AN FFS CASH FOR WORK TEAM WORKS IN WEST MOSUL’S OLD CITY CLEARING RUBBLE FROM STREETS.

2018 YEAR IN REVIEW

TOTAL NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES
7,963,790

TOTAL NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES OF COMPLETED PROJECTS
5,055,375

TOTAL NUMBER OF WOMEN BENEFICIARIES
3,755,219

TOTAL NUMBER OF WOMEN BENEFICIARIES OF COMPLETED PROJECTS
2,408,922

TOTAL PROJECTS
3,102
In 2018, the overall FFS portfolio of projects more than doubled, with 3,102 projects in total. The year also saw an increase in the number of projects under development (either BoQ development or tendering). By the end of the year, there were 875 projects in this category, or 28% of the overall portfolio. By contrast, the proportion of projects under implementation dropped from 24% in 2017 to 18% in 2018. This trend is reflective of the funding situation of FFS. In previous years, projects under development were moved directly to being implemented. In 2018, however, funding gaps meant that significant numbers of projects which were under development remained unfunded. The Facility continued to implement at pace in 2018, surpassing 1,000 completed projects, and ultimately completing 1,672 by the end of the year. By the end of 2018, 54% of the overall portfolio of projects were completed, compared to 34% at the end of 2017. This substantial rate of completion is a testament to the efficiency and effectiveness of FFS in 2018.
As in 2017, approximately 60% of the FFS project portfolio was undertaken in the Ninewa governorate, with a total of 1,883 projects by the end of 2018. Anbar had the second highest number of projects in 2018, with 749, or 24% of the overall portfolio.

As expected, by the end of 2018, the majority of completed projects (with the exception of Mosul) were in areas such as Ramadi, Fallujah and Karma which had benefitted from a relatively longer period of FFS intervention due to their earlier liberation dates. By contrast, the lowest number of completed projects and highest number of projects under development were found in locations within the five FFS priority areas, with the exception of Baiji, Mosul and certain Greater Ninewa locations. In the locations shown in the red boxes above, the trend reflects the high demand for projects in these areas, but lack of funding to progress many of them towards implementation.
While the overall numbers of projects increased significantly in 2018, the proportional breakdown by sector remained largely the same between 2017 and 2018.
The proportion of expenditure between sectors remained largely the same between 2017 and 2018, with two notable differences. Firstly, the electricity sector overtook health as the sector accounting for the highest proportion of expenditure due, in large part, to the large electricity sector projects in both East and West Mosul. Secondly, the housing sector saw a significant drop in allocated funding. This drop was due to the completion of the majority of housing projects in Anbar. In addition, many housing projects in West Mosul remained in the planning phases at the end of 2018. Once those are initiated, a significant jump in expenditure in the housing sector can be expected in 2019.
As is expected, the majority of projects, both by number and by value, were undertaken in Window One in 2018.

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2 All financial figures are estimates and may change. Official expenditure figures are released once a year as part of official UNDP financial reporting. Figures in this table include projects under BOQ development.
As of the end of 2018, the majority of both Window One and Window Two projects were located in Ninewa. For both windows of work, more than 50% of ongoing projects were completed by year’s end.
In Window Three, the majority of projects in 2018 were undertaken in Ninewa and more than half were completed. Although consultations where undertaken in other FFS priority areas to inform Window Four programming, all Window Four projects in 2018 were in the Anbar governorate, where focus was given to the western Anbar area.
By the end of 2018, 5,055,375 Iraqis had been impacted by completed FFS projects. A further 1,281,365 people will benefit from projects that were under implementation. Reflecting the relatively large catchment areas of Window One projects, the majority of beneficiaries benefitted from Window One projects. When it comes to sector, the highest number of beneficiaries fell under the electricity sector, a fact which reinforces the comparable emphasis budget wise on this sector in 2018. In total, however, the highest number of beneficiaries were found in sectors comprising basic services and therefore stabilization priorities: electricity, water, health and education.
By the end of 2018, 2,408,922 female Iraqis had been impacted by completed FFS projects. A further 608,926 women will benefit from projects that were under implementation. Through the year, from January 2018 to December 2018, FFS saw an increase in the number of female beneficiaries in almost all Windows of work.
2018 HIGHLIGHTS

AL SAHIRON WATER TREATMENT PLANT IN EAST MOSUL, WHICH WAS REHABILITATED IN 2018 BY FFS.
WATER

In the water sector, restoration of Water Treatment Plants (WTPs) was a priority in almost all areas of FFS activity. Among the year’s achievements was the completion of Phase One of work on the Central WTP in Baiji. Not operating prior to the rehabilitation, the city was relying on small WTPs on the outskirts of the city, which were providing a limited and unreliable supply of water. Now that Phase One is completed, water is available in central Baiji. Once Phase Two is finished in 2019, it will expand the coverage of the WTP to serve all of Baiji’s 200,000 citizens.

