FUNDING FACILITY FOR STABILIZATION

2018 Q3 REPORT
Cover photo: Girls play in the school yard at Hatheen Primary School for Girls in Haditha, which has been rehabilitated with the support of UNDP’s Funding Facility for Stabilization FFS.
<table>
<thead>
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<th><strong>PROJECT TITLE:</strong></th>
<th>Funding Facility for Stabilization (FFS)</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>UNDP PROJECT ID:</strong></td>
<td>00089459 (output ID: 00095684)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>PROJECT DURATION:</strong></td>
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<td><strong>PROJECT RESOURCES:</strong></td>
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<td><strong>UNDP IRAQ FOCAL POINT:</strong></td>
<td>Office of the Prime Minister</td>
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<td><strong>UNDAF OUTCOMES(S):</strong></td>
<td>Outcome 1: Government and Communities’ resilience to disasters (man-made and natural) strengthened</td>
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<td>Outcome 3: Conditions improved for the safe return of Internally Displaced Persons in Newly Liberated Areas</td>
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<td><strong>OUTPUTS:</strong></td>
<td>Output 1: Iraqi Government is supported to address the immediate stabilization needs in newly accessible areas which allows for the return of IDPs</td>
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<td><strong>IMPLEMENTING PARTNER</strong></td>
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<td><strong>PROJECT LOCATIONS:</strong></td>
<td>Newly liberated areas of Salah al-Din, Anbar, Ninewa, Diyala and Kirkuk governorates</td>
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Mr. Thurr Atulla Ayson in his grocery store in Anah’s Municipal Market. The market was badly damaged during the battle to librate the city but has now been rehabilitated with the support of UNDP’s FFS.
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- 679 transformers were supplied and installed in the Ninewa Plains. These distribution transformers are critical to the eventual full restoration of power to the towns of the Ninewa Plains that experienced high levels of destruction and significant looting of electrical items. As well, Hamdaniya and the Telesqof substations where completed during the quarter. Each substation is the major power distribution centre for its town. In Hamdaniya, the station will now serve 48,000 people in Hamdaniya and its surrounds. The Telesqof station will provide power for 2000 people in the town of Telesqof.

- Work was completed on the New Danedan water treatment plant (WTP), which is the first of four water plants FFS is rehabilitating in West Mosul. At the beginning of the quarter, work on this WTP had stood at 75% and the project advanced quickly to be completed by the end of the reporting period. This plant feeds several neighborhoods in the Ghizlani and Jadeda areas of the city with water, serving a total of 55,000 beneficiaries.
• Work started this quarter on two FFES health sector projects in Anbar, the Ramadi Maternity Hospital and the Fallujah Teaching Hospital. One completed, the Ramadi Maternity Hospital will ultimately provide first-rate maternal and pediatric health services to some 432,000 people. The Fallujah Teaching Hospital will provide a capacity of 327 beds, with a full range of specialized facilities and a comprehensive ability to contribute to medical education.

• Work on the Hamrin causeway began during the reporting period, the largest FFS projects currently being undertaken in the Diyala province. This project aims to stop the coastal landslides and coastal erosion at both sides of Hamrin causeway. The Hamrin dam and causeway was built during the years of 1976-1981 and is roughly 6.3 km long. The main purpose of the causeway is flood control, protecting the downstream agricultural region. The lake provides water intake source for 80% of Diyala governorate, and irrigates hundreds of thousands of hectares of agriculture land for the 11,435 farmers which live in the surrounding area. In 2016 the water level in the lake has reached its highest since 2006. However, due to the continued erosion and landslides, the water has been wastefully discharged to the Tigris river.
An FFS project to provide cash grants to women-headed households in Ramadi was initiated during the reporting period. Aiming at a total of 1587 beneficiaries, grants have so far been distributed to 710 at a planned rate of 300 each week. The provision of these grants was initially trialled in Fallujah and proved very effective in empowering women, particularly women supporting their households, and enabling them to undertake a variety of activities; housing improvements, supporting children to go to school, buying electricity for their homes, etc.

In West Mosul the rehabilitation of 23 schools were completed during the reporting period: one kindergarten, 14 primary schools, two secondary schools, five high schools and one vocational school. This will provide thousands of students with learning space just before the new school year starts in the next few weeks.

Work on Window Four began, as teams started to consolidate the available context and conflict analysis through thematic research on the priority western Anbar areas. One extensive field visit to the area was undertaken during the reporting period to Haditha, Anah, Raw, and Qaim – in order to gain a preliminary understanding of the situation in the area and assess local communities’ perceptions of any potential reconciliation and community-level social cohesion efforts.

During the reporting period, more than 150 staff were sensitized on gender integration and gender responsive planning and implementation in Baghdad and Erbil. Capacities are enhanced of staff especially engineers, field monitors, liaison officer and others on gender mainstreaming, and boosted implementation of the FFS gender strategy.

In East Mosul, ten electrical sub-stations (33/11 KVA) were completed during this period in addition to the seven 33/11 KVA substations were previously completed. Completing these 17 sub-stations has resulted in the resumption of power to more than 500,000 beneficiaries in East Mosul, revitalizing the electrical sector in the eastern bank of the city.
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The third quarter (Q3) of 2018 saw significant progress for the Funding Facility for Stabilization (FFS). Iraq celebrated significant milestones during the quarter, such as the one year anniversary of the liberation of West Mosul, and throughout the five liberated governorates the rapid pace of FFS project development and implementation continued. By the end of the quarter, FFS had added an additional 514 projects in a three month period, bringing the total number of projects to 2870. Of these 2870, 1388 projects were completed.

The number of displaced people across Iraq continued to decrease, and by the end of the quarter the International Organization for Migration estimated that 4,075,350 Iraqis had returned to their area of origin. This represents an increase of 171,000 people since the end of Q2. It should be noted, however, that the rate of return is falling. At the end of Q1, 415,236 people had returned in the three month period, and at the end of Q2, 268,753 people since the end of the prior quarter.

It is broadly agreed that those 1.8 million people who have remained displaced will face more challenges to returning to their areas of origin, an understanding that is well demonstrated by the falling rate of return. Whether it be because of lack of basic services, security issues or because of fear of possible reprisals, the effort to facilitate the return of these IDPs, and to ensure protracted displacement does not take place, is one that will require a concentrated effort by the international community.

It is for this reason that in 2017 FFS identified five priority areas which were deemed to be the most at risk to future conflict and were, in turn, integral for the broader stabilization of Iraq. These five areas were under occupation by ISIL for the longest, having been among the first areas to be occupied and the last to be liberated.

This report aims to put a focus on the five FFS priority (red box) areas, providing an examination of the context of each red box, the needs that exist there as they have been understood by the FFS, and the financial requirements that are still outstanding in order to enable the FFS to meet those needs.

In addition to this focus, the many highlights of Quarter Three have been presented. Significant progress was made on the restoration of basic services, such as the 679 transformers supplied and installed in the Ninewa Plains, restoring key elements of the electricity network. In East Mosul, ten electrical sub-stations (33/11 KVA) were completed during the quarter, in addition to the seven 33/11 KVA substations that had been previously completed. The completion of 17 sub-stations is a highlight which has resulted in the restoration of power to more than 500,000 beneficiaries in East Mosul. Also completed, was work on the New Danedan water treatment plant (WTP) in West Mosul. This plant feeds several neighborhoods in the Ghizlani and Jadera areas of the city with water, serving a total of 55,000 beneficiaries. Finally, exciting progress was made in the livelihoods sector, with the initiation of an FFS project to provide cash grants to women-headed households in Ramadi. Aiming at a total of 1587 beneficiaries, grants have so far been distributed to 710 at a planned rate of 300 each week.

Progress during the quarter resulted not only in the completion of projects, but also in the initiation of highly anticipated FFES projects in Central Iraq: the Falluja Teaching Hospital and the Ramadi Maternity Hospital, along with the Hamrin Dam and Causeway. Once completed, both hospitals will individually serve hundreds of thousands of people, while the Hamrin Dam and Causeway will allow water levels to be regulated, and so enable 11,435 farmers to have irrigation for their land. Also initiated were consultation processes for Window Four (social cohesion) activities. Teams travelled to western Anbar during the quarter in order to gain a preliminary understanding of the situation in the area and assess local communities’ perceptions of any potential community-level social cohesion efforts.

All in all, both completed projects and newly started projects demonstrated the overall gains in stabilization made during the quarter. The falling return rate, however, is demonstrative of the necessity for continued stabilization efforts, most notably in FFS’s five priority areas.
QUARTER THREE IN REVIEW

FFS Q3 Projects by Sector

![Bar chart showing the status of FFS Q3 projects: Complete, Being implemented, Being developed or tendered.]

Location of FFS Q3 Projects

![Bar chart showing the distribution of FFS Q3 projects by location: Total, Kirkuk, Diyala, Salah al-Din, Anbar, Ninewa.]

FFS Q3 Projects, Project Status

![Pie chart showing the distribution of FFS Q3 projects by sector: Education, Electricity, Health, Housing, Livelihoods, Municipalities, Roads and Bridges, Sewerage, Water.]

Education: 1098
Electricity: 54
Health: 121
Housing: 58
Livelihoods: 142
Municipalities: 373
Roads and Bridges: 314
Sewerage: 54
Water: 488
THE FUNDING FACILITY FOR STABILIZATION

The Funding Facility for Immediate Stabilization (FFIS) was established in June 2015. FFIS was originally organized in four ‘windows’ to support four types of activities: 1) Window One: Public Works and Light Infrastructure Rehabilitation; 2) Window Two: Livelihoods; 3) Window Three: Capacity Support; and 4) Social Cohesion: Window 4 was closed in early 2017 but was reopened in January 2018 by FFS donors. All activities are decided in agreement with the Provincial Control Cells (PCCs), based on priorities identified at the local level through consultations.

The operations of FFS are separated into two channels, which share a common Steering Committee and together form FFS as a whole. The first channel was FFIS and the original conception was that FFIS would stand alone as an instrument of stabilization, providing immediate restoration of key services as well as ensuring basic safety and the availability of food, water, and housing in newly-liberated cities and areas. Longer-term re-building activities would then be undertaken by the GOI using its own fiscal resources. By early 2016, however, it had become clear – notably in the context of continuing weakness in international energy markets that put severe limits on the fiscal capacity of the GOI – that while considerable success was being achieved in immediate stabilization, undertaking larger projects was necessary to target key public institutions and networks, and thus motivate IDPs to return home to a situation in which safety, dignity, and hope for a secure and even prosperous future could be realistic aspirations. Accordingly, a second channel was created within FFS in April 2016, known as the Funding Facility for Expanded Stabilization (FFES). Many FFES projects are coming to fruition throughout 2017.

Together FFIS and FFES comprise the Funding Facility for Stabilization (FFS). The channels are ways by which contributing nations can support different phases of the stabilization process and helps UNDP and the Government of Iraq sequence interventions. Management, implementation, and oversight of FFES and FFIS is the same, as is the project selection process.

Following the liberation of an area, UNDP undertakes needs assessments in partnership with local authorities. The assessments provide a costing of the prioritized needs that are the basis for area-based recovery plans, with short-term stabilization (up to six months) and expanded stabilization priorities (one to two years). These response plans factor in the Government of Iraq’s resources available at the local level and highlight the funding gaps. Following the victory over ISIL and the full liberation of Iraq, the same process of assessment is undertaken following the communication of the overall identified needs to FFS from PCC. Assessments further factor in local conflict analysis and aim to strengthen the drivers for peace. Concerns relating to human rights, protection, environment, gender and inclusion are considered during the prioritization and sequencing of activities.

Throughout the duration of the programme the approach to work has been pragmatic and swift. Within days of liberation and now, since the full liberation of the Iraqi territory, of a city being declared safe, stabilization teams conduct damage assessments and agree on urgent needs with local authorities. Priority is given to: repairing essential public infrastructure including water systems and electricity grids; employing work brigades to remove rubble, open transport routes and revitalize the city; providing cash grants to businesses to reopen; and rehabilitating schools, health centers, and administrative buildings. The Steering Committee of FFS has endorsed stabilization activities in 31 areas – three of these areas were added during Q1 of 2018, and include Toz Khormato, Ba’aj, and Suleiman Beg.

In other liberated areas, UNDP is supporting fast-track interventions through a sister instrument known as the Iraq Crisis Response and Resilience Programme (ICRRP). FFS and ICRRP ensure different communities affected by the conflict are supported. ICRRP focuses on areas with high concentrations of IDPs supporting and host communities, as well as some liberated areas that are outside the scope of FFS areas of operation.
The Funding Facility’s primary objective is to help the Government of Iraq to stabilize liberated areas and facilitate the return of internally displaced persons (IDPs). To measure progress towards this goal, FFS leverages the International Organization for Migration’s Displacement Tracking Matrix. For towns that are not monitored by IOM, FFS postulates based on the district data and triangulates with figures tracked by local authorities.

A significant milestone was reached by the end of this quarter; the number of returnees surpassed the four million mark, meaning that more than four million Iraqis have now returned to their area of origin. In general, the movement of displaced persons during Q3 followed the same return trends seen following one of the most momentous occasions in the battle against the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) in the latter part of 2017: the victory of the Iraqi Security Forces over the last areas of ISIL control. At the end of Q3, IOM estimates that 4,075,350 Iraqis has returned to their area of origin as of 30 September 2018. This is an increase of 171,000 people since the end of Q2.

The highest proportion of returns were to Ninewa, with 1,568,340 individuals having returned. This was followed closely by the Anbar governorate, where 1,278,984 people returned. Most of the returns in Nineawa were to Mosul (933,546 individuals) followed by Telafar (317,022 individuals) and Hamdaniya (144,924 individuals). In Anbar, the highest number of returns was to Fallujah (527,496 individuals), followed by Ramadi (459,720 individuals) and Heet (182,058 individuals).

As in Q2 2018, the third highest number of overall returns was in Salah al-Din, where 573,228 individuals were recorded as having returned. Also in Q3, 310,080 individuals returned to Kirkuk and 222,342 people returned to Diyala.

While overall this shows positive trends, as of 30 September 2018 there are still 1,890,696 IDPs. According to IOM, 31% of IDPs are in Ninewa or 591,354 individuals. As is Q2, Dohuk follows with 18% of IDPs or 348,876 individuals. The proportion of IDPs in Anbar continues to shrink and is now 3.7%, a decrease from 15% at the end of 2017. Anbar, therefore has less IDPs than Erbil, Salah al Din, Sulaymaniyah, Kirkuk and Baghdad which have 11%, 8%, 8%, 6% and 4% of IDPs, respectively.
In 2017, FFS identified five priority areas which were deemed to be the most at risk to future conflict and were, in turn, integral for the broader stabilization of Iraq. These five areas were under occupation by ISIL for the longest; some of the first areas to be occupied and the last the be liberated.

Due to their late liberation date, these areas are also the ones which are in the most dire need of stabilization funding, in order to ensure that the gains made by FFS and partners in other areas of Iraq are not lost due to instability in the priority areas.

The below five sections provide a summary of the unique dynamics of each priority area. The complexity of these dynamics is, in many cases, demonstrative of why these areas are most at risk of future instability. Securing the needed financial support from the donor community is essential in order to undertake the work necessary in the priority areas to meet initial stabilization needs. The below sections provide an indicative monetary amount that is needed for this work and a breakdown of the different sectoral projects that are needed in each area.

It is important to note that the below estimates are of the needs in the priority areas as understood by UNDP at the time of publication. Estimates may fluctuate due to a variety of variables such as government response, the work of other organizations, the security situation or movement of IDPs.
WESTERN ANBAR
Anah: Occupied for 39 months
80% of displaced population returned
Rawa: Occupied for 41 months
34% of displaced population returned
Qaim: Occupied for 39 months
15% of displaced population returned

BAIJI-HATRA CORRIDOR
Baiji: Occupied for 15 months
50% of displaced population returned
Shergat: Occupied for 39 months
81% of displaced population returned

Qayara: Occupied for 26 months
98% of displaced population returned
Hatra: Occupied for 35 months
15% of displaced population returned

BROADER HAWIJA:
Occupied for 39 months
45% of displaced population returned

MOSUL
76% of displaced population returned
East Mosul: Occupied for 31 months
West Mosul: Occupied for 42 months

WESTERN NINEWA
Ba'aj: Occupied for 37 months
50% of displaced population returned
Rabia: Occupied for 6 months
95% of displaced population returned
Sinjar: Occupied for 15 months
12% of displaced population returned
Sinuni: Occupied for 35 months
60% of displaced population returned
Tel Afar: Occupied for 26 months
75% of displaced population returned
The western Anbar priority area comprises three communities: Anah, Rawa and Qaim. These three communities, and the surrounding villages, are among the most remote in Iraq. Located hundreds of kilometers from Baghdad and adjacent to the Syrian border, these communities were the first to fall under ISIL occupation in 2014 and the last to be liberated in 2017.

Total number of projects in western Anbar: 154

- 20 projects completed
- 33 projects under implementation
- 101 projects under development

96% of the projects under development are unfunded. Of these:

- 57% are education projects
- 2% are electricity projects
- 13% are roads and bridges
- 9% are municipality projects
- 13% are water projects
- 5% are sewerage projects

Currently 21.2 million USD is needed to undertake these urgent projects in western Anbar.
Abdul Karim stands inside his bakery at Anah's Municipality markets, which was recently refurbished by FFS.

