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**FUNDING  
FACILITY FOR  
STABILIZATION**

**2018 Q2 REPORT**

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME IN IRAQ

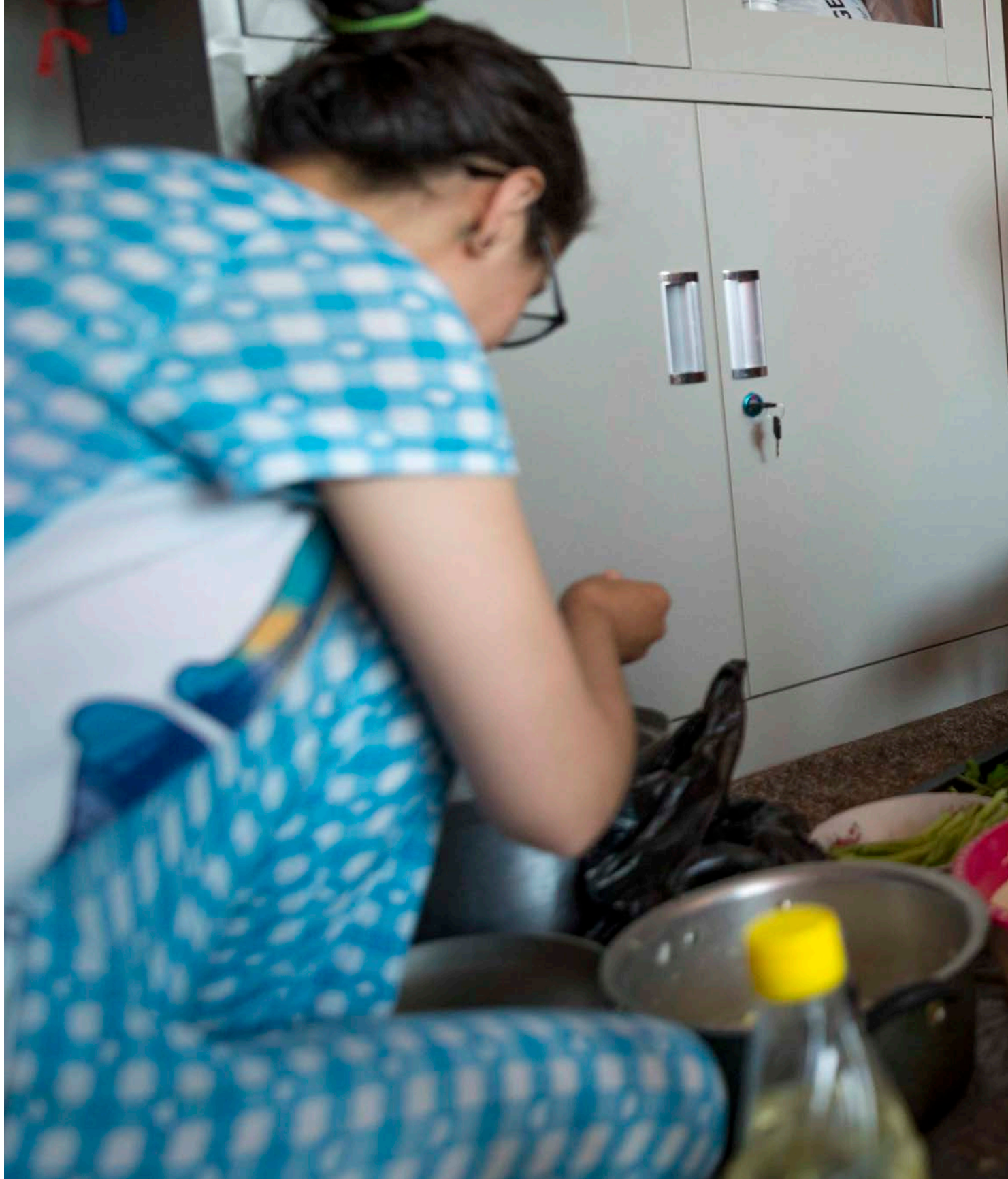
FUNDING FACILITY FOR STABILIZATION  
QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT  
Q2 - 1 APRIL 2018 - 30 JUNE 2018

<b>PROJECT TITLE:</b>	Funding Facility for Stabilization (FFS)
<b>UNDP PROJECT ID:</b>	00089459 (output ID: 00095684)
<b>PROJECT DURATION:</b>	May 2015 – December 2020
<b>PROJECT RESOURCES:</b>	USD 804,447,255
<b>UNDP IRAQ FOCAL POINT:</b>	Office of the Prime Minister
<b>UNDAF OUTCOMES(S):</b>	Outcome 1: Government and Communities' resilience to disasters (man-made and natural) strengthened
<b>UNDP COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTCOME:</b>	Outcome 3: Conditions improved for the safe return of Internally Displaced Persons in Newly Liberated Areas
<b>OUTPUTS:</b>	Output 1: Iraqi Government is supported to address the immediate stabilization needs in newly accessible areas which allows for the return of IDPs
<b>IMPLEMENTING PARTNER</b>	UNDP
<b>RESPONSIBLE PARTNER:</b>	UNDP
<b>PROJECT LOCATIONS:</b>	Newly liberated areas of Salah al-Din, Anbar, Ninewa, Diyala and Kirkuk governorates

## CONTRIBUTING PARTNERS







*FEMALE STUDENTS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MOSUL PREPARE DOLMA FOR IFTAR INSIDE AL HADBA WOMEN'S DORMITORY, WHICH WAS REHABILITATED WITH THE SUPPORT OF FFS. ONCE REHABILITATED, THE DORMITORY ALLOWED 1,000 FEMALE STUDENTS TO RETURN TO THEIR STUDIES.  
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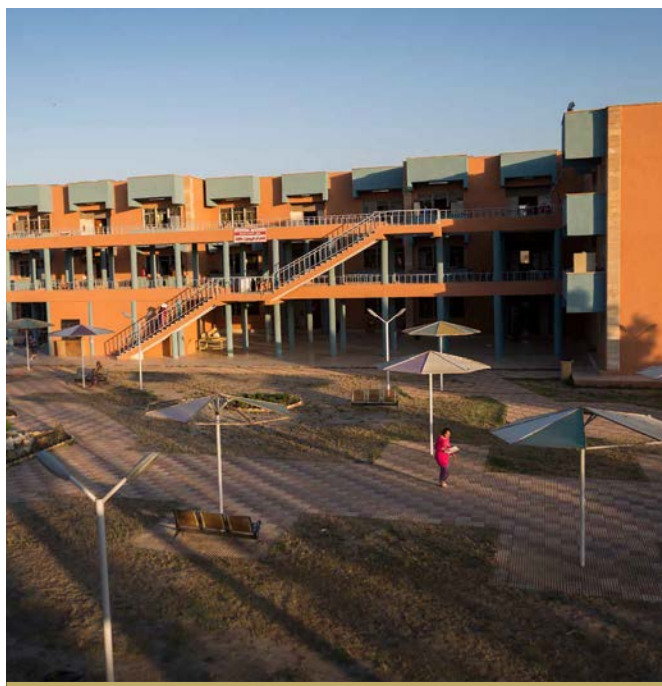


## QUARTER TWO HIGHLIGHTS



*OIL AND MINING ENGINEERING STUDENT MARIAM, 22, STUDIES INSIDE THE REHABILITATED AL HADBA WOMEN'S DORMITORY AT MOSUL UNIVERSITY. ©UNDP IRAQ/CLAIRE THOMAS*

- **Since its initiation, swift and pragmatic intervention, with an emphasis on transparency, has defined the FFS approach the stabilization.** By the end of Quarter Two (Q2), the effectiveness of these methods was demonstrated by one of the most major milestones of the FFS programme to date. With 2356 projects ongoing, FFS succeeded in seeing through the completion 1000 projects in the five governorates of work.
- **FFS continued to accelerate its activities in the five strategic areas of focus for 2018, especially western Anbar,** the last area to be liberated from ISIL occupation and therefore a region of exceptional need. In the towns of Rawa, Al Qaim, Ana, the first FFS projects began implementation. The joint priority of FFS and of government authorities at present is the restoration of basic services, as evidenced by 13 new projects in the electricity sector and 11 new projects in the water sector. Moreover, the FFS portfolio continued to show significant growth in the **critical Baiji-Hatra corridor, with particular focus on Shergat, Baiji, and Hatra.** In Shergat, 35 new projects had been added by the end of Q2, with 21 projects in active development.
- **Quarter Two saw the initiation of activities for the recently re-opened FFS Window Four.** FFS staff undertook initial scoping missions to Western Anbar and Western Ninewa to hold initial discussions relating to Window Four activities with local stakeholders, in preparation for a more rigorous community level consultation process which is expected to take place later in 2018.
- **FFS continues to ramp up its monitoring activities, hiring and deploying nineteen Quality Control/Quality Assurance Officers across Ninewa.** The QA/QC Officers will be central to FFS monitoring in the governorate; undertaking project sites and ensuring adherence to project specifications.



*THE FULLY REHABILITATED AL HADBA WOMEN'S DORMITORY AT MOSUL UNIVERSITY, REHABILITATED WITH THE SUPPORT OF FFS. ONE REHABILITATED, THE DORMITORY ALLOWED 1,000 FEMALE STUDENTS TO RETURN TO THEIR STUDIES. ©UNDP IRAQ/CLAIRE THOMAS*



*THE BAWAZE SUBSTATION IN EAST MOSUL, WHICH WAS 95% COMPLETE BY THE END OF THE REPORTING PERIOD. THIS SUBSTATION IS ONE OF 13 WHICH ARE BEING REHABILITATED IN EAST MOSUL, SEVEN OF WHICH WERE FINISHED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD. ©UNDP IRAQ/CLAIRE THOMAS*

- **FFS continues to vigorously implement its gender strategy: over 1,318,605 women directly benefited from FFS projects as of the end of Q2.** Projects continue to be launched incorporating consideration for women. During the reporting period, more than 150 staff were sensitized on gender integration and gender-responsive planning and implementation in both Baghdad and Erbil. Capacities have been enhanced for gender mainstreaming in roles such as engineers, field monitors, liaison officers, and other key positions. This has resulted in significant improvement in women's participation in many sectors, ranging from housing programmes to earned income from cash-for-work programmes.
- In the Ninewa Plains, **early April saw a civic celebration in Bashiqa, as four rehabilitated municipality parks were opened to the public.** This is a part of a large FFS effort to restore public spaces in the Plains. As part of this effort, fifteen projects to rehabilitate public parks have taken place, along with ten projects to support the reha-

bilitation of municipal shops, and three to rehabilitate local markets. Understanding the importance of safe and clean public spaces to community development and social cohesion, FFS continues to support municipal sector work in the Ninewa Plains.

- **Restoring and maintaining access to electrical networks remained a high priority in all areas of FFS activity,** exemplified in the numerous electrical rehabilitation projects completed this quarter, especially in East Mosul. They included seven 33/11 SS electrical substations (Intisar, Methaq, Arbajeya, Besan, Al Muthana, Sumer and Molwatha Al Ayser), and the renovation of the General Directorate for Electricity Transmission, enabling efficient administration of the distribution of electricity in the city. In West Mosul, 350 distribution transformers (100 x 250 kVA, 100 x 400 kVA and 100 x 620 kVA and 50 x 1000 kVA) were installed; an important milestone for electricity restoration in West Mosul, with 25,000 people being given access to power.





A BOY WAVES THE IRAQI FLAG AT THE OPENING CEREMONY OF THE REHABILITATED SAYEDATEE AL JAMILA BRIDGE IN EAST MOSUL. ©UNDP IRAQ/CLAIRE THOMAS

- **FFS made significant advances in the roads and bridges sector during the second quarter**, with the importance of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers and their tributaries underpinning the priority on river bridges. In Mosul the first rehabilitated bridge – Sayedatee Al Jamila Bridge – was ceremonially inaugurated on 5 April 2018.
- **Housing is a major priority for FFS** and the programme continues to deliver rehabilitated homes to Iraqis, including those returning from displacement. The projects completed during the second quarter of 2018 mean that during the first six months of the year FFS has provided ameliorated housing for more than 15,000 people in Anbar and the Ninewa Plains. During Q2, the recruitment of a specialized housing team for West Mosul, consisting of 40 engineers and eight social organizers, was completed. This recruitment marked the launching of activities that will see the rehabilitation of 10,000 houses in West Mosul.



A FAMILY'S BELONGINGS ARE STORED INSIDE A BADLY BURNED HOUSE IN THE TAIBA HOUSING COMPLEX IN BARTELA. WORK WAS UNDERWAY TO REHABILITATE THIS COMPLEX DURING Q2. BY THE END OF THE PROJECT, 250 UNITS WILL BE REHABILITATED. ©UNDP IRAQ/CLAIRE THOMAS



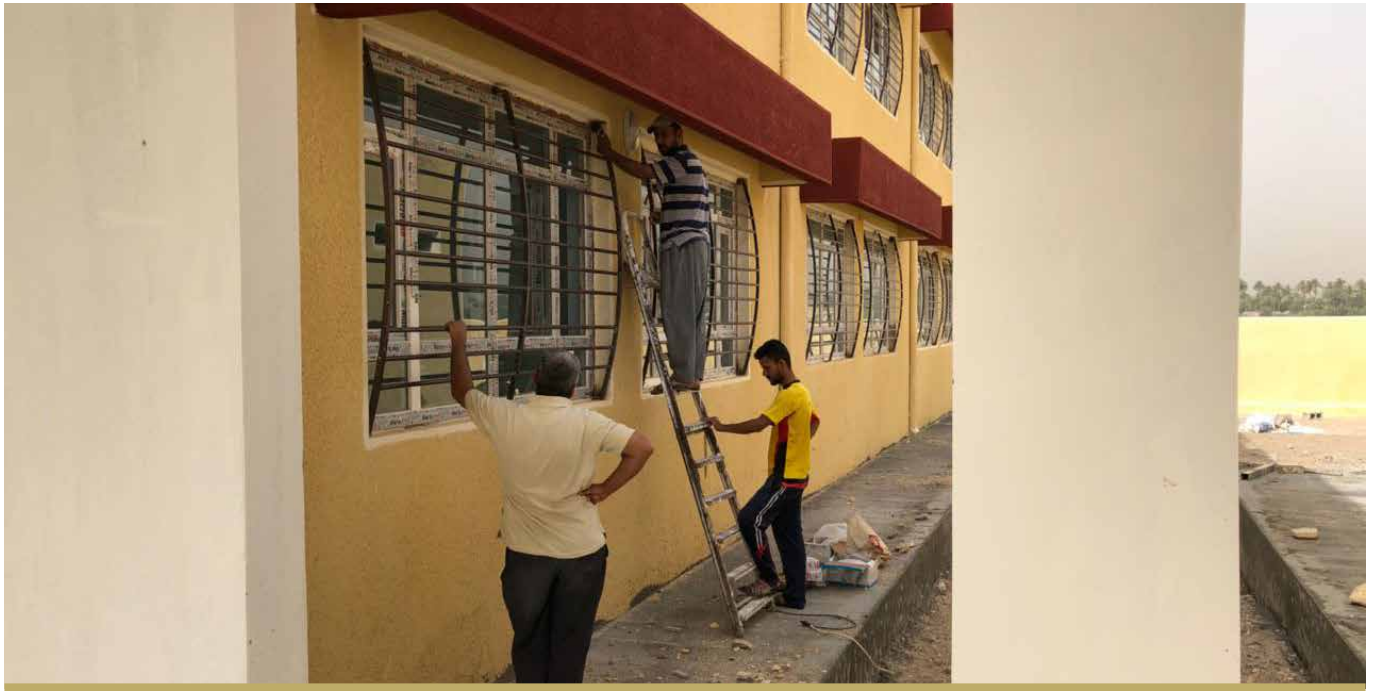


*NEW SWITCHGEAR AT THE NORTHERN TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY IN EAST MOSUL. THE RESTORATION OF THE ELECTRICAL NETWORK OF THE UNIVERSITY WAS COMPLETED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD. ©UNDP IRAQ/CLAIRE THOMAS*



*DESTROYED BUILDINGS AT THE MOSUL UNIVERSITY. PREPARATORY WORKS FOR THE REHABILITATION OF MOSUL UNIVERSITY ARE ONGOING. DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD, A MAPPING EXERCISE FOR MOSUL UNIVERSITY WAS UNDERTAKEN IN ORDER TO PRIORITIZE PORTIONS OF THE CAMPUS FOR REHABILITATION AND COORDINATE THE REHABILITATION PROCESSES BETWEEN THE ACTORS TAKING PART. ©UNDP IRAQ/CLAIRE THOMAS*

- **Education at kindergarten to secondary levels is not only a crucial investment in the future, but it is also a major immediate contribution to the well-being of communities**, with thousands of children returning to restored schools in every part of the governorates in which FFS operates. A major example is in Anbar, where rehabilitation of 56 schools is either complete or in progress under a governorate-wide expanded stabilization education-focused project.
- **Commitment to higher education has taken many forms during the quarter**, with Mosul University, Ninewa University, and Anbar University benefiting from many projects. Technological and engineering education has also been a priority, whether through restoration of the electrical network of the Northern Technical University, or rehabilitation of the Civil Engineering Department of Anbar University.



*WORK WAS COMPLETED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD ON THE REHABILITATION OF AL-MOFEED PRIMARY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS IN FALLUJAH, ALLOWING 200 GIRLS TO RETURN TO SCHOOL.*

- **Restoration of basic services is also a fundamental concern of FFS**, with projects ranging from local replacement of water or sewerage pipes to such a large-scale project as the ongoing planning of the rehabilitation of Al Nuaimiyah Sewage Plant (2 Sections) in Fallujah, an expanded stabilization project that will **transform the waste water treatment capabilities of the city and provide more sanitary living conditions for 430,000 people**. The design for the project has been completed and is currently being reviewed by the Ministry of Health. However, this critical FFES project is funding dependent.
- **In municipal contexts, FFS seeks to enhance the governance capabilities of local authorities, to support community policing and justice, and also to rehabilitate municipal facilities that carry both economic and revenue-based benefits.** In this category, for example, West Mosul's largest two municipal shopping areas, Yabesat and the Vegetable Market, have both been rehabilitated, **allowing some 1,000 merchants to return to 270 stalls and shops and provide fresh food, grains and seeds to their customers.**
- **In West Mosul, 3,100 people were directly engaged in cash for work projects.** These projects have been instrumental in clearing the way for rehabilitation projects to begin and people to gain access to their homes and shops.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The second quarter (Q2) of 2018 was one of achievement for the Funding Facility for Stabilization (FFS). Throughout the five governorates formerly subjected to ISIL occupation, the FFS continued to launch programs of varying scale and extent according to need. This quarter saw a major milestone for the programme in the reaching of 1000 completed projects. Meanwhile, 2356 projects were ongoing. The impact has been substantial in both urban and rural areas. Just one example this quarter of the community-level impact of FFS activities was a civic celebration held in April 2018 in the town of Bashiqa, in the Ninewa Plains, to mark the rehabilitation of four municipal parks as part of the overall effort to restore public spaces. At a more regional level, the first FFS projects in western Anbar broke ground, a significant milestone for this sub-region, having been the last area to be liberated from ISIL occupation. Both FFS and government officials identified particular needs in terms of basic services, and projects in electricity and water sectors in this area have gathered strength over the course of the quarter. The other “red box” areas similarly received a high priority – Mosul, Western Ninewa, the Baiji-Hatra Corridor, and the broader Hawija district – within a general strategy embracing the five governorates in their entirety.

Everywhere, the FFS has continued vigorously to implement its cross-cutting priority on gender mainstreaming. Ranging from livelihoods projects benefiting substantial numbers of women to enhanced capacity for women’s participation in key FFS roles such as engineer, field monitor, and liaison officer, the effort has been extended to all areas in order to facilitate gender-responsive programmatic planning. Monitoring and evaluation of all programme areas has not only been maintained but also intensified, as seen in the hiring and deployment of additional Quality Control/Quality Assurance officers to monitor project sites and ensure scrupulous adherence to project specifications. A further important development during the quarter was the first steps towards the initiation of the re-opening of Window Four activities. Window Four focuses on community reconciliation, assisting local leaders and community groups to work towards enhanced social cohesion. Suspended for a number of months pending completion of key infrastructure projects and the large-scale return of internally displaced persons (IDPs), this important dimension of FFS activity is envisaged to restart initially in western Anbar and western Ninewa.

Restoring and maintaining electricity networks continued during Q2 to take high priority. Especial progress was made in the restoration of seven major substations in East Mosul, while in the heavily damaged distribution system in West Mosul, some 25,000 residents gained renewed access to power through 350 restored and replaced transformers. Water and sewerage facilities were rehabilitated in all areas, with projects ranging from repair of pipes on a local basis to the provision of key water treatment plants. Repair of roads and

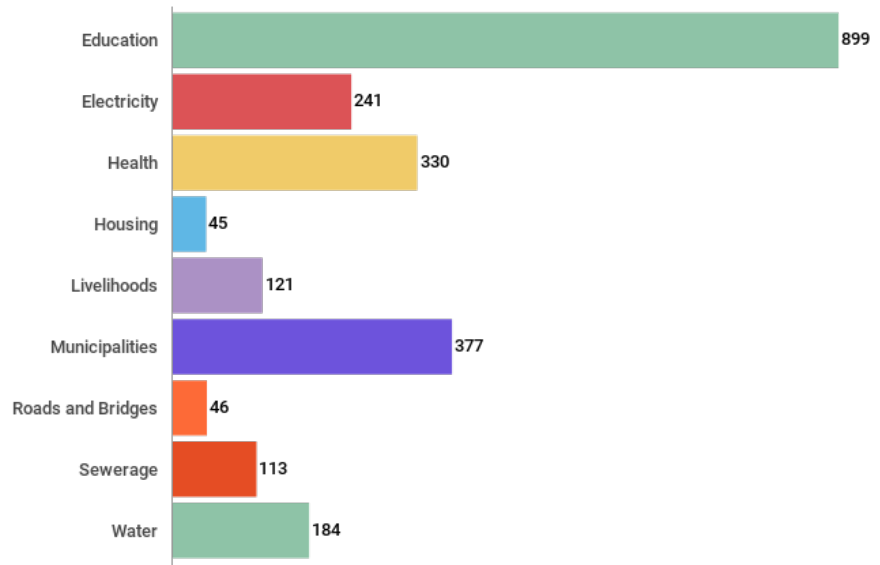
bridges on both of the two major river systems was ongoing, with especially important advances in Fallujah and Ramadi, and in Mosul the opening of the first major rehabilitated bridge. In the housing sector, FFS has provided restored accommodations for some 15,000 people, including IDPs, in Anbar and the Ninewa Plains during Q1 and Q2 of 2018, and a major effort by a specialized housing team is about to launch in West Mosul. In higher education, universities received sustained attention while in all communities schools from kindergarten to secondary levels were rehabilitated in substantial numbers, including a major FFES project in Anbar where 56 schools have either been brought back into full operation or are on the way to reaching that goal. FFS is always cognizant of the importance of health care and education in prompting the decisions of IDPs to return to their home communities. Finally, in municipal contexts, FFS has sought to enhance the governance abilities of local authorities, and to support the community policing and justice systems, while also promoting the mutual reinforcement of municipal revenue and economic development by restoring markets and other municipal enterprises.

As FFS operations evolve, challenges are encountered and lessons learned on an ongoing basis. Among the challenges that have proved particular to Q2 are those that arise from the increasing scope of FFS activity and, at the same time, the increasing urgency that derives from the persistence of tensions in some areas that could in a worst-case scenario result in the re-emergence of violent extremism. The re-opening of Window Four provides one opportunity to address these issues, but the reality is that there is a funding gap that restrains the effectiveness of the broader spectrum of FFS efforts, notably in the “red box” areas. At the same time, continuing challenges are felt in such other diverse areas, such as the continuing dangers from hazardous ordnance materials, and the delays encountered in customs clearance for necessary imported materials. Yet the lessons learned are ongoing, and they bear especially on the need to focus even more meticulously on community programming and on locally-led initiatives that can not only advance rehabilitation in key service and infrastructural areas but also enhance social cohesion and gender integration. FFS is working in these directions through its hiring of additional quality assurance monitors, and also the utilization of broadly-based key performance indicators (KPIs) to coordinate all facets of its programming. Bearing in mind this continuing process of assessment and enhancement, the progress attained during Q2 has been important. The reaching of key milestones during the quarter, the manifestations of community acceptance – as seen in ceremonial openings of facilities such as markets, roads and bridges – and the return of some 3,904,350 IDPs during the quarter, all provide indicators that stabilization is being achieved with a level of momentum that continues to build expeditiously from one quarter to the next.