A major emphasis during the early part of 2018 was placed on the pressing needs of East Mosul. Among the most demanding of the FFS water projects were those focused on the rehabilitation of East Mosul’s WTPs: Al Zahoor, Al Sahiron and Al Qubba. Completion of the work on the Al Zahoor and Al Sahiron WTPs during the year meant that, with Al Qasoor WTP (rehabilitated in 2017), clean water was made available to more than 470,000 residents of the city. With work on the Al Qubba plant – the largest single WTP in East Mosul serving another 700,000 residents – FFS is poised to add even more consistent water supply in 2019.

In West Mosul, work was completed on the New Danedan WTP, which now provides clean water for some 55,000 residents. Also completed over the course of the year was work on the al-Ghizlani WTP providing an additional 95,000 West Moslawi’s with clean water. Finally, work started at the New WTP, which reached 30% completion by the end of the year. The New WTP is the biggest in the city in terms of pumping capacity and will provide water to close to one million people.

In Greater Ninewa, the rehabilitation of the Sinjar Main Pumping Station and the Barbarosh Pumping Station both reached completion in November, providing ameliorated access to water for 40,000 people in Sinjar, and surrounding villages. In Tel Afar, work began towards the rehabilitation of the Abu Maria Al Jadeed and Abu Maria Al Qadeem pumping stations. When complete, these two facilities will pump water to approximately 400,000 individuals.
THE SINONY MOBILE SUBSTATION, LOCATED IN SINJAR, WHICH WAS REHABILITATED IN 2018.
ELECTRICITY

In 2018 work in the electricity sector began in the far western regions of Anbar with the distribution of 47 large 250 KVA diesel generators to Anah, Rawa and Al Qaim, quickly followed by the distribution of an additional 271 250/400 KVA transformers. Following their liberation, these three communities had access to negligible amounts of electricity, and the swift provision of generators and transformers meant at least a limited capacity of power was being restored.

As in western Anbar, there was an urgency to support the restoration of electricity to the Greater Ninewa town of Tel Afar. Through the year, 265 transformers were supplied to the municipality in order to support the re-establishment of electricity to Tel Afar and its villages as quickly as possible.

The Ninewa Plains saw especially substantial progress in the electricity sector in 2018. The year saw a sustained and successful effort to rehabilitate six permanent substations across the Plains, to offset the use of temporary mobile substations. These substations – two in Bashiqa, two in Hamdaniya, one in Telesqof, and one in Talkaif – provide electricity for a catchment area of more than 120,000 people across the Ninewa Plains. While substations have prime importance in the large-scale distribution of power, replacement of hundreds of destroyed or looted transformers has also played a vital role in restoring effective power access in the Plains. In total, 869 transformers were distributed in the various towns of the Ninewa Plains and their surrounding villages.

Finally, in East Mosul 17 substations of 33/11 capacity were brought into operation during the year, providing electrical service to an excess of 500,000 residents. Work was ongoing on a further seven 33/11 substations, all of which were started in the latter part of the year.

NUMBER OF ELECTRICITY PROJECTS, BY GOVERNORATE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Governorate</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ninewa</td>
<td>247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diyala</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salahaldein</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anbar</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirkuk</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NUMBER OF ELECTRICITY PROJECTS, BY MAJOR STATUS

- Under Development: 91
- Tendering: 31
- Under Implementation: 91
- Completed: 130
TECHNICIANS WORK AT THE SALAH AL DIN MAIN CENTRAL HEALTH LABORATORY, WHICH WAS REHABILITATED BY THE FFS IN 2018.
HEALTH

The 2018 year saw significant progress towards the finalization of the designs for five major Mosul hospitals: the Al Shifaa Surgical Unit, the Ibn Al Atheer Pediatric Hospital and the Al Khansa Maternity Hospital in East Mosul and West Mosul General Hospital and the Al-Shifaa health complex (the Oncology Hospital, the Al Batool Maternity and Obstetrics Hospital, the Fertility Centre, the Radiology Unit and the Blood Bank) in West Mosul.

