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**FUNDING
FACILITY FOR
STABILIZATION
2017 Q2 REPORT**

***SCALING UP IN
MOSUL***

Funding Facility for Stabilization

Quarterly Progress Report

Q2 - 2017



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Project Title:	Funding Facility for Stabilization (FFS)
UNDP Project ID:	00089459 (output ID: 00095684)
Project Duration:	May 2015 – December 2018
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UNDP Iraq Focal Point:	Office of the Prime Minister
UNDAF Outcomes(s):	Outcome 1: Government and Communities’ resilience to disasters (man-made and natural) strengthened
UNDP Country Programme Outcome:	Outcome 3: Conditions improved for the safe return of Internally Displaced Persons in Newly Liberated Areas
Outputs:	Output 1: Iraqi Government is supported to address the immediate stabilization needs in newly accessible areas which allows for the return of IDPs
Implementing Partner:	UNDP
Responsible Partner:	UNDP
Project Locations:	Newly liberated areas of Salah al-Din, Anbar, Ninewah, Diyala and Kirkuk governorates

Contributing Partners





WORKERS PAINT THE WALLS AROUND NEWLY-REPAIRED FILTERING TANKS IN EAST MOSUL'S AL QUSOR WATER TREATMENT PLANT. THE PLANT IS ALREADY PROVIDING SAFE WATER TO MORE THAN 300,000 PEOPLE. © UNDP IRAQ / ALEX POTTER



CONTENTS

6 // EXECUTIVE SUMMARY //

8 // Q2 HIGHLIGHTS //

14 // PROJECT BACKGROUND //

16 // MOVEMENT OF DISPLACED PERSONS //

20 // THE STABILIZATION CHALLENGE IN MOSUL //

24 // DAMAGE AND DESTRUCTION IN MOSUL //

28 // FFS IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS - MOSUL //

41 // NINEWAH PLAINS//

44 // WESTERN AND NORTHERN NINEWAH //

46 // ANBAR //

55 // SALAH AL-DIN //

58 // DIYALA //

59 // WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN STABILIZATION //

64 // CHALLENGES AND ISSUES //

65 // LESSONS LEARNED //

66 // FINANCIAL SECTION //

67 // ANNEX 1: PERFORMANCE TRACKING MATRIX //

73 // ANNEX 2: RISK FRAMEWORK //

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



A CASH-FOR-WORK TEAM REMOVES DEBRIS FROM AROUND MOSUL UNIVERSITY'S MAIN LIBRARY. © UNDP IRAQ / LINDSAY MACKENZIE

Since 2014, more than 5 million people have been internally displaced by the conflict in Iraq inflicted by the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL). Following two years of military operations and subsequent stabilization efforts, the Government of Iraq has facilitated the return of approximately 1.8 million people with support from UNDP's Funding Facility for Stabilization (FFS). The liberation of Mosul is the pinnacle of the Government's efforts to defeat ISIL, and presents the biggest stabilization challenge to date as well as a crucial opportunity for the Government to support the Iraqi people. The liberation and stabilization of Mosul is emblematic of a stable and hopeful future for Iraq. Meeting the most urgent needs of returnees to the city and supporting the legitimacy of the Government of Iraq as the lead entity on stabilization speaks to what may be possible in a country which has experienced relentless violence, devastation and loss since the rise of ISIL. Rapid and effective support for the stabilization of Mosul can help set the entire region on a path of sustainable peace.

Some key Iraqi cities have yet to be liberated, and additional stabilization support is necessary to allow the remaining displaced persons to return. FFS remains committed to continuing its support to the stabilization efforts led by the Government of Iraq and ensuring internally displaced persons (IDPs) are able to return home with dignity.

The city of Mosul fell under ISIL control in June of 2014, subjecting city residents to three years of ISIL ideology. With a pre-conflict population of about 1.4 million across eight administrative areas, the fall of Mosul to ISIL set an unprecedented challenge for the Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) in retaking the city, protecting civilians and reinstating order. Almost 1 million of Mosul's civilians have been displaced since the beginning of the conflict, 700,000 of which have not yet returned. Approximately 82,000 were displaced in the first two months of military operations alone and over 1.5 million have been displaced by conflict across the wider governorate of Ninewah. The battle

for Mosul significantly damaged or destroyed important water, health, electricity, and education facilities, leaving many parts of the city without essential services.

UNDP's Funding Facility for Stabilization has been supporting the Government of Iraq's stabilization efforts since the launch of the programme in 2015. FFS activities during the second quarter of 2017 have been dominated by the stabilization needs presented by the liberation of East and in recent weeks, West Mosul.

FFS began to prepare for the liberation of Mosul in September 2016, prior to the initiation of the military operation to retake the city. Informed by the early priorities identified by local and governorate level authorities, FFS began rehabilitating the most urgent public infrastructure in liberated parts of the city. This has included the rapid rehabilitation of water services, pre-positioning of life-saving medical equipment and reinstating electrical, sewerage and road networks. FFS teams were first able to access liberated parts of Mosul and undertake necessary assessments during the first quarter of 2017. The project numbers for the entire governorate of Ninewah now amount to about half of the total number of FFS projects across all of Iraq, demonstrating the enormous demands which the region has placed upon the programme. Despite the continuing challenge of security, the second quarter of 2017 has been marked by many success stories for FFS in Mosul. Over 230 projects are now underway in East Mosul alone and significant progress has been made to support the stabilization of West Mosul despite the fragile context. The significant challenges presented by Mosul have required FFS - with the Government of Iraq in the lead - to continuously adapt its approach to stabilization, and apply a high degree of flexibility to allow for the delicate local context.

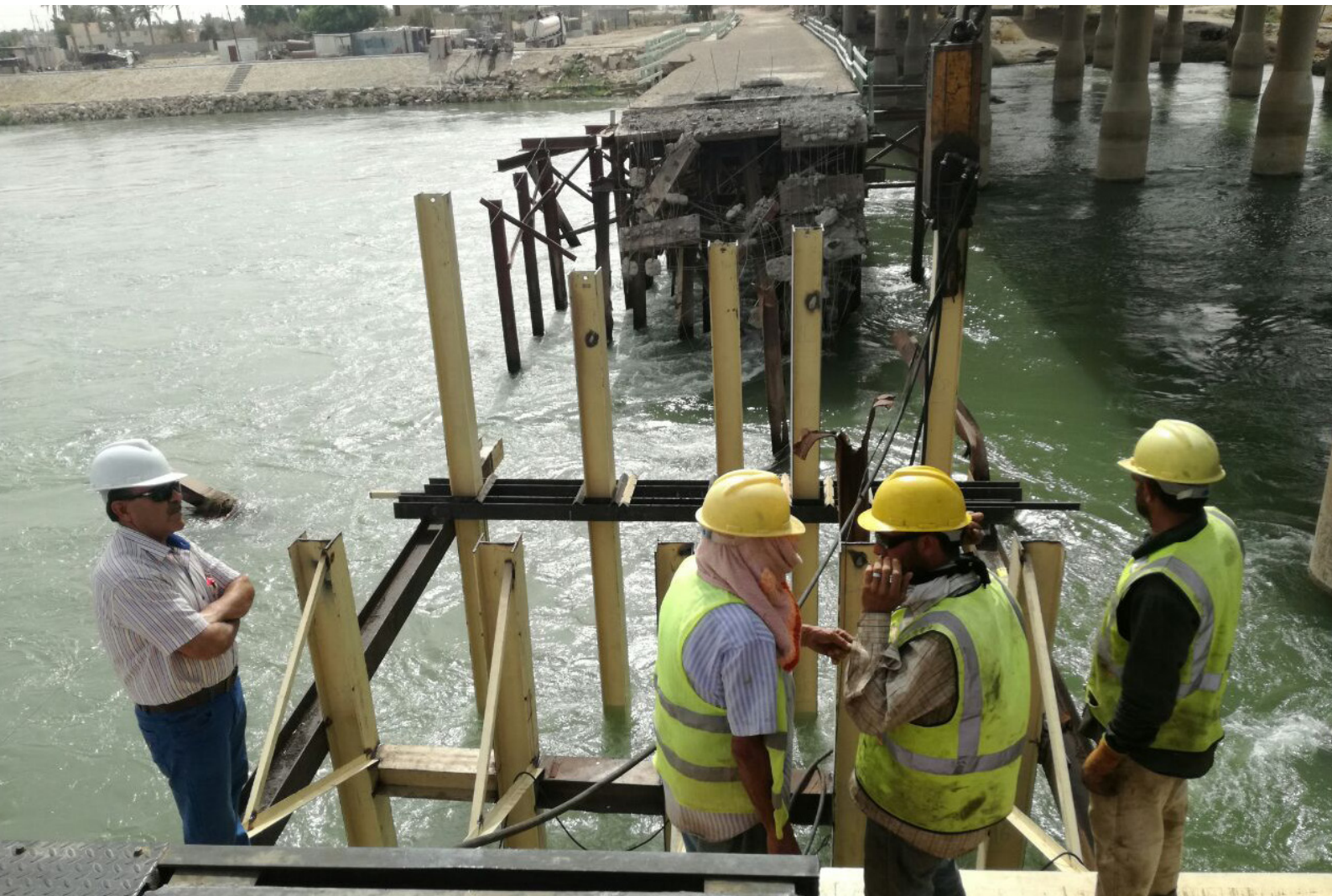
FFS activities continue across the four governorates of Anbar, Diyala, Salah al-Din and Ninewah in addition to the town of Bashir in Kirkuk, showing encouraging progress against the core goals of the programme. Over recent months FFS has scaled up activities in the Ninewah Plains and the remote western Ninewah towns of Sinuni, Sinjar and Rabia to reinforce the early stabilization gains made in the region. Under ISIL control, the communities of these towns suffered violence and destruction on a staggering scale, with those who are displaced reluctant to return without improvements to security, rehabilitation of public infrastructure and availability of livelihood opportunities. FFS is working to deliver what is needed to get people home across these areas.

The quarterly report focuses on the progress made by FFS in Mosul with the support of the 23 donor countries, and outlines the start of the biggest stabilization effort to date. A special feature of this report focuses on women's participation in stabilization, where important gains have been made throughout FFS project areas. The report also updates the Government of Iraq and FFS donors on ongoing progress in liberated areas of Anbar, Salah al-Din, Diyala, and Kirkuk. Continued support to these areas ensures that stabilization gains are maintained and returnees feel they can remain in their homes.



THE SIGNIFICANT CHALLENGES PRESENTED BY MOSUL HAVE REQUIRED FFS – WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF IRAQ IN THE LEAD – TO CONTINUOUSLY ADAPT ITS APPROACH TO STABILIZATION, AND APPLY A HIGH DEGREE OF FLEXIBILITY TO ALLOW FOR THE DELICATE LOCAL CONTEXT.





FFS PROJECTS DOUBLE

Over 1,000 stabilization projects are underway across newly liberated areas of Iraq

- The number of FFS projects in newly liberated areas of Iraq has doubled in three months, from more than 500 at the end of the first quarter of 2017 to more than 1,000 at the end of the second quarter of 2017.
- While continuing to scale up and consolidate gains, FFS is preparing to support stabilization efforts in the recently liberated town of Hatra, and in anticipation of the liberation of Tel Afar, Hawija, Al-Qa'im, Anah and Rawa.

WORKERS ASSESS PROGRESS ON THE REHABILITATION OF RAMADI'S AL MAMOUN FLOATING BRIDGE © UNDP IRAQ / ALI NOORI



SCALING UP IN MOSUL

WORKERS FILL HOLES IN THE ROAD FROM WEST MOSUL TO ATHBAH HOSPITAL, THE PRIMARY SITE FOR TRAUMA OPERATIONS FOR WOUNDED CIVILIANS FROM WEST MOSUL. © UNDP IRAQ / ALEX POTTER

FFS is implementing almost 300 projects in Mosul

- More than 230 projects have been initiated in East Mosul to address the most urgent stabilization needs.
- Almost 60 projects are already in development or underway in liberated parts of West Mosul.



SCALING UP IN MOSUL

Thousands of residents of Mosul are working to revive their city

- More than 4,000 people in East Mosul are earning an income to support their families while helping clean streets and remove debris. Similar cash-for-work (CfW) projects will start in West Mosul in the coming weeks.
- To date, about US\$3 million has been paid out to CfW participants in Mosul, \$2 million of which was paid out during the second quarter period.
- Teams of women have cleaned Ibn Atheer Hospital, the largest health facility in East Mosul.

AMIRA CLEANS WINDOWS AT IBN AL ATHEER HOSPITAL IN EAST MOSUL. "MY HUSBAND WAS KILLED IN THE CONFLICT" SHE SAID. "I WANT TO WORK HERE AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE TO SUPPORT MY FAMILY." © UNDP IRAQ / ALEX POTTER



SCALING UP IN MOSUL

Rehabilitation of critical water infrastructure serving hundreds of thousands of people in Mosul is underway

- The repair of Al Qusor, Al Zuhur and Al Sahiron Water Treatment Plants will provide safe water to approximately 472,000 people in East Mosul.
- The Al Ayman, Danedan and Al Jadeed Water Treatment Plants in West Mosul will provide safe water to approximately 1 million people.

WORKERS REPAIR A WATER PIPE AT AL QUSOR WATER TREATMENT PLANT IN EAST MOSUL. © UNDP IRAQ / LINDSAY MACKENZIE



SCALING UP IN MOSUL

DESPITE HEAVY DAMAGE, STUDENTS RETURNED TO MOSUL UNIVERSITY IN MAY 2017. © UNDP IRAQ / ALEX POTTER

FFS is supporting the revival of Mosul University

- The clearance of explosive hazards at Mosul University allowed FFS access to undertake initial assessments.
- The badly damaged Women's Faculty for Education buildings have been identified as a priority for rehabilitation.
- The first eight of 50 generators have already been delivered, helping supply power to the university so that students can return to class and complete end-of-year exams.
- Teams of workers have been deployed to clean the campus and remove debris.



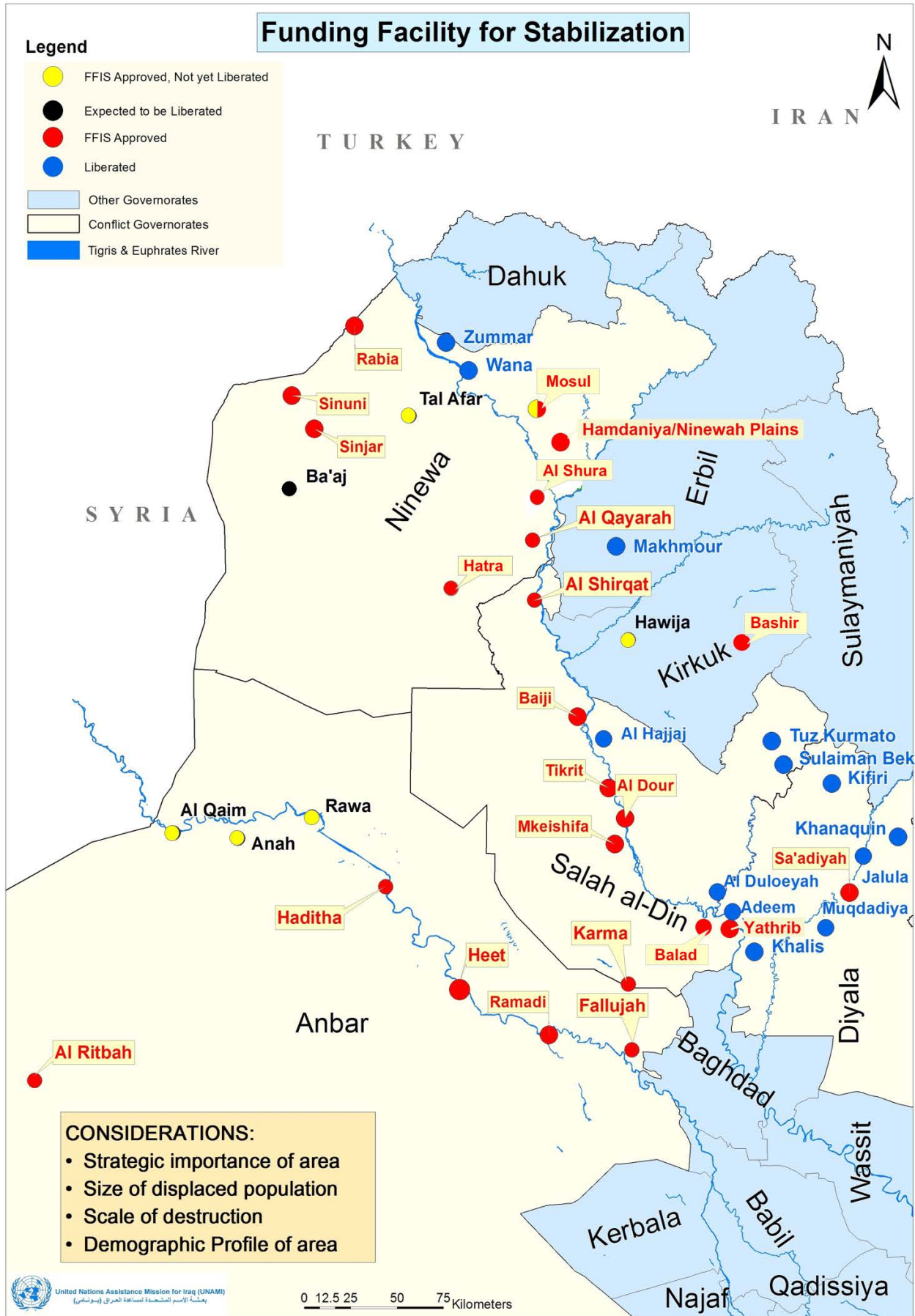
SUPPORT FOR MINORITIES

*SAMIA AND ANDREAS IN THEIR HOME
IN THE TOWN OF KARAMLES IN THE
NINEWAH PLAINS.*

© UNDP IRAQ / ALEX POTTER

FFS is supporting vulnerable minority communities

- The implementation of 145 projects in the Ninewah Plains is providing vital support to vulnerable minority communities.
- More than 60 projects are underway to support the diverse communities of Sinjar, Sinuni and Rabia.