<table>
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<th>ANAH</th>
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<td>44</td>
<td>ongoing projects</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>completed projects</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>projects under implementation</td>
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<td>22</td>
<td>projects under development, 91% of which are unfunded. Of the unfunded projects:</td>
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<tr>
<td>35%</td>
<td>are education projects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30%</td>
<td>are roads and bridges projects</td>
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<tr>
<td>20%</td>
<td>are municipalities projects</td>
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<tr>
<td>5%</td>
<td>are water projects</td>
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<tr>
<td>10%</td>
<td>are sewerage projects</td>
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Anah is one of a group of isolated towns and villages in the far reaches of western Anbar. There have been reports of settlements in the location of Anah since 2200 BCE. Historically, Anah has had a reputation for the beauty of its date palm trees and gardens, as well as the quality of cotton and wool textiles that were once produced there.

In 1985, under Saddam Hussein’s regime, the decision was made to build a dam on the Euphrates River. The completion of the Haditha Dam, which was jointly funded by the Government of Iraq and the Soviet Union, meant the almost complete flooding of Anah town including large archaeological sites. The population of the town was resettled further up the bank in a town largely built by a French company. It is here that modern-day Anah is located, while ancient Anah remains submerged.

The population of Anah is approximately 35,000 people, largely homogeneous and majority Sunni Muslim. Anah, along with Rawa and Qaim, were among the first towns to fall to ISIL, as troops flooded across the Syrian-Iraq border. These towns were also among the last to be liberated, in September 2017. 90% of the population of Anah was displaced during the conflict and, to date, 80% of these people have returned home.
RAWA

41 ongoing projects
8 completed projects
7 projects under implementation
26 projects under development, 92% of which are unfunded.

Of the unfunded projects:

- 50% are education projects
- 4% are roads and bridges projects
- 17% are municipalities projects
- 17% are water projects
- 12% are sewerage projects

Rawa, a small town of 25,000, was the last stronghold of ISIL in Iraq and was occupied until the latter part of November 2017. The area is tribally diverse, although relatively homogeneous along sectarian lines, with the majority of the population being Sunni Muslim.

Rawa's location close to the Syrian border was strategically important to ISIL. It was part of ISIL’s “Euphrates Province” of the caliphate, which was a cross-border “province,” with territory in both Syria and Iraq, and was used to transfer fighters, munitions and goods.

Prior to ISIL’s occupation, the economy of Rawa was predominantly agrarian, with 80% of the population being employed through the agricultural sector. Currently, it is estimated that only 5% of the population is engaged in agricultural activities. The inability of inhabitants to return to their traditional livelihood is due to the contamination of fields with explosive hazards, as well as the inability of people to buy fuel to power field irrigation systems, to replace destroyed and/or looted farm equipment, or to buy seeds to replant fields.

Rawa suffered under ISIL occupation for more than three years. During these three years, significant damage was done to both personal and public property, owing both to intentional destruction and to lack of maintenance. To date, only 34% of people have returned to Rawa. A lack of access to basic services is reported to be a significant factor preventing people from returning, with significant portions of the town not being connected to mains water supply or to the public electricity grid. Damage and/or destruction of homes is another reason which is preventing people from returning. It is reported that there are hundreds of private homes that were purposely booby trapped by ISIL forces, and have not been cleared. The inability of people to secure clearance of their homes and to afford the necessary repairs has meant that significant numbers of people have made the decision not to return.
The Anbar town of Al Qaim, predominantly Sunni Muslim, is one of the most remote in the Anbar governorate. Located more than 400 kilometers northwest of Baghdad and sitting next to the Syrian border on the Euphrates River, Al Qaim (like Anah and Rawa) fell to ISIL early in the conflict in August 2014 and remained under ISIL occupation until November 2017.

Al Qaim is located close to rich oil, mineral and uranium reserves. A uranium ore production facility was constructed in 1984, and functioned until its destruction in 1991. Oil production has also been a central part of the economy in Al Qaim. During ISIL occupation, Al Qaim’s oil wells supplied crude oil for ISIL’s military and domestic uses and was also shipped across the border into Syria. Oil wells and the oil refinery in Al Qaim were destroyed and looted as ISIL retreated from the city.

The fight to liberate the city was led by Iraqi Security Forces, as well as Popular Mobilization Forces, many of whom have remained in and around Al Qaim, due to the strategic nature of its location. Tribal Mobilization Forces (TMF) are also present in the area.

To date, only 15% of the population from Al Qaim has returned to the town. Electricity from the public grid is not available in Al Qaim, due to the entire destruction of the lines connecting the Rawa and Al Qaim power supplies. Because of this, the town is completely without public electricity supply. Access to water is limited, with residents reporting that they receive water for just a couple of hours every two to three days. The water network was significantly damaged during the fight to liberate the city, although the lack of electricity also means that there is no available power supply to activate water pumps.
BAIJI-HATRA CORRIDOR

The corridor between Baiji and Hatra is located in the northern part of Iraq and stretches between the provinces of Salah al Din and Nineva. Within the corridor are the towns of Baiji, Shergat, Qayara and Hatra, and their surrounding villages. All four of the main centres are primarily Sunni Muslim communities, which suffered extended occupation by ISIL. The corridor is characterized not only by the significant cultural heritage that can be found in the area, but also by its past economic contributions to the country, with significant amounts of oil having been extracted and refined prior to ISIL's occupation.

Total number of projects in the Baiji-Hatra corridor: 170

- 36 projects completed
- 61 projects under implementation
- 73 projects under development

94% of the projects under development are unfunded. Of these:

- 31% are education projects
- 13% are electricity projects
- 11% are health projects
- 1% are livelihoods project
- 1% are housing project
- 23% are municipality projects
- 20% are water projects

Currently 33.6 million USD is needed to undertake these urgent projects in the Baiji-Hatra corridor.
BAIJI

40 ongoing projects
7 completed projects
26 projects under implementation
7 projects under development, 57% of which are unfunded. Of the unfunded projects:

25% are health projects
25% are municipalities projects
50% are water projects

Baiji, a city with a pre-ISIL population of 150,000 people, is located in the province of Salah al Din, on the main road from Baghdad to Mosul. Historically, Baiji has been central to Iraq’s economy, as it hosts the country’s largest oil refinery, as well as numerous other chemical facilities, such as a fertilizer factory and a major power plant.

At its peak, the oil refinery, built in 1975, produced 250,000 barrels of oil a day and supplied the country with one third of its domestic oil needs. Moreover, the refinery employed 20% of the workforce in Baiji and its environs, and therefore was a crucial employer in the area. Baiji has a recent history of conflict. The city is located at the northern tip of the “Sunni Triangle,” a term which describes the roughly triangular area in central Iraq which is densely populated and inhibited primarily by Sunni Muslims. In 2003, uprisings in and around Baiji, particularly around the oil refinery, were carried out by groups loyal to Saddam Hussein. In June 2014, ISIL captured Baiji – including the oil refinery and surrounding chemical plants.

The city was under ISIL occupation until October 2015, when joint forces consisting of Iraqi counter-terrorism units, the federal police, and various Popular Mobilization Factions recaptured the city, with the aid of Coalition airstrikes.
At the time of recapture, 85% of the population had been displaced and 90% of the city’s infrastructure was destroyed. Roads in the city were in a desperate condition, as were the city’s water, sewerage and electricity networks, meaning that, for all practical purposes, the city was without any supply of water or electricity. Some of the most significant damage was done to the oil refinery and surrounding chemical factories, which sustained not only physical damage but also complete looting of equipment and supplies, rendering the refinery and factories inoperable.

Despite having being liberated in late 2015, the situation in Baiji remains tense and only 50% of those previously displaced have returned. Much of the territory is still controlled by militia units, a situation which continues to be one element that deters some from returning. Moreover, much of the city’s basic service infrastructure remains damaged, and significant rehabilitation work will be necessary to make the water, electricity and sewerage systems fully functional. There is a critical need for housing support in the city and its environs, with many of the houses having been damaged during the occupation period. Also problematic is that very little explosive hazard clearance has been done in the area to date, and significant parts of the city remain contaminated. Finally, with the oil refinery and chemical factories non-operational, there are few economic pull factors to attract people back to the city.

Baiji Water Treatment Plant: Moving closer towards the restoration of basic services in Baiji

The FFS team sits with Mr. Miqdad Salih at his kabab shop in Baiji. Mr. Salih was displaced when ISIL captured the city, but returned about six months ago in order to try to reopen his business.

“I felt that when I reopened my business, others would feel safe and secure to reopen theirs,” he explains. Mr. Salih used to buy his water from a water truck, as there was no water flowing from the city system. Now that FFS has completed Phase One of the rehabilitation of Baiji Water Treatment Plant, water is flowing, although only for around six hours per day, forcing Mr. Miqdad Salih still to sometimes have to buy the expensive water from water trucks.

“If we had water, the city would be happy, the people would be happy; water is the most important thing. Without water no one will return,” he explains. “Electricity and water have the most impact because it will allow life to return.”

FFS is planning to begin Phase Two of the rehabilitation of Baiji Water Treatment Plant, which will, in effect, normalize the water supply for Baiji city centre. The project is fully developed and ready to implement, however Phase Two of this project is currently unfunded, and will not begin until funding is secured.

Mr. Salih and his son inside their kabab shop in Baiji.
Work is underway to rehabilitate Sowedan School in Sherqat.

SHERGAT

118 ongoing projects
29 completed projects
26 projects under implementation
63 projects under development, 100% of which are unfunded. Of the unfunded projects:

- 35% are education projects
- 9% are electricity projects
- 11% are health projects
- 2% are livelihoods projects
- 24% are municipalities projects
- 19% are water projects

Shergat sits in close proximity to the archaeological site of the ancient city of Ashur, which was the capital of the Assyrian Empire from the 14th-9th centuries BCE. Ashur was both the trading and religious capital for the Assyrians and was a city of international importance at the time.

Shergat is, therefore, one of the oldest cities in Iraq. It is transected by the Tigris River; on the East side of the river is the town centre and on the West is a rural, agricultural area. Shergat is in the province of Salah al Din but sits in close proximity to the borders of Ninewa, Kirkuk and Erbil provinces. Because of its strategic location among four provinces and on the Tigris River, Shergat is a district trading centre and is also a hub of agricultural activities. Prior to ISIL’s occupation, the population of Shergat was 220,000 people. To date, approximately 81% of the population have returned, or 178,500 people.
Shergat was invaded by ISIL on 10 June 2014. The East side of the town remained under ISIL control for more than two years and was liberated on 22 September 2016. The West side was occupied by ISIL for an additional year, until 22 September 2017. Because of the length of occupation, the destruction in Shergat was extensive; approximately 50% of the infrastructure in Shergat and the surrounding areas was destroyed. The looting in Shergat was also extensive; almost all municipality equipment, medical equipment and other technical equipment was either stolen or destroyed.

Shergat, along with its surrounding area, is primarily Sunni Muslim, with three major tribal groups found in the area: the Jubour, Jumailah and Dulaim. The military presence in and around Shergat remains intensive, with several ISF brigades (primarily in east Shergat) and numerous PMF groups (primarily in west Shergat) in the area. Security remains tense, with the presence of ISIL members having been identified in the wildernesses east and west of Shergat and in the Makhool mountains, which are south of Shergat. ISIL cells continue to carry out attacks on the villages to the west and east of Shergat. For this reason, the return rates of IDPs to these villages are lower, with some only seeing 40% of their pre-ISIL populations returning.

Although some 25% of the population of Shergat remains displaced, Shergat also plays a role as a host community, with IDPs from Hawija, Hatra and Ba‘aj settled in and around the city, particularly in the Bustan Al Sheikh IDP Camp. Any family that wishes to return to Shergat requires security clearance for all family members, which is obtained from the Iraqi Security Forces (ISF), Shergat local police, the PMF, and the Salah al Din security and intelligence directorate.

Work is underway to rehabilitate Qahtaniya School in Sherqat.
Qayara is a small town located on the banks of the Tigris River, in the southern part of the Nineveh province, about 60 kilometers south of Mosul. The town itself was home to 15,000 people, although a network of 73 small villages dot the landscape around the Qayara district, all of which use the town as their main hub for trading and supplies. The town and its surrounding villages are predominantly Sunni Arab, although the presence of a Kurdish community in the village of Aejabah, located south-west of Qayara, is notable. The population is primarily from the Jabbour, Al-loHalib, and the Sabbawien tribes.

The Qayara oil refinery is located on the southwestern outskirts of the town on the Qayara oil fields, which hold a reserve of an estimated 800 million barrels of oil. Prior to its destruction, the oil fields had over 90 oil wells, many of which were first installed in the 1950s by British companies. The oil fields in Qayara have a long history, with initial exploration having taken place in 1927 by the British Oil Development Company Limited. In 2010, an agreement was reached between the Government of Iraq and Angolan oil firm Sonangol for the development of the oil field, and to increase the production capacity.
However, Qayara fell to ISIL in June 2014 and endured ISIL occupation until 25 August 2016 when it was recaptured by Iraqi Army forces. The recapturing of Qayara was significant due to its important strategic location close to Mosul. Some 30% of the population of Qayara and its surrounding villages was displaced although almost all (98%) people have returned to the town, numbers are significantly lower, however, in the surrounding villages.

As ISIL forces fled the region, they sabotaged the oil-producing facilities and set oil wells ablaze. The bomb disposal units of the Iraqi Army struggling to gain control of the blaze, impeded by extensive booby trapping of wells, with the fires eventually put out approximately one year after liberation. The sabotage left the oil field devastated and inoperable. Moreover, the extended burning spread soot for miles and residents who were trapped in the area are now experiencing significant smoke-related health problem. Also, shepherds in the area have been unable to sell their wool due to the discolouration of the sheep. However, now that the fires have been extinguished, the refinery is exporting 300,000 barrels of oil per day.

QAYARA Hospital, which is being rehabilitated with support from FFS.
The destruction by ISIL as it left the town was significant. Approximately 75% of the water infrastructure and 60% of electricity infrastructure was destroyed. Health infrastructure suffered significant structural damage and almost all essential medical equipment was looted. Half of the municipal buildings in Qayara were destroyed, and all municipal equipment was either looted or destroyed as ISIL withdrew from the area.

Despite the majority of the population returning, there continues to be instability in the area. Most recently, a car bomb was detonated in the centre of Qayara town, killing at least four people and injuring 15. The car, packed with explosives, was detonated near a restaurant and a crowded market area.

Finally, like Shergat, Qayara also plays a role as a host community. The number of displaced people in the refugee camp in Qayara (situated at the Qayara airfield) has reached 98,000 displaced persons. There are also reported to be between 40 and 50 IDP families living in Qayara town. Predominantly the IDPs found both in the camp and in the town are from minority communities of the Ninewa Plains.
HATRA

- 12 ongoing projects
- 10 projects under implementation
- 2 projects under development, 100% of which are unfunded. Of the unfunded projects:
  - 100% are electricity projects

The modern town of Hatra is located in close proximity to the Hatra archeological site which, during the 1st and 2nd centuries BCE, was a large fortified city of the Parthian Empire and operated as a hub for trading and as a religious centre. Hatra housed some of Iraq’s best-preserved archeological sites, but significant damage was sustained while the area was until the control of ISIL due to their intentional defacement of the ruins.

While ISIL controlled the area, they used the principal archeological site as a weapons development factory and training ground, knowing that it was unlikely Coalition forces would conduct airstrikes in the area, due to the historical significance of the archeological ruins.

Hatra was liberated from ISIL on 26 April 2017.
BROADER HAWIJA

The broader Hawija area, located in the Kirkuk province, consists of the town of Hawija and surrounding villages. The area has a complex sectarian and ethnic history, being primarily Kurdish with Turkman and Assyrian minority populations up until the 1990s, when Arabisation government programmes saw the influx of a Sunni Arab population. Hawija suffered under ISIL occupation for more than three years and, to date, 45% of the population has still not returned.

Total number of projects in broader Hawija: 92

- 16 projects completed
- 11 projects under implementation
- 65 projects under development

97% of the projects under development are unfunded. Of these:

- 6% are education projects
- 22% are electricity projects
- 40% are health projects
- 9% are municipality projects
- 3% are roads and bridges projects
- 19% are water projects

Currently 11.4 million USD is needed to undertake these urgent projects in broader Hawija.
Hawijia, located in the Kirkuk province, had a pre-ISIL population of 100,000. However, the broader Hawijia area had approximately 250,000 inhabitants.

The sectarian distribution is difficult to estimate reliably, but it is roughly 85% Sunni Arab and 15% Shi’a Arab. The history regarding the sectarian, as well as ethnic, breakdown of Hawija and the surrounding area, however, is complex and often disputed. Historically the Kirkuk governorate, including Hawija, had been a Kurdish majority area with minority populations of Turkman and Assyrian descent. Between the 1970s and early 2000s, however, the Ba’athist Iraqi Government engaged in Arabisation programmes in northern Iraq: particularly in, but not limited to, areas around oil fields in Kirkuk.

The Kirkuk oilfield was discovered in 1927, and production began in 1934 under the management of the Government of Iraq owned Turkish Petroleum Company. It is one of Iraq’s biggest and richest oil fields, containing an estimated nine billion barrels of oil. In July 2014, in large part due to the collapse of the Iraqi Security Force control in the area in the context of the ISIL advance, the Kurdistan Regional Government gained control of the oilfield. With the control of the oilfields by Kurdish forces, they never fell into the hands of ISIL insurgents.
The town of Hawija fell to ISIL in June 2014 and remained under ISIL occupation for more than three years, until September 2017.

The area around Hawija was one of the biggest grain producers in Iraq and for this reason the income of those in the broader Hawija area is primarily based on agriculture. Previous to ISIL’s occupation, broader Hawija was one of the largest producers of grain in Iraq. There were approximately 4,500 farmers in the area, according to the Kirkuk Directorate of Agriculture. However, during the battle to liberate Hawija a large amount of fighting occurred in the areas around the city, disrupting crop cycles and destroying irrigation systems. Scorched earth tactics employed by ISIL as it fell back meant that the destruction of crops and agricultural equipment was almost complete. Many of those irrigation systems that were not destroyed were looted, leaving the agricultural sector in broader Hawija largely inoperative. Moreover, a lack of veterinary services in the area has led to the death or decline in health of many animals, resulting in substantial losses in income.