## QUARTER TWO IN REVIEW

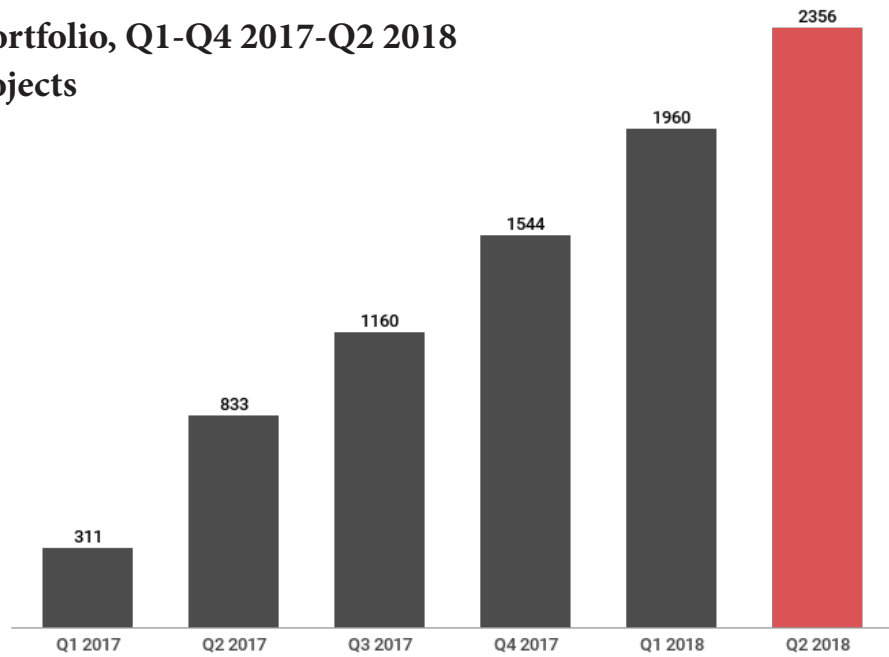
### FFS Q2 Projects by Sector



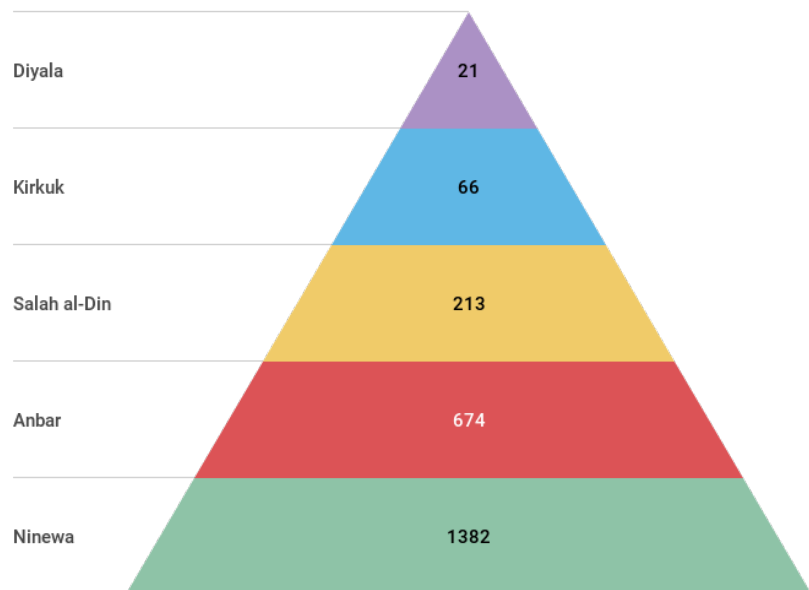
### FFS Q2 Projects, Project Status



### Growth of FFS portfolio, Q1-Q4 2017-Q2 2018 By number of projects



### Location of FFS Q2 Projects



## THE FUNDING FACILITY FOR STABILIZATION

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

The operations of FFS are separated into two channels, which share a common Steering Committee and together form FFS as a whole. The first channel was FFIS and the original conception was that FFIS would stand alone as an instrument of stabilization, providing immediate restoration of key services as well as ensuring basic safety and the availability of food, water, and housing in newly-liberated cities and areas. Longer-term re-building activities would then be undertaken by the Government of Iraq (GOI) using its own fiscal resources. By early 2016, however, it had become clear – notably in the context of continuing weakness in international energy markets that put severe limits on the fiscal capacity of the GOI – that while considerable success was being achieved in immediate stabilization, undertaking larger projects was necessary to target key public institutions and networks, and thus motivate IDPs to return home to a situation in which safety, dignity, and hope for a secure and even prosperous future could be realistic aspirations. Accordingly, a second channel was created within FFS in April 2016, known as the Funding Facility for Expanded Stabilization (FFES). Many FFES projects are coming to fruition throughout 2018.

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

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

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

In other liberated areas, UNDP is supporting fast-track interventions through a sister instrument known as the Iraq Crisis Response and Resilience Programme (ICRRP). FFS and ICRRP ensure different communities affected by the conflict are supported. ICRRP focuses on areas with high concentrations of IDPs supporting and host communities, as well as some liberated areas that are outside the scope of FFS areas of operation.



## MOVEMENT OF DISPLACED PERSONS



*WHEN ISIL MILITANTS TOOK CONTROL OF THE TOWN OF BASHIQA, KHADAR (PICTURED) AND HIS FAMILY FLED TO DOHUK. THE FAMILY HAS NOW RETURNED TO THEIR HOME, WHICH HAS BEEN REHABILITATED WITH THE SUPPORT OF UNDP'S FFS. ©UNDP IRAQ/CLAIRE THOMAS*

The Funding Facility's primary objective is to help the Government of Iraq to stabilize liberated areas and facilitate the return of internally displaced persons (IDPs). To measure progress towards this goal, FFS leverages the International Organization for Migration's Displacement Tracking Matrix. For towns that are not monitored by IOM, FFS postulates based on the district data and triangulates with figures tracked by local authorities.

The movement of displaced persons during Q2 followed the same return trends seen following one of the most momentous occasions in the battle against the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) in the latter part of 2017: the victory of the Iraqi Security Forces over the last areas of ISIL control. At the end of Q2, IOM estimates that 3,904,350 Iraqis had returned to their area of origin as of 20 June 2018. This is an increase of 268,753 people since the end of Q1.

Thirty seven percent of those returnees (1,464,240 individuals<sup>1</sup>) were returning to Ninewa, followed closely by Anbar which constituted thirty two percent (1,264,890 individuals) of the returns. As in Q1, Ninewa continued to be the governorate that makes up the

largest proportion of returns overall which could, again this quarter, be due to improved data collection methods in Mosul. Most of the returns were to Mosul (862,848 individuals) followed by Telafar (296,857 individuals) and Hamdaniya (135,312 individuals). In Anbar, the highest number of returns was to Fallujah (524,736 individuals), followed by Ramadi (458,778 individuals) and Heet (180,642 individuals).

As in Q1 2018, the third highest number of overall returns was in Salah al-Din, where 14% (543,456 individuals) was recorded. Seven percent of overall returns went to Kirkuk (293,334) and six percent to Diyala (221,598) showing a slight increase over the number of returns in those areas in Q4 2017.

While overall this shows positive trends, as of 30 June 2018 there are still 2,002,986 IDPs. According to IOM, 31% of IDPs are in Ninewa, or 614,790 individuals. As in Q1, Dohuk follows with 17% of IDPs or 350,268 individuals. The proportion of IDPs in Anbar continues to shrink and is now fewer than 4% a decrease from 15% at the end of 2017. Anbar, therefore has less IDPs than Erbil, Salah al Din, Sulaymaniyah and Kirkuk which have 11%, 9%, 7% and 6% of IDPs, respectively.

1. All returns numbers are cumulative.



# NINEWA

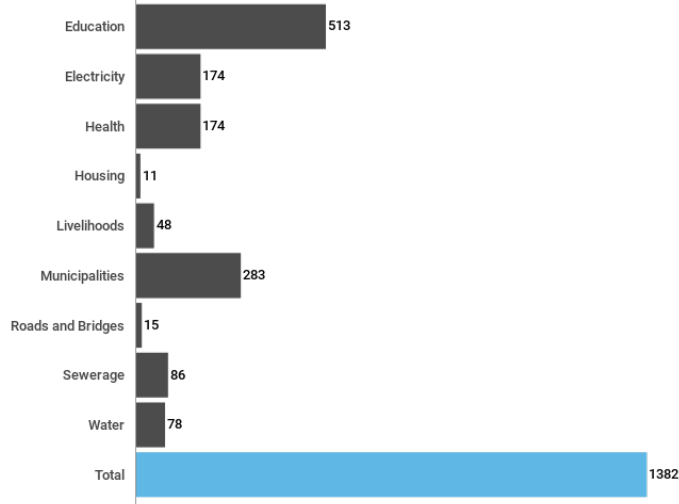
By the end of Q2, activities in Ninewa made up the largest number of projects for the entire Funding Facility. With 1,382 projects being developed, tendered, implemented, or completed by the end of Q2, Ninewa projects account for 59% of all FFS projects. The overall number of projects continues to steadily increase and by the end of Q2 there were an additional 210 projects added, up from 1,174 projects at the end of Q1.

The majority of projects continue to be implemented in East Mosul, as the city has been accessible since Q1 of 2017. After East Mosul, the Ninewa Plains have the most projects, followed by West Mosul.

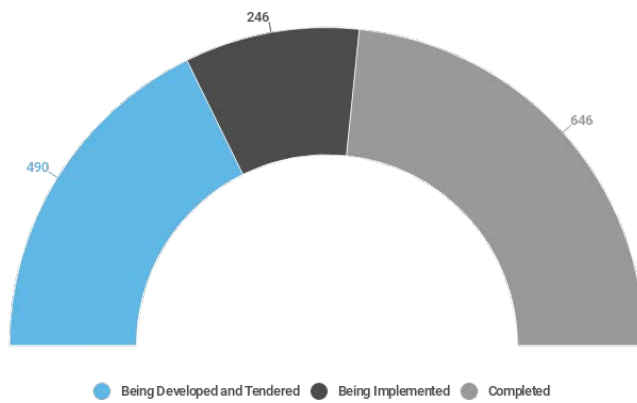


MEMBERS OF A FFS SUPPORT CASH FOR WORK TEAM, WORKING TO CLEAR RUBBLE AND DEBRIS FROM AROUND THE CENTRAL LIBRARY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MOSUL IN EAST MOSUL. ©UNDP IRAQ/CLAIRE THOMAS

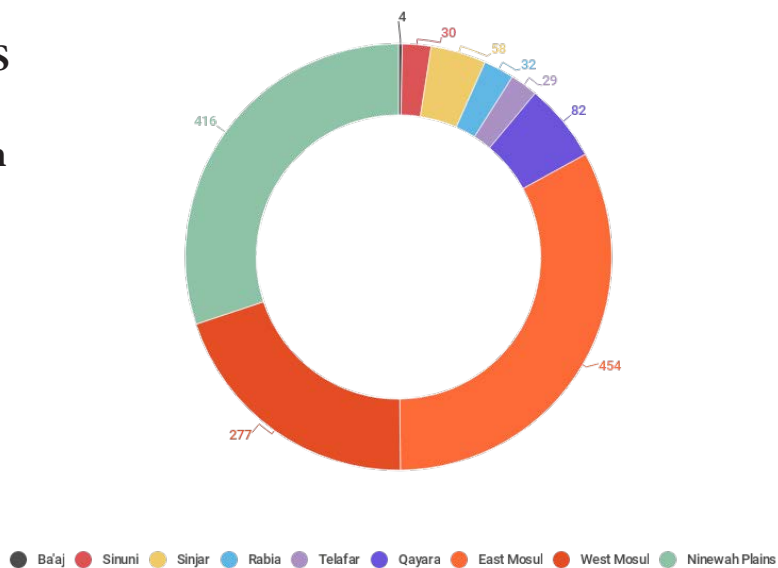
### Ninewa FFS Projects by Sector



### Ninewa FFS Projects by Status

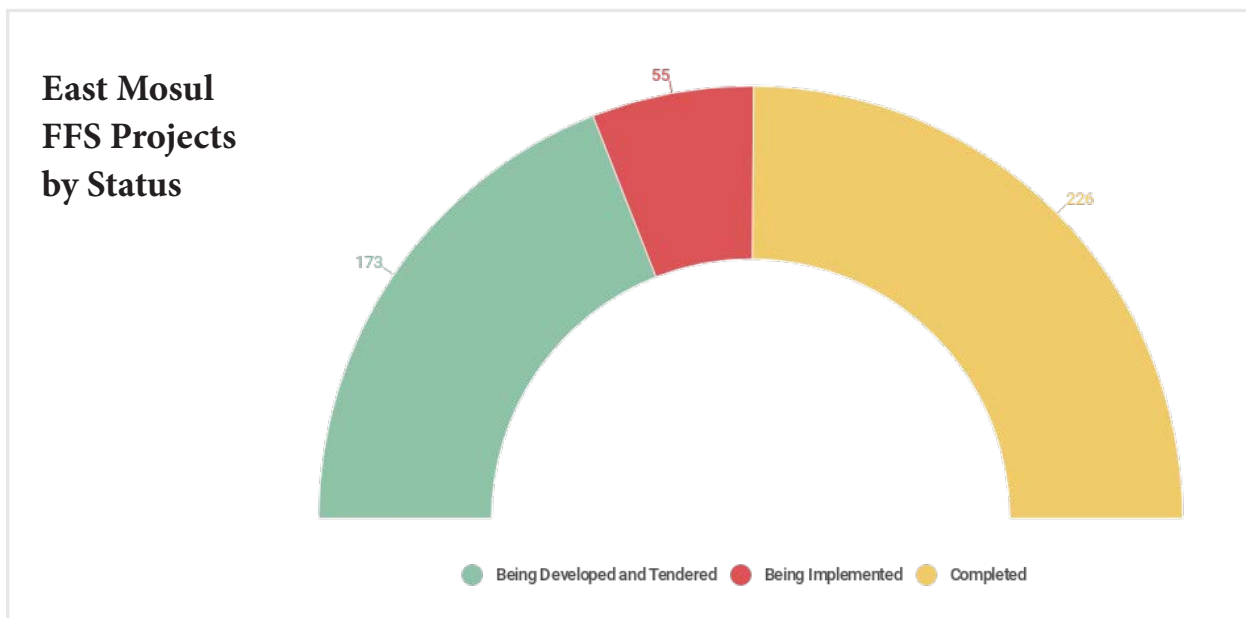
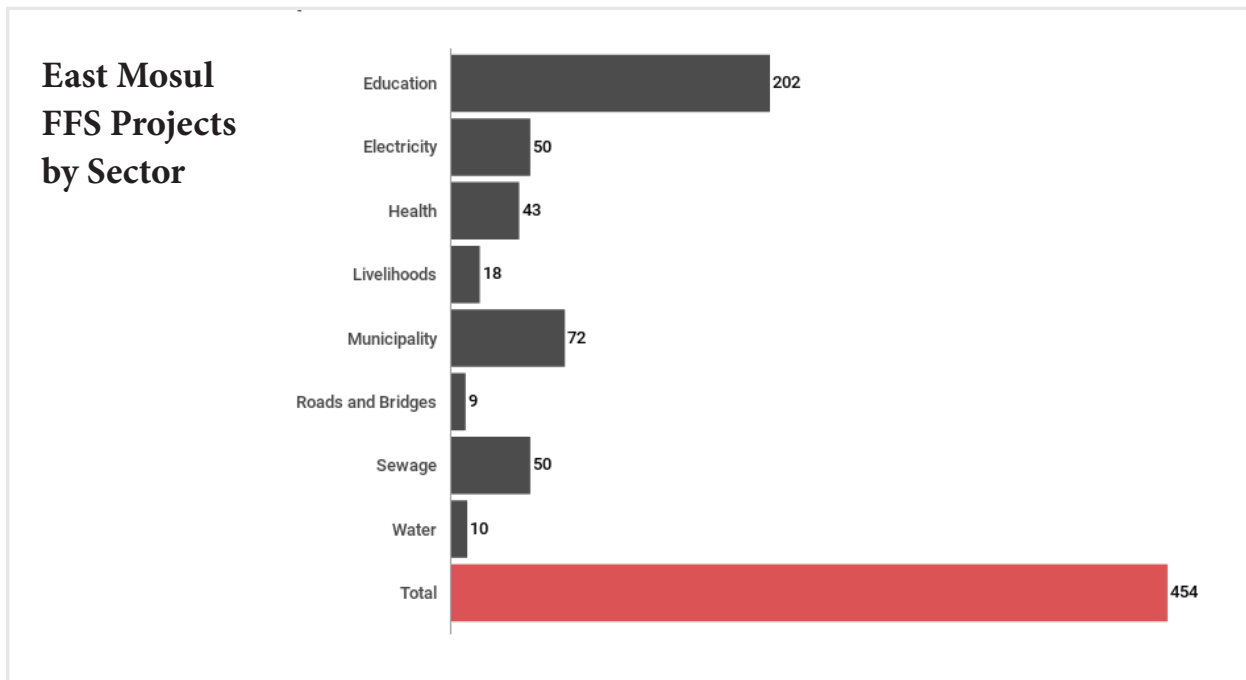


### Ninewa FFS Projects by Location





## East Mosul



While, in general, the level of conflict-related damage in East Mosul has been less severe than in West Mosul, there remain ongoing challenges in infrastructure rehabilitation, owing in part to the complex equipment needs in sectors such as water and electricity. Nevertheless, progress was attained in all sectors during the second quarter of 2018, and particular attention was given to gender-related goals in such areas as education and social protection. In total, as of the end of Q2, there have been 455 projects in East Mosul, an increase of 37 projects since the end of Q1, primarily in the education, municipality, roads and bridges and sewerage sectors.

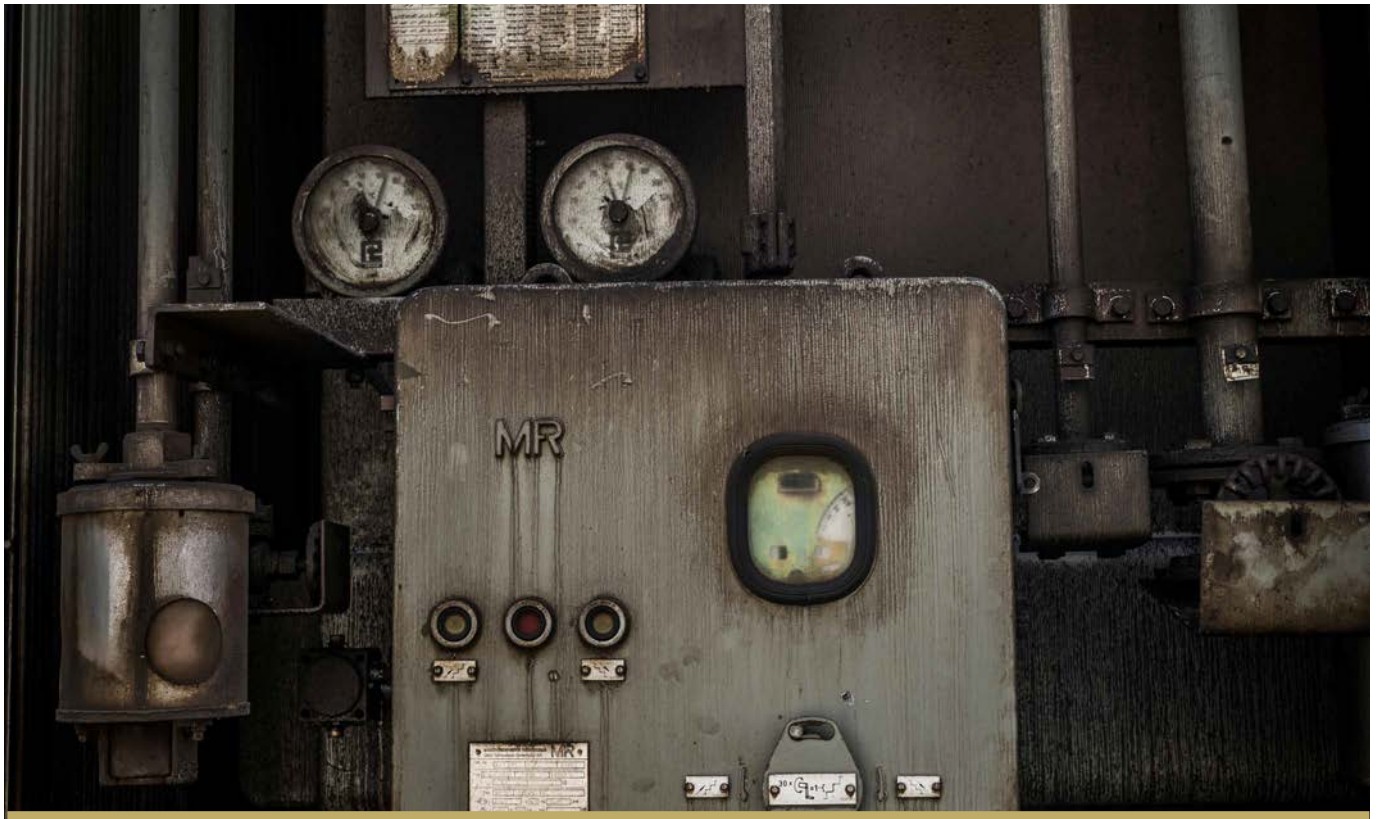
## WATER

By the end of Q2, there were a total of ten water sector projects in East Mosul, six of which are completed, two which are being implemented and two under development. Following the successful rehabilitation during Q1 of the two significant water treatment plants (WTP) of Al Zahoor and Al Sahiron, and the addition of their capacity to the already functioning Al Qasoor WTP, priority passed in Q2 to the largest single WTP, that of Al Qubba. Work had begun at Al Qubba during Q1, but had been restricted to 17% completion by a concentration on cleaning and minor civil works while the contractor received and verified major pieces of equipment. In late May and early June the pace quickened, with the supply and installation of submersible and horizontal pumps proceeding, along with continuing electrical work, to the point at which 50% completion was attained by the end of the quarter. The forthcoming impact of the completion of the Al Qubba project is immense; the completion of the facility will mark in effect the normalization of water supply for East Mosul and will serve approximately 700,000 residents across 30 neighbourhoods. This is in addition to the works completed in Q1, where the completion of the Al Zahoor and Al Sahiron facilities meant that clean water is now available to more than 470,000 East Mosul residents. The progress on these water facilities is a clear indication of the transformative nature of FFS work, through the restoration of normalized water services in East Mosul.

Another priority continuing from Q1 was the repair of 13 Water Directorate vehicles, which were removed to workshop facilities in late April. The vehicles proved to have varied needs, ranging from such essential but relatively minor tasks as replacement of windows and tyres, and painting, to complex and difficult mechanical repairs. By the end of Q2, the project as a whole was 99% complete, meaning that the capacity to conduct maintenance and repairs on the entire water grid was substantially enhanced. Also by the end of the quarter, a new project had been awarded for supply of workshop tools and equipment for the Directorate of Water, and this process is ready to move ahead during Q3.



*THE OPENING CEREMONY OF THE AL SAHIRON WATER TREATMENT PLANT IN EAST MOSUL, WHICH WAS HELD DURING Q2. THE COMPLETION OF THE AL ZAHOOR AND AL SAHIRON FACILITIES MEANT THAT CLEAN WATER IS NOW AVAILABLE TO MORE THAN 470,000 EAST MOSUL RESIDENTS. ©UNDP IRAQ/ CLAIRE THOMAS*



*THE AL MUJAMAH SIHY SUBSTATION, WHICH WAS 7% COMPLETE BY THE END OF THE REPORTING PERIOD. THIS SUBSTATION IS ONE OF 13 WHICH ARE BEING REHABILITATED IN EAST MOSUL, SEVEN WHICH WERE FINISHED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD. ©UNDP IRAQ/CLAIRE THOMAS*

## ELECTRICITY

FFS has undertaken significant levels of work in the electricity sector in East Mosul, with a total of 50 projects by the end of Q2. Of these 50 projects, 16 are completed, 16 are being implemented and 18 are in development. Repair of damaged substations retained high priority during Q2. Work on 13 substations spanned the entirety of the quarter, and while advances were made on all, a recurrent challenge was the delivery of essential equipment for installation: switch gears and radiators, but especially heavy electrical transformers which was delayed due to lengthy international manufacturing process and by security clearances to move the equipment into Iraq.

Nevertheless, work was completed at six stations, namely the Molawatha Aisar Mobile Substation (33/11 KV), Methaq Substation (33/11 KV), Alarbajeya Substation (33/11 KV), Muthana Substation (33/11 KV), Besan substation (33/11 KV), and the Sumer Substation (33/11 KV). Together, these six completed stations will serve 170,000 people, restoring their electricity supply. A further seven substations were under repair on a separate contract, and while similar problems were encountered, the Molawatha and Al Majmuha locations were essentially complete by the end of the quarter.

Other major projects carried to completion during the quarter included the restoration of the electrical network of the Northern Technical University, with its crucial significance for education as well as for the electricity sector itself, and the renovation of the General Directorate for Electricity Transmission. Renovation of the Electricity (Transmission) Directorate building was completed during the reporting period after what proved to be a longer-term process, with tasks ranging from essential clearance and repairs to a large number of detailed needs that included work on the aluminum cladding, installation of new windows, fitting of cable for the elevator, porcelain tile work, and others. By quarter's end, the work was finished which will enable the government to administer and provide electricity to numerous neighborhoods in East Mosul. In general, the capacity for full restoration of access to power had increased measurably during the quarter, but work on substations was ongoing.





*DURING Q2, WORK WAS COMPLETED ON THE ELECTRICITY (TRANSMISSION) DIRECTORATE BUILDING, ENABLING THE GOVERNMENT TO ADMINISTER AND PROVIDE ELECTRICITY TO NUMEROUS NEIGHBORHOODS IN EAST MOSUL. ©UNDP IRAQ/CLAIRE THOMAS*

## HEALTH

By the end of the reporting period, 49 health projects were being undertaken in East Mosul. Of the 49, 14 are completed, one is being implemented and 28 are being developed.

During Q2, the health sector mainly saw planning and design activities, although work on one Primary Healthcare Centre (PHC) advanced quickly, as the Al Rashidiya PHC progressed rapidly from engineering approval to, by the end of the quarter, completion and handover to the end user. The impact on health services is significant; the Rashidiya PHC serves 200 patients/day and employs three doctors and 60 staff. The PHC serves an area with over 40,000 people. It is hoped that the rehabilitation of the Al Zahour PHC, which is under development, will see similar progress in Q3.

A major question that was held over from Q1 concerned the future of restoration work at the Al Shifaa General Hospital. The matter hinged on complex assessments as to whether the existing site was sustainable for rehabilitation, and whether all or parts of the previous Al Shifaa operations should be moved to other hospitals or to a new location. Following consideration by the Service Centre Review Committee, a contract was approved and awarded early in the

quarter for restoration of the Al Shifaa Hospital on its existing site, and a site reassessment confirmed this decision. However, it became clear that the decision had not conclusively resolved the surrounding uncertainties, as the Al Salam Hospital continued to be advocated by some as an alternative for the surgery unit. By the end of the quarter, FFS officials, the Ministry of Health and Directorate Ministry of Health were engaged in discussions on this issue, and the site had not yet been handed over to the contractor.

With the facilitation of an engineering consulting company, the design work on the Ibn Al Atheer Pediatric Hospital and the Al Khansa Maternity Hospital extended all through the quarter. The plans for the Ibn Al Atheer Hospital stayed at 99% throughout, although intensive consultations were continuously carried out among FFS, consultants, the Ministry of Health, and the Directorate of Health. By the end of Q2, design and bill of quantities (BoQs) documentation awaited only final endorsement. Design work by the consultancy on the Al Khansa Hospital, meanwhile, progressed with the involvement of FFS engineers from 80% as the quarter opened to 100%, with a final letter from the Directorate of Health to be submitted now to the Ministry of Health in Baghdad.

