



2023

Annual report

Funding Facility for Stabilization

Funding Facility for Stabilization 2023 Annual Report

REPORTING PERIOD	1 January to 31 December 2023
PROJECT TITLE	Funding Facility for Stabilization (FFS)
UNDP PROJECT ID	00089459 (Output ID 00095684)
PROJECT DURATION	May 2015 to December 2026
PROJECT RESOURCES	US\$ 1,502,298,424.57
PROGRAMME COUNTRY FOCAL POINT	Office of the Prime Minister
UNSDCF OUTCOME	Outcome 1. Government and communities' resilience to disasters (man-made and natural) strengthened.
UNDP CPD OUTCOME	Outcome 3. Conditions improved for the safe return of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in newly liberated areas.
UNDP CPD OUTPUT	Output 1. Government of Iraq 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	Liberated governorates of Anbar, Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninewa and Salah al-Din.
CONTRIBUTING PARTNERS	Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, European Union, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovakia, Sweden, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

BoQ	Bill of Quantities
BREP	Building Resilience through Employment Promotion
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CDC	Community Dialogue Committee
CfW	Cash for Works
COMSEC	Council of Ministers Secretariat
CPD	Country Programme Document
DMA	Directorate of Mine Action
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
EH	Explosive Hazards
FBA	Folke Bernadotte Academy
FFES	Funding Facility for Expanded Stabilization
FFIS	Funding Facility for Immediate Stabilization
FFS	Funding Facility for Stabilization
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GOI	Government of Iraq
GPU	UNDP Global Procurement Unit
HSE	Health, Safety and Environment
ICRRP	Iraq Crisis Response and Resilience Programme
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ISIL	Islamic State of Iraq and Levant
JCMC	Joint Coordination Management Committee
LPC	Local Peace Committee
MHPSS	Mental Health and Psycho-Social Support
MOLSA	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOMD	Ministry of Migration and Displacement
MSA	Municipal Services Advisor
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
PCC	Provincial Control Cell
PHC	Primary Healthcare Centre
PSEA	Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
PVE	Prevention of Violent Extremism
RoL	Rule of Law
RWG	Returns Working Group
SSR	Security Sector Reform
ToT	Training of Trainers
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
WHH	Women Headed Household
WTP	Water Treatment Plant

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



The humanitarian operation in Iraq in 2014 and the inception of the Funding Facility for Stabilization through UNDP and its partners, was the international community's response to the Government of Iraq's (GoI) request for support in addressing humanitarian and protection needs due to the ISIL onslaught and occupation. After the military defeat of ISIL and the liberation of the five areas of occupation, the humanitarian response in Iraq has now transitioned into sustainable development, as UNDP attempts to deliver the residual small, medium and large-scale infrastructure projects under the FFS, as the programme readies itself for handover to the Government of Iraq by the end of 2026.

The FFS programme in Iraq has made significant strides in promoting sustainable development and improving the lives of the Iraqi people. By focusing on essential sectors such as education, electricity, water, and healthcare, FFS has delivered infrastructure projects that have enhanced access to vital services and improved living conditions in the target areas. The rehabilitation of public infrastructure, including roads, bridges, and buildings, facilitated the delivery of crucial services and contributed to the overall development of communities. The programme's efforts in supporting farmers and promoting sustainable agricultural practices have empowered individuals, particularly women, by increasing agricultural productivity, creating economic opportunities, and fostering gender equality. FFS' emphasis on capacity building and institutional support has strengthened the local governments' ability to provide essential services and maintain security, contributing to long-term stabilization efforts. Overall, the FFS programme has played a vital role in promoting stability, socio-economic growth, and a better quality of life for the Iraqi people, laying the foundation for sustainable development in the country.

Gains achieved and challenges overcome - 2023 reporting period

The reporting period (1 January to 31 December 2023) continued to present operational challenges, as movement restrictions, logistical bottlenecks and security related difficulties impacted access as well as the speed of activity implementation across FFS target areas. During the reporting period, a key implementation challenge encountered was related to the enforcement of new guidelines from the Central Bank of Iraq (CBI) regarding the disbursement of US dollars by banks to customers. The CBI is transitioning towards the introduction of measures necessitating that all transactions within the country to be conducted exclusively in Iraqi dinar (IQD). At that time, all UNDP contracts were denominated in US dollars and the UNDP made payments to contractors in the same currency. As a result, due to the new CBI regulations and their enforcement, contractors were unable to withdraw US dollars from banks and convert them in the open market at a higher exchange rate compared to the fixed CBI rate. As a result, many contractors had to suspend their work due to the discrepancy in currency exchange. The UNDP and the UN system were actively discussing various options within the UN Country Team to address this evolving situation.

Continued FFS implementation towards the “last mile”

The completion of these projects through the FFS brought about many benefits that have had a positive impact in the target areas. Improved access to electricity and water services was a significant advantage for both men and women in these communities. The **successful completion of 3,741 projects across the five governorates**, with a total cost of US\$1,023,357,091, provided essential benefits to the local population with projects that have not only enhanced infrastructure but also created opportunities for economic growth and social development.

Of note is the **completion of 2,788 infrastructure rehabilitation projects under Window-1**; which have played a vital role in improving public infrastructure and essential services, resulting in better living conditions for communities. Access to well-maintained roads, bridges, and buildings improved mobility, facilitating the delivery of crucial services such as healthcare and education.

The **Fallujah Stormwater Lift Station project in Jubail** was another notable achievement. This project, which involved the construction of a stormwater/rainwater lift station and sewerage and stormwater/rainwater networks, has had a transformative impact on the district. An estimated 70,000 people in Jubail, now benefit from improved environmental conditions and reduced flooding risks since the facility was completed. This project has not only enhanced the safety and well-being of the residents but has also contributed to sustainable development in the area.

Furthermore, the rehabilitation of a school building in Al Murra Village will have far-reaching benefits. Upon completion, approximately **240 students and staff members**, along with the broader local community, will have access to an improved educational facility, creating a conducive learning environment, contributing to community development and empowerment.

The completion of these projects has had a profound positive impact – improving access to essential services, enhanced infrastructure, and has stimulated socio-economic growth in the target areas. The FFS programme's efforts have played a crucial role in promoting stability, development, and a better quality of life for the communities involved.

Strengthening delivery of essential services through the FFS

During the reporting period, the FFS programme achieved significant milestones and delivered tangible benefits across various sectors. In the education, electricity, and water sectors, several projects were successfully completed, positively impacting the target communities.

Moreover, the FFS programme made notable progress in the healthcare sector by supplying much-needed medical equipment to the Fallujah Teaching Hospital. This additional equipment includes the following:

- a CT-scan,
- a full urology endoscopic system,
- ear, nose, and throat equipment,
- functional endoscopic sinus surgery endoscope,
- laparoscope,
- patient monitors and central monitors,
- anesthesia machines,
- electric patient beds,
- EEG for brain activity monitoring,
- neurosurgery operating table,
- CO2 Laser, warm water bath, and
- An O-arm imaging system

These advancements have significantly improved the hospital's diagnostic and treatment capabilities, leading to enhanced healthcare services and better patient outcomes.

Livelihoods' support and womens' empowerment through the FFS

The successful implementation of **the FFS programme's project under the Window-2** livelihood component, which aimed at supporting farmers in Sinjar, Talafar, and Hawija governorates, has brought about significant benefits to the beneficiaries and the communities at large.

One of the key advantages of this initiative is the promotion of best agricultural practices. By providing farmers with knowledge and training on modern and sustainable farming techniques, the project has empowered them to improve their agricultural productivity and efficiency. This, in turn, has led to increased crop yields, better quality produce, and enhanced agricultural practices that are more environmentally friendly.

Access to markets is another crucial benefit provided by the project. By facilitating connections between farmers and markets, the FFS programme has created opportunities for the beneficiaries to sell their agricultural products at fair prices. This access to markets has not only improved the economic well-being of the farmers but has also contributed to the overall economic development of the communities. It has enabled farmers to generate income, support their families, invest in their farms, and contribute to local economic growth.

The project's focus on empowering women is particularly noteworthy. **With 173 women among the 236 beneficiaries**, the initiative has played a significant role in promoting gender equality and women's economic empowerment. By providing training, resources and access to markets, the project has created an enabling environment for women to actively participate in agricultural activities and contribute to their households' income. This has not only improved the livelihoods of women but has also fostered greater gender equality and social inclusion in the target communities.

The positive impact of this project extends beyond the individual beneficiaries. By promoting sustainable farming practices and environmentally friendly solutions, the initiative contributes to long-term environmental sustainability. It helps protect natural resources, reduce the use of harmful chemicals, and promote sustainable land management practices. This, in turn, leads to healthier ecosystems, improved soil quality, and enhanced resilience to climate change, benefitting both the farmers and the wider community.

Overall, the successful implementation of the FFS programme's project under the Window-2 has empowered farmers, particularly women, by improving their agricultural practices, providing access to markets, and promoting sustainable farming techniques. The project's impact goes beyond individual livelihoods, contributing to economic development, gender equality, and environmental sustainability in the target governorates.

FFS supports capacity building at sub-national levels

The FFS also prioritized institutional capacity development support to the government. Notable accomplishments include the rehabilitation of the Immigration and Displacements Directorate in Baquba, Diyala Governorate, and the Police Directorate in Qayrawan, Ninewa. These infrastructure rehabilitation projects have strengthened the government's ability to provide essential services and maintain security, contributing to overall stabilization efforts. Recognizing the importance of sustaining stabilization gains, the FFS programme focused on strengthening government capacities through training initiatives. By equipping government officials with the necessary skills and knowledge, the FFS ensures the long-term sustainability of stabilization efforts.

Supporting the journeys home

While the rehabilitation of infrastructure for basic services remains a key priority, the FFS programme acknowledges that the return of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) depends on the prevailing security conditions in their areas of origin. As UNDP is the global lead for reintegration, in country it also leads this effort, adopting an integrated approach that combines critical soft stabilization programming initiatives, such as capacity support and social cohesion, with addressing the most urgent needs for basic services in return areas via a 1:1 ratio that supports the returnees as well as the communities that stand to receive them. This comprehensive strategy aims to create a conducive environment for the safe and sustainable return of IDPs to their communities.

1. CONTEXT



Figure 1. FFS approach



The Funding Facility for Stabilization

The Funding Facility for Stabilization (FFS) supports the Government of Iraq (GOI) to stabilize areas across the five governorates of Iraq: Anbar, Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninewa and Salah Al Din, 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.

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.

Data collection and analysis guide the FFS project prioritization process along with a solid partnership with local stakeholders. 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. Activities to be undertaken by the programme are then prioritized in coordination with the Provincial Control Cells (PCCs) or equivalent, which are headed by the respective Governors. UNDP receives the final lists of prioritized projects from the PCCs and then supports project implementation.

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 extreme need for 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. It was only after the beginning of 2018 that FFS gained access to the Western Anbar communities of Anah, Rawa and Al Qaim, as well as to the Western Ninewa communities of Tel Afar and Ba’aj.

In other Priority Areas, despite earlier liberation, sectarian and ethnic tensions, and security related challenges have prevented the steady return of IDPs, for example in Sinjar (Ninewa). Because liberation was achieved over an extended period, FFS had been active for a considerable time in areas where needs have since evolved and matured.

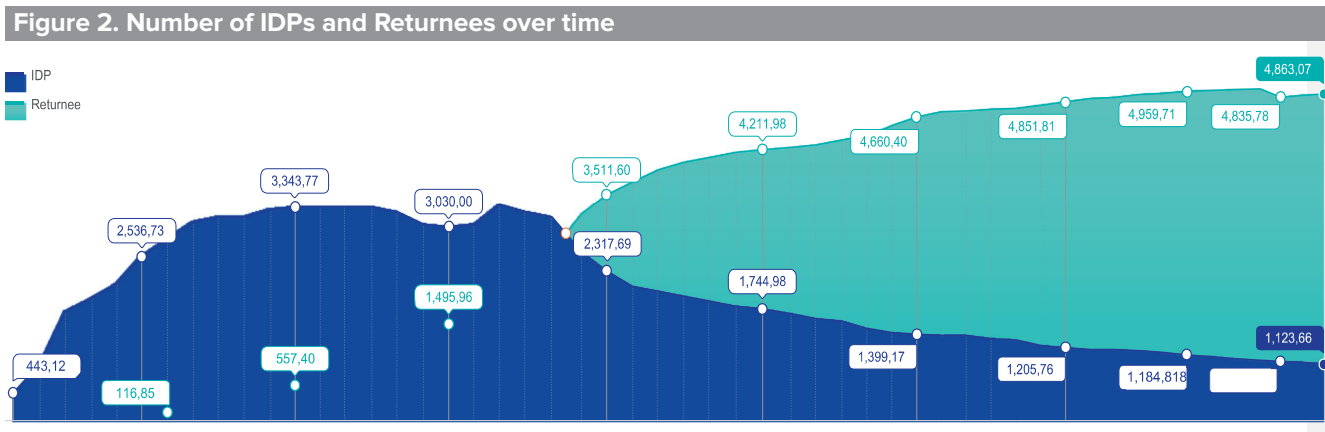
In November 2020, a three-year extension of the FFS was endorsed by the GOI and international partners to address the remaining priority needs in the liberated governorates. In November 2022, the FFS Steering Committee endorsed a three-year extension of the Transition Strategy until December 2026. Following the Steering Committee decisions in 2023, the goal of FFS was directed to ensure smooth transition of the programme to GOI in terms of sustainability and ownership.