The operation to liberate Hawija and the surrounding areas was heavily supported by militias, many of which remain in the region. This situation, combined with the collapse of the agricultural sector and the lack of reliable basic services in the city and its surrounds, has meant that, to date, 45% of the broader Hawija population has still not returned.
Mosul, Iraq’s second largest city, is almost equally renowned for its role as a cultural and historical hub, as it is for the level of devastation brought on the city by the battle to liberate it from ISIL. Transected by the Tigris River, it is divided into East and West portions of the city.

Total number of projects in the priority area: 950

- 417 projects completed
- 206 projects under implementation
- 327 projects under development

72% of the projects under development are unfunded. Of these:

- 42% are education projects
- 10% are electricity projects
- 15% are health projects
- 4% are housing projects
- 5% are livelihoods project
- 18% are municipality projects
- 1% are roads and bridges projects
- 2% are sewerage projects
- 2% are water projects

Currently 313 million USD is needed to undertake these urgent projects in Mosul.
Mosul, Iraq’s second largest city and the capital of the north, is renowned for its historical significance and its importance as a cultural, educational, scientific and religious hub, and yet it is also known for its fall to ISIL in 2014 and of the devastating battle for liberation which ravaged the city. Its physical infrastructure was almost completely destroyed, and 1.5 million of its residents displaced.

The history of Mosul, as with the history of many ancient urban centres, is characterized by twists and turns, rises and falls. The Eastern Bank of modern Mosul was settled as early as 6000 BCE and was once Nineveh, the capital of the great Assyrian Empire. When the Assyrians fell, however, so did the city of Nineveh. Muslim conquests in the mid-7th century CE paved a path for an influx of Muslim Arab, Turkman and Kurdish populations, resulting in an eclectic mix of both religious and ethnic groups. Although the city is estimated to be approximately 80% Sunni Arab, there are also populations of Kurds, Assyrians, Armenians, Turkmens, Shabaks, Jews, and isolated populations of Yazidis, Mandeans, Kawliya and Circassians who live within its boundaries.

Modern day Mosul consists of a right bank (West Mosul) and a left bank (East Mosul). The pre-ISIL population of Mosul was estimated to be approximately 1,250,000 people. According to IOM, 944,718 people, or 76% of the population, have returned to Mosul, as of 31 October 2018, although the number is lower if taking into account the villages of the district surrounding Mosul, which remain largely unoccupied.

Throughout its history, Mosul has been a prominent trading and commerce hub, and also a central market for goods produced in the surrounding regions such as oil products, agricultural goods, and medical, industrial and chemical commodities.

Mosul fell to ISIL in June 2014 and it was in front of Mosul’s al-Nuri mosque where ISIL leader Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi declared the creation of an ISIL caliphate. Mosul became the de facto capital of this caliphate and remained under ISIL occupation until the liberation of East Mosul (January 2017) and West Mosul (July 2017).
Northern Technical University Engineering College: Supporting Iraq’s next generation of engineers

There are 22 labs in the Laboratory Building of the Northern Technical University Engineering College. All of the labs are lacking devices and instruments needed to accommodate the needs and number of students using the facility. The building also suffered damage during the battle to liberate the city from ISIS control. The work to rehabilitate all 22 of the labs and supply them with equipment is currently under development, yet is unfunded and will not progress to implementation unless funding is secured.

Civil Engineer Zahra Khaled, 25, (right) and Nisreen Wadala, 26, stand for a photo inside a laboratory at the research, laboratory and workshop building of the Northern Technical University Engineering College in East Mosul where they are both studying for their Master's degrees.

“This is the laboratory where we work,” says Zahra, “but we don’t have all the instruments we need. As you can see we have a shortage. We don’t have all the facilities, equipment and materials we need for our practical work. It has a very bad impact on my studies. For example when I need to do any tests for my research I have to go to another university or governorate or province to do it. We don’t have the devices here for testing. It would be very helpful for us if we can have the instruments we need. We have only two labs now, which are used by both Master’s degree and Bachelor’s degree students, and other departments too, so it’s overcrowded.”

Environmental Engineering Professor Dr. Nabil Kalil Asmin echos the same story told by Zahra and Nisreen.

“As you know practical work is very important for students,” says Dr. Nabil. “But after ISIS we are struggling with a lack of devices and instruments, especially in environmental engineering.

“We have pollution in the air, water, soil, and also radiation because of the war. But especially in the water and wastewater – the fish are dying which means there is something toxic in the water. We know how to test it but we don’t have the instruments to do the testing.

“You can see in this lab, we only have very simple things. To compensate I now try to repair some of the simple things by myself following the manuals, but it isn’t ideal.

“Practical work is 70% of the studies, but now the students can’t do it because we don’t have the instruments and chemical materials. In one class there are 30 students and only 3 devices, so ten students are using each device where it should be no more than 2 or 3 students per device.” he explains.

With the further support of donors, FFS hopes to be able to rehabilitate the Laboratory Building of the Northern Technical University Engineering College, allowing students like Zahea and Nisreen to make the most of their studies.
Mosul’s Pharmaceutical Factory: Providing medicine to Iraq

The Manager of Mosul’s Pharmaceutical Factory, Dr. Nathim Alawi, is pictured in his office at the factory. FFS hopes to rehabilitate the Pharmaceutical Factory, although the project is currently unfunded. The Factory, now non-operational, is vital for providing reasonably priced medicine to the country’s hospitals and Primary Health Centres (PHCs). Without funding, this project will not progress to the implementation phase and northern Iraqi hospitals and PHCs will be forced to rely on more expensive imported medicine.

Before ISIS seized control of Mosul, the factory employed 2,000 people, explains Dr. Nathim. Now it has 1,500 employees, who continue to work as government employees but who have little work to do since the factory is closed.

Currently in ruins, after being taken over by ISIS militants and then destroyed in the battle for liberation, the factory used to be the second largest of its kind in Iraq, providing drugs to all of northern Iraq. It produced a wide range of medicines and medical supplies including pills, ointments, antibiotics, inhalers, cancer treatment, eye and nose drops, and more.

“All the hospitals and PHCs get their drugs from the Ministry of Health,” explains Dr. Nathim. “There are some strategies to get the medicine from international companies and contractors, but the cost is higher. This factory is very important because it’s a local market and therefore the cost is very low for all the products so everyone can afford to buy their medicine.”

FFS understands the importance of a longer-term solution for the sourcing of medical supplies in northern Iraq, and also recognizes the employment potential of the Factory. With the support of donors, FFS hopes to be able to rehabilitate the Factory so that it can continue to play its central role in the medical field in Iraq.

Dr. Nathim Alawi, Manager of Mosul’s Pharmaceutical Factory.

Inside the Mosul Pharmaceutical Factory.

The remains of the Mosul Pharmaceutical Factory.
Al Khansa Maternity Hospital: Providing critical care for women and children

The Al Khansa Maternity Hospital is the main Mosul hospital providing specialised care for women and children in Mosul and its surrounds. Despite the critical role that the hospital plays in women’s and pediatric medicine, it was extensively damaged during the fight to liberate the city, and its rehabilitation remains unfunded. FFS has worked with a specialized engineering company to develop the plans for the rehabilitation of the hospital, but unless funding is mobilized, the project to rehabilitate the hospital will not progress to implementation.

Dr. Reem Saad Ahmed, 24, sits for a photo in Al Khansa Maternity Hospital in East Mosul.

“The hospital is in a very bad state,” says Dr. Ahmed. “Despite that we are still working here and doing our best. But it’s not a good environment.”

Reem Saad Ahmed graduated from Mosul Medical College in 2017 and started working as a Junior Resident Doctor in August this year. She always wanted to be a doctor and is interested in specializing in Radiology after finishing her rotation. She and her family left Mosul during ISIS and went to Kirkuk, where she stayed for three years, completing her studies there. She returned to Mosul one year ago.

“This hospital is very important as it’s the only hospital in East Mosul specializing in obstetrics and gynecology,” she explains. “I hope the hospital will be rehabilitated, and all the city of Mosul too.”

Dr. Ahmed introduces the FFS team to one of her patients. The patient, Alaa Khalil, 29, is about to give birth to her second child. “It’s difficult coming here to this hospital,” says Alaa. “It’s in a very bad condition, but the doctors are doing their best to help patients with what they have. I’m a bit afraid of giving birth here but what should I do? I have no other choice.”

The Al Khansa hospital has the potential to provide essential medical care for up to 1000 women and children per day and has 400 beds. In addition, the hospital, if fully functional, will employ 150 doctors and 700 staff. Hopefully, with the support of donors, FFS will be able to fully rehabilitate the hospital.
Restoring reliable power: rehabilitation of the electrical network in Mosul

UNDP has worked with Mosul's Electricity Directorate to develop a plan to rehabilitate the electrical network in the Old City, a project which would support the restoration of reliable electricity to all the Old City's residents. This complex task will involve rehabilitating the whole system; transformers, electricity kiosks and wiring. The work will build on what UNDP has already achieved in the Old City, having completed five major projects that successfully installed a network of over ground and underground cables that have been critical for powering water treatment plants for West Mosul.

However, the project to rehabilitate West Mosul's electrical network is currently unfunded. Without additional funding, this project will not move past the planning stage, and the Electricity Directorate will be left to rehabilitate the network by itself; a heavy burden on a government department that is already overstretched.

Mohammed Hashem, the Director of Electricity in Mosul.

“Before ISIS we had more than 600 transformer rooms and electricity kiosks in the old city. Restoring the electricity grid is essential in encouraging people to return to their homes.”

“We want everyone to come back to their homes, so this is a way of supporting them. We have a plan to rehabilitate the electricity network, but first we have to remove all the rubble, and this takes time. Each family needs electricity for heating, warm water, ironing and everything for their home, so each family will need more than 20 or 30 amperes.”

Zainab Abbas and her husband Mohammed Abdulsalam, Old City residents.

“Since we came back to our home we are suffering from the water, it’s very dirty, and also a shortage of electricity,” explains Zainab. “We have ten amperes from the government but it’s not enough – when we turn on the boiler to heat the water the power cuts because there’s not enough amperes. We also don’t have enough power to turn on our heaters, which is a big problem now that winter is coming.”

Farid Ismail, resident and shopkeeper.

The ten amperes from the government is enough for the shop,” he says, “but not for the home. When we need to use anything that requires power like a heater, we have to turn other things off. Also, we have a problem with streetlights – at night no one can go outside because there are no streetlights, so it’s not safe. If we had streetlights we would feel a lot safer.”
The western Ninewa priority area is comprised of five communities; Ba’aj, Rabia, Sinjar, Sinuni and Tel Afar. This area of Ninewa is incredibly diverse, both along ethnic and sectarian lines. This diversity continues to present challenges for the area’s stability, and further stabilization projects are urgently needed in order to further encourage people to return.

Total number of projects in the priority area: **254**

- **78** projects completed
- **46** projects under implementation
- **131** projects under development

94% of the projects under development are unfunded. Of these:

- **33%** education projects
- **16%** electricity projects
- **8%** health projects
- **1%** livelihoods project
- **27%** municipality projects
- **3%** roads and bridges
- **1%** sewerage
- **11%** water projects

Currently **47 million USD** is needed to undertake these urgent projects in western Ninewa.
BA’AJ

Ba’aj is a small town in western Ninewa, close to the Syrian border. Although it had a pre-ISIL population of 35,000 almost all of them were displaced during ISIL occupation or the battle to liberate the town. Ba’aj fell to ISIL in mid-2014 and was held until its liberation in June 2017.

Ba’aj is a majority Sunni Arab district. The town of Ba’aj and its surrounding villages are primarily agrarian and Ba’aj town served as a market hub for its surrounding areas.

Return estimates are unreliable, although approximately 50% of people have returned. Those who have returned, however, struggle particularly with livelihood generation. The agricultural land that previously was the core of the local economy is now unusable due to its contamination with explosive hazards and to the lack of farming equipment, which was either destroyed or looted by ISIL.

Currently, only basic medical services are available in Ba’aj, with the closest major medical hub being Mosul, over 150kms away. Access to reliable water also remains limited; power is supplied by generators and drinking water is delivered by water trucks which gather water from springs outside the town.
Mahalabia Primary and Secondary School in Ba’aj was destroyed by ISIL and in need of rehabilitation.

19 ongoing projects
0 completed projects
7 projects under implementation
12 projects under development, 100% of which are unfunded. Of the unfunded projects:

42% are electricity projects
8% are roads and bridges projects
42% are municipalities projects
8% are water projects
Rabia town is located in the north west of Iraq, on the border with Syria, within the district which bears the same name. Pre-ISIL there were approximately 86,000 people in the district of Rabia, the majority being Sunni Arab, with minority Kurdish and Sunni Turkman populations. The dominant tribe in the area is the Arab Shammar tribe, one of the Iraq’s largest tribal groups, and the Arab al-Juhaysh tribe, the second largest tribal population. When ISIL captured Rabia, about 50% of Rabians fled to Kurdish Region of Iraq (KRI) and the other 50% fled across the border into Syria.

Although there are oil reserves within Rabia district, the area is primarily agrarian. Rabia’s geographic location is its most notable strategic value. Its strategic border location made it a tempting and valuable target for ISIL, who, during their occupation of the town, controlled the flow of goods between the border crossing and along the main road to Mosul, and were able to leverage significant amounts of taxes from the goods.

Also significant is Rabia’s proximity to the KRI. The capture of Rabia, Sinjar (which lies to the south), and Mosul solidified ISIL’s presence in Ninewa province and propelled ISIL fighters towards the KRI. In response, Kurdish security forces, including Kurdish Peshmerga, together with tribal forces from the Sunni Arab Shammar tribe, recaptured Rabia town in October 2014 and the broader Rabia district in December 2014.

Currently, about 95% of the previously displaced Rabia population have returned home. Challenges with electricity and water supply remain, although it is reported that currently there is electricity for up to 12 hours per day. Rabia, however, also operates as a host community. There are currently approximately 850 families registered as IDPs in the Rabia district. Most of these families are from neighboring areas, particularly from the Sunni Arab Juhaysh tribe who fled from more than 50 villages around Sinjar.
Sinjar, the name of both a town and the district, had a pre-ISIL population of approximately 88,000 people, the majority of whom were Yazidis, with Sunni Arab and Assyrian minority populations.

Although there are Yazidi populations in other countries such as Syria and Turkey, the largest population of Yazidis is found in Iraq, particularly in Sinjar and Shekhan. Most Yazidis self-identify as both an ethnic and a religious minority.

The economy in the area is primarily agrarian, harvesting wheat, figs and barley. There also exist, however, oil reserves, natural gas and minerals in the area, although large scale commercial extraction has never taken place.

ISIL attacked the town of Sinjar in August 2014. The full extent of the atrocities committed against the Yazidis under the ISIL occupation is so far unknown, although records of mass killings of men, women and children, abductions and enslavement of Yazidi women and girls have resulted in firm suggestions that the scale of these atrocities and their targeted nature amounts to nothing less than crimes against humanity and genocide, committed at the hands of ISIL.
The town, and district, were recaptured from ISIL in November 2015. Although peace was restored, political and economic security in the area is far from realization. The destruction in Sinjar is almost complete with almost all essential infrastructure having incurred some sort of damage. The buildings that remain are contaminated with sophisticated booby traps and IEDs. For these reasons, only approximately 12% of the pre-ISIL population has returned, the majority of whom are Yazidi. Although a significant proportion of remaining IDPs from the Sinjar area self-identify as Yazidi, it is important also to note that the proportional percentage of IDPs from the Sunni Muslim populations of surrounding villages also remains high.

Parts of Sinjar town are reported to be reconnected to the electricity grid, although the access to electricity is not reliable. Most of the town, including surrounding villages, does not have access to water and therefore drinking water is brought in via trucks. Access to livelihoods remains a critical issue. Most of the agricultural land remains unusable due to explosive hazard contamination, and there are few other livelihood opportunities in Sinjar and the surrounding areas.
The Sinjar-Tel Afar Highway: A critical connection in need of funding

An FFS team sat with Jalal Khalaf Piso, father of 12, in his home in Sinjar. When ISIS militants seized control of Sinjar in 2014, Jalal and his family fled to Kurdistan, first to Baadre and later to Duhok. There the family stayed in unfinished buildings until Sinjar was liberated by Kurdish Peshmerga Forces in 2015. Mr. Piso and his family were among the first to return to Sinjar. Mr. Piso is the Deputy Mayor of the city, and therefore returned as soon as security conditions allowed.

“Almost everyone in Iraq is returning back to their areas, except people from Sinjar,” he explains. “We are thankful to UNDP for the great service they’ve given us, for making life better here, rehabilitating schools, water projects and health services etc.”

“But now we desperately need UNDP’s help to repair the road that connects Sinjar with Tel Afar. It’s the only road that connects us with Iraq, and it’s a big problem. By repairing it, it will encourage people to return. Now it’s a kind of blockade – we are locked from the rest of Iraq because of how damaged the road is. There’s no project more important than this one, everyone will benefit from repairing the road. Sometimes we can’t even get medicine or school supplies here because of the condition of the road.”

“If UNDP can rehabilitate the road and the hospital,” says Mr. Piso, “it will give us a lot of hope in our future.”

After speaking with Mr. Piso, an FFS team sits with mother of five Zeitun Qasem Ido, 32, and her husband Gro Ibrahim Ido, 45, who are pictured with their children in a home in Sinjar city.

Zeitun is nine months pregnant and is expecting to deliver her baby imminently. “I feel sick about giving birth because there is no hospital here in Sinjar,” she says. “So I have to go to Tel Afar. It’s hard for me – the road is very bad and it takes a long time to get to Tel Afar.”

