By the end of the quarter, the project was 26 percent complete.

Finally, in the livelihoods sector, cash-for-work projects resumed in June with stringent measures to ensure duty of care for UNDP staff supporting CfW projects as well as CfW beneficiaries and contractors, as follows:

- As per the instructions of the Government of Iraq and in line with WHO guidelines, ensure the provision of COVID-19 PPE for all workers;
- Workers will not be clustered in groups but rather scattered in different areas, maintaining a social distancing of two metres spacing minimum, in line with instructions of the Government of Iraq;
- Distributing weekly wages will be done using a phased approach to prevent large groups from gathering to receive payments at the same time. UNDP will ensure a two-metre distance between workers while they receive their wages; and
- It is the contractor's responsibility to abide by the instructions of the Government of Iraq at all stages of project implementation and wage distribution.

One livelihoods project in East Mosul was under implementation, supporting the repairing of desks, painting of curbstones, planting of trees and removal of rubble from both Mosul University and Ninewa University. The project employs 360 individuals, including 111 women.



West Mosul

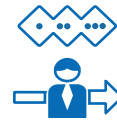
Status of projects in West Mosul



Completed
304



Under implementation
35



Tendering
26



Under development
83

During the second quarter, work finished on Phase Two of the New Right Bank Water Treatment Plant (WTP) in West Mosul's Al-Jadeda district. Phase One had been completed at the end of 2019, involving essential work to get the WTP up and running again. It included rehabilitating the administration buildings, pump lift stations, backwash buildings, sedimentation tanks, substation buildings and internal roads as well as installing nine new pumps and repairing another 14, and installing a new chlorine system and alum dosing pumps. At the end of Phase One, the plant was once again functioning at full water output.

Phase Two involved further improvements to the internal functioning of the plant and its testing laboratories, including the expansion of the low lift stations, adding two submersible pumps, installing 22 new valves, repairing six pumps for the backwash and the clarifier scrapers, and supplying laboratory equipment for the testing station as well as maintenance equipment. Phase Two improved the testing process and helped pump cleaner water. With the completion of Phase Two, the New Right Bank WTP now provides clean water to 928,000 people in West Mosul. This is one of 20 projects in the water sector completed in West Mosul.

In the electricity sector, work was ongoing on three major 33/11 kV substations: Al-Nahrawan (55 percent complete), Al-Warshan (78 percent complete) and Bab Al-Tob (11 percent complete), as well as the large 132 kV Yarmook Substation (94 percent complete). Once finished, these projects will support the distribution of electricity to 185,000 people. Work on the restoration of the heavily damaged power network of West Mosul has always been a priority for the FFS, and by the end of the reporting period 18 electricity sector projects were completed. These projects include three major 132 kV substations (West Mosul Mobile Substation, Badoosh and Al Mansoor), which together have benefitted 295,000 people as well as powering important municipal factories, such as the Badoosh Cement Factory. Work on three additional 33/11 kV substations has been completed: 17 Tamooz, Sinae Ayman and Al-Haramaat. Together, these three substations have a catchment population of 50,500 people.

In the municipalities sector, the rehabilitation of the West Mosul Courthouse Complex reached 33 percent completion by the close of the reporting period. The courthouse in West Mosul's Ghizlani district was built between 1946 and 1948, and functioned as the Ninewa High Court. Before 2014, it employed 45 judges and 250 clerks and other staff. The rehabilitated building will have space for 50 judges, including the three women judges currently working for the Court, 300 clerks and administrative staff (100 of whom are women) and 50 security staff. The facility is vital to the rule of law in Ninewa, dealing with terrorism-related, civil, criminal and property title cases. Small courts are now scattered around Mosul, and this facility will give the High Court the space it needs to function correctly and efficiently.