Implemented through the FFS, over 95 percent of the work is contracted through the local private sector, thus reducing costs, supporting local economies, and creating income-generating opportunities. Engineering teams comprised of male and female professional engineers oversee the implementation of infrastructure works. They supervise the work, maintain quality control, and ensure safety and health protocols are followed. In addition, the FFS Area Coordinators maintained close monitoring of the situation on the ground.

The FFS is an agile instrument that can easily adapt to rapidly emerging needs. However, without adequate financial resources, the gains made by FFS and partners in other areas of Iraq could potentially be lost due to instability, frustration, and disillusionment. Since its inception in 2015, FFS has mobilized US\$1.5 billion from 30 donors, including the GOI.

Movement of Displaced Persons

By supporting the GOI in stabilizing the previously liberated areas in the short and medium term, the FFS plays a crucial role in facilitating the safe and dignified return of IDPs who were forced to flee their homes due to the activities of ISIL across the country since 2014. Displacement continues to be a prominent characteristic of the post-conflict situation in Iraq. According to the most recent available data from the IOM’s Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), known as the Iraq Master List 130, covering the period of September to December 2023, a total of 4,863,072 displaced Iraqis (810,512 households) returned to their areas of origin by the end of December 2023. This represents an increase of 17,010 returnees (0.4%) compared to the previous round of data, known as Master List 130. Additionally, the DTM has identified 1,123,663 individual IDPs (192,665 households) who still need assistance and support.



Source: IOM DTM, Iraq Master List Report 131, December 2023.

The highest increase in the returnees was seen in the districts of Baiji in Salah a-Din and Al-Ba’aj in Ninewa. Improvements in the security situation in Al-Sinyah in Baiji encouraged families to renovate their houses and return. In Al-Ba’aj, families returned from Jedda-1 Camp or Bahrka Camp.

Baiji in Salah a-Din and Al-Ba’aj in Ninewa Governorate saw the largest increase in the number of returnees since the previous round Master List 131. Returns to Al-Sinyah in Baiji were driven by improved security, which encouraged families to renovate their houses and return to their locations of origin. In Al-Ba’aj, families returned from Jedda-1 Camp or Bahrka Camp, with the latter formally closed in April 2023.

The above validates the impact of FFS interventions that 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.

2. ANNUAL REVIEW 2023



Since 2015, following the liberation of Iraq from ISIL occupation, the Member States of the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIL and UNDP spearheaded civilian stabilization efforts using the FFS as the primary mechanism to establish the necessary conditions for IDPs to return and rebuild their lives in dignity and peace. Throughout this period, the FFS has adopted an integrated approach, paving the way for an inclusive and sustainable post-conflict recovery in Iraq. This approach combined substantial infrastructure rehabilitation endeavors across vital sectors such as education, electricity, health, housing, municipal services, roads and bridges networks, sewage, and water, with immediate and medium-term socioeconomic interventions aimed at supporting livelihoods, enhancing local government capacity, and fostering social cohesion and peacebuilding initiatives.

Since its inception, the FFS has successfully implemented **3,741** projects across all sectors of intervention in the five liberated governorates of Anbar, Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninewa, and Salah al-Din. Overall, progress results, as indicated in the Performance Tracking Matrix (ANNEX-II), demonstrate that the FFS remains on track despite the challenges posed by the context and operational constraints. The below indicators' figures have been updated to ensure timely reflection of updated figures/numbers based on the reporting period. The indicators' narratives remain the same; the only changes reflected are the figures/numbers from one reporting period to another. :

Indicator 1.1: % of needs assessments carried out in target areas.

The needs assessments were carried out during the early years of FFS implementation. The FFS maintains a tracker of pipeline projects, which is periodically updated in consultation with the governorates.

Indicator 1.2: # of infrastructure projects for basic services (education, electricity, health, housing, municipal services, roads and bridges, sewerage, and water) restored in target areas (cumulative).

From its inception until the reporting period, the FFS has successfully completed **3,741** infrastructure projects for basic services. This includes **1,254** projects in education, **357** in electricity, **550** in health, **139** in housing, **654** in municipalities, **80** in roads and bridges, **107** in sewerage, and **300** in water. These projects were implemented under the Funding Facility for Immediate Stabilization (FFIS). The restoration of basic services in the liberated areas has been instrumental in facilitating the prompt return of IDPs to their areas of origin.

Indicator 1.3: # of houses rehabilitated in target areas (cumulative).

Housing rehabilitation plays a crucial role in facilitating the return of IDPs and in preventing secondary displacement. The FFS has successfully rehabilitated **37,615** housing units, surpassing the target of **32,000** units. This achievement has contributed to creating dignified living conditions for the returnees.

Indicator 1.4: # of immediate livelihood opportunities created for individuals, including women and youth in the target areas (cumulative).

The creation of immediate livelihood opportunities for returnees in their areas of origin is equally significant in preventing secondary displacement. To date, the FFS has implemented livelihood projects and generated **49,830** livelihood opportunities in the target areas. These efforts have been supplemented by the creation of livelihood opportunities under other UNDP programmes, namely ICRRP (Iraq Crisis Response and Resilience Programme) and BREP (Building Resilience through Employment Promotion).

Indicator 1.5: # of business grants provided in the target areas (gender disaggregated) (cumulative).

The FFS has cumulatively provided a total of 4,389 business grants, including 3,015 grants for women beneficiaries. This falls slightly short of the target of providing 4,500 grants (3,000 for women) in the target areas.

Indicator 1.6: # of small grants provided to women-headed households (cumulative).

The FFS has successfully provided a total of **6,618** small grants to women-headed households (WHHs), surpassing the target of **6,500** grants in the target areas.

Indicator 1.7: # of training opportunities and/or job placement created for individuals, including women and youth, in the target areas (cumulative).

UNDP has primarily implemented such activities for long-term employment opportunities under other UNDP programmes, namely ICRRP and BREP. Under the FFS, a total of **1,437 beneficiaries (646 women)** received vocational training.

Indicator 1.8: # and type of technical advisory support capacities in place to support Authorities in target areas to plan and execute stabilization activities.

To support the governorates in stabilization planning and communication, the FFS maintains the services of Stabilization Specialists, Area Coordinators, and Municipal Services Advisors (MSAs). During the reporting period, there were two international Stabilization Specialists and three Area Coordinators in place. Additionally, as part of the transition strategy, UNDP shifted its focus to Operation and Maintenance (O&M) capacity development and deployed technical staff as O&M Capacity Development Advisors to provide on-the-job O&M training. During the reporting period, UNDP phased out the services of MSAs and deployed Transition Strategy Implementation Coordinators for technical advisory services related to planning, coordination, and communication.

Indicator 1.9: # of capacity-building opportunities created for government officials and employees (gender disaggregated).

Strengthening government capacities to ensure the sustainability of stabilization gains remains a key priority for the FFS. This is achieved through the restoration of public assets critical for core government functions and the provision of training for public servants at the local level. By the end of the reporting period, a cumulative total of **20,486** capacity-building opportunities were created for government officials and employees. This far exceeds the targets for “soft” capacity support. To ensure the sustainability of investments, UNDP will continue to focus on enhancing the capacity of government counterparts for the efficient operation and maintenance of infrastructure rehabilitated under the FFS.

Indicator 1.10: # of participants of social cohesion activities (gender disaggregated) (cumulative).

Achieving stabilization requires community-based reconciliation and reintegration, considering the varying degrees of “community preparedness” in different governorates and areas for the return and reintegration of persons formerly associated with ISIL. By the end of the reporting period, **90,831 individuals (37,105 women)** participated in social cohesion activities.

Indicator 2.1: # of medium-size infrastructure projects implemented in the target areas (cumulative).

Since its inception and up to the reporting period, the FFS has completed **129 medium and large-sized** infrastructure projects for basic services under the Funding Facility for Expanded Stabilization (FFES). This exceeds the target of **125 projects**.

Indicator 3.1: Transition strategy for post-FFS stabilization and development work in the liberated areas is drafted, approved, and implemented.

The FFS Transition Strategy includes advocating for the government to allocate the necessary technical and financial resources for local authorities to carry out the operation and maintenance work of rehabilitated services and invest in the development and rehabilitation of priority basic services projects for the sustainability of stabilization gains. UNDP initiated the process of establishing a coordination mechanism within COMSEC and across the five governorates of Anbar, Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninewa, and Salah Al-Din to carry out the required advocacy and monitor

the implementation of the FFS Transition Strategy. Task Forces were formed in the governorates of Anbar, Diyala, Salah al-Din, Kirkuk, and Ninewa. UNDP continued to sensitize government counterparts regarding the operation and maintenance of infrastructure assets created under the FFS and their ownership in the programme transition. COMSEC officially communicated with the Ministry of Planning/International Cooperation Directorate to provide details of current and planned government projects in the liberated areas for coordination and to avoid overlapping with the UNDP FFS interventions.

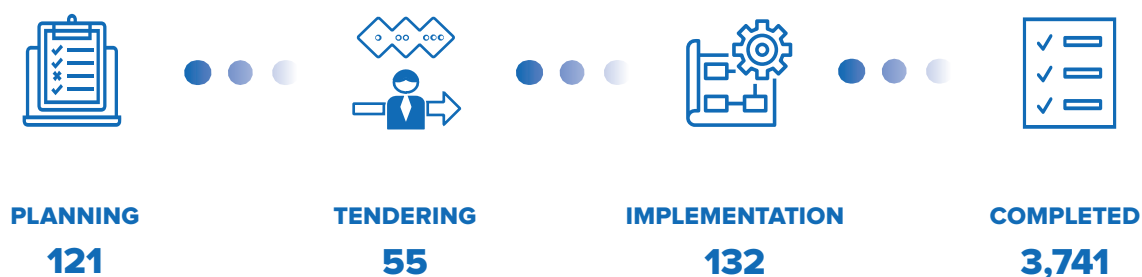
Key Achievements

During the reporting period, significant achievements were made in restoring essential services, creating livelihood opportunities, and strengthening social cohesion in the five liberated governorates. A cumulative progress update is provided in the following section.

3. PROGRESS UPDATE



Figure 3. Project Workflow



Throughout the reporting period, significant progress was made in restoring essential services, creating livelihood opportunities, and strengthening social cohesion in the five liberated governorates of Iraq. By the end of this period, the FFS successfully completed **3,741** projects, amounting to a total cost of **US\$1,023,357,091**. These projects have resulted in numerous benefits for both men and women in the target area, with a particular focus on improving access to basic services such as electricity and water.

Table 1. FFS Completed Projects : 31 December 2023

SECTOR	COMPLETED PROJECTS		ACCRUED BENEFITS	
	#	VALUE (\$)	TOTAL	WOMEN
Education	1,254	165,214,139	1,241,884	543,780
Electricity	357	218,468,226	6,568,976	3,390,780
Health	550	150,101,050	4,970,864	2,451,986
Housing	139	85,663,575	288,091	125,575
Livelihoods	261	99,207,312	77,781	24,872
Municipality	654	111,797,775	6,149,710	3,124,891
Roads and Bridges	80	53,955,706	3,301,000	1,674,750
Sewage	107	19,923,590	1,815,931	899,090
Social Cohesion	39	5,665,239	90,831	37,105
Water	300	119,025,718	5,380,379	2,723,302
Total	3,741	1,029,022,330	29,885,447	14,996,131