“The road to Tel Afar is very important,” explains Mr. Ido. “It’s the only road connecting us with other parts of the country, it’s everything for us. In winter the road could be closed sometimes because of the weather since the bridges are badly damaged. And also sometimes the road to Syria can be closed. It’s a big problem.”

The project to support the rehabilitation of the road between Sinjar and Tel Afar is currently being developed, but is unfunded. This is one example of the critical projects that are unfunded in the Greater Ninewa area, which if implemented will not only significantly improve life for people in the area, but also help to attract more people to return.

“The situation for healthcare is also very bad here,” adds Mr. Ido. “Our hospital used to be very good, with beds for 100 people. Now it’s basically like a mobile clinic - it needs laboratories, children and women’s facilities and many supplies and equipment. Sometimes our wives give birth on the street because there’s no special facility for women here. They also go to Syria or Tel Afar to give birth, but it takes too long because of the road – many of them give birth along the way.”
Sinuni is a majority Sunni Arab community, consisting primarily of members of the Haskani tribe, and had a pre-ISIL population of approximately 185,000 people. During ISIL’s occupation, almost all of the population was displaced and, to date, only 60% of people have returned. While 60% of people have returned to Sinuni proper, the rate of return to surrounding villages is much lower, with many still empty and heavily contaminated with explosive hazards.

Al Jazeera, one of the largest irrigated areas in Ninewa is situated between Rabia, and Sinuni and then extends towards Telafar. Before ISIL, this was one of the biggest employers of members of the Yazidi community, who worked as casual labourers on the agricultural land.
TEL AFAR

108 ongoing projects
7 completed projects
20 projects under implementation
81 projects under development, 100% of which are unfunded. Of the unfunded projects:

- 42% are education projects
- 11% are electricity projects
- 1% are livelihoods project
- 2% are roads and bridges project
- 27% are municipalities projects
- 2% are sewerage projects
- 14% are water projects

The majority (90%) of Tel Afar’s population is ethnically Turkmen and the remaining 10% is Arab. The Turkmen population of Tel Afar is sectorially diverse, with roughly 75% being Sunni and 25% being Shi’a.

In June 2015 Tel Afar fell to ISIL. Following the capture of the city by ISIL, it is reported that almost all Shi’a Turkmen fled, either to Syria or to the KRI. Although Sunni Turkmen and Sunni Arab populations also fled, those who did remain in the town were largely from these groups.

The town was liberated in July 2017 by a force consisting mainly of Popular Mobilization Force (PMF) groups and local fighters, who had previously fled their homes when ISIL captured Tel Afar. Also involved in the liberation of the town were two Tribal Mobilization Force (TMF) units which are reported to have comprised mainly fighters from the local area.

Similarly to other western Ninewa towns, Tel Afar’s location close to the Syrian border makes it a strategically important location for many different actors during and post-conflict. Relations between the community and security forces in control of the town are one of the most pressing impediments to long-term stability in the area.

To date, only 50% of the population of Tel Afar have returned home. Security concerns are a major deterrent, although the overall level of destruction of the town, and the lack of access to basic services, have also acted as main factors as to why people have not returned home.
The Sharqiya School for Boys in West Mosul. The school was built in 1905 during the Ottoman Empire, however suffered extensive damage during the battle to liberate the city.

QuArter Three progress updates

Ninewa

As with previous quarter, activities in Ninewa formed the majority of FFS work, with 61% of the FFS portfolio being in the governorate. Work was progressing steadily with 1811 projects being undertaken. Of those 1811, 926 were completed, 413 projects were under implementation and 472 projects under development.

The Sharqiya School for Boys in West Mosul. The school was built in 1905 during the Ottoman Empire, however suffered extensive damage during the battle to liberate the city.
Ninewa Projects by Sector

- **Total**: 1791
- **Water**: 99
- **Sewerage**: 95
- **Roads and Bridges**: 22
- **Municipalities**: 371
- **Livelihoods**: 68
- **Housing**: 24
- **Health**: 211
- **Electricity**: 228
- **Education**: 673

Ninewa FFS Projects by Location

- **Sinuni**: 39
- **Sinjar**: 57
- **Rabia**: 32
- **Qayara**: 102
- **East Mosul**: 590
- **West Mosul**: 359
- **Ninewa Plains**: 485
- **Tel Afar**: 108
- **Ba'aj**: 19

Ninewa Projects by Status

- **Being Developed and Tendered**: 833
- **Being Implemented**: 566
- **Completed**: 392

*QUARTER THREE PROGRESS UPDATES 47*
EAST MOSUL

East Mosul Projects by Sector

- Water: 12
- Sewage: 55
- Roads and Bridges: 12
- Municipality: 108
- Livelihoods: 25
- Health: 60
- Electricity: 60
- Education: 258
- East Mosul: 590

East Mosul Projects by Status

- Being Developed and Tendered: 206
- Being Implemented: 108
- Completed: 276
Musician and music teacher Tahseen Haddad, 54, plays an oud inside the damaged remains of the theatre he manages. Al Rabea theatre in East Mosul is the city’s largest, and was described as ‘the mother of theatres’, explains Haddad, who has worked there since 1979.

Stabilization work in East Mosul has progressed significantly. Progress has been made on the rehabilitation of all kinds of infrastructure, in areas of education and now into more general cultural and youth-related programming. In this way, synergies have emerged from the deeply inter-related nature of all stabilization project areas. In total, as of the end of Q3, there are 590 projects in East Mosul, an increase of 135 projects since the end of Q2.

WATER

By the end of Q3, there were a total of twelve water sector projects in East Mosul, seven of which are completed, three which are being implemented and two which are under development. With three major water treatment plants (WTPs) functioning as of earlier in 2018, work in the third quarter focused primarily on the rehabilitation of the largest WTP, that of Al Qubba. Held up during a portion of Q2 by the unavailability of major pieces of equipment, the project entered Q3 at 50% completion. The overall rate of progress during the quarter remained steady, with the installation of submersible pumps and horizontal pumps occupying substantial periods of time, first for the emplacement of concrete surroundings for the pumps and then for the installations themselves. By the end of the quarter, at a completion level of 55%, the majority of the pumps were installed and planning was under way for further phases of the work on this WTP. Importantly, endorsement was also received during Q3 for Phase 2 of work at Al Qubba.

Following the completion early in Q3 of repair work on 13 Water Directorate vehicles, the other major water-related project involved the provision of workshop tools and equipment for the Water Directorate – this supply project was launched in July 2018, and by the end of the quarter the necessary equipment was awaiting border clearance. Once completed, this project will equip the local Water Directorate with equipment necessary to carry out repairs and maintenance of the water system in East Mosul.
The Intesar electrical substation in East Mosul which was one of ten substations completed during the reporting period.

**ELECTRICITY**

Significant work is ongoing in the electricity sector in East Mosul. FFS has undertaken a total of 73 projects by the end of Q3, 23 more than at the end of Q2. Thirty-five out of the 73 projects have been completed, nine of which were completed during Q3. Additionally, 21 projects are being implemented and 16 are in development.

A major accomplishment during the third quarter was the completion of the restoration of the Electricity (Distribution) Directorate Building, with steel framing accompanying reinforcement of concrete slabs, columns and beams during the early-to-mid part of the quarter. Door installations, tiling and painting completed the work on this important link in the electricity network.

Otherwise, as during the preceding quarter, ongoing repairs to damaged 33/11 and 132 KVA substations took priority. The third quarter opened with eleven substations under ongoing repair. Each had varying needs, whether in terms of the specialized equipment required – transformer radiators at Al Qudis, for example – or in the structural repairs involved – such as reinforcement of the guard house and service building at Bab Ishtar – but all advanced at measurable rates. Overall, Q3 saw the completion of ten of 33/11 substations in East Mosul; Al Karama, Almajmuah, Al Qudis, Shuqaq Khadra, Baweza, Al Jazair, Hadbaa, Eskan Al Mowatinen Bab Ishtar and Almwatnin. Earlier in 2018, seven other 33/11 KVA substations were completed (Intisar, Sumar, Molawatha, Arbajeya, Besan, Al Muthana, Methaq). Together, these seventeen substations will provide electricity for more than 500,000 people across different neighborhoods in East Mosul.

Together with the other 27 completed FFS electricity sector projects in East Mosul, the completion of these eight substations has made a significant step towards the normalization of electricity supply. By the end of the quarter, power had been restored to all neighbourhoods in East Mosul for approximately 14-16 hours per day.
HEALTH

By the end of the reporting period, 60 health projects were being undertaken in East Mosul. Of the 60, 23 are completed, five are being implemented and 32 are being developed.

Design work predominated in the area of health during the third quarter. As the quarter opened, designs and BoQ finalization stood at 99% for both the Ibn al Atheer Pediatric Hospital and the Al Khansa Maternity Hospital. Approval from the Ministry of Health for the designs was pending, with meetings held in Baghdad and Erbil in order to resolve outstanding notes. As noted above, Al Khansa Maternity Hospital has 400 beds and provides critical maternal-fetal medicine, as well as employing approximately 850 staff. The Ibn Al Atheer Hospital is the primary pediatric hospital in the Mosul area. With 245 beds, the hospital serves around 1000 patients a day, the majority of which are children. Both hospitals serve a catchment area with around 750,000 people. It is important to note, however, that work for the Al Khansa Maternity Hospital remains unfunded. If funding is not mobilized, work on the Al Khansa Hospital will not progress beyond the design phase.

The beginning of civil works on the Al Shifaa Hospital, meanwhile, had been delayed over a period of some months by discussion of possible relocation of some units. During Q3, these discussions were largely resolved and backfilling and foundation work began, and the Surgical Unit in particular saw the advance of concrete work and moves towards the acquisition of equipment. The Surgical Unit stood at 15% complete by the end of the quarter and, once completed, will host up to 12 surgeries per day.
The Al Rayaheen Kindergarten, which serves 600 young pupils in the Al Shurta area of East Mosul, was also completed during the reporting period.

EDUCATION

Education projects in East Mosul moved forward on a broad front during the third quarter. By the end of Q3, there was a total of 258 projects, an additional 56 projects since the end of Q2. Of these 258 projects, 101 have been completed, 57 are under implementation and 100 are in development.

Work continued on schools, with a milestone being the completion of the rehabilitation of the Al-Futawa School for Girls, which as well as being significant in itself, also represented the gender-related importance of education projects directed towards girls and young women. The Al-Futawa School for Girls has 20 classrooms and will allow 650 girls to return to school as well as facilitating 22 female teachers to return to work. This school’s counterpart, the Al-Futawa School for Boys, was also under repair, and by the end of Q3 it stood at 20% completion, with tiling, external paintwork, and electrical restoration ongoing. The rehabilitation of the Al Rayaheen Kindergarten, which serves 600 young pupils in the Al Shurta area of East Mosul, was also completed during the reporting period.

In the area of higher education, a number of initiatives were under way at Mosul University. During the first part of 2018, the FFS team mapped out the facilities that require rehabilitation works at Mosul University and agreed with Mosul Administration on projects to be completed by REFAATO and those to be completed by FFS. There are no other UN agencies working at Mosul University at this time, but FFS coordinates with the Mosul REFAATO Coordinator closely. FFS has agreed to support 38 projects throughout the Mosul University campuses at a cost of approximately USD 40 million.

During Q3, the university campus was the location of the only active cash for work project in East Mosul during this quarter, as the final stage of rubble removal was completed on the campus, along with structural demolitions where deemed necessary. In rehabilitation work, the Ninewa University College of Medicine saw the completion of important units such as Higma Hall and Tahir al Dabagh Hall, and of the Medical Hall Cafeteria.
The rehabilitation of the Al-Sukar Bridge proceeded at a steady pace during the third quarter, reaching 35% completion by quarter’s end.

In the second compound of Mosul University, the contract was awarded for the Student Centre Building and work is expected to begin in early Q4. Furthermore, rehabilitation work was under way on the campus’s water network. The works included civil, mechanical, and electrical works. The water network was damaged during the fighting, and no clean water was available on the campus. Specifically, all the water pumps and water pump station were damaged; the underground and elevated tanks were in disrepair from neglect and damage; and the pump room required minor civil works and painting. The repairs are currently 40% complete. By the end of the quarter, all necessary pumps and fittings had arrived onsite, and were being prepared for installation.

At the Northern Technical University Engineering College, meanwhile, work on the Dean’s Building was completed early in the quarter (including supply of furniture), while rehabilitation of the Study Halls and Library Halls stood at 50% completion. Work was also well under way on the Computer and Medical Instruments Engineering Building, which was 80% complete at the end of the reporting period. Finally, work was 15% on the Medical Buildings at the Technical College. When completed, these Medical Buildings will serve 1,200 students, 700 of which are female.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

By the end of Q3, FFS had 12 roads and bridges projects in East Mosul. Of those 12, six are complete, two are under implementation and four are in development. Work on the rehabilitation of the Al-Sukar Bridge proceeded at a steady and unfaltering pace during the third quarter. The attainment of 35% completion by quarter’s end included concrete casting, abutment repair, and the casting of 117 girder beams. When completed, the Al-Sukar bridge will serve 100,000 people in the Al-Zuhoor administrative area.

Assessment and design work on three other bridges – the Sanhareeb, Suez, and al-Muthana Bridges – was essentially complete by the end of the quarter. The development of detailed structural engineering assessments and designs is undertaken for all complex, large-scale FFS projects. These assessments are critical to ensuring that the designs will meet or exceed international standards and that the Government
of Iraq (GOI), as the end user, is fully involved in the design process. Finally, these assessment and design processes are essential for ensuring that the selected design is approved by the respective GOI line ministry prior to going to tender; a key step that helps to ensure satisfaction with the completed product.

By the end of the quarter, the rehabilitation of the Roads and Bridges Directorate building in Al Faysaliya stood at 99%, with such tasks as tiling, paintwork, and the installation of ceilings, doors, and windows accomplished, and only final touches remaining. The supply of furniture for the Roads and Bridges Directorate was also nearing completion, with the furniture due to be delivering once the structural work is complete.

SEWERAGE

By the end of Q3, FFS undertook a total of 55 projects in the sewerage sector, the majority of which were completed. In total, 48 projects were completed, two were being implemented and five were under development.

In the area of sewerage, rapid progress was attained during the quarter. Rehabilitation of ten of the twelve sewerage sites on which work had commenced during Q2 were fully completed. In total, these projects have completed the rehabilitation of 822 metres of sewerage pipe replaced in intersections that were bombed, 40 manholes installed, cleaning of 8000 metres of valleys which is essential for drainage and cleaning 5850 meters of sewerage network pipes. Also, towards the end of the quarter, a contract was awarded for laying sewerage pipes in the Al-Rashidiya area of the city.
Two agriculture-related projects were launched during the third quarter. The rehabilitation of the Seed Testing and Certification Department commenced early in Q3 and proceeded rapidly to 90% completion, with finishing work ongoing by the end of the quarter.

The Seed Testing and Certifying Department is a subordinate of the Ministry of Agriculture, its main purpose is to control the production, circulation and conserving the quality of agricultural seeds by supervising seed production chain in the country: the seed production farms, refinement processes, and selling points. The Department coordinates this by:

a) Conducting inspections of seed production farms to ensure that the seeds produced are meeting industry standards. When a farm is approved it is given an Inspection Certificate;

b) Conducting tests on seeds to assure their viability for planting; and

c) Testing the cleanness, health and the wetness of the seeds.

The Department employs 25 people and provides services for approximately 300 seed producers.

Site handover for restoration for the Al-Jamoos Station of the Directorate of Agriculture was carried out in early September, and during the remainder of that month the project reached a 10% completion level.
By the end of the reporting period, there were 22 cash for work projects in East Mosul, 16 of which were completed, one which was being implemented and 5 which were under development. The active livelihoods project under way in East Mosul during this quarter was the cash for work initiative for rubble removal at Mosul University. Beginning with the Veterinary College and the Electrical Engineering College, campus buildings were then successively freed from the presence of rubble and debris. Work on the project as a whole was almost complete by the end of the quarter, although the end user requested the additional removal of a number of damaged structures on the campus, which FFS will be able to accommodate. This project employed 150 people, including 30 women, for a duration of 75 days. By the end of the quarter, 5,420 people were employed, out of which 599 were women. In addition to, 151 work monitors and 143 skilled undergraduate level field monitors were employed.

MUNICIPALITIES

At the end of Q3 there were 108 municipalities project in East Mosul. 45 of those projects were completed, 20 under implementation and 43 in development.

During Q3 an extensive program consisting of ten projects to support the rehabilitation of streets and roadways had been launched in a wide variety of East Mosul neighbourhoods. In total these projects will rehabilitate 400 km of roads across East Mosul. Works in these areas reached varying rates of completion by the end of the quarter, depending on start date and on the extent of the need in each case for excavation, backfilling, curbstone replacement, asphalt repairs, and other necessary tasks. In an overall sense, the work was continuous, with new neighbourhood projects successively reaching the stages of kick-off meetings and site handovers. Mobility within and between districts was thus in a state of constant enhancement.
Inside the Al Rabea theatre in East Mosul. Since April 2014 the cultural site has suffered extensive damage as a result of ISIS occupation and the battle to retake the city. Much of the theatre’s musical instruments were destroyed by the militants who considered music ‘haram’, forbidden under Islamic Law.

POLICE AND JUSTICE

As during the second quarter, efforts during Q3 were concentrated on restoration of the facilities needed for community policing. By the end of the quarter, the installation of 28 traffic police kiosks and ten prefabricated offices was 50% complete. Furthermore, by the end of Q3, the Al Karama Police Station was at 40% completion, with much of the masonry work having been accomplished. When completed, this police station will serve six neighborhoods with 12,000 residents. The Abi Tammam police station stood at 92% completion, with final work in progress in areas such as tiling, window installation, and finishing touches on cladding. When completed, the Abi Tamman station will serve four neighborhoods with approximately 15,000 residents.