Due to the need to accommodate all the technology and equipment for the most up-to-date and high-quality care, every aspect of design and construction is necessarily intricate and deliberate. Thus, detailed architectural, structural, and electromechanical assessments and design of these hospital buildings occupied much of 2018, meaning that work can begin in 2019, following tendering.

Outside of Mosul, some 35 kilometres to the southeast, the Al Hamdaniya Hospital is a crucially important facility that serves a catchment population of some 500,000. Restoration work had already been under way during 2017, and completion of the initial phase in February 2018 brought into use the maternity and emergency buildings and five operating theaters, among other medical facilities. A second phase was initiated in September 2018, following planning and technical review, and by year’s end 30% completion was reached on roofing and window installation for administrative services.

In Qayara, a large FFES project proceeded towards full restoration of the 132-bed Qayara General Hospital, the largest hospital between Mosul and Tikrit. The hospital was only four months old when ISIL captured Qayara and it suffered extensive damage. It is a four-story building, which includes four general operating theatres and one emergency operating theatre. The work stood at 60% by the end of 2018, and supply of medical equipment is expected early in 2019 once the rehabilitation of the building itself is complete.

In Anbar, work on both the Fallujah Teaching Hospital and Ramadi Maternity Hospital began in August. The capacity of both hospitals was severely constrained by damage from fire and conflict. Work on the Fallujah Teaching Hospital is ongoing and when the facility is restored to full operation, its area of service will reach far beyond Fallujah itself and extend into an extensive rural catchment area.
The Ramadi Maternity Hospital was 18% complete by year’s end. When finished the Hospital will give access to maternal and pediatric health care for citizens of Anbar. As there is no other major hospital serving the western portion of the governorate, it is possible that the hospital may attract patients from as far away as Heet, Haditha, Anah, Rawa and Al Qaim.

The largest single project during 2018 was the rehabilitation of the Tikrit Teaching Hospital (TTH) in Salah al Din governorate. The 400-bed facility is the pre-eminent medical institution of the governorate. Major achievements in 2018 included the rehabilitation of the Surgical and Emergency Department and the Medical Oxygen Gas Plant, while work also began on the major task of rehabilitating the main building, housing the outpatient clinic, an in-patient facility, and energy and technological capacities for the entire hospital compound. The TTH serves a catchment area of some two million in Salah al Din and neighboring governorates that do not have access to adequate healthcare facilities.
ROADS AND BRIDGES

THE OPENING CEREMONY OF SAYEDATEE AL JAMILA BRIDGE IN EAST MOSUL, WHICH WAS THE FIRST BRIDGE TO BE RE-OPENED IN MOSUL.
ROADS AND BRIDGES

The riverine location of major urban centres of Iraq, and the concentration of much economic activity along both the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers, ensured that bridge rehabilitation continued in 2018 to be a major area of FFS concentration and achievement. A key achievement in East Mosul was the completion in March of work on the Sayedatee Al Jamila Bridge. Ceremonially opened in April, it is the first bridge to reopen in Mosul and connects the commercially important East Mosul neighbourhoods of Al Muthana and Al Zuhor.

Work started on the largest project in the Diyala governorate; the rehabilitation of the Hamrin causeway. Having both a communications and agricultural significance, the causeway, built between 1976 and 1981, is essential to the irrigation of hundreds of thousands of hectares of agricultural land that provides a living for in excess of 11,000 farmers, as well as making a major contribution to Iraq’s national food supply.

In the Anbar governorate, the 2018 year saw numerous highlights in the roads and bridges sector. The rehabilitation of the Al-Baidaa Floating Bridge in Al Qaim was completed in December. The bridge connects Al Baidaa village to Al Ubaidi subdistrict and serves approximately 10,000 people. Also completed during the year was the Hawejat Al-Karablah Bridge which provides essential access to markets in Al Qaim for up to 500 families who farm on a large river island. Another highlight in 2018 was farther east in Anbar, in Fallujah, where work was completed on the Fallujah Iron Bridge. An iconic landmark dating from 1932, the Fallujah iron Bridge is also a key river crossing for entry to the city from the west.
MUNICIPALITIES

Supporting the restoration of municipal functions through municipality sector projects was an active FFS area in many communities in 2018. In Anbar, a variety of projects completed in 2018 helped to support the municipal sector. In Ramadi, equipment was delivered to the Vocational Training Centre. Equipment for the aluminum and PVC workshop, household appliances workshop, hairdressing workshop, mobile devices workshop, sewing workshop, typographic design workshop and the wood veneer workshop, supported students to return to a variety of different classes.