## EDUCATION

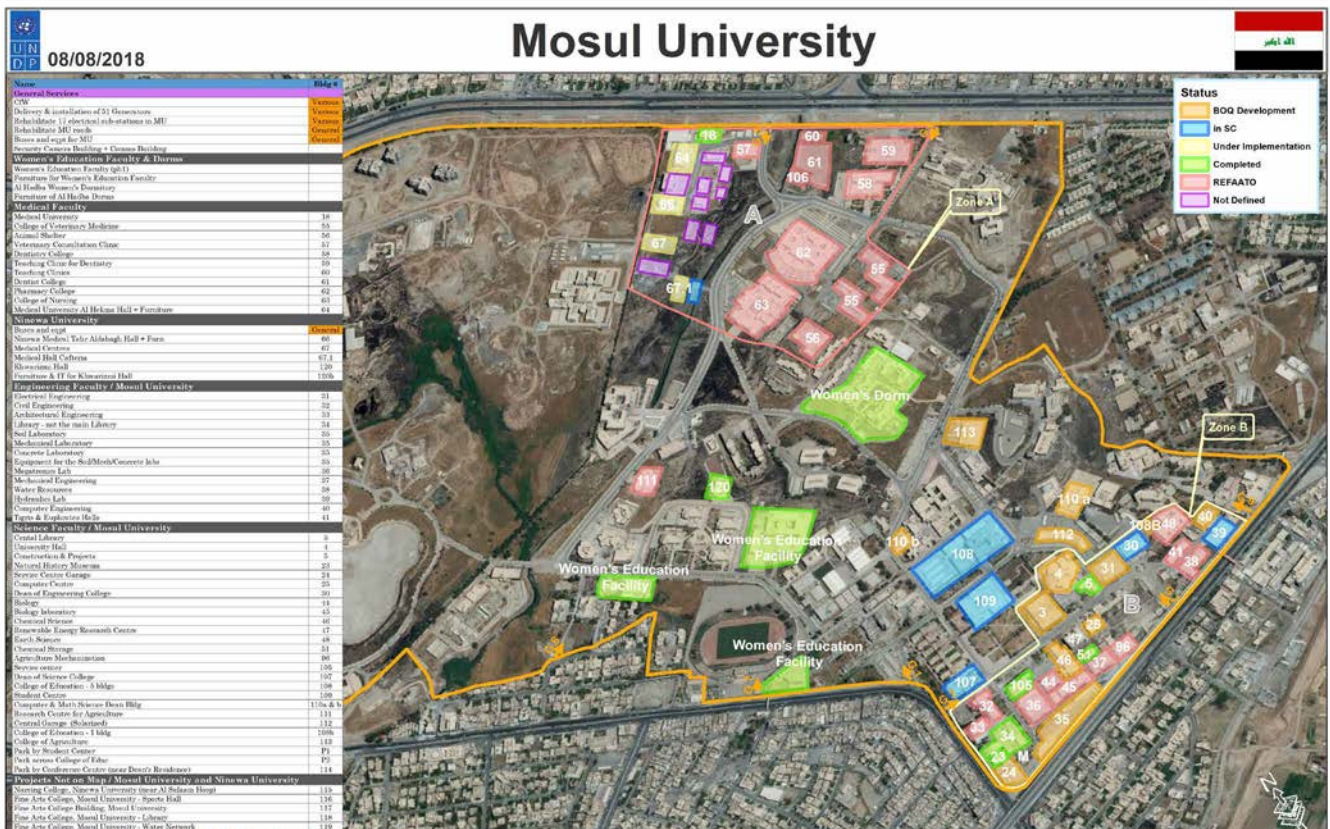
Q2 brought a huge growth in the number of projects in the education sector, with a total of 202 projects by the end of the quarter, an additional 51 projects since the end of Q1. Of these 202 projects, 91 have been completed, 13 are under implementation and 98 are in development.

The highlight of the second quarter in the education sector was a ceremony on 21 May when the Ninewa Governor, UN Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary General, and UNDP Country Director met to celebrate the completion of major projects that included the rehabilitation and furnishing of the Al Hadba Women's Dormitory and the rehabilitation and furnishing of the Women's Education Faculty of Mosul University, which were completed during the reporting period. Notably, these attainments represented not only advances in themselves but also important milestones in the context of the cross-cutting them of gender in FFS operations. The Al Hadba Women's Dormitory will provide 1,000 women the opportunity to return to higher education. Similarly, the rehabilitation of the Women's Education Faculty, including the Sports Hall, will allow 2,200 young women the ability to go back to school. The same is true of the rehabilitation of the Al-Futawa School for Girls, which moved from 20% to 65% completion during the quarter and which when completed, will allow 650 girls the chance to go back to school and will employ 22 female teachers. Two additional schools were completed during the reporting period; the Al Shahad

Kindergarten which, with 12 classrooms, will bring 200 young girls and boys back to class and employ 13 female teachers. The Izzdin Al Qassan school was also completed, bringing 1,000 young people back to school. At the same time, work continues on other schools, ranging from kindergarten to secondary.

Overlapping with livelihoods and electricity sectors has been the ongoing work on the Northern Technical University, both at its main campus and at its Agriculture Technical College. As the quarter opened, clearance of rubble and debris in these locations was continuing through cash-for-work initiatives. As this work progressed and electrical networking was restored, more technical restoration work began to take place, especially on the main campus. Priority was also given to the capacities in technological education at the University of Mosul and Ninewa University. At Ninewa University, for example, rehabilitation of the air conditioning system for the Communication Engineering Department stood on the verge of completion by the close of Q2.

Finally, preparatory works for the rehabilitation of Mosul University are ongoing. During the reporting period, a mapping exercise for Mosul University was undertaken in order to prioritize portions of the campus for rehabilitation and coordinate the rehabilitation processes between the actors taking part. A map which was produced out of this exercise can be found below.





Due to the scale of destruction and costs of rehabilitating the entire university (some estimates place this at 350-500 million USD), FFS and the GOI have worked to determine the priorities for Mosul University as well as its affiliates Ninewa University and Northern Technical University.



*THE CHARRED REMAINS TO THE CENTRAL LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MOSUL. THE REHABILITATION OF THE LIBRARY, THE COST FOR WHICH IS EXPECTED TO EXCEED USD 6 MILLION, IS CURRENTLY IN THE DEVELOPMENT STAGES. ©UNDP IRAQ/CLAIRE THOMAS*

FFS has completed the support plan with Mosul University during Q1 and has agreed to fund 38 projects throughout the campuses for approximately USD 40 million. The initial projects are in the BoQ stage and will target an enormous range of buildings on the campus including, but not limited to, the Computer Engineering Department, the Chemical Science buildings, the College of Science, the College of Education, and the Fine Arts College. Perhaps one of the most significant projects will be the rehabilitation of the Cen-

tral Library. The Central Library, which once acted as a centre point for the consolidation of cultural knowledge in Iraq, was completely devastated during the ISIL occupation. The rehabilitation of the Library, the cost for which is expected to exceed USD 6 million, is currently in the development stages. The BoQ for this large-scale rehabilitation is expected to be completed by the end of July and then shared with the end user for review.



## FFS IMPACT: RETURNING LIFE TO CLASSROOMS IN EAST MOSUL

In April 2018 the FFS team visited East Mosul's Zahrat al Madain Primary School for Girls where they met English teacher Simaa Issam, 56.

The school remained opened during ISIL occupation; however, in November 2016 an ISIL car bomb was detonated in the school grounds, killing 18 Iraqi soldiers. After the explosion, which caused damage to the school building, furniture and supplies were looted from the school. Simaa, who has been a teacher at the school for 15 years, witnessed the looting from her house nearby. *"Sometimes I'd look through the window and see what's happening to my school and cry,"* she said.

Thanks to rehabilitation work, life has been able to return to the hallways and classrooms of the Primary School. Following the completion of work in March, the 1,271 students of Zahrat al Madain Primary School for Girls were able to return back to their studies. Moreover, female teachers, like Simaa, were able to return to their jobs.



ENGLISH TEACHER SIMAA ISSAM.  
©UNDP IRAQ/CLAIRE THOMAS



SIMAA ISSAM OUTSIDE EAST MOSUL'S ZAH RAT AL MADAIN PRIMARY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.  
©UNDP IRAQ/CLAIRE THOMAS

## ROADS AND BRIDGES

In accordance with the geographical characteristics of East Mosul, in which tributaries of the Tigris River make their way through the city, bridges continued in Q2 to be a major focus of FFS activity with a total of nine projects by the end of Q2. Two of these projects were completed, four under implementation and two in development. An important juncture was reached very early in the quarter, with the ceremonial inauguration on 5 April of the Sayedatee Al Jamila Bridge by government and UNDP officials. This bridge connects Al Muthana with Al Zuhor neighborhoods, two commercially vibrant neighbourhoods containing dense populations, and also provides access to Mosul University. The bridge serves 4,500 vehicles per day and 2,000 people per day.

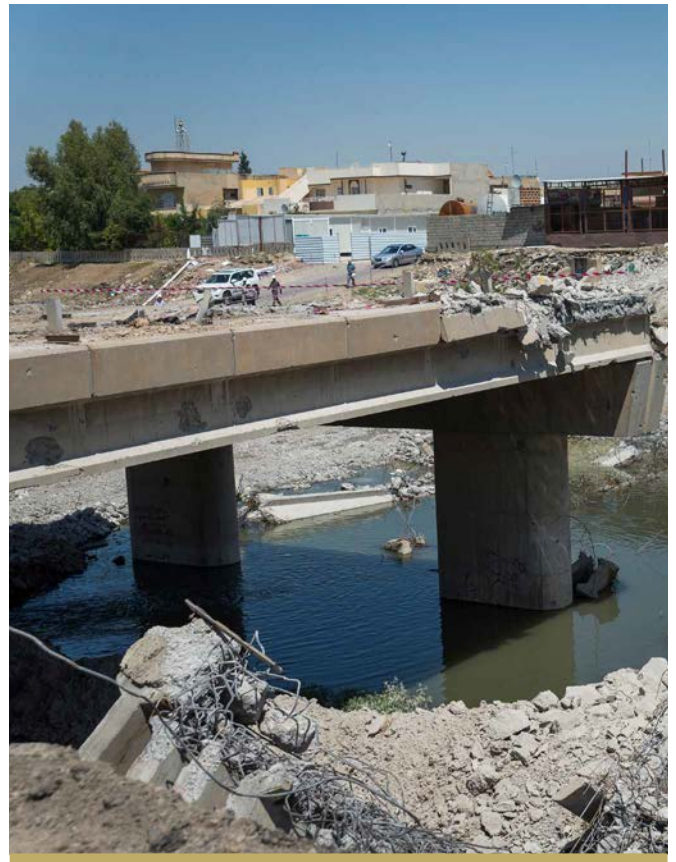
A day later, work commenced on the Al-Sukar Bridge, although progress was initially slower than anticipated because of the demands of demolishing damaged spans and meticulously extracting

portions of the compromised girder beams. Heavy rain in early May caused significant delays, washing out a bypass road and necessitating the removal of large quantities of silt from the site. Following this, demolition work was concluded soon afterwards, and by the end of the quarter 12% completion had been achieved, with shop drawings for the construction phase submitted for the approval of FFS engineers.

Design and consultancy work continued, meanwhile, for repair of the Sanhareeb, Suez, and al-Muthana Bridges. Also during Q2, rehabilitation work commenced on the Roads and Bridges Directorate building in Al Faysaliya, with removal of damaged plaster, roofing, and windows giving way to ongoing repairs in these areas and restoration of electrical connections. By the end of the quarter, this project was 27% complete.



*THE COMPLETED SAYEDATEE AL JAMILA BRIDGE IN EAST MOSUL, WHICH WAS CEREMONIALLY OPENED DURING Q2. ©UNDP IRAQ/CLAIRE THOMAS*



*WORK IS UNDER WAY TO REHABILITATE THE AL-SUKAR BRIDGE IN EAST MOSUL. HEAVY RAIN IN EARLY MAY CAUSED SIGNIFICANT DELAYS, HOWEVER BY THE END OF Q2 12% COMPLETION HAD BEEN ACHIEVED. ©UNDP IRAQ/CLAIRE THOMAS*



## SEWERAGE

By the end of Q2, FFS undertook a total of 50 projects in the sewerage sector, the majority of which were completed. In total, 39 projects were completed, two were being implemented and one was under development.

The opening of Q2 was immediately preceded by a kick-off meeting on 29 March for the restoration of twelve sewerage sites, including cleaning and some replacement of lines, installation and replacement of manhole covers, and maintenance or replacement of link pipes and gullies. By the end of the quarter, the overall project was at 60% – with some sites at or near completion, while others were still to have excavation and backfilling carried out – and a further project had recently begun for the renovation of a further six sites in the al-Methaq area.

## WINDOW TWO – LIVELIHOODS

In East Mosul, Cash for work initiatives focusing on rubble removal in two vital public facilities; the Mosul University and Northern Technical

College provided work throughout the quarter for both women and men. Sixteen out of 17 projects were completed during the reporting period.

A significant priority was placed on areas in which reconstruction work on higher education institutions was anticipated. This included both campuses of the Northern Technical College and Technical Institute as well as Mosul University. Work on the Technical College and Technical Institute was completed during the reporting period, having employed 258 workers, including 100 women.

From late April onwards, 150 workers, including 30 women, were deployed to Mosul University for 75 working days, and by the end of the quarter rubble removal was 61% complete. Within this rate of progress, work on the Central Library and Veterinary College were verging on completion, with the Electrical Engineering College and University Hall close behind at 90% and the Mechanical Engineering Laboratory also well advanced. Women played a significant role in cleaning Central Library and Central Hall from rubble, debris and burned books. FFS is also undertaking many of these rehabilitation projects; the cash for work teams enable the works to proceed.



*THE OUTSIDE OF THE FORESTRY UNIT BUILDING, WHICH SUSTAINED SIGNIFICANT DAMAGE DURING THE BATTLE TO LIBERATE MOSUL. THE CONTRACT FOR THE REHABILITATION OF THIS BUILDING, AS WELL AS THE FOREST MANAGEMENT BUILDING AND THE MACHINERY MAINTENANCE WAREHOUSE AND GARAGE WAS AWARDED DURING Q2. ©UNDP IRAQ/CLAIRE THOMAS*





AN ABANDONED PARK IN THE EAST MOSUL FOREST, WHICH WAS USED BY ISIL DURING THE BATTLE FOR MOSUL. ©UNDP IRAQ/CLAIRE THOMAS





*THE INSIDE OF THE FORESTRY UNIT BUILDING. THE STRUCTURE SERVES AS THE MAIN BUILDING FOR STAFF WORKING IN THE MAIN FORESTS OF MOSUL, APPROXIMATELY 200 EMPLOYEES, WHO MAINTAIN THE FOREST GROUNDS AND EQUIPMENT. ©UNDP IRAQ/CLAIRE THOMAS*

## WINDOW THREE

### MUNICIPALITIES

Work in the municipalities sector was significant during Q2, with 72 projects, 41 which were completed, seven under implementation and 24 in development.

Work during the quarter focused mainly on two projects, although with others ready to proceed as the quarter ended. The Al Hadba sector project advanced steadily through the first weeks of the quarter, fixing damaged roads within this sector, and reached completion in May. Moreover, work on the Al Hadba District Municipality Section, an administrative building which coordinates the municipality activities within the neighbourhood/sector, was both initiated and completed during the reporting period.

Numerous public departments were rehabilitated during the quarter; the site for restoration and maintenance of the Municipal Al Thaqafa Department was handed over for site preparation in mid-April, and the project was essentially complete by the end of the quarter, following work on roofing, electrical systems, gypsum plas-

ter, and repair of doors and tilework. Also, furniture was successfully delivered to eight government directorates over the course of the quarter.

Nine contracts were awarded during the reporting period; street rehabilitation in key neighbourhoods was the major focus of contracts awarded during the later weeks of the quarter, although with restoration of the Forestry Unit building also included. The Forestry Unit structure serves as the main building for staff working in the main forests of Mosul, approximately 200 employees, who maintain the forest grounds and equipment. The Mosul forest serves as the “lungs of the City”, and before ISIL, was a popular place for families to enjoy weekend picnics. The rehabilitation of this structure would enable the return of Moslawis to the city’s forest and parks; an important contribution to the rehabilitation of public green spaces in the city. The project includes the rehabilitation of the Forest Management Building and the Machinery Maintenance Warehouse and Garage.



*SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS WAS MADE ON THE REHABILITATION OF THE ABI TAMMAM POLICE STATION, WHERE MASONRY WORK AND CASTING OF CONCRETE WAS UNDERTAKEN. ©UNDP IRAQ/CLAIRE THOMAS*

## POLICE AND JUSTICE

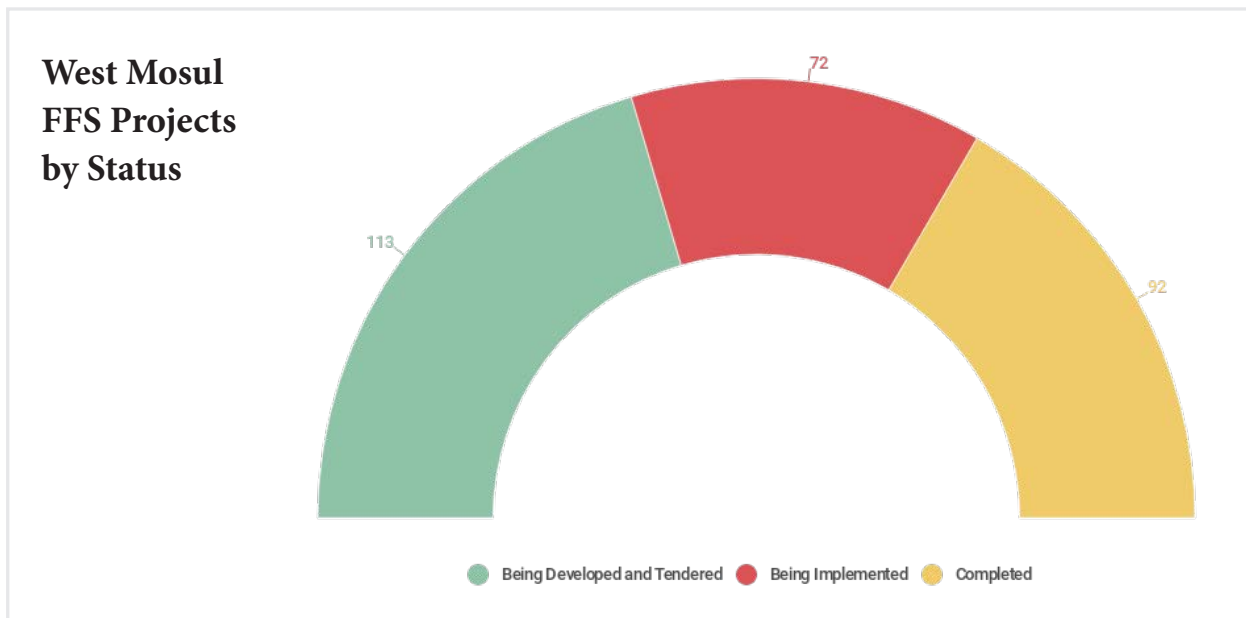
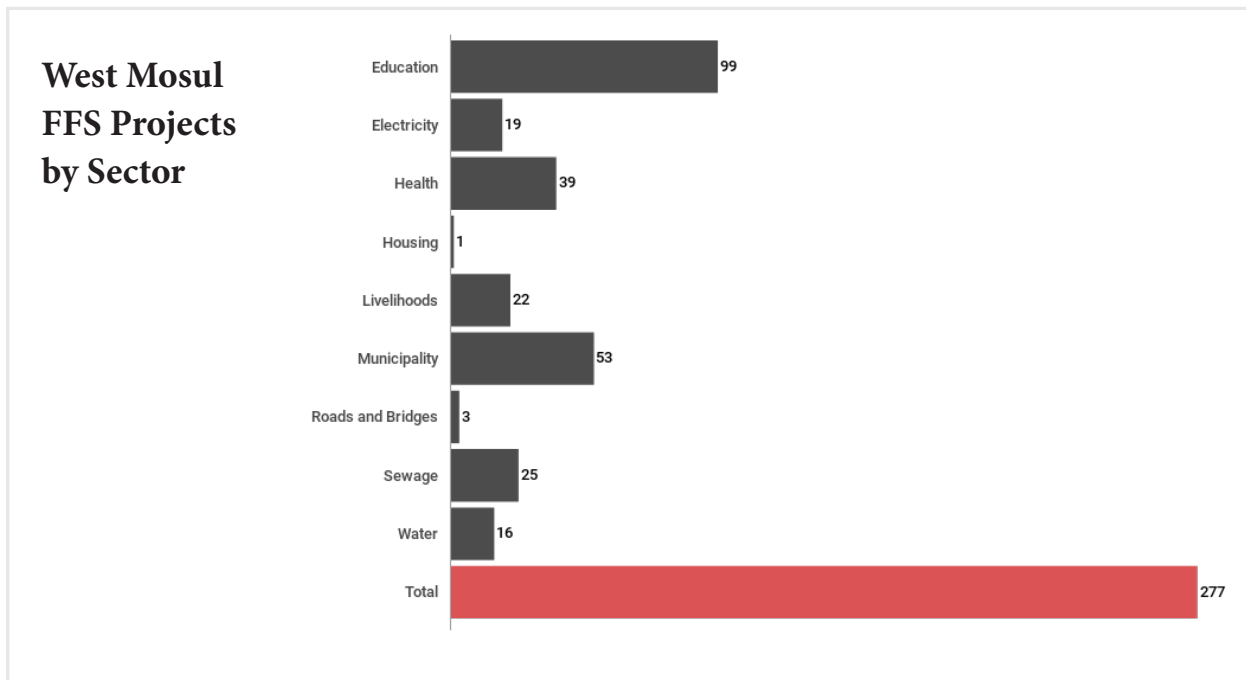
Within the area of police and justice, policing has been the main priority of FFS rehabilitation efforts during Q2. All of the activities undertaken have been continued from Q1, and none have yet reached completion. The installation of 28 traffic police kiosks and ten pre-fabricated offices was launched, with the partial manufacture of the kiosks, installation ongoing, and overall project progress at 40% completion by quarter's end. A similar level of completion was attained for the rehabilitation of the Abi Tammam Police Station, with significant progress made on masonry work and casting of concrete. Similar work had begun on the Al Karama Police Station, though with problems of soil stability having to be addressed through placement of a boulder layer and compacted sub-base. This accomplished, and with masonry and concrete work initiated, by the end of Q2, 10% of the project was completed.

## SOCIAL PROTECTION

In this area, the quarter's central focus was on rehabilitation of the Women's Department of Employment and Social Protection. The importance of the department for social protection, as well as for the gender-related priorities of FFS, has been reflected in rapid progress effected during the quarter from less than 25% completion to a process of electrical restoration, repair and installation of windows and doors, plumbing repairs, and finally painting and tilework. By the end of the quarter, all that remained was the handover to the end user. This administrative building currently offers loans for small business, by providing a government employee as a sponsor (to pay back the loan, if the beneficiary is unable to do so), and provides benefits for persons with special needs. This administrative building employs 36 staff, and serves approximately 100,000 beneficiaries, and is processing 2,500 loans this year. Previously, this administrative structure provided financial support to 69,000 women and financial benefits to 1,690 recipients (widows, divorced, orphans and wives where their husbands were in jail).



## West Mosul



Stabilization activities in West Mosul have been facilitated during the second quarter by the increased mobility brought about by restorations in all infrastructure sectors. Ongoing work, particularly in the Old City, has started to show returns, with noticeable changes in the levels of activity in the streets. According to IOM, overall in Mosul, 862,848 people have returned, an increase of 70,320 since mid-April 2018. While the scale of conflict-created damage continues to add complexity to many tasks, and the interdependence of key projects – for example the need for electricity to run key infrastructures, and the need to pump water to check where pipes are damaged – makes coordination challenging, nevertheless projects have advanced substantially in all sectors and new initiatives have been launched that will carry through into the third quarter. By the end of the quarter, FFS was undertaking 277 projects in West Mosul, 92 of which were completed, 72 which are being implemented and 113 which are under development.

## WATER

A total of 16 water sector projects were ongoing by the end of the reporting period; four which were completed, four under implementation and eight in development.

The quarter began with numerous important developments in the water sector. First of all, the rehabilitation of the Haramaat water tank was completed in April, and final testing carried out to ensure that no leaks were found. This 1,890 cubic meter water tank is linked to the New Water Treatment Plant (WTP) and provides an important water storage receptacle to some 20,000 beneficiaries in Rafidain and other surrounding poor neighborhoods. At almost the same time, the site for the New Water Treatment Plant (WTP) was handed over to the contractor, and work commenced. The New WTP is one of the largest plants in the city and the required works are substantial and complex, but by the end of the reporting period overall progress stood at 10% completion. When completed, the New WTP will provide access to water to almost half a million beneficiaries across West Mosul.

Together with these early advances, work on the al-Ghizlani WTP progressed through the quarter from 10% to 45%. The significant drop in the water levels of the Tigris River – already noted during Q1 and occasioned by upstream developments in Turkey – has complicated water intake, and in the case of al-Ghizlani this will be addressed by a phase two project that will involve the construction of an extended platform into the river. Work on the Danedan WTP, meanwhile, has progressed rapidly – standing at 25% at the end of the previous quarter, it has progressed to 75% following the resolution of problems with its intake platform, and with its compact unit nearing full installation. When completed, these two WTPs will provide water access for 130,000 people in especially the Ghizlani area of West Mosul.

Also, the BoQ for the purchase of pipes and fittings to carry out necessary repairs to the water grid in areas north of the old City was awarded, and supplies began to reach the contractor. In Zanjeely and the other neighbourhoods north of the Old City, the repair of the comprehensively-damaged water grid has moved quickly, with a central

warehouse being used for initial delivery of pipes and fittings, and their readying to be delivered onsite for installation. This work had reached 65% by quarter's end. Prospects for Q3 not only include further progress on ongoing projects, but also major rehabilitation of the Groundwater Directorate, which is in charge of drilling much-needed wells across the province, extending both to its building and to the purchase of new drilling equipment. Thus, progress towards the goal of water security for West Mosul has been substantial and measurable during the quarter.



*THE AL-GHIZLANI WATER TREATMENT PLANT IN WEST MOSUL. WORK PROGRESSED THROUGH THE QUARTER FROM 10% TO 45%. ©UNDP IRAQ/CLAIRE THOMAS*



## ELECTRICITY

Through undertaking 19 projects by the end of Q2, FFS is working to transform the decimated electricity grid in West Mosul and restore power to the city. Of the 19 projects, four were completed, five were under implementation and 10 were in development.

Following the principal success of Q1, the installation and activation of the 33KV copper underground line from the Badoosh electrical station to the New WTP, attention turned in Q2 to the closely comparable project for a similar 33KV power line to connect the Old WTP to the West Mosul substation. Between them, the New and Old Water Treatment Plants used to feed some 75% of West-Mosul with fresh water. At just 22% as the quarter began, this important cable installation reached completion in early May. Some 2.5 kilometres of cable were left over from the project, along with unused fittings, and FFS is facilitating the assignment of these resources to nearby electrical projects.