YOUTH, SPORT, AND CULTURE

Also initiated during the reporting period was the professional engineering and design services for the al Rabea Theatre Hall. Once the city’s largest theatre and known as a cornerstone of the city’s cultural landscape, the theatre suffered extensive damage during the battle to liberate the city from ISIL. An assessment and design process is now being undertaken and, at the end of the reporting period, was 5% complete. It is important to note, however, that the further work on the theatre is currently unfunded and work will not progress past the design phase if funding is not mobilized. However, with further support from donors, it is hoped that this project will be significant for the continuing cultural revival in East Mosul.
WEST MOSUL

West Mosul Projects by Sector

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<th>Sector</th>
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<td>West Mosul</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

West Mosul Projects by Status

- Being Developed and Tendered: 120
- Being Implemented: 98
- Completed: 141
With the clearance of rubble and other debris continuing from the previous quarter, and completion approaching on these clearance projects in major neighbourhoods, the third quarter saw measurable progress in all of the Window One fields. By the end of the quarter, FFS was undertaking 359 projects in West Mosul, 141 of which were completed, 98 which are being implemented and 120 which are under development. The quarter did see a number of security incidents that may result in inhibiting fourth-quarter projects in some respects, but there remains every reason to expect that the recovery of West Mosul from the situation of extreme destruction that prevailed at the close of the ISIL occupation will be maintained.

WATER

By the end of Q3, there were 22 water sector projects in West Mosul; five of those projects were completed, nine were under implementation and seven were under development.

A major development during Q3 was the completion of work on the New Danedan water treatment plant (WTP). At the beginning of the quarter, work on this WTP had stood at 75% and progress depended on the ongoing construction of the intake platform. With this task accomplished by mid-quarter, the project advanced quickly through the testing phase and was then handed over. This plant feeds several neighborhoods in the Ghizlani and Jadeda areas of the city with water. Pumping 500M3/hr of clean water, the plant serves approximately 55,000 beneficiaries. A second phase of work on this plant was started towards the end of the quarter, but it is a smaller endeavor that largely focuses on repair of the offices and on housing facilities for the night operators. The water directorate and UNDP have developed the BoQs for the Old Danedan Water Treatment Plant, across the road from the new plant, which will be rehabilitated early in 2019. This will effectively double the output of the Danedan site with another 500 m3/hr.

As regards other WTPs, work progressed steadily on the al-Ghizlani plant, from 45% to 65%. Phase two of the al-Ghizlani work will involve the placement of an extended platform into the Tigris River, to address issue arising from falling water levels. The New Water Treatment Plant, the largest plant in the city which will serve 800,000 people when completed, saw rapid development in terms of civil work and reached 14.5% completion, although the arrival of pumping equipment and various electrical items for installation is awaited.

The rehabilitation of the Water Directorate went during the quarter from site preparation to 40% completion. Finally, the contract for the supply of equipment to the Water Directorate was awarded. FFS will be providing a load truck, backhoe, vacuum truck and mobile air compressor over the coming months, all of which will help to support the repair and maintenance of the West Mosul water network.

While fully restoring water supply to West Mosul is a goal that will require some considerable time and continuing intensive rehabilitation, the third quarter of 2018 saw sustained and steady momentum to that end.

ELECTRICITY

Work on the restoration of the heavily-damaged power network of West Mosul proceeded on a broad front during the third quarter. By the end of the reporting period there were a total of 33 projects. Of those 33, four were completed, 11 were under implementation and 18 were under development.

Large-scale works were concentrated on the rehabilitation of three 33/11 substations: 17 Tamooz (15% complete), Sinae Ayman (13% complete), and Al-Haramaat (12% complete). Civil works progressed well, while orders were being placed for the heavy electrical items, including the transformers. Together, these three substations have catchment populations of 50,500 people. Procurement was well underway for the restoration of a further four fully damaged 33/11KV substations. Work on all four of the West Mosul 132 KV substations was also prioritized and expediated during Q3. By the end of the quarter Badoosh substation was 2% complete, Al Mansoor was 15% complete, West Mosul substation was 25% complete and Yarmook was 2% complete. All together these four large 132 KV stations will provide electricity for 333,000 people in West Mosul as well as power important municipal factories, such as the Badoosh cement factory.

A substantial proportion of FFS effort in the electricity sector in Q3 was focused on smaller but vital tasks that increasingly enabled the reconnection of disrupted linkages. Among many examples, the procurement and installation of poles, cables, and joints facilitated the installation and reinstallation of several hundred transformers, as well as electrical distribution; the placement of underground cables facilitated connections among substations, and provided crucial support to projects in other areas (such as connecting the al-Ghizlani and Danedan water treatment plants to a permanent power source, or providing electricity to police and courthouse facilities); and the restoration of local connections to residential areas.

By the end of the quarter, progress in these areas was widespread, while civil works were under way at substations – both 33/11 and 132 KV – across the city. Even in the intensely damaged confines of the Old City, a detailed listing of electrical needs has been provided by the Electricity Directorate, and these crucial needs will be integrated into ongoing priorities. FFS is also developing the BoQs for the rehabilitation of a further four 33/11 substations.
In the health sector, FFS priorities were concentrated in two principal areas during this quarter: the restoration of major hospitals, and the rehabilitation of Primary Health Centre (PHCs) in many areas of the city. By the end of Q3, FFS had 49 projects in the health sector, 15 of which were completed, nine which were being implemented and 25 which were under development.

Both the rehabilitation of hospitals and PHCs are not only essential in themselves, but also complementary in the reconstruction of a health care system that can seamlessly accommodate all levels of care from primary consultation to acute care in all of its forms. Planning for the two major hospital sites – the West Mosul General Hospital and the al-Shifaa hospital complex – had been committed during Q2 by a consulting firm, which had offered its designs for the West Mosul General in May 2018, and had identified in June 2018 possible scenarios for the al-Shifaa complex. These necessarily-complex designs and drawings formed the subject of multiple consultations during the third quarter among the consultant, the FFS, and the Ministry of Health. Following a number of intensive workshops, by the end of the quarter, the consultant had completed the conceptual designs for the West-Mosul General Hospital and (at the Shifaa complex) the al-Batool maternity hospital, the radiology unit, the blood bank, the fertility center, the Ibn Sinaa general hospital, the oncology hospital and the ‘landscape’ (water and electricity supply), and provided these to the Ministry of Health. It is anticipated that the final BoQs will be ready in a matter of weeks and that the process will then gather speed during the fourth quarter.

Meanwhile, Q3 saw advances in the work on key PHCs, including completion of the Abu Sayf PHC in September 2018. Now that it is completed, the Abu Sayf PHC will serve a catchment population of 7,000 people. The PHC serves 15 patients per day and employs one doctor and 12 staff. Work progressed on the al-Mowal PHC to 65% and on the al-Rabee PHC to 40% completion. Finally, specialized furniture was successfully installed at the Mansoor, Mamoon, Whabia Shabkoon, Saleh Shabkoon, and Sports Centre PHCs.
The housing project in West Mosul is one of the most significant new projects of FFS. Working in close synchronization with livelihoods projects that have made valuable inroads in the clearance of rubble from residential areas, the FFS housing team—over forty engineers and social organizers—began Q3 with assessment and mapping exercises, the drafting of work plans, and then the development of BoQs in the twelve neighbourhoods that had been identified in Q2 for housing rehabilitation. The housing team started the assessments and BoQ developments for thirteen initial neighborhoods during Q3, finally delivering eight BoQs for procurement for several thousand houses. Ultimately, the housing project will aim to rehabilitation some 10,000 houses across the western bank of Mosul.

The team has moved systematically through the respective neighbourhoods, assessing individual houses and collecting household vulnerability data. By early August, 2522 housing assessments, 1724 vulnerability assessments, as well as almost 1200 housing BoQs had been completed. Social organizers engaged with the inhabitants of the neighborhoods and the mukhtars to manage expectations and prevent tensions between people whose houses would be repaired and those who—due to the massive destruction of their property—fell outside the scope of work. The task was frequently complicated by the presence of explosive hazards and the need to carefully manage old houses which are part of the city’s heritage. The first housing works are meant to start in Q4. By rehabilitating these houses, FFS intends not only to support people’s direct needs for shelter, but also provide an important incentive for people living in camps, in other parts of the country or abroad, to return home to Mosul.
EDUCATION

FFS work in education in West Mosul has proceeded during Q3 in the respective areas of higher education, vocational education, and schools ranging from primary to high school. By the end of the reporting period, FFS was undertaking 117 education sector projects. Of those 117 projects, 52 projects were completed, 35 under implementation and 30 under development.

As in the preceding quarter, priority in higher education has been accorded to rehabilitation of the three colleges encompassed in the Jawsach campus of Ninewah University. This work began the quarter at 11% and ended it at 25%, but the entry in late September into a phase of rehabilitation of internal roadways was expected to initiate increasingly rapid progress. Restoration work in vocational education centred on the vocational training facility in the Nablus neighbourhood. The importance of vocational training to the stabilization process in general is self-evident, in that the ability to earn a steady and reliable livelihood not only contributes to social harmony and discourages the re-emergence of extremist activism but also encourages the return of IDPs. The work at the Nablus training centre during the third quarter involved continuing the demolishing of buildings too badly damaged to repair, and the rehabilitation of the administration office and five important workshops (for welding, carpentry, electrics, PVC and aluminum repair). The first phase had reached 50% completion by the end of the quarter. Drawings are being developed to rehabilitate the other eight workshops in a second phase. Once fully rehabilitated, the Centre will be able to train 1,200 youths in trades such as welding and carpentry.

At the same time, through numerous neighbourhoods distributed throughout the city, school rehabilitation advanced rapidly. The third quarter opened with work proceeding on no fewer than 40 primary, secondary, and high schools. By quarter’s end, 23 schools had been completed, 1 kindergarten, 14 primary schools, 2 secondary schools, 5 high schools and one vocational school, allowing more than 11,000 young people to return to their studies. Work was continuing actively on 29 schools, including the historic Ottoman-built schools of Sharqiya and al-Gharbiya on the edge of the Old City.
ROADS AND BRIDGES

By the end of the reporting period, FFS was undertaking three roads and bridges projects, two of which were completed and one under implementation.

Continuing from the previous quarter, priority in the area of roads and bridges was given during Q3 to the rehabilitation of the roads and bridges warehouse, which is essential to repair and maintenance in that it is the location where all major road-related machinery and equipment is centrally stored. At 78% as Q3 began, the project had advanced to 95% when the quarter ended, and thus to the threshold of completion. There are no further projects for roads and bridges in West Mosul, as all the roads inside town fall under the municipalities directorate, and there are no rivers on the west side of the city to cross with bridges. Most bridges across the Tigris will be rehabilitated by other actors already.

SEWERAGE

FFS undertook 28 projects during Q3, 21 which were completed, three under implementation and four under development.

Work on the sites at al-Zanjili, al-Najar, Bab al-Sinjar, and al-Shifaa remained at near-completion at the end of the quarter, as formalities surrounding inspection and handover were awaited. Six further sewerage sites, meanwhile, had reached completion rates reaching beyond 80%. The complex work on triple box culverts in the Old City and in the area of Hawi al-Kanisa was also reaching an advanced stage, with BoQs under development for the rehabilitation of three box culverts and lifting stations at Bab Sinjar and Majra al Sanduqi. A further important development was the repair of 20 specialized vehicles for sewerage purposes which will greatly increase the directorate’s capacity and action radius to repair pipes and box culverts across the city. By the end of the quarter the restoration work on the Sewerage Directorate (with its capacity to offer laboratory services) stood at 80% completion with substantial progress continuing to be made.
WINDOW TWO – LIVELIHOODS

Given the level of damage sustained by West Mosul during the ISIL occupation and the intense ensuing conflict, cash-for-work livelihoods projects continued to have enormous importance with the twin objectives of expediting the work of clearing rubble and other debris while also affording immediate work opportunities to residents in cash-deprived situations. By the end of the reporting period, FFS had 32 livelihoods projects, 15 which were completed, eight under implementation and 9 under development. By the end of the reporting period, 4,614 people were employed, out of which 788 were women. In addition 106 work monitors and 144 skilled field monitors were employed.

The Khatunya and Ahmadya Rubble Removal Project was completed early in the third quarter. The project had provided employment for 157 workers (both women and men) and seven field and work monitors, and over its life had achieved the removal of some 16,000 tons of rubble from the two neighborhoods. It had thus enabled hundreds of families to return to homes that previously been unlivable and often inaccessible. As the quarter went on, livelihoods projects in Ghizlani Lot 2 and al-Jadeeda were both completed, having created 459 job opportunities, of which 100 were taken by women workers. A further two major projects were launched in early September in different neighborhoods of the Old City in a second phase, with the hiring of 12 field monitors and the recruitment of 400 workers. Also in September, work began on a further rubble removal project in al-Maidan, one of the oldest neighborhoods in Mosul and the last liberated area from ISIL. The project was delayed for a few months before launching due to the massive contamination level of explosives. Despite this, the clearance of most of the alleyways and internal streets in Al-Maidan facilitate the return of many displaced people to back to their homes. The project in Al-Maidan provided 150 jobs for local people. Finally, two additional projects, Al-Rabee Lot 2 and Al-Rabee Lot 3 were launched as the quarter closed, providing job opportunities for 550 people. Another two CfW projects were initiated at the end of the quarter in the Industrial Area (Sugar Factory, Yeast factory and Medical Alcohol factories) and for rubble removal in Mosul Peripheries, where 660 job opportunities were created, out of which 120 were women. Finally, the rubble removal in Al-Rabee’ Lot 5 was at the almost 80% completion by the end of the quarter, creating job opportunities for 250 people, out of which 50 were women.

It is in the nature of clearance work in an area that has seen sustained urban conflict that the work can at times be subject to interruption. As well as the more routine – though sometimes difficult – processes of determining the nature of contracts, negotiating wages, and managing a cash-based system in a systematic and well-controlled manner, the specifically post-conflict circumstances are frequently unpredictable. Towards the end of Q3, for example, the al-Ghizlani Lot 2 project had advanced expeditiously to 95% and was within an estimated three days of completion when the discovery of unexploded mortar bombs forced a temporary halt to clearance activities. Such ordnance hazards are common throughout West Mosul, and nowhere more so than in the Old City, where during the third quarter, trainers from the UNMAS provided instruction to 2,000 livelihoods workers on how to deal with such threats. Most noteworthy, however, has been the manageability of these situations, both through the safety procedures employed by the livelihoods projects themselves and through the timely intervention of UNMAS when necessary. Cash-for-work remains an extremely popular FFS program, with its direct benefits for the livelihoods of individuals and families and its immediate impact on the restoration of viable communities. West Mosul in particular provides repeated examples of these benefits.
WINDOW THREE – MUNICIPALITIES

By the end of the reporting period, FFS had 66 projects in the municipalities sector. Of those 66, 26 were completed, 23 under implementation and 16 under development.

Major municipalities projects were carried forward from the second quarter, and the rehabilitation of the Wadi Hajar central oil and fuel depot – which had begun Q3 at 91% completion – was finalized in September. By the end of the third quarter two active projects were ongoing towards the restoration of the Badoosh cement factory, perhaps the most well-known provider of high-quality cement for the construction sector in the province: rehabilitation of the management building, and the installation of two new power motors for the production line. A third project, for the restoration of the heavy fluids warehouse, had been awarded but had yet to complete formalities prior to its activation. The cement factory, in addition to its production of a commodity crucial to infrastructure repair, will eventually employ 600 workers. Other active municipalities projects included repairs on several internal roads and streets across various West Mosel neighborhoods, while BoQs were under development for the Wadi Hajar seed silo, for municipal recreational facilities that included three football fields, and for the Parks and Forestry Directorate and its surrounding Shuhudaa Park.

WINDOW THREE – POLICE AND JUSTICE

With the completion of one substantial police station – al-Jamhouriya, at the Shifaa hospital complex – during Q2, along with extensive installation of traffic policing facilities, advancement of three further active projects for restoration of police stations took priority during the third quarter, along with continuing work on Police Headquarters. The greatest progress was made on the Yarmouk-1 Police Station, reaching 92% completion by quarter’s end, while the police stations of Rabee and Umm al-Rabeean advanced at a steady rate and are projected for completion in November. For the Police Headquarters, civil works were largely complete by the end of Q3. A 500 KVA transformer and a generator are also expected to be installed. Anticipated for the fourth quarter is the start of rehabilitation work on a further substantial police station in the Old City, that of al-Hadba, and the delivery of furniture for all restored police stations. Also in prospect is the beginning of work on the vetting centre of the Ministry of the Interior, for which BoQs were under procurement at the end of Q3, and the installation of furniture at the police court, which deals with disciplinary cases. All of these projects reflect the critical significance of police and justice for the secure re-establishment of public order and civil society following acute conflict.
Overall, FFS is the largest supporter to towns in the area in terms of number of projects and funding. By the end of Q1, the total number of projects stood at 340. By the end of Q2, the total number of projects stood at 416. Since the end of Q2, FFS has added 71 projects to the Ninewa Plains portfolio, bringing the total number of projects at the end of Q3 to 486.

For FFS program implementation, the following are considered under the term Ninewa Plains: Al Qosh, Batnaya, Baqufa, Bartela, Bashiqa (including Bahzani), Hamdaniya (also called Baghdeda or Qaraqosh), Karamless, Nimrud, Salamiya, Sheikhan, Telkaif, Telesqof, Hamam al Alli, Al Shura and Hatra. Greater Ninewa is Rabia, Sinuni, Sinjar, Telafar, and Al Qayarah.