In the education sector, following an extensive assessment and design process, the contract was awarded for the full rehabilitation of the Presidency Building at Ninewa University's Jawsaq Campus. Mosul is home to three renowned universities: Mosul University, Northern Technical University and Ninewa University. Most of the facilities are in East Mosul, but the Ninewa University Jawsaq Campus is located in West Mosul. The original construction of the Jawsaq Campus was completed just a few weeks before ISIL invaded the city in 2014. Unfortunately, the Campus's three colleges (Information Technology, Education, and Physiology and Biology) were heavily damaged and looted, and the Presidency Building almost completely destroyed. The rehabilitation of the three colleges began in 2018 and was completed in June 2019. Approximately 800 students are taught by 480 professors (192 women) and supported by 120 administrative staff (48 women). Projects to support the provision of furniture and laboratory equipment for the University are ongoing, and work on the Presidency Building is expected to begin during Quarter Three. The FFS has completed a total of 100 education sector projects in West Mosul, with an additional 11 projects underway.

During the reporting period, three livelihoods sector projects were under implementation in West Mosul. In Ghizlani district, 129 workers (16 women) supported curbstone painting and the removal of rubble and excess loam (soil) from the main roads. Similar work was being undertaken in Jadeeda district, employing 259 workers. Finally, a third project was underway in Ghizlani, Rabee and Jadeeda districts, supporting the painting of murals in public spaces.

The Bashiqa Olive Oil Factory



Ninewa Plains

Status of projects in the Ninewa Plains⁸



Completed
496



Under implementation
19



Tendering
29



Under development
145

The project to support the provision of furniture and equipment to the Olive Oil Factory in Bashiqa was underway during the reporting period. The factory, which was rehabilitated by the FFS and completed in March 2020, was originally built in 2010 and became operational in 2012 to process olives into olive oil. The area surrounding Bashiqa is a large olive-producing region, with nearly 370,000 registered trees. The factory was heavily damaged during the battle to liberate the area from ISIL. Now that the factory has been rehabilitated, farmers can clean and process olives, as well as bottle their oil, meaning local farmers now can sell the processed product with significant value-added. Thanks to this facility, farmers also have the opportunity to refine their products further to make items such as soap and animal feed. Once the equipment and furniture are delivered, and the factory is operational, it will employ between 15 and 20 workers.

⁸ 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.



Towers of the overhead transmission line between the Qaraqush 132 kV substation and Namrud 33/11 kV substation before (left) and after (right) rehabilitation

Completed during the reporting period was the rehabilitation of the overhead transmission line between the Qaraqush 132 kV substation and the Namrud 33/11 kV substation. This line feeds Namrud with electricity from the Qaraqush 132kV substation, located in Hamdaniya. The previous line was heavily damaged could not transfer more than 15 megawatts of power, which was insufficient for the needs in Namrud. Now rehabilitated, this 19-kilometre-long line has added an additional 15-megawatt capacity, stabilizing the power provided to houses and business in Namrud and approximately 65 surrounding villages. In total, the FFS has completed 70 electricity sector projects in the Ninewa Plains, making a significant

contribution to the restoration of electricity in the area. Work is ongoing on two additional electricity sector projects: the rehabilitation of the Hamam Al-Alil Substation and the Sallamiya Substation, which were 12 percent and 23 percent complete, respectively, at the close of the reporting period.

Finally, the rehabilitation of the Small Badana Primary Mixed School was completed during the reporting period. The school, located in a village in the Hamdaniya district, was the only school in the village, meaning that while it was non-functional, children had to travel to attend school. Now that it is finished, it will benefit 450 children and restore educational services to the village.



Intake pipes at Badosh low lift station



A sedimentation tank at Al Bwer WTP

Greater Ninewa

Status of projects in Greater Ninewa⁹



Completed
241



Under implementation
27



Tendering
31



Under development
244

Ongoing during the reporting period was the rehabilitation of the Badosh Low-Lift Pump Station and the Al-Bwer Water Treatment Plant (WTP). The Badosh Pump Station, which was 62 percent complete by the end of the reporting period, is located beside the river to draw water up and toward the Al-Bwer WTP, which is 22 kilometres away. The word “low” refers to the large pumps and pipes located below ground. Once finished, the facility will push untreated water to Al-Bwer WTP at a capacity of 10,000 m³ per hour. The Al-Bwer WTP, which was 86 percent complete at the close of the quarter, is where the water is cleaned and treated to make it safe for consumption.