PROJECT BACKGROUND

At the request of the Iraqi Prime Minister, the Funding Facility for Stabilization (FFS) was established in June 2015 to help the Government rehabilitate public infrastructure in the areas newly liberated from ISIL as quickly as possible and facilitate the return of people displaced from their homes.

The approach is pragmatic and swift. Within days 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 centres, and administrative buildings.

The Facility is currently implementing more than 1,000 projects in 23 locations. The impact is significant. Last year, more than one million Iraqis returned to newly liberated areas where the Facility channeled US\$93 million of projects.

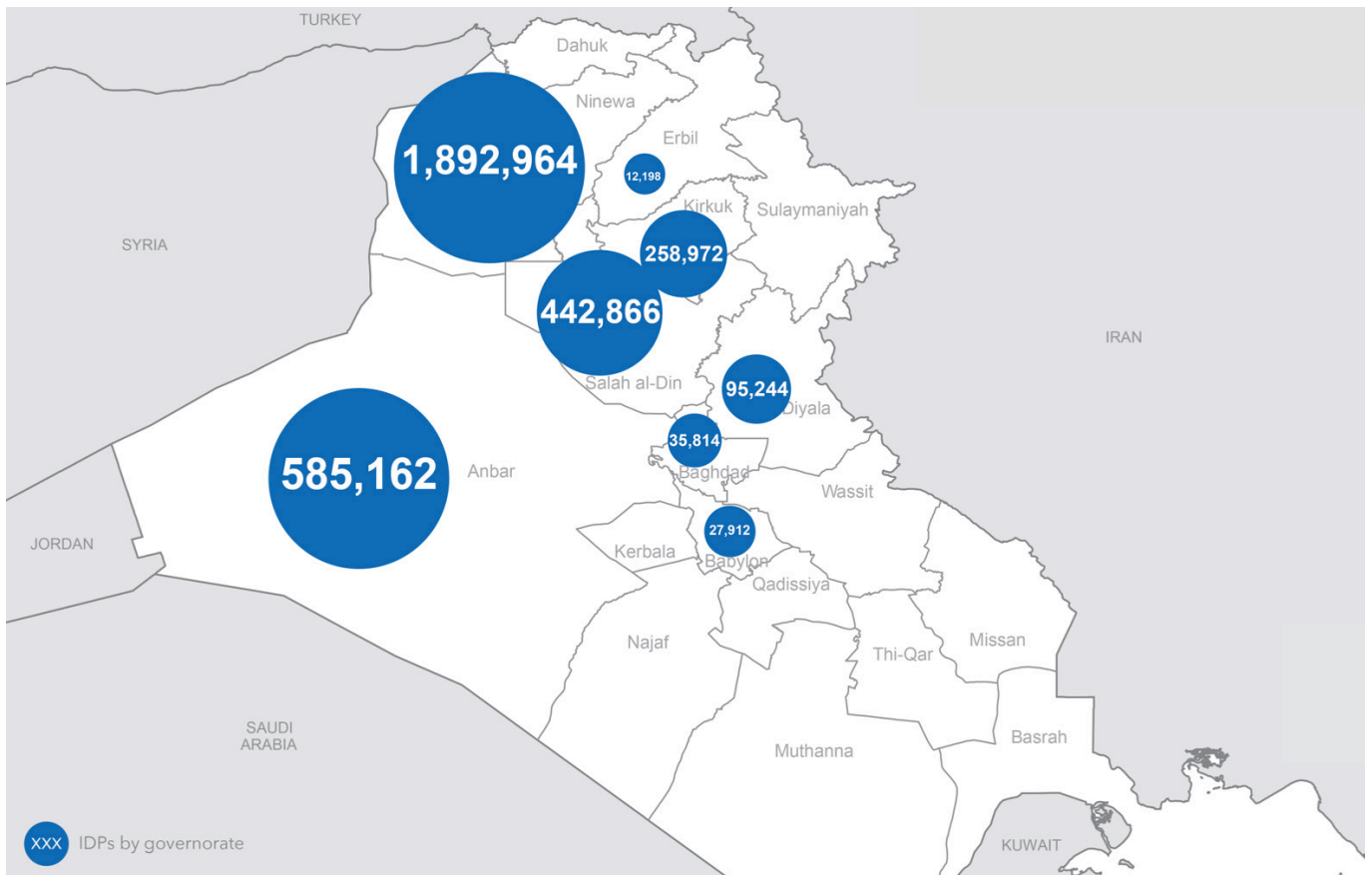
The Steering Committee of the FFS has endorsed stabilization activities in 28 areas. Five of these areas - Tel Afar, Hawija, Al-Qa'im, Anah and Rawa - remained under ISIL control. The decision to approve a location for FFS activities is dependent on:

- a) the strategic importance of an area
- b) the size of the displaced population
- c) the scale of destruction
- d) the area's demographic profile

LAST YEAR, MORE THAN ONE MILLION IRAQIS RETURNED TO NEWLY LIBERATED AREAS WHERE THE FACILITY CHANNELED US\$93 MILLION OF PROJECTS.

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.

MOVEMENT OF DISPLACED PERSONS



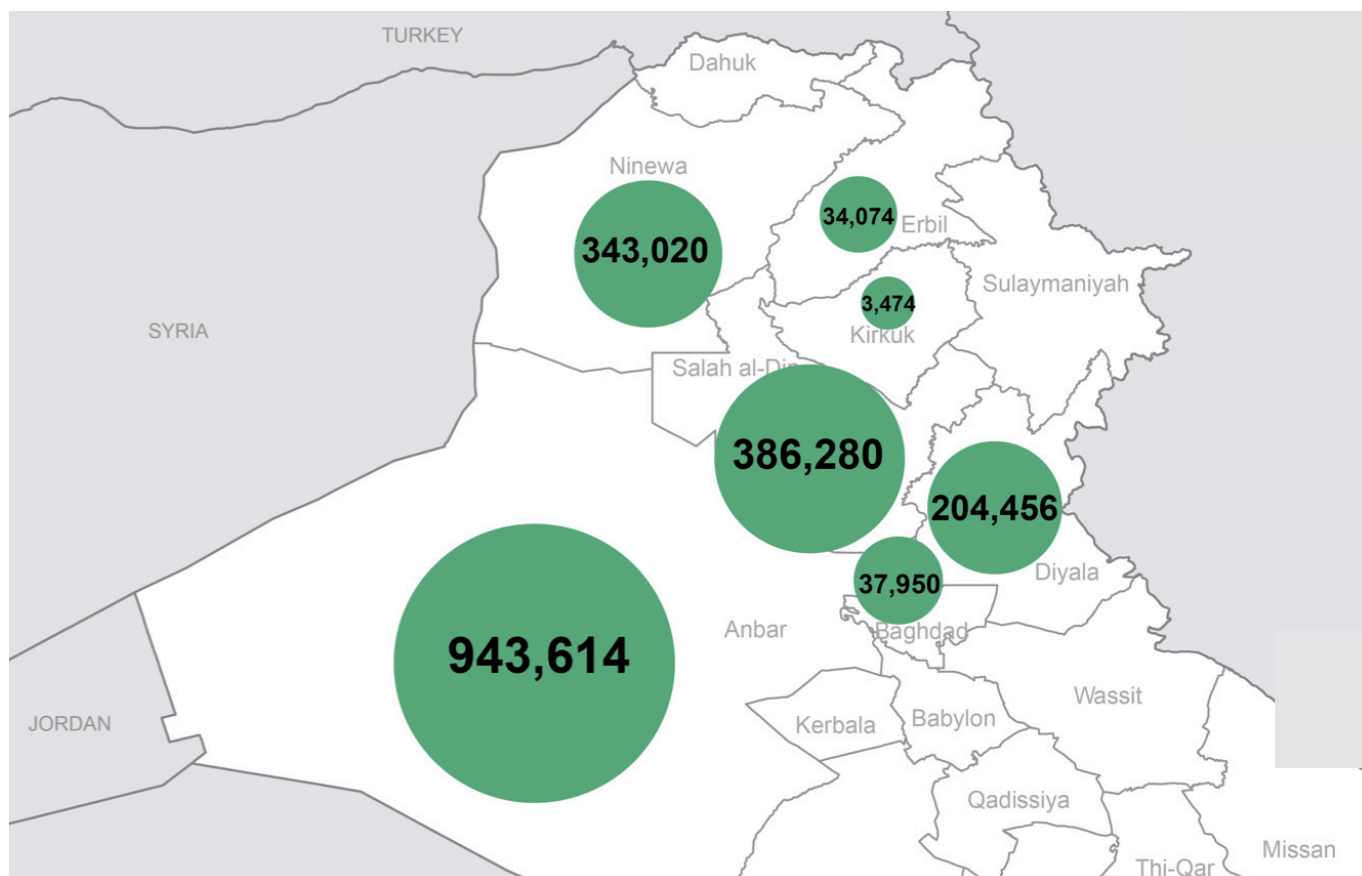
IDPS BY GOVERNORATE. 3.5 MILLION PEOPLE ARE LIKELY TO BE DISPLACED WHEN MILITARY OPERATIONS CONCLUDE. © OCHA IRAQ

Facilitating the return of displaced populations is the core objective of FFS activities, and the number of returnees to liberated areas provides an overall performance indicator. The latest figures from IOM indicate that over 3 million Iraqis are still displaced across the country, although encouragingly, almost 2 million have now returned home. IOM estimates that the majority of displaced Iraqis are living in rented accommodation or with other host families. About 680,000 are currently accommodated in Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) camps and more than 470,000 are living in critical shelter arrangements, including unfinished or abandoned buildings. Over 1.5 million of those currently displaced in Iraq are from the governorate of Ninewah. Of those, the majority have been displaced to other locations within Ninewah, nearby Erbil or Dahuk.

The Returns Working Group (RWG) chaired by IOM esti-

mate 912,345 people are currently displaced from Mosul, the vast majority of which (736,195) are from West Mosul. The total number of returnees to the city to date is 214,826, while the total number of returns for the entire governorate of Ninewah is 343,020. The number of Iraqis which remain displaced from the governorate of Ninewah indicates the urgency with which stabilization activities are needed in the area.

Further displacement is anticipated as the military campaign now moves to liberate the last remaining pockets of ISIL control including Hawija, Tel Afar and the remote towns of Al Qa'im, Anah and Rawa in western Anbar. It is estimated that by the time the military campaign is complete, 3.5 million people will be internally displaced in Iraq. Their return will be dependent on rehabilitation of public infrastructure, housing, and the availability of livelihood opportunities alongside security improvements.



RETURNEES BY GOVERNORATE. MORE THAN 2 MILLION IRAQIS HAVE RETURNED TO RETAKEN AREAS. © OCHA IRAQ

FFS PROJECT OVERVIEW

GOVERNORATE	# OF FFS PROJECTS	FFS SPENDING (USD)	# OF RETURNS
ANBAR	367	\$188,537,662	943,614
DIYALA	22	\$8,382,959	204,456
NINEWAH	577	\$279,102,766	343,020
SALAH AL-DIN	97	\$53,026,791	386,280

Across Iraq, the number of returns in locations where FFS has undertaken activities is positive. In Anbar alone, where FFS have undertaken over 360 projects, 943,614 people are now believed to have returned. Similar trends can be seen for the governorates of Salah al-Din where 386,280 are understood to have returned and Diyala with 204,456 returns.

CUMULATIVE DISPLACEMENT FROM MOSUL	
Cumulative number of people displaced from Mosul	912,345
Cumulative number of people displaced from eastern Mosul (Since 17 October 2016)	176,150
Cumulative number of people displaced from western Mosul (Since 19 February 2017)	736,195
RETURNS (INDIVIDUALS)	
Cumulative number of returnees to eastern Mosul (as of 27 June)	152,313
Cumulative number of returnees to western Mosul (as of 27 June)	62,513
Total number of returnees	214,826
CURRENT DISPLACEMENT (INDIVIDUALS)	
Current number of people displaced from Mosul	697,519
Current number of people displaced from eastern Mosul	23,837
Current number of people displaced from western Mosul	673,682
Number of people currently in camps (CCCM – 19 camps/sites)	331,460
Number of displaced people living out of camps	366,059

RETURNS WORKING GROUP FIGURES AS OF 27 JUNE 2017 SHOWING CUMULATIVE DISPLACEMENT FROM MOSUL.



CHILDREN BACK HOME IN THEIR NEIGHBOURHOOD IN EAST MOSUL. © UNDP IRAQ / ALEX POTTER

THE STABILIZATION CHALLENGE IN MOSUL

The seizure of Mosul by ISIL in 2014 had tremendously destabilizing consequences for Iraq and the region. The battle against ISIL resulted in large-scale destruction to public infrastructure, institutions and services. The economy of Mosul almost completely collapsed, and the rich history and cultural heritage for which Mosul was renowned was, in many cases, obliterated. Resources and state assets were taken over by ISIL and the living conditions for those who remained in Mosul and were subsequently trapped in the city deteriorated, triggering a humanitarian crisis. Although ISIL maintained some services such as health and water facilities, these services were prioritized for ISIL fighters and families, and

increased service fees were applied to civilians. Women suffered a complete prohibition on participation in social, political or economic life, and were left without vital maternal and women's health services because ISIL enforced restrictions for examining women patients. The administration of educational services was conducted in line with ISIL's fundamentalist ideology, the consequences of which cannot yet be fully comprehended. The city's youth have lost important years of their education and the majority of Mosul's citizens have witnessed violence and atrocities, the legacy of which will affect the public psyche for many years to come.





RESIDENTS OF MOSUL FLEE AMIDST FIGHTING. © OCHA IRAQ / THEMBA LINDEN

The diverse ethnic and religious make up of Mosul includes many of the country's minority groups. With a majority of Sunni Arabs constituting about 80% of the total population, the city also includes Kurds, Christians, Turkmen and Shabak. The harsh treatment of minority groups by ISIL led to the displacement of most minorities from Mosul and surrounding areas. The genocidal acts committed by ISIL against the Yazidis in western Ninewah is a devastating demonstration of the intolerance of the group towards non-Muslim communities.

Mosul and the governorate of Ninewah present a unique set of stabilization challenges which continues to necessitate concerted efforts from FFS, the Government of Iraq and the international community. The experience of FFS in undertaking activities in Mosul has highlighted many challenges. Learning from the experience so far, FFS has continuously reflected upon the approach and mechanisms of project delivery to ensure speed of implementation in reaching the most vulnerable groups while consistently accounting for the sensitivities of the operating environment - taking every precaution to do no harm.

Key factors that have influenced the FFS approach in Mosul include the following:

Security: Operating in Proximity to Conflict

The nature of FFS work is to operate in the immediate aftermath of liberation from ISIL, addressing the most urgent priorities which will enable displaced populations to return home and begin to rebuild their lives. In this manner, FFS provides one avenue of support to broader stabilization activities undertaken by the Government of Iraq and others. An emphasis on speed and scale underpins FFS activities to ensure a high degree of impact. Unlike the experience of FFS in other (smaller) cities of Iraq, Mosul has been liberated by increments. This has meant the implementation of FFS projects has been happening alongside liberation efforts and are vulnerable to changes in security. Ensuring access to key sites such as Mosul University in East Mosul and most areas of West Mosul has proved problematic due to ongoing security operations. Satellite imagery for parts of West Mosul has supported assessments in inaccessible areas.

Working Alongside Resident Populations

As the military campaign to liberate Mosul advanced, ISIL reportedly prohibited civilians from leaving the city. Those who attempted to flee often faced attack from ISIL fighters. As such, stabilization in Mosul is unique not only due to the size of the city, but because many residents were still in the city as security operations began. Out of a pre-conflict population of about 1.4 million, approximately 920,000 people have been displaced from Mosul since security operations began in October 2016; approximately 740,000 are from West Mosul and 175,000 are from East Mosul. East Mosul has not suffered displacement at the scale experienced in West Mosul. About 152,313 people have returned to the eastern side of the city since liberation, according to IOM estimates. Working in contexts where large resident populations remain has presented challenges for FFS, as pressing demands exist to serve the needs of an existing community in addition to facilitating returns. The presence of resident populations can also contribute to a dynamic security situation, increasing stresses on security forces to protect civilians in close proximity to conflict, and manage the high level of civilian mobility within liberated parts of the city. FFS has been working to meet the needs of the populations of East Mosul who did not leave their homes under ISIL occupation, and is fostering returns through the rehabilitation of essential public infrastructure and injecting cash into the local economy.

Underlying Social Tensions

Mosul and the surrounding areas of Ninewah are home to several ethnic and religious groups, including Christians, and to the west of the governorate, Yazidis. The city of Mosul is strategic to the trade and political interests of many groups in northern Iraq and has endured underlying social tensions which pre-date the rise of ISIL. The full toll of three years of ISIL control on the social fabric of the city and surrounding areas is not yet fully understood. It is possible that the intense suffering endured under ISIL and during the military campaign will have exacerbated underlying tensions and conflict. Mosul's citizens have experienced loss on a massive scale. The potential for groups to resort to blaming neighbouring groups in this emotive time for the city is high. The Government of Iraq will need to quickly respond to residents' needs in order to rekindle citizen-government ties. FFS takes additional precautions to ensure inclusivity and conflict sensitivity as it supports the Government's priorities.

An emerging social issue in liberated areas, and particularly along the Mosul corridor, concerns the families of ISIL fighters who are facing restrictions on returning to their homes. Many families of ISIL fighters are not permitted to return and are being held in designated camps. The delicate nature of ensuring security of newly liberated areas, vetting returns and meeting the needs of the most vulnerable will require special attention as increasing numbers of displaced populations return to their homes.

Scale

The size of Mosul, with a population of 1.4 million, presents an unprecedented scale for stabilization operations in Iraq. Mosul the largest city that FFS has worked in since the initiation of the Facility in 2015. While lessons learned from experiences in Tikrit and Ramadi ensured that planning and pre-positioning of critical equipment allowed for the rapid implementation of projects, the scale of devastation and costs for rehabilitation far exceed those from other liberated cities. The immense destruction of many buildings, neighbourhoods, and public service facilities, especially in the Old City of West Mosul, require more resources than all other FFS interventions combined.