In the western Anbar community of Rawa, rehabilitation of the New Central Market and Shops was completed and vendors soon started moving into the completed building. Completion of market rehabilitation followed in Anah, where the project found similar popularity with the market vendors. The markets in Anah were originally built by the French company using sophisticated machinery to cast curving concrete pieces which formed the roof of the market place. Determined to re-build the markets back to the standard that existed before ISIL, the contractor has tirelessly and meticulously taken the time to re-create the shape of the original roof.

In the Ninewa Plains, the town of Telkaif benefited from the rehabilitation of three essential municipal service buildings: the Real Estate Building, the Nationality and Civil Status Building, and the Agriculture building. Another Ninewa Plains town that benefited from an exceptional series of municipal projects was Hammam Al Alil. The completion of three roundabouts in the town greatly enhanced traffic flow, while rehabilitation work was also completed during the later months of the year on the Mayor’s Building, the Courthouse, and the Municipal Equipment Workshop.

In East Mosul, repair of local street networks was a priority, and, in total, street repair projects collectively rehabilitated some 400 kilometers of urban thoroughfares across the city in neighbourhoods such as Al-Jamasa, Al-Atshana, Al Zuhoor and Al Hadba.

### Number of Municipalities Projects, by Governorate

- **ANBAR**: 67
- **SALAHALDIN**: 39
- **DIYALA**: 2
- **NINEWA**: 378
- **KIRKUK**: 13

### Number of Municipalities Projects, by Major Status

- **Completed**: 260
- **Under Development**: 116
- **Tendering Under Implementation**: 98
- **Under Development**: 25
BAIJI SECONDARY SCHOOL, REHABILITATED IN 2018. THE SCHOOL NOW SERVES MORE THAN 1,000 STUDENTS.
EDUCATION

The education sector was active in all areas of FFS activity throughout 2018, and progress was rapid at the primary, secondary, and high school levels. Educational opportunities represent a powerful incentive for displaced families to return, meaning that the sector’s significance is wide-ranging. Education at these levels also provides opportunities for implementing gender priorities. In Sinjar alone, for example, rehabilitated schools included the Alqithara School for Girls, the Sinjar Secondary School for Girls, and the Sinjar High School for Girls.

At the same time, major achievements for FFS also focused on higher education facilities. A prime example is Mosul University, an institution serving some 40,000 students with 11,000 teaching staff, where, during the first part of 2018, an elaborate planning process yielded 38 FFS projects on campus. Many projects on the campus will be successively brought to completion in 2019, and the achievement in 2018 has been to set secure foundations for the full rehabilitation of an institution of inestimable regional and national significance.

In Anbar, an important focus of FFS work was Anbar University. The university is a leading higher educational institution of some 20,000 students. Accomplishments by FFS projects early in 2018 included rehabilitating the areas for five departments for women’s education, namely the History Department, the Arabic Language Department, the Quranic Science Department, and the English and Geography building. As the year proceeded, rehabilitation was extended to the Civil Engineering Department of the College of Engineering, the Presidency Building, and the Examination Department Building.
A WOMEN’S CASH FOR WORK TEAM STANDS FOR A PHOTO WHILE CLEARING RUBBLE AND DEBRIS FROM AROUND THE CENTRAL LIBRARY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MOSUL IN EAST MOSUL.
LIVELIHOODS

By the end of the year, 26,505 people had been engaged through cash-generating job opportunities, including 3,035 women and 9,401 youth. Cash-for-work livelihoods projects continued, throughout 2018, to have enormous importance with the objectives of the work of clearing rubble and other debris from public spaces and houses as efficiently as possible. As well, in Mosul, teams also provided support to municipalities through garbage and trash removal. Overall, livelihoods projects both expedited rehabilitation projects and provided immediate work opportunities to residents who have an urgent need for a cash-based livelihood.

Livelihood projects continue to be vital for supporting other FFS work, perhaps most significantly the housing rehabilitation work which has been started in West Mosul. One of the highlights of work in West Mosul was a project to support rubble removal from houses in Old City in Ghizlani and Al Jadeeda neighborhoods. Once cleared, many of these homes will be rehabilitated through the West Mosul housing programme. Conducting this project was essential not only to ensure housing teams could access the homes by clearing side streets but also facilitating the entry of housing work teams into the houses themselves by clearing away the rubble indoors. Also, the participation of women in this project was remarkable; 120 women were working alongside men, removing rubble from houses.