Once treated, the water is channelled to Abu Maria Pump Station, located 13 kilometres away, which was also rehabilitated by the FFS and completed in November 2019. The FFS endeavours to take a “systems approach” to rehabilitation, ensuring that all facets of the complex and interconnected basic services systems are functional. These interrelated projects in Tel Afar demonstrate the importance of maintaining a comprehensive view of the water network to ensure the delivery of clean water to households. Moreover, the impact of these projects is significant. Once completed, the system will deliver potable water to between 675,000 and 800,000 people in Tel Afar and its subdistricts of Ayiadhia, Zummar and Muhalabi, thus feeding water not only to Tel Afar town but also up to 250 surrounding villages. FFS has completed 20 water sector projects in Greater Ninewa. An additional 11 projects are currently underway.

In the electricity sector, work is ongoing toward the full installation and commissioning of a 15-400 kV 120-160MVA GSU Transformer for the Qayara Power Plant. The plant itself dates from 2011, and the FFS is providing its sixth transformer. The additional transformer will result in a 10-15 percent increase in power generation, increasing the full capacity of the plant to 750 MW, with electricity being fed to areas north of Kirkuk and to Mosul, Qayara, Shoura, and Hammam Alil through 400 kV and 132 kV lines. Inadequate oil and/or gas supply has prevented the plant from running at full capacity, and the plan is to supply the plant with oil by way of a 22-kilometre pipeline. Beneficiaries of the project include 250 employees, as well as the surrounding population of 27,450 people.

Also ongoing in the electricity sector was the rehabilitation and re-stringing of the 33kv overhead transmission line between Sinjar (mobile 132kV substation) and Ba’aj (feeding the 33kV substation). This 45-tower line was expected to be implemented by the GOI by 2014 but was put on hold owing to the ISIL invasion. There is an existing line that is inadequate for present needs, in that overload and resulting voltage drops have prevented the continuous flow of the electrical current. The new transmission line, which stands at 90 percent completion, will resolve this problem and permit continuous refrigeration, air conditioning, and water heating in domestic and other contexts.

⁹ Greater Ninewa includes the communities of Sinjar, Sinuni, Qayara, Ba’aj, Rabia, Makhumr and Tel Afar

ANBAR

Status of projects in Anbar



Completed

641



Under implementation

52



Tendering

143



Under development

249

Work in the water sector continued during the reporting period, with the delivery of eight water pumps for water stations in Rawa. Two of the eight pumps have already been placed at the Unified Water Plant, which provides the primary water supply for Rawa city. The supply of these pumps is critically important so that they are available to be used when needed, either to replace broken pumps or to support enhanced capacity for selected pumping stations, to provide the population of Rawa with consistent, clean water for drinking and cooking. This project is part of an ongoing effort to support the supply of maintenance materials for water stations and networks in Rawa (20 percent complete). This broader effort will support the delivery of materials (e.g. pipes of different diameters, gate valves, tap sleeves, connection couplings and terminal caps), which will be used to maintain the city's water stations and connected networks.

A further five projects in the water sector were underway during the reporting period. In Heet district, the rehabilitation of Jibaa Al-Shamiyah Water Complex in Al-Baghdadi was ongoing and 3 percent complete. Once finished, 1,500 people will benefit from improved access to water. In Qaim, the rehabilitation of the Al Obaidy Water Complex was ongoing and 11 percent complete. Also in Qaim, work commenced at the Muzala Water Complex.

Meanwhile, in Anah district, the rehabilitation of the towering water tank in Al-Sakrah village was ongoing and 70 percent complete at the end of the quarter. This project will be complemented by support to the provision of heavy equipment for Al-Sakrah Water Treatment Plant, which was 50 percent complete. As with all basic service sectors, supporting the provision of water has been a focus for the FFS in the Anbar. In total, the FFS has completed 60 water sector projects in Anbar.