Figure 4. FFS Number of completed projects 31 December 2023

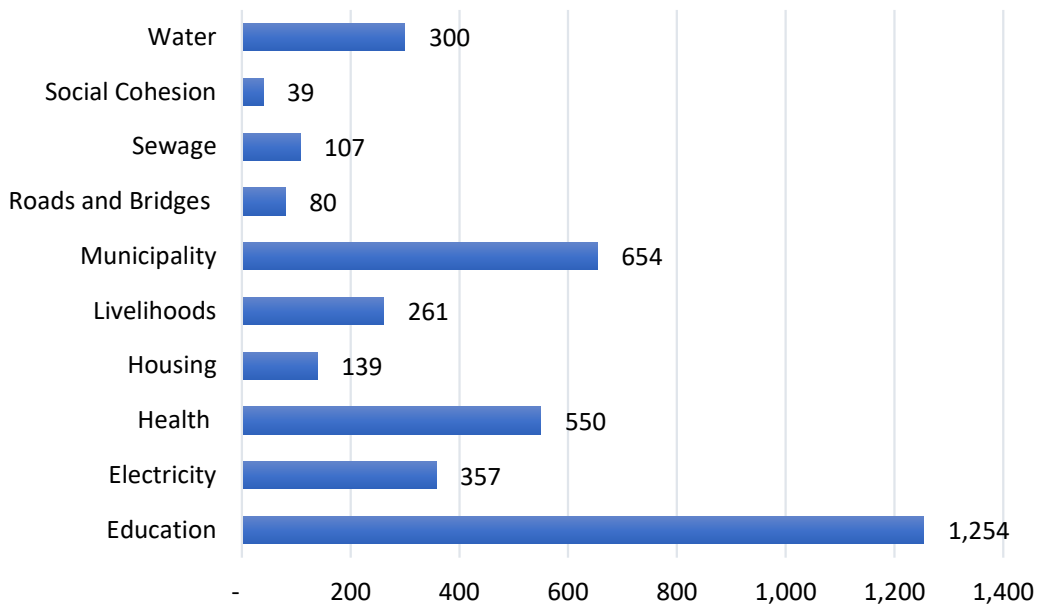
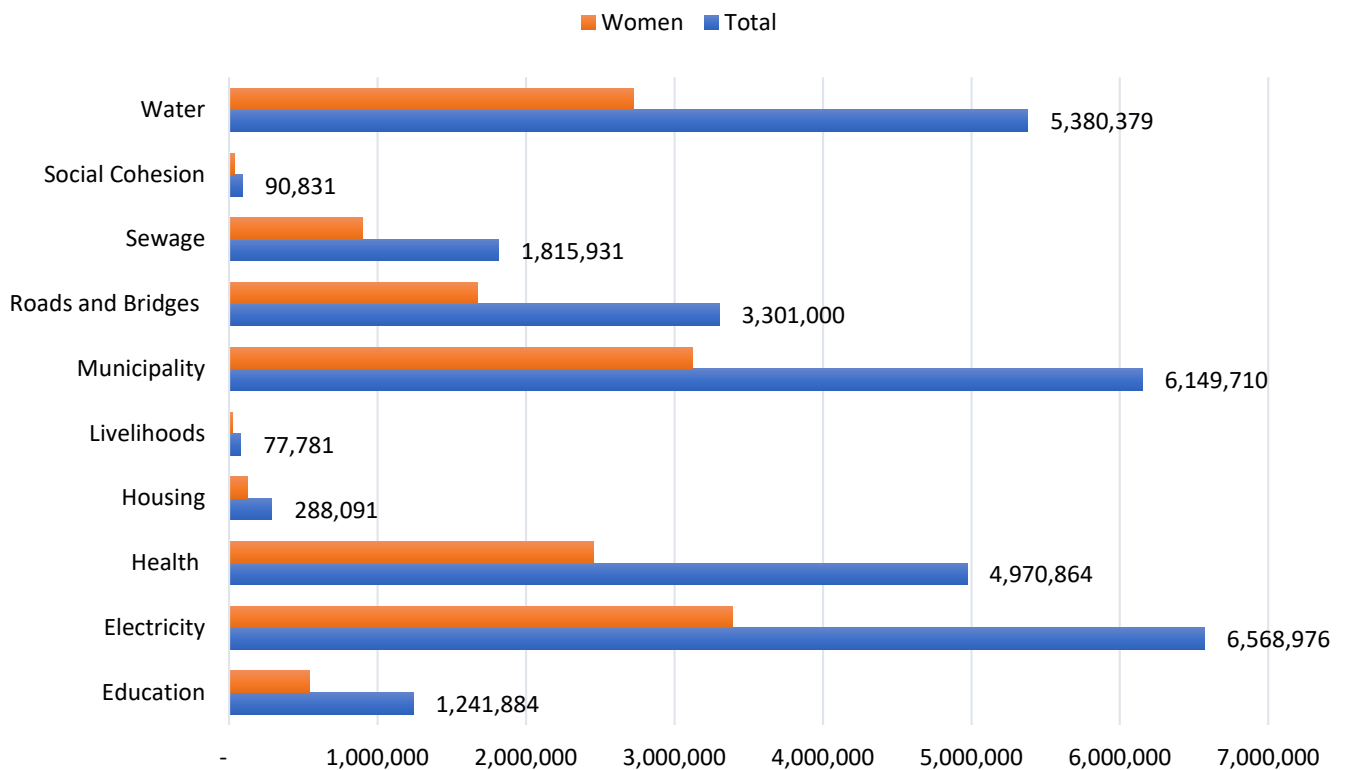


Figure 5. FFS Accrued Benefits for Completed Projects 31 December 2023



WINDOW-1 INFRASTRUCTURE REHABILITATION

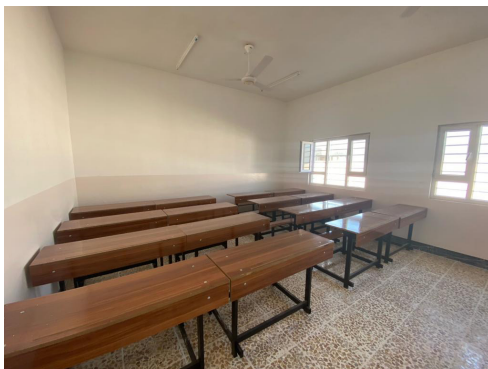
By the end of the reporting period, FFS completed 2,788 infrastructure rehabilitation projects under Window-1 for provision of basic services. These projects have played a crucial role in improving public infrastructure and essential services, contributing to the overall stabilization efforts.



Education

Of the 2,788 infrastructure rehabilitation projects that have been completed by the FFS since the programme's inception up until the reporting period, a total of 1,254 projects were focused on the education sector. These initiatives have had a significant impact, benefiting a total of 1,241,884 individuals within the catchment population, with 543,780 of those benefits specifically benefiting women and girls.

An important project completed during the reporting period was “Rehabilitation of Six Classroom School in Al Murra Village in Riyadh Subdistrict Hawija, Kirkuk Governorate ”.



Rehabilitation of Six Classroom School in Al Murra Village in Riyadh Subdistrict Hawija, Kirkuk Governorate

Rehabilitation of Six Classroom School in Al Murra Village in Riyadh Subdistrict Hawija, Kirkuk Governorate The school sustained damage during the conflict with ISIL. The rehabilitation works included civil, mechanical, and electrical components. School furniture and IT equipment were also supplied. The refurbishment of the school will help improve the educational services within the district and benefit about 240 students and staff, as well as the local community.

Another important project completed during the reporting period was the “Rehabilitation of three schools in Baldruz - Diyala Governorate.”

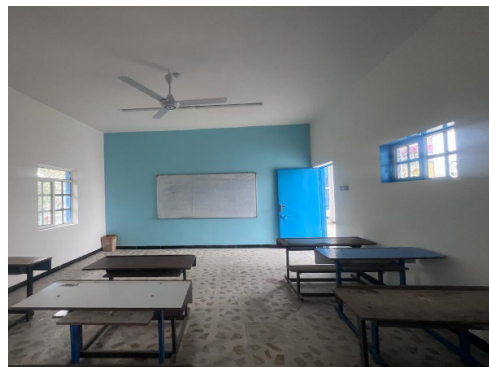
Three of the oldest schools in Al-Baldriz have suffered from poor security conditions, lack of maintenance, and required rehabilitation. The scope of the work included civil, mechanical, and electrical work. Al-Aintifadat Al-Shaebania Primary School for Girls and Boys in Imam Askar is a 6-classroom school for 500 students (boys and girls) and 18 teachers (both male and female). Al-Maathin Primary School is a 12-classroom school for 600 students (boys and girls) and 25 teachers (both male and female). Al-Baethat AL-Nabawia Primary School for Girls and Boys in Imam Askar is a 4-classroom school for 280 students (boys and girls) and 10 teachers (male and female).



Al-Baethat AL-Nabawia Primary School for Girls and Boys in Imam Askar



Al-Maathin Primary School



Al-Aintifadat Al-Shaebania Primary School for Girls and Boys in Imam Askar

Electricity

Up until the reporting period, an impressive total of 357 projects in the electricity sector have been successfully completed. These projects have positively impacted the lives of individuals residing in the liberated governorates by improving access to reliable electricity services. In terms of infrastructure development, the projects focused on expanding the coverage of the electricity grid and rehabilitating substations to enhance electricity distribution.

During the reporting period, FFS completed the project for “Rehabilitation of the Electrical Network of Hay Amina Village in Heet”. The project fully rehabilitated the network for both high and low voltage lines in the Hay Amina neighborhood by installing galvanized steel poles for high and low voltage lines, new electrical transformers of 400kVA and ACSR conductors, and installing LED street light lanterns. The project included the connection of the houses to the new network. More than 2,000 population will benefit from the completion of the project. The funding for the project was provided by USAID.



Rehabilitation of the Electrical Network of Hay Amina Village in Heet

Another electricity sector project completed during the reporting period was “Rehabilitation of internal electricity networks for AlZewya and Almesahak districts in Baiji”.

This project rehabilitated the internal electricity networks in two villages north of Baiji district. The network includes a high-voltage network to transport the power from the stations 33/11KVA in Baiji to the distribution transformers, Distribution transformers 11/0.4 KVA to reduce the voltage from high to low, and a low-voltage network to distribute the power to the houses. The funding for the project was provided by USAID.

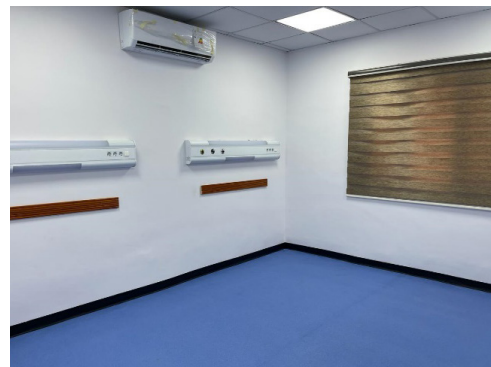


Rehabilitation of internal electricity networks for AlZewya and Almesahak districts in Baiji

As of the reporting period, the FFS has successfully completed a total of 550 projects in the health sector, with an investment cost of approximately US\$150 million. These projects have significantly improved access to healthcare services in the liberated governorates. Efforts to enhance the healthcare sector include various projects that are either currently being implemented or in the tendering phase.

During the reporting period, FFS completed the project for “Full Rehabilitation of the Children’s Lounge at Al-Ameriya General Hospital in Ameriya”, the only hospital providing specialized medical services for all citizens of Ameriya city and surrounding villages. The scope of work includes creating specialized lounges for caring for children after birth or surgical intervention, which are equipped with an oxygen system and other care requirements. The project also includes consultation rooms for doctors, rooms for the nursing staff, and for administration. The project provides an isolated space for patients, and within site equipped with all requirements, this project will serve all populations in America City and nearby areas. The project benefits more than 24,000 persons.

Additionally, while the general rehabilitation works for the hospital’s infrastructure, initiated by UNDP in March 2018, were completed in December 2019 (Phase 1), additional medical and laboratory equipment, as well as further infrastructure improvements, are required to support the hospital’s full operational recovery. UNDP continued to supply additional specialized equipment during the reporting period, including a CT scan, full urology endoscopic system, ear, nose, and throat and functional endoscopic sinus surgery endoscope, a laparoscope, patient monitor, central monitor, anesthesia machine, electric patient bed, EEG for monitoring brain activity, neurosurgery Operating Table, CO2 Laser, warm water bath, and O-arm imaging system.



Full Rehabilitation of the Children’s Lounge at Al-Ameriya General Hospital in Ameriya



Fallujah TH - Conventional X-ray



Fallujah TH - ENT Treatment Unit

Fallujah TH - Computed Radiography



Fallujah TH - CT Scan

Fallujah TH - Anesthesia Machine + Ventilator

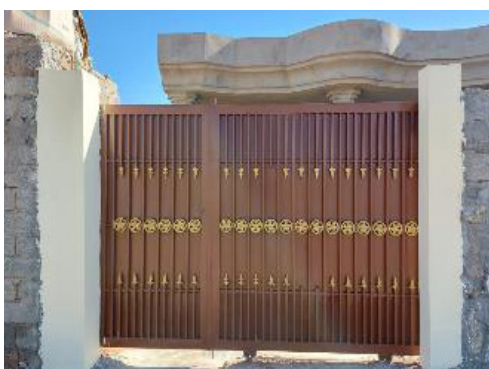


Fallujah TH - CATHLAB

Housing

Up until the reporting period, an impressive total of 139 housing projects have been completed, resulting in significant benefits for 288,091 individuals. Among these beneficiaries, 125,575 are women who have gained access to safe and adequate housing. The completion of these projects involved the rehabilitation of 37,615 housing units. These achievements represent a significant step towards addressing housing needs in the community, promoting gender equality through inclusive housing solutions for women, and assisting families who have experienced displacement.

Efforts to address housing needs continue with the implementation of three projects. These projects focus on rehabilitating 265 housing units across three in Kirkuk, Hawija. The primary objective of these projects is to provide suitable housing options for individuals who have experienced prolonged periods of displacement. It is estimated that these projects will benefit a total of 1,590 individuals. Among the beneficiaries, 853 are women, underscoring the commitment to promoting gender equality in housing initiatives.



Main gate of a Rehabilitated Residence



Residence after Rehabilitation



Civil work in progress- plastering



Civil work in progress- casting concrete for Floor



Civil work in progress- painting.



Civil work in progress- cement plastering.



Roads & Bridges

Up until the reporting period, a notable total of 80 ‘roads and bridges’ projects have been successfully completed, providing benefits to approximately 3,301,000 individuals. These completed projects have played a crucial role in enhancing connectivity and accessibility in their respective neighborhoods, leading to an improved transportation network.

During the reporting period, the contract for the Rehabilitation of Al-Sikak Bridge in Baiji, Salahaldin was awarded, and the construction works have commenced. This project aims to restore and improve the condition of the bridge, ensuring its safe and efficient use by the local community. The rehabilitation of Al-Sikak Bridge will contribute to further enhancing transportation infrastructure in the area, benefiting residents and promoting economic development.