WATER

By the end of Q3 there were 32 water projects in the Ninewa Plains. 11 of those projects were completed, 10 were under implementation and 11 were under development.

Two major projects were carried forward in Ninewa Plains from the second quarter. Restoration of the water treatment plant of Khawaja Khalil had stood at 90% completion, and its completion within a matter of weeks included installation of the knife gates that had previously caused delay because of their overseas sourcing. When this project is completed, 48,000 women and men, girls and boys will benefit from having clean water in the Telkaif area. Rehabilitation of the Telkaif pumping station also advanced, in this case from 62% to 89% completion, with electrical work still in progress as the quarter ended. A newly-launched project during Q3 involved the Al Qosh pumping station, which approached one-third completion by quarter’s end, with work focusing on finishing the underground reservoir and disassembling old pumps. As highlighted above, there are 10 water projects currently under implementation in the Ninewa Plains. These water projects will have a significant impact on access to water in the Plains and will improve access to water for 74,700 people when they are all complete.
At the same time, numerous water projects were developed and implemented in widely-distributed communities. These included installation of five wells and a steel reservoir in Karamless, eight wells in Bartela, a similar well installation with network creation in South Shekhan, and repairing the respective pipelines from the Telesqof pumping station to the villages of Hatara and Sereshka.

ELECTRICITY

While the full provision of electric power in Ninewa Plains presents substantial challenges in respect of terrain and the distances involved, major advances have been achieved. In total, by the end of the quarter, there were 73 electricity sector projects. A significant number of these projects, 27, were completed. Thirty projects were under implementation and 16 were under development.

The successful connection of the Twin Teal Transmission Line was a foundational achievement during Q2, followed by the activation of the Telkaif substation. During the third quarter, the rehabilitation of a series of further substations proceeded in an ongoing sequence, while 679 of transformers were also supplied to places within the region and the majority installed. Critical to the eventual full restoration of power to the towns of the Ninewa Plains that experienced high levels of destruction and significant looting are the installation of a large number of distribution transformers. These transformers are the final elements in the electrical networks which breakdown down electrical supply so that it can then be distributed to individual households.

Both the Hamdaniya and the Telesqof substations where completed during the quarter. Work on these substations started in October 2017 and November 2017, respectively, so their completion is a large achievement. Each substation is the major power distribution centre for its town. In Hamdaniya, the station will now serve 48,000 people in Hamdaniya and its surrounds. The Telesqof station will provide power for 2000 people in the town of Telesqof.
A burned room at Hamdaniya General Hospital. Significant gains were made in Phase 1, although much work remains for Phase 2.

The list of substations in the process of rehabilitation expanded to include those of Al Khazer (in Hamdaniya), Bashiqqa, and Zaytona (in Bashiqqa district). Generators were also supplied where needed, including Primary Health Centres in such locations as Al Mufaqya, Al Qasr, Bagdeda, Karamless, Hamdaniya, and Bartela. Finally, rehabilitation of the Electricity Distribution Directorate Building at Bartela attained 90% completion by the end of Q3, while the restoration of equivalent and related buildings in Hamdaniya, Bartela, and Telkaif had reached relatively early but active levels of accomplishment. Thus, electricity infrastructure has been markedly extended and enhanced during the quarter.

**HEALTH**

The health sector in the Ninewa Plains has always been one with especial importance. In total, there were 79 health sector projects by the end of the quarter. Of those 79 projects, 53 were completed, 13 were under implementation and 13 were under development.

Phase two of rehabilitation work on the Hamdaniya Hospital underwent technical review by FFS engineers early in the third quarter. Work began in September 2018, consisting initially of the removal of damaged roof tiles, and expedited progress is expected during Q4. Phase 1 of the work on this important facility was completed during Q2 and FFS teams moved quickly to initiate Phase 2. The hospital is the main health facility in peri-urban Mosul and is the only large health centre on the corridor between Mosul and Al Qayarah. Once totally completed, the hospital is able to service a population of 500,000 beneficiaries.

As earlier in 2018, however, the major focus in the area of health was on the rehabilitation of Primary Health Centres (PHCs) in key communities throughout Ninewa Plains. Essential equipment was supplied to the Begdeda and Bartela PHCs and furniture was supplied to the Kabarli and Qiaytagh PHCs. Finally, generators, necessary to ensure a consistent supply of electricity, were delivered to Ibrahim Khalil and Telkaif PHCs.
HOUSING

In an area characterized by an urgent need for housing to facilitate the return of IDPs, many of them belonging to minority communities, the pace has been maintained despite minor delays arising from PMF operations in this portion of the country. By the end of the reporting period, 12 housing projects were ongoing. Eight of those were completed, two under implementation and one under development.

As during Q2, Bartela has been the location of the most extensive housing developments, although the project under development in this sector will target the rehabilitation of 300 homes in Batnaya. The third phase of house-building for Bartela Lot 3 reached completion during the quarter, meaning the availability of 250 housing units. Phase 4 of work in Bartela, which will rehabilitate 500 housing units, was under development and is expected to begin in early quarter four.

EDUCATION

For education in Ninewa Plains, the third quarter saw continuing advances, including the completion of projects carried over from Q2 and new projects. There were 153 projects in the education sector. Of those 153, more than half (89) were completed. In addition, 41 were under implementation and 23 were under development.

A major achievement, and one that had gender and long-term livelihood implications as well as purely educational merits, was the completion of the Vocational School for Girls in Bartela. Now that it is completed the school will provide 200 girls with the opportunity to build their skills in a number of areas, such as sewing, computers, and culinary skills.

Similarly, the Badosh Dam School for Girls, along with other Telkaif schools including the Badosh Dam School for Boys, the Badosh Dam Secondary School for Boys, and the Al-Sheikh Mohammed School, reached completion during the quarter. In Bartela, completed schools
were at both primary and secondary levels. In Hamdaniya, the restoration of the Big Badana Mixed Primary School stood at 82% by the end of Q3. When completed, the school will serve 4,000 young people in the surrounding area. In Bashiqa, the Qalatuk Primary School – for which the contract had only been awarded in July 2018 – had attained completion, subject to FFS inspection. Finally, furniture was in the process of being delivered to 36 Ninewa Plains schools.

WINDOW TWO – LIVELIHOODS

There were three livelihoods projects at the end of the reporting period. Of those three, two were completed and one was under implementation. Following the completion during Q2 of livelihoods projects in Bashiqa and Bartela the focus shifted during Q3 to the initiation of projects that coordinated rubble removal in clusters of smaller communities surrounding Hamdaiya. One of these combined activities in Tayjina, Sheikh Amir, Small Badana, Big Badana, and Kabarli, and the contract was awarded during the quarter. This project will employ people from each community, with 60 people working in Hamdaniya for 45 days.

WINDOW THREE – MUNICIPALITIES

Municipalities projects – with their inter-related goals of re-establishing local government administrative services, stimulating economic activity, securing municipal stability through revenue creation, and enhancing quality of life for citizens by such means as improving mobility through neighbourhoods and providing recreational opportunities – were in progress in many of the communities of Ninewa Plains. In total there were 127 municipalities projects at the end of Q3. 76 of those projects were completed, 28 were under implementation and 22 were under development.

Each Real Estate department operates in strictly its own area, therefore if a department is not present, then there is no other which can provide the same services. An early achievement during Q3 was the ceremonial opening of the restored Real Estate Building in Telkaif. Also in Telkaif, work advanced on refurbishment of the town’s Main Park which reached 90% completion by the end of the quarter. The Real Estate building houses the department which registers and confirms ownership of all land in the area. It is needed for various purposes; for house owners to prove ownership of their home, particularly important for when individuals are claiming assistance from donors on refurbishment.

A significant amount of work was done at the Main Park including a new external wall, new top soil, refurbished the pathways, new benches, installation of lighting and an irrigation system and installation of children's playground, swings and slides. Parks were also being rehabilitated in Hamam Al Alil, Baquta and Al-Salam.

Another town where multiple projects were pursued was Hammam Al Alil. By the close of Q3 the rehabilitation of three roundabouts in Hammam Al Alil, as well as the rehabilitation of the Mayor’s Building, the Courthouse, and the Municipal Equipment Workshop in that town were all completed.

Installation of traffic police cabins was completed in Telkaif, as well as in six additional towns. At earlier stages were other projects distributed around the region, such as the valley renovations in both Telesquof and Al Qosh, the Bashiqa Sewage Directorate Building, and the rehabilitations of both the Property Registration and the Municipal Garage in Hamdaniya. Municipalities projects, therefore, were highly diverse during Q3, while sharing common goals in their respective communities. A valley is an essential drainage/irrigation canal which, depending on its location, will either ensure proper drainage of streets or filter water towards agricultural land.

AGRICULTURE

The principal active project in the area of agriculture was the continuing restoration of the Hamdaniya Veterinary Clinic. Entering the quarter at 62% completion, by the end of Q3 this project had been fully accomplished, subject only to final inspection.
GREATER NINEWA

QAYARA

FFS projects under way during the third quarter of 2018 were diverse. Following from the completion of the rehabilitation of the Al Faris water treatment plant (WTP) during Q2, work in this area focused on the continuing restoration of the Al Hod WTP. This project went from 39% to 65% completion during the quarter, although progress was slowed by having to await the delivery of eight essential pumps. Once both of these projects are completed 47,000 people will have their water supply restored.

Rehabilitation of the Qayara Power Plant, conversely, picked up with the arrival of the expected imports of equipment and machines. In the area of health, work on the Qayara Health Sector neared completion by quarter’s end. This building houses a PHC on the ground floor as well as offices for the administration of the Qayara Health Department on the second floor. Work on the Qayara General Hospital progressed to 23% completion by the end of the quarter. This hospital is the largest between Mosul and Tikrit, serving the entire southern Ninewa and northern Salah al-Din populations. With the critical loss of hospital support in Mosul, the hospitals in greater Ninewa are becoming even more important for sick patients. When completed, 120,000 people will be able to benefit from its services.

As regards education, a series of projects were approaching maturity by the end of the third quarter, including rehabilitation work on the Al Maghrib Mixed School and the Al-Shaheed Gassan High School for Boys. In the area of justice and policing, Qayara’s Legal Notary Building reached 100% completion, and the installation of five traffic police cabins was also complete. Renovation of the Wayce Valley was also accomplished during the quarter, subject only to final inspection by the monitoring oversight committee on the project.
RABIA, SINUNI AND SINJAR

While the security situation continued during the third quarter to be stable, obstacles continued to prevail that put restrictions both on the completion of FFS programs and on the flow of returning IDPs. As noted by senior United Nations officials, the problems included the absence of local officialdom and the resulting lack of government services, the continued blockage of the road between Duhok and Sinjar, the continued presence in Sinjar of armed forces, and the lack of practical usage of nine previously-completed FFS projects. None of these are new problems, and they have been complicated at times by tensions among groups within the communities. UNDP continues to work with donors and the Iraqi government to come to a solution on issues important to the community and to support some conditions for returns.

Nevertheless, FFS projects have continues effectively in key sectors. In Rabia, there were 33 projects by the end of the quarter. Of these 33, 25 were completed, one was under implementation and three under development. In Sinjar, there were 59 FFS projects. Of those 59, 17 were completed, 15 under implementation, and 26 under development. In Sinuni, FFS had a total of 40 projects, 25 which were completed, three under implementation and 12 under development.

Substantial progress was made during the quarter on the Sinjar main pumping station and the Barbarosh pumping station, with both exceeding 50% completion by the end of Q3. When completed, these two stations will provide water for 35,000 people. Where rapid advancements were accomplished, importantly for the ongoing objective of creating conditions conducive to the return of IDPs, was in the sector of education. An array of schools in the area reached the verge of finalization by the end of the quarter, with only closing formalities to be completed. They included, significantly in gender terms, the Alqithara School for Girls, the Sinjar Secondary School for Girls, and the Sinjar High School for Girls. Also on this list of effectively completed schools were the Sinjar Kindergarten, the Sinjar 1 School for Boys, the Eyath Bin Ghamn School, the Alreihan Secondary School, and the Alsamah Secondary School. Work was also under way on other schools and on the Sinjar Teachers’ Institute, meaning that education in this district has the potential to take a crucial step forward in late 2018. Finally, the FFS team noted that the Main PHC in Sinjar is now being used as the main hospital, due to the extensive and debilitating damage to the Sinjar Hospital, which serves the extended Sinjar, Sinuni and Rabia area.
TEL AFAR

Stability continues to characterize Tel Afar, and some 50% of the pre-conflict population has now returned. In total there are 109 FFS projects in Tel Afar. Of those 150, seven are completed, 20 are under implementation and 82 are under development.

Electricity and water continue to have limitations, but water diversion through the use of newly-reconstructed box culverts has been increasingly effective in areas of the city where culvert projects were commenced during Q2 and carried to maturity during the third quarter. As in all areas with substantial populations of returning children, the education sector has emerged in Tel Afar as a major focus of FFS projects. Renovation of primary schools in multiple neighbourhoods has been carried to completion or near-completion, as is also true of the Thorat Al-Ashreen School for Boys and the Al-Shuhada High School for Girls. Thus, FFS projects have been integral to the city’s ability to meet the needs of the numerous returning IDP families, as well to assure the availability of educational and other services to future returnees.
ANBAR

Anbar Projects by Sector

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Anbar Projects by Location

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Anbar Projects by Status

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RAMADI

To date in Ramadi there are 243 projects undertaken by FFS. Reflective of the relatively early liberation of Ramadi and the almost immediate access of FFS teams to the city, of the 244, 75% (184 projects) have been completed. 27 projects remain under implementation and 31 are under development.

WATER

Of the 27 projects aimed at bringing clean water to the districts of Ramadi in which water supply had been disrupted, by the end of the third quarter 26 were completed and one under implementation. The attainment of these substantial interventions in the water sector has benefited more than 500,000 people in Ramadi.

ELECTRICITY

Work on electrical restoration in Ramadi was already well advanced by the beginning of the third quarter, with 13 projects ongoing, 12 projects of which were completed. The one additional project, the supplying of materials for Electrical Distribution Networks (second stage) remains under development. Once completed, this project will supply the Ramadi Electricity Directorate with essential supplies, such as transformers, wires and cables which are necessary to ensure the upkeep of the electrical grid. All told, the 12 completed electricity projects undertaken to date have benefited all the approximately 500,000 residents of Ramadi.

HEALTH

Of the total of 43 FFS projects in the health sector in Ramadi, 39 have been completed (including 12 brought to fruition during Q3), three are under implementation and one under development. The largest project under implementation in the city is the Ramadi Maternity Hospital, an FFES project that during the third quarter was moved from the design and tendering phase to 3% completion. This project represents the major focus of FFES work in Ramadi, and it will ultimately provide first-rate maternal and pediatric health services to some 432,000 people. During the reporting period, work progressed as scheduled on the repairing of the inner and outer walls and on the repairs to the roof. Also during the this quarter, work continued on the supply of furniture and medical equipment to Primary Health Centres (PHCs). Furniture was successfully delivered to 12 PHCs, while the provision of essential medical equipment to PHCs in ongoing and is expected to materially advance the capacity of the services offered as the fourth quarter proceeds.
EDUCATION

With substantial progress accomplished in the course of 2018 both at Anbar University and in school rehabilitation, by the end of the third quarter 54 out of 82 projects had been completed. A significant number of these completed projects are part of an FFES project which targeted 56 educational institutions in Anbar, truly revitalizing the education sector in the governorate.

At the same time, 23 were under development, leaving five under implementation. Of the projects under implementation, four were school rehabilitation projects at varying rates of completion: Al-Elm Al-Muneer Primary School for Boys (24%); Suhaib Al-Romi Intermediate School for Boys (69%); Suhaib Al-Romi Primary School for Boys (69%); and Ohud Primary School for Boys (97%). Together, the rehabilitation of these four schools will enable 1185 young people to go back to school. In addition, restoration of the Examination Department Building stood at 91% completion by the close of the quarter. Meanwhile, the projects under development consist of supply of furniture to schools and the rehabilitation of Department of Civil Engineering, of the College of Engineering, at Anbar University.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

Of five projects in the roads and bridges sector, three were completed by the end of the reporting period, leaving two under implementation.

Of those two, work had proceeded at a steady pace on the Palestine Concrete Bridge, which when fully restored will have especial importance for the return of IDPs in the context of its importance for commercial flows through and within Ramadi. Progress was rapid on the Anbar University Bridge, which connects the university with the city across an intervening railway line. At 72% completion, it is on track to be operative within the fourth quarter.
FFS teams work in Ramadi on the rehabilitation of housing units.

There was a total of 22 housing projects in Ramadi by the end of the reporting period. In the above photo, the FFS team works to reconstruct the outer wall of a home.

SEWERAGE

Much of the projected FFS restoration work on sewerage in Ramadi has reached completion during 2018, with just two projects of eleven outstanding by the end of the third quarter.

Both of those projects – which together, when complete, will expand sewerage capacity to reach 26,000 additional residents of the city – moved steadily through implementation during Q3. By quarter’s end, the rehabilitation of H1 Waste Water Treatment Plant (Stage 2) had reached 31% completion, while the Rehabilitation of D1 Waste Water Treatment Plant (Stage 2) was at 53%.

HOUSING

Ongoing concentration on housing initiatives by FFS in Ramadi has reflected the central importance of housing to all stabilization efforts, and notably to facilitating the return of IDPs. There were a total of 22 housing projects by the end of the reporting period. Seventeen of these were completed and one was under development.