In the health sector, two projects were underway in Qaim district. The first will support the rehabilitation of four Primary Sub-Healthcare Centres in Al-Rabut, Al-Baquze, Shaat Al-Arab and Kutela. Primary Sub-Healthcare Centres are smaller than Primary Healthcare Centres (PHCs) and are often located in smaller communities. They offer all essential healthcare services, but not the specialised services (e.g. dentistry) offered at PHCs. Primary sub-healthcare centres often represent the only source of medical services in small communities, and therefore offer a vital basic service. A second project to support the rehabilitation of the Public Clinic in Qaim started at the close of the reporting period. Once finished, this clinic will provide healthcare services to a catchment population of 48,000 people. Two projects were also underway in Karma district, including the rehabilitation of Al-Esawiya Health Center in Al-Khairat (22 percent complete) and the provision of medical equipment to two health facilities: Karma's Main PHC and the Al-Shahabi Sub-Healthcare Centre (90 percent complete).

In the education sector, the rehabilitation of Hamoorabi Intermediate School for Boys in Rawa was completed during the reporting period. With its completion, 225 boys in the Rawa area can now return to school. An additional 13 education sector projects were under implementation, including two projects to support the provision of electrical transformers and materials to 49 schools. The rehabilitation of 11 schools located in Haditha (two schools), Rutba (one school), Rawa (one school), Qaim (four schools) and Anah (three schools) was also underway at the end of the reporting period. Once completed, these schools will allow 5,055 students to return to classes (including 335 girls).

The rehabilitation of the Haditha Public Library was ongoing during the reporting period and reached 56 percent completion. Once finished, the people of Haditha will have access to resources, as well as a community space to use as they wish. Other municipality sector projects were ongoing in the Heet district, including rehabilitation of the Municipality Directorate Buildings in Al-Mohamadi and Al-Baghdadi towns, as well as the rehabilitation of municipal shops in Al-Mohamadi. In Anah, the rehabilitation of the seed and fertiliser warehouse was initiated and reached 1 percent completion. Once finished, it will provide an important venue for the storage of seeds and fertilisers for Anbar's Agricultural Division. Also in Anah, the rehabilitation of the Municipality Directorate Building reached 48 percent completion. Finally, the rehabilitation of the Municipality Directorate Building in Rawa was underway and 1 percent complete at the close of the quarter.

SALAH AL-DIN

Status of projects in Salah Al-Din



Completed

193



Under implementation

62



Tendering

17



Under development

268

Work in the health sector in Salah al-Din progressed during the reporting period, with the successful supply of furniture for Al-Sakaniyah Primary Sub-Healthcare Centre in Shergat. Further projects to support the provision of medical equipment to five additional Sub-Healthcare Centres in Shergat were also under implementation. At the Tikrit General Hospital, a project to support the rehabilitation of the operating theatre was underway, with the site handed over to the contractor to prepare for the initiation of works.

The largest FFS project, the rehabilitation of the Tikrit Teaching Hospital, reached 89 percent completion. The rehabilitation of the hospital's main building is complemented by other projects, such as the rehabilitation of the Surgery and Emergency Department, the Blood Transfusion Centre and Laboratories of the Blood Centre, the Cardiac Unit, the Dialysis Unit and the Medical Oxygen Factory, all of which are completed and making a significant contribution to the capacity of the healthcare sector in Salah al-Din.

In the education sector, the rehabilitation of the Hay Al-Nafit Intermediate School in Baiji was completed, allowing for 800 students (including 400 girls) to return to school. Also finished was the rehabilitation of the school supplies warehouse in Baiji, a critical storage facility for the Education Directorate, where equipment such as desks are repaired and stored. An additional five projects were underway, including the rehabilitation of Al-Mansor Secondary School in Baiji, which was 70 percent complete and will serve 700 students (including 350 girls) when complete. The four remaining projects were all located in Yathrib and included the rehabilitation of Al-Bahly School (30 percent complete), Alaleaa Secondary School for Girls (72 percent complete), Al-Jamaher Secondary School for Boys (53 percent complete), and Al-Sabah Mixed Primary School (50 percent complete). When all four schools are finished, 1,010 students (including 576 girls) will be supported to return to school.