Sewerage

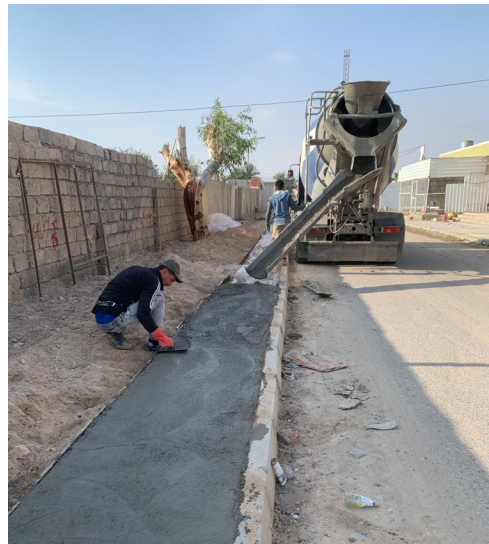
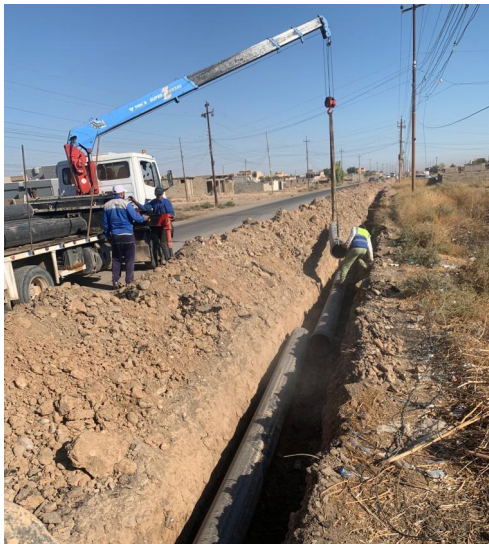
The sewerage sector in the liberated governorates has made remarkable progress in improving sanitation infrastructure and services. Up until the reporting period, a total of 107 sewerage projects have been successfully completed, benefiting a significant number of individuals, totaling 1,815,931 people. Among the beneficiaries, 899,090 are women. These completed projects have played a vital role in enhancing sanitation systems and promoting public health.

During the reporting period, the project for Rehabilitation and Expansion of Wastewater Treatment Plant in Fallujah Teaching Hospital was completed. The project included increasing of the capacity of the Hospital Sewage Treatment plant to reflect increased number of patients visiting the hospital in the past two years. The project includes installation of tanks, submersible pump, feed pumps and discharge pumps and connection of all parts of the plant with new pipework and maintenance and programming of the Electrical Control Panel and BMS system. The funding for the project is provided by KFW.



Rehabilitation and Expansion of Wastewater Treatment Plant in Fallujah Teaching Hospital

Another important project, completed during the reporting period, was “Rehabilitation of Sewerage Network in Al-Fajer Neighborhood (Al-Sakaneyah) in Sherqat”. The project included Sewerage Network and sewage manholes of the Al-Fajer neighborhood in Sherqat City and contributed to cleaning the city of sewage water. The population of Al-Fajer Neighborhood in Sherqat is 4,100 people who will benefit from the removal of the sewage water away from the residential areas. The project also contributes to preserving water sources from pollution due to brackish water, as Sherqat is an agricultural area and depends mainly on the Tigris River as the only source of water.



Rehabilitation of Sewerage Network in Al-Fajer Neighborhood (Al-Sakaneyah) in Sherqat

 **Water**

During the reporting period, significant progress was made in the water sector, specifically in improving access to safe and clean water for communities in the liberated governorates. Eight water projects were successfully completed within this period. Cumulatively, up until the reporting period, a total of 300 water projects have been completed, resulting in a substantial improvement in access to safe water sources. This has led to a reduction in waterborne diseases and the creation of healthier living environments for communities.

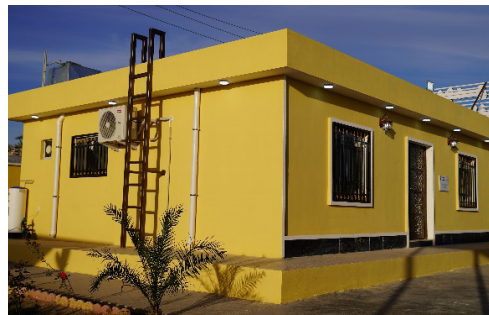
The project for “Rehabilitation of Albo-Khalifa & Albo-Ghanem Water Complex 200m³hr in Ramadi” was completed during the reporting period. The Water complex was damaged during the ISIL conflict, and after rehabilitation, it will serve about 3,500 people in the area. UNDP installed new pumps, water purification equipment, and new electrical parts, including the main switchboard for the water complex.



Rehabilitation of Albo-Khalifa & Albo-Ghanem Water Complex 200m³hr in Ramadi

Another water sector project completed during the reporting period was the “Rehabilitation of Al-Baguze Water Complex (200 m3hr) with the Pipeline in Al-Rummana”.

The project included the rehabilitation of a damaged Water treatment plant. and non-functional consists of a compact unit with a 200 m3/hr capacity. The compact unit includes an intake steel structure, high-lift and low-lift pumps, two sedimentation tanks, two sand filters, and a carbon steel pipeline from the intake structure to the compact unit. Also, the room for operators has been rehabilitated. This project treats raw water from the river and pumps filtered drinkable water to Al Baguze village (around 1,000 people).



Rehabilitation of Al-Baguze Water Complex (200 m3hr) with the Pipeline in Al-Rummana

WINDOW-2 LIVELIHOODS

The focus of Window-2 is to create sustainable livelihood opportunities and support income generation. By enhancing economic opportunities and promoting self-sufficiency among the affected population, this window aims to improve the overall well-being of individuals and communities. Cumulatively, **261** projects have been completed in the livelihoods sector through Window 2 at a total investment value of US\$ **99,207,312**. These projects have positively impacted the lives of **77,781** beneficiaries, including **24,872** women.

During the reporting period, FFS completed the implementation of the livelihood project to “Support farmers on best agriculture practices and access to a market with environmentally friendly solutions in (Sinjar and Talafar, Ninawa) and (Hawija, Kirkuk) governorates”. The project positively impacted the lives of 236 beneficiaries, including 173 women. All 236 beneficiaries benefited from technical training on food processing (specifically fruit and vegetable drying) and basic business management and received toolkits to start their own businesses.



Technical training on fruits and vegetable drying in Sinuni



A female beneficiary in Sinjar started to dehydrate fruit in her home by using the dehydrated frames produced by the carpentry trainees.

The project facilitated a two-month carpentry training programme for 56 individuals, of whom 15 were women. These female participants received toolkits and coaching, enabling them to craft wooden tools for agriculture and agri-food processing. Additionally, eight carpentry workshops were engaged as training sites, hosting seven trainees each. These workshops were supported with grants or assets valued at \$2,500 to assist in the training process.



On-the-job training in carpentry in Talafar



On-the-job training (OJT) in carpentry in Hawija (left) and Sinuni (right)

Additionally, the project offered ten entrepreneurial beneficiaries, including four women, opportunities for education and competitive financial support in agribusiness and food processing sectors. They participated in a two-week entrepreneurship boot camp. Following a competition based on their business ideas, three entrepreneurs were awarded financial support of \$5,000 each.



Participants at the Bootcamp and pitching their business ideas.



WINDOW-3 CAPACITY SUPPORT TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

The objective of Window-3 is to strengthen the capacity and effectiveness of local government institutions. By improving governance and service delivery, this window aims to enhance the overall well-being of the community. Strengthening government capacities to ensure that stabilization gains are sustained is achieved through the restoration of public assets critical for performing core government functions and the provision of training for public servants at the local level.

Cumulatively, a remarkable total of **654** infrastructure rehabilitation projects of municipality sector have been completed, amounting to a value of **USD 111,797,775**. During the reporting period, a total of **18** projects were successfully completed. These included the “Rehabilitation of the Immigration and Displacements directorate in Baquba, Diyala Governorate” and the “Rehabilitation and Furniture for Directorate of Police in Qayrawan, Ninewa Governorate”.



Immigration and Displacements Directorate in Baquba, Diyala Governorate



Rehabilitation and furniture for the Directorate of Police in Qayrawan, Ninewa Governorate

Another project for institutional capacity development of the government, which was completed during the reporting period, was the “Rehabilitation of Agriculture Warehouse in Riyadh, Kirkuk”. The project includes a warehouse 18x50m and administration building. It is used to store different types of agricultural materials - fertilizers, seeds, and agricultural equipment for distribution to local farmers. The project was completed during the reporting period and handed over to the end user. More than 3,000 farmers in Riyadh subdistrict are benefiting from this project.



Rehabilitation of Agriculture Warehouse in Riyadh, Kirkuk

Building on the previous pilot training programme rolled out by UNDP FFS during 2021 and 2022, and in accordance with the 2023 capacity development plan prepared during the previous reporting period, FFS continued implementation of the programme in the five liberated governorates of Anbar, Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninewa and Salah al-Din. Several government employees from line directorates received select training courses to enhance their knowledge and skills.

The objective of the training programmes is to enhance the sustainability of FFS interventions, by equipping end-user government officials including engineers, technical and medical employees with the skills required to effectively operate and very importantly maintain the electrical and mechanical equipment, and infrastructures rehabilitated under FFS. The training programmes have been tailored between competency level to build the capacity of the unskilled government employees at the entry level who have undergone little or no training during their careers, in addition to the advanced level to improve the competencies of the skilled ones.

During the reporting period, 450 training courses were organized in the five liberated governorates in sectors such as water, electricity, health, education, sewage, municipality, etc. A total of 9,797 government employees, including 2,359 women employees, participated in these trainings for their skill development.

Governorate	Training Courses	Number of Trainees	Male	Female
1-Anbar	133	2,744	2,334	410
2-Salahaldin	95	2,019	1,696	323
3-Diyala	75	1,518	1,060	458
4-Ninewah	107	2,528	1,750	778
5-Kirkuk	40	988	598	390
Grand Total	450	9,797	7,438	2,359

Examples of training programmes are presented below.

Lack of human capacity in terms of availability, knowledge, and competencies, is an issue in government ministries and agencies responsible for service delivery at the governorate and local levels. Most government personnel have undergone little or no training during their careers. Training in specific subject areas for capacity development is helpful where reasonable entry level capacities already exist and the capacity development stage to be worked upon is strengthening existing capacity. However, in certain circumstances when entry level capacities are low, the focus must be on basic acquisition of capacity. In such situations, the most effective capacity development tool is coaching and mentoring, i.e., on-the-job training, which needs to be coupled with formal training courses. In order to supplement formal training programmes with coaching and mentoring for skill development through on-the-job training, FFS deployed technical experts at governorate level in offices of the Governor and/or municipalities to perform the role of O&M Capacity Development Advisor (CDA), who will use the tools of coaching and advising for capacity development at both organizational and individual level. The focus areas of coaching will be on the operation and maintenance of rehabilitated infrastructure and core functions for service delivery. Under the above context, FFS hired group of technical experts, referred as O&M CDAs, and deployed them in the 5 governorates to carry out consultations and start tailoring a comprehensive and holistic support to cater capacity development at all levels of capacity namely institutional, organizational, and individual. While the O&M CDAs were deployed in Anbar, Diyala and Salah AlDin in the 2nd quarter, the O&M CDAs were deployed in Ninewa and Kirkuk during the 3rd quarter. During the reporting period, the O&M CDAs made effective use of the various capacity development tools and techniques (training, coaching, and advising), while ensuring that proper forward and backward linkages and coordination mechanisms are established. Several counselling and technical support sessions were provided to counterpart staff, examples of which are presented below.



O&M CDAs held training courses at Mosul University to improve safety in construction and maintenance. The courses covered civil defense design, firefighting systems, building codes, and contemporary construction materials.



O&M CDAs delivered onsite training to the Diyala Electricity Department.



O&M/CDAs visited the Al-Bakr water treatment plant, which operates at a capacity of 500 cubic meters per hour, and delivered a session on the types of water treatment plants and the operating principles for each type.



O&M CDAs visited Al-Somoud Water Complex in Albo-Manea Area to discuss operational challenges and identify maintenance issues, such as chlorination devices, horizontal pumps, air-conditioning split units, and an RO filter. UNDP Engineers and O&M provided expertise to address these issues, equipping operators with knowledge and skills for periodic maintenance.



O&M CDAs visited Big Ramadi Water Project in Anbar governorate to discuss operational challenges. Operators identified maintenance issues like chlorination devices, horizontal pumps, air-conditioning split units, and RO filters. UNDP Engineers and O&M provided expert guidance, equipping operators with the necessary skills for periodic maintenance and project reliability.

WINDOW-4 SOCIAL COHESION

UNDP continues to actively engage with local peace mechanisms, youth, and women in targeted areas, specifically Tel Afar, Ninewa, Rummanah, and Al Qaim in Anbar, and Baiji in Salah al Din governorates. Through engagement and close collaboration with the various peace mechanisms, UNDP is able to promote and strengthen reintegration, community resilience, and social cohesion efforts. UNDP continues to implement its multi-faceted project to support returnees including those returning from Al-Hol and the communities accepting them in Tel Afar, Ninewa, Rummanah and Al Qaim in Anbar, and Baiji in Salah al Din governorates, by 1) providing livelihood and economic reintegration support by offering vocational training and business support trainings; 2) providing mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services; 3) operationalizing an MHPSS center to deliver quality services; and 4) implementing of women-specific community-based initiatives aimed to build resilience, promote Preventing Violent Extremism (PVE), and facilitate the return and reintegration of returnees. During the reporting period, of the 280 selected project beneficiaries **(156 women)**, 82 people are returnees from Al-Hol camp. They have participated in vocational trainings identified through a market assessment, attended a 2-week business implementation capacity building course, and were provided with business grants to support the establishment of small and medium sized enterprises. Group and individual MHPSS sessions continue to be held to provide necessary support for project beneficiaries and community members at wide. Additionally, women-specific community interventions have been implemented addressing issues related to PVE, social cohesion, women empowerment, and gender-based violence targeting over **1,039** community members **(777 women)**.