IN TERMS OF DESTRUCTION IN MOSUL, WE ARE REALLY TALKING ABOUT TWO CITIES. EASTERN MOSUL IS RECOVERING. THINGS ARE NOT PERFECT, BUT THERE IS TANGIBLE, VERY VISIBLE PROGRESS. SCHOOLS AND BUSINESSES ARE OPEN AND NEARLY THE ENTIRE POPULATION HAS RETURNED TO THEIR NEIGHBOURHOODS. WESTERN MOSUL IS IN A DIFFERENT CATEGORY. IT'S GOING TO TAKE A LOT LONGER FOR THINGS TO RETURN TO NORMAL - A LOT LONGER. THE LEVELS OF DESTRUCTION WE ARE SEEING ARE THE WORST IN IRAQ. WESTERN MOSUL REPRESENTS ONE OF THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLEX STABILIZATION CHALLENGES THE UN HAS EVER FACED."

- LISE GRANDE, UNDP RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE FOR IRAQ.

DAMAGE AND DESTRUCTION IN MOSUL



RESIDENTS OF THE OLD CITY OF MOSUL FLEE AMIDST FIGHTING ON 30 JUNE 2017. © LUCIEN LUNG / RIVA PRESS

Damage in Mosul: The Emerging Picture

Since the first quarter, FFS has been undertaking damage assessments in accessible parts of Mosul. Available reports from 2016 indicated approximately 135 buildings across the city had been destroyed together with about 60-70 percent of the city's total infrastructure. The liberation of West Mosul has allowed for a more robust assessment process despite continuing challenges of security in gaining access to western parts of the city. The emerging picture confirms the total number of destroyed or heavily damaged buildings is much higher than in any other city. The slow street-by-street fighting which took place in the Old City district of West Mosul and adjacent neighbourhoods, and the use of heavy artillery has decimated the physical environment of this dense quarter of the city. Approximately 15 neighbourhoods in West Mosul including those within the Old City district have been completely destroyed, home to an estimated 230,000 people. A further 23 neighbourhoods have been lightly or moderately damaged, home to about 700,000 people. FFS estimates the cost for the most urgent stabilization needs in Mosul will be around \$1.1 billion. Around \$700 million of this will be required for West Mosul alone. Assessments indicate the sectors of health, electricity and water require the most urgent investment.

\$1,077,000,000

ESTIMATED COST OF MOSUL STABILIZATION

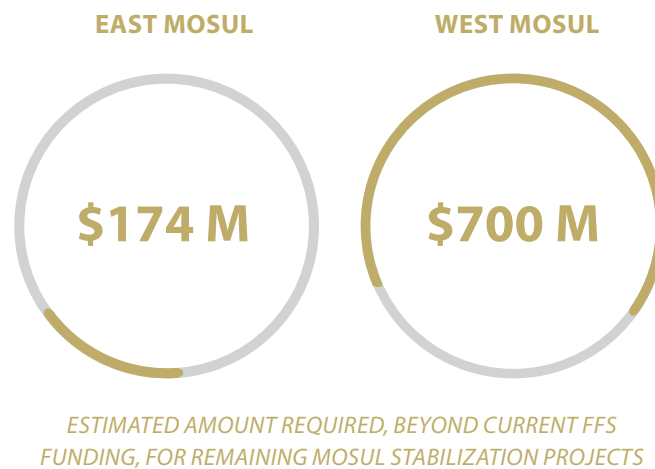
All sectors of FFS activities have required intensive rehabilitation efforts. Access to water across Mosul was reduced to a fraction of the pre-conflict availability, with much of West Mosul having no access to water for the duration of the intense conflict experienced in recent weeks and months. The availability of health facilities has also been drastically reduced. The few available facilities are severely limited in their service capacities and further hampered by the limitations on water and electricity. The electricity network and related infrastructure has been massively damaged, with West Mosul the worst affected. Across the city housing units are damaged or destroyed, particularly in West Mosul where in the residential neighbourhoods of the Old City it is estimated that tens of thousands of units will need rehabilitation. FFS estimates that it will need in the region of an additional \$700 million for the stabilization of West Mosul and an additional \$174 million for East Mosul.



DAMAGED ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES IN WEST MOSUL GENERAL HOSPITAL. © UNDP IRAQ / LINDSAY MACKENZIE

FFS SPENDING IN MOSUL

SECTOR	EAST MOSUL	WEST MOSUL
EDUCATION	\$9,560,179	\$918,082
ELECTRICITY	\$64,325,849	\$1,886,250
HEALTH	\$62,984,179	\$3,678,103
LIVELIHOODS	\$11,764,803	\$8,680,523
MUNICIPALITY	\$18,277,935	\$1,523,995
ROADS AND BRIDGES	\$11,010,869	\$346,250
SEWAGE	\$1,741,915	\$1,105,958
WATER	\$15,843,689	\$2,874,221
	\$195,509,418	\$21,013,328



East Mosul

There are about 85 neighbourhoods on Mosul's east side, across four administrative areas of Al Hadba, Al-Jazaer, Al-Zuhur and Al-Salam. Despite the widespread damage and destruction across East Mosul, economic activity is returning to many districts with markets and shops re-opening to service the resident population. The major damage has been to water and electricity networks, public health facilities and housing. Important sites such as Mosul University and the Vocational Training Centre have also sustained significant damage along with many schools and commercial buildings. Damage is also evident in peripheral neighbourhoods such as Gogjali, to the east of the city.

West Mosul

West Mosul has approximately 64 neighbourhoods divided across the four administrative areas of Al Ghizlani, Al Rabee, Al Jadeda and the Old City. While all the administrative areas have suffered damage, the scale and nature of destruction differs, presenting a range of priority needs and distinct operational challenges for FFS.

Infrastructure such as sewerage systems, hospitals and electricity grids were damaged from the use of heavy artillery as military operations worked to liberate the western part of the city, where ISIL had been deeply embedded. Street by street operations to remove ISIL in the neighbourhoods of Ghizlani and Jadeda resulted in light structural damage to buildings and infrastructure, whereas the most intense fighting has been concentrated in the Old City district of West Mosul and adjacent areas where air strikes and artillery bombardments against

ISIL targets have resulted in near total destruction. Much of the Old City was inaccessible during the reporting period due to the security environment, but available information and early reports indicate that almost all buildings and infrastructure which existed in the district have been destroyed. The neighbourhoods of Al Rabee which lie to the north of the Old City have also sustained significant damage given the close proximity to the most intense fighting.

Both East and West Mosul has suffered widespread damage to housing. In April of this year damage assessments undertaken by UN-Habitat - prior to the start of the offensive within the Old City - confirmed that about 1,140 housing units had sustained damage in East Mosul. At that stage it was already believed that housing damage on the western side was about two and a half times greater than that in the east, with the majority of residential damage specific to the Al Jadeda neighbourhood. While detailed damage assessments have yet to be finalized for West Mosul, it is clear that tens of thousands of housing units have been destroyed, leaving thousands of those who have been displaced without a safe home to return to.



"I DO THIS FOR MY DAUGHTER. SHE'S 10 MONTHS OLD. EVERYTHING IS FOR HER."

- OMAR, 23, IS EARNING AN INCOME TO PROVIDE FOR HIS FAMILY WHILE WORKING TO CLEAN MOSUL UNIVERSITY.



AL QUSOR WATER TREATMENT PLANT IN EAST MOSUL,
WHERE REHABILITATION WORK IS WELL UNDERWAY
© UNDP IRAQ / HUSSAIN KOOLEY

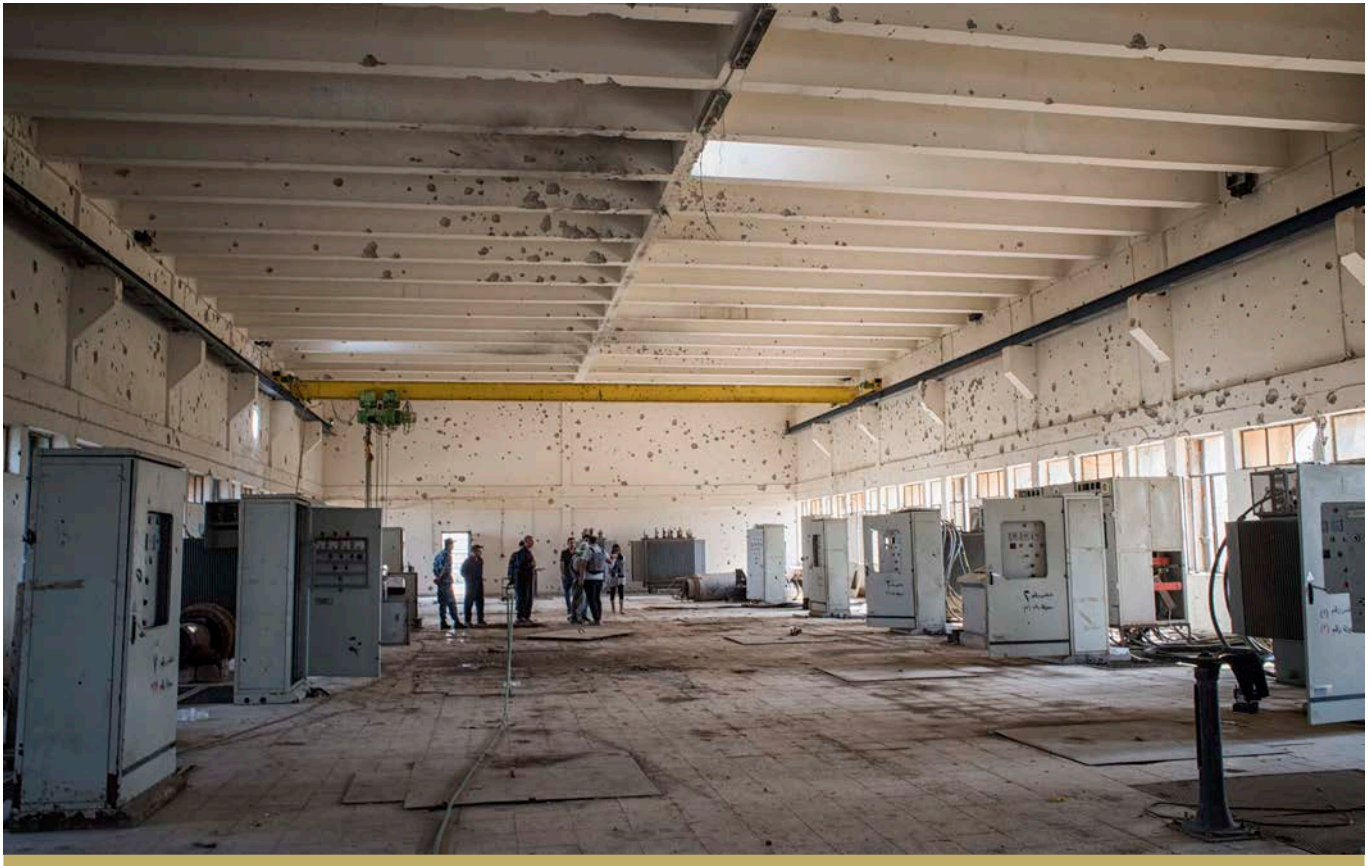


FFS IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS IN MOSUL

By the first quarter period of this year, FFS was able to undertake early assessments in accessible sites of East Mosul, gather bills of quantity (BOQs) for the most urgent of rehabilitation projects, and provide cash generating opportunities for thousands of people. West Mosul was largely inaccessible during the first quarter and efforts were focused on preparing for the rapid implementation of projects ahead of the anticipated liberation, including the pre-positioning of equipment.

Since January, FFS has conducted dozens of missions to assess needs at sites prioritized by the Ninewah Governorate, and hired over 30 engineers to support

the line directorates and FFS to develop BOQs and begin rehabilitation. The addition of eight Municipal Stabilization Advisors and 10 Liaison Officers has been essential in coordinating, prioritizing and supporting the Government's plans. Many project sites must be cleared of unexploded ordnance and explosive hazards by FFS strategic partners prior to initiating rehabilitation, which has been particularly important in areas of West Mosul and Mosul University. By the end of the second quarter, the total number of FFS projects completed or underway in East Mosul had risen to 230. In West Mosul, 57 projects were initiated.



A STABILIZATION TEAM INSPECT DAMAGE TO AL QUBBA WATER TREATMENT PLANT IN EAST MOSUL. © UNDP IRAQ / LINDSAY MACKENZIE

Window 1 – Light Infrastructure Rehabilitation

WATER

Prior to the rise of ISIL, Ninewah Governorate was in the process of implementing a three-year initiative to upgrade the water system. This process came to a halt when ISIL took over in 2014. The early achievements of this initiative were already improving the availability of water across Mosul. The water crisis which the city is now experiencing is largely a result of poor maintenance and looting under ISIL occupation, in addition to some damage sustained from fighting. Higher prices were also imposed by the group on civilians to access basic services, which included the provision of water. Poor access to clean water has been a major feature of the deterioration in living standards experienced by civilians during the three years of ISIL control in Mosul. The damage to water treatment and pumping infrastructure during the campaign to liberate Mosul has left almost all civilians without reliable access to clean drinking water for many months. The lack of electricity to power the water treatment facilities is the major challenge to supplying clean water.

East Mosul

The water network serving East Mosul was rebuilt in 2013 as part of upgrades to the whole city network. The new system included modern pumping stations, filtration and sterilization equipment. The damage to key water treatment and pump facilities which served the East Mosul population as a result of poor maintenance and conflict, created a near total absence of functioning water infrastructure. Damage to facilities such as the Al Qubba Water Treatment Plant - which once provided clean water to around 40 of East Mosul's neighbourhoods (approximately 500,000 residents) in addition to serving outlying towns such as Telkaif on the Ninewah Plains - has left hundreds of thousands of people reliant on untreated water or expensive water trucks. This, combined with the high temperatures of summer has jeopardised the health of many, especially children and the elderly.

The rehabilitation of water infrastructure was identified as a clear priority by governorate and local authority partners for East Mosul, and has been the focus of FFS stabilization efforts during the reporting period. FFS is



WORK AT AL QUSOR WATER TREATMENT PLANT, WHERE REHABILITATION IS 85 PERCENT COMPLETE. © UNDP IRAQ / LINDSAY MACKENZIE

rehabilitating four water treatment plants in East Mosul: Al Qubba, Al Zuhor, Al Qusor, and Al Sahiron. Work on Al Qusor Water Treatment Plant is approaching completion, and currently operating at about 85 percent of its capacity, serving 34 neighbourhoods, or about 300,000 people. The remaining works will be completed by August, and will ensure a return of full operational capacity to the plant. Work is also underway to repair the network infrastructure and to procure essential equipment to service the area. Rehabilitation for Al Qubba, Al Zuhor, and Al Sahiron Water Treatment Plants got underway during the reporting period.

It is estimated that about 975,000 people will benefit from the rehabilitation of these four water treatment plants within East Mosul and the surrounding vicinity. In combination with the achievements of quarter 1 in completing the rehabilitation of the Al Salamiyah Water Treatment Plant, which serves about 120,000 people residing in the south-eastern peripheral communities of the city, FFS will have ensured access to clean water for all East Mosul and adjacent areas once rehabilitation works are completed, expected in quarter 3.

West Mosul

As in East Mosul, West Mosul was largely left without reliable access to water since early in the military campaign. Four main water treatment plants provide the West Mosul population with water. The 'Old' and 'New' facilities together serve almost all of the municipal area, while the Danedan and Ghizlani plants provide water for approximately 100,000 people in peripheral communities to the southwest of the city.

The Old and New Water Treatment Plants are still structurally sound, but were heavily looted of equipment, materials and tools. However, restarting the water supply will depend significantly on the restoration of electricity across West Mosul. FFS and the Electricity Directorate have developed interim solutions of electricity provision to the New Water Treatment Plant to allow for the testing of existing equipment and ultimate restoration of water services. FFS will connect the New Water Treatment Plant with the Al Qubba Water Treatment Plant which lies directly across the Tigris in East Mosul where electricity has been reinstated with a 33kv powerline. This will allow for



CHILDREN STAND BELOW A NEW DISTRIBUTION TRANSFORMER - ONE OF 270 INSTALLED IN EAST MOSUL. © UNDP IRAQ / MACKENZIE

the necessary testing to get underway in the interim of a more sustainable solution, enabling FFS to begin the rehabilitation of the facility and ensure access to water for much of West Mosul's population.

FFS is also undertaking additional assessments for the purpose of developing revised BOQs for the Danedan Water Treatment Plant, located to the west of the city. Initial BOQs developed by FFS had to be revisited during the latter part of quarter 2 due to additional damage sustained during the last stage of the security operations in West Mosul.

Pipes, pumping stations and other equipment essential to the water network have also been damaged, and it is likely that further rehabilitation requirements will be identified in quarter 3 as FFS and the Water Directorate gains improved access to the most heavily damaged parts of the West Mosul.

HEALTH

Health facilities in Mosul serve most of the population of northern Iraq, with most of the major hospitals located

in West Mosul's 'Hospital Complex'. From 2008 until ISIL's occupation of the city, the Government of Iraq had invested significantly in the health sector to improve medical services. ISIL did not target hospitals or health centres during their control of the city, but the availability of medicines, equipment and doctors were drastically reduced. Basic medicines to treat diabetes and high blood pressure were difficult to attain and expensive, and health problems associated with the general deterioration of living conditions meant many civilians suffering illness did not receive the treatments they needed. ISIL took over the administration of hospitals across Mosul, restricting access to medical services for civilians. As the military campaign advanced, retreating ISIL fighters in many cases caused deliberate damage to hospital facilities and equipment, leaving facilities damaged, burned and looted. This was the case for the main hospitals of both East and West Mosul, including Mosul General Hospital and the Al Khansa Teaching Hospital.