In the electricity sector, two projects to support the supply of transformers to the Suliman Bec Electric Distribution Department and the Al-Touz Electric Distribution Department were completed during the reporting period. In total, 64 transformers will be supplied. At the end of the reporting period, 16 transformers had already arrived and been installed in Suliman Bec and Touz. These are two of 13 projects in this sector that have been completed by FFS, with work ongoing on a further three.

KIRKUK

Status of projects in Kirkuk



Completed

62



Under implementation

58



Tendering

25



Under development

89

A major educational project completed during the reporting period was the rehabilitation of the Male Student House (Dormitory) Building at the Hawija Technical Institute. Now complete, the school can house 276 students and 6 male teachers. Work on a series of schools was also ongoing. These included, at the primary level, the Al-Abasiyah School for Girls, and the mixed schools of Al-Mohaimn, Ali Al-Sultan, Athrbn, Al-Asreayah, Al-Netaqeen, Al-Jaafareyah, Al-Sadr, Makarim and Sheekh Zakaa. At the secondary level, work continued at Ranji Mixed High School, Esbeeh Tahtany High School for Girls, and Bader Al-Kubra High School for Boys (all in Hawija). All told, these schools will benefit 2,813 young people.

In the water sector, the rehabilitation of pipeline extensions for Riyadh village, in Hawija District, was ongoing. By the end of the reporting period, the project was 93 percent complete and will benefit some 59,000 people. The reporting period also saw the award of the contract for the rehabilitation of the R1 river regulator. Located 21 kilometres southwest of Kirkuk city, the regulator controls the water flow and elevation in the main canal and distributes the water across four branches. Each branch feeds between 25 and 100 villages, or approximately 235,000 people in Kirkuk (including Hawija), Salah al-Din and Diyala. The rehabilitation of the regulator will also improve the supply of water to other irrigation canals in the area and water treatment plants, providing a more normalised supply of water to these communities. The rehabilitation of Nagarat Water Treatment Plant has also been completed, supplying 50,000 people with water in the Hawija District.

Finally, work started on the rehabilitation of three agricultural storage warehouses. Two of these warehouses will house the new seed cleaning equipment for wheat and barley seed and yellow corn, allowing farmers in Hawija to produce seed for their use, rather than relying on government-issued seeds. Overall, these three warehouses are essential to allow the cleaning and storage of seeds, fertiliser and the storage of corn and other grains. Previously, farmers have lost between 30 and 40 percent of their crop because of mould due to the lack of dry storage conditions.

DIYALA

Status of projects in Diyala



Completed

23



Under implementation

5



Tendering

5



Under development

60

By the end of the reporting period, five projects were under implementation in Diyala. Three projects are supporting the supply of materials (e.g. transformers, poles, accessories) for the maintenance of the electricity networks in the Jalwlaa, Gabarra and Qarataba districts. One project is underway to support the supply of desks and boards for schools in Al-Sadiya, Jalawla and Qarataba. Another project will support the provision of generators for PHCs in Jalawla, Gabarra and Qarataba districts.

CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED

During the reporting period, the FFS team continued to document lessons learned to improve future programming. The team also continued to address challenges that arose during the implementation period. Selected challenges and lessons learned during this period are highlighted below:

Continuing to adapt to COVID-19-related challenges

In the previous reporting period (Q1 2020), one of the most significant lessons related to the importance of flexibility in undertaking stabilization initiatives, particularly due to the impact of COVID-19 in Iraq. This lesson remains applicable during the present reporting period.

During the second quarter of 2020, the number of confirmed COVID-19 cases in Iraq rose dramatically, with the Ministry of Health confirming 49,109 COVID-19 cases and 1,943 fatalities by the end of June. With a significant spike in confirmed cases in June, several lockdown measures were reintroduced, with a partial lockdown in federal Iraq (a total lockdown during the weekend) with government offices operating at 50 percent staff and the temporary closure of gyms, restaurants and parks in KRI.