Details on the interventions implemented are noted below:

1. To support the implementation of the Diwan Initiative¹, 50 women from Baiji, Mosul, Al Qaim and Rummanah participated in a 5-day training session on reintegration, social cohesion, PVE, critical thinking, GBV, and positive parenting. Women engaged included social activists, influencers, community leaders, and volunteers. Following the training, the “Diwan Initiative” was launched in 1) Baiji, 2) Al Qaim and Rummanah, and 3) Mosul. Community dialogue sessions on the previously mentioned topics were held over five days.
2. Three interventions under the “Bazaar for Peace” initiative were held in 1) Baiji, 2) Al Qaim and Rummanah, 3) Mosul, contributing to the prevention of violent extremism, peacebuilding, and social cohesion. The initiatives were attended by the local authorities, the mayors of the districts, the directors of police, the directors of the community police, the community leaders, members of the Local Peace Committees (LPCs), and the Women Empowerment Directorate. The bazaar shared positive messages on PVE and peacebuilding and offered various activities for community engagement, including drawing, painting, and dancing.

MHPSS services were provided through both individual and group sessions, covering a range of issues from familial disputes to domestic violence and community tensions. A total of 718 youth, women, and men from the targeted locations in Tel Afar, Rummanah, Al Qaim, and Baiji) non-specialized MHPSS support from the established MHPSS centers, underscoring the project’s comprehensive approach to fostering community well-being and resilience.



Women from Anbar participating in an awareness-raising session focused on their vital role in fostering social cohesion, peacebuilding, and PVE.

1 Diwan Initiative is a traditional dialogue and information-sharing session.

4. GENDER MAINSTREAMING



UNDP is dedicated to empowering women and advancing gender equity. In Iraq, women encounter numerous challenges, such as inequality, cultural resistance, and the repercussions of conflict, which have restricted their access to essential services like education, healthcare, housing, and employment. Additionally, they contend with issues like gender-based violence, discrimination, and harmful traditional practices, further compounded by the current sensitivities surrounding gender equality. Nevertheless, despite these obstacles, UNDP remains resolute in pursuing gender equality and a sustainable, peaceful Iraq that benefits everyone. UNDP FFS in Iraq actively promotes women's empowerment and gender equality, with a specific focus on addressing the distinct needs of women and girls in the region. FFS integrates a gender responsive approach throughout its planning, implementation, and monitoring. The initiatives under FFS have made substantial strides in advancing gender equality and empowering women by facilitating access to education, healthcare, water supply, electricity, employment, and income generating activities for women. The programme also addresses gender-based violence and cultural discrimination issues by actively engaging community leaders and government partners in promoting gender equality.

Gender integration is part of the capacity development interventions of FFS for government counterparts. Throughout the reporting period, FFS capacity support window helped government personnel and entities develop their skills in various sectors, including education, agricultural sector management, biomedical engineering, healthcare management, clean energy, engineering software, environment, finance, and ICT management. The programme ensured women's participation in all training programmes across the five governorates. As a result, 1,258 females benefitted from the capacity building technical and professional training packages.

Gender-based violence (GBV) prevention integrated into livelihood projects in Salah Al-Din and Anbar Provinces

FFS gender team closely collaborated with local authorities and the Livelihood team to implement a gender-based violence (GBV) prevention programme in Siniya, Salahaldin and Anah, Anbar governorates. The programme had two main components. The first component involved working with married couples who were beneficiaries of the livelihood programme. The second component focused on engaging community leaders to positively influence the community to reduce violence against women and girls. Community leaders were provided with training, and 58 participants (40 females and 18 males) were equipped with the necessary skills during a six-day training on human development, GBV issues, and prevention strategies. As for the couples, 17 sessions were delivered, covering topics such as communication, conflict resolution, gender roles, and healthy relationships. The programme empowered them to live a healthy and peaceful life within their families and community.

Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment through Strategic Partnerships

UNDP has prioritized enhancing partnerships to advance gender equality and empower women and girls. The FFS gender team has been at the forefront of fostering collaborations with essential stakeholders, including government directorates in five targeted governorates, the COMSEC Women's Directorate in Baghdad, and the KRG High Council for Women and Development. These collaborations have sparked impactful initiatives that have significantly contributed to the cause.

One notable achievement was organizing a successful conference in Ramadi in March 2023, aligned with International Women's Day, to underscore the importance of gender equality. This significant event, co-hosted with the Governor's Office, Joint Coordination and Monitoring Centre (JCMC), and the Directorate of Women's Empowerment, celebrated women's vital roles across various sectors. It facilitated the exchange of best practices and addressed the detrimental practices that hinder women's progress.

Additionally, during the 16 Days of Activism to End GBV, our team engaged in awareness sessions that focused on critical issues such as prevention, support for survivors, and the establishment of legal mechanisms. These efforts exemplify our commitment to creating a more equitable and supportive environment for women and girls.

Empowering Women and Promoting Gender Equality in Sustainable Farming Projects Across Sinjar, Talaafar, and Hawija

The FFS Gender team focused on addressing gender-related issues and upheld the UNDP’s policy of zero tolerance towards sexual exploitation, abuse, and harassment. Prioritizing the empowerment of young girls and vulnerable women, the team integrated gender equality principles at every project phase. In collaboration with partners, they implemented environmentally sustainable farming practices and worked to improve market access for farmers in Sinjar, Talaafar, and Hawija, placing a special emphasis on gender considerations.



GBV Prevention Training in Salah Al-Din



Cross section of participants at the 2023 IWD in Ramdi



Gender-based violence prevention training in Anbar Provinces

5. IMPACT STORIES



During the reporting period, UNDP continued to share compelling content on FFS across various platforms, showcasing the impact of UNDP's work in Iraq's stabilization. Social media engagement, press releases, and web stories remained the core focus to illustrate the impact of FFS projects. The stories and the content provided insights into various projects, from rehabilitating infrastructure to reviving livelihoods to empowering women. Visual content showcasing stabilization projects have been instrumental in delivering the message and drawing the attention to garner support for UNDP's work. Below is a snapshot of key achievements and highlights during the year:

STORIES AND PRESS RELEASES PUBLISHED ON UNDP WEBSITE:

Human-centered stories and press releases continued to be powerful tools for engaging UNDP's audience, enhancing its visibility, and contributing to the broader narrative of Iraq's stabilization. Some notable stories and press releases published during this period include:

Empowering Iraqi Women for Economic Independence: UNDP's Initiatives in Livelihood Development by Capacity Building, Sakinah's story. Since she was a little girl, Sakinah always strived to learn new things. Growing up with mostly brothers, she always had a competitive spirit. When the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) offered a training course in computer literacy, she was one of the first to participate. Through the training, she learned to format devices, install programmes, troubleshoot common computer problems, and learned to fix them. In addition to this, she became proficient in MS Office programmes like Word and Excel.

Rebuilding Iraq's Health System Post-ISIL: Meet the Doctors

The city of Mosul bore the brunt of the conflict with ISIL. UNDP, with longstanding partners like Germany, played a vital role in restoring critical infrastructure, allowing displaced families to return safely and enabling Iraq to transition towards sustainable and transformative development. Meet some of the doctors who are working tirelessly to rebuild Iraq's health system post-ISIL. With unmatched passion, they are saving lives and bringing quality healthcare services to the people of Iraq. Let their stories inspire you.

Solar-powered Wells Revive Farming in Post-ISIL Iraq

In the village of al-Fadiliya in Iraq, Younis Jalal Salman, a 55-year-old farmer, has emerged as a beacon of change in his community. With over three decades of farming experience, he manages a 30-acre farm abundant with olive trees, grapes, figs, and pears.

To support farmers like Younis in rebuilding their lives, UNDP's Funding Facility for Stabilization, generously funded by Japan, has embarked on a mission to rehabilitate and upgrade wells with solar power. Across Ninewa, over 40 wells have been reconstructed and equipped with 36 solar systems, benefiting more than 1,700 farmers and their families. These initiatives not only rejuvenate agricultural practices but also foster sustainability, enabling farmers to cultivate their lands effectively while minimizing environmental impact.

Social Media:

Throughout the reporting period, FFS maintained an active presence on our social media platforms where we shared stories, news, and updates to promote and showcase the positive changes brought about by UNDP's stabilization projects. Video content and reels performed particularly well, and posts on infrastructure rehabilitation generated the most audience engagement. Facebook remained to be the main driver of community engagement while Instagram was the preferred platform for visual storytelling.

In 2023, UNDP focused on using compelling visuals such as infographics and animated videos to share the impact of stabilization projects and highlight the resilience of the communities we work with. We highlighted project updates and impact statistics, covering the full range of sectors from water to education to health to livelihoods.

The success narratives have effectively conveyed UNDP's commitment to stabilizing Iraq and making a positive change in the lives of the people of Iraq. However, there is a need to further boost engagement and outreach through innovative content and continued storytelling.

Some notable social media posts during the reporting period include:

Twitter

Impressions
5,252
Engagements
50

Impressions
1,378
Engagements
28

Instagram

Reach
1,061
Impressions/plays
1,341

Reach
1,414
Impressions/plays
91

نود مشاركة أخباراً رائعة معكم!

تستلم مجمع مياه البردية 🌊 في ناحية هيبه في محافظة #ديالى، مضخة جديدة وخط ناقل رئيسي، وذلك بفضل الدعم السخي الذي قدمته حكومة #كوريا من خلال برنامج إعادة الاستقرار التابع لبرنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي في #العراق. وسيعمل هذا المشروع على تحسين نوعية وكمية المياه التي ينتجها المجمع والذي يخدم أكثر من 15,000 شخصاً.

لم تكن شبكات المياه الموجودة في المنطقة قادرة على تلبية الخدمات اللازمة بعد توسعة المنطقة، وستعمل المضخة الجديدة والخط الرئيسي على ضمان قدرة عمل المحطة بكامل طاقتها لتوفير المياه لجميع الأشخاص الذين يحتاجون إليها.

نحن فخورون بكوننا جزءاً من هذه المبادرة التي تعمل على تحسين حياة العراقيين والمساهمة في استقرار وانتعاش البلاد. 🇮🇶

UNDP has some great news to share with you!

The Al Bardiya water complex 🌊 in Hibhib, #Diyala Governorate, has received a new pump and mainline, thanks to the generous support of #Korea through UNDP #Iraq's Funding Facility for Stabilization. This project will improve the quality and quantity of water produced by the complex, which serves over 15,000 Iraqis.

The existing water networks in the area were not able to meet the demand after the area expanded. The new pump and mainline will ensure that the facility can operate at full capacity and provide water to all the people who need it.

We are proud to be part of this initiative that improves the lives of Iraqis and contributes to the stabilization and recovery of the country. 🇮🇶

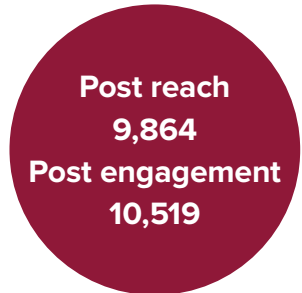
#GlobalGoals #SDGs #SDG6

United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq-UNAMI

Embassy of the Republic of Korea in Baghdad, Iraq

UNDP in the Arab States

United Nations Development Programme - UNDP



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UNDP Iraq
12 October 2023 · 🌐

تحملت مدينة الموصل وطأة الصراع مع داعش، ويقوم برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي بالتعاون مع شركائه منذ فترة طويلة مثل حكومة ألمانيا بلعب دوراً حيوياً في استعادة البنى التحتية الحيوية مما يسمح للعائلات النازحة بالعودة بأمان وتمكين العراق من الانتقال نحو التنمية المستدامة.

قامت كلا من مديرة بنك التنمية الألماني الدكتورة بيانكا كلاوسن والمديرة القطرية لبنك التنمية الألماني في #العراق الدكتورة أنا كريستين جانكي اليوم بزيارة جامعة الموصل، حيث تُعد اليوم مركزاً حيوياً للتعليم والابتكار في العراق، تضمن إعادة تأهيله حصول أكثر من 70,000 طالب على إمكانية الوصول إلى التعليم والخدمات الجيدة.

وقام الوفد بلقاء بعض العائلات التي تعيش الآن بسلام وأمان في مشاريع الإسكان في #الموصل التي أعاد برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي بناؤها بدعم من حكومة #ألمانيا وتساعد هذه المشاريع أكثر من 18 ألف أسرة.

The city of Mosul bore the brunt of the conflict with ISIL. UNDP, with longstanding partners like Germany, played a vital role in restoring critical infrastructure allowing displaced families to safely return and enabling Iraq to transition towards sustainable and transformative development.

KfW Development Bank Director Dr. Bianca Clausen and KfW Country Director in Iraq Dr. Anna-Christine Janke visited Mosul University. A vital center of learning and innovation in #Iraq, its rehabilitation ensures that over 70,000 students have access to quality education and facilities.

They also met with some families now living safely and securely in the #Mosul housing projects that UNDP rebuilt with #Germany's support. These projects are home to more than 18,000 families.