FFS is supporting the rehabilitation of all four 132kV substations in West Mosul, which play the crucial role of distributing the current from sources outside the city to the network of 33KV/11KV substations. During the quarter, attention turned to four 132 KV substations, with site preparation under way by the end of Q2 for the West Mosul Substation and its equivalent at al-Mansour, while the substations at Yarmook and Badoosh approached the point of handover to the contractors.

Concurrently, in the restoration of the three 33/11KV substations of Harmaat, Sinae Ayman, and 17 Tamooz, procurement gave way to site preparation and civil works. By quarter's end, Sinae Ayman stood at 15% of completion, the other two at 5%. Together, these three substations have catchment populations of 50,500 people. Procurement had also been initiated for the restoration of a further four fully damaged 33/11KV substations.

Additionally, during the reporting period, 350 distribution transformers (100 x 250 kVA, 100 x 400 kVA and 100 x 620 kVA and 50 x 1000 kVA) were installed. This was an important milestone for electricity restoration in West Mosul, with 25,000 people being given access to power.

Also critical to the eventual full restoration of power to areas of West Mosul that experienced devastating levels of destruction are a large number of small projects that will accomplish the intricate task of reconnecting complex networks of both overhead and underground cables. As well as cable, necessary procurements include poles, joints, and fittings of many descriptions. In a more strategic sense, priority has been given to reconnections that will have benefits in multiple sectors, such as in the cables that will extend the capacity of water treatment plants. Distribution is also a matter of ongoing attention, and by the end of the quarter consideration was being given to accelerating the acquisition of 400 KVA distribution transformers.

## HEALTH

By the end of Q2, FFS had 39 projects in the health sector, nine of which were completed, five which were being implemented and 25 which were under development.

Rehabilitation of Primary Healthcare Centres (PHCs) retained high priority in Q2, as also did the clusters of projects relating to the West Mosul General Hospital and the al-Shifaa Hospital Complex. In terms of the PHCs, one important development was the arrival of a substantial quantity of necessary medical furniture. In five PHCs for which restoration works had previously been completed (Mansoor, Mamoon, Sports Centre, Whabia Shabkoon, and Saleh Shabkoon), installation of the furniture was immediately initiated. Three other PHCs, meanwhile, remain under active restoration: Abu Sayf at 42%, al-Mowali at 40%, and al-Rabia at 7%. The impact that the completion of the PHCs will have on access to health services is substantial and is as follows:

- Al-Mowali PHC: serves 30 patients per day and employs two doctors and 19 staff. Serves an area with over 12,000 people.
- Abu Sayf PHC: serves 15 patients per day and employs one doctor and 12 staff. Serves an area with over 7,000 people.
- Al-Rabia PHC: serves 30 patients per day and employs two doctors and 19 staff. Serves an area with over 40,000 people.

Furniture for these PHCs is ready for when this work is completed, and thus they should then move quickly into full operation.

With respect to the hospitals, the characteristic complexity of rehabilitating highly specialized medical facilities – and doing so in a way consistent with the most up-to-date approaches to medical care – has resulted in a process where meticulous planning and deliberation is invariably the path towards successful completion and the rehabilitation of both the West Mosul General Hospital and the al-Shifaa complex.

The West Mosul General Hospital was the only hospital on the western side that remained functioning during the fight for the liberation of Mosul and the al-Shifaa complex used to be one of the most renowned hospital complexes in the country. The Shifaa complex especially was extremely badly damaged, having functioned as one of ISIL's last headquarters in Mosul.



*FFS SUPPORTED CASH-FOR-WORK TEAM CLEARS RUBBLE AND DEBRIS FROM AN AREA AT AL-SHIFAA HOSPITAL COMPLEX IN WEST MOSUL. ©UNDP IRAQ/CLAIRE THOMAS*

Accordingly, a consulting company has been engaged to map out scenarios and do the detailed drawings and BoQs for both hospital restorations. The consultancy presented its findings in mid-May for the West Mosul General Hospital, and met with both hospital management and the Directorate of Health. Subject to confirmation by the Ministry of Health in Baghdad, the new design keeps the previous 300-patient capacity, but calls for the spatial organization of the hospital to be thoroughly reconceptualized in the light of state-of-the-art level of care, with patient space augmented by the adding

of an additional top floor. In early June, the consultancy presented three possible scenarios for the rehabilitation of the al-Shifaa complex, and detailed drawings for each. Both the West Mosul General Hospital and the Shifaa Medical Complex designs will be discussed and endorsed by the Ministry of Health in a workshop during Q3, after which the consulting company will finalize the BoQs and procurement so work on these hospitals can begin. This will lead to high-quality of care to residents of West Mosul and beyond for many future years.



## HOUSING

By the end of Q2, one housing sector project was under development, which will support the rehabilitation of an estimated 10,000 houses in West Mosul. The level of damage to residential neighbourhoods in West Mosul through ISIL occupation and related conflict has been such that housing restoration has been an urgent need and, at the same time, a difficult challenge. It is also a crucial prerequisite for the achievement of healthy rates of return.

Resulting from a series of assessments and coordination with the government and the shelter cluster, twelve neighbourhoods were selected early in Q2 for FFS housing rehabilitation.

Housing assessments will start in four neighborhoods spread across the four administrative areas of Mosul: Wadi Hajar in Jadeda area, al-Islah al-Ziraae in Rabeea area, Bab al-Jadeed in Ghizlani area, and Myasa in the Old City. After these four neighborhoods are completed, it has been proposed that housing engineers will move on to Nablus and al-Rahman neighborhoods in Jadeda; al-Rafidain and Ibn Khaldoun in Rabeea; el-Egedat and Tawafa in Ghizlani; and al-Mansuriya and Khazraj in the Old City. These neighborhoods are subject to change should other needs arrive.

Efforts then focused on recruitment of a specialized housing team, consisting of 40 engineers and nine social organizers, who were hired by the quarter's end. Five out of the nine social organizers are women. The role of the social organizers will be to defuse any social tensions or conflicts as the project proceeds. After the successful candidates for the team had been determined through a competitive process, some delay was experienced as security vetting was carried out in Baghdad. However, the team has begun GIS mapping of the selected neighbourhoods, as well as drafting work plans, and the project will begin in Q3.

## EDUCATION

By the end of the reporting period, there were 99 education sector projects. Of these 99 projects, 26 were completed, 36 were being implemented and 37 were under development.

In the area of higher education, the highest priority during Q2 has been restoration of the Jawsach campus of Ninewah University, with its three colleges, two for engineering and one for sports education. This process began early in the quarter with the demolition of the administration building, which was structurally unsound as a result of an airstrike. Work then proceeded steadily, reaching 11% by the end of the quarter. Progress was slowed when the removal of exterior cladding on the colleges revealed the existence of unexpected design flaws in one of the original buildings, necessitating immediate strengthening. At the same time, a project was being developed for purchase of furniture for Ninewa University, and BoQs for the provision of specialized equipment for the university's teaching laboratories were under review by a team of engineers. Another

important project was contracted at the end of Q2 was the rehabilitation of the Nablus Vocational Training Center, where in the past, some 1,300 students per year, often youths from poor families, learned carpentry, welding, mechanics and other skills that helped them find a job.

With regard to primary and secondary education, the rapid progress that was evident in Q1 was fully maintained during Q2. At the beginning of the quarter, FFS was supporting the rehabilitation of 33 schools which are at varying stages of development and completion. Since then, a number of schools have been completed during the quarter, for example, two girls' schools, the Amina Bint Wahab High School for Girls and the Al Shohadaa Girls School, have been completed, allowing some 2,000 girls to go back to school, and others only await final inspection, the overall situation is one in which schools in a variety of neighbourhoods are being brought successively towards completion.

## ROADS AND BRIDGES

Priorities for restoration of roads and bridges in West Mosul were carried through directly from Q1. In total, FFS undertook three roads and bridges projects by the end of Q2, two of which were completed and one which is under implementation.

The major priority was the rehabilitation of the roads and bridges warehouse, where the directorate stores its road maintenance equipment. Under procurement as Q2 opened, this project stood at 78% as the quarter ended.

## SEWERAGE

Damage to the sewerage system in West Mosul has been extensive, and its full repair will be a lengthy and complex task, yet like in the electricity and water sectors, FFS is committed to providing full support, where funding allows, for the rehabilitation of this basic service.

In the area of sewerage, there were 25 projects by the end of the quarter, including nine that were completed, 13 that were under implementation and three that were in development. Work on four important sewerage sites (al-Zanjili, al-Najar, Bab al-Sinjar, and al-Shifaa) was continued from approximately 50% completion as Q2 opened. By the end of the quarter, these were approaching completion, reaching rates of up to 97%. In the meantime, the repair of six additional sewerage sites – including a triple box culvert in the Old City – had begun site preparation early in the quarter, and reached 40% by the end of June. Another complex culvert for the Hawi al-Kanisa area stood at 8%. Cleaning of storm drains also proceeded steadily despite heavy rainfalls during the first half of May, which temporarily impeded all sewerage work as culverts and pipes were flooded. Other substantial projects included the restoration of the Sewerage Directorate Building, awarded in late June although formal notification was delayed by the Eid holiday, and the near-completion of the repair of 20 much-needed specialized sewerage vehicles.



*WORKERS REPAIR THE SEWERAGE SYSTEM IN THE WEST MOSUL HOSPITAL COMPLEX. THERE WERE 25 SEWERAGE PROJECTS BY THE END OF THE QUARTER IN WEST MOSUL. FFS IS COMMITTED TO PROVIDING FULL SUPPORT, WHERE FUNDING ALLOWS, FOR THE REHABILITATION OF THIS BASIC SERVICE. ©UNDP IRAQ/CLAIRE THOMAS*



*IRAQI MEN CLEAN A STREET IN THE QATHEB AL-BAN NEIGHBOURHOOD IN WEST MOSUL AS PART OF A FFS CASH FOR WORK PROJECT. BENEFICIARY FEEDBACK TO CFW PROJECT IN WEST MOSUL IS DEMANDING OVERWHELMINGLY OF THE PROJECTS, WITH BOTH LOCAL AUTHORITIES, DIRECT PARTICIPANTS, AND NEIGHBORHOODS REQUESTING ADDITIONAL SUPPORT. ©UNDP IRAQ/CLAIRE THOMAS*

## WINDOW TWO – LIVELIHOODS

There are 21 livelihoods sector projects in West Mosul, 12 were completed, three which are under implementation and six which are under development. Despite occasional disruptions such as the discovery of improvised explosive devices and unexploded ordnance, livelihoods projects – notably removal of rubble, debris and car wrecks – have continued to provide much-needed cash to remaining and returning residents, while also contributing to the gender-related goals of FFS by providing livelihood opportunities for women as well as men. Beneficiary feedback is demanding overwhelmingly of the projects, with both local authorities, direct participants, and neighborhoods requesting additional support.

Priority was given to the clearance of areas significant to the advancement of other projects, such as public facilities, mainly hospitals, universities, schools and other vital facilities not to mention the streets and alleyways in the Old City. CfW through rubble removal is also important before the start of rehabilitation of housing along with the clearance of rubble in internal alleyways. Beyond removal of rubble, the work has involved clearance of wrecked cars and a great variety of other forms of conflict debris. Insofar as work has involved areas in or near the Old City, monitoring by the Depart-

ment of Antiquities of Mosul has had the aim of ensuring that items of cultural and historic value are not inadvertently discarded with rubble and debris. By the end of Q2, five rubble removal projects (two projects in Ghizlani neighborhoods, 2 projects in Rabee neighborhoods and Al-Shifaa Hospital Complex) were complete. Together, these projects provided employment opportunities for 1,427 people including 270 women.

Rubble removal in the Khatunya and Ahmadya neighborhoods was approaching completion and was 78% finished by the end of the reporting period. Two other projects, Rabee lot 5 and al-Ghizlani (Lot 2), had only just begun by the end of the reporting period and had reached 4% and 3% completion respectively. The al-Ghizlani (Lot 2) project is notable in its engagement of women, having employed 70 women for 60 days to support cleaning efforts.

The continuous turnover of these projects gives evidence of the enormity of the task of clearance, but also of the ability of such projects to provide vital livelihood opportunities and thus in turn to promote increasing rates of IDP return.





*THE 300-STALL VEGETABLE MARKET IN WEST MOSUL, REHABILITATED WITH THE SUPPORT OF FFS. ©UNDP IRAQ/CLAIRE THOMAS*

### **WINDOW THREE**

FFS has undertaken 53 municipality sector projects by the end of Q2, with 26 of those having been completed, five under implementation and 22 under development.

### **MUNICIPALITIES**

Municipal capacity-building projects during Q2 were headed during the early weeks of the quarter by completion of the Yabesat and the 300-stall vegetable market allowing some 1,000 merchants to return to 270 stalls and shops and provide fresh food, grains and seeds to people.

Priority then passed to the Wadi Hajar central oil and fuel depot, and by the end of the quarter this project had progressed rapidly to stand at 91% completion – work was outstanding on warehouses and tanker repair workshops, but the project remains well placed for completion in Q3.

Among remaining municipalities projects was one that had been a priority for development during Q1, namely the rehabilitation of the Badoosh cement factory. Important for producing materials integral to reconstruction work throughout the city the Badoosh project began Q2 under procurement in respect of both the management building and the heavy fluids warehouse. By the end of the quarter, the management building stood at 2% completion, while the heavy fluids warehouse remained at the procurement stage. A project had also been awarded for the supply of electrical power motors to enhance the factory's production capacity. Thus, there is reason to expect that the cement factory will see significant progress during the second half of 2018.

Under procurement were a series of projects to repair internal roads in West-Mosul, in particular between Mosul Jadeda and Saylo street and inside Jadeda area, between the Nablus and al-Amel neighborhoods, and between Rifai and al-Najar areas. Contracts for seven of these projects were awarded during the reporting period, and further progress is expected during Q3.





*THE AL-JAMHOURIYA POLICE STATION AT THE AL SHIFAA HOSPITAL COMPLEX IN WEST MOSUL, PRIOR TO ITS REHABILITATION BY FFS. ©UNDP IRAQ/CLAIRE THOMAS*

## **POLICE AND JUSTICE**

Critically important from the perspective of post-conflict restoration of public order and civil society, FFS projects in policing and justice have moved forward in important respects during Q2 of 2018. The al-Jamhuriya Police Station, at the hospital complex, reached completion in mid-May, while the installation of 27 traffic police kiosks six traffic police containers had also been achieved by that time. Police deployed immediately to the Jamhuriya station and replaced the military at the Al Shifaa complex in guarding the complex. Deployment of traffic police has been slightly slower, pending government approval of 500 additional traffic policemen. This approval came at the end of Q2, and deployment to all cabins is expected in Q3.

Solid progress was made on rehabilitation of three police stations (Rabee, Yarmouk-1, and Umm al-Rabeen), which had stood at 8% completion at the end of Q1. Due to the swift work of the FFS team, by the end of Q2, all three stations were already between 55-65% complete. In addition, works started on the police headquarters, a large complex in Ghizlani from where all of Ninewa's police operations were led. At the end of Q2, works stood at 25% completion.

Projects under procurement included rehabilitation of a police station in the old city, for the rehabilitation of a Vetting Centre for the Ministry of the Interior, and for the purchase of furniture to make the police court function.

## Ninewa Plains

FFS has always prioritized support to Ninewa Plains communities and has given the area an especial focus since the beginning of 2018. The communities in the towns of the Ninewa Plains suffered violence and destruction on a staggering scale, while under ISIL control. Even with the liberation of the areas, and the gradual restoration of services, those who are displaced remain reluctant to return without more significant progress to enhance security, rehabilitate public infrastructure and provide livelihood opportunities. To these ends, through 2017 and into 2018, FFS has been working to deliver what is needed to get people home across these areas.

Overall, FFS is the largest supporter to towns in the area in terms of number of projects and funding; at the end of Q4 in 2017, 262 projects had been undertaken by FFS in the Ninewa Plains. However, by the end of Q1, the total number of projects had increased to 340, adding 78 new projects in a matter of only three months. By the end of Q2, the total number of projects stood at 416. Since the end of Q1, FFS has added 76 projects to the Ninewa Plains portfolio, meaning that, in total, 154 additional projects have begun in the Plains since the beginning of 2018. Moreover, FFS has completed 214 projects in minority communities in the Ninewa Plains as of June 2018.

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

### WATER

At the end of the reporting period, there were 31 water sector projects in the Ninewa Plains, eight of which had been completed, five which were under implementation and 18 which were in development.

The major focus of FFS water projects in Ninewa Plains during Q2 was on three water treatment plants (WTPs), although significant progress was also made with the launch of other initiatives. The most advanced project continued from Q1 was the Al Qasr WTP, which stood at 92% completion as the quarter opened. Following a site visit by FFS in late April, the project was completed quickly. With the completion of the project, 7,000 people now have access to clean water.

Work on the Khawaja Khalil WTP, meanwhile, extended throughout the quarter and took the project from 64% to 90% completion. The necessarily complex nature of the installation of multi-stage high-lift pumps, along with the sourcing of knife gates in Spain, has meant that the project has advanced steadily rather than rapidly, but completion is expected in Q3. The Khawaja Khalil WTP has a significant catchment population of 48,000 people, all of whom will benefit from the completion of the project.

The third WTP, that of Telkaif, was at an early stage of implementation at the start of the quarter, and by the end had advanced to 62%. Pipe installations saw the majority of the pumps installed, two generators onsite, and electrical control panels in the process of installation. Completion should take place approximately midway through Q3.

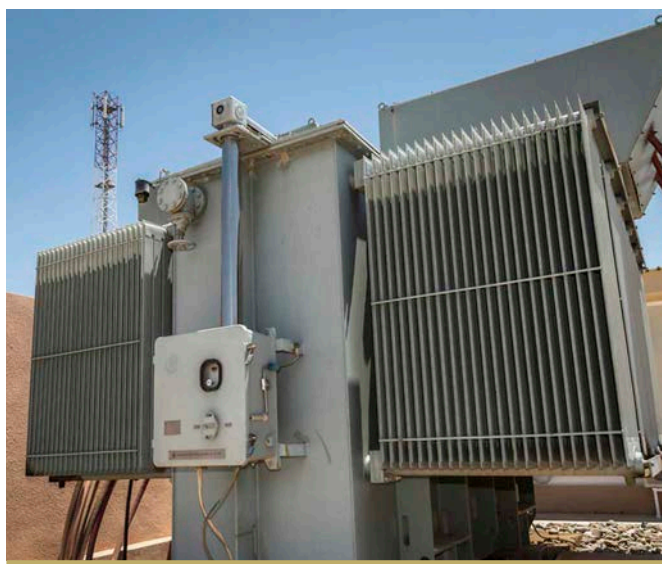
In addition to these three ongoing projects, a project for the Al Qosh Pump station was handed over to the contractor as Q2 closed.

### ELECTRICITY

The restoration of access to power in Ninewa Plains has been a longstanding objective of FFS. By the end of the quarter, there were 68 electricity sector projects, with ten having been completed, 40 under implementation and 18 in development.

A large step towards the realization of the restoration of electricity had been made in the closing weeks of Q1 with the completion and activation of the 132KV DC Twin Teal Transmission Line, enabling transmission from East Mosul to key centres in Ninewa Plains. Accordingly, rehabilitation of permanent substations – while some mobile substations remain in use – has proceeded as a major priority of Q2.

The Telkaif substation was already substantially complete, and it was put into operation early in the quarter. The Hamdaniya substation was also at a relatively advanced stage as the quarter opened, although internal electrical installation progressed less quickly than civil works and the processes of plastering, ceramic and mosaic work, so that the overall project stood at 76% as the quarter ended. The launching of work on other substations has proceeded in quick succession, although in many cases the initial civil works involved in site preparation have necessarily occupied a number of weeks. With the Telesqof substation reaching 50% completion, however, the quarter has clearly seen a healthy trajectory in the steady restoration of power networks.



REHABILITATION IS UNDER WAY FOR THE TELESQOF SUBSTATION, REACHING 50% COMPLETION DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD. ©UNDP IRAQ/CLAIRE THOMAS



A DAMAGED COORIDOR IN HAMDANIYA HOSPITAL. THE NEXT PHASES OF WORK ON THE HAMDANIYA HOSPITAL ARE WAITING ONLY APPROVAL OF THE BOQS, AND ADDITIONAL WORKS TO IMPROVE MEDICAL EQUIPMENT IS UNDERWAY. ONCE TOTALLY COMPLETED, THE HOSPITAL IS ABLE TO SERVICE A POPULATION OF 500,000 BENEFICIARIES. ©UNDP IRAQ/CLAIRE THOMAS.

At the same time, the installation of generators has also gone ahead in multiple locations, with priority given to the provision of power for Primary Healthcare Centres. Under the umbrella of a project for the completion of civil and electrical works for generator installation, work is advanced in this area in such locations as Karamless, Hamdaniya, Bagdeda, and Al-Mufaqa among others. Other restorations that are anticipated to begin in Q3 include installation of transformers and overhead power lines in Telesqof and Batnaya, and the rehabilitation of the Bartela Electricity Directorate.

## HEALTH

In total, 72 health sector projects were undertaken during the reporting period, with 36 having been completed, 15 being implemented, and 21 under implementation.

One of the major achievements of Q1 was completion of the Hamdaniya Hospital Phase I. The opening ceremony was held on 9 February 2018. This is an important achievement for the Ninewa Plains, as

the hospital is the main health facility in peri-urban Mosul and is the only large health centre on the corridor between Mosul and Al Qayarah. Once totally completed, the hospital is able to service a population of 500,000 beneficiaries. The next phases of work on the Hamdaniya Hospital are waiting only approval of the BoQs, and additional works to improve medical equipment is underway.

The main focus throughout the region during Q2 is on the Primary Healthcare Centres (PHCs) that are integral to health care in all communities. Fourteen PHCs are in the process of various types of rehabilitation, with concurrent attention being given to the availability of electrical power, frequently through the use of generators and also the supply of necessary furniture and equipment. Also requiring restoration in some locations are the water and sewage facilities. Locations where PHC renovations have reached completion or near-completion during the quarter include Qarytag, Batnaya, Telkaif, and Bartela, with others expected to follow successively during Q3.



## HOUSING

Housing rehabilitation in the Ninewa Plains has been an exceptionally important element of FFS activities, launching in the later months of 2017, continuing apace in Q1 of 2018, and carrying through briskly into Q2. By the end of the quarter, there were ten housing sector projects, seven which were completed, one under implementation and two in development.

The needs of returning IDPs, many belonging to minority communities, are urgent. Also, housing redevelopment can also be an important factor in prompting increasing numbers to return. In Bashiqa, by the midpoint of Q2, both housing lots that are comprised in Phase I of housing restoration reached completion, with 500 units

accommodating some 4,000 people. In Bartela, Phase I reached completion during Q1, while Phase II (540 units in three lots) was completed during the early weeks of Q2. Work on three comparably-sized lots in Phase III began during the quarter, reaching up to 75% completion, while Phase IV (planned to encompass houses that were missed in earlier phases as the immediate needs of returnees were met) is at the stage of advertising BoQs.

By the end of Q2, extension of housing rehabilitation efforts to other communities had also begun, with assessments made for housing in Batnaya, and urgent work being planned for housing in Sinjar that will be intended for women affected by ISIL occupation.

### FFS IMPACT: “IF UNDP HADN’T COME TO HELP US REHABILITATE I WOULDN’T HAVE COME BACK”

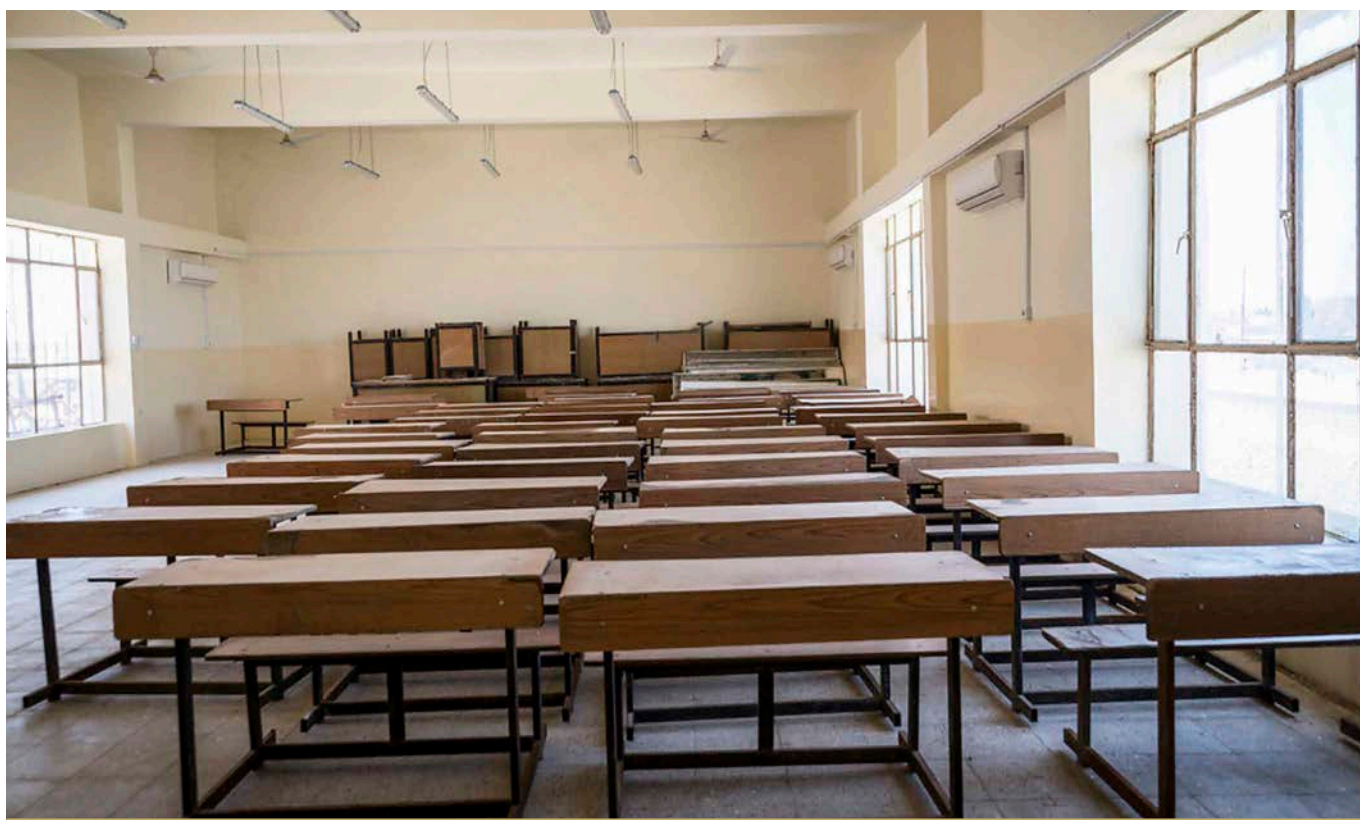
In May 2018, the FFS team spoke with Muneer Bahnom, 58, from inside his renovated home. “If UNDP hadn’t come to help us rehabilitate I wouldn’t have come back,” he said. Muneer’s home was set ablaze by ISIL militants as they were forced to retreat by advancing Iraqi forces during the battle to liberate the area from ISIL control.