The FFS has demonstrated its adaptability through the rapid development of a multi-pronged, localised approach to responding to COVID-19 in Iraq. Following the national response plan and a UN system-wide strategy, FFS has garnered support from the international community for this response. Through its COVID-19 response package, UNDP is rehabilitating healthcare facilities and providing medical equipment and furniture to hospitals in priority locations. The package also includes increasing the testing capacity of laboratories, providing personal protective equipment to healthcare workers, increasing the number of isolation wards, promoting social cohesion, and undertaking assessments to establish post-COVID-19 recovery strategies. For more information on UNDP Iraq's COVID-19 response, please refer to the dedicated progress report available online.¹⁰

Drawing lessons from FFS internal evaluation exercises

In 2020, the FFS continued to undertake sector-specific evaluations to assess the gains and lessons learned from UNDP's various lines of work. To inform future decision-making, the evaluations seek to gain insights into the experiences of beneficiaries in assessing the effectiveness of delivery models and modalities. Four evaluation exercises have been conducted to-date, including two on livelihoods initiatives (completed in 2019 for Central Iraq and Q1 2020 for Ninewa and Kirkuk) and two on housing interventions (completed in 2019 for Central Iraq and Q2 2020 for West Mosul).

Despite limitations related to the ability to hold interviews in the context of COVID-19, the evaluation for West Mosul was completed during the reporting period and data was generated both for West Mosul and the Anbar cities of Fallujah and Ramadi. As with the livelihoods evaluation exercises, which were documented in the FFS 2020 Quarter One report, it is important to note that the beneficiaries of housing work would also have, in many cases, experienced the impact of FFS programmes in a multi-sector sense. Although the primary focus was on housing, improvements in access to other sectors such as water and electricity would also have contributed to the stabilization experience, as would the availability of enhanced health and education services and other areas of FFS activity.

The evaluation for Fallujah and Ramadi was based on interviews representing 2,200 households, while the evaluation for West Mosul involved 800 households. While different perceptions might have been expected between the two locations based on the differing contexts, there were substantial convergences in the responses. Interviewees provided overwhelmingly positive assessments of the housing projects from which they had been beneficiaries. One statistical difference was that fully 98 percent of those from Fallujah and Ramadi were returnees, with only small numbers who had either remained during the conflict or who had been displaced from elsewhere. In West Mosul some 61 percent were returnees, 11 percent had remained and 28 percent had been displaced from elsewhere. Nevertheless, asked whether there were now sufficient basic services to justify staying and rebuilding their lives, 88 percent of those in West Mosul answered "yes" and only 12 percent "no". In Fallujah and Ramadi, 99 percent of respondents indicated that they planned to stay.

¹⁰ <https://www.iq.undp.org/content/iraq/en/home/coronavirus.html>

The specific impact of the relevant FFS housing projects was important in both locations: 98 percent of respondents in both locations said that they understood the project processes well even before implementation. As to how satisfied they were with the results of the project, there was an identifiable though small difference: 34 percent in Fallujah/Ramadi were 'very satisfied', compared with 31 percent in West Mosul. The percentages of those 'somewhat satisfied' were 51 percent and 43 percent, respectively. In West Mosul, 18 percent were 'not very satisfied', though zero percent 'not at all satisfied'. In Fallujah/Ramadi, 21 percent were 'not very satisfied' and 2 percent 'not at all satisfied'.

Of those who were not satisfied, 35 percent of respondents in West Mosul and 78 percent of respondents in Ramadi and Fallujah identified a potential improvement to the project to be an increase in the scope of the repair work and BOQ items. To support as many households as possible, UNDP places a ceiling on the rehabilitation cost, per house, depending on the level of damage in the district. These ceilings ultimately enable more families to be supported but mean that not all items within the home can be rehabilitated. Ultimately, the homeowner, with the advice of UNDP engineers, will decide which items they would like rehabilitated in their homes. Despite this, when asked the related question of whether the project had been helpful to them, 82 percent in Fallujah/Ramadi considered it to have been 'very or somewhat helpful', compared with 86 percent in West Mosul.