East Mosul

The large Al Khansa Teaching Hospital served as the principal provider of maternity and paediatric care for the

region. Damage caused by ISIL during their retreat has resulted in a need for large scale rehabilitation. Similarly, the damage inflicted by ISIL on Ibn Atheer Hospital will require rehabilitation. Other hospitals such as Al Shafa were lightly damaged and looted, as were many of the smaller primary health centres across the eastern side of the city.

The health sector represents the second largest area of spending for FFS in East Mosul so far, after the electrical sector. FFS is conducting assessments and tendering contracts for the rehabilitation of Al Khansa, Ibn Atheer Hospital and Al Shafa Hospitals, together with 14 primary health centres. The provision of critical medical equipment and emergency medical supplies is also underway to improve service capacities for the eastern side of the city. FFS is procuring 20 ambulances to serve East Mosul, supplying medical equipment and furniture for 14 primary health centres, and providing x-ray, kidney dialysis, refrigeration, ultra sound, incubator and garbage treatment equipment to support the reinstatement of health services. Currently FFS is undertaking 40 projects focused on rehabilitating the health sector of East Mosul, amounting to a total project value of \$63 million.

West Mosul

West Mosul has 18 primary health centres and five large hospitals that served the city before the conflict. The number of health sector projects in West Mosul will likely continue to increase over the coming months. Currently, FFS is undertaking the rehabilitation of various parts of the West Mosul General Hospital. The facility is compensating for the badly destroyed Hospital Complex just north of the Old City and will be rehabilitated and supplied with medical equipment. FFS has also supplied buses to transport medical staff to the hospital from East Mosul. Additionally, six initial primary health centres are being prepared for rehabilitation. An assessment of the Batool and Jamhuriya Hospitals and the Burns Unit is ongoing at the Hospital Complex.

ELECTRICITY

Across Mosul, the electricity sector has sustained serious damage and in some parts of the city, a complete destruction of infrastructure. The high degree of damage to this sector has also had repercussions for the rehabilitation of infrastructure in other sectors, especially water, health and education.

The population of Mosul has been without reliable elec-

tricity since early within the campaign to retake the city from ISIL. Power to the eastern side of the city was deliberately cut off by ISIL as the security forces gained ground in that area. In addition, the heavy fighting has destroyed much of the infrastructure including power-lines, transformers and substations. Civilians have been dependent on small generators where available, which can be an extremely expensive means of providing electricity and unaffordable for many. The high temperatures of summer continue to pose a health risk for many where electricity is unavailable.

East Mosul

So far, FFS has initiated 35 projects to rehabilitate the most critical infrastructure and electrical networks for East Mosul, 32 of which got underway this quarter. The total value of existing projects to rehabilitate the electricity sector of East Mosul now amounts to around \$78 million. Seven fully damaged and 16 partially damaged substations are currently being tendered. BOQs for an additional six partially damaged stations are under development.

A project is also underway to install underground cables to connect Sada/Baweza Sukar and Hadba districts, improving power supply to these areas. Oil distribution will support an additional five transformers, providing an effective way of improving electricity generation at a fraction of the cost of supplying entirely new transformers. FFS is supplying and installing 270 distribution transformers, and is procuring two mobile substations to serve the area, in addition to providing important testing equipment.

West Mosul

Throughout the reporting period, much of West Mosul was without electricity services. The 400 KVA 'supergrid,' which once channelled a preponderance of the electrical supply into West Mosul is severely damaged, and more than half of the fifteen electrical substations are damaged or destroyed. FFS has worked with the Directorate of Electricity to develop interim solutions until the 400 KVA facility is rehabilitated, which will involve installing new power lines to active power substations. Ninewah Governorate has prioritized electricity rehabilitation to water treatment sites to expedite restarting water services. FFS is installing the 33kv power line between Al Qubba and the New Water Treatment Plants as well as the Old and Badoosh Water Treatment Plants. In the meantime, a wider planning process is ongoing to prioritize substations for rehabilitation and determine the numbers of trans-



A NEW GENERATOR (LEFT) AT MOSUL UNIVERSITY REPLACES A DAMAGED GENERATOR (RIGHT) . EIGHT GENERATORS HAVE ALREADY BEEN DELIVERED, HELPING SUPPLY THE INSTITUTION WITH ELECTRICITY WHILE STUDENTS COMPLETE EXAMS. © UNDP IRAQ / MACKENZIE

formers, miles of wires and other equipment required to restore power.

EDUCATION

Prior to ISIL occupation, Mosul was renowned for its educational facilities and contribution to disciplines of science, mathematics and history. A large number of primary and secondary schools sustained light damage during the conflict, whereas a number of higher level institutions were occupied by ISIL for the purposes of weapons manufacturing and storage. As weapons sites, the locations were targeted heavily during the fighting.

ISIL instituted a new curriculum reflective of the ideologies of the group. Tuition fees were also imposed upon families and many stopped sending children to school. Educational materials, including thousands of books, were destroyed during the occupation of Mosul and valuable years of education were lost. Higher level institutes were limited to teaching medicine and engineering, and other faculties for the study of the arts, politics and

history were closed. Female students were not permitted to study sciences or engineering, participate in physical education or play any sports. All classrooms were segregated on the basis of gender.

More than 80 projects focused on rehabilitating the education sector are now underway across East and West Mosul. Efforts are focusing on the rehabilitation of priority schools and provision of furniture, and equipment necessary to allow students to return to school. To date, FFS is spending around \$9 million on education-focused projects in Mosul; however, rehabilitating the universities will require tens of millions.

East Mosul

During the second quarter, FFS made significant progress to rehabilitate the education sector of East Mosul, with 54 schools targeted for repairs. Additional projects were also undertaken to supply generators and furniture to ensure children could return to school in time for the new school year. Seven school rehabilitation projects



STUDENTS ARE BACK IN CLASS AT THE REHABILITATED GOGJALI SCHOOL FOR GIRLS IN EAST MOSUL. © UNDP IRAQ / ALEX POTTER

have already been fully completed, with many others in the final stages of rehabilitation. Additional schools continue to be assessed for FFS rehabilitation as accessibility improves and more assessments can be undertaken.

FFS began assessing needs at the heavily damaged Mosul University during the second quarter and began implementing projects to rehabilitate campus buildings and infrastructure. The laboratories and materials available on campus were used by ISIL as a facility for the manufacture of weapons, and air strikes, fire, and looting damaged many buildings. Clearing explosive hazards by UNDP partners has taken weeks due to the heavy contamination of the campus.

Despite the devastation to Mosul University, students have been returning over recent months. The less damaged buildings on campus hosted some final exams in May 2017. FFS has supplied eight generators to improve the provision of electricity for the parts of the University which are accessible to students. FFS developed BOQs for prioritized classroom, accommodation and adminis-

trative buildings on the campus, and began tendering the works during quarter 2. Additional works are expected to begin in quarter 3, however, the overall cost of the repairs to Mosul University is expected to exceed \$350 million. FFS has budgeted repairs of key facilities for approximately \$15 million with current FFS funding levels, focusing on repairs to medical, engineering and women's education faculties.

The Vocational Training Institute and neighbouring Technical College were also major higher education institutions serving Mosul and the surrounding areas. The Vocational Training Institute previously had a student population of approximately 5,000 and employed approximately 1,000 staff. This facility was an important centre for women's higher education in Mosul, as about 50 percent of the student body were female. No education was undertaken at this site during the three years of ISIL occupation, and the facility suffered air strike and fire damage. Similar to Mosul University, the facility may have been used for weapons manufacturing and storage by ISIL, and will require extensive EH clearance.

West Mosul

UNDP is supporting the Directorate of Education to do rapid damage assessments of schools in West Mosul to support the department's planning process. The degree of damage sustained by school buildings varies greatly. The rehabilitation of approximately 19 schools across West Mosul began during the second quarter, 12 of which are in the Al Jadeda district where structural and fire damage has rendered the buildings dysfunctional until the rehabilitation is complete. FFS is also planning to rehabilitate Ninewah University, which is a satellite of Mosul University and consists of three electrical engineering colleges for 400 students.

SEWERAGE

Prior to ISIL, the Ninewah Sewerage Directorate was undertaking extensive rehabilitation of Mosul's sewerage network, which was grossly inadequate for Mosul's needs. The preparatory works for two large wastewater treatment plants were underway in 2011, and the construction of the new pipe network should have begun in 2013. All works were halted when ISIL came to power, leaving some sites partially completed.

The Ninewah Sewerage Directorate is still using the initial renovation plan to improve the sewerage network. Airstrikes and heavy artillery cracked pipes and caused widespread collapse of sections of the underground network. The extent of the damage is still being investigated as engineers unearth broken infrastructure.

East Mosul

FFS initiated 33 projects in East Mosul to undertake the necessary repairs to collapsed sections of the sewerage network, provide sewerage tankers, and procure equipment to assist the Sewerage Directorate. FFS is also clearing drains and gully ways of debris. Together with local authorities, FFS has already identified 28 locations across East Mosul with collapsed sewerage systems. Additional locations will likely be identified during quarter 3.

West Mosul

A total of 13 projects to rehabilitate the sewerage sector are now underway. Three rehabilitation projects are targeting the necessary repairs to the systems in Al Doasa and Al Dandan, Al Naby Sheen and Al Sijin Al Qadeem, and Bab Jadid. Rehabilitation of network infrastructure including pipes is underway in the neighbourhoods of

Wadi Al Hajar, Al Maansoor and Al Smood Dur Al Sukar. In addition, FFS is also repairing damaged culverts across the western side of city.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

Across Mosul road surfaces have been damaged in places where heavy weaponry and military vehicles were deployed. Many of the roads in West Mosul have sustained damage and the majority of roads and streets within the Old City have been destroyed.

The Tigris river provides the natural dividing line to East and West Mosul, across which five bridges connect both sides of the city. All five were targeted during the military campaign. FFS is investigating opportunities to install at least one temporary bridge across the existing bridge span of the "Fourth Bridge" to restore cross-river traffic. Repairs to additional bridges are also being assessed which will likely constitute large scale rehabilitation work.

East Mosul

In East Mosul, the Khosar river joins the Tigris, across which the two key bridges of Al Sukr and Sayedatee Al Jamila have been destroyed, both of which FFS will repair. In addition, FFS is implementing a project to repair the damaged road surface within Mosul University campus caused by airstrikes, and has delivered equipment including 20 dump trucks and six backhoes for the municipality to support the rehabilitation of infrastructure in this sector across East Mosul.

West Mosul

FFS has made good progress to restore the Al Athbah Hospital access road in West Mosul. The access road is the sole avenue connecting the front lines of West Mosul with medical services. The previously poor condition of the road was a barrier to transporting those who had been wounded in the fighting with available medical aid outside of the city environs. The first phase of road restoration by FFS repaired the most significant damage to the road such as holes and rubble which impeded vehicle movement. This was completed during the second quarter, vastly improving the capacity to provide medical assistance and improve patient outcomes. The second phase is underway to asphalt the road surface, further improving accessibility.



ABDI IS HELPING REMOVE DEBRIS FROM THE STREETS OF EAST MOSUL: "WE ARE A HARDWORKING PEOPLE IN MOSUL. WE HELP EACH OTHER." © UNDP IRAQ / ALEX POTTER



KHALIDA HELPED CLEANED IBN AL ATHEER HOSPITAL IN EAST MOSUL: "WOMEN ARE GREAT AT THIS WORK, AND WE NEED TO GET OUT OF THE HOUSE. WE'RE PROUD TO MAKE THE CITY LIVABLE AGAIN." © UNDP IRAQ / ALEX POTTER

Window 2 – Livelihoods

The creation of livelihoods opportunities as an avenue of stabilization continues to be an important component of FFS activities, particularly in Mosul. The devastated local economy left behind in the aftermath of ISIL has provided few income opportunities for the resident population or encouraged those displaced to return to their homes. The population of Mosul have experienced the combined impact of a water and food crisis, health emergency and in many cases the need to undertake repairs to homes and businesses. There is an urgent need for liquidity in these circumstances.

As has been the case in other cities liberated from ISIL, there are a large number of women-headed households facing destitution in Mosul. Households who have lost fathers, husbands and other male family members to violence, kidnapping or arrest are often left without any reliable income source.

The creation of livelihood opportunities is a recognised catalyst to jumpstarting local economies and ensures immediate income for individuals and households. Such opportunities have also been shown to be an important contributing factor to the decision of displaced populations to return to their homes and begin to rebuild their lives. The scope of FFS livelihood activities has broadened from a focus on cash-for-work (CfW) projects to also include targeted initiatives such as the provision of cash grants to women headed households, provision of small business grants, and specialised CfW projects targeting women. To date, FFS livelihood projects have provided immediate income to tens of thousands of individuals across liberated areas. In order to ensure the greatest possible impact of livelihood projects, FFS has rolled out a significant number of initiatives in East Mosul to provide income to over 4,000 workers during the reporting period. CfW projects in West Mosul are in the final stages of development and will begin in quarter 3.

TO DATE, ABOUT \$3 MILLION HAS BEEN PAID OUT TO CFW PARTICIPANTS IN MOSUL, \$2 MILLION OF WHICH HAS BEEN PAID OUT DURING THE SECOND QUARTER. WORKERS RECEIVED \$20 PER DAY.
© UNDP IRAQ / ALEX POTTER



East Mosul

Clean-up operations to remove rubble and debris are underway in the East Mosul neighbourhoods of Hadba'a, Zuhoor, Nerkal and Salam. CfW teams have been deployed to clean many neighbourhoods in the city, with operations being implemented through local contractors as a means of generating income to the population. By the end of the second quarter 4,120 workers had benefitted from CfW opportunities. FFS has applied special effort to encourage the participation of women. This has ensured 90 women, predominantly of women-headed households, have participated in CfW initiatives in East Mosul. Recruiting women is a challenge due to cultural norms, but FFS continues to investigate new means to create cash opportunities for women. All CfW activities in East Mosul are monitored daily by contracted third party monitors. FFS works in close coordination with local authorities who have provided additional monitoring and coordination.

West Mosul

In West Mosul, a number of CfW projects are in the final stages of development and will get underway during the third quarter. One of first CfW projects in West Mosul will be the clean-up of West Mosul General Hospital. Additional CfW operations in Al Jadeda, Al Ghizlani and Al Rabee will start shortly.

A substantial number of CfW programmes are planned for West Mosul due to the high level of destruction and need to create income opportunities.

CASH GRANTS FOR WOMEN HEADED HOUSEHOLDS : SCALE-UP IN MOSUL

The cash grant pilot which delivered one-time grants of \$500 to 980 women in Fallujah, Anbar governorate will also be implemented in neighboring Karma for 670 beneficiaries in quarter 3. A scaling-up of this initiative is also planned for Ramadi in quarter 3. FFS will likely implement the project in Mosul given the number of women-headed households believed to need assistance. It is critical that the needs of these women are met as quickly as possible, to ensure their ability to purchase essential items necessary to take care of themselves and their dependents.

The aim of the cash grant programme is to provide direct cash assistance to destitute, highly vulnerable, women-headed families who are struggling to restart their lives in liberated areas. The process involves the following steps:

- FFS teams request copies of the registry of vulnerable households maintained by the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (MoLSA).
- Households on the register are prioritized based on income level, residency status, and family size.
- Field teams verify the names on the register through phone calls and house-to-house visits.
- This information is shared with the Command Cell, Mukhtars (local block leaders), and local authorities, who endorse the beneficiaries.
- A one-time grant of \$500 is provided directly to eligible women. Cash is distributed to groups of 50 women per day, organized by neighbourhood, and monitored by FFS field monitors.



*AN IMPORTANT PROJECT TO SUPPORT THE MUNICIPALITY SECTOR IN EAST MOSUL IS THE REHABILITATION OF STONE CRUSHING MACHINES AT AN ASPHALT FACTORY IN EAST MOSUL.
© UNDP IRAQ / LINDSAY MACKENZIE*

Window 3 – Capacity Support

A strong capacity to maintain basic service delivery at the local level is essential to securing the early stabilization gains of FFS activities. FFS recognises the importance of supporting local government as underpinning all stabilization gains of the programme, and has continuously strengthened ties with local authorities to better understand and address the challenges they face. This is important for the rapid rehabilitation agenda for the city and also as a foundation to supporting government legitimacy.

It is an especially critical time for local government in Mosul. As the most visible representation of government for local populations, local authorities will be the primary avenue to rebuild trust between the state and civilians. The challenges which now face local authorities of Mosul and the broader Ninewah region are vast, and require concerted support. Many civil servants were trapped in Mosul during ISIL's occupation of the city, and will require vetting by the Government of Iraq as they return to work. Approximately 70 percent of the governmental buildings in the city were destroyed, leaving local authorities with little means by which to restart operations. To overcome challenges of this scale, municipalities require assistance in mobilizing resources, developing interim and long-term response plans, and coordinating support from governmental and non-governmental agencies. Mosul authorities continue all the while to face enduring security threats, notably unexploded ordnance and improvised explosive devices (IEDs). With a view to supporting the local government within the scope of stabilization, FFS has initiated a wide range of projects to support a return to municipality functions during the second quarter.

FFS has recruited nine Municipal Stabilization Advisors (MSAs) across Iraq, three of which are based in Ninewah. MSAs are FFS funded local experts who are embedded within local authorities' teams where they provide additional capacity support to the mayor's office, line departments, municipalities, and the governor's office to manage and coordinate FFS activities. MSAs harmonize the Government of Iraq's efforts across multiple sectors, serving as essential nodes for coordination. This has been particularly important in coordinating the Government of Iraq's response in the water and electricity sectors, which are more complex systems that require carefully planned responses. MSAs also coordinate governmental activities with FFS teams to ensure activities are aligned with local efforts, plans and priorities.

In May, FFS embedded an MSA within Mosul Municipality to support local capacities in managing and coordinating with FFS stabilization activities in both East and West Mosul. The MSA has been heavily involved with liaising and following up to improve BOQ approval processes for East Mosul, speeding up project implementation and communicating FFS progress to municipal actors, which can then be built into broader plans and strategies at the local level. The MSA has also served as a vital link for FFS to coordinate with governmental activities, anticipate challenges the Government faces, and identify emerging areas for support. As an increasing number of projects are implemented across the city, the MSA will also connect FFS field operations with relevant line directorates to quickly communicate issues which may arise during implementation that are pertinent to longer-term planning. This type of capacity support has been central to the success of project implementation in East Mosul during the second quarter, and will continue

to be a mechanism of support as an increasing number of projects are initiated in West Mosul.