Mr. Bahnom’s home was rehabilitated by FFS, as part of a large housing rehabilitation programme ongoing in Bartela. Overall, FFS is working with local contractors to restore 1,975 houses in Bartela, of which 1,225 have been completed.

FFS is the largest supporter to towns in the Ninewa Plains in terms of number of projects and funding; by the end of Q2, the total number of projects stood at 416. Ten of those projects will support housing rehabilitation in the Ninewa Plains towns of Bartela and Bashiqa. When completed, these projects will allow more than 12,000 people to return home in dignity.



MUNEER BAHNOM STANDS OUTSIDE HIS HOME. ©UNDP IRAQ/CLAIRE THOMAS



*A CLASSROOM IN THE FULLY REHABILITATED TELESQOF HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS. ©UNDP IRAQ/CLAIRE THOMAS*

## EDUCATION

Education continued to be a priority sector in the Ninewa Plains. Projects were spread across the entire region and involved schools at all levels from kindergarten to secondary, as well as vocational education. By the end of the quarter, there were 106 education sector projects, 80 of which were completed, eight which were under implementation and 18 which are in development.

The quarter began with three schools in Telesqof at the stage of successful completion, and inspection by FFS engineers confirmed that final formalities were able to proceed. In Telkaif, work on rehabilitation of the Al-Quba School for Girls and the Al-Quba High School for Boys commenced in early April and advanced quickly, with the two schools keeping pace with each other so that by quarter's end the boys' school was complete and the girls' school approaching completion. Similarly, and also in Telkaif, work on the Badosh Dam School for Boys and the Badosh Dam School for Girls progressed in parallel, with the girls' school reaching 86% completion and the boys' school 70% by the end of Q2.

Other school restorations were also in process in Telkaif, as well as in Batnaya – where three schools reached simultaneous completion in May – and with projects in Bashiqa and Telafar awaiting site handover during the early part of Q3. In Bartela, a combination of complementary schools, by level and by gender, reached into the advanced stages of rehabilitation during the quarter, including the Sheikh Amir Primary School, the Shaquly Schools (primary and secondary), and the Al Khazna Secondary School for Boys. Also in Bartela, at an earlier stage of work but especially important in terms of gender considerations, the Vocational School for Girls reached 23% completion by the end of the quarter, with work on drainage, gypsum, and cement plastering to continue into Q3.

## WINDOW TWO – LIVELIHOODS

There were two livelihoods projects in the Ninewa Plains, in Bartella and Bashiqa, both rubble removal projects in progress as Q1 ended, and both were completed early in Q2. In Bashiqa, the project had employed 103 workers for 90 working days while in Bartella, 103 workers were employed for 60 working days, out of which 12 women. By early May, FFS livelihoods teams were completing the process for payments in Bashiqa and Bartella.

## WINDOW THREE – MUNICIPALITIES

Municipality projects have a number of important purposes, including contributing to the local economy through construction work and in the longer term by stimulating economic activity, providing open space for recreation, and contributing to the fiscal stability of municipal authorities. All of these goals were advanced by FFS projects pursued in many Ninewa Plains communities during Q2. By the end of the quarter there were 114 municipality sector projects, 61 which were complete, nine which were under implementation and 44 which were in development.

Restoration of municipal shops and markets is considered to be a major economic driver. As Q2 opened, restoration of municipal shops in Hamam Al Alil was effectively complete, while the Telesqof shops were approaching that status subject to ongoing sidewalk paving and electrical work. Paving was also required for the Telkaif market, while in Batnaya the restoration of shops was half-complete, with masonry work about to begin. By the end of the quarter all of these projects were completed, although in Batnaya security concerns dictated that installation of external items such as lighting and electrical cable was deferred until the actual renting of the shops. In terms of recreational space, early April saw a civic celebration in Bashiqa, as four municipality parks were opened to the public. The park in Telesqof was also on the verge of completion, as irrigation works made possible the planting of grass and trees. In Telkaif, rehabilitation of the Baqufa park was delayed by rain and by a slow rate of work, although towards the end of the quarter the pace had quickened and also the same contractor was carrying out leveling and soil preparation for the town's main park, work on which had started earlier in the quarter. Completion of both parks should be reached in Q3.

Furthermore, with agriculture as a major pillar of the regional economy in Ninewa Plains, and a sector of national importance, agricultural projects have had considerable importance here since 2017. At the opening of the second quarter 2018, restoration work on the Bashiqa Agriculture building had reached an advance stage, with generator installed and only painting and final electrical work to be accomplished. This was completed in April and was quickly accepted by the end user. Also as the quarter began, the site handover had taken place for the Telkaif Veterinary Building, and by the end of the quarter it was complete pending final inspection and handover. At the same time, rehabilitation of the veterinary clinic in Hamdaniya had reached 62% completion, with gypsum plastering work in progress. Agriculture and veterinary projects are important priorities due to their role in re-establishing livelihoods in the agriculture rich areas.

As for other municipality projects, they have been varied and spread among the principal centres of the region. Street projects have been launched in a number of towns, including the completion of site preparation for the rehabilitation of three roundabouts in Hammam Al Alil, and early work on the Courthouse, the Mayor's building, and Municipality Equipment workshop in that town, as well as completion of the Sewerage Building. Furnishing of the Municipality Council Building in Telkaif was completed during the quarter, while renovation of the town's Directorate Register Real Estate Building reached 96% completion. Similarly, projects in Hamdaniya included work, well advanced by quarter's end, on the town's Legal Notary facility. In all of these respects and others, FFS activities contributed to economic well-being, quality of recreation, and the smooth operation of public services throughout the region.



## Greater Ninewa

### AL QAYARAH

At the end of the reporting period, there were 78 FFS projects in Al Qayarah, 59 of which were complete, 11 which are under implementation and 12 which were in development.

For Al Qayarah, the second quarter of 2018 began with a significant communications advance, as the road to and from Erbil by way of Makhmour was opened. Within the town, FFS activities and projects focused on water treatment plants (WTPs), the Al Qayarah Power Plant, the Al Qayarah General Hospital, and a variety of municipalities projects. Forty-three previously-completed education projects had greatly widened opportunities for schooling for over 18,000 young girls and boys, as the overall population increased through return of IDPs. During Q2, however, focus shifted to other sectors while six additional education projects are under development.

Of the two major WTPs on which work had been ongoing in Q1, the Al Faris WTP was the more advanced, with a completion level of 75% as Q2 opened. Following delivery and installation of two submersible pumps and an overhead crane, the project has to await only inspection and acceptance by the end user. The other WTP, Al Hod, had entered Q2 at 11% and by the end of the quarter had progressed to 39% following the installation of steel intake structures but also some delay in sourcing submersible pumps and soil case pumps that would comply with UNDP technical requirements. Ultimately, the two WTPs will provide greatly enhanced water security for the growing population of Al Qayarah, some 47,000 people.

On the rehabilitation of the Al Qayarah Power Plant, progress has remained slow as necessary equipment and machines begin to be accumulated. Work on the General Hospital, meanwhile, was in its earliest stages as Q2 began, and in mid-April some delay was experienced owing to discovery of explosive hazards. Nevertheless, even though hospital restoration is complex by its nature, 29% completion had been attained by the end of the quarter. At the same time, work on the Haj Ali Primary Healthcare Centre proceeded quickly and was ready for final inspection prior to the end of the quarter.

Initiatives with municipal significance, meanwhile, have been varied during the quarter, beginning with completion of a BoQ for equipment to be delivered to the Al Qayarah Municipality Department, the final items being a wheeled shovel and a backhoe. Rehabilitation of the Court House had begun during Q1, and by late May it was complete and awaiting handover, while work on the Notary Building commenced early in Q2 and had reached 56% completion as the quarter ended. Also in progress was the installation of traffic police cabins. Thus, FFS projects in Al Qayarah were diverse, and many will be carried forward into Q3.

## RABIA, SINUNI AND SINJAR

While stability generally prevailed in this part of Greater Ninewa, the direct legacies of conflict continued to be evident in intermittent uneasiness associated with continuing tensions and at times rumours of the return of ISIL forces. At a practical level, the continuing closure of the road between Duhok and Sinjar has a detrimental effect on access and mobility, especially for local authorities. Insecurity in Sinjar in particular forced UN Security to shut down movements to the western reaches of the governorate for several weeks until military operations settled. In May, UN personnel were once again able to access western Ninewa following improved security conditions.

In Sinjar, the primary deterrence to returns stemmed from – in order – access, perceived security and political concerns, inadequate services, and damaged homes. The return of population to Rabia and Sinuni has continued at a moderate rate, while returns to Sinjar in particular have been restrained by problems of access, as well as by security anxieties aggravated by continuing dangers from explosive hazards.

Nonetheless, by the end of the reporting period, FFS had 120 projects in Rabia, Sinuni and Sinjar, 61 of which had been completed, 25 which were under implementation and 34 which were in development.

During Q2, FFS continued to move through the early stages of approval and implementation, with the most active sector in Sinjar being education. Rehabilitation of twelve schools in the town, which will have an ultimate capacity of some 8,000 pupils, had been initiated during the preceding quarter. By the end of Q2, they had reached varying rates of completion, led by the Eyath Bin Ghanm

school at 81% and the Sinjar School for Boys at 75%, but with others also at the halfway point or more.

Also in Sinjar, the contract was awarded for restoration of the main water Pump Station. By the end of Q2, work had begun, consisting primarily of site clearance. A few weeks later, the contract for the nearby Barbarosh Pump Station was awarded as well.

In the electricity sector, work has been ongoing in Sinuni to distribute a range of materials to the Directorate of Electricity, including 25 400 KVA and 55 250 KA distribution transformers. Each 250kVA type distribution transformer will feed electricity to 30 families and each 400kVA will feed electricity to 45 families, resulting in 16,650 Iraqis living in Sinuni having access to electricity following the completion of the project. In Sinjar, a further 80 250 KVA transformers will be distributed. Finally, in Rabia, 30 400 KVA transformers and 30 250 KA transformers will be distributed.

Finally, three cash for work projects were initiated in Sinjar, Sinuni, and Telkeif. The two projects in Sinuni and Sinjar completed in Q1 and had employed 226 workers, 56 of them were women, for 60 working days. The project in Telkeif was cancelled due to continuous interference from local authorities and PMF, who insisted to impose recruiting their acquaintances and municipal workers, until the Team collectively agreed with an endorsement from the Mayor in Telkeif to close off the project. Concluding with removal of wall graffiti for ISIS statements in the early part of Q2, the project also allowed for painting of sidewalk curbstones using leftover paint.



THE RUINS OF THE HISTORIC CENTRE OF SINJAR CITY. ©UNDP IRAQ/CLAIRE THOMAS

## TEL AFAR

In Tel Afar, while certain tensions have remained since the departure of ISIL forces, stability has generally prevailed. It was noteworthy during the Eid holiday in June 2018 that shops and markets were bustling and crowded. Return of IDPs has been noticeable, but social cohesion efforts are still necessary to stimulate more returns. FFS activities for Q2 commenced with the award of two substantial projects: rehabilitation of the Al-Shuhada High School for Girls, and the reconstruction of box culverts in Hay Al Khdraa streets. These were followed by projects for furnishing of the Al Mazraeh Al'uwa Primary Mixed School, and for the renovation of the Al Kask Primary Mixed School and the Al-Qadisiyah Primary Mixed School. Reconstruction of box culverts in three additional areas was also initiated. Substantial progress on all of these projects must await expected beginnings during Q3, but they represent promising steps towards effective stabilization.

## WINDOW THREE IN NINEWA

As reported previously, FFS has committed a sizable number of personnel to support the Ninewa Governorate authorities through the ongoing stabilization processes. As before, there are still three Stabilization Specialists whose expertise in planning and implementation of stabilization priorities are driving the FFS stabilization efforts in East Mosul, West Mosul, and Greater Ninewa/Kirkuk/northern Salah al Din.

Additionally, there are currently five Municipal Stabilization Advisors (MSA) operating in Ninewa; in Mosul (East and West) (1), Rabia, Sinuni and Sinjar (1), Qayara (1), Shergat (1) and Kirkuk (broader Hawija) (1) since Q1 of 2017. During the reporting period, the Terms of Reference for two additional MSA roles in Ninewa was

refined, in preparation for the recruitment of two new staff members; one in both Tel Afar and in Tel Abta (also covering Ba'aj and Hatra/Hadhr). Capacity-support within the municipal structures themselves is a crucial facet of the duties of all MSAs, in ways that will support efficient management and planning at the local level. In addition, they engage in regular communication with leaders in key positions, such as university presidents and vice-chancellors, hospital directors, members of the judiciary, police chiefs, and others. A core role of the MSAs is to assist local officials in assessing damage from conflict and occupation, and in determining immediate needs that will lead to FFS project requests.

Eleven Liaison Officers (LO) are operating in Mosul and wider Ninewa, with one additional LO having been hired during the reporting period (bringing the total to 11). The Liaison Officers are crucial in ensuring the line directorates develop and sign off on projects, and develop bills of quantity for furniture, equipment, and other non-engineering tasks. Crucially, the LOs also monitor cash for work activities and are present each week for cash transfers to ensure there are no irregularities. In the Ninewa Governorate, where FFS oversees a large number of cash for work activities, the LOs play a crucial role in the overall monitoring framework that has been put into place for Livelihoods sector projects.

Finally, in addition to the 12 Quality Assurance (QA)/Quality Control (QC) Officers that were recruited during Q1, there has been the recruitment of seven additional QA/QC Officers during the reporting period to support work in Mosul (10 positions) and wider Ninewa (nine positions). The QA and QC officers will support general project monitoring efforts. The QA and QC officers will check on project sites, helping to ensure adherence to project specifications.



## ANBAR

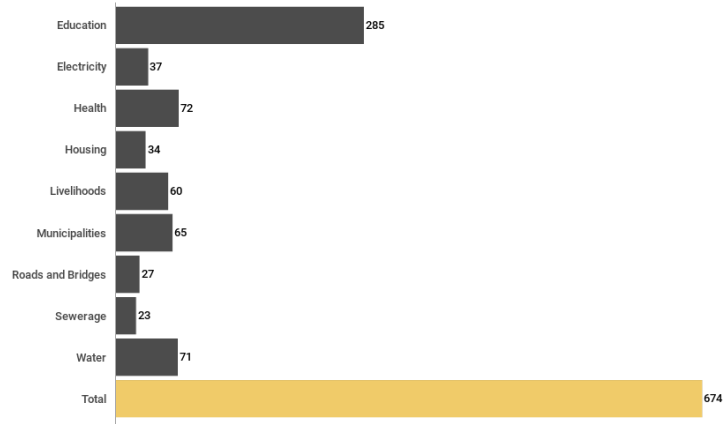


By the end of Quarter Two, FFS was undertaking 674 projects in Anbar, of which 334 projects are completed, 99 are under implementation, and 241 are in development.

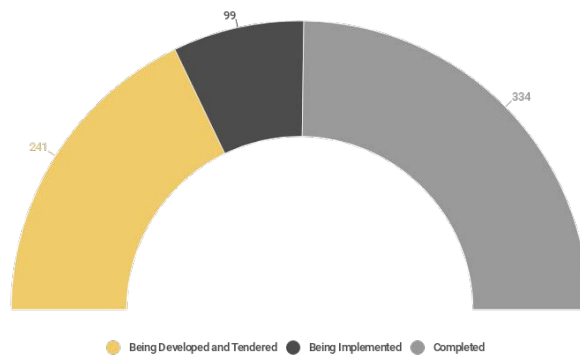
The majority of those projects which are under development can be found in Ana, Al Qaim and Rawa, the three major cities in Western Anbar where FFS is working, and which were the last locations to be liberated following the military campaign against ISIL which was concluded in December 2017 when the Governments of Iraq's control extended all the way to the border with Jordan and Syria. A significant milestone in Q2 was the launching of the implementation of the first projects in the Western Anbar towns of Ana, Al Qaim and Rawa, especially in the electricity (20 projects) and water (27 projects) sectors, which will work to restore much needed basic services to these areas. In addition to those already being implemented, with the large number of projects in development in Western Anbar, implementation rates are expected to increase significantly in the second half of 2018.

*WORK IS ONGOING AT THE AL-MASEER PRIMARY SCHOOL IN FALLUJAH. A FFES INITIATIVE UNDERWRITES ONGOING REHABILITATION WORK AT 14 FALLUJAH SCHOOLS, WITH COMPLETION RATES BY THE END OF Q2 RANGING FROM 36%-98%.*

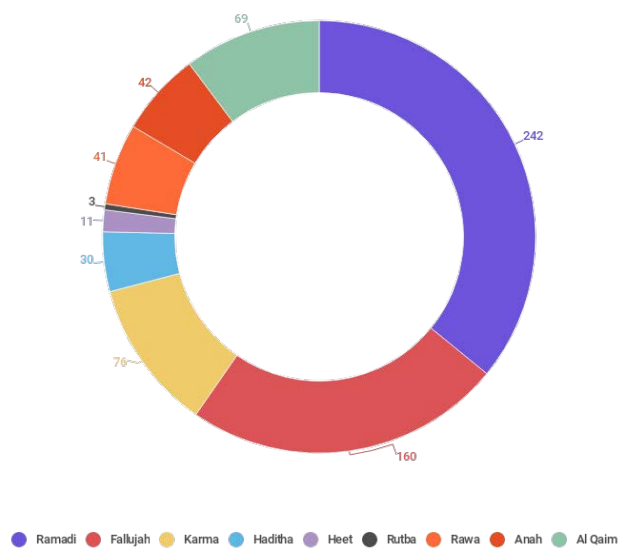
### Anbar FFS Projects by Sector



### Anbar FFS Projects by Status



### Anbar FFS Projects by Location



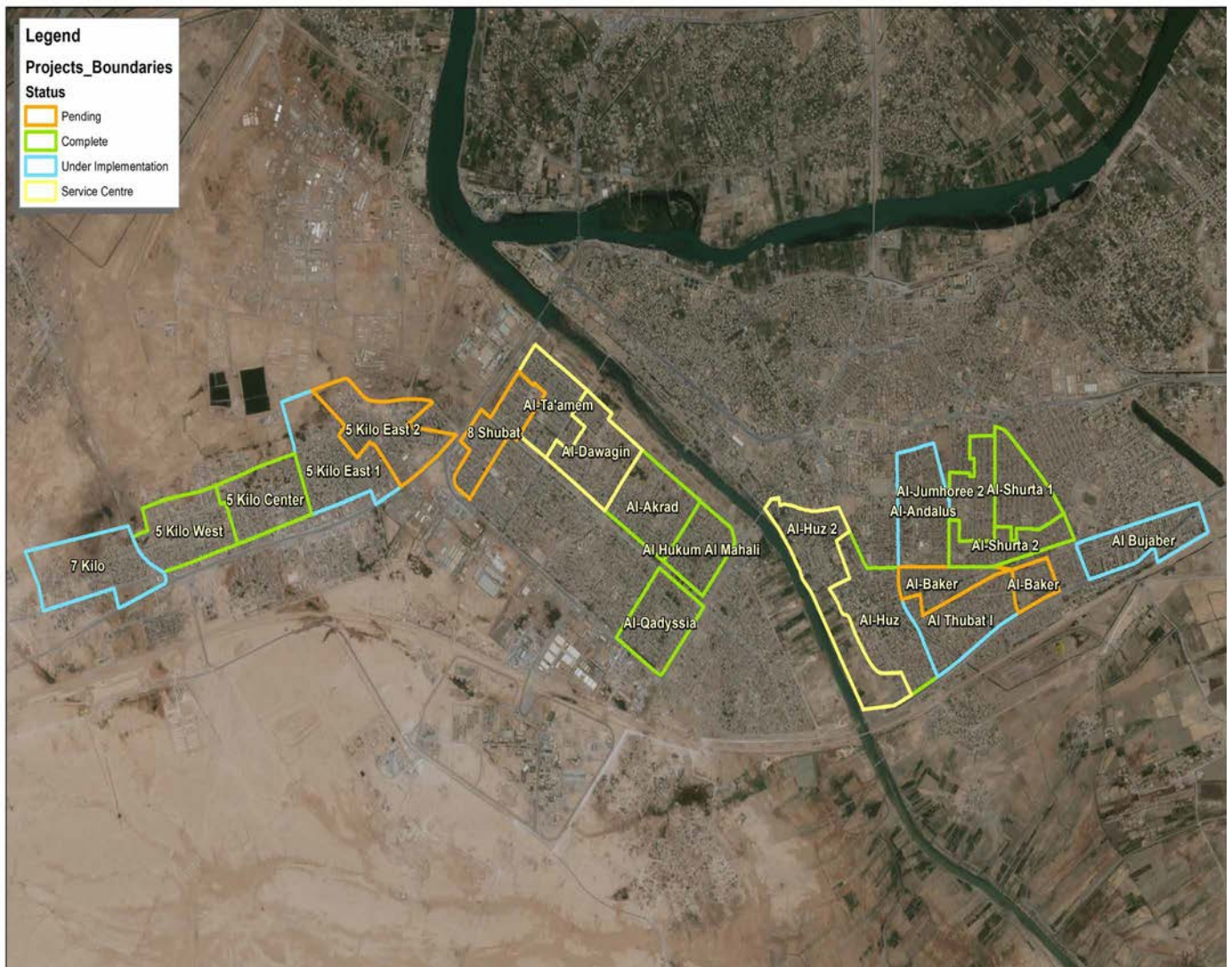


# Ramadi

## HOUSING

Throughout Q2, FFS work has continued intensively in the housing sector in Ramadi. The priority accorded to housing rehabilitation in Anbar, following the success of the housing programme in 2017 and in Q1, is a recognition of the importance of adequate housing for stabilization purposes, and notably of providing liveable homes where IDPs can return and start to rebuild their lives. In Ramadi, FFS is tendering, implementing, or has completed, 22 housing projects. As of Q2, 12 of these projects were completed, three were under implementation, and seven were in development. Of the 12 completed projects, two were completed during the reporting period. Together,

those two completed projects – the renovation of 500 units in Hay Al Thubat I and the renovation of 519 units in 5 Kilo East – provided 6,802 Iraqis, including 3,978 women, with rehabilitated homes. When combined with three other housing sector projects completed in Q1, this means that in total during 2018, FFS housing rehabilitation has ameliorated the housing situation for more than 15,000 Iraqis, including close to 5,000 women. What is also noteworthy is the engagement of women as employees of these housing projects: 18 women have been employed in the housing programme since the beginning of 2018.





There were also three additional projects under ongoing implementation during Q2. Work on these three projects is progressing rapidly, as can be seen by the project status below. The projects were started only at the end of Q1 and all of them are more than half-completed. Once these three projects are completed, an additional 12,590 residents will return to rehabilitated homes. Specifically, by neighbourhood, they include renovation of 543 units in Al Andalus (66% completed); 495 units in 7 Kilo (52% completed); and 525 units in Al Bujaber (52% completed). Finally, there are seven additional projects under development in the housing sector. These projects will rehabilitate a total of 3,665 housing units. The contracts were awarded for four of these seven projects during the reporting period, and implementation progress is expected during Q3.

## EDUCATION

The high priority accorded to FFS support for the rehabilitation of the education sector in Ramadi is clear from the large number of projects undertaken. By the end of Q2, a total of 82 projects – in the sector as a whole – were under development (23 projects), in implementation (13 projects), or completed (46 projects) by the end of Q2. In part, these advances have been facilitated by the Anbar-wide FFES project, which began in 2017 and will ultimately support the rehabilitation of 56 schools and two administrative buildings throughout Anbar.

In Ramadi, six school projects completed under this programme will enable 1,629 students, including 514 girls, to school. Completed schools are as follows: Al-Meethaq Secondary School for Boys (18 Class) in Albu Dhyab; Al-Sijariya Intermediate School for Boys; Al-Moez Primary School for Boys; Um-Salamah Primary School for Girls; Al-Mansour Primary School for Boys and Girls; and the Boorsaeed Primary School for Boys and Girls. The diversity of these schools by age and gender is evident, and a similar range is found among nine schools where rehabilitation was actively in progress during Q2. In order of completion levels attained, they included Al-Elm Al-Muneer Primary School for Boys (12 Classes) (3%); Suhaib Al-Romi Intermediate School for Boys (30%); Suhaib Al-Romi Primary School for Boys (34%); Al-Moamin Primary School for Boys (61%); Al-Maqdisy Primary School for Boys and Girls (71%); Ohud Primary School for Boys (73%); Al-Dhahir Secondary School for Boys and Girls (89%); Al-Azm Primary School for Boys (91%); and Baghdad Primary School for Girls (98%). As well as this process of restoring schools across the city, other ongoing projects will also have a direct impact on schooling. Two in particular have progressed well during the quarter: the rehabilitation of the Examination Department Building and of the Education Directorate Warehouse, which reached completion rates of 73% and 52% respectively. In addition, there are 23 education sector projects in development, all of which will supply and install furniture in Ramadi schools. These projects will be advertised during Q3, and should begin in the latter part of that quarter.



*WORK ON THE SUHAIB AL-ROMI INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND THE SUHAIB AL-ROMI PRIMARY SCHOOL FOR BOYS IS ONGOING, REACHING 30% AND 34% COMPLETION RESPECTIVELY.*



*WORK ON THE PRESIDENCY BUILDING AT ANBAR UNIVERSITY PROGRESSED WELL DURING THE QUARTER, REACHING 99% COMPLETION BY THE END OF THE REPORTING PERIOD*

The higher education sector has also had a high and well-established priority for FFS activities in Anbar. Two projects at Anbar University were ongoing during the reporting period: the rehabilitation of the Civil Engineering Department of the College of Engineering, and of the University Presidency Building. The importance of civil engineering for infrastructure rehabilitation is self-evident, while the restoration of the Presidency Building will not only be important to the smooth operation of the university but will also be a powerful symbol of the institution's return from the years of destruction and displacement. By the end of Q2, completion of both of these projects was imminent, both standing at 99%.