Whether the project had helped returning populations to get back on their feet, the answers were even more emphatic. In Fallujah and Ramadi, 95 percent believed that it had been very or somewhat helpful, and 98 percent in West Mosul. Indeed, in each location, approximately two-thirds stated that they had actual awareness of people in their communities or neighbourhoods who had been influenced to return by knowledge of stabilization work: 65 percent in Fallujah/Ramadi, and 67 percent in West Mosul. There were, of course, other FFS activities ongoing in other sectors which would have also helped to prompt returns and assist in rebuilding lives. Outside of security considerations, and with most prioritising the specific prospect of housing repairs (70 percent in Ramadi and Fallujah and 86 percent in West Mosul), 16 percent of the Fallujah/Ramadi respondents cited educational availability as important to them, while others also cited health, water and electricity. In West Mosul, seven percent identified the importance of electricity restoration and six percent livelihoods opportunities.

Other favourable findings included the statement of 96 percent of women heads of households interviewed in West Mosul that they felt safe during housing repairs, with the balance of 4 percent indicating that they felt safe most of the time. Also in West Mosul, 92 percent of all respondents stated that they would feel comfortable about raising any concerns that they might have with the repair processes.

ANNEX I: FINANCIAL SECTION

Donors	Contribution (signed agreement)		Received as of 31 March 2020		Amounts re-purposed for COVID 19 Activities (USD)
	(Currency of Agreement)	(USD)	(Currency of Agreement)	(USD)	
Australia	AUD 22,000,000	15,463,743.93	AUD 22,000,000	15,463,743.93	
Austria	EUR 6,000,000	6,697,025.93	EUR 6,000,000	6,697,025.93	
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	1,000,000.00
Bulgaria	EUR 200,000	227,272.73	EUR 200,000	227,272.73	
Canada	USD 1,200,000 + CAD 30,000,000	24,107,487.37	USD 1,200,000 + CAD 22,500,000"	18,395,377.70	
Czech Republic	CZK 35,000,000	1,522,747.05	CZK 35,000,000	1,522,747.05	
Denmark	DKK 296,000,000	45,789,778.72	DKK 296,000,000	45,789,778.72	
Estonia	EUR 25,000	29,411.76	EUR 25,000	29,411.76	
European Union	EUR 64,000,000	73,341,240.83	EUR 64,000,000	73,341,240.83	
Finland	EUR 9,000,000	9,941,184.65	EUR 9,000,000	9,941,184.65	
France	EUR 5,500,000	6,234,739.72	EUR 5,500,000	6,234,739.72	
Germany	EUR 311,903,294	353,386,912.91	EUR 300,903,294	341,872,376.08	
Government of Iraq	USD 33,000,000	33,000,000.00	USD 6,600,000	6,600,000.00	
Italy	EUR 11,800,000	13,267,138.20	EUR 11,800,000	13,267,138.20	
Japan	USD 30,506,131	36,412,784.18	USD 30,506,131	36,412,784.18	
Korea	USD 18,950,000	18,950,000.00	USD 18,950,000	18,950,000.00	
Kuwait	USD 2,000,000	2,000,000.00	USD 2,000,000	2,000,000.00	
Malta	EUR 30,000	34,285.71	EUR 30,000	34,285.71	
Netherlands	EUR 72,000,000	82,149,154.24	EUR 72,000,000	82,149,154.24	2,000,000.00
New Zealand	USD 3,500,000	3,500,000.00	USD 3,500,000	3,500,000.00	
Norway	NOK 409,200,000	48,514,303.13	NOK 409,200,000	48,514,303.13	
Poland	PLN 8,455,950	2,264,807.32	PLN 8,455,950	2,264,807.32	
Slovakia	EUR 100,000	113,125.79	EUR 100,000	113,125.79	
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	2,000,000.00
Turkey	USD 750,000	750,000.00	USD 750,000	750,000.00	
UAE	USD 383,300,000	60,000,000.00	USD 383,300,000	59,000,000.00	
USA	USD 363,300,000	383,300,000.00	USD 363,300,000	383,300,000.00	10,026,101.00
United Kingdom	GBP 30,510,000	39,786,430.31	GBP 30,510,000	39,786,430.31	
Total		1,310,406,053.41		1,265,779,406.90	15,026,101.00