[German Embassy Baghdad](#)

[Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung \(BMZ\)](#)

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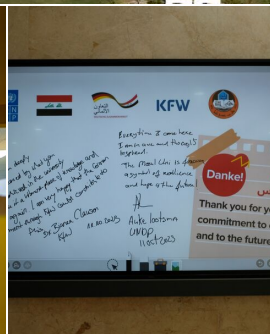
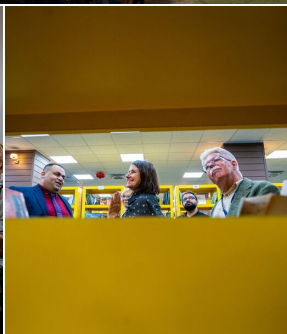
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Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)



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We were thrilled to accompany Ms. Kathrin Loeber, Counsellor for Economic Cooperation and Development, and Ms. Christine Ringer, First Secretary of the Political Division, at the [#German Embassy](#) in [#Baghdad](#), for a tour around [#Mosul](#) University.

The university is flourishing again and shaping Iraq's leaders after being rehabilitated by UNDP's Funding Facility for Stabilization, with generous support from Germany.

"The Government of Germany is deeply committed to furthering higher education, and we are delighted to witness how our support has improved the educational experience at Mosul University," Ms. Ringer said during the meeting with Chancellor Dr. Qusay Kamaladdin Al-Ahmedy.

Best photos from the visit 📍



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6. CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED

Challenges:

- **Administrative and bureaucratic delays in approvals and exemptions:** The most significant challenge we encountered was the delays in processing approvals and mandatory exemptions to import specialized equipment from abroad. This challenge was particularly pronounced in the case of importing medical equipment. The requirement for approvals from both the Kurdistan Regional Government and the Federal Government added significant time to the processing of these issues.
- **Insufficient allocation of funds to ensure after-construction maintenance:** The insufficient allocation of financial resources from the government for the operation and maintenance of completed rehabilitated infrastructure assets following the handover process remains a significant challenge. Furthermore, while many schools and healthcare facilities have been restored, staffing and the supply of equipment committed by the government remains outstanding. The lack of follow through related to equipping and staffing facilities compromises the sustainability and useability of infrastructures' rehabilitation undertaken by UNDP and the international community to stabilize liberated areas.
- **Security concerns impacting access:** Adverse security conditions in some areas continued to create difficulties in accessing and implementing activities. Delays in obtaining access to project sites by checkpoints, the presence of armed groups and militias also continue to be a challenge. Other access impediments include the presence of landmines and other unexploded ordnance (UXO), difficult physical environments, or the obstruction of conflict-affected people's access to services and assistance. In addition, improvised explosive hazards (EH) continued to be discovered on a few project sites presenting threats to personnel, requiring clearance prior to commencement of work on site.
- **Currency conversion and value loss (USD to IQD) :** A new and key implementation challenge of the reporting period related to enforcement of the new guidelines of the Central Bank of Iraq (CBI) regarding disbursement of US\$ by Banks to its customers. The CBI is moving towards introduction of measures to necessitate that all transactions inside the country are made only in Iraqi dinar (IQD). The measures are expected to be fully implemented from 2024. Presently, as against the CBI rate of 1,320 IQD for 1 US\$, the value of the dollar currently sits at around 1,530 IQD in the currency markets of Iraq and the Kurdistan Region. In order to regulate the currency market, the CBI has mandated the Banks to limit the disbursement of US\$ for business purposes and disburse equivalent IQD at CBI rate instead. All UNDP contracts are denominated in US\$ and UNDP makes payments to the contractors in US\$. However, on account of new CBI regulations and enforcement, the contractors are unable to withdraw US\$ from the Banks and convert it in open market at higher exchange rate compared to CBI rate. The contractors are disbursed their withdrawals in IQD at CBI exchange rate. On account of this, many contractors have suspended their work. UNDP and UN system are discussing the options in UN Country Team. While new procurements and resulting contracts could be denominated in IQD, the options for current contracts which are denominated in US\$ are being discussed. This is an evolving situation for now.

Lessons Learned:

- As UNDP tailors its support to the GOI with anticipated new programming, this requires an adaptive and responsive implementation structure, flexible and scalable to meet the needs of Iraqis. To implement anticipated "spillover projects" and future funded projects, an internal re-organization of FFS teams aimed at harmonizing efficiencies, and scalable teams have been assigned under team leads. This will enable FFS to adapt to any potential resource mobilization efforts.
- The need for joint advocacy efforts by UNDP and the donors for increased cost sharing and resources from GOI to address residual needs. UNDP is actively following up the release of the remaining US\$ 17 million from the GOI for the FFS.
- The need for joint advocacy efforts to ensure Government ownership of stabilization programme.

7. OUTLOOK

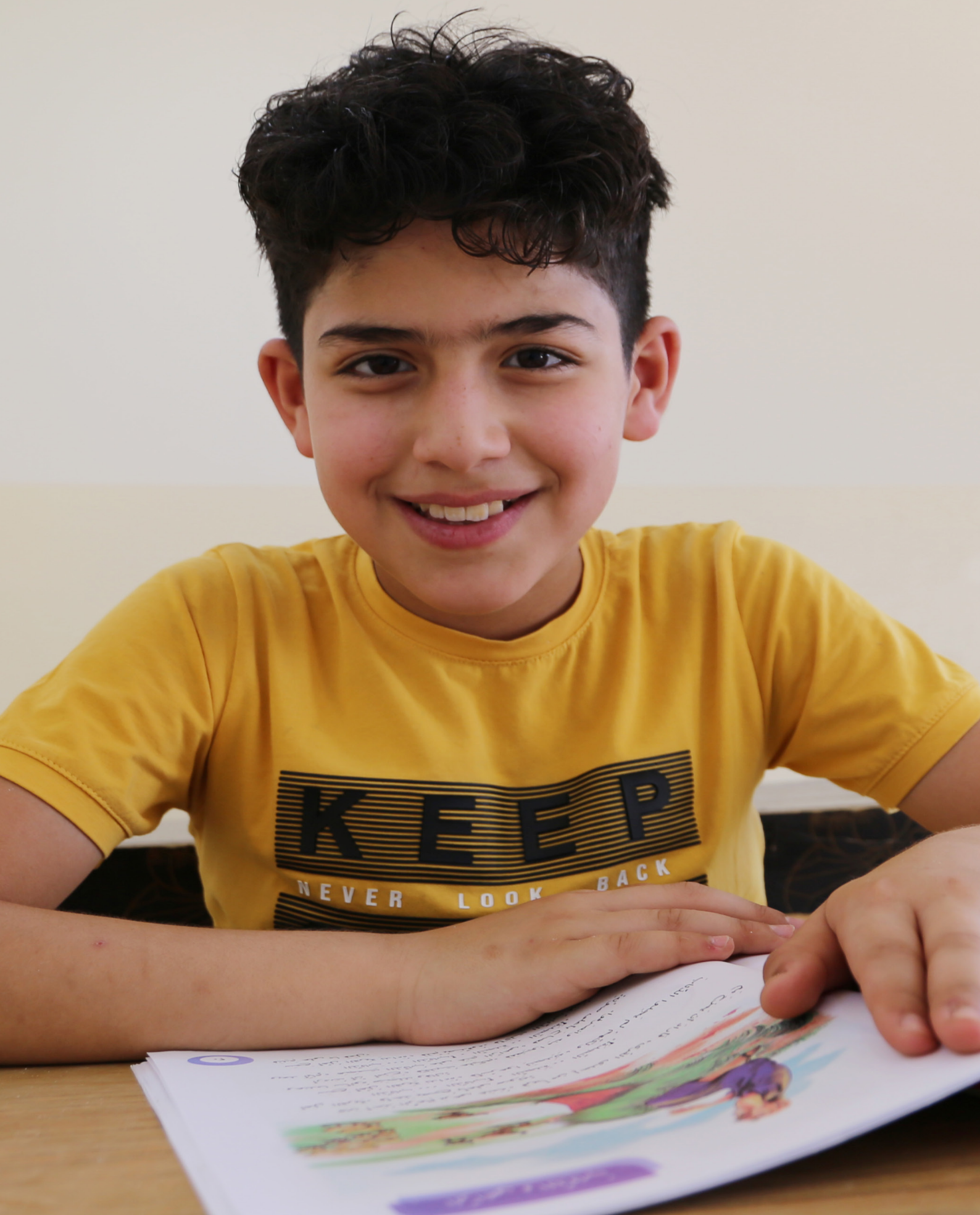
During the previous reporting period, UNDP initiated consultations with the GOI to propose extending the FFS through its Steering Committee. This extension aims to address the residual and current stabilization needs of liberated areas and the challenges preventing the return of approximately 1.16 million remaining IDPs. Social cohesion and reconciliation issues persist among these IDPs, necessitating heightened efforts.

On September 11, 2023, UNDP conducted a consultation meeting in Erbil with representatives from federal and local governments. Chaired by the Assistant Secretary-General of COMSEC and the Deputy Resident Representative of UNDP, the meeting included deputy governors, heads of planning departments, and officials from five governorates, along with representatives from the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Planning. The purpose was to discuss the governorates' priorities for the extended FFS transition period (2024-2026).

Following the government consultation, UNDP convened a meeting with donor partners on September 13, 2023. Chaired by the UNDP Resident Representative, the meeting provided updates on the consultation with governorates and outlined the proposed way forward for the extended FFS Transition Strategy. A presentation highlighted FFS achievements, available resources, and utilization estimates, projecting an \$80 million resource balance spilling over to 2024. The meeting emphasized capacity development for operation and maintenance (O&M) of FFS-created infrastructure, underlining the extended Transition Strategy's purpose as a shift from stabilization to transformative development, with a focus on the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus (HDPN) through stabilization, social cohesion, and security sector reform (SSR) programming.

The key focus areas of the extended Transition Strategy (2024-2026) include addressing residual stabilization needs, targeting causes of non-return of remaining IDPs, supporting government efforts for the return and reintegration of Iraqi families from Al-Hol, concentrating on special areas such as Sinjar, and enhancing the sustainability of FFS interventions through O&M Capacity Development. UNDP recommends a whole-of-UN and international community approach to ensure the sustainability of returns, prevent secondary displacement, and facilitate new returns.

8. ANNEX I: RESULTS BY GOVERNORATE



Governorate	Planning	Tendering	Implementation	Completed	Total
Anbar	19	24	49	942	1,034
Diyala	38	4	22	408	472
Kirkuk	9	8	3	93	113
Ninewah	37	17	40	2,015	2,109
Salah al-Din	18	2	17	255	292
Multi Location			1	28	29
Total	121	55	132	3,741	4,049