Once they are finished, most likely in the early part of Q3, these two projects will join other completed FFS projects on the university campus: five departments for Girls' Education – among them History, Arabic language, and Quranic science – along with the English and Geography building, the restoration of green areas, roads and sidewalks on campus, and the rehabilitation of the Central Library. The significance of Anbar University is profound. Not only is it an important post-secondary facility in terms of the education and training it provides for the next generation of young Iraqis, but also its clientele is consequential in itself. The university is home to some 20,000 students, one-third of whom come from outside Anbar – thus, this is a crucially important venue for encouraging cohesion among communities across Iraq.



*WORK ON THE CIVIL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT OF THE COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING WAS ALMOST COMPLETE BY THE END OF THE REPORTING PERIOD AND IS EXPECTED TO BE FINISHED EARLY IN Q3.*





*WORK WAS INITIATED ON THE UNIVERSITY BRIDGE AT ANBAR UNIVERSITY. BY THE END OF THE QUARTER, PROGRESS HAD REACHED 5%.*

## HEALTH

FFS has undertaken 43 health sector projects in Ramadi, of which 27 are completed, two are being implemented and 14 are under development. There has been considerable and successful continuity from the previous quarter. The supply of medical equipment to eight main Primary Healthcare Centres (PHCs) and four sub-PHCs, which was being implemented during Q1, was completed during Q2, allowing the PHCs to function at peak efficiency and to serve 84,000 people including 44,520 women. As reported during Q1, FFS has made significant progress in addressing primary healthcare needs in Ramadi, and the 27 completed projects are a testament to this. Indeed, the impact of FFS work in the health sector stretches across, bringing improved health care services to 695,563 people. Moreover, contracts for supply of furniture to 12 PHCs in Ramadi were all awarded during the reporting period, and work will begin during Q3.

Building on this success in the area of public health, FFS will soon begin the rehabilitation of the Ramadi Maternity Hospital. This project is the main focus of FFES work in Ramadi, and when completed will give access to top-quality maternal and pediatric health care for some 432,000 people. To date, FFS has attained approval for the designs of the Hospital, which were completed by a third-party engineering firm, and has been tendering the project during Q1 and Q2. By the end of the reporting period, the tender evaluation is ongoing and has reached the final stage of compliance check and verification of submitted documents, following certain clarifications that were received from bidders. It is estimated that this major project will take eight months to complete, and further progress is expected during Q3.

## ROADS AND BRIDGES

FFS is rehabilitating a total of seven bridges in Anbar through the Expanded Stabilization channel of the program. Three of these river bridges are in Ramadi, and they include the Palestine Iron Bridge, Palestine Concrete Bridge, and the Al Ma'moun Floating Bridge.

As noted in previous reporting, design and bills of quantities (BoQs) are developed by third-party engineering firms, and prior to implementation must be approved by the Ministry of Construction, Housing, and Municipalities as well as by the Anbar Directorate of Roads and Bridges. Important progress in the roads and bridges sector in Ramadi was made during Q2, with work starting in mid-quarter on the Palestine Concrete Bridge. This structure has key importance for the flow of trade and commerce, and for this reason it is also crucial to facilitating the return of IDPs to the city. The bridge had reached an 8% completion rate by the end of the reporting period. In addition, work was initiated on the University Bridge at Anbar University, beginning on May 26th. The bridge crosses the railway and leads to the main gate of the university, making it important for campus access. By the end of the quarter, progress had reached 5%, with the girders having been removed and the pile cap wooden mold and rebar going on.



## SEWERAGE

To date, FFS has undertaken 11 sewerage projects in Ramadi, all of which are either being implemented or have been completed. Indeed, nine of the 11 projects are complete. Two projects in the process of implementation during Q2 were the rehabilitation of H1 Waste Water Treatment Plant Stage 2, and the rehabilitation of D1 Waste Water Treatment Plan Stage 2. Work advanced steadily through the quarter, and the projects reached completion rates of 2% and 25% respectively by the end of the reporting period. When complete these two projects will expand sewerage capacity to reach an additional 26,000 people in Ramadi.

## ELECTRICITY

The majority of the FFS electricity sector projects in Ramadi have been completed, with 12 out of 13 attaining completion either in 2017 or in Q1. The one remaining electricity project in Ramadi, the supply of materials for Electrical Distribution Networks in Ramadi (Stage II), is currently under development as Q2 ends.

## WATER

As of the end of Q2, FFS projects in the water sector in Ramadi totalled 27, of 26 had been completed. All of them have had the goal of providing access to clean water for the citizens of Ramadi. A final project, the maintenance of Generator of 725 KVA Capacity for Rehabilitation of Qasr Aladala Water Project, was under development during Q2. When this is completed, some 12,000 people will benefit from the improved capacity of the water network.

## WINDOW TWO – LIVELIHOODS

There are 14 livelihoods sector projects in Ramadi, 12 of which are completed – in each case either in 2017 or during Q1 – and two under development. The two projects under development during Q2 included one providing cash for work for rubble removal and cleaning of the public spaces in Ramadi, and the other the provision of cash delivery services for women-headed households throughout the Anbar Governorate. The contract has been awarded for the cash for work project, which will employ 450 workers for a total of 90 days.

## WINDOW THREE

### MUNICIPALITIES

There are a total of 25 municipality sector projects in Ramadi, up from 12 projects at the end of Q1. Seven projects have been completed, three are under implementation and 15 are being developed. During the reporting period, there were three projects being implemented, one of which is the rehabilitation of a police station, also noted below. The other two comprised the supply of specialized heavy equipment, and the rehabilitation of the municipal administrative facility, including the Mayor's office. The project for the supply of equipment has reached a completion rate of 25%, although actual delivery times for the equipment – which depend both on supply and on customs clearances – are regarded as unpredictable within a range of six to 18 weeks. The Mayor of Ramadi and his administrative staff, meanwhile, have had to operate out of temporary buildings since the liberation because of the destruction of the office by ISIL; rehabilitation will allow local government to return to a permanent location. At the end of this reporting period, the rehabilitation was 29% complete.

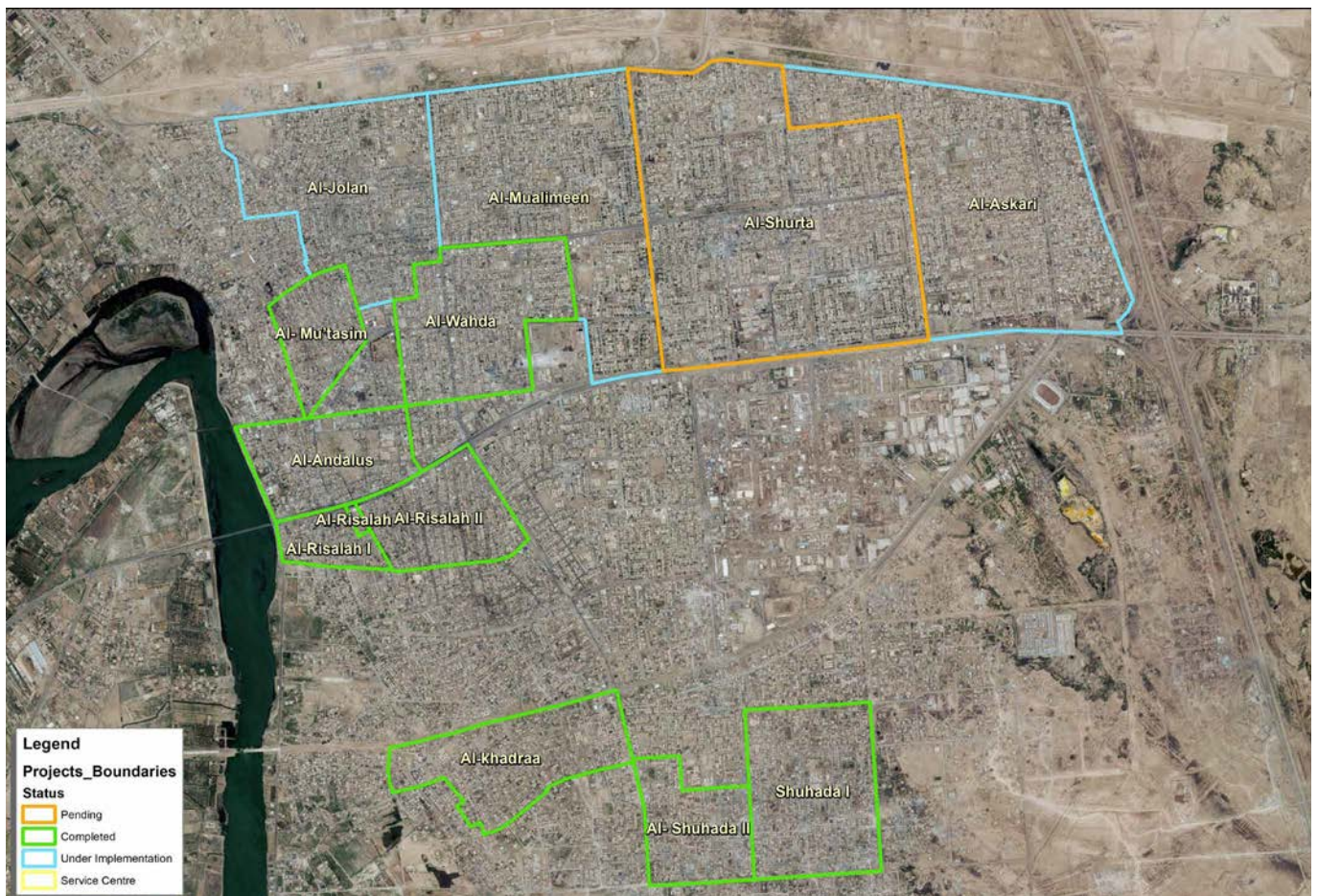
### POLICE AND JUSTICE

Work is ongoing on the Al Malaab Police station in Ramadi. As well as its practical importance for community policing, this police station has considerable symbolic significance in that it was among the last posts to fall during the ISIL occupation of the city in May 2015. The project had reached 89% completion by the end of Q2, and is expected to be completed during the ensuing quarter.

# Fallujah

## HOUSING

As in Ramadi, work in the housing sector continues to be an important area of focus for FFS. By the end of Q2, there were 12 housing sector projects, nine which were completed and three under implementation. Work was active during the reporting period on the three projects being implemented, comprising 378 units in the Al-Mualimeen neighborhood (50% complete by the end of the quarter), 465 units in Al-As-kari (35% complete), and 521 units in Al-Jolan (20% complete). When all of them are finished, these projects will benefit some 12,000 people, including more than 5,500 women.





## EDUCATION

By the end of Q2, FFS was undertaking 75 education sector projects in Fallujah, an increase of 20 projects since the end of Q1. Of those 75 projects, 40 were completed, 14 were being implemented and 21 were under development. Nine of the 40 completed projects were finished during the reporting period, including the rehabilitation of six schools: Al-Jumhuriya Primary School for Boys, Al-Shuhada Primary School for Boys, Al-Khansaa Essential (Elementary) School, Abi-Feras Al-Hamadani Primary School for Boys (18 Classes), Al-Zaitona Primary School for Boys (12 Classes) and Al-Mo- feed Primary School for Girls (12 Classes). The completion of these nine schools, which as with similar projects in Ramadi forms part of the FFES Anbar-wide school initiative, has allowed 2,055 students to go back to school just during the quarter.

The FFES initiative also underwrites ongoing rehabilitation work at 14 Fallujah schools, with completion rates by the end of Q2 ranging from 36% (Al-Tadhiya Primary School for Boys and Girls) to 98% (Al-Noboogh Secondary School for Boys), with most in the upper ranges. As elsewhere, these projects cover a wide range of neighbourhoods, and embrace schools at all levels for both boys and girls. Additionally, projects under development in Q2 numbered 21, including 20 projects that will support the supply and installation

of furniture to 20 schools in Fallujah. The final project under development was the rehabilitation of the first floor of Al Madina El Monawara School in Fallujah which, when completed, will enable 458 girls to go back to school.

Also in Q2, significant progress was made on the rehabilitation of higher educational and technical facilities. Work was completed at the Anbar Technical Institute, a higher education facility located in Saqlawiya in Fallujah. During the reporting period the workshops on the school campus were fully rehabilitated. At another technical institute, the Fallujah Industrial School, similar workshop rehabilitation was also completed during the quarter. Finally, the rehabilitation of the Veterinary and Law colleges in Al-Sekenia Complex of Fallujah University were completed during Q2. Together, these two colleges will provide higher education opportunities in Veterinary Science and Law for more than 450 students. Together with the gains in technical education, the result will be not only that greatly increased numbers of people – mostly young – will be able to find rewarding opportunities, but also that skills necessary to immediate reconstruction activities and to the long-term stability of civil society will be transmitted and nurtured.



*WORK PROGRESSED WELL ON THE AL-NOBOUGH SECONDARY SCHOOL IN FALLUJAH, WHICH REACHED 98% COMPLETION BY THE END OF THE REPORTING PERIOD.*



## ROADS AND BRIDGES

Given Fallujah's riverine location and the meandering path of the Euphrates River in the vicinity of the city, it is not surprising that the rehabilitation of bridges has crucial significance in facilitating communications and thus also in supporting economic rebuilding. FFS is currently supporting the rehabilitation of four bridges in the city: the Japanese Iron Bridge, the Japanese Concrete Bridge, the Fallujah Iron Bridge, and the Karma River Bridge. The first of these was completed during Q1 of the current year, while the other three projects were ongoing during Q2. As the quarter ended, completion of the Fallujah Iron Bridge – a longstanding symbol of the city that also has key importance in terms of access to the market areas and health care facilities – was also imminent, with only load testing and painting of curb stones remaining. It is expected that work will be completed, and the bridge can be handed over the authorities, in early Q3. Meanwhile, the site of the Karma River Bridge project was handed over to the contractor during Q1 and since then, work has progressed rapidly with the project having reached 24% completion by the end of the second quarter. Work on the Japanese Concrete Bridge is also progressing well and has currently reached 6.2% completion, with work having commenced in the latter part of Q2.



*WORK WAS ALMOST COMPLETE BY THE END OF THE QUARTER ON THE FALLUJAH IRON BRIDGE, WITH ONLY LOAD TESTING AND PAINTING OF CURB STONES REMAINING.*



*AS Q2 ENDED, COMPLETION OF THE FALLUJAH IRON BRIDGE – A LONGSTANDING SYMBOL OF THE CITY – WAS IMMINENT, WITH ONLY LOAD TESTING AND PAINTING OF CURB STONES REMAINING.*

## HEALTH

FFS has a total of 13 projects in the health sector in Fallujah, six of which are completed, one in implementation, and six under development. As in other locations, the effective functioning of PHCs has maintained a high priority in FFS operations. In Fallujah, a particular focus in Q2 has been on work to support the supply of medical equipment for five main PHCs, along with two parts of Nazzal PHC (A and B), and this process overall has reached 25% completion.

Of the six projects under development, five will supply furniture for PHCs. The contracts for all five projects were awarded during the reporting period, and work is expected to begin in Q3. The contract for the final project under development, the renovation of Fallujah Teaching Hospital, was awarded during the reporting period. This is a significant FFES project which, when completed, will allow the people in Fallujah, Karma and surrounding areas to receive specialized and critical health care services. The Hospital contains five sectors: the main building; the catheterization and open-heart surgery building; doctors' accommodations; utility and infrastructure facilities; and the information and security area. With a five-floor capacity of 327 beds, the hospital's specialized services include consultancy and specialty clinics, the teaching facility and medical library, the X-ray/CT scan department, laboratories, maternity ward and delivery rooms, physical therapy, dialysis, burn units, operating rooms, and the emergency room. Also essential to the delivery of care are the electrical and mechanical service areas, and the engineering department. As matters stand, the hospital is semi-operational, following severe conflict-induced damage that included substantial fires. A number of departments, therefore, remain out of service, and structural damage in places – including to the walls and concrete beams of the main building – has yet to be addressed. However, once FFS work has been accomplished, the facility will be returned to peak efficiency. Work is expected to take ten months and is due to begin in Q3.

## WATER

There have been ten FFS projects in the water sector in Fallujah, of which seven have been completed and three are in current development. One of the three in development, the rehabilitation of Fallujah University Water Complex, was advertised at the end of Q2, and the contract is expected to be awarded during Q3. The water complex will serve the New campus of Fallujah University, located approximately five kilometres from Fallujah City Centre. Once completed, the project will provide the campus with water.

## SEWERAGE

As Q2 came to a close, there was one sewerage project in Fallujah, which is currently under development. This project, the rehabilitation of Al Nuiamiyah Sewage Plant (2 Sections), is a large-scale FFES project which will transform the waste water treatment capabilities of the city and provide more sanitary living conditions for 430,000 people. The design for the project has been completed and is currently being reviewed by the Ministry of Health. However, FFS lacks the funds at this stage to take on the project and is working on mobilizing resources.

## WINDOW TWO – LIVELIHOODS

Livelihoods projects continue in Fallujah, as is often also the case elsewhere in Iraq, to be especially popular. FFS has undertaken 34 cash-for-work projects in Fallujah, 31 of which have been completed. Since the completion of the first such project in the city in September 2016, there has been a remarkable change in the urban landscape. With the support of 31 cash-for-work initiatives, and other FFS rehabilitation activities, it has become clear to FFS staff when undertaking missions that this is a city to which life is perceptibly returning. Nevertheless, there is still work that remains to be done, and by the end of Q2 there were two ongoing cash-for-work projects and one in development. The first ongoing project, rubble removal and cleaning of the public spaces in Southern Fallujah, is employing 150 workers and 10 work monitors for a period of 90 days. The second, involving the cleanup of an industrial area, is providing employment for 200 people and 10 monitors for 60 days. Finally, the project under development at the close of Q2 will see removal of rubble and debris from public spaces in Northern Fallujah. The contract for this project having already been awarded, and work is expected to begin during Q3 and will provide employment for 250 workers and 10 work monitors.



*THE FALLUJAH MAYOR'S OFFICE. THE REHABILITATION OF THE OFFICE PROGRESSED SIGNIFICANTLY AND STOOD AT 95% COMPLETION BY QUARTER'S END. IT IS EXPECTED TO BE FINISHED IN THE EARLY PART OF Q3.*

## WINDOW THREE

### MUNICIPALITIES

There have been nine municipalities projects in Fallujah, six of which have been completed and three are under ongoing implementation. One project completed during the second quarter was the rehabilitation of the Central Workshop of Municipality DG, which is used for storing and maintaining the heavy equipment and trucks of the municipality. This was a very substantial project, which had begun in the latter part of 2017. Of the three additional projects that were being implemented during Q2, the rehabilitation of the Mayor's Office progressed significantly and stood at 95% completion

by quarter's end. It is expected to be finished in the early part of Q3, providing a permanent suite of offices the Mayor and city staff to support municipal administration. Also ongoing during the quarter was the supply of specialized heavy equipment, which reached 25% completion. The equipment has arrived in the country but is currently waiting for customs clearance before being distributed. Finally, the provision of tools and equipment for the Central Workshop of the municipality is ongoing and stood at a completion rate of 85% by the end of the quarter.



## Karma

The scope of FFS work in Karma continues to expand. By the end of Q2 there were 76 projects in Karma, ten more than at the end of Q1. Of the total number, 38 are completed, 14 are under implementation and 24 are in development.

### WINDOW ONE

With 38 out of 76 projects, the education sector continues to receive particular attention in Karma. In addition to those projects in the education sector, there are three projects in the electricity sector, 16 in health, one sewerage, and six in the water sector.

An especially notable achievement was the completion of four education sector projects during the reporting period, which supported the rehabilitation of three boys' schools and one girls' school in the area: the Abdul Hameed Althani Intermediate School for Boys (12 classes), the Badr Alkobra Primary School for Girls (12 Classes), the Al-Rashad Primary School for Boys (18 Classes) and Al Karma Primary School for Boys (18 Classes). With the completion of these four facilities, 2,000 students will be able to return to classes, including 560 girls.

Seven schools were also ongoing during Q2: Sheikh Amir Primary School for Boys and Girls (12 classes, 7% complete); Al Takatuf Secondary School for Girls (12 classes, 8% complete); Al Bayadir Primary School for Boys and Girls (12 classes, 14% complete); Badr Al-Kubra Secondary Schools for boys (45% complete); Al-Khamael Secondary School for Girls (18 Classes, 69% complete); Karma Secondary School for Boys (18 Classes, 79% complete); and Al-Bayader Secondary School for Boys (18 Classes, 85% complete).

In the electricity sector, meanwhile, two projects had reached 25% completion by the close of Q2. One involves the supply of distribution transformers (250 KVA and 400 KVA) to Al Khyarat electricity distribution network, and the other the supply of additional items for that distribution network. However, with the shipments of transformers and electrical equipment not yet processed by customs, the projects will have to wait for the necessary clearances before further progress can be made. Overall, as in Q1, there has been a notable increase in the number of projects being development in Karma during Q2, many of which are particularly focused in the Al Khairat sub-district. There are currently 23 Window One projects in development, nine of which had contracts awarded during the quarter.

### WINDOW TWO

Three cash-for-work projects were completed in 2017 in Karma, and during Q2 two new such projects were started in the city. The two projects, for rubble removal in public spaces of Alkhairat City (Al-Karaghol – Al-Halabsah – Al-Shortan) and for rubble removal in public spaces of Alkhairat City (Al-Buabeed – Al-Boalwan – Al-Leheeb) will each employ 158 people.

### WINDOW THREE

There were two ongoing municipalities projects during the reporting period: the supply of heavy equipment, and the rehabilitation of the court building in Karma. The rehabilitation of the court building was 78% complete by the end of the quarter. The heavy equipment, however, was also awaiting customs clearance, and is, therefore, sitting at 25% completion. In the area of police and justice, the restoration of the Karma Community Police station was completed during Q2, finally providing a much-needed headquarters for the community police force.

## Heet, Haditha, Rutba

FFS has undertaken 44 projects in Heet, Haditha, and Rutba to date, with 37 of those completed. The breakdown by city is as follows:

- **Heet:** 11 projects in total, comprising six education, three municipality and two livelihoods. Seven projects are completed, one is under implementation and three are in development;
- **Haditha:** 30 projects in total, comprising 28 education, one municipality and one livelihoods. 28 projects are completed, one is under implementation and one is in development;
- **Rutba:** three projects in total, comprising one water, one municipality and one livelihoods. Two projects are completed and one is under implementation.

During the second quarter, five projects were completed, including the rehabilitation of four schools, three in Heet and one in Haditha. With the completion of these four schools, 1,232 students will have the opportunity to return to school, including 891 girls. Also completed during the reporting period was the rehabilitation of Heet Community Police Station, which will now be able to serve the 70,000 people within its catchment area. Finally, in the municipalities area of Window Three, the work to support the supply of trucks to Haditha, Heet and Rutba was ongoing during the quarter. The Anbar authorities have requested additional support to Rutba in particular; however, pursuing these are funding dependent.

## Rawa, Al Qaim, Ana

These towns in Western Anbar continued during the second quarter to have an exceptional significance in FFS stabilization endeavours, in that they represented in late 2017 the final areas of Iraq to be liberated from ISIL occupation. Accordingly, their needs for support remain pressing, notably in providing a basis for return of population. By the end of Q2 returns to the area were slow but moving in the right direction, with 35%, 15% and 70% of the populations having returned to Rawa, Al Qaim, and Ana respectively.

As noted in previous reports, FFS teams first travelled to the region in December 2017 and determined that the most substantially damaged of the towns was Al Qaim. A special FFS workshop session in Baghdad contributed to planning, although FFS resources were not immediately adequate to support all of the projects requested. Nevertheless, notable progress has been made during Q2, with a total of 152 projects, three which have been completed, 32 projects moving into implementation and 117 in development. These 32 projects represent the first FFS projects to begin in Western Ninewa, other than the supply of 47 generators which was completed during Q1. Of these 32 projects, 14 are in Ana, nine are in Al Qaim and nine are in Rawa. The sectoral breadth of the projects is wide, with one project in the education sector, 13 in electricity, one roads and bridges, one sewerage, and 11 in the water sector.

As is evidenced by the distribution of projects, the priority of both FFS and government authorities at present is the restoration of basic services. The 13 electricity projects, which include projects to supply numerous transformers, feeder lines and underground cables, will, when complete, provide electricity for approximately 30,556 people. Similarly, the 11 projects in the water sector, which include the rehabilitation of numerous water plants, will supply the existing residents of the three towns, while also ensuring that water is available for returning IDPs.

Of the projects that are currently under development, 55 are in the education sector, four in electricity, 17 in municipalities, 16 in roads and bridges, nine in sewerage and 16 in water. BoQs are under development for a significant number of these projects, therefore increased rates of implementation in Rawa, Al Qaim and Ana are expected in the coming months.

As regards Window Two projects during Q2, three were ongoing: one each in Rawa, Al Qaim and Ana. The removal of rubble from public spaces in Ana reached 28% completion by the end of the quarter and is employing 108 people. In Al Qaim the cash for work project which is also clearing rubble from public spaces reached 25% completion and is employing 160 people. Finally, in Rawa, the similar project to clear public spaces reached 31% completion and is employing 130 people.

Finally, two Window Three projects were ongoing during Q2: the rehabilitation of the garage and workshop of Ana Municipality Directorate, and the rehabilitation of public parks and gardens in Rawa. Both of these projects were initiated during the later weeks of the quarter, and they reached completion rates of 6% and 8% respectively.

### WINDOW THREE IN ANBAR

Window Three support to local authorities has been essential for the coordinated, smooth implementation of the Provincial Control Cell's stabilization priorities. A Senior Stabilization Advisor oversees prioritization and supports implementation of the Provincial Control Cell's priorities, liaising directly also with the Anbar Governor and local authorities, and along with the Area Coordinator advises these bodies on prioritization based on stabilization best practices. The Anbar Area Coordinator liaises between the implementing entities and local authorities to ensure implementation is according to Provincial Control Cell's expectations. The Area Coordinator has been essential for ensuring Iraqis are leading the stabilization planning and implementation in Anbar, and accordingly that FFS serves as a support mechanism.

There is currently a network of Municipal Stabilization Advisors (MSAs) for Anbar, and FFS is in the process of recruiting one additional MSA who will be based in Al Qaim but also cover Rawa and Ana. Implementing and coordination of stabilization activities would be nearly impossible in Anbar without the embedded support of the Municipal Stabilization Advisors, particularly in Al Qaim, Rawa and Ana, given the significant distance from Baghdad and Ramadi.

Twenty-two FFS field engineers are located throughout Anbar governorate, directly supporting line directorates to develop and verify BoQs received from the end-users and also help monitor project progress and adherence to the contracts.