Four major housing projects are actively ongoing in the city. The Jumhoori project has completed 418 out of 511 housing units, representing in the overall proportion of work accomplished in the district a completion rate of 99%. Also at 99% by the end of Q3 was the Al-Tameem project, with 464 units finished out of 515. The Al-Dawagin project stood at 88%, with 432 out of 507 units completed, while the Alhoz II project had finished 208 of 501 units and stood at 65%. In addition, the newly awarded project of 8 Shubat is almost ready to begin, with provision of the plan by the responsible engineer expected imminently.
WINDOW TWO – LIVELIHOODS

Of a total of 14 livelihoods projects in Ramadi, 12 had reached completion in advance of Q3, while during the quarter two projects progresses from development to implementation.

One provided cash for rubble removal and general clearance of public spaces in the city, with the expectation of creating 450 employment opportunities over 90 working days. This project reached 62% progress during the quarter. The other project that moved to active status early in the third quarter was a cash grants project for households headed by women. Aiming at a total of 1587 beneficiaries, grants have so far been distributed to 710 at a planned rate of 300 each week. The provision of these grants was initially trialled in Fallujah and proved very effective in empowering women, particularly women supporting their households, and enabling them to undertake a variety of activities: housing improvements, supporting children to go to school, buying electricity for their homes, etc.

WINDOW THREE – MUNICIPALITIES

Of 25 total projects, twelve were completed by the end of the third quarter, with eight under implementation and a further five under development. Of those in the implementation phase, the rehabilitation of the office of the Mayor stood at 99%, awaiting only final approval.

Others focused on supply and installation of equipment for departments of the Ramadi Vocational Training Centre (RVTC): the Mobile Devices Workshop at VTC was at 50% completion, with the Sanitary Works Workshop at 40% and the Typographic Design Workshop at 24%. Similar projects for the Carpentry Workshop and Aluminum and PVC Workshop in Ramadi Vocational Training Center stood on the verge of implementation. Given the centrality of vocational training for the attainment of long-term employment stability in the city, particularly for youth, these equipment provisions will assume key significance in the overall work of stabilization when completed.
Mr. Omer Ahmed Saed stands for a photo with his sons outside their home in Fallujah, which has been rehabilitated with the support of FFS.

**FALLUJAH**

At the end of Q3 there were 166 projects in Fallujah. As in Ramadi, the percentage completed was high, with 72% (119) of projects in Fallujah completed. 18 projects remained under implementation and 29 were under development.

**WATER**

Of the overall ten water projects in Fallujah, seven were already completed by the opening of the reporting period, while three others moved from development to implementation.

Of particular importance, and with contract award expected during Q4, is the rehabilitation of the Fallujah University Water Complex which will benefit the students of Fallujah University by providing more regular water supply for the campus. In addition a project to supply materials and fittings for water network in Fallujah was under development. Once completed, the project will provide the Water Directorate with the materials needed to upkeep the water network in the city.

**ELECTRICITY**

With much of the electrical restoration completed in the city, focus turned during the third quarter to the supply of electrical materials for the Fallujah electrical distribution network. As in Ramadi, the project will supply the Electricity Directorate with the necessary materials to support the essential upkeep of the electricity network.

**HEALTH**

With eleven projects complete out of a total of 13, concentration during the third quarter was on two projects in the implementation phase.

With respect to PHCs, work is ongoing on the supply of necessary medical equipment for Fallujah’s five principal PHCs and other PHCs in the city. Slowed by importation procedures for the equipment, the project remains at 25% completion. The other health project was the renovation of the Fallujah Teaching Hospital. Its five sectors combined will provide a capacity of 327 beds, with a full range of specialized facilities and a comprehensive ability to contribute to medical education. The hospital is currently operating as best it
can, but continues to be limited by severe conflict damage. This large FFES project, therefore, is aimed at restoring full effectiveness to the services it can offer to residents of the city. Expected to be accomplished over a ten-month period, work began during the third quarter and reached 5% completion.

EDUCATION

In the education sector in Fallujah, projects continued to be added during Q3. Of 81 projects by the end of the quarter, 49 had been completed, with seven under implementation and 25 under development.

As in Ramadi, the Anbar-wide FFES schools initiative continues to provide momentum. Seven schools in Fallujah, all at either primary or intermediate level and comprising schools for both girls and boys, have reached 100% and await only the final completion letter. These schools will give an additional 2,495 children from the Fallujah area the possibility to go back to school.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

With three roads and bridges projects accomplished in Fallujah – a city in which bridges are critical to the flows of people and goods – two major projects remain in implementation.

By the end of the third quarter, work on the rehabilitation of the Japanese Concrete Bridge had reached 16% completion, while the Karma River Bridge had made consistent progress to reach 57%.
Inside the home of Nabil Mohammed in the Al Askari neighbourhood of Fallujah. The family's home was burned and looted during the battle to liberate the area from Islamic State control, and has recently been rehabilitated with the support of UNDP’s (FFS).

SEWERAGE

Rehabilitation of Al Niamiyah Sewage Plant (2 Sections) was approved by the Ministry of Municipalities during Q3. Currently under development, the project will greatly enhance Fallujah's ability to process waste water and will ultimately benefit some 430,000 residents of the city.

HOUSING

With housing needs comparable to those of Ramadi, Fallujah has also continued during the reporting period to be the location of focused FFS projects in the housing sector. Of a total of 12 projects, of which nine had already reached completion, three major projects were under ongoing implementation.

In the Al-Moalmeen neighborhood, 268 completed units represent a completion rate of 100% of the initial phase, although further units have yet to be assessed for their fitness for possible restoration. Both the Al-Askari and the Al-Jolan projects have reached 100% at 394 finished units for each project, although in these neighborhoods too there are further housing units to be evaluated for rehabilitation. The FFS team is embarking on this assessment process.
Cash-for-work team clear the main street in Fallujah.

Inside Fallujah Mayor’s office. The rehabilitation of the office was completed during Q3.

WINDOW TWO – LIVELIHOODS

Of a total 34 livelihoods projects in Fallujah, 32 have been completed (one during the reporting period) and two are ongoing.

The completed project involved rubble removal from an industrial area on the outskirts of Fallujah. It provided 210 employment opportunities, 200 for workers and ten for monitors. Nearing completion during Q3 was the Southern Fallujah rubble removal project, employing 150 workers and ten monitors over a 90-day period and standing at 85% by quarter’s end. Slower progress was made on the similar though larger Northern Fallujah project (250 workers and ten monitors), following a delay occasioned by jurisdictional discussions involving the municipality, but progress was resumed during the latter part of the quarter and reached 23%.

WINDOW THREE – MUNICIPALITIES

Of nine Fallujah municipalities projects in total, seven have been completed.

One of those was completed during the third quarter, with accomplishment of the rehabilitation of the office of the Mayor. On the threshold of completion by the end of Q3, at 98%, was the provision of tools and equipment for the municipality’s Central Workshop, while the supply of specialized heavy trucks continued to be delayed by the importation process.
KARMA

By the close of Q3, 52 FFS projects in Karma had been completed, out of the total of 79, with 14 being implemented and a further 13 in development.

Window One projects focused especially on education. Six schools at all educational levels (primary, intermediate, secondary) were at stages of rehabilitation ranging from 12% to 99%, while two schools – Al Watan and Al Gadeer, both secondary schools for boys and girls – were deemed to require reconstruction rather than restoration. Four projects supporting the provision of medical equipment for five Karma PHCs were ongoing during the reporting period, however the shipments faced delays due to necessary customs clearance procedures.

Finally, four Window Three (municipalities) projects were ongoing. Notably, the rehabilitation of the court building in Karma was completed, finally providing a centre for judicial services in Karma. Included in these projects was the rehabilitation of irrigation channels around Karma, which stood at 65% completed by the end of the quarter. Considering the economic importance of agricultural work in this area, the rehabilitation of these channels will have significant impact on the agricultural community. Other projects focused on the city’s public library. The supply and installation of IT equipment for the public library stood at 100% by the end of Q3, with furniture supply for the library at 15%, and the provision of books just beginning at the end of the reporting period.
HEET, HADITHA, RUTBA

Of the 44 projects undertaken in the neighbouring communities of Heet, Haditha, and Rutba, 37 have been completed.

Three under implementation involve the supply of specialized heavy trucks to the municipal government of each town, and each has reached 25% completion. This type of heavy equipment, normally dump trucks, garbage trucks and backhoes, significantly increases the capacity of the municipality to fulfill their municipal duties. Three additional projects were under development for Heet by the end of the reporting period, and one for Haditha. All four of these projects under development will support the supply of furniture to schools in Heet and Haditha.

ANAH, RAWA, QAIM

As noted in previous reporting, these westernmost areas of Anbar have had particularly urgent rehabilitation needs since their liberation from ISIL as late as in December 2017.

Accordingly, work in Window One areas of infrastructural restoration has had a considerable priority, while Window Two livelihoods projects were also actively pursued during the third quarter, as were Window Three municipalities projects and the social cohesion processes embodied in Window Four.
In the water sector, work is ongoing on water complexes in all parts of the district, with a view not only to providing clean water for continuing residents but also facilitating the return of IDPs. While work on certain water plants, such as the Al Rayhana water complex (32%) in Anah and the Unified Water Treatment Plant in Rawa (88%), continued to progress, the end of the third quarter saw others either essentially complete or rapidly approaching maturity in all three communities and their surrounding communities, despite security concerns in some places.

As regards to electricity, supply of electrical transformers – two at 400 KVA and 12 at 250 KVA – was accomplished during Q3 in all of the communities, with installation in process. Work on 33KV Feeder Line for Al-Obaidi/Al-Qaim stood at 89% whereas work on the two overhead feeder lines in Rawa was delayed due to the discovery of a sophisticated and complex line of IEDs that runs through the site. UNMAS teams diffused the IEDs that were initially discovered, and a more in depth assessment will be carried out during quarter four.

In education, rehabilitation work on the Anah Education Institute for Girls reached the verge of completion (97%) during the quarter, while work on the Anah Secondary School for Boys stood at 65%. The Institute for Girls is the only training institute in the area which provides training for girls to become teachers. With its completion imminent, it will soon provide a location for 414 young women to get the training they need to pursue a career in teaching.
Sewerage work concentrated on rehabilitation of the water ground tank and pumping station of the Two Residential Section Water Complexes in Anah, which stood at 30% completion by the close of the reporting period. The provision for heavy equipment for the sewerage sector for Anah, Rawa and Qaim was being tendered during the reporting period, and the project should be initiated during Q4.

Roads and bridges projects, with their significance for traffic flows that have importance for facilitating the return of IDPs, advanced steadily and in some cases rapidly. Rehabilitation of the roads and bridges warehouse, where the Directorate stores its road repairing machinery and equipment, was at 88% by the end of Q3. Bridges in Qaim – where the Euphrates River takes a meandering course and in places divides into separate streams – were also prioritized, with restoration work reaching 32% on the Hawejat Al-Karablah Bridge, and 30% on the Al-Baidaa Floating Bridge. The Al-Baidaa floating bridge connects the main land with a large island which is largely used for agriculture and hosts a small number of houses of these farming families. Once completed, it will allow much easier access to the mainland and make the trip to the market in Qaim much easier for the farmers.

Work on the Al-Khoor Floating Bridge had recently begun by quarter’s end, with contract issuance in process for the Al-Rommana Concrete Bridge.
In the absence of Al-Baidaa floating bridge a cow is pulled across the Euphrates River by a boat.

The Al-Khoor Floating Bridge. Work on the bridge began at the end of the reporting period.

WINDOW TWO – LIVELIHOODS

Three livelihoods projects in Western Anbar were completed during the third quarter. The Anah project created 100 jobs over a 75-day period, while the Rawa project provided 120 jobs over a similar duration. A further project in Al-Qaim afforded 150 jobs, again over 75 days, and women represented 10% of the beneficiaries.

WINDOW THREE – MUNICIPALITIES

Restoration of markets represented a priority in this district, with its ability to normalize food distribution while also having positive economic impacts and municipal revenue advantages.

By the end of Q3, rehabilitation of the Rawa municipality’s New Central Market and Shops had reached 90% completion, while the four municipality markets in Anah were at 84% and the Hay Al-Andulas Market in Al-Qaim is 32%. Work was also under way on four additional markets in Anah. In Anah in particular, the rehabilitation of these markets is complex. The markets were originally built by the French company that was contracted to build “new Anah” when the old location was flooded. The French company used 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 tireless and meticulously taken the time to re-create the shape of the original roof.
Work on damaged roads and sidewalks in Rawa, meanwhile, was essentially complete. While ISIL occupied the city, they repainted the curbstones black and white, illustrating that ISIL now controlled municipal affairs. This project, which involved repainting the curbstones yellow and white, colours which are normally used in Iraqi municipality areas, is important not only for the rehabilitation of the public space, but also to provide a visual demonstration that the Government of Iraq has not regained control of the city.

Work had also commenced on maintenance of heavy trucks at the Anah municipality garage. Restoration of the Anah municipality building was also initiated, and was at the design stage.

**WINDOW FOUR – SOCIAL COHESION**

The work has started to consolidate the available context and conflict analysis through thematic research on the priority western Anbar areas. One extensive field visit to the area was undertaken during the reporting period – embracing Haditha, Anah, Rawa, and Qaim – in order to gain a preliminary understanding of the situation in the area and assess local communities' perceptions of any potential reconciliation efforts.

There is an overall acknowledgment of the need for reconciliation intervention, although a great emphasis has been placed by FFS on the importance of local ownership of the process as well as prioritizing the needs of victims. In the interests of detailed and in-depth understanding, and so to permit an informed intervention, a series of community consultations will extend from September to October 2018. The outcomes of these consultations will guide the process of action planning, and monitoring and evaluation, of the reconciliation activities.

![Rawa Central Market, which was 90% complete by the end of the reporting period.](image_url)
SALAH AL DIN

Salah al Din Projects by Sector

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Salah al Din Projects by Status

- Being Developed and Tendered: 119
- Being Implemented: 55
- Completed: 101

Salah al Din FFS Projects by Location

- Tikrit: 49
- Mekeshka: 10
- Al Dour: 9
- Baiji: 40
- Shirqat: 118
- Yathrib: 14
- Tur Khurmato: 18
- Salehman Beh: 17
By quarter’s end 275 projects were being undertaken in Salah al Din province. 101 of these projects were completed, while 55 were under implementation and 119 were under development.

TIKRIT

FFS has undertaken 49 projects in Tikrit. However, as it was the first location where FFS conducted projects in 2015, the majority (47) of the projects are completed. The only two outstanding projects are for the rehabilitation and monitoring of the Tikrit Teaching Hospital. At the start of the quarter, work on the Teaching Hospital stood at 4% completion.

The Tikrit Teaching Hospital project is FFS’s largest single endeavour. The Tikrit Teaching Hospital is the main medical institution for the governorate of Salah al-Din, serving Tikrit and surrounding towns and villages. It is the largest hospital in the Governorate, with a capacity of 400 beds. It has all the medical and surgical branches that can be expected from a hospital of its size and serves a population of approximately two million people. It is an essential element of the health service system in the governorate. It also provides training to the local college of medicine and is recognized to operate at national standards in graduating students who serve throughout the country.

During the quarter significant work was ongoing, on different facets of the projects. Teams carried out structural repairs, installation of electrical trunking and cabling, air ducting, drainage works, site works (site drainage, site electrical network), civil works in the energy plant, digging of a sewer in the energy plant which powers the hospital, removing of old roof layers and removing of old floors.
Work is underway to rehabilitate Sowedan School in Shergat and was 15% complete by the end of Q3.

SHEGAT

Security concerns in the Shergat area have continued to persist, and at times during the third quarter they became acute. Elements of ISIL forces are still present in areas to the immediate north of Shergat, especially on high ground such as the Makhoul Mountains. Attacks were carried out on highways and on nearby villages, notably during the closing weeks of Q3, causing damage and loss of life. FFS projects, however, have continued. By the end of the reporting period, there were 120 projects in and around Shergat. Of those 120, 29 were completed, 26 under implementation and 64 under development.

Importantly for the return of IDPs, a floating bridge installed between East and West Shergat has made areas of resettlement more accessible. Even in the face of security issues, the overall population has rebounded to some 75% of the level that existed prior to ISIL occupation. To accommodate the children of the returnees, school rehabilitation has assumed an important priority, with work on the Alborak Mixed School completed in mid-quarter, and the Al Qahtaniya Primary Mixed School on the verge of completion at 93% by quarter’s end. Work on eleven other schools in the Shergat district were ongoing, and reached various stages of completion. In total, when the rehabilitation of these schools is complete, it will allow 9,705 young people to go back to school.

Rehabilitation of the Al Shergat Education Directorate Building was completed during the reporting period, finally giving the local education Directorate a permanent place from which to coordinate education for the district. In the area of health, installation of medical equipment at the Shergat Hospital reached completion, while renovation of the Main Health Centre of Al Namodhajiya progressed to 10% completion with repair of cracked areas and ceiling installation continuing as the quarter ended.
BAIJI

FFS projects in Baiji have centred during the third quarter on Window One restorations, although as a municipalities project the contract award for rehabilitation of the mayoral building was imminent at the end of the quarter.

In the water sector, rehabilitation of Baiji’s central water treatment plant stood at 72% completion, with a transformer delivered for installation. For the electrical network, transformers have also been delivered, with necessary poles, cables, and electrical fittings on-site though awaiting processing for use.

In the health sector, work began during the quarter on restoring the main Baiji primary health centre and significant progress is expected during Q4.

Considerable progress was made in the education sector. Rehabilitation of Baiji secondary school was at 25%, by the end of Q3, while that of Abu Ubaidah secondary school was 1t 26%. Work had begun on three primary schools, with rehabilitation of Al hay Al Asri primary school at 33%. Another two schools, including the Al Fadheelah secondary school for girls, were at the stage of contract award, as was the restoration of the education department building.
Security issues have persisted in Kirkuk, particularly in Hawija, and although violence has been intermittent and largely – though not exclusively – confined to areas outside of the urban centre, attacks have been sharply destructive at times. They have included attacks on highways and on electrical infrastructure, as well as the use of explosive devices against police at checkpoints. By the end of the quarter there were 98 projects being undertaken in the governorate, 92 of which were in Hawija and the remaining six in Bashir.