Another highlight in Mosul was a rubble removal project in the Ibn Sinaa Hospital Complex. This project is significant not only because of the high number of workers it employed, but because 39% of those workers were women. In total, the project employed 444 individuals, 175 of whom are women, for 60 days. The project undertook rubble and debris removal within the Ibn Sinaa Hospital complex, particularly in the Oncology Hospital as well as other annexes and internal roads.

In Anbar, a new project to support women headed households began. Initially tested in Fallujah and Karma, the model of cash grants to women headed household has proved effective in many ways, helping women in making home improvements, as well as enabling single mothers to support children in school. Of a target of 1587 Ramadi recipients, 1417 had received their grants by the end of November 2018 and further distributions were planned to reach into January 2019.

NUMBER OF LIVELIHOODS PROJECTS, BY GOVERNORATE

- Anbar: 72
- Salah al-Din: 16
- Kirkuk: 2
- Ninewa: 98
- Diyalah: 0

NUMBER OF LIVELIHOODS PROJECTS, BY MAJOR STATUS

- Under Development: 37
- Tendering: 19
- Under Implementation: 17
- Completed: 115
WORK IS UNDERWAY TO REHABILITATE A HOME IN THE AL-ISLAH AL ZIRAHEE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF WEST MOSUL.
Housing

The West Mosul housing programme, a flagship endeavor for the FFS, launched in 2018. Planning for the rehabilitation of 15,000 private homes is no small undertaking and a significant portion of 2018 was spent in various planning processes: housing assessments, vulnerability assessments, explosive hazard clearance and community liaising. By the end of the year, all 12 priority neighborhoods had been assessed, with a total of 5,124 individual housing assessments and 3,783 vulnerability assessments having been undertaken in the span of only five months. Implementation was also started in six neighborhoods. In total these six projects will support the rehabilitation of 1,860 individual homes.

In Anbar, the 2018 year saw the majority of the first phase of housing work in the governorate come to a close. In Ramadi, a total of 6,121 housing units were rehabilitated over the course of the year. The number of units in Fallujah was equally as significant, where 4,395 units were rehabilitated over the course of 2018.

Housing work was also ongoing in the Ninewa Plains communities of Bartela and Bashiqa. Over the course of the year 1,975 houses were rehabilitated, supporting 12,000 people to return home with dignity.
THE SEWERAGE DIRECTORATE BUILDING IN HAMMAM ALIL IN THE NINEWA PLAINS, REHABILITATED WITH THE SUPPORT OF EFS.
SEWERAGE

Repairing destroyed sewerage systems in urban areas is essential both for water drainage and for public health. In both East and West Mosul, significant numbers of sewerage projects were undertaken to either lay or repair of sewerage pipes and/or repair drainage valleys, which facilitate the draining of rainwater.

In Ramadi, two projects to rehabilitate the city’s waste water treatment plants progress well. Both will be completed in 2019, providing much needed treatment for the city’s waste water before it enters river networks.
COMMUNICATIONS

Communicating stabilization gains, in tandem with undertaking stabilization activities through Windows One, Two, Three and Four was an integral part of the UNDP stabilization processes in 2018. In Anbar, the FFS partnered with Anbar TV to produce and broadcast a 26-episode TV series focusing on stabilization process and its results. Themes of the episodes included looking at stabilization progress in the housing, education, health, and water sectors. Also in 2018, the FFS partnership with Al Ghad radio station in Ninewa was focused on a pilot radio programme that would consist of a four episode series looking at themes such as cash for work in Mosul’s Old City, Hamdaniya Hospital, West Mosul schools, and housing in Bartela and Bashiqa. Lessons learned from these initiatives are being applied to new efforts in 2019.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Learning lessons regarding the monitoring and evaluation of FFS is a constant and essential process, because of the increasing scale of the programme in 2018 and also its evolution, particularly in geographical areas which have experienced a more sustained level of intervention by the FFS. To cope with the increasing monitoring demands, 19 quality control (QC)/quality assurance (QA) officers were hired and deployed during the first half of 2018. Also, in addition to a suite of third-party monitoring exercises, the FFS itself began preparations to undertake internal evaluations of certain programmes that were closing out in key areas, with an emphasis on housing and cash for work sectors in Ramadi. The evaluations themselves will take place in 2019.
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