Finally, in Q1 FFS worked closely with Anbar TV to produce the first five episodes of a recurring series on stabilization efforts in Anbar Province. These included episodes on Education in Anbar, Health Care in Anbar, Fallujah Schools and Anbar University state of affairs, as well as an overview segment on progress in the governorate. This approach to utilizing the influence and reach of visual media to improve the communications capacity of the Anbar authorities has continued to be promising and useful during Q2. It has extended to many matters related to stabilization, has highlighted the tremendous progress in stabilization in Anbar to date, and has a strong ability to build the confidence of returnees that the Government of Iraq is supporting them.



## SALAH AL-DIN

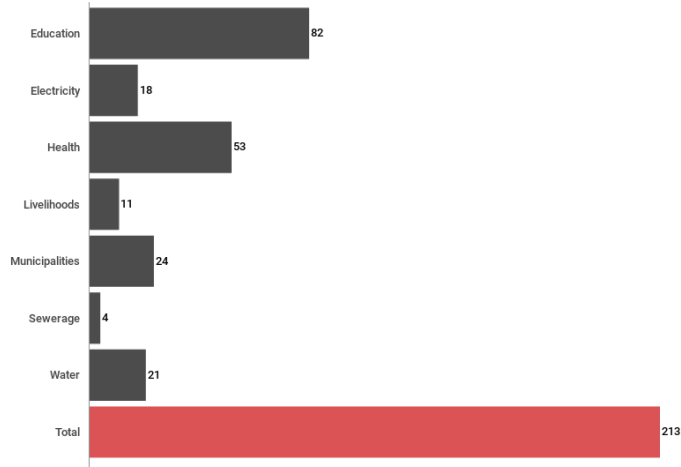
FFS has 213 projects in Salah Al-Din, 96 of which are completed, seven under implementation and 110 under development. The projects under development are primarily in the newly added areas of Toz Khormato and Suleiman Beg, and the town of Yathrib where FFS has just begun to implement stabilization projects. In terms of returns, almost all areas of Salah Al-Din have a 100% return rate, except for Baiji, which has only a 40% return rate, due to the security risks that persist there.

During the reporting period work progressed on the rehabilitation of the Tikrit Teaching Hospital, FFS's largest FFES project which, when completed, will serve a population of approximately two million people.

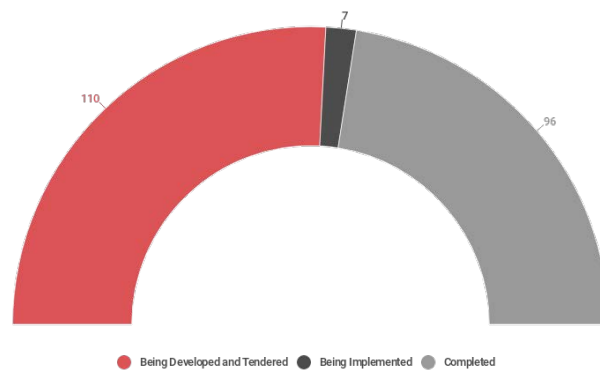
*DESTRUCTION IN BAIJI WAS ACUTE AND IT REMAINS A LOCATION WHERE SECURITY CHALLENGES CONTINUE TO PERSIST. THE AREA CONTAINED ISIL SANCTUARIES AND WHILE THESE HAVE OFFICIALLY BEEN ELIMINATED, IEDS ARE STILL A SIGNIFICANT PROBLEM.*



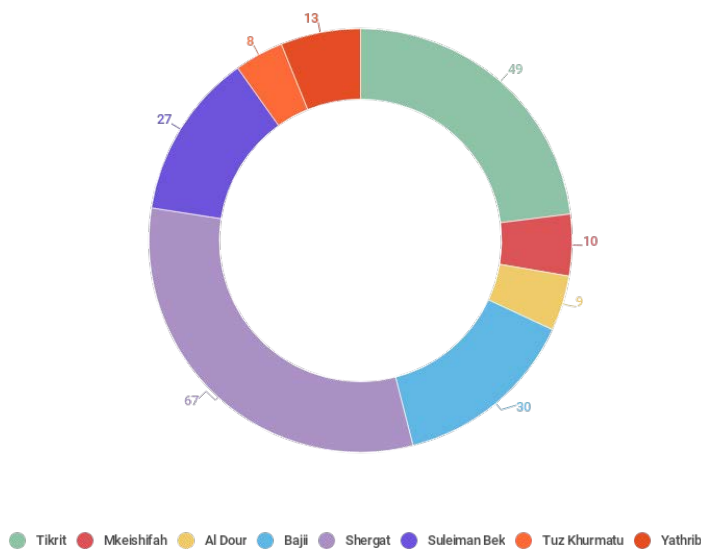
### Salah Al Din FFS Projects by Sector



### Salah Al Din by Status



### Salah Al Din FFS Projects by Location



## Tikrit

There are 49 FFS projects in Tikrit, 46 of which have been completed. Of those that continue to be ongoing from Q2 to Q3, one of the most noteworthy FFS projects in Tikrit, and indeed in Iraq in general, is the rehabilitation of the Tikrit Teaching Hospital (TTH). The rehabilitation of the entire TTH complex is the largest FFS project, jointly implemented by FFIS and FFES, with a total budget of USD 40,000,000 and numerous sub-components of the main rehabilitation project. The Tikrit Teaching Hospital is the main medical institution for the governorate of Salah al-Din, serving Tikrit and surrounding towns and villages. It is the largest hospital in the Governorate, with a capacity of 400 beds. It has all the medical and surgical branches that can be expected from a hospital of its size, and serves a population of approximately two million people. It is an essential element of the health service system in the governorate. It also provides training to the local college of medicine and is recognized to operate at national standards in graduating students who serve throughout the country.

However, the TTH was severely damaged due to the liberation fighting with ISIL. The buildings have suffered some structural damage, and there was also damage to the interior equipment, finishes and furnishing. Almost all medical and technological equipment has been seriously damaged, destroyed or looted. Therefore, the principal FFS objective is to rehabilitate the hospital, which consists of

eight floors, and make it functional as soon as possible. The hospital was built in the 1980s, had gone through several stages of restoration and expansion, which created several additional buildings both connected and detached from the hospital main building, notably those including medical technology services such MRI, CT scan, dialysis, and others. The rehabilitation works in the hospital have been staged and divided between the FFIS and FFES modalities in order to activate as many of the hospital departments as soon as possible.

Rehabilitation of many departments had been completed through the FFIS modality between 2016 and early 2018. During the second quarter of 2018, the Surgical and Emergency Departments were rehabilitated. Recently launched, however, was the complex and meticulous task of rehabilitating the main hospital building – encompassing the outpatient clinic, an in-patient building, and energy and technological capacities for the entire hospital compound. For this purpose, an intensive pre-construction phase was required. The preparation period included detailed assessment, design development, gaining approvals from local authorities, and a two-round tendering process. During Q1, the FFES component of this project broke ground, and the renovation of Tikrit Teaching Hospital (Part 1: Renovation Works) in Tikrit began. At the end of Q2, work was 5% complete.



*PIPES ARE INSTALLED AND BRICK WORK FOR INTERNAL WALLS AT THE TIKRIT TEACHING HOSPITAL IS ONGOING ON SITE.*



*TRENCHES ARE DUG TO INSTALL CABLES ON THE SITE OF THE TIKRIT TEACHING HOSPITAL. THE REHABILITATION OF THE ENTIRE TTH COMPLEX IS THE LARGEST FFS PROJECT, JOINTLY IMPLEMENTED BY FFIS AND FFES, WITH A TOTAL BUDGET OF USD 40,000,000 AND NUMEROUS SUB-COMPONENTS OF THE MAIN REHABILITATION PROJECT.*



## Shergat

Shergat is another area in which security concerns have persisted, and in some respects became acute during the later weeks of the second quarter 2018. Elements of ISIL forces have been able to survive in remote locations, and during June they carried out attacks on villages in the vicinity of Shergat that involved killing and kidnapping. Nevertheless, during Q2 there was notable growth in the number of projects in Shergat, due largely to the installation of a floating bridge by the Iraqi army, allowing access to the greater Shergat area. During the reporting period, the total portfolio grew from 41 projects at the end of Q1 to 67 projects at the end of Q2. Of those 76 projects, 25 were completed, two under implementation and 39 in development.

Numerous Window One projects were under implementation during the quarter. The ongoing procurement of medical equipment for Shergat General Hospital was 90% complete by the end of Q2, with the equipment having been successfully delivered to the hospital and awaiting installation. Work on the substations of Shergat and North Baiji advanced steadily from Q1, reaching 100% completion as necessary equipment made its way gradually from Turkey. The rehabilitation of Al Boraq primary mixed school began at the very end of the reporting period, and is expected to be completed during Q3.

Under Window Three, the Shergat Municipality took delivery of equipment items that ranged from a 19,000-litre water bowser to a tipper truck and two garbage trucks. Separately, as part of the support to municipal authorities, the Shergat Municipality Department received two garbage trucks and one backhoe, completing the project for supply of heavy equipment to the municipality. With so many projects in development for Shergat, a substantial increase in the number of implemented projects is expected during Q3, as 24 projects were advertised during Q2 and contracts awarded for seven of those.

As reported in Q1, a Shergat-based Municipal Stabilization Advisor is in place to support the stabilization capacity of Shergat authorities and the monitoring of FFS projects. The advisor has been deployed to Shergat since Q1 of 2017 and has been invaluable in ensuring that the local authorities coordinate stabilization efforts.



WORK ON THE SUBSTATION IN SHERGAT (PICTURED) WAS COMPLETED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD.





*THE FFS TEAM AND CONTRACTORS INSPECT A PROJECT SITE IN BAIJI.*

## Baiji

Baiji is a location where security challenges continue to be acute, and IEDs are still a significant problem. This in turn has inhibited the expeditious re-establishment of government services and economic recovery, and generally have made stabilization projects liable to hindrances and delays. Nevertheless, IOM reports that 60,306 people have returned to Baiji, many of whom were able to return to villages surrounding the main city. This is an increase of 5,538 people from the end of Q1.

To support these returnees, FFS has 30 projects in Baiji, six which have been completed, three which are being implemented and 21 which are in development. As one of FFS's "red box" focus areas, and therefore a significant area of focus for work in 2018, it is unsurprising that 70% of projects in Baiji are under development. During Q1, one Window One project was completed, namely the supply of 70 electrical transformers for the Baiji electrical network (stage I). With the completion of this project, 75,000 people in Baiji and environs now have access to electricity.

Three Window One projects were in process of implementation during Q2, including the rehabilitation of Baiji central WTP (3,000 m<sup>3</sup>/hr), which is at 56% completion. When completed it will bring much needed stability to the water supply in for 75,000 people. The supply of heavy equipment for the Baiji water department, and the supply

of electrical material, are both at 25% completion but are awaiting customs clearance before the projects can progress further. Finally, there are 12 education projects, two health projects and one water project under development. Further progress in project development is expected in Q3.

In Window Two, one livelihoods project was completed during the quarter. Ten women out of the 200-person workforce have been participating in the project, and workers have remarked on the noticeable impact on the city that the project is having, especially in terms of reviving neighborhoods and clearing debris. The inclusion of women is made possible with the increase of returns in general to recruit from.

In addition, there are six Window Three projects in development. These six projects, when developed, will support the rehabilitation of key public buildings that were significantly damaged, such as the National Identification Building, the Baiji Police Station, the Mayor's Building, the Municipal building, the municipal garage and workshop and the Jensiya building. The Municipal building will act as the Headquarters for municipality management staff and controlling the all municipal activities in the city. The Jensiya building will act as the Civil Registration Office, which will issue national identification documents to Iraqi citizens.

## Al Dour, Mkeishifah

Al Dour and Mkeishifah, towns southeast of Tikrit on the main road to Baghdad, were among the first areas of FFS support following their liberation from ISIL in the summer of 2015. In both areas, it has been reported that, in effect, 100% of the population has now returned and remained; and that government services have largely been re-established. FFS has had 19 projects in the area, all of which are completed. Two cash-for-work projects were completed during the reporting period: Cash for Work (Close-out projects) 20% Women Labour (Re-Painting of Oqba Bin-Nafia Primary School in Al Dour); and Al-Dour and Mkeishifah - Cash for Work (Close-out projects) 20% Women Labour (Re-painting Primary School Amer Bin Fohera for Girls in Al-Dour). Each of the two projects employed 100 people, including 20 women.

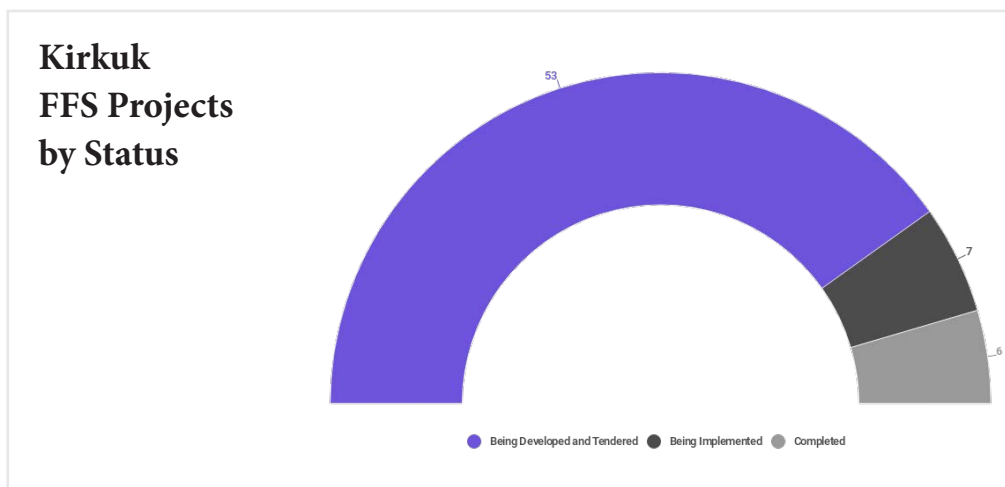
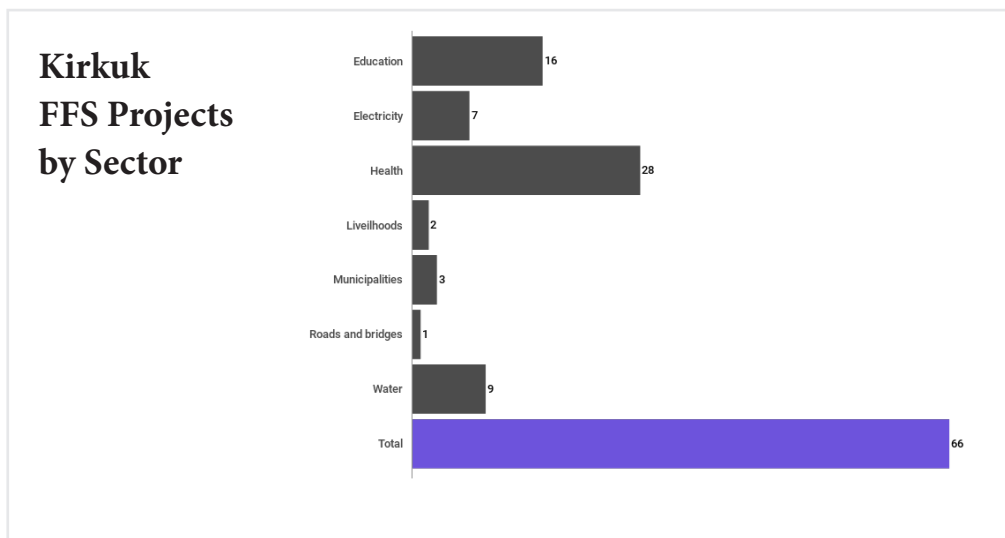




THE COMPLETED WATER TANK IN BASHIR, WHICH WAS COMPLETED IN APRIL AND NOW PROVIDES WATER FOR 350 FAMILIES.



# KIRKUK

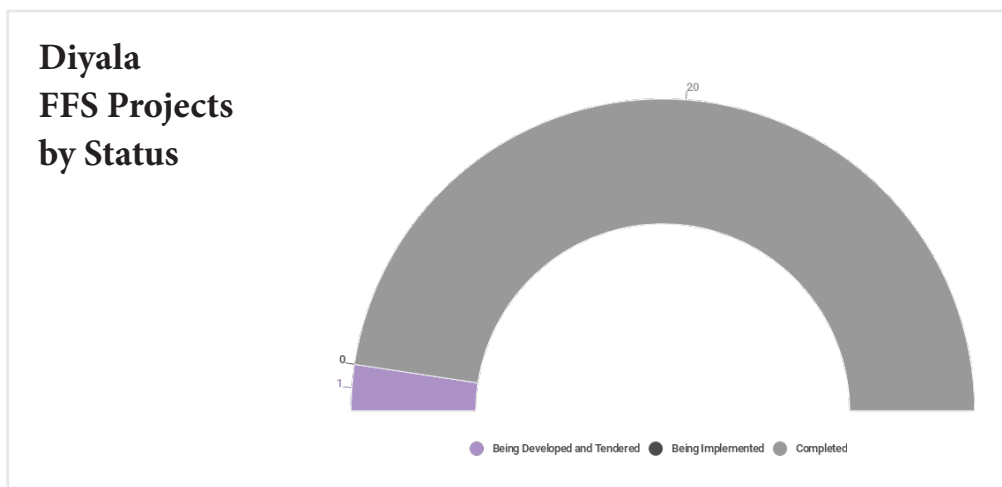
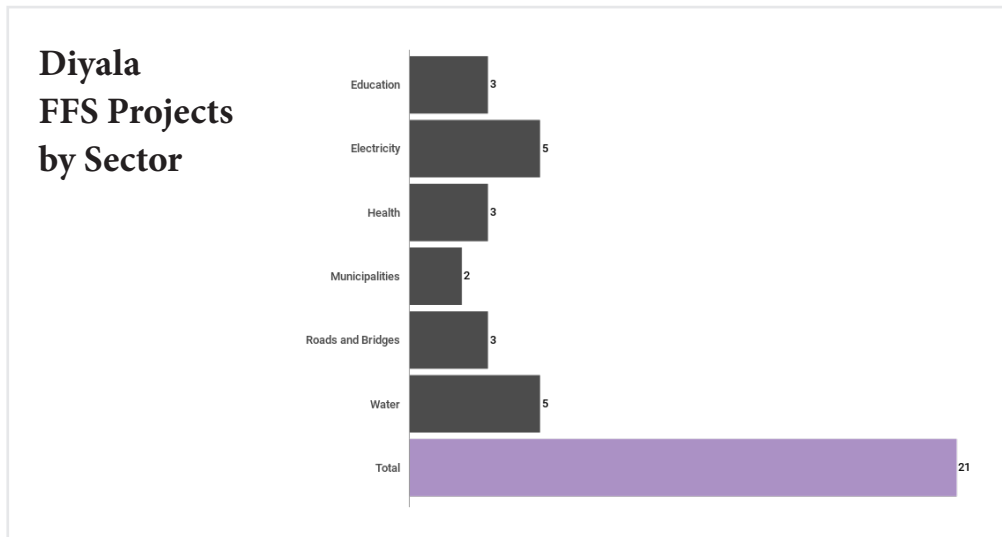


Kirkuk has continued to be affected by tensions among communities and apprehensions of remaining ISIL insurgency, notably in the area to the southwest of Hawija. ISIL raids and kidnappings also took place during the later weeks of Q2 in the vicinity of Daquq. In the city of Kirkuk, however, calm has generally been maintained and Eid celebrations took place freely, amid election recounts undertaken to quell any rioting and unrest. FFS projects progressed during Q2 in Bashir and Hawija in the southern areas of the governorate. In total, 66 projects are ongoing at the end of Q1, with six being completed, seven under implementation and 53 in development.

In Bashir, the rehabilitation of the water tank, already at an advanced stage at the close of Q1, was carried quickly to completion in April. This popular project re-established water access for 350 families.

In Hawija, as May opened, 31 projects had been identified and were in early stages of planning and development, reflecting the fact that Hawija is one of the 5 strategic areas for FFS to operate this year. A project for the rehabilitation of the Aljazeera Mixed School in Hawija, was promptly awarded, and a kick-off meeting held on 27 May for this project and another for the Tal Ali Primary School for Boys. These are expected to be the first school projects in Hawija to begin. Additional school projects for all levels are also awarded and awaiting site handover. Developments also took place during the quarter in the electricity sector, with a contract awarded for installation of a 132KV DC Twin Teal overhead transmission line of some 39 kilometres to link the substations of Mulla Abdulla and Al Hawija. Site handover for this project took place late in the quarter and completion is expected within a few months.

## DIYALA



## Sa'adiyah

FFS has had 19 projects in Sa'adiyah, all of which have been completed. The FFS team undertook a mission to Sa'adiyah during Q2 to visit a number of the finished facilities, all of which were functioning well and being used for their intended purposes by the end-users.

## Hamrin

Hamrin will ultimately see an exceptionally large FFES project, in the form of the rehabilitation of the Hamrin Causeway. The lake associated with the causeway is important not only for providing water supplies to the surrounding population, but also for large-scale irrigation that makes possible the productive agriculture that characterizes the area and supports thousands of farm families. The causeway also has a significant communications function. Design approval for the project was gained in late 2017, and the tendering process has followed. By its nature, it is a complex and multi-faceted project, and the award of the contract is expected early in Q3.

## QUARTER TWO LESSONS LEARNED



MEMBERS OF A FFS SUPPORTED CASH FOR WORK TEAM CLEAR RUBBLE AND DEBRIS FROM AN AREA AT AL-SHIFAA HOSPITAL COMPLEX IN WEST MOSUL. ©UNDP IRAQ/CLAIRE THOMAS

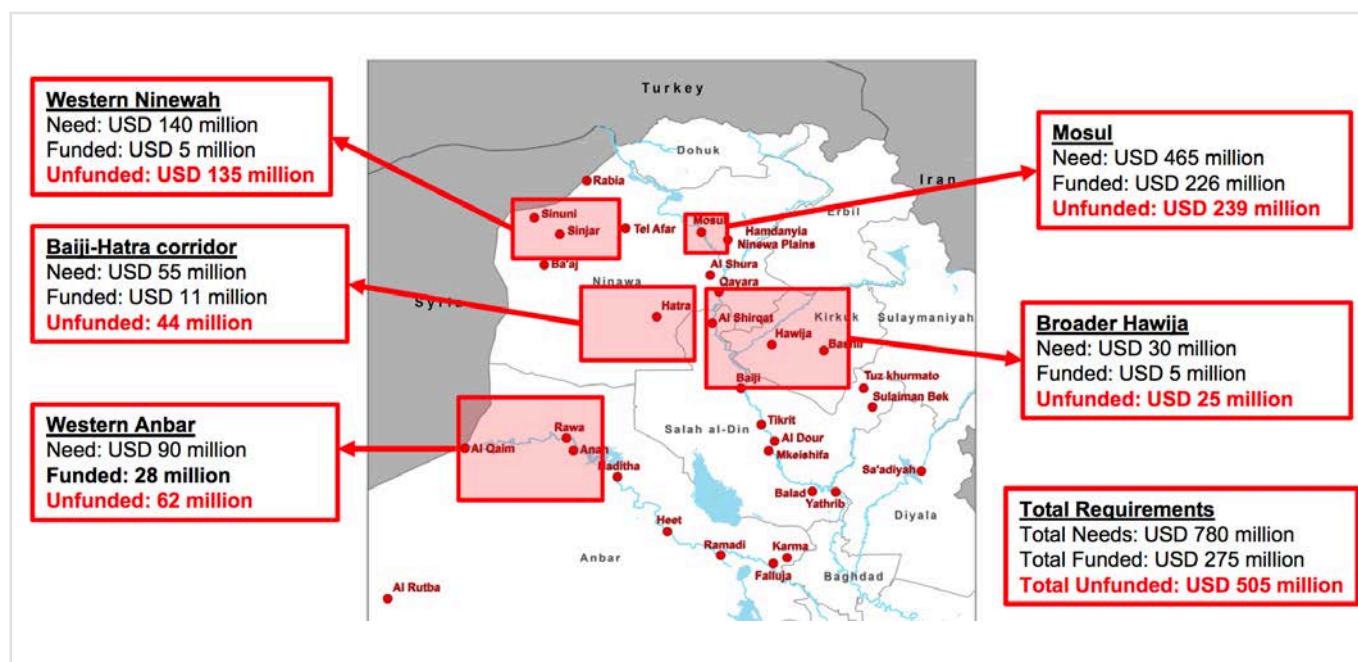


UNDP’s Funding Facility for Stabilization reached an important and significant milestone this quarter, having completed more than 1000 projects. The impact of the programme cannot be understated having impacted the lives of millions of Iraqis and supported the Government of Iraq to facilitate the continued return of millions of IDPs.

While the successes are significant, as too are the challenges that remain. FFS has assessed that there is currently a funding gap of USD 505 million to meet the rehabilitation needs in the 5 strategic red box zones across the country. Another USD 70 million is needed to meet the needs in other areas, such as the three newly added areas, housing in Anbar, and Diyala. The possibility of recurrence of conflict this a real danger that exists in some areas of the country, where

destruction is widespread and funding to rehabilitate is inadequate. These are the areas that are most vulnerable to the re-emergence of violent extremism and were last to be liberated, therefore the efforts to restore Government of Iraq activities and facilitate returns are at risk. The FFS red box areas are those which are, at the moment, the most underfunded and in turn, the most at risk to be unable to meet the stabilization needs that will be coming in the future.

As has been highlighted in this report, the number of FFS projects continued to rise over the course of Q1, especially in Mosul, with continued sectorial diversity, and a growing number of large-scale FFES projects. These trends, along with ever changing security dynamics, presented new challenges and opportunities for FFS to incorporate important lessons and adjust programming as necessary.



FFS'S FIVE KEY, "RED BOX," AREAS REQUIRE INTENSIVE STABILIZATION SUPPORT



A RECENTLY RETURNED FAMILY IN BARTELA. ©UNDP IRAQ/CLAIRE THOMAS

## WORK IS ONGOING TO SUPPORT THE DEVELOPMENT OF WINDOW FOUR ACTIVITIES

During the development of FFS, a fourth window of work was envisioned. Originally, activities under “Window Four” were proposed to support reconciliation and the rebuilding of community cohesion. At the beginning of 2017, however, following discussions of the FFS Steering Committee and Stabilization Task Force, Window Four was closed. This change did not indicate an under-valuation of the need for or importance of reconciliation, but rather represented a concentration on the other three FFS windows as providing for the rehabilitation activities without which reconciliation could not take place as well as indicated concerns about initializing shorter term stabilization activities at the same time as reconciliation programming which, by its nature, will be medium to long term endeavours.