Figure 6. FFS Projects - 31 December 2023

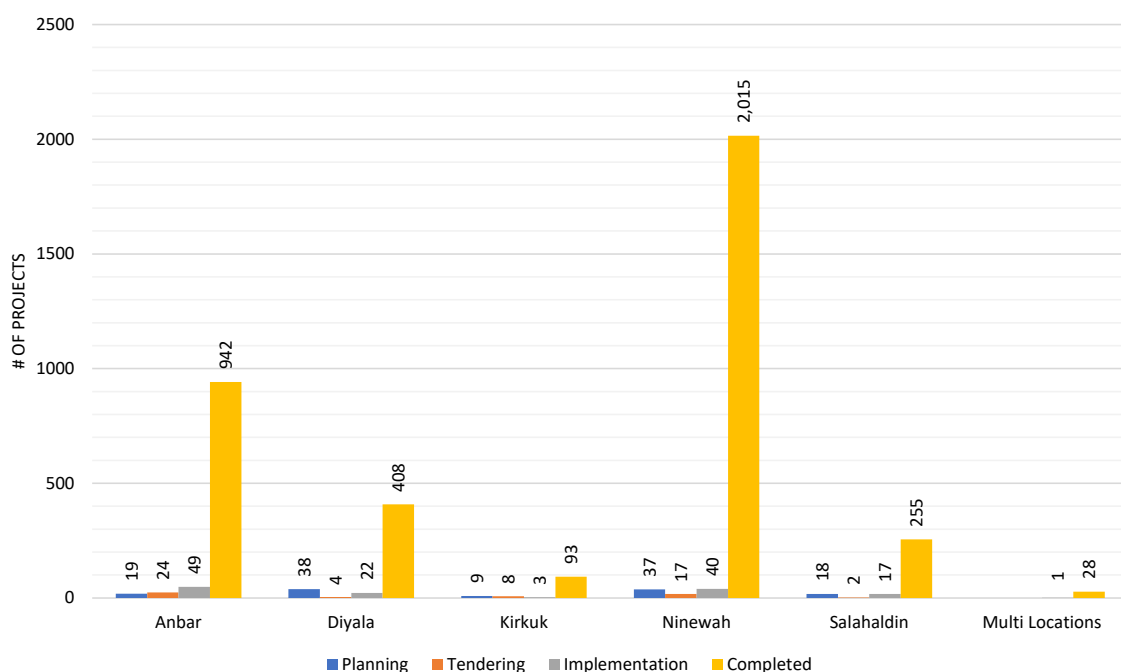
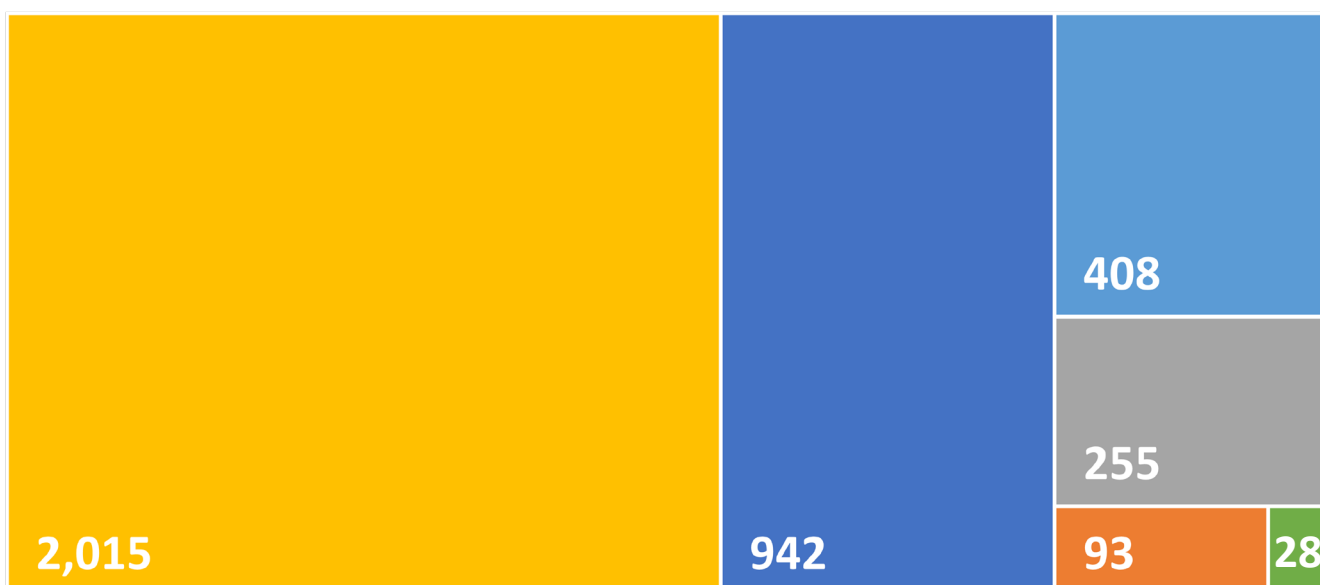
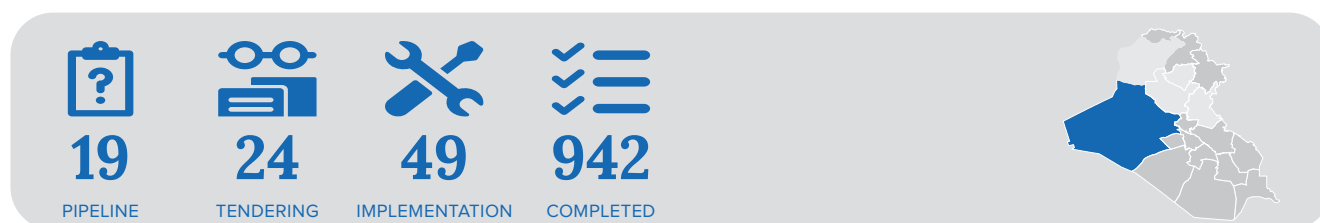


Figure 7. FFS Number of completed projects 31 December 2023

■ Anbar ■ Diyala ■ Kirkuk ■ Ninewa ■ Salah Al-Din ■ Multi Location



8.1 ANBAR



By the end of the reporting period, FFS cumulatively completed 942 projects in Anbar with a total investment value in the order of US\$ 334 million; whereas 49 projects were under implementation, 24 projects were under tendering, and 19 approved projects were under planning stage. The completed projects generated 5,376,181 accrued benefits to the population of the governorate out of which 2,693,648 benefits accrued to women and girls.

Table 2. Anbar : FFS Completed Projects : 31 December 2023

Sector	Completed Projects		Accrued Benefits	
	Value (\$)	Total	Women	
1 Education	324	73,938,583	170,598	78,493
2 Electricity	84	48,467,479	1,116,426	578,005
3 Health	162	39,602,080	1,429,500	714,850
4 Housing	47	29,814,518	133,728	70,375
5 Livelihoods	89	28,544,621	17,948	6,787
6 Municipality	69	30,414,368	226,637	107,805
7 Roads and Bridges	26	32,203,278	516,000	258,250
8 Sewage	26	13,605,364	243,077	120,004
9 Social Cohesion	8	138,481	2,270	902
10 Water	107	38,000,895	1,519,997	758,177
Total	942	334,729,666	5,376,181	2,693,648

Figure 8. FFS Value(\$ of completed projects Anbar - 31 December 2023

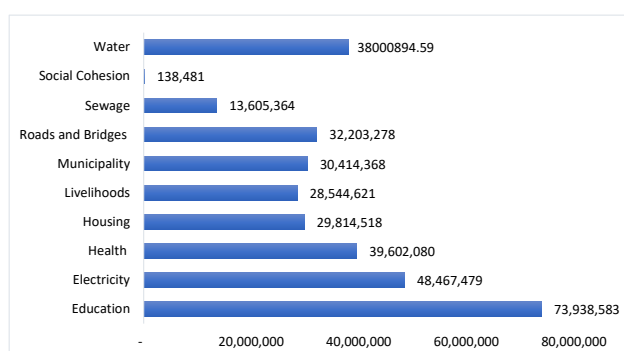
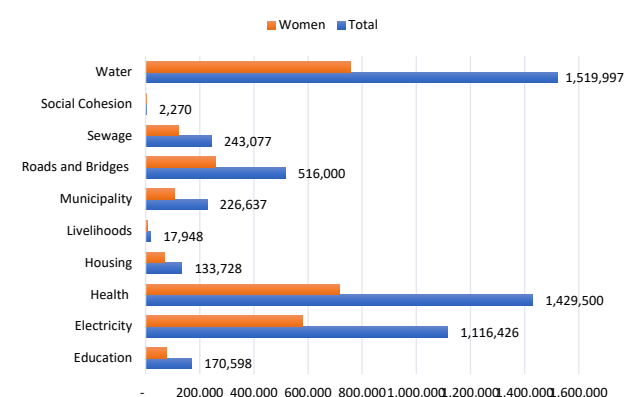
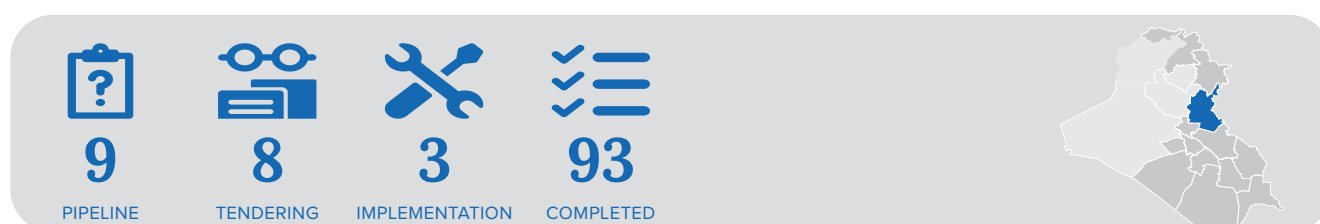


Figure 9. FFS accrued benefits for completed projects Anbar - 31 December 2023



8.2 DIYALA



By the end of the reporting period, FFS cumulatively completed 93 projects in Diyala with a total investment value in the order of US\$ 26 million; whereas 3 projects were under implementation, 8 projects were under tendering, and 9 approved projects were under planning stage. The completed projects generated 1,719,041 accrued benefits to the population of the governorate out of which 860,980 benefits accrued to women and girls.

Table 3. Diyala : FFS Completed Projects : 30 December 2023

Sector	Completed Projects		Accrued Benefits	
	Value (\$)	Total	Women	
1 Education	23	2,512,721	9,986	5,394
2 Electricity	19	6,340,993	427,000	213,500
3 Health	5	386,280	15,000	7,500
4 Housing	8	2,464,048	6,903	3,371
5 Livelihoods	2	543,177	198	
6 Municipality	8	2,526,084	206,851	103,209
7 Roads and Bridges	9	6,894,053	497,000	248,500
8 Sewage	2	751,234	140,000	70,000
9 Social Cohesion	2	63,417	103	6
10 Water	15	3,603,017	416,000	209,500
Total	93	26,085,023	1,719,041	860,980

Figure 10. FFS Value(\$) of completed projects Diyala - 31 December 2023

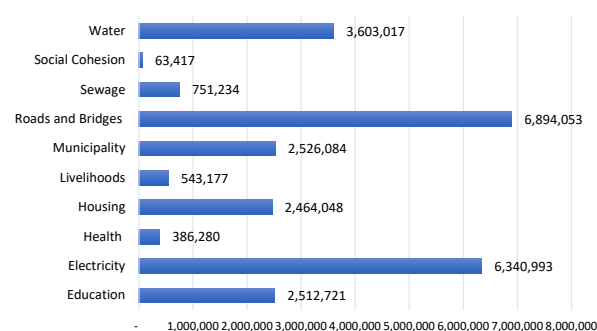
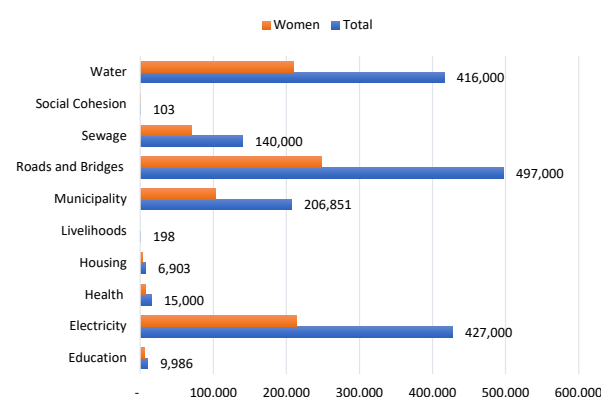


Figure 11. FFS accrued benefits for completed projects Diyala - 31 December 2023



8.3 KIRKUK



By the end of the reporting period, FFS cumulatively completed 255 projects in Kirkuk with a total investment value in the order of US\$ 32 million; whereas 17 projects were under implementation, 2 projects were under tendering, and 18 approved projects were under planning stage. The completed projects generated 2,369,547 accrued benefits to the population of the governorate out of which 1,263,665 benefits accrued to women and girls.

Table 4. Kirkuk : FFS Completed Projects : 31 December 2023

	Sector	Completed Projects		Accrued Benefits	
		Value (\$)	Total	Women	
1	Education	86	3,819,538	12,270	4,575
2	Electricity	23	7,400,487	1,290,000	749,000
3	Health	54	2,171,066	260,121	136,069
4	Housing	7	3,268,924	3,203	1,418
5	Livelihoods	6	2,167,193	1,484	290
6	Municipality	64	8,934,433	479,469	199,013
7	Roads and Bridges	1	238,446	110,000	60,500
8	Sewage	-	-	-	-
9	Social Cohesion	-	--	-	-
10	Water	14	4,641,591	213,000	112,800
	Total	255	32,641,678	2,369,547	1,263,665

Figure 12. FFS Value(\$) of completed projects Kirkuk - 31 December 2023

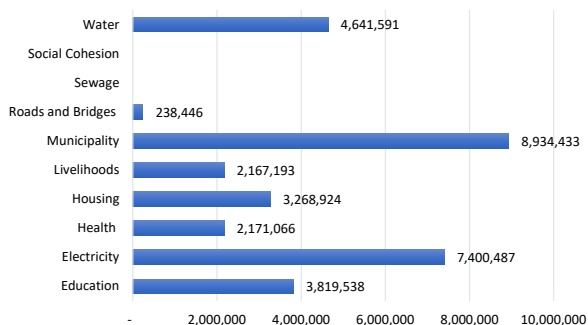
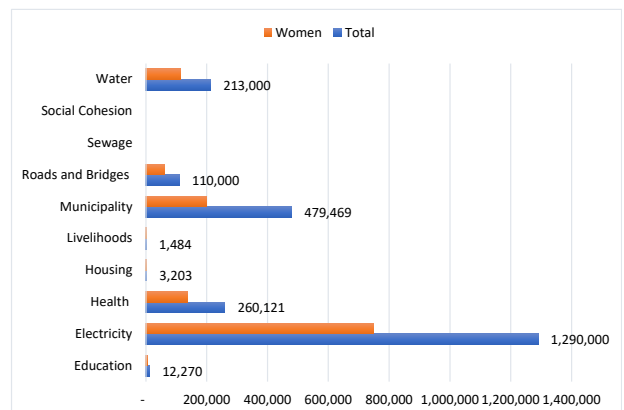


Figure 13. FFS accrued benefits for completed projects Kirkuk - 31 December 2023



8.4 NINEWA



By the end of the reporting period, FFS cumulatively completed 2,015 projects in Ninewa with a total investment value in the order of US\$ 526 million; whereas 40 projects were under implementation, 17 projects were under tendering, and 37 approved projects were under planning stage. The completed projects generated 16,066,431 accrued benefits to the population of the governorate out of which 8,079,902 benefits accrued to women and girls.