As MSAs provide essential coordination across sectors and between UNDP and local authorities, Liaison Officers support the daily communication and coordination between FFS and the various line directorates. Both MSAs and Liaison Officers report weekly on challenges which may impact longer-term project sustainability.

Ten Liaison Officers have been recruited in recent months and are working on a sectoral basis covering both East and West Mosul. During the second quarter, the focus of activities for Liaison Officers was largely on East Mosul, as much of the west remained inaccessible. Increasingly, Liaison Officers are supporting the close working arrangements of FFS with the local municipality and line directorates to coordinate stabilization activities in West Mosul. The Liaison Officers helped institutionalize lessons learned from East Mosul in the first two quarters of 2017, and are already applying them to West Mosul.

Thirty engineers were hired by FFS during the first quarter for Ninewah and continued to support the implementation of projects on the ground as well as the longer-term planning agendas of partner Line Departments. Out of the 30 engineers working in Ninewah, 10 are dedicated to supporting activities of East Mosul and 10 in West Mosul. In addition to supporting project implementation and carrying out assessments and monitoring, the engineers also provide important technical support to local authorities. This technical guidance has been essential in developing response plans, especially in the water and electricity sectors.

In addition to measures designed to boost municipal capacities through embedding FFS supported human resources, projects are ongoing to rehabilitate key structures such as the municipality maintenance building, laboratory building and municipality store buildings. FFS further supports the municipalities and directorates with repairs to administrative facilities and the provision of basic equipment such as staff laptops, desks and chairs, which can be often overlooked barriers to ensuring staff can return to work. A majority of government buildings were targeted for destruction by ISIL or damaged during the military operation to retake the city, notably the mayor's offices, administrative buildings, municipal shops, warehouses and garages. Equipment has also been looted or deliberately destroyed. A total of 38 projects are ongoing in East Mosul to support the municipality sector which will enable a return of basic municipal functions such as waste collection and clean-up.

Almost all police stations across Mosul have been destroyed or severely damaged, hampering the ability of local police forces to return to their duties. As an increasing number of displaced populations return to Mosul, it is an important time to reinstate a level of security which is close to the public and equipped to manage the type of public grievances typical to post-conflict contexts. Applying the experiences of FFS in other governorates, the adoption of a more comprehensive approach to the rehabilitation of police stations has been built into the stabilization approach in Mosul. Collaboration with local police authorities and the undertaking of site visits in accessible locations has resulted in the identification of 15 priority police stations in need of rehabilitation in and around Mosul. In all, 11 of the 15 priority police stations (together with the police academy) identified for rehabilitation lie within Mosul city boundaries, three are around the periphery of the city and the last in the town of Qayarah. FFS has made progress in undertaking the early assessments necessary to begin the rehabilitation of these police stations.

While the rehabilitation of police station buildings, including the provision of equipment and furnishings is a fundamental support to municipalities which FFS can provide, the specific needs facing security and policing sectors in Mosul have also been acknowledged. FFS has teamed up efforts with UNDP's Security Sector Reform (SSR) programme, to align planned initiatives addressing Iraq's policing capacities with the rehabilitation of devastated stations and infrastructure. This additional layer of capacity support conducted by a sister UNDP project will aid the longer-term sustainability of immediate stabilization interventions in this sector going forward.



Q2 PROGRESS IN NINEWAH PLAINS

The area known as the Ninewah Plains lies to the east and north of Mosul. The towns of this region are home to predominantly Christian and Yazidi minority communities. Non-Muslim minorities have been particularly vulnerable to targeted attack in Iraq throughout much of the country's recent history, which has led to the displacement of non-Muslim populations from other regions around Iraq, many of whom have sought refuge within the towns and villages of the Ninewah Plains.

ISIL control in Ninewah presented an extreme threat for the region's communities given the concentration of minority groups in one locale. At the peak of ISIL control in 2014, approximately 100,000 people were displaced from the Ninewah Plains. The majority of those displaced from the area have not yet returned home, and have demonstrated a reluctance to return without guarantees of their security and the stability of their towns and villages.

AL SALAMIYAH WATER TREATMENT PLANT IS ONCE AGAIN PROVIDING SAFE WATER TO RESIDENTS OF THE NINEWAH PLAINS. © UNDP IRAQ / ALEX POTTER

The principle towns in the region include those within Hamdaniya district such as Qaraqosh and Karamless, in addition to Nimrud, Bartalla, Bashiqa, Bazwaya, Telesqof, Al Qosh and Telkaif. Towns in the wider vicinity which have experienced similar challenges include Ba'aj, Hatra and Tel-Afar. The Government of Iraq requested support from FFS in late 2016 to rehabilitate the health services, water infrastructure and electricity networks of liberated towns within the Ninewah Plains. Many of these locations and damaged sites were heavily contaminated with explosive hazards following liberation, and much effort was required from UNDP's demining partners to make areas safe enough to undertake initial assessments and begin to implement priority projects.

During the first quarter of 2017 important assessments were undertaken in Telkaif, Batnaya, Telesqof and Bashiqa, with FFS rapidly building on progress so that by the end of the quarter more than 70 projects were underway across the area. During the second quarter, FFS took advantage of the improving security situation in the Ninewah Plains and more than doubled the number of projects being undertaken in the region. FFS now has 145 projects completed or ongoing with activities underway in the towns of Qaraqosh, Bartala, Bashiqa, Nimrud, Karamless, Telkaif, Batnaya and Telesqof.

The Ninewah Plains requires special attention to build the confidence of displaced populations in taking the decision to return home. FFS will continue to listen to the voices of displaced communities and local leaders to better understand their concerns, enabling FFS to apply nuanced approaches to stabilization in this delicate context. It is clear from the experience so far that much remains to be done in order to achieve a renewed sense of stability for displaced communities and meet the needs of those who take the decision to return.

Window 1 – Light Infrastructure Rehabilitation

WATER

A key achievement of the second quarter was the completion of rehabilitation works to the Al Salamiyah Water Treatment Plant which restored water services to approximately 120,000 people in the Ninewah Plains and peripheral communities of East Mosul. Building on this achievement, FFS has been working to restore water services to remaining communities of the region as a matter of priority. Seven additional projects have been initiated to address the rehabilitation needs of water infrastructure in Telkaif, Batnaya, Baqof, Bashiqa and Hamam Al-Aleel district. FFS is rehabilitating the Hamam Al-Aleel, Khwja Khalil and Telkaif Water Treatment Plants which will improve access to clean water for approximately 80,000

people. FFS is also rehabilitating the water directorate building in Telkaif and the Batnaya water pumping station in addition to nine water wells in Bashiqa.

HEALTH

FFS made significant progress to improve health sector services across the Ninewah Plains during the second quarter, with more than 20 projects to rehabilitate health infrastructure now underway.

FFS is rehabilitating the large Hamdaniyah Hospital which provides health services to much of the Ninewah Plains region. As the only sizable hospital along the corridor between the hinterland of East Mosul and Al Qayarah to the south, it is an important facility for the many small communities disbursed around the region. The rehabilitation is being conducted in two phases at a cost of approximately \$2.3 million. The first phase of work included clearing the hospital interior of debris and broken equipment, doors, windows and soft ceilings in addition to the undertaking of light repairs to sanitation facilities, and electrical wiring is largely complete. BOQs have been prepared to facilitate the initiation of phase two, which will address remaining physical rehabilitation needs to the hospital and the provision of essential medical equipment.

The rehabilitation of 12 primary health centres is also now underway, and eight projects are currently ongoing to procure, deliver and install medical equipment, supplies and furniture to ensure all facilities targeted for rehabilitation can return to providing services in line with the local needs.

ELECTRICITY

During the previous quarter, FFS completed the rehabilitation of the 132 KV transmission line from Qaraqosh to Al Salamiyah, which enabled the rehabilitation of the Al Salamiyah Water Treatment Plant. During that time, local mayors and line ministries identified the rehabilitation of electrical substations as a priority for the Ninewah Plains, and FFS has now initiated 17 projects to rehabilitate electricity infrastructure for the region including the critical substations in Telkaif, Bashiqa and Qaraqosh. Work is also underway to install transmission lines between East Mosul and the electrical substations of Intisar, Qaraqosh and Tahrir. These are three separate 132kv transmission lines which, when completed, will provide power to between 750,000 and 1 million residents in East Mosul and the Ninewah Plains at a cost of approximately \$2.8 million. Furthermore, damaged transformer stations and basic network infrastructure including overhead distribution equipment is being rehabilitated by FFS in Bashiqa and



AN ENGINEER COMPARES A BUILDING AFTER REHABILITATION (LEFT) WITH ONE YET TO BE REPAIRED AT HAMDANIYA HOSPITAL. THE NEW LIMESTONE COVERING FOR THE NEW BUILDING WAS SOURCED LOCALLY. © UNDP IRAQ / ALEX POTTER

Teleskof, and projects are underway to supply the Electrical Distribution Directory in Telkaif with the necessary machinery and equipment for management and maintenance.

EDUCATION

For the minority groups of the Ninewah Plains, education facilities are considered central to protecting the cultural identity of the region. Many schools across the region were identified as a priority for rehabilitation and FFS has made much progress in this sector. Sixty-four projects are now ongoing to rehabilitate school buildings and supply classroom furniture. Approximately 28,000 students from across the Ninewah Plains will be able to return to their education once these projects are completed.

Window 2 – Livelihoods

As many of those who fled their homes in the Ninewah Plains have not yet returned, FFS is generating livelihood opportunities at a smaller scale because less local labour is available. The intention is to continually roll out new livelihood opportunities going forward, in line with the trends of returning populations. The specific challenges of encouraging returns to the Ninewah Plains continues to be an impetus for FFS to think creatively to ensure the effectiveness of stabilization activities.

Four CfW projects for clean-up and rubble removal are now in development for Hamam Al-Aleel, Bartella, Bashiqa and Telkaif. FFS is also rehabilitating municipal shops and vegetable market areas in Karamless, Bartela and Hamdaniyah to encourage a return of local economic activity.

Window 3 – Capacity Support to Municipalities

Many municipality buildings suffered damage at the hands of ISIL in the Ninewah Plains. FFS is rehabilitating the mayoral buildings in Bartela, Bashiqa, Telesqof and Telkaif, in addition to a number of buildings associated with municipality functions. Local market buildings, municipal shops, garages and storage buildings also require rehabilitation from FFS in many locations, in addition to the Bashiqa Directorate building and municipality council building in Telkaif. FFS is also supplying machinery such as dump trucks, garbage trucks and compactors to the municipalities of Bashiqa, Telkaif and others within the Hamdaniya vicinity and providing furniture and equipment to Telkaif mayoral buildings.

Of note is the Agricultural Department Building in Bashiqa, which FFS is rehabilitating at a cost of approximately \$1.2 million. This is considered of strategic importance for the region given the contribution of agriculture to the local economy of the Ninewah Plains.



Q2 PROGRESS IN WESTERN AND NORTHERN NINEWAH

As in the Ninewah Plains, the remote northwestern towns of Sinuni, Sinjar and Rabia are home to minority groups whose protection requires special attention in undertaking stabilization activities.

The town of Sinjar presents a particularly difficult

case from a stabilization perspective and has experienced massive displacement as a result of ISIL control. Home to the minority Yazidi community, Sinjar has experienced severe destruction of public infrastructure and homes, and residents have endured crimes against humanity at the hands of ISIL of a severity constituting genocidal acts.

Neighbouring Sinuni has hosted about half of those who have been displaced from Sinjar, which has created an adjacent set of stabilization challenges as increasing pressures have been put on existing infrastructure. By contrast to Sinjar, large numbers of those who were displaced from Rabia have already returned.

Some of the earliest activities of FFS in Ninewah were undertaken in the remote towns of Sinuni, Sinjar and Rabia. Overall, good progress has been made in implementing stabilization activities in these areas considering the difficulties of access as much of the surrounding lands remain under ISIL control. The severe level of destruction and widespread EH contamination has also been typical, making it difficult for FFS to undertake thorough site visits. Improvements to security have provided a boost to FFS activities in western Ninewah during quarter 2.

Key Achievements for Q2

Following the achievements of FFS in early 2017 to initiate projects rehabilitating the electricity sector and improve capacities for provision of clean water across the area, FFS work continued to gain ground during the second quarter. A total of 62 projects are now complete or underway.

SINUNI

A total of 14 of the 27 projects in are complete. Highlights include:

- Seven schools have been fully rehabilitated enabling approximately 7,000 students to return to their studies. Projects are also underway to rehabilitate the Al Moj and Hiten schools and supply them with classroom furniture.
- Rehabilitation of Sinuni Hospital was completed during the first quarter and essential medical equipment has now been procured, ensuring a return of medical services to the 30,000 people within its catchment.
- FFS is installing two transmission lines and a mobile substation to ensure a stable supply of electricity for all communities of Sinuni. Five generators have been provided to supply power in both Sinuni and Sinjar in the interim of this longer-term solution.

- CfW operations are also set to provide immediate livelihood opportunities for 100 local workers, of which about 20 percent are women.

SINJAR

In Sinjar 12 projects are now underway or completed which have primarily focused on rehabilitating water, health and electricity sectors.

- A key areas of progress for this quarter has been the initiation of projects to rehabilitate four water wells which will improve access to clean water for 15,000 people.
- FFS will also rehabilitate the Cement Factory Substation in Sinjar. This project is of significance as it will restore reliable electricity for about 12,000 people, and enable the operation of the Cement Factory which is a primary employer in the area. Two livelihood projects are also underway in Sinjar to clear streets and selected municipal buildings.

RABIA

In Rabia, 23 projects are now complete or underway. Highlights include:

- FFS is rehabilitating ten schools in Rabia and providing basic classroom furniture, enabling more than 2,500 students to return to school.
- FFS initiated several projects to support Rabia municipality including the rehabilitation of the Al Jazeera Agricultural Irrigation Scheme at a cost of approximately \$1.4 million. It is anticipated that this project will benefit 11,000 farming-dependent families in the area.

CAPACITY SUPPORT

FFS has embedded an MSA within the municipality of Sinuni, to cover the Sinuni, Sinjar and Rabia areas. The MSA provides support to municipalities in relation to FFS stabilization activities, reports on arising municipality needs and activities and acts as an important link for FFS to the region.



Q2 PROGRESS IN ANBAR

Total Projects: 367

Total Complete: 151

Total Budget: \$188 M



A CASH-FOR-WORK TEAM CLEAN A MAIN ROAD IN KARMA.
© UNDP IRAQ / HUSSAIN KOOLEY



WORK CONTINUES ON THE VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTER IN RAMADI. © UNDP IRAQ / LINDSAY MACKENZIE

RAMADI

Total Projects: 177

Total Complete: 85

Total Budget: \$89.64 M

FFS has been active in Ramadi since early 2016. After more than one year of FFS intervention, the stabilization gains are clear, as about 333,000 IDPs are now reported to have returned, businesses are re-opening and over 14,500 students have returned to FFS rehabilitated schools. Large ongoing projects such as the rehabilitation of Anbar University will act as significant centres of employment once completed. Since first gaining access to Ramadi, FFS has successfully completed the rehabilitation of close to 20 schools and 18 primary health centres.

FFS continues to maintain a strong presence in Ramadi as many projects are currently under implementation, requiring close attention from FFS teams. Several of the larger projects underway such as the rehabilitation of three damaged bridges and several buildings at Anbar University will continue for some time to come.

SECTOR	# OF PROJECTS	SPENDING (USD)
EDUCATION	60	\$23.9 M
HEALTH	31	\$15 M
WATER	26	\$8.12 M
ELECTRICITY	13	\$16.7 M
LIVELIHOODS	13	\$7.63 M
MUNICIPALITIES	13	\$6.53 M
SEWERAGE	9	\$1.64 M
HOUSING	7	\$4.17 M
ROADS/BRIDGES	5	\$5.95 M
TOTAL	177	\$89.64 M



WORK IS ONGOING TO REHABILITATE SEVERAL WORKSHOPS AND LABORATORIES AT ANBAR UNIVERSITY. © UNDP IRAQ / SABAH AL ANI

Key achievements for Q2

FFS continues to progress on the rehabilitation of the Big Ramadi Water Project, which when complete will provide safe water to more than 75 percent of the city's residents.

FFS began work to rehabilitate the badly damaged Vocational Training Centre which once completed will provide job training for 1,000 students annually, at least 20 percent of whom will be women. FFS expects to have completed all required work by the end of the third quarter.

The pilot project to repair damaged housing units in the neighbourhood of Hay Qadisiyah successfully rehabilitated hundreds of homes and set the stage for moving forward with a complete rehabilitation of all moderately damaged houses in Ramadi city. For Ramadi, FFS' goal over the next 18 months is to rehabilitate at least 15,000 houses. 246 houses have been rehabilitated in Ramadi so far; FFS spent \$4.17 million during this quarter on housing. The cost for the full housing rehabilitation project in Ramadi and Fallujah will be approximately \$78 million.

Other successes include the delivery of electrical su-

pplies and heavy vehicles to the directorates of electricity and municipalities and finalizing the design for the rehabilitation of Ramadi Maternity Hospital which will benefit around 700,000 people.

Rehabilitation of Anbar University

Anbar University sustained heavy damage during the occupation by ISIL, which led to classes being temporarily relocated to a compound in Baghdad. This September students will return to the university in its compound in Ramadi. FFS has 27 projects underway to rehabilitate the main university compound. Two of the women's dormitory buildings have now been completed with work ongoing to rehabilitate the main library, projects department, engineering laboratories and Desert Studies Centre together with the rehabilitation of the campus water and electricity network. FFS is preparing for further projects within the university which may include clean-up, repair of campus roads and additional department buildings. Rehabilitation of this important institution will enable more than 18,000 young men and women to return to university.