In Hawija, 16 projects were completed, 11 under implementation and 65 under development. The debris of conflict remained to be cleared in some locations, and a Hawija cash for work livelihoods project employed some 300 workers (including 60 women) in removing rubble – the project stood at 60% completion by the end of the quarter. Electricity supply continued during Q3 to have restrictions but work advanced steadily though slowly on the project to link Mulla Abdulla and Hawija substations by an overhead transmission line. Teams had previously discovered a mine field which the transmission line needs to cross and the complicated nature of the mine field has meant careful clearance is needed each time work progresses. By the end of the third quarter, the work had reached just over 8% completion, with excavations made for 20 towers, along with casting of concrete foundations for the majority of those towers.

Among other sectors, education projects were prominent throughout Hawija and its surrounds during Q3. Some schools progressed slowly, and some started later than others, but schools where rehabilitation had been carried to completion by the end of Q3 included the Al-Qasmyiah Primary School, the Ghazia Primary Mixed School, the Al Nubua Mixed School, the Al Wahda al Watiya School, the Al-Await Primary School, and the Aljazeera Mixed High School, along with – in Hawija – the Rokan Primary School for Boys and the Primary School for Girls. Finally, conversations between the Government of Iraq and the Kurdistan Regional Government have raised the possibility of the reopening of the Altun Koubri Bridge over the Little Zab River, with all the easing of Kirkuk-Erbil communications that this would imply, including facilitating the importing of necessary rehabilitation supplies.
DIYALA

Diyala Projects by Sector

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Diyala Projects by Status

- Being Implemented: 1
- Completed: 20

QUARTER THREE PROGRESS UPDATES
Work has started on the Hamrin causeway site. The causeway is roughly 6.3 km long and made of gravel fill with clay core.

HAMRIN

Water resource infrastructures such as causeways, dams, and canals were part of ISIL war tactics for destruction to maximize the damage by using water as a weapon to flood certain areas or to prevent security forces from advancing against them. Though there was no direct blow up or destruction occurred to the causeway, it remained without regular technical maintenance during the armed conflict period and significantly deteriorated to the point of near disrepair.

This project aims to stop the coastal landslides and coastal erosion at both sides of Hamrin causeway. The Dam was built during the years of 1976-1981. It is roughly 6.3 km long and made of gravel fill with clay core. The main purpose of the causeway is flood control, protecting the downstream agricultural region.

The causeway also serves as a land bridge connecting Khanaqin District located in the southern side of a man-made lake with northern side cities through Al-Muqdadiya District up to Sulimaniya province. The lake provides water intake source for 80% of Diyala governorate and irrigates hundreds of thousands of hectares of agriculture land for the 11,435 farmers which operate in the surrounding area. In 2016 the water level in the lake has reached its highest since 2006. However, due to the continued erosion and landslides, the water has been wastefully discharged to the Tigris river. The solution proposed is to shield the coastal slopes of the causeway to safeguard the road access and to avoid lowering the water level by discharging more water.
Work is ongoing at the Hamrin causeway. The causeway irrigates hundreds of thousands of hectares of agriculture land for the 11,435 farmers which operate in the surrounding area.

The local government through the Diyala Water Resource Directorate and the Bridges and Roads Directorate sought a durable, sustainable and cost-effective solution. The current repair mechanism where the eroded slopes are filled through foundation backfilling with crushed stone appears to be ineffective and costly. Therefore, the only in-house available solution to prevent causeway failure is to lower the water level at the cost of squandering precious water resources. The proposed long-term solution was using concrete mattress technology. This requires a specialized company to carry out underwater concrete work, with well-trained divers to install the concrete mattress underneath water level. However, the installation of the mattress could be quickly undertaken by rolling them on the causeway slopes without much preparation work needed.

Work on this significant project started during quarter three, with the contractor taking possession of the site and starting site preparations, including moving the large equipment that is required for this project into place. This project is expected to take ten months to complete.

As the implementation of projects progresses, the FFS team continues to prioritize learning from challenges that arise over the course of programme implementation to then inform future programmatic endeavours. While many of these circumstances certainly pose significant challenges to the FFS team, particularly in terms of time lines for project implementation, the programme continues to strive to take lessons from the challenges and both improve how the programme operates, as well as document the lessons for other stabilization programmes globally. Selected challenges and lessons learned are highlighted below:
THE FFS FUNDING GAP

The most significant challenge during Quarter Three was the funding limitation which is becoming increasingly severe. As was highlighted in the introductory section on the FFS priority areas, funding to support the implementation of many critical projects is running out. As has been communicated before, it is a reality that without additional funding, FFS will not be able to continue to stabilization work that it has been undertaking since 2015. This report has highlighted a number of the projects that will not be undertaken if funding is not secured but these are selected projects out of hundreds that will not be implemented. In order to consolidate the stabilization gains from the past three years, particularly in the FFS priority areas, it is paramount that FFS secures additional funding in the near future.

EXPLOSIVE HAZARD CONTAMINATION, PARTICULARLY IN WEST MOSUL’S OLD CITY

As has been reported before, the impact of the high level of explosive hazard (EH) contamination within FFS sites on the deliver of projects cannot be understated. During this Quarter, as previously in 2018, the degree of explosive hazard and IED contamination and damage in West Mosul, namely the Old City, has proven challenging for CfW teams. The significant degree of contamination required extensive clearance by UNMAS partners as well as conducting Basic Explosive Hazard Awareness Training by cash for work beneficiaries. However, this does not remove the risk and twice during this reporting period CfW teams found their sites contaminated with mortars, small arms, and IEDs. By way of example, in Maedan, the cash for work teams discovered IEDs and explosive hazards, which were removed by UNMAS partners. At another project site in Rabee, UNMAS partners visually cleared a building prior to implementation of the cash for work project, only for workers to later find two mortars buried under the rubble. Disconcertingly, cash for work teams discovered non-metallic signature IEDs in Shuhadda park in West Mosul during the course of rubble removal works. These were reported to local authorities and UNMAS for disposal.
The inside of Al Khansa Maternity Hospital, which will not be rehabilitated unless funding is secured.

TRANSPARENCY IN THE SELECTION OF WORKERS IN CFW PROJECTS

As has been previously reported, the cash for work projects of the Livelihoods sector represent an outstandingly popular FFS programmatic area in the communities, however, due to the nature of large cash transfers, FFS considers livelihoods work as high risk for fraudulent or unethical behavior. FFS continues to rely on its stringent monitoring framework to enforce all fraud mitigation measures, including regular site visits (especially on wage distribution days in cash for work programmes), random inspections, conversations with beneficiaries, and weekly examination of written documentation.

This quarter, the CFW team has had to enact new measures in order to ensure transparency in the selection of workers. During the quarter started applying a new mechanism for selection of workers by first advertising the project via public announcement, followed by random selection in the presence of the local authorities, a UNDP representative and the contractor. In order to be selected workers must be unemployed, have no blood relation with other workers and be over 18 years old.
## ANNEX 1: FINANCIAL SECTION

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**ANNEX 2: RESULTS FRAMEWORK**

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

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

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

Increase in percentage of internally displaced persons returning to liberated areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10% (2015)</td>
<td>80% (2020)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

**UNDP 2018-2022 Strategic Plan Output 3.1.1:** Core government functions and inclusive basic services restored post-crisis for stabilization, durable solutions to displacement and return to sustainable development pathways within the framework of national policies and priorities

**Output Indicators:**

- **3.1.1.2.** Displaced populations benefitting from durable solutions, disaggregated by target groups
- **3.1.1.3.** Number of people benefitting from jobs and improved livelihoods in crisis or post-crisis settings, disaggregated by sex and other characteristics

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

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

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1. The FFS Project Document Results Framework was updated, in September 2018, following the Steering Committee approval to extend the operational time-frame of the Project, until 31 December 2020.
2. UNDAF 2015-2019 was under revision at the time of UNDP CPD 2016-2020 was finalized. Draft Outcome statement relied upon.
3. Reporting against the Country Programme Outcome Indicator is undertaken annually as part of UNDP’s end-year reporting.
4. Reporting against the UNDP 2018-2022 Strategic Plan, is undertaken annually from 2018, as part of UNDP’s end-year reporting.
5. Reporting against the Project outcome level indicators is expected to begin from mid-2019.
### INTENDED OUTPUTS

**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:**

- a. % of early needs assessments carried out in FFS targeted liberated areas
- b. # of infrastructure projects for basic services (water, health, education, electricity, housing, roads and bridges, sewage and municipal services) which have been restored in target areas
- c. # of houses rehabilitated in liberated areas
- d. # of immediate livelihood opportunities created for individuals, including women and youth in the target areas
- e. # of small business grants provided in the target areas
- f. # of small grants provided to women headed households
- g. # and type of technical advisory support capacities in place to support Authorities in target areas to plan and execute stabilization activities
- h. # of women and youth engaged in leading/promoting social cohesion in the newly liberated areas

### OUTPUT TARGETS FOR (YEARS)

**Targets (2018)**

- a. 100% of assessments in 31 target liberated areas completed
- b. Minimum 2000 projects completed (cumulative).
- c. 10,000 houses rehabilitated in newly liberated areas.
- d. 30,000 people engaged through cash-generating job opportunities (cumulative, 14,000 youth and 4000 women)
- e. 7000 small business grants provided (cumulative)
- f. 3,000 women headed households provided with small grants (cumulative)
- g. Area Coordinators and Stabilization Advisors in place to support stabilization planning and communications; minimum of 10 Municipal Stabilization Advisors embedded.
- h. 100 youth and 50 women engaged in promoting social cohesion (pilot initiatives)

### INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES

**Activity 1.1 (Assessments)**

• Carry out local assessments to identify immediate stabilization needs

**Indicative activities**

- Develop methodology to conduct rapid stabilization and recovery assessments in the newly liberated areas.
- Provide advisory support to Local Authorities with regards to conducting the rapid assessments
- Organize prioritization workshops, engaging relevant stakeholders and undertake verification missions where relevant.
- Deploy expertise (where required) to coordinate the assessment exercise
- Finalize the assessment reports, including translation and dissemination.

**Activity result 1.2 (Window 1) Rehabilitate priority light infrastructure in newly liberated areas**

**Indicative activities**

- Undertake consultations with the partner institutions from the Government of Iraq, including the Provincial Control Cells, relevant line Ministries and line Directorates, in the newly liberated areas, to identify the infrastructure rehabilitation priorities

### PROGRESS UPDATE - Q3

- Assessments have been undertaken in all 31 targeted areas.
- 1,388 projects completed at the end of Q3. The following provides the breakdown by sector:
  - Education: 523
  - Electricity: 116
  - Health: 201
  - Housing: 34
  - Livelihoods: 104
  - Municipalities: 218
  - Roads and bridges: 17
  - Sewerage: 87
  - Water: 88
- 12,908 houses cumulatively rehabilitated in new liberated areas as of the end of Q3.
- Cumulatively, 22,637 people engaged through cash-generating job opportunities, including 1,928 women.
- The programme is currently working to improve the tracking of youth engagement in the CfW projects.
- 981 small business grants provided.

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

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

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

9 Aged under 30.

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

11 In previous reports, reference to the number of women reported against this indicator had aggregated the total number of female CfW beneficiaries and women headed households that benefitted from grants.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INTENDED OUTPUTS</th>
<th>OUTPUT TARGETS FOR (YEARS)</th>
<th>INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES</th>
<th>PROGRESS UPDATE - Q3</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Baseline:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>a. No assessments conducted in the newly liberated areas (May 2015)</td>
<td>- Develop designs and Bills of Quantities for priority infrastructure projects, including for the health, education, water, electricity, municipality, sewage, roads and bridges and housing sectors and other critical services in the target newly liberated areas.</td>
<td>f. Cumulatively 7,718 small grants provided to women headed households.</td>
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<tr>
<td>b. Zero (0) FFS supported light infrastructure rehabilitation work in the newly liberated areas (May 2015)</td>
<td>- Ensure the placement of the required procurement service capacities and undertake the required procurement processes to identify qualified goods and service providers.</td>
<td>g. Three international Stabilization Specialists and three Area Coordinators are in place. Seven Municipal Stabilization Advisors are embedded in municipal authorities. An additional three municipal stabilization advisors are in the process of being recruited.</td>
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<tr>
<td>c. Zero (0) houses rehabilitated in liberated areas (May 2015)</td>
<td>- Rehabilitate priority infrastructure units which meet the immediate stabilization needs in the newly liberated areas.</td>
<td>h. 0 women and 0 youth engaged in promoting social cohesion. Since Window 4 was approved for re-operationalization, by the FFS Steering Committee in Q1 2018 the initial phases of planning for Window 4 programming was ongoing during the reporting period.</td>
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<tr>
<td>d. Zero (0) job creation supported by FFS (May 2015)</td>
<td>- Provide priority furniture and/or equipment required to deliver basic services.</td>
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<tr>
<td>e. Zero (0) small business grants provided (May 2015)</td>
<td>- Ensure the placement of required technical capacities, including for coordination, monitoring and quality assurance of the rehabilitation work, to ensure high quality results and timely completion of work.</td>
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<tr>
<td>f. Zero (0) small grants provided to women headed households</td>
<td>- Undertake monitoring visits to project locations.</td>
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<tr>
<td>g. Limited capacity in place to implement stabilization activities. (May 2015)</td>
<td>- Handover of completed infrastructure units to the end-user, to operate and maintain in support of the people</td>
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<tr>
<td>h. Zero (0) women and youth engaged in leading/promoting social cohesion activities in newly liberated areas (May 2015)</td>
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<td><strong>Activity result 1.3 (Window 2)</strong> Support immediate income generation opportunities</td>
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<td><strong>Indicative activities</strong></td>
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<td>- Identify location specific quick employment projects which provide critical access to financial resources among the returnees in the newly liberated areas, enabling them to meet their basic needs</td>
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<td>- Develop the terms of reference and/or Bills of Quantity and undertake the required procurement processes to identify qualified goods and service providers/ responsible parties.</td>
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<td>- Based on identified needs; a) Create cash for work opportunities, for returnees, including through support for renovation and rehabilitation of infrastructure. Identify opportunities for engaging women through cash for work activities; and/or b) Provide cash grants to support small businesses; and/or c) Provide cash grants for women headed households, where relevant and deemed suitable</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>- Ensure the placement of required technical capacities, including for coordination, monitoring and quality assurance of the rehabilitation work, in order to ensure high quality results</td>
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<td>INTENDED OUTPUTS</td>
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|                  |                           | and timely completion of work.  
- Undertake monitoring visits to project locations in the newly liberated areas. |
**Activity result 1.5: (Window 4) Design and implement initiatives to promote social cohesion**

**Indicative activities**
- Conduct local level conflict analyses to identify the triggers of conflict, in targeted newly liberated areas  
- Conduct field visits and interviews with the local population, including IDPs, local authorities, civil society, and other stakeholders  
- Conduct field visits and interviews with the local population, including IDPs, local authorities, civil society, and other stakeholders  
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- Identify partners and implement small projects to engage different communities in shared projects such as social work in community, educational programs, intercommunity rehabilitation projects with the aim to slowly rebuild social fabric.
- Strengthen the capacities of women and youth, and civil society, including community based organizations to engage in/ lead in promoting social cohesion
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INTENDED OUTPUTS</th>
<th>OUTPUT TARGETS FOR (YEARS)</th>
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<th>PROGRESS UPDATE– Q3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Output 1: Project Management and Operations support teams** | **Activity result 1.6: Set-up Project Management and Operations support teams** | - Effective and efficient project management systems in place, including through the placement of required management, and operations support capacities  
- Effective monitoring and evaluation systems in place  
- Timely reporting of progress/results, document lessons learned, and ensure public/stakeholder outreach on the project’s work  
- Required administrative and operational support infrastructure for the project are in place (i.e. work space, office equipment, security and security vehicles, etc.) | |
| **Output 2: Funding Facility for Expanded Stabilization** | | | |
| **High impact medium-size infrastructure projects are rehabilitated to sustain stabilization gains** | **INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES** | **Targets (2018)** | **a. Cumulatively 79 medium-size infrastructure projects completed. 26 projects are under implementation.** |
| **Output indicators:** | | **a. 45 medium-size infrastructure projects implemented (cumulative)** | |
| a. # of medium-size infrastructure projects implemented in the newly liberated areas | Activity Result: 2.1 Rehabilitation of priority, medium-size infrastructure projects | - Through the planning stage of Activity Results 1.2 identify the medium-size infrastructure rehabilitation priorities  
- Develop designs and Bills of Quantities for priority infrastructure projects, including for the health, education, water, electricity, and other critical services in the target newly liberated areas | |
<p>| <strong>Baseline:</strong> | | <strong>Baseline:</strong> | |
| a. 0 (zero) medium-size projects implemented in the newly liberated areas (2015) | | a. 0 (zero) medium-size projects implemented in the newly liberated areas (2015) | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INTENDED OUTPUTS</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|                 |                            | - Ensure the placement of the required procurement service capacities and undertake the required procurement processes to identify qualified goods and service providers.  
- Rehabilitate priority infrastructure units which meet the expanded stabilization needs in the newly liberated areas  
- Provide priority furniture and/or equipment required to deliver basic services.  
- Ensure the placement of required technical capacities, including for coordination, monitoring and quality assurance of the rehabilitation work, to ensure high quality results and timely completion of work.  
- Undertake monitoring visits to project locations.  
- Handover of completed infrastructure units to the end-user, to operate and maintain in support of the people |
United Nations Development Programme in Iraq

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Resilient nations.