ANNEX II: PERFORMANCE TRACKING MATRIX

<p>Intended Outcome as stated in the UNDAF/Country [or Global/Regional] Programme Results and Resource Framework:</p> <p>Conditions improved for safe return of internally displaced persons in newly liberated areas¹¹</p>
<p>Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme [or Global/Regional] Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets ¹²:</p> <p>Increase in percentage of internally displaced persons returning to liberated areas</p> <p>Baseline: 10% (2015) Target: 80% (2020)</p>
<p>Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan ¹³:</p> <p>UNDP 2018-2022 Strategic Plan Outcome 3: Strengthen resilience to shocks and crises</p> <p>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</p> <p>Output Indicators: 3.1.1.2. Displaced populations benefitting from durable solutions, disaggregated by target groups</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">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</p>
<p>Supplementary Outcome Indicators proposed ¹⁴ (to be further refined before applying to the Project)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % 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

¹¹ UNDAF 2015-2019 was under revision at the time of UNDP CPD 2016-2020 was finalized. Draft Outcome statement relied upon.

¹² Reporting against the Country Programme Outcome Indicator is undertaken annually as part of UNDP's end-year reporting.

¹³ Reporting against the UNDP 2018-2022 Strategic Plan, is undertaken annually from 2018, as part of UNDP's end-year reporting.

¹⁴ 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 21/22 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- Q2
<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:¹⁵</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 ¹⁶in target areas¹⁷</p> <p>c. # of houses rehabilitated in liberated areas</p>	<p>Targets (2020)</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</p> <p>Indicative activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop methodology to conduct rapid stabilization and recovery assessments in the newly liberated areas. - Provide advisory support to Local Authorities with regards to conducting the rapid assessments - Organize prioritization workshops, engaging relevant stakeholders and undertake verification missions where relevant. - Deploy expertise (where required) to coordinate the assessment exercise - Finalize the assessment reports, including translation and dissemination. 	<p>a. Assessments have been undertaken in all 31 targeted areas.</p> <p>b. 2,120 projects completed at the end of Q2. The following provides the breakdown by sector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education: 844 • Electricity: 213 • Health: 312 • Housing: 80 • Municipalities: 376 • Roads and bridges: 11 • Sewerage: 107 • Water:177 <p>c. 25,742 houses cumulatively rehabilitated in new liberated areas as of the end of Q2.</p>

¹⁵ 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.

¹⁶ Restored, includes renovation/rehabilitation and/or provision of equipment and furniture officially accepted by Government of Iraq counterparts.

¹⁷ 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- Q2
<p>d. # of immediate livelihood opportunities created for individuals, including women and youth ¹⁸in 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 areas</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 ¹⁹ 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>

¹⁸ Aged under 30.

¹⁹ 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- Q2
<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 processes to identify qualified goods and service providers/ responsible parties. 	

INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS FOR (YEARS)	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	PROGRESS UPDATE- Q2
		<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- Q2
		<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- Q2
		<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. <p>Activity result 1.5: (Window 4) Design and implement initiatives to promote social cohesion</p> <p>Indicative activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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- Q2
		<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> <p>- Effective and efficient project management systems in place, including through the placement of required management, and operations support capacities</p> <p>- Effective monitoring and evaluation systems in place</p> <p>- Timely reporting of progress/results, document lessons learned, and ensure public/stakeholder outreach on the project's work</p> <p>- Required administrative and operational support infrastructure for the project are in place (i.e. work space, office equipment, security and security vehicles, etc.)</p>	

INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS FOR (YEARS)	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	PROGRESS UPDATE- Q2
<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>

United Nations Development Programme in Iraq