AL AZRAKIYAH WATER TREATMENT PLANT BEFORE REHABILITATION IN AUGUST 2016. © UNDP IRAQ

SECTOR	# OF PROJECTS	SPENDING (USD)
EDUCATION	51	\$20.84 M
LIVELIHOODS	13	\$5.55 M
HEALTH	9	\$18.94 M
WATER	9	\$5.32 M
MUNICIPALITIES	9	\$4.84 M
HOUSING	6	\$5.56 M
ROADS/BRIDGES	3	\$4.84 M
ELECTRICITY	1	\$2.34 M
SEWERAGE	1	\$2.4 M
TOTAL	102	\$70.63 M

FALLUJAH

Total Projects: 102

Total Complete: 25

Total Budget: \$70.63 M

FFS has been active in Fallujah for one year, initiating 102 projects, about a quarter of which are now complete. The changes in Fallujah just one year since the city was re-taken are remarkable. More than 400,000 IDPs are believed to have returned, and FFS projects to rehabilitate the water, electricity and health services have ensured that returnees have been supported to begin to rebuild their lives and the local economy of Fallujah.

Key achievements for Q2

FFS completed the Al Azrakiyah Water Treatment Plant which provides clean water to over 60 percent of the city. This means that water services have now been restored for all of Fallujah's residents through FFS activities.



AL AZRAKIYAH WATER TREATMENT PLANT AFTER REHABILITATION IN MAY 2017. © UNDP IRAQ / LINDSAY MACKENZIE

Multiple CfW projects have been completed which have had a significant impact in clearing the city's streets of rubble and debris, opening up accessibility of sites for rehabilitation, and restoring public spaces and parks through planting and gardening. Such activities have also provided immediate livelihood activities for thousands of workers including dozens of women.

As in Ramadi, the pilot program to rehabilitate housing units in the neighbourhood of Hay Rissala successfully rehabilitated about one hundred damaged homes in Fallujah. The upscaling of the FFS housing programme is now underway and is set to rehabilitate all homes (at least 15,000) which have suffered damage in Fallujah over the next 18 months. To date 78 homes have been rehabilitated in Fallujah.

Other major projects during the second quarter include the start of work on both the Fallujah police station in Hay Al-Askeri and the mayor's building, together with the rehabilitation of almost a dozen schools.



"THIS IS A SYMBOL OF FALLUJAH'S RECOVERY. WHEN WE FIRST SAW THE DESTRUCTION AT AL AZRAKIYAH NONE OF US BELIEVED THE WATER PLANT COULD BE REBUILT SO QUICKLY. EVERYONE HAS WORKED TOGETHER TO GET THE JOB DONE IN RECORD TIME. THE IMPACT IS HUGE."

- UNDP RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE LISE GRANDE ON THE REOPENING OF AL AZRAKIYAH WATER TREATMENT PLANT





AN FFS TEAM MEET WITH FALLUJAH LEADERSHIP TO DISCUSS HOUSING PROJECT PROGRESS. © UNDP IRAQ / LARISSA MIHALISKO

FFS Housing Rehabilitation in Ramadi and Fallujah

Returnees and the Government of Iraq have consistently stated that repairing damaged homes helps encourage returns. FFS implemented a successful pilot project in Ramadi and Fallujah to undertake home repairs in two neighbourhoods. The approach prioritised speed of rehabilitation and inclusivity in reaching all households within a neighborhood. The project is now being scaled up to rehabilitate all damaged houses in Ramadi and Fallujah will be replicated in Mosul and Bashiqa on the Ninewah Plains. FFS has budgeted approximately \$2,000 of repairs for each home, which allows for residents to secure windows and gates, purchase water tanks, add rooms for homeless family members, and make other important repairs. The methodology offers an avenue for social cohesion as locally employed labourers work together to rehabilitate each others homes.

The approach is based on low-cost social housing programmes implemented in other post-conflict countries. The aim is to help “neighbourhoods rebuild themselves” by rehabilitating damaged houses using neighborhood labour. The process involves the following steps:

- FFS and local authorities outline residential neighbourhoods on satellite imagery and develop block by block work plans to survey the entire city. Satellite imagery analysis helps inform which neighbourhoods in particular have extensive housing damage.
- Field teams led by the municipal council and mayor visit each neighborhood and meet with mukhtars and community groups to explain the process.
- Field teams of FFS engineers and social organizers meet with mukhtars and block leaders to assess every house using a standard template.
- FFS contracts companies to carry out rehabilitation. Work is monitored by housing committees comprised of mukhtars, local authorities, and neighbourhood leaders, as well as FFS engineers.
- The objective is to reach all neighbourhoods where rehabilitation is required, mitigating against the risk of being perceived as serving some communities and not others.

Contractors are hired through competitive processes, and a requirement to employ local neighbourhood labour is a criterion for contracting. Mukhtars and municipality staff monitor work and ‘social organizers’ who are usually locally employed women, oversee coordination.



NEIGHBOURS WORK TOGETHER TO REPAIR A HOME IN FALLUJAH. © UNDP IRAQ / LINDSAY MACKENZIE

Karma

Total Projects: 48
Total Complete: 14
Total Budget: \$19.3 M

Similar to Fallujah, FFS activities have been ongoing in Karma since early July 2016, and the total project number for Karma is now 48. FFS remains active in Karma as challenges continue to exist in ensuring the stability of the area. To date a total of 14 projects have been completed.

SECTOR	# OF PROJECTS	SPENDING (USD)
EDUCATION	25	\$10.03 M
HEALTH	6	\$579,540
WATER	6	\$1.61 M
MUNICIPALITIES	5	\$2.48 M
LIVELIHOODS	3	\$1.02 M
ELECTRICITY	1	\$539,442
ROADS/BRIDGES	1	\$3.0 M
SEWERAGE	1	\$124,667
TOTAL	48	\$19.3 M

Key achievements over the past quarter include:

FFS has fully rehabilitated the Karma primary health centre which has restored health facilities for about 5,000 people, and provides the only x-ray service for the wider area.

The rehabilitation of the Karma Municipal Garage has been completed boosting the capacity of the municipality to provide basic public services.

The rehabilitation of Hadhaifa Bin Al-Yaman and Al Watan primary schools were completed during the second quarter, allowing approximately 4,000 girls and boys return to school.

Around 240 of Karma's population benefitted from CfW opportunities during the second quarter over the course of 60 days.

Heet, Haditha and Rutba

Total Projects: 40
Total Complete: 27
Total Budget: \$8.55 M

Much progress has been in Heet, Haditha and Rutba during the reporting period. FFS has delivered 40 projects worth \$8.5 million to these areas; more than half are already complete.

The remote location of Heet, Haditha and Rutba continues to present access challenges, with security restrictions preventing international staff from visiting. However, regular meetings with local officials in Baghdad helped ensure the delivery of assistance. FFS also ensured regular monitoring is undertaken through the employment of engineers and a Municipal Stabilization Advisor based in Haditha who is responsible for all three locations. FFS is exploring ways to allow for its international staff to travel regularly to these locations.

SECTOR	# OF PROJECTS	SPENDING (USD)
EDUCATION	30	\$3.74 M
MUNICIPALITIES	5	\$2.01 M
LIVELIHOODS	4	\$2.28 M
WATER	1	\$527,000
TOTAL	40	\$8.55 M

Key achievements over the past quarter include:

CfW projects are underway in all three towns, providing immediate livelihood opportunities to 300 workers each.

FFS provided generators to assist with the extraction of water from wells which will improve access to clean water for approximately 50,000 people.

The rehabilitation of 10 schools in Haditha has been completed, allowing about 2,500 students to access education.



Q2 PROGRESS IN SALAH AL-DIN

Total Projects: 97

Total Complete: 61

Total Budget: \$53 M

TIKRIT

SECTOR	# OF PROJECTS	SPENDING (USD)
HEALTH	24	\$33.71 M
EDUCATION	8	\$1.38 M
WATER	5	\$4.15 M
ELECTRICITY	4	\$1.87 M
LIVELIHOODS	2	\$826,200
MUNICIPALITIES	1	\$65,520
TOTAL	44	\$42 M

The city of Tikrit is the first location where FFS implemented activities in mid-2015. A total of 44 projects have been initiated by FFS, the majority of which are now complete. Continuing projects are largely related to the rehabilitation and provision of equipment for Tikrit Teaching Hospital.

A significant amount of FFS work in Tikrit has now been completed and the focus has moved towards finishing the rehabilitation of Tikrit Teaching Hospital and ensuring a smooth hand over process to local authorities and directorates.

The major achievements of the last quarter are the completion of five critically important buildings at the Tikrit Teaching Hospital, including the Old and New Doctors Accommodations, Emergency and Surgery departments, the Blood Transfusion Centre, and the Cardiac Unit.

SHIRQAT

SECTOR	# OF PROJECTS	SPENDING (USD)
MUNICIPALITIES	8	\$1.22 M
HEALTH	8	\$478,800
EDUCATION	6	\$190,379
ELECTRICITY	2	\$1.77 M
WATER	1	\$124,241
LIVELIHOODS	1	\$759,998
SEWERAGE	1	\$276,200
TOTAL	27	\$4.82 M

FFS projects began in Shirqat during the last quarter of 2016,

and scaling up of work continues in this location. Six of 27 projects have been completed.

Security continues to be problematic for Shirqat and the surrounding areas given the proximity to Hawija, which remains under ISIL control. Sporadic attacks have occurred during the last quarter and threats from indirect fire remain high.

The major achievements for FFS in Shirqat over the past quarter include the near completion of works to rehabilitate the mayor's office and the main Shirqat police station. Both projects will be completed during the third quarter. The rehabilitation of six schools in Shirqat has also been completed, allowing approximately 2,500 students to return to their studies.

A CfW project provided livelihood opportunities to about 300 workers during the reporting period and work progressed to rehabilitate the Shirqat Hospital.

BAIJI

SECTOR	# OF PROJECTS	SPENDING (USD)
EDUCATION	2	\$98,012
SEWERAGE	2	\$216,140
ELECTRICITY	1	\$989,850
WATER	1	\$977,050
LIVELIHOODS	1	\$804,030
TOTAL	7	\$3.08 M

Undertaking the first assessment mission to Baiji in the first quarter of 2017 was an important achievement. A follow-up workshop was undertaken in Baghdad with local authorities and stakeholders from Baiji to prioritize projects for FFS support. Seven projects began during the second quarter to rehabilitate the water, electricity and sewerage networks in addition to rehabilitating schools. An important CfW project to begin the task of clean-up in the town of Baiji was initiated. It is expected that this project will provide livelihoods opportunities for around 200 people in Baiji.



THE FFS TEAM VISIT THE MKEISHIFA WATER TREATMENT PLANT. © UNDP IRAQ / PATRICK CARROLL

AL DOUR

SECTOR	# OF PROJECTS	SPENDING (USD)
HEALTH	3	\$278,069
LIVELIHOODS	3	\$265,000
EDUCATION	2	\$219,830
WATER	1	\$1.19 M
TOTAL	9	\$1.96 M

FFS has been active in the town of Al Dour since it was liberated and has completed five out of the nine projects which have been initiated. Work remains to be completed on the Al Dour Water Treatment Plant, following some delays in testing equipment and sourcing materials. FFS expects this project will be completed in quarter three. Over 95 percent of IDPs now returned. FFS is winding down activities in the town over the coming months.

MKEISHIFA

SECTOR	# OF PROJECTS	SPENDING (USD)
EDUCATION	6	\$219,043
HEALTH	2	\$89,604
WATER	1	\$596,205
LIVELIHOODS	1	\$250,000
TOTAL	10	\$1.15 M

FFS activities have been ongoing in Mkeishifa for about one year. Ten projects were implemented and are now complete. Almost 100 percent of IDPs have returned.

FFS is scaling-down of efforts in Al Dour and Mkeishifa and will hand over of remaining projects to the local authorities once completed. Both areas are considered a success for the programme, as the first two locations where FFS is closing out engagement following the completion of activities.



THE FFS TEAM VISIT THE REHABILITATED JESER PRIMARY SCHOOL IN SA'ADIYAH. © UNDP IRAQ / ANMAR SARRAY

Q2 Progress in Diyala

SA'ADIYAH

SECTOR	# OF PROJECTS	SPENDING (USD)
ELECTRICITY	6	\$744,653
WATER	5	\$872,208
EDUCATION	3	\$383,358
HEALTH	3	\$242,418
MUNICIPALITIES	2	\$318,472
ROADS/BRIDGES	1	\$146,250
TOTAL	20	\$2.71 M

FFS has been involved in Sa'adiyah since December 2015. Half of the 20 FFS projects are now complete. The major achievement during the second quarter was the completion of the Sa'adiyah Water Treatment Plant which provides clean water to the majority of the population in central Sa'adiyah.



WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN STABILIZATION

The consequences of ISIL control and subsequent military efforts are far reaching and it will take a sustained effort from the Government of Iraq and the international community to meet the needs of those who have been the worst affected. Women and girls experience the consequences of conflict differently, often burdening a disproportionate share of the economic and social impacts. FFS acknowledges its responsibility in delivering tailored stabilization responses that ensure the voices of women are heard and their distinct needs are met.

The Government of Iraq has been undertaking targeted efforts in an attempt to improve the status of women for many years. Iraq's Constitution drafted in 2005 prohibits any discrimination on the basis of gender. The economic, social and political marginalization of women which has been a continual challenge for the Government of Iraq, has been compounded by cycles of conflict and economic decline which have set agendas of gender equality back - exposing women to greater threats of insecurity and gender based violence (GBV). Instances of GBV typically increase during conflict, and legacies of violence often take root within the social norms and values of societies in the years following conflict cessation.

The behaviors and freedoms of women were strictly controlled by ISIL in areas where they held control. Women were essentially prisoners of their homes and their participation in education and employment was severely restricted. Strict rules were imposed upon all aspects of women's fundamental rights including dress, access to health care and freedom of movement. We know that women of highly vulnerable minority groups such as Yazidis were the subject of targeted attack and humiliation, kidnapping, sexual violence and trafficking at the hands of ISIL.

FFS have increased the level of attention given to gender within the scope of stabilization activities. Much has been achieved, and it is now clear that the cultural and social norms which previously seemed insurmountable can be overcome. The willingness of Iraqi women to engage with FFS stabilization activities and take on non-traditional roles when given the opportunity is evident, the participation of women in stabilization projects has increased in all instances where FFS has undertaken gender focused initiatives.

FFS has focused on (i) improving the participation of women in the design and delivery of FFS activities and (ii) undertaking women focused projects to directly meet the needs of the most vulnerable women. Key achievements of the reporting period include the following:

CASH GRANTS TO WOMEN HEADED HOUSEHOLDS

FFS piloted cash grant modalities in Fallujah during the first quarter, supporting 980 women with over \$490,000 in direct cash assistance. Lessons learned from Fallujah are currently being applied to similar project designs in Ramadi and Karma, and will be adapted to Mosul when the security situation allows. A minimum of 670 women-headed households in Karma and 3,000 in Ramadi will receive individual grants of \$500 each by early August.

FFS distribution modalities ensure that recipients are vetted, representative of the community, and truly in need of support. The Government of Iraq's Ministry of Labor and Social



WOMEN EARN AN INCOME HELPING PAINT A SCHOOL IN FALLUJAH © UNDP IRAQ / MOAMIN ALGHASSANI

Affairs (MOLSA) and UNDP develop beneficiary lists based on four primary criteria: Income level, returnee and residence status, disability and marital status, and number of children.

The FFS team works with MOLSA and local authorities to select beneficiaries. FFS field staff verify the beneficiary lists by conducting door-to-door assessments, ensuring the list is accurate and the beneficiaries have returned to their homes. Local authorities and mukhtars (community leaders) also assist UNDP to crosscheck the beneficiary list, ensuring they meet the criteria. Of critical importance to UNDP is verifying that households are headed by women with little to no income, the women have returned to their homes; and the beneficiaries are truly the most destitute, prioritizing widows, women-headed households, and/or disabled women.

The pilot in Fallujah helped UNDP test cash management. Large cash transfers require additional measures to protect the safety of the women and the implementing partner while ensuring the beneficiaries attained the full grant. Experience in Fallujah demonstrated that cash transfers at the implementing partner's field office was safer and more cost-effective, rather than door-to-door delivery.

FFS maintains a robust monitoring system that informs UNDP of implementation progress. For the cash grants, FFS field engineers conducted door-to-door assessments upon receiving the MOLSA recommendations. FFS field engineers are also assigned to monitor transfer at the time of distribution. A Baghdad-based monitoring



*"WOMEN BENEFIT THE MOST FROM THIS PROJECT. WE SPEND A LOT OF TIME IN OUR HOMES, SO THE REPAIRS ARE VERY IMPORTANT"
- HOUSING PROJECT BENEFICIARY IN RAMADI*

specialist and a FFS gender advisor will interview a number of beneficiaries to ascertain how grants were used. Beneficiaries determine the use of the grants, and are not guided by UNDP nor the implementing partner.

WINDOW 2 – LIVELIHOODS

FFS has worked to better facilitate women's participation in Window 2 'Livelihoods' projects wherever possible. Much of the Window 2 activities undertaken by FFS have been male dominated. Efforts have been made to diversify the type of work carried out away from a sole focus on heavy manual labour, and encourage women to step into roles which may be considered as non-traditional. Gender integration in livelihoods is not just about giving both men and women livelihoods opportunities, it also concerns alternative methods of ensuring that activities do not perpetuate gender-based labor discrimination and deliver equal opportunities, including non-traditional cash assistance options.

FFS is committed to gender responsive approaches in the delivery of CfW projects. Women's participation in 'Window 2 Livelihoods' goes beyond the benefits of access to immediate income, and offers women an opportunity to challenge gender roles and stereotypes. Ensuring

a gender responsive approach has challenged FFS to creatively broaden the spectrum of CfW activities. A steady improvement has been seen over the last quarter with almost 300 women workers participating in five CfW projects over recent month. FFS is closely working with local authorities to upscale achievements, and continually seek further buy-in for gender inclusive CfW projects that are appropriate for the community. In this regard, a number of new projects have been identified which have the capacity to accommodate a growing number of women in all areas where FFS is active.

