

Funding Facility for Stabilization



ANNUAL REPORT 2016

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Resilient nations.*

Project Title:	Funding Facility for Stabilization (FFIS)
UNDP Project ID:	00089459 (output ID: 00095684)
Project Duration:	May 2015 – December 2018
Project Resources:	Contributions received: 315,357,114 million USD from Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Korea, Kuwait, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Slovakia, Sweden, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, and the United Kingdom
UNDP Iraq Focal Point	Office of the Prime Minister
UNDAF Outcome(s)	Outcome 1: Government and communities' resilience to disasters (man-made and natural) strengthened
UNDP Country Program Outcome	Outcome 3: Conditions improved for the safe return of internally displaced persons in newly liberated areas
Outputs	Output 1: Iraqi Government is supported to address the immediate stabilization needs in newly accessible areas which allows for the return of internally displaced persons
Implementing Partner	UNDP
Responsible Partner	UNDP
Project Location(s)	Newly liberated areas of Salah al-Din, Anbar, Ninewah, and Diyala governorates

Contributing Partners



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A family was able to return to their home in Ramadi after security forces liberated their neighborhood and the Government of Iraq initiated stabilization work with UNDP's support.

Foreword

2016 has been an encouraging year for the Government of Iraq's stabilization efforts. The liberation of towns and cities from the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) have advanced to the point where ISIL now occupies only a fraction of the territory it once held. The Funding Facility for Stabilization (FFS) has supported 19 of the most strategic towns and cities across Anbar, Ninewah, Salah al-Din and Diyala, contributing to creating a safe environment for the return of over 1.39 million men and women, boys and girls.

However, the year has not been without challenges. Everyone was insufficiently prepared for the significant levels of damage and explosive hazard contamination, particularly in places like Ramadi. Our security forces and rule of law institutions were stretched as more and more areas were liberated and under the Government of Iraq's control. Nevertheless, the Government has overcome these challenges and is supporting families to restart their lives, to send their children to school, to access healthcare services, and to get reconnected to water and electricity. More importantly, stabilization has improved human dignity and cultivated a sense of belonging in Iraq's future.

We recognize that reconstruction is a long-term process and it will take several years – if not longer to repair all the damage to our towns and cities. Recognizing this, in April 2016 the Government

requested the Funding Facility to open a new channel for Expanded Stabilization to act as a bridging mechanism after immediate stabilization. Our initial assumptions are being confirmed as we see the usefulness of this channel in working on reestablishing larger public institutions such as hospitals and educational institutions that are key employers and provide essential services for returnees.

The Government of Iraq is sincerely grateful for the support from the international community and UNDP in stabilizing key towns and cities across the country. By working in partnership we have set a foundation for national reconciliation and long-term development which are critical ingredients to achieve a prosperous, safe and inclusive future for all Iraqi people.



H.E. Mahdi Al-Alak
Council of Ministers Secretary General

Introduction

Starting in Tikrit in August 2015, UNDP's Funding Facility for Stabilization is now active in 19 newly liberated high-priority cities and districts, helping to restore public infrastructure, put people to work, jump-start local economies, boost Government capacity and accelerate reconciliation.

During 2016, the Facility expanded into eight newly liberated districts including the hard-hit cities of Ramadi and Fallujah in Anbar Governorate. In September 2016, before the military campaign to retake Mosul started, UNDP began preparing for its liberation, liaising with authorities to identify early priorities and rushing to pre-position essential equipment. At the request of its Steering Committee, the Funding Facility is positioning itself to help stabilize the few remaining towns that will be liberated, including Hatra, Tel Afar and Hawija, and to accelerate its work in newly re-taken peri-urban and rural districts.

The impact of stabilization has been significant. More than 1.3 million displaced Iraqis have returned to their homes and every month, thousands of families are joining them, coming back to their communities to restart their lives. In many newly liberated cities, nearly the entire pre-conflict population has returned.

The aim of early stabilization is to "get things moving" by helping local governments to restore, rejuvenate and rebuild their cities. The achievements being made

by Iraqis are everywhere evident. Businesses are opening, services are beginning to operate, public buildings are being rehabilitated, streets and neighborhoods are being cleared and community groups are working together to reunite their towns.

All stabilization priorities continue to be set by the Government, through command and coordination cells at the governorate level. As the manager of the Facility, UNDP ensures the rapid implementation of the cost-effective projects that local authorities identify as crucial for the first stages of stabilization. UNDP ensures that all procurement and tendering processes are transparent and that projects are executed to the highest possible standards.

The Funding Facility for Stabilization continues to evolve. A special programme is being launched to support hard-hit vulnerable and minority communities and a second expanded channel has been opened aimed at linking stabilized cities and districts to each other and generating large numbers of jobs.

UNDP is enormously grateful for the leadership of the Government of Iraq, under H.E. Prime Minister Haider Al - Abadi and H.E. Dr. Mahdi Al-Alak, Secretary General of the Council of Ministers, who chairs the Facility's Steering Committee.

Our partnerships with the Governors of Anbar, Salah al-Din, Diyala and Ninewah remain crucial.

UNDP could not do its work without the support of the international community, particularly Germany and the United Arab Emirates as the co-chairs of the Coalition's Stabilization Working Group and the many donors which have provided generous resources.

UNDP is proud of its track record in stabilization and is committed to doing everything possible in the year ahead to deepen, expand and accelerate this vital work.



Lise Grande

Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary General

Humanitarian Coordinator

Resident Representative

Resident Coordinator

Key Highlights in 2016



UNDP advanced new ways to stabilize complex areas in Iraq

- UNDP implemented a high impact, pragmatic approach to stabilization that improves citizen-government ties and revitalizes public trust in the Iraqi Government.
- UNDP moved rapidly, having established a robust operations process through a dedicated service center to expedite delivery.

Over one million people have returned to newly-liberated areas

- Since the start of the conflict in 2014 over 1.3 million men, women, and children have returned to newly liberated areas.
- Anbar has seen the largest number of returns (approximately 600,000 individuals), followed by Salah al-Din (over 360,000 individuals). Approximately 500,000 people in total have returned to Ramadi and Fallujah.
- FFS supports the Government of Iraq at central and local levels to lay strong foundations for the safe and dignified return of civilians.





The Funding Facility has quadrupled in size and grown to incorporate an Expanded Stabilization channel

- FFS has grown from a small undertaking in a few cities in 2016 to a large program operating across 19 locations.
- More than 350 projects valuing over 300 million USD are restarting critical infrastructure, public services, and stimulating the local economy.

Mosul is among the largest, most complex stabilization challenges of the decade and demands new approaches

- Mosul hosts approximately 1.4 million civilians and is the second largest city in Iraq.
- Each of Mosul's eight administrative areas is approximately the size of Tikrit or Fallujah.
- UNDP has prepositioned 43 million USD in equipment to immediately jumpstart basic services, notably health, electricity, and water. An additional 125 million USD will be required to support the city's inhabitants.



FFS is proactively managing complex operational challenges and risks



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