Table 5. Ninewa : FFS Completed Projects : 31 December 2023

Sector	Completed Projects		Accrued Benefits	
	Value (\$)	Total	Women	
1 Education	678	77,317,553	958,736	409,879
2 Electricity	206	148,483,277	2,734,100	1,349,550
3 Health	246	61,059,504	1,908,200	1,003,610
4 Housing	64	44,407,286	129,877	43,221
5 Livelihoods	144	61,053,489	54,702	17,355
6 Municipality	443	60,544,300	4,653,128	2,424,649
7 Roads and Bridges	44	14,619,928	2,178,000	1,107,500
8 Sewage	74	5,029,119	1,230,854	608,086
9 Social Cohesion	3	1,397,457	30,452	10,677
10 Water	113	52,475,952	2,188,382	1,105,375
Total	2,015	526,387,866	16,066,431	8,079,902

Figure 14. FFS Value(\$) of completed projects Ninewa - 31 December 2023

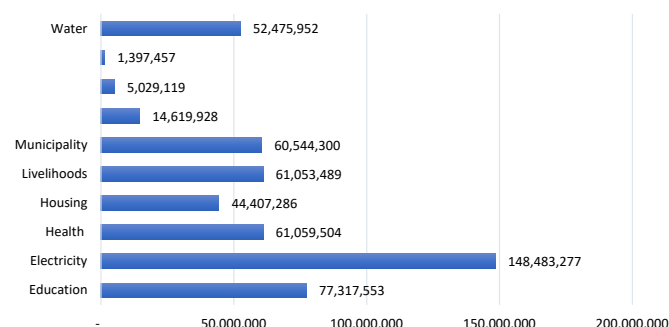
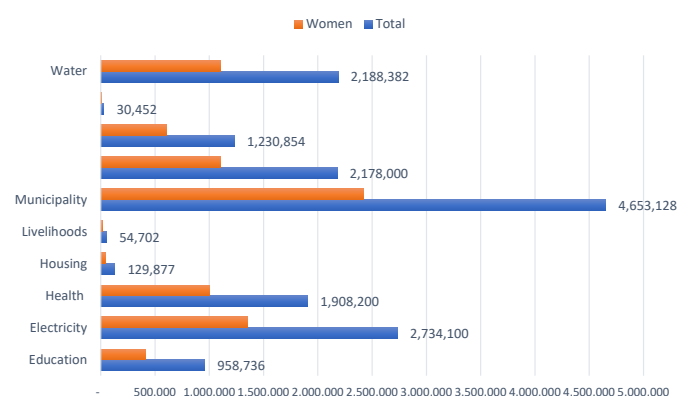
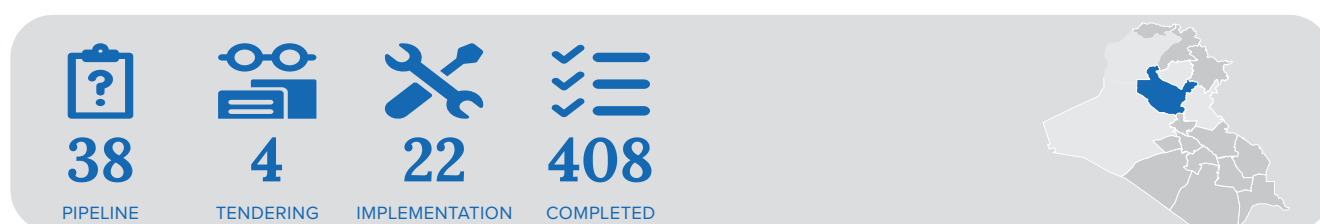


Figure 15. FFS accrued benefits for completed projects Ninewa - 31 December 2023



8.5 SALAH AL DIN



By the end of the reporting period, FFS cumulatively completed 408 projects in Salah al-Din with a total investment value in the order of US\$ 103 million; whereas 22 projects were under implementation, 4 projects were under tendering, and 38 approved projects were under planning stage. The completed projects generated 4,298,195 accrued benefits to the population of the governorate out of which 2,073,377 benefits accrued to women and girls.

Table 6. Salah al-Din : FFS Completed Projects : 31 December 2023

Sector	#	Completed Projects		Accrued Benefits	
		Value (\$)	Total	Women	
1	Education	143	7,625,744	90,294	45,440
2	Electricity	25	7,775,991	1,001,450	500,725
3	Health	83	46,882,120	1,358,043	589,957
4	Housing	13	5,708,800	14,380	7,190
5	Livelihoods	16	5,025,085	2,823	148
6	Municipality	70	9,378,590	583,625	290,215
7	Roads and Bridges	-	-	-	-
8	Sewage	5	537,873	202,000	101,000
9	Social Cohesion	2	93,526	2,580	1,252
10	Water	51	20,304,263	1,043,000	537,450
Total		408	103,331,992	4,298,195	2,073,377

Figure 16. FFS Value(\$) of completed projects Salah al-Din - 31 December 2023

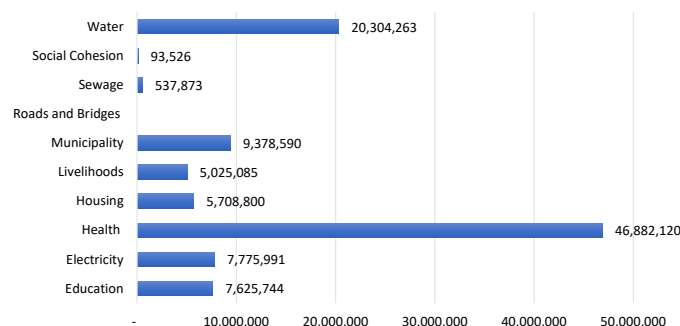
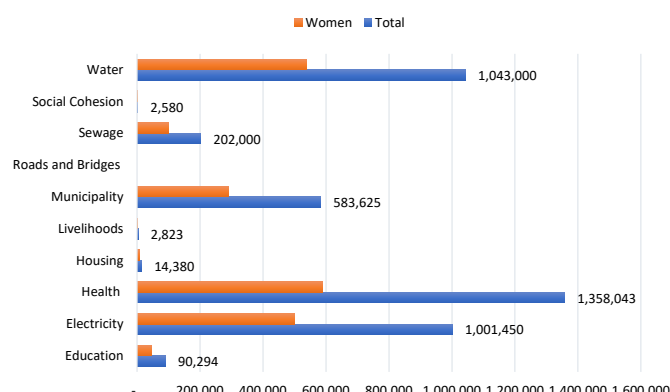


Figure 17. FFS accrued benefits for completed projects Salah al-Din - 31 December 2023



9. ANNEX II: PERFORMANCE TRACKING MATRIX

Intended Outcome, as stated in the UNSDCF 2020-2024) / CPD 2020-2044 Results and Resource Framework:

UNSDCF Outcome 3.2: People in Iraq, civil society and communities, particularly women, have improved capacity to lead, participate in and contribute to the design and delivery of equitable and responsive services, especially for the most vulnerable populations.

Outcome Indicators, as stated in the CPD 2020-2024 Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets:

CPD Outcome 1.1: Number of governorates with direct participation mechanisms for civil society engagement in all facets of development plans for the delivery of equitable and responsive services that operate regularly and transparently.

Baseline: 3 2021

Target: 10 2024

Applicable Output(s) from *UNDP Strategic Plan (2018-2022)*:

UNDP Strategic Plan Output 1.1.2: Marginalized groups, particularly the poor, women, and people with disabilities and displaced are empowered to gain universal access to basic services and financial and non- financial assets to build productive capacities and benefit from sustainable livelihoods and jobs.

Supplementary Outcome Indicators:

- Increase in percentage of internally displaced persons returning to liberated areas.
- % of returnees who report satisfaction with the improved living conditions (considering the FFS activities across all four windows) in the target areas.

OUTPUT 1. Funding Facility for Immediate Stabilization

Iraqi Government in newly liberated areas is supported to address immediate challenges for return of internally displaced persons.

#	Output Indicators ²	Baseline (Year)	Output Targets (2023)	Progress Update (Q4/2023)
1.1	% of needs assessments carried out in target areas	0 (2015)	100%	100%
1.2	# of infrastructure projects for basic services (education, electricity, health, housing, municipal services, roads and bridges, sewerage, and water) restored ³ in target areas (cumulative)	0 (2015)	3,300	3,311 projects completed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education: 1,180 • Electricity: 357 • Health: 527 • Housing: 139 • Municipalities: 654 • Roads & Bridges: 52 • Sewerage: 104 • Water: 298
1.3	# of houses rehabilitated in target areas (cumulative)	0 (2015)	32,000	37,615
1.4	# of immediate livelihood opportunities created for individuals, including women and youth ⁴ in the target areas (cumulative)	0 (2015)	53,000 [7,500 w] [22,000 y]	49,830 [8,444 w] [17,938 y]
1.5	# of business grants provided in the target areas (gender disaggregated) (cumulative)	0 (2015)	4,500 [3,000 w]	4,389 [3,015 w]
1.6	# of small grants provided to women-headed households (cumulative)	0 (2015)	6,500	6,618
1.7	# of training opportunities and/or job placement created for individuals, including women and youth, in the target areas (cumulative)	Limited (2020) ⁵	1,500 [450 w]	1,437 [646 w]

2 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 justifications for the changes.

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

4 Aged under 30.

5 Similar livelihood interventions have taken place in some liberated areas under other UNDP programmes (e.g. ICRRP) or partner organisations, but it is difficult to determine a baseline for this indicator. FFS coordinates with the Emergency Livelihood Cluster and UN Country Team to ensure that there is no redundancy in target area/beneficiaries when implementing relevant projects.

#	Output Indicators ²	Baseline (Year)	Output Targets (2023)	Progress Update (Q4/2023)
1.8	# and type of technical advisory support capacities in place to support Authorities in target areas to plan and execute stabilization activities	Limited (2015)	Area Coordinators and Stabilization Advisors in place to support stabilization planning and communication; minimum of 10 Municipal Stabilization Advisors (MSAs) embedded	2 international Stabilization Specialists and 3 Area Coordinators in place. 7 Transition Strategy Implementation Coordinators embedded with governorates. 26 O&M Capacity Development Advisors (CDAs) deployed.
1.9	# of capacity-building opportunities created for government officials and employees (gender disaggregated)	Limited (2020)	3,000 [900 w]	20,445 [4,641 w]
1.10	# of participants of social cohesion activities (gender disaggregated) (cumulative)	0 (2015)	110,000 [44,000 w]	90,831 [37,105w]
OUTPUT 2. Funding Facility for Expanded Stabilization				
High-impact, medium-size infrastructure projects are rehabilitated to sustain stabilization gains				
2.1	# of medium-size infrastructure projects implemented in the target areas (cumulative)	0 (2015)	125	130
OUTPUT 3. FFS Exit Strategy				
Exit strategy is drafted in consultation with the Government of Iraq for the liberated governorates				
3.1	Transition strategy for post-FFS stabilization and development work in the liberated areas is drafted, approved, and implemented	No exit strategy drafted (2020)	Transition Strategy is drafted, approved, and implemented.	Transition Strategy drafted and approved in NOV/2022. Under Implementation

10. ANNEX III: FINANCIAL UPDATE

#	PARTNER	CONTRIBUTION (US\$)	RECEIVED (US\$) (as of 30 SEP 2023)	Repurposed (US\$) for COVID-19 Response
1	Australia	20,271,031.64	20,271,031.64	-
2	Austria	6,697,025.93	6,697,025.93	-
3	Belgium	16,376,477.17	16,376,477.17	(1,000,000.00)
4	Bulgaria	227,272.73	227,272.73	-
5	Canada	39,844,770.52	39,844,770.52	(1,824,818.52)
6	Czech Republic	1,756,064.83	1,756,064.83	-
7	Denmark	53,940,422.82	53,940,422.82	-
8	Estonia	29,411.76	29,411.76	-
9	European Union	74,080,468.01	74,080,468.01	-
10	Finland	11,677,011.91	11,677,011.91	-
11	France	6,234,739.72	6,234,739.72	-
12	Germany ⁶	382,485,924.97	382,485,924.97	-
13	Greece	59,420.00	59,420.00	-
14	Iraq	34,250,000.00	16,853,797.00	-
15	Italy ⁷	22,194,405.38	22,194,405.38	-
16	Japan	36,575,732.81	36,575,732.81	-
17	Kuwait	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	-
18	Malta	34,285.71	34,285.71	-
19	Netherlands	107,458,478.01	107,458,478.01	(2,000,000.00)
20	New Zealand ⁸	3,500,000.00	3,500,000.00	-
21	Norway	72,001,166.00	72,001,166.00	-
22	Poland	3,038,128.77	3,038,128.77	-
23	Republic of Korea ⁹	27,350,495.00	27,350,495.00	-
24	Romania	56,306.31	56,306.31	-
25	Slovakia	113,125.79	113,125.79	-
26	Sweden	61,584,468.13	61,584,468.13	(2,000,000.00)
27	Turkey	750,000.00	750,000.00	-
28	United Arab Emirates	60,000,000.00	59,000,000.00	-
29	United Kingdom ¹⁰	41,807,993.65	41,807,993.65	-
30	United States of America	434,300,000.00	434,300,000.00	(10,026,101.00)
TOTAL		1,520,694,627.57	1,502,298,424.57	(16,850,918.52)

6 Includes contributions from KfW Development Bank, on behalf of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), and the Federal Foreign Office (Auswärtiges Amt).

7 Includes contributions from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (AICS).

8 Includes contributions from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade under the New Zealand Aid Programme.

9 Includes contributions from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Korea International Development Agency (KOICA).

10 Includes contributions from the Department for International Development (DFID) and the Foreign & Commonwealth Office (FCO), which merged in September 2020 to create the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO).



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