WOMEN'S ACCESS TO SMALL BUSINESS GRANTS

One of the primary objectives of reaching women through FFS supported small business grants, is to empower the most vulnerable women through strengthening their capacity to secure long-term livelihood opportunities. FFS is supporting 619 small businesses to Ramadi which were destroyed or abandoned as a result of conflict, 20 percent of the grant recipients are women. This will ensure about 130 women receive one-time grants of between \$500 and \$1,000 to rebuild their enterprises. So far, 13 women entrepreneurs have been provided with the means to begin rebuilding their livelihoods in Ramadi with the remainder scheduled to receive their grants



"WHEN THE TREATMENT PLANT WASN'T WORKING, THE WATER FROM THE PIPES, IF IT CAME AT ALL, WAS FILTHY. WE HAD TO GO TO THE RIVER TO GET WATER, AND EVEN THAT WAS BARELY SUITABLE FOR WASHING. THE WATER IS MUCH BETTER NOW. WE CAN EVEN DRINK FROM THE TAPS." - KHAWLA DESCRIBES THE IMPACT OF THE REHABILITATION OF AS-SALAMIYAH WATER TREATMENT PLANT.

in quarter three. A comprehensive needs assessment was carried out and monitored by a committee consisting of UNDP Engineers, representatives from the mayor's office and governor's office to validate business needs.

PARTICIPATION IN HOUSING REHABILITATION

From the onset, women have been given central roles in the delivery of housing rehabilitation projects in Ramadi and Fallujah. Dedicated teams have been put together by FFS to support the management and implementation of housing rehabilitation on the ground. Within these teams 14 local women engineers have been hired in Ramadi and Fallujah and 4 women 'social organizers' in both cities. The social organizers support the coordination required between households and contracted workers, but also ensure women are engaged during the assessment process. These efforts ultimately contribute to bringing change in gender roles and help women enter typically male dominated sector.

GENDER AWARENESS

FFS acknowledges that agendas for tailored stabilization activities cannot be achieved without support and buy-in from

Iraqi men and community leaders. The Gender Expert of FFS has held regular meetings with local mayors, mukhtars and other community leaders in locations where projects are active to ensure the gender goals of FFS projects are understood at the local level. The inclusion of gender as an agenda item in such meetings has also encouraged local women and women's organizations to be invited and participate in the discussions. The gender balance of key FFS meetings has significantly improved in recent months.

FFS relies heavily on its 68-strong field-based team of FFS Engineers, Liaison Officers and Municipal Stabilization Advisors who are working in all locations where FFS has activities. These teams support the implementation and monitoring of FFS projects on a daily basis, and are often the principle interface between FFS and local communities. In May and July of this year, workshops were held which included a session on gender mainstreaming of FFS activities, building capacities of field based teams in this area. Monitoring women's participation in project implementation, and as beneficiaries of project outcomes, has been built into daily monitoring activities. Our field based staff have also directly contributed to creative approaches of FFS in developing new initiatives which have a sole focus on women.



REHABILITATION OF WOMEN'S FACULTY FOR EDUCATION BUILDINGS AT MOSUL UNIVERSITY

FFS has initiated work to rehabilitate prioritized classrooms, accommodations and administrative buildings at Mosul University. The buildings which have been selected for FFS intervention form part of the Women's Faculty for Education which had a pre-ISIL student population of about 1,200 women. The Women's Faculty of Education at Mosul University consists of four main buildings, three of which have sustained damage to various degrees. In addition, the women's dormitory facilities, which previously provided accommodation for about 2,400 female students, suffered fire damage, loss of furniture and light structural damage. Tendering the rehabilitation work began during the second quarter and repairs are anticipated to begin in the coming weeks.

DAMAGE TO THE WOMEN'S FACULTY FOR EDUCATION AT MOSUL UNIVERSITY. © UNDP IRAQ / JIM SAWATSKY



A ROOM IN A WOMEN'S DORMITORY AT MOSUL UNIVERSITY WAS USED BY ISIL TO PRODUCE EXPLOSIVES AND NEEDS EXTENSIVE REPAIRS. © UNDP IRAQ / LINDSAY MACKENZIE

CHALLENGES AND ISSUES

Stabilization environments are by nature complex and FFS continues to manage such challenges in consultation with the Government of Iraq and the FFS Steering Committee.

The Risk Framework (presented in the Annex II) outlines several of these challenges, as well as the mechanisms employed by FFS to mitigate them. Key challenges and issues during the second quarter 2017 include the following:

Safety and security for FFS staff and contractors is a relentless challenge for the programme. Working in recently liberated areas exposes FFS workers to the risk of targeted attack and/or encountering acts of terrorism or violence. The demands of the programme require FFS to operate in high risk areas which are at times close to areas of ISIL control or ongoing conflict. While every effort is made to ensure the safety of FFS teams on the ground, concerns of safety can restrict the ability of staff to access remote areas or undertake assessments in sites which are close to ongoing conflict. The increasing activity level of the programme in Mosul, was a reminder to FFS of the security challenges which exist and are likely to continue for the duration of the programme's operations.

The rapid up-scale of the programme in recent months has strained FFS resources. Project numbers have more than doubled since the end of 2016 which although demonstrative of the success of the programme, has placed a significant strain on programme systems including procurement, management and monitoring. FFS has doubled its operations staff to meet these challenges.

The scale of damage which became apparent in West Mosul following the recent liberation of the city was beyond previous estimates. FFS does not currently have the financial means to undertake what is necessary to support the stabilization efforts of the Iraqi Government in West Mosul. Ensuring activities are undertaken in the immediate aftermath of areas being made safe, will require additional support from FFS donors.

Beyond the stabilization challenge presented by Mosul, FFS has many commitments to continuing stabilization activities in other regions, particularly Anbar. Securing the stabilization gains already achieved, and continuing to respond to priority needs in the more recently liberated areas of western Anbar will place demands on the programme for some time to come. It is critical that early stabilization gains continue to support returnees, notably through rehabilitation of expanded stabilization projects such as hospitals and bridges.



DISTRIBUTION TRANSFORMERS ARE INSTALLED TO SUPPORT THE RESTORATION OF THE ELECTRICITY NETWORK IN EAST MOSUL. © UNDP IRAQ / ABDULLAH SABER

Managing expectations of stabilization stakeholders continues to be a challenge. FFS teams regularly receive requests to rehabilitate infrastructure and support city services beyond what is considered within the scope of immediate stabilization. FFS strongly maintains its position within the given mandate, but it is clear that the longer-term requirements to ensure a sustainable peace beyond immediate stabilization activities are of concern to local authority and governorate counterparts.

FFS continues to monitor the challenges of intra-city rivalries, which persist from the previous reporting periods, and the hiring of an international Communications Specialist during Quarter 1 has improved the communication capacities of FFS in terms of transparency and accountability of project activities and locations.



CHILDREN SIT OUTSIDE A HOME WHERE HOUSING REPAIRS ARE TAKING PLACE AS PART OF THE HOUSING REHABILITATION PILOT PROJECT IN FALLUJAH. © UNDP IRAQ / LINDSAY MACKENZIE

LESSONS LEARNED

FFS has grown from a small undertaking in 2015 in a handful of cities such as Al Dour, Tikrit and Rabia, to a facility that is now operating in 23 locations and implementing over 1,000 projects across liberated areas of Iraq. Important lessons continue to be learned and fed back into the FFS approach to stabilization.

A key lesson which has emerged during the reporting period is that of the strategic importance of police station rehabilitation to stabilization efforts. As military operations give way to an emphasis on civil control, it is essential to ensure a level of security that is accessible to communities and responsive to community based needs. Police station infrastructure has been decimated in most areas where ISIL have held control. Although FFS has rehabilitated police stations in the past, the approach was not comprehensive to the city-wide nature of police services. A more pragmatic approach has been adopted to ensure that local and community level policing can replace outgoing military operations. FFS

has teamed up efforts with UNDP's Security Sector Reform (SSR) programme, to align planned initiatives addressing Iraq's policing capacities with the rehabilitation of devastated stations and infrastructure. This additional layer of capacity support will aid the longer-term sustainability of immediate stabilization interventions in this sector going forward.

FFS teams routinely speak with returnees to better understand the reasons which factor into their decisions to return to their towns and cities. The importance of supporting light rehabilitation works to damaged housing has emerged as one of the crucial elements that can support returnee numbers. The pilot project to rehabilitate housing in targeted neighbourhoods of Fallujah and Ramadi demonstrated the high impact of FFS intervention in these areas for a relatively low cost, and also made evident the contribution which the careful design of project delivery can have on creating an enabling environment for reconciliation. FFS continues to closely monitor the elements of the housing work which can enable social cohesion through the hiring of local labour to work together at the community level.

Financial Section

Donor	Contribution (signed agreement)		Received as of 30 June 2017		To be received (currency of agreement)	To be received (signed agreement) USD)
	(Currency of agreement)	(USD)	(Currency of agreement)	(USD)		
Australia	AUD 4,000,000	2,921,787	AUD 2,000,000	1,433,692	AUD 2,000,000	1,480,000
Austria	EUR 5,000,000	5,496,401	EUR 2,000,000	2,146,400	EUR 3,000,000	3,350,001
Belgium	EUR 3,124,744	3,362,334	EUR 3,124,744	3,362,334	0	0
Canada	USD 1,200,000 + CAD 7,000,000	6,412,032	USD 1,200,000 + CAD 7,000,000	6,412,032	0	0
Czech Republic	CZK 10,000,000	401,597	CZK 10,000,000	401,597	0	0
Denmark	DKK 111,000,000	16,404,949	DKK 77,000,000	11,054,747	DKK 34,000,000	5,350,202
European Union	EUR 14,000,000	14,100,748	EUR 7,000,000	7,502,172	EUR 7,000,000	6,598,576
Finland	EUR 4,000,000	4,299,540	EUR 4,000,000	4,299,540	0	0
France	EUR 3,000,000	3,311,318	EUR 2,000,000	2,211,318	EUR 1,000,000	1,100,000
Germany	EUR 68,148,000	75,081,002	EUR 40,648,000	56,648,050	EUR 27,500,000	18,432,952
Italy	EUR 7,000,000	7,763,975	EUR 7,000,000	7,763,975	0	0
Japan	USD 24,128,580	24,128,580	USD 24,128,580	24,128,580	0	0
Korea	USD 5,000,000	5,000,000	USD 5,000,000	5,000,000	0	0
Kuwait	USD 2,000,000	2,000,000	USD 2,000,000	2,000,000	0	0
Netherlands	EUR 25,000,000	28,021,524	EUR 25,000,000	28,021,524	0	0
New Zealand	USD 1,000,000	1,000,000	USD 1,000,000	1,000,000	0	0
Norway	NOK 139,000,000	16,394,536	NOK 139,000,000	16,394,536	0	0
Slovakia	EUR 50,000	56,243	EUR 50,000	56,243	0	0
Sweden	USD 4,000,000 + SEK 90,000,000	13,781,545	USD 4,000,000 + SEK 90,000,000	13,781,545	0	0
Turkey	USD 750,000	750,000	USD 750,000	750,000	0	0
UAE	USD 60,000,000	60,000,000	USD 50,000,000	50,000,000	USD 10,000,000	10,000,000
USAID	USD 115,300,000	115,300,000	USD 115,300,000	115,300,000	0	0
United Kingdom	GBP 11,270,000	14,896,728	GBP 7,270,000	9,719,830	GBP 4,000,000	5,176,899
Total		420,884,840		369,388,115		51,488,630

Annex I: Performance Tracking Matrix

FUNDING FACILITY FOR STABILIZATION QUARTERLY LOGFRAME REPORT April - June 2017		
<p><u>UNDAF Outcome 1</u>: Government and communities' resilience to disasters (man-made and natural) strengthened</p> <p><u>Country Program Outcome 3</u>: Conditions improved for the safe return of Internally Displaced Persons in Newly Liberated Areas</p> <p><u>Indicator</u>: Number of returnees to targeted liberated areas of Salah al-Din, Ninewah, Diyala and Anbar</p> <p><u>Baseline (data as of April 2015)</u>: Salah al-Din: 27,000 returnees; Ninewah: 24,924 returnees; Diyala: 40,524 returnees; Anbar: 5,586 returnees (total: 99,114 returnees).</p> <p><u>Target</u>: 2,400,000 internally displaced persons have returned to their places of origin by the 31 December 2018.</p> <p><u>Progress and status</u>: As of June 2017: 1,952,868 people returned to their homes in newly-liberated areas of the five governorates that FFS supports including the addition of Bashir in Kirkuk. Anbar has received the largest number of returns (943,614 people), followed by 386,280 in Salah al-Din, 204,456 in Diyala, 343,020 in Ninewah, and 3,474 in Kirkuk.</p>		
INDICATORS, BASELINE, AND TARGETS	ACTIVITIES	Q2 PROGRESS
<i>Output 1: The Government of Iraq is supported to address the immediate stabilization and recovery needs in newly accessible areas which allows for the sustainable return of internally displaced persons.</i>		
<i>1.1 Carry out local assessments to identify immediate stabilization needs with costing, prioritization and final assessment report</i>		
<p><u>Indicator</u>: Percentage of assessments carried out in FFS targeted areas</p> <p><u>2015 Baseline</u>: No assessment undertaken in liberated areas (May 2015).</p> <p><u>2016 Target</u>: 80 percent of liberated areas have assessment reports by December 2016.</p> <p><u>2017 Target</u>: 100 percent of 28 liberated areas have assessment reports by December 2017.</p>	<p>1.1.1 Conduct rapid stabilization and recovery assessment and final reports.</p> <p>Carry out local assessments with verification missions and site visits.</p> <p>Conduct prioritization workshops.</p> <p>Translate assessments and findings.</p> <p>Finalize and publish reports.</p> <p>Advise local and provincial authorities on assessment process and prioritization</p> <p>Deploy stabilization advisor for coordinating the assessment exercises.</p>	<p>Methodology that was developed continues to be replicated in newly liberated areas.</p> <p>During the reporting period initial assessments were undertaken in East and West Mosul, and Baiji.</p> <p>At present 20 out of the 22, or 80% of FFS areas, have received at a minimum initial assessments of damage and costings.</p>
<p><i>Overall output progress: Targets adjusted to reflect anticipated project end dates. At present, 80% of liberated areas (20 out of 22) have had assessments undertaken. All 28 areas approved by the FFS Steering Committee are expected to be liberated by December 2017.</i></p>		

INDICATORS, BASELINE, AND TARGETS	ACTIVITIES	Q2 PROGRESS
Output 1: The Government of Iraq is supported to address the immediate stabilization and recovery needs in newly accessible areas which allows for the sustainable return of internally displaced persons.		
1.2 Rehabilitation of light infrastructure in newly liberated areas (Window 1)		
<p>Indicator: Number of infrastructure projects for basic services (water, health, electricity, education and municipal services) which have been rehabilitated in FFS targeted areas. 2015 Baseline: Liberated areas in 4 target provinces have substantially reduced access to basic services (water, health, electricity, education, and municipal services). No FFS rehabilitation work as of May 2015. 2016 Target: 150 projects being implemented, 90 completed by December 2016. 2017 Target: 1,000 projects under implementation by December 2017. 2018 Target: 2,000 projects under implementation by December 2018.</p> <p>Indicator: Stabilization Operations Service Centre established to manage infrastructure rehabilitation procurement and implementation. 2015 Baseline: No stabilization-specific operations service center. 2016 Target: Capacity of Stabilization Operations Service Center increased with doubling of finance and procurement staffing by 31 December 2016. 2017 Target: Capacity of Stabilization Operations Service Centre has been increased with capacities to procure 1000 projects. 2018 Target: Capacity of Stabilization Operations Service Centre has been increased with capacities to procure 2000 projects.</p>	<p>1.2.1 Identified priority Window 1 projects are being implemented</p> <p>Rehabilitation of water and water treatment infrastructure in Salah al-Din, Anbar, Diyala, and Ninewah Governorates.</p> <p>Rehabilitation of primary health care centres in Salah al-Din, Anbar, Diyala, and Ninewah.</p> <p>Rehabilitate electricity networks in Salah al-Din, Anbar, Diyala, and Ninewah Governorates.</p> <p>Rehabilitate primary and secondary schools in Salah al-Din, Anbar, Diyala and Ninewah Governorates.</p> <p>Procure equipment for municipal services.</p> <p>1.2.2 Operations Service Centre established to support rapid implementation of infrastructure rehabilitation.</p> <p>Additional operations staff, mainly finance, procurement and human resources recruited.</p> <p>Additional engineers recruited to cope with increased activities of FFS.</p>	<p>By the second quarter of 2017 FFS has a project portfolio of 1,067 projects. Of these, more than 244 were completed as of 30 June and 594 new projects were initiated, the majority (183) of which are in Mosul.</p> <p>Additional procurement, HR and finance capacity was added to the Service Centre to cope with the increased demands from the additional NLAs.</p> <p>Additional engineers (30 for Mosul alone, 29 for housing in Anbar) recruited support projects in Anbar and Ninewah, Ninewah Plains and Kirkuk.</p>
<p><i>Overall output progress: The additional projects completed during the reporting period, bring the total completed projects to 244, with 594 additional under implementation or in the Service Centre. FFS exceeded the indicator target for the last quarter of 2016 and continues to surpass targeted results in terms of project numbers completed and under implementation. Targets have been adjusted higher for 2017 targets. The Stabilization Operations Service Center has increased its finance and procurement capacity in line with the growing portfolio. Total direct beneficiaries for projects completed by the end of Quarter 2 includes; 1.6 million people with improved access to safe water, more than 1.5 million people benefit from rehabilitated electricity infrastructure, 72 health projects have been implemented to serve more than 1,400,00 people, rehabilitated schools and classrooms facilitate more than 140,000 boys and girls. As of April 1, 952,868 2017 Iraqis have returned home within the four target governorates within which FFS is working.</i></p>		

INDICATORS, BASELINE, AND TARGETS	ACTIVITIES	Q2 PROGRESS
Output 1: The Government of Iraq is supported to address the immediate stabilization and recovery needs in newly accessible areas which allows for the sustainable return of internally displaced persons.		
1.3 Support livelihoods by jumpstarting local economy and generating income (Window 2)		
<p>Indicator: Number of job opportunities for individuals, including women and youth, created in liberated areas of target provinces. Baseline: No job creation projects being implemented or initiatives taking place. 2016 Target: 2,000 youth and 500 women benefit from job opportunities by 31 Dec 2016. 2017 Target: A total of 10,000 job opportunities created by 31 December 2017. 2,000 (20%) will be for women and 7,000 (70%) for youth (under 30). 2018 Target: A total of 30,000 job opportunities created by 31 December 2018. 4,000 (20%) will be for women and 14,000</p> <p>Indicator: Number of small business grants, including women-owned businesses, awarded in liberated areas of target provinces. Baseline: Small businesses have no grants. 2016 Target: A total of 5000 small businesses receive grants in 4 target provinces by 31 December 2018 (end Q4). A total of 100 women's small businesses will receive grants. 2017 Target: Complete delivery of remaining small business grants (278) from initial pilot project of 622.</p>	<p>1.3.1 Window 2 immediate livelihood creation projects launched in liberated areas</p> <p>Select NGOs and ensure standards for payment/security and deliverables are set.</p> <p>Cash for work activities initiated in Salah al-Din, Ninewah, Diyala, and Anbar provinces.</p> <p>Recruit NGOs for cash for work who can incorporate women participants and identify "women-friendly" work sites.</p> <p>Recruit and train youth-oriented NGOs for cash for work scheme.</p> <p>1.3.2 Projects to deliver small business grants launched in liberated areas.</p> <p>Select NGOs and ensure standards for payment/security and deliverables are set.</p> <p>Cash grants provided to small businesses in Salah al-Din, Ninewah, Diyala, and Anbar provinces.</p> <p>Training and subsequent cash grants provided to women's small businesses in Salah al-Din, Ninewah, Diyala, and Anbar provinces.</p> <p>1.3.3 Technical team of livelihoods experts are available to train NGOs on cash for work and cash grant modalities and to provide mentoring or coaching during the process.</p> <p>Deployment of Cash for Work and livelihoods expert.</p> <p>Deploy staff for monitoring of livelihoods activities.</p>	<p>Cash for work projects were implemented in Anbar during the second quarter with 1,876 beneficiaries across Ramadi, Fallujah engaged between 60 – 90 days.</p> <p>In Salah al-Din no new cash for work projects were implemented; works will begin in Baiji and Shirqat in Quarter 3.</p> <p>In Ninewah 13 cash for work projects with 4,420 beneficiaries in Mosul for 90 days.</p> <p>In Kirkuk 1 cash for work project was implemented with 300 beneficiaries supported over 3 months.</p> <p>Two projects for small business grants delivered in Anbar for 344 businesses. An additional 275 are planned within the same projects for Quarter 3.</p> <p>Cash grants were disbursed to 982 women headed households in Fallujah. FFS conducted beneficiary verification for additional grants to Ramadi and Karma, which will be completed in Quarter 3.</p>
<p>Overall output progress: A total of 6,596 beneficiaries availed of cash-for-work opportunities generated through livelihood projects during quarter 2 and 344 small business grants were distributed. The implementation of the small business grant highlighted many difficulties in undertaking cash transfers in Iraq immediately following liberation, causing significant challenges to the delivery of the project. The project will not be up-scaled in light of the lessons learned, and efforts will instead continue with the cash-for-work model which has proved to be a highly effective means of providing the most vulnerable with immediate access to finances.</p>		

INDICATORS, BASELINE, AND TARGETS	ACTIVITIES	Q2 PROGRESS
Output 1: The Government of Iraq is supported to address the immediate stabilization and recovery needs in newly accessible areas which allows for the sustainable return of internally displaced persons.		
1.4 Technical support is provided to Government authorities to build local capacity to facilitate stabilization (Window 3)		
<p><u>Indicator:</u> Authorities in target provinces with liberated areas demonstrate capacity to plan for stabilization activities and produce and implement stabilization plans.</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> Limited capacity to develop and implement comprehensive stabilization plans.</p> <p><u>Target:</u> By 31 December 2016, area coordinators and stabilization advisors ensure that Governorates have expertise on stabilization planning and communications.</p> <p><u>2017 Target:</u> Area coordinators and stabilization advisors ensure that Governorates have expertise on stabilization planning and communications. A minimum of nine FFS supported Municipal Stabilization Advisors embedded within local municipalities of liberated areas by December 2017.</p> <p><u>2018 Target:</u> Area coordinators and stabilization advisors ensure that Governorates have expertise on stabilization planning and communications. A minimum of ten FFS supported Municipal Stabilization Advisors embedded within local municipalities of liberated areas by December</p>	<p>1.4.1 Embed technical experts with Ninewah, Salah al-Din, Diyala, and Anbar provinces and with municipal offices to assist with stabilization planning, coordination, implementation, and monitoring.</p> <p>Hire and deploy technical expertise to Ninewah and Salah al-Din for six months, embedded with Planning Departments.</p> <p>Deploy Area Coordinator and technical experts to Salah al-Din, Anbar, Diyala, and Ninewah to support coordination of assistance, monitoring of activities and ensure complementarity with government funded initiatives.</p> <p>Hire specific technical expertise for ad hoc needs identified by Salah al-Din and/or Ninewah provinces or ad-hoc specialized expertise to the Government of Iraq, if required for stabilization purposes.</p> <p>Provide stabilization advisory services to Ninewah, Salah al-Din, Diyala, and Anbar in support of their stabilization plans and activities.</p>	<p>The Area Coordinators for all governorates continued with capacity support to Governors and Line Directorates. Stabilization Advisors provided significant capacity support to the Anbar and Ninewah Governor's Offices during the reporting period.</p> <p>Thirty-five engineers and social mobilizers were recruited and deployed to Anbar for the housing project during quarter 2, 30% of which are women. Thirty Ninewah engineers have continued operating throughout the quarter. Eight Municipal Stabilization Advisors are deployed and continue to provide support to municipalities of Fallujah, Ramadi, Shirqat and western Anbar.</p> <p>10 Liaison Officers are deployed and continue to work with partner municipalities of Ninewah, Ninewah Plains Kirkuk.</p>
<p><u>Overall output progress:</u> FFS continued to support across all governorates with international and national stabilization advisors. The initial Mosul liberation plan was advanced along with prepositioning of equipment. All governorates have national area coordinators. Engineering resources have been boosted significantly and Municipal Stabilization Advisors are providing direct capacities to municipal offices.</p>		

INDICATORS, BASELINE, AND TARGETS	ACTIVITIES	Q2 PROGRESS
<p>Output 1: The Government of Iraq is supported to address the immediate stabilization and recovery needs in newly accessible areas which allows for the sustainable return of internally displaced persons.</p>		
<p>1.5 Design and implement community reconciliation and dialogue initiatives (Window 4)</p>		
<p><u>Indicator:</u> Conflict analyses are conducted in liberated areas. <u>Baseline:</u> No conflict analysis conducted in the liberated areas. <u>Target:</u> Conflict analysis conducted in 80% of liberated districts by 31 December 2016.</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> Local facilitators (NGOs, media, community leaders, women, and local government authorities) are trained on conflict resolution, community dialogue, and best practices on community restorative processes. <u>Baseline:</u> No facilitators have been trained. <u>Target:</u> By 31 March 2018 at least 50 dialogue facilitators (NGOs, media, community leaders and local government authorities) will have been trained in each of target provinces with liberated areas. 20 of the 50 facilitators will be women in each of the targeted provinces with liberated areas.</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> Develop monitoring tool to monitor changes in communal tensions. <u>Baseline:</u> No monitoring tools to monitor changes in communal tensions are being employed. <u>Target:</u> Marked improvement in newly liberated areas by 31 December 2016.</p>	<p>1.5.1: Develop a methodology for a detailed conflict analysis covering areas that will be potentially engaged for community reconciliation programming through FFS. Conflict analysis informs community reconciliation project design.</p> <p>Conduct local conflict analysis in specific liberated areas in Ninewah, Salah al-Din, Diyala, and Anbar.</p> <p>Conduct site visits and interviews with civilian population, including IDPs, local authorities, civil society, and other stakeholders to deepen analysis and identify specific concerns.</p> <p>Train dialogue facilitators in liberated from NGOs, local media, and local authorities on conflict resolution, community dialogue, and best practices on community restorative processes.</p> <p>Conduct intra- and intercommunity dialogues, and establish informal conflict resolution mechanisms that target community leaders, women, youth, and members of local community, judiciary, and local security representatives to agree on set of measures to address local grievances.</p> <p>Identify partners and implement small projects to engage different communities in shared projects such as social work in community, educational programs, inter-community rehabilitation projects with the aim to slowly rebuild social fabric.</p> <p>Train local media to develop a platform for community reconciliation, notably in developing conflict sensitive messaging and in providing space for media to play a more prominent role in holding local institutions accountable to non-discriminatory practices.</p> <p>Engage provincial council, local authorities and community leaders in developing conflict sensitive messaging.</p> <p>1.5.2 Provincial Governments, local authorities, media, and community leaders are engaged and trained on mediation/community reconciliation processes, and media develop conflict sensitive messaging.</p> <p>1.5.3 Systematically monitor and document community tensions and retribution.</p> <p>Develop tools and criteria to monitor and measure changes in communal tensions.</p> <p>Recruit a monitoring officer to measure communal tensions and to engage NGOs, community leaders, Government officials.</p> <p>Conduct workshop with NGO/community organizations on lessons learned</p>	<p>FFS is no longer conducting Window 4 activities and all previous projects reported are closed. Reconciliation projects are now managed by a separate UNDP programme dedicated to reconciliation activities.</p>
<p><i>Overall output progress: The Steering Committee determined that Community Reconciliation would be separated into an entirely new UNDP Programme given the complexity of the subject and resources required. FFS is no longer conducting Window 4 activities as envisioned in the original Project Document, which has been updated to reflect this change in strategy. However, FFS continues to conduct conflict analyses to ensure projects are designed and implemented with conflict sensitivity in mind. These analyses informed activities and projects in Windows 1 and 2, especially with regards to Mosul activities.</i></p>		

INDICATORS, BASELINE, AND TARGETS	ACTIVITIES	Q2 PROGRESS
<p>Output 1: The Government of Iraq is supported to address the immediate stabilization and recovery needs in newly accessible areas which allows for the sustainable return of internally displaced persons.</p>		
<p>1.6 Project Management Team Employed</p>		
<p><u>Indicator:</u> Set up independent Monitoring and Evaluation for Stabilization project</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> No independent monitoring in place.</p> <p><u>2016 Target:</u> Independent monitoring reports are available for all areas of FFIS intervention by end of 2016.</p> <p><u>2017 Target:</u> FFS in-house monitoring capacities built to manage project numbers of 1,000 by December 2017.</p> <p><u>2018 Target:</u> FFS in-house monitoring capacities built to manage project numbers of 2,000 by December 2018.</p>	<p>1.6.1 Expansion of Project Team with Project Manager and Overall team leader.</p> <p>Ensure appropriate security management arrangements are in place, including equipment.</p> <p>Deploy strategic communications expert fully dedicated to stabilization.</p> <p>Independent Monitoring and evaluation system is put in place and reports are available</p>	<p>The FFS team continued to expand during the second quarter with several international hires to meet the increasing demands on the Facility. The Service Centre has increased twofold over the course of the first six months of 2017, and is expected to continue expanding.</p> <p>FFS developed and finalized a monitoring framework, supported by 70 engineers, liaison officers, as well as UNDP contracted and third party field monitors.</p> <p>Strategic communications expertise was deployed throughout the quarter, and an additional national communications expert was deployed. FFS has increased its social media and communications capacity significantly over the course of Quarter 3.</p>
<p><u>Overall output progress:</u> National Field Monitoring Specialist, GIS Specialist and international Programme Specialist for Donor Relations hired within the reporting period to boost the monitoring capacities of FFS. FFS Monitoring Framework formalized and implemented across all governorates of operation.</p>		

Annex II: Risk Framework

POLITICAL RISKS	
Description	Mitigation Measures
Proposed/selected projects do not correspond with priorities of returnees/ local population.	<i>Funding decisions for projects are endorsed by FFS Steering Committee. Workshops and advising to technical directorates on data collection and reporting techniques. Consultations with IDPs and returnees on priorities as additional inputs to final decisions.</i>
Fluid political environment causes high turnover of leadership.	<i>Ensure strong relationships maintained at high political level, and high level decisions on FFS are documented through the Steering Committee.</i>
Sectarian and tribal tensions increase, and violent conflict breaks out in areas FFS is engaging.	<i>Engage with Government at all levels to ensure FFS activities are conducted in a manner that promote fair distribution of projects among tribal or sectarian groups. Conduct conflict analysis to develop shared understanding of situation. International community to raise concerns at highest level.</i>
Significant distrust between PMF and local population prevents IDPs from returning despite stabilization efforts.	<i>Local PMF and local police to play a greater role when possible. Encourage PMO, Governors, PMF and local authorities to ensure timely handover to local police and to respect principles of protection of returnees. Raise specific security concerns at the highest level.</i>
Lack of substantive and effective stabilization planning prior to engagement.	<i>Provide technical support to Governorates to prepare for stabilization effort. Task Force with PMO and Steering Committee convened regularly as a platform to raise concerns. Build trust with the governors and their advisors/deputies to provide support to planning and coordination.</i>
Inability to communicate the role of international community in stabilization and international community is used as scapegoat when things go wrong.	<i>Strategic communications officer in FFS and joint advocacy/messaging by UN and international community. Weekly briefings to PMO including obstacles encountered.</i>
Human rights violations committed, property issues are unresolved, and other grievances lead to feelings of impunity and growing frustrations of the returning population.	<i>Document protection concerns and share them with international community. Advocate with high level decision makers to raise awareness and tackle the sensitive issues.</i>
Inability of government to maintain stabilization gains over time	<i>Clear communication from the onset of intervention to ensure agreement as to the responsibilities of the government in maintaining and securing stabilization gains into the future. Capacity support to local government throughout the lifetime of FFS activities in each location to respond to arising government needs and facilitate coordination with longer term planning agendas.</i>

SECURITY RISKS	
Description	Mitigation Measures
Risk of looting of (FFS) assets during stabilization phase or thereafter.	<i>Close monitoring on the ground and possibly delay delivery of equipment in case there is imminent risk of looting. Deployment of liaison officer on the ground. Raise any security incidents immediately with PMO and Governor. Involve international community if any assets are misappropriated. Maintain a clear understanding of relationship between UN, Governorate and security forces on the ground during the implementation of FFS. International community to advise and monitor coordination between security actors and governorate, and report back to coalition.</i>
Possibility of recapture of liberated areas by ISIL leading to displacement and further destruction of infrastructure. ISIL counter offensive heightens insecurity.	<i>Where possible, work with control centres to develop extraction plan for critical FFS assets. Monitor security situation.</i>
Mass infestation of IEDs and slow removal of these will cause casualties and slow down returns and recovery work.	<i>UNMAS role in conducting rapid threat assessments, contracting of commercial companies, training of national capacity and coordination role for IED/UXOs. On-the-ground coordination FFS with commercial companies such as Sterling in Ramadi, Optima in Fallujah and MAG in Ninewah. Civil defense, police and mine action authority are involved in IED detection, ISF destroys IEDs/UXOs. Threat assessments for neighborhoods and sites use classification with Low, Medium and High risk to better sequence FFS activities and advise on IDP returns to safe areas.</i>
Weak capacity of the local police to take over security functions. Militias prolong their stay if local police is not able to take over their tasks.	<i>Maintain clear understanding of capacity and numbers of police and other security actors in stabilization areas. Build relationships with local leaders and Gol officials and leverage community buy-in to protect and support FFS assets. Provide targeted support to rehabilitate police infrastructure ensuring local police are supported to return to their duties.</i>
Community violence increases and mistrust among communities worsens.	<i>Conduct detailed local analysis identifying sources of tension and overlay activities support distribution with demographic data available. Document risks to FFS assets and leverage international community and senior Gol to thwart community violence.</i>
FFS staff or contractors are targeted with threats in an effort to corrupt procurement processes or extort resources from FFS.	<i>Communication to all staff and contractors regarding how to report instances of threats, blackmail etc. Clear response mechanisms built into overall management structures for cases of threats towards staff or contractors.</i>

OPERATIONAL AND FINANCIAL RISKS	
Description	Mitigation Measures
Corruption by Government or security authorities.	<i>UNDP's rules and procedures are clearly communicated to the counterparts and funding decisions have the backing of the steering committee.</i>
Delays in tax and customs clearance.	<i>Special team set up in National Operations Centre and special measures to be established with Prime Minister's Office to fast track imported goods and equipment for stabilization.</i>
Poor contracting work and huge cost for operating in high risk areas.	<i>Strong monitoring mechanism on the ground during implementation phase to verify quality and delivery schedule (by UNDP-recruited engineers, Government monitoring and external monitoring company).</i>
Very limited Government budget for liberated areas and lack of financial resources to ensure operation and maintenance cost of infrastructure, or transition from stabilization to development.	<i>Setting up of the Expanded Stabilization Funding Facility (FFES) to bridge immediate stabilization with reconstruction. Liaise with WB on implementation of stabilization/recovery loan. Manage expectations of local population and Government so that messaging on stabilization reflects realistic deliverables. Local Area Development Programme (LADP) advises planning departments on linking stabilization plans with medium term service delivery plans.</i>
Lack of qualified personnel returning to newly liberated areas to ensure delivery of services (technicians, teachers, doctors etc.) after handing over sites to Government.	<i>Agree with counterparts on availability of trained personnel before infrastructure starts.</i>
Receipt of donor pledges is delayed and FFS becomes underfunded at critical moments.	<i>Steering Committee to review funding situation and ensure that sufficient funding is available.</i>

United Nations Development Programme in Iraq



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