At the beginning of 2018, the FFS Steering Committee endorsed the re-operationalization of Window Four, with the understanding that FFS will support the overarching rigorous reconciliation interventions of the Government of Iraq in strategic areas critical to consolidating military gains and where violent extremism is most likely to re-emerge. These five key strategic areas, Mosul, Western Ninewa, the Baiji-Hatra corridor, the broader Hawija district, and Western Anbar, are aligned with the FFS red box areas.

Since the beginning of 2018, and the re-opening of Window Four, the FFS team has been conceptualizing the general strategy which Window Four adopt and the principles which will underpin the strategy. Further work will take place during Q3 to further define in detail the initial activities of Window Four, however, the overall

objective of Window 4 activities will be to strengthen the process of stabilization in the newly liberated areas by empowering the women, men and youth in the communities and strengthening their capacities to resolve existing, and mitigate emerging, conflicts. Moreover, the programming in Window Four is based on the understanding that, in Iraq, localized tensions and challenges to the return of displaced populations, remain and questions relating to justice, safety and security require localized, durable and sustainable solutions. Some of the key principles that will underpin activities are as follows:

- a) Programming will focus on community level and locally-led initiatives. This bottom up approach will be informed by the specific context in each location.
- b) Activities will work to empower local level entities, such as local government, local NGOs and civil society groups, including, where possible, groups representing women, youth and other vulnerable groups, in order to strengthen capacities at the local level to undertake social cohesion activities.
- c) Activities will facilitate dialogue between the identified target communities and stakeholders (i.e. local authorities and local security actors) needed to find solutions to the immediate problems that impact upon the process of return, and the communities’ safety and security.
- d) Programming will use a gender focused approach to reconciliation, prioritizing the involvement of women through the process as well as take an active approach, where possible, to the engagement of youth in activities.





STUDENTS AT THE AL INTIFADAH SCHOOL POSE FOR A PHOTO. ©UNDP IRAQ/CLAIRE THOMAS

It is understood that the FFS Window Four activities will build on and complement other related UNDP programmatic frameworks, such as the Iraq Crisis Response and Resilience Programme (ICRRP), and the Support for Integrated Reconciliation in Iraq (SIRI), which adopt more medium to longer-term approaches and are positioned to draw linkages to the national level reconciliation process. In addition to the complementarity with other reconciliation programming, Window Four activities will work alongside the other Windows of FFS work, complementing the infrastructure (Window 1), livelihood (Window 2), and capacity support (Window 3) interventions that will continue to be carried out by FFS.

During the reporting period, FFS staff undertook scoping missions to Western Anbar and Western Ninewa hold initial discussions relating to Window Four activities with local stakeholders, in preparation for a more rigorous community level consultation process

which is expected to take place later in 2018. During these missions, there was an overwhelming consensus regarding the need for activities to strengthen social cohesion, contributing to a process of community reconciliation, although the individuality of each place, and the distinctiveness of the drivers of conflict in each location, were made clear.

Planning for Window Four activities will continue into Q3, with more specific objectives and activities expected to be defined and take shape in order to support the people of Iraq to consolidate their post-liberation gains. In this way, Window Four can be expected to work, alongside the other FFS Windows and other UNDP social cohesion and reconciliation programming to promote sustainable return to liberated areas and prevent a relapse of violence/outbreak of (new) tensions, which would impede upon the country's path to recovery and development.



## CONTINUED FOCUS ON GENDER RESPONSIVE PROGRAMMING AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FFS GENDER STRATEGY

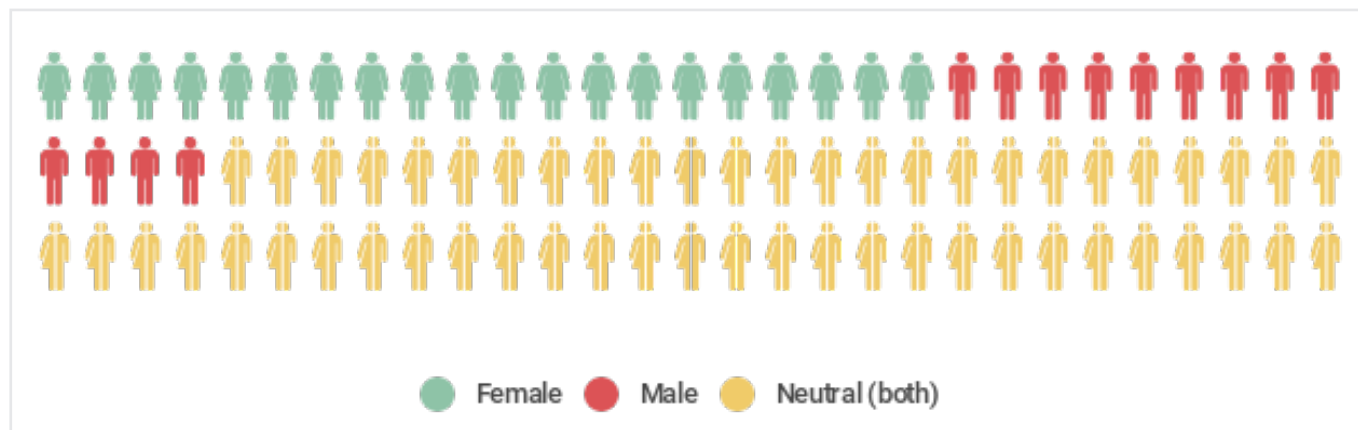


*A CLASS IN SESSION AT AL INTIFADAH SCHOOL, WHICH HAS BEEN REHABILITATED WITH THE SUPPORT OF FFS ©UNDP IRAQ/CLAIRE THOMAS.*

FFS continues to recognize that just as women and girls are especially vulnerable in conflict situations, so they also have a disproportionate burden in the process of rebuilding. In 2017, the addition of a full-time gender expert to the FFS staff and the subsequent development of the FFS Gender Strategy, coupled with a gender-focused activities plan, was a recognition that women are invariably central to the process of rebuilding community, whether in a material or a cultural sense. In the FFS Gender Strategy, focus is placed on the needs, participation and empowerment of women, through the inclusion of vulnerable women and women from women-headed households in all FFS Windows of work. As such, the FFS Gender Specialist works to:

- (i) Promote gender responsive infrastructure and housing projects
- (ii) Support gender sensitive livelihoods programming
- (iii) Encourage the provision of capacity support through the creation of more professional employment opportunities for women and girls

As of the end of April, 62% of FFES projects were determined to provide equal benefit to men, women, girls and boys. Furthermore, 23% additional projects cater to the unique stabilization needs of women and girls as compared to only 15% of projects which are solely focused on the needs of men.



*62% OF FFS PROJECTS WERE GENDER NEUTRAL; MEANING THAT THE PROJECTS WILL PROVIDE EQUAL BENEFIT TO BOTH WOMEN AND MEN.*

This achievement is the direct outcome of the continued commitment of FFS and its partners to gender equality and women's empowerment through the FFS stabilization framework. Despite these clear gains, it is worth mentioning that ensuring women's direct participation is still a challenge given the nature of projects and deep-rooted gender norms. Despite these challenges, FFS is still highly committed to promote gender equality and women's empowerment through its programmatic interventions. It has been noted by the FFS Gender Specialist that women are now taking an active role in stabilization efforts, and reaping the benefits from the project outcomes. Women are not only benefiting as beneficiaries, but importantly, are also contributing as decision makers and as professionals. For example, women have been employed through FFS projects as engineers, social organisers, and work monitors; providing essential and important contributions to both FFS livelihoods and infrastructure projects.

In particular, FFS is committed to gender responsive housing projects and through this approach, helps to ensure that women and girls in Iraq have equal opportunities for obtaining a safe and dignified living environment. To these ends, special attention has been given to hear women's voices during planning phases of housing rehabilitation programmes. Effort is made to actively engage women in decision making, implementation and monitoring of the project progress. Initially, this model was introduced in Fallujah and later was upscaled in Ramadi and in other areas of the Anbar governorates. With the continued expansion of the housing programme, a gender responsive approach to housing will be promoted in West Mosul.

Furthermore, women's participation in cash for work activities is highly prioritized by the FFS team. It is, however, a relatively a new concept in Iraq due to various factors including socio-economic and cultural norms set for men and women which usually prevent



*WOMEN PARTICIPATE IN A HOUSING CONSULTATION MEETING WITH MAYOR IN FALLUJAH*

women to come forward to take part in projects on their own. Considerable efforts are invested to ensure women's participation so that men and women are provided equal job opportunities in their localities. As a result, more than 10,000 women are direct beneficiaries of various livelihoods programmes including cash for work programmes and small business grants.

Finally, FFS is committed to ensure its own staff is fully sensitized to gender responsive programmatic methods. To those ends, special sessions were conducted with all Engineers and Liaison Officers of East and West Mosul, Ninewa Plains, Anbar and Salah al Din, followed by customised technical input to relevant staff to help them further conceptualize gender integration in their projects and to facilitate women's participation in their specific sectors and areas.

## FFS IMPACT: SUPPORTING YOUNG WOMEN TO RETURN TO THEIR STUDIES

Mariam, 22, studies while walking to an exam at the University of Mosul. She attends Mosul University, an institution that suffered extensive damage by ISIL while it occupied the city for nearly three years. During this time, classes stopped entirely, and students stayed home because they feared for their lives.

Since East Mosul's liberation in January 2017, UNDP has rehabilitated several of the University's buildings, including the Al Hadba women's dormitory which was once used by ISIL to manufacture elaborate bombs. Now completed, it's a space for 1,000 women from all over Iraq—places like Kirkuk, Erbil, Diyala, Babylon and Baghdad—to live, study and relax.

“The best thing about living in the dorm is that I can get to know so many different people, and of course experience things like an independent lifestyle, and learning to count on myself while I'm studying is important too,” says Mariam.

Mariam is an oil and mining engineering student—not a traditional field of study for women in Iraq. When she first started, she studied nuclear engineering. “There are always people saying this field is not for women. They keep telling me that I can't actually work in the field, that all I'd do is just sit at my desk in some office. That's not true, because I believe that women can do everything men can do—and more.”

The implementation of the FFS Gender Strategy continues to be a priority for the programme, under-pinning the firm understanding that women are invariably central to the process of the stabilization of communities, whether in a material or a cultural sense. The rehabilitation of the Al Hadba Women's Dormitory and the Women's Education Faculty of Mosul University where two of the first projects undertaken by FFS on the decimated campus, allowing 3,200 young women the ability to return to their studies.



MARIAM, 22, WALKS TO AN EXAM AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MOSUL. ©UNDP IRAQ/CLAIRE THOMAS



MARIAM IS AN OIL AND MINING ENGINEERING STUDENT AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MOSUL. ©UNDP IRAQ/CLAIRE THOMAS



## GROWTH OF THE MUNICIPALITIES SECTOR

The Municipalities sector saw particularly significant growth this quarter, adding 78 projects in the matter of only three months. Work varied – from provision of heavy equipment, to rehabilitation of municipal buildings, installation of police kiosks and rehabilitation of police stations, and rehabilitation of markets and municipal shops. What is clear is that the work of FFS has recognized the need to develop a comprehensive approach to the rehabilitation of local institutions, acknowledging such infrastructure holds an important contribution to broader stabilization activities. The role of court buildings, houses of justice, police stations, public spaces have all proven to be of importance to returnees and local authorities as a means to deliver services outside of the essential health, water, electricity, and education. What is also clear is the interdependent objectives of enabling municipalities to offer services to citizens and business, while also building up fiscal strength and sustainability.



*THE INSIDE OF THE FALLUJAH MAYOR'S OFFICE WHICH STOOD AT 95% COMPLETION BY QUARTER'S END. IT IS EXPECTED TO BE FINISHED IN THE EARLY PART OF Q3. FOLLOWING ITS COMPLETION, IT WILL PROVIDE A PERMANENT SUITE OF OFFICES THE MAYOR AND CITY STAFF TO SUPPORT MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.*



*A STALL IN THE YABESAT MARKET IN WEST MOSUL, BEFORE AND AFTER THE MARKET'S REHABILITATION BY FFS. TOGETHER WITH THE 300-STALL VEGETABLE MARKET, THE REHABILITATION OF THE YABESAT MARKET ALLOWS SOME 1,000 MERCHANTS TO RETURN TO 270 STALLS AND SHOPS AND PROVIDE FRESH FOOD, GRAINS AND SEEDS TO PEOPLE. ©UNDP IRAQ/CLAIRE THOMAS*

## AN ONGOING CHALLENGE: CUSTOMS CLEARANCE FOR ESSENTIAL EQUIPMENT

As reported in Q1, FFS has faced challenges in obtaining customs clearances for needed equipment which in many cases, is essential for the completion of multifarious basic services projects. Due to the technical complexity of some project parts, particularly in the electricity and water sectors, certain components need to be developed abroad, often in neighboring countries, due to the specialist nature of the material, and the subsequent high technical capacity required to assemble them. These components are then shipped to the project sites where they are installed by local engineers. Delays in importing these components due to customs delays can interrupt project implementation for days, if not weeks. FFS leadership continues to work on resolution.

## THE ONGOING RISK OF IED AND EXPLOSIVE HAZARD CLEARANCE

Despite the excellent work of UNMAS, the level of destruction, particularly in Mosul, means that full clearance of sites can be extremely challenging. Often, clearance is needed numerous times through a project, as it progresses. In the livelihoods sector, the risks associated with IEDs and UXOs are felt keenly. During Q2, for example, in Mosul, Ghizlani Lot 3 cash for work project a worker triggered an IED. Thankfully, only minor injuries occurred. In another case, in the Mosul – Hospital Complex Lot 2 an oxygen bottle exploded when UNMAS teams were removing some rubble. No injuries were reported.



*A STOCKPILE OF ISIL-MADE WEAPONS FOUND BY UNMAS CLEARANCE TEAMS AT AL SHIFAA HOSPITAL COMPLEX IN WEST MOSUL. ©UNDP IRAQ/CLAIRE THOMAS*

These two examples are demonstrative of the ongoing challenges that FFS, and its workers, face when it comes to IED and explosive hazard awareness, and only underlines the importance of continuing the highest level of vigilance during project planning and implementation. In addition, to mitigate these risks, FFS, in partnership with UNMAS, will continue to provide training for livelihoods workers and for general FFS site clearance, continues to be the most important inter-agency partnership for stabilization. Overall, more than 4,000 FFS workers have been provided training with UNMAS. The significance of the partnership is immense; no projects would have been possible in West Mosul, Baiji, Ramadi, and Fallujah in particular, where the threats are significant, without the tireless work of UNMAS.



## CONTINUING GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE FFS MONITORING FRAMEWORKS

Maintaining a monitoring framework that is agile to the changing nature of FFS work as the programme continues to mature, requires continuous revision to the monitoring efforts implemented at all levels.

With the completion of more than 1000 projects, opportunities for comprehensive evaluation, and a more in depth understanding of the effectiveness of the unique stabilization approach of UNDP Iraq, grows. Likewise, as the overall number of FFS projects continues to increase, particularly FFES projects, the FFS monitoring framework must continue to grow and develop in order to accommodate changing monitoring and evaluation needs.

During both Q1 and Q2, a clear interest from both donor and international communities in the applicability and replicability of the fundamental objectives, delivery and measures of success of UNDP's stabilization approach in Iraq has been increasing. In turn, numerous third-party evaluation exercises, commissioned by various parties, including internal UNDP commissioned exercises and those commissioned by specific donor countries, are underway. It is anticipated that the outcomes of these evaluation exercises will contribute to the future programming of FFS, and also to the broader community of knowledge informing stabilization the broader stabilization narrative.

The FFS monitoring and evaluation team has introduced a new suite of key performance indicators (KPI) in locations where the programme's activities are close to close-out and no new projects are expected to be undertaken. These indicators will be used to directly inform a range of evaluations that will support a variety of impact measures of the FFS programme in these areas. The objective of the KPIs is to take a "whole-city" perspective, assessing what percentage

of the city has access to services such as water, health and education, following the intervention of FFS in the area, in parallel to the traditional measure of success – returning populations. This process is being rolled out in selected locations and is expected to continue through Q3 and Q4.

As reported in this report, the portfolio of projects in Ninewa continues to grow. In the three months between Q1 and Q2, 211 projects were added throughout the Ninewa governorate, bringing the total number of projects to 1382. To cope with the increasing monitoring demands, 19 Quality control (QC)/Quality assurance (QA) officers were hired and deployed during the reporting period. In Mosul, 10 QA/QC positions were added. In addition, nine QA/QC positions were added for wider Ninewa. The QA/QC officers are full-time monitoring officers, undertaking daily-checks on project sites and ensuring adherence to project specifications.

Finally, the growth of the FFES portfolio has also necessitated FFS to ensure efficient and effective monitoring practices for these large-scale rehabilitation projects. As such, for the most complex FFES projects, normally for hospitals, bridges and dams, FFS effects an FFES-specific monitoring system. In special cases, such as for the Tikrit Teaching Hospital or Al Qayarah Hospital, the size and complexity of the projects necessitates the hiring of a full time, site-based monitoring company to ensure that works are being to schedule and to specification. Third-party engineering monitors will also be used for hospital projects in Mosul, which are also anticipated to be large, complex projects, as well as the Hamrin causeway, Fallujah Teaching Hospital, and Ramadi Maternity Hospital. These third-party measures are in addition to FFS core monitoring (dedicated on site and ad hoc engineers), donor third-party monitors, and FFS program management.



## ANNEX 1: FINANCIAL SECTION

Donors	Contribution (signed agreement)		Received as of 30 June 2018		To Be Received as of 30 June 2018	
	Currency of Agreement	(USD)	Currency of Agreement	(USD)	Currency of Agreement	(USD)
Australia	AUD 22,000,000	16,530,558	AUD 10,000,000	7,460,263	AUD 12,000,000	9,070,295
Austria	EUR 6,000,000	6,697,026	EUR 6,000,000	6,697,026	0	0
Belgium	EUR 3,124,744 + USD 3,000,000	6,362,334	EUR 3,124,744 + USD 3,000,000	6,362,334	0	0
Canada	USD 1,200,000 + CAD 12,000,000	10,463,896	USD 1,200,000 + CAD 12,000,000	10,463,896	0	0
Czech Republic	CZK 30,000,000	1,305,639	CZK 30,000,000	1,305,639	0	0
Denmark	DKK 246,000,000	38,185,365	DKK 212,000,000	38,185,365	0	0
Estonia	EUR 25,000	29,412	EUR 25,000	29,412	0	0
European Union	EUR 64,000,000	74,017,000	EUR 32,000,000	37,069,672	EUR 32,000,000	36,947,328
Finland	EUR 4,000,000	4,252,903	EUR 4,000,000	4,252,903	0	0
France	EUR 5,500,000	6,234,740	EUR 5,500,000	6,234,740	0	0
Germany	EUR 187,948,000	215,247,833	EUR 138,723,000	157,833,574	EUR 49,225,000	57,414,258
Italy	EUR 9,400,000	10,597,506	EUR 9,400,000	10,597,506	0	0
Japan	USD 29,128,580	29,128,580	USD 29,128,580	29,128,580	0	0
Korea	USD 9,000,000	9,000,000	USD 9,000,000	9,000,000	0	0
Kuwait	USD 2,000,000	2,000,000	USD 2,000,000	2,000,000	0	0
Netherlands	EUR 37,000,000	42,172,464	EUR 37,000,000	42,172,464	0	0
New Zealand	USD 2,000,000	2,000,000	USD 2,000,000	2,000,000	0	0
Norway	NOK 276,200,000	33,189,764	NOK 276,200,000	33,189,764	0	0
Poland	PLN 2,000,000	565,579	PLN 2,000,000	565,579		
Slovakia	EUR 50,000	56,243	EUR 50,000	56,243	0	0
Sweden	USD 4,000,000 + SEK 190,000,000	25,756,159	USD 4,000,000 + SEK 160,000,000	22,163,775	SEK 30,000,000	3,592,384
Turkey	USD 750,000	750,000	USD 750,000	750,000	0	0
United Arab Emirates	USD 60,000,000	60,000,000	USD 53,000,000	53,000,000	USD 7,000,000	7,000,000
United States	USD 190,300,00	190,300,000	USD 190,300,000	190,300,000	0	0
United Kingdom	GBP 14,450,000	19,604,254	GBP 14,450,000	19,604,254	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>804,447,255</b>		<b>690,422,989</b>		<b>114,024,265</b>

## ANNEX II: PERFORMANCE TRACKING MATRIX

FUNDING FACILITY FOR STABILIZATION QUARTERLY LOGFRAME REPORT – (April-June 2018)		
<p><b>UNDAF Outcome 1: Government and communities' resilience to disasters (man-made and natural) strengthened. Country Program Outcome 3: Conditions improved for the safe return of Internally Displaced Persons in Newly Liberated Areas.</b></p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> Number of returnees to targeted liberated areas of Salah al-Din, Ninewa, Diyala and Anbar.</p> <p><b>Baseline (data as of April 2015):</b> Salah al-Din: 27,000 returnees; Ninewa: 24,924 returnees; Diyala: 40,524 returnees; Anbar: 5,586 returnees (total: 99,114 returnees).</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 2,400,000 internally displaced persons have returned to their places of origin by the 31 December 2018.</p> <p><b>Progress and status:</b> As of June 2018: 3,904,350 people returned to their homes in Iraq. Ninewa has received the largest number of returns (1,464,240 people), followed by 1,264,890 in Anbar, 543,456 in Salah al-Din, 221,598 in Diyala, and 82,470 in Kirkuk (Bashir and Hawija).</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><b>1.1 Carry out local assessments to identify immediate stabilization needs with costing, prioritization and final assessment report</b></p>		
<p><b>Indicator:</b> Percentage of assessments carried out in FFS targeted areas.</p> <p><b>2015 Baseline:</b> No assessment undertaken in liberated areas (May 2015).</p> <p><b>2016 Target:</b> 80 percent of liberated areas have assessment reports by December 2016.</p> <p><b>2017 Target:</b> 100 percent of 28 liberated areas have assessment reports by December 2017.</p> <p><b>2018 Target:</b> 100 percent of 31 areas have assessment reports by December 2018.</p>	<p><b>1.1.1 Conduct rapid stabilization and recovery assessment and final reports.</b></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>Three additional areas were added to FFS portfolio in January 29 Stabilization Task Force meeting for a total of 31 locations. All 31 areas approved by the FFS Steering Committee have been liberated by December 2017. The 31 approved areas include:</p> <p>Fallujah, Ramadi, Heet, Haditha, Rutba, Karma, Al Qaim, Al Rawa, Al Ana, Tikrit, Al Dour, Mkeishifah, Shergat, Baiji, Balad, Yathrib, Sa'adiyah, Mosul, Qayara, Shura, Hamdaniya/Ninewa Plains, Hatra, Telafar, Rabia, Sinuni, Sinjar, Ba'aj, Bashir, Hawija, Toz Khormato, Suleiman Beg. All 31 towns are liberated. Despite being liberated, some areas are still difficult to access due to the security force posture in the area. All towns save for Balad and Telafar have undergone assessments of damage and costings. As such, FFS completed 29 out of 31 towns, or 93%.</p> <p>The Ninewa Plains are considered one area by the Steering Committee, and is included as one assessment for the purpose of tracking FFS results. However, the Ninewa Plains is comprised of approximately a dozen towns, and FFS operates in Hamdaniya (Qaraqosh), Karamless, Telesqof, Al Qosh, Bashiqa, Batnaya, Bartela, Batnaya, Baqufa, Nimrud (Salamiya), Telkayf, Hama Al Aleel, and Sheikhan. Assessments have been conducted in each of these villages, but are represented as one for the Ninewa Plains.</p>
<p><b>Overall output progress:</b> As of 30 June 2018, 90% of liberated areas (28 out of 31) have been assessed.</p>		

1.2 Rehabilitation of light infrastructure in newly liberated areas (Window 1)		
INDICATORS, BASELINE, AND TARGETS	ACTIVITIES	Q2 PROGRESS
<p><b>Indicator:</b> Number of infrastructure projects for basic services (water, health, electricity, education and municipal services) which have been rehabilitated in FFS targeted areas.</p> <p><b>2015 Baseline:</b> Liberated areas in 5 target governorates have substantially reduced access to basic services (water, health, electricity, education, and municipal services). No FFS rehabilitation work as of May 2015.</p> <p><b>2016 Target:</b> 150 projects being implemented, 90 completed by December 2016.</p> <p><b>2017 Target:</b> 1000 projects under implementation or completed by December 2017.</p> <p><b>2018 Target:</b> 2000 projects under implementation or completed by December 2018.</p> <p><i>NB: Targets are cumulative figures.</i></p>	<p><b>1.2.1 Identified priority Window 1 projects are being implemented</b></p> <p>Rehabilitation of water and water treatment infrastructure in Salah al-Din, Anbar, Diyala, Ninewa, Kirkuk Governorates.</p> <p>Rehabilitation of primary healthcare centres in Salah al-Din, Anbar, Diyala, Ninewa, Kirkuk Governorates.</p> <p>Rehabilitate electricity networks in Salah al-Din, Anbar, Diyala, Ninewa, Kirkuk Governorates.</p> <p>Rehabilitate primary and secondary schools in Salah al-Din, Anbar, Diyala, Ninewa, Kirkuk Governorates.</p> <p><i>Procure equipment for municipal services.</i></p>	<p>By the end of Q2 2018, FFS had a cumulative project portfolio of 2,356 projects. Of these:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1102 were completed</li> <li>• 359 were being implemented</li> <li>• 508 were being tendered</li> <li>• 387 were being developed (bills of quantity)</li> </ul> <p>Of the above 2,356 total projects, 111 were FFES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 59 were completed</li> <li>• 40 were being implemented</li> <li>• 8 were being tendered</li> <li>• 4 were being developed (bills of quantity)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Indicator:</b> Stabilization Operations Service Centre established to manage infrastructure rehabilitation procurement and implementation.</p> <p><b>2015 Baseline:</b> No stabilization-specific operations service center.</p> <p><b>2016 Target:</b> Capacity of Stabilization Operations Service Center increased with doubling of finance and procurement staffing by 31 December 2016.</p> <p><b>2017 Target:</b> Capacity of Stabilization Operations Service Centre has been increased with capacities to procure 1000 projects.</p> <p><b>2018 Target:</b> Capacity of Stabilization Operations Service Centre has been increased with capacities to procure 2000 projects.</p>	<p><b>1.2.2 Operations Service Centre established to support rapid implementation of infrastructure rehabilitation.</b></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>Additional support in procurement, HR, and finance capacity recruited during Q2 to the Service Centre to continue to support operations.</p>
<p><b>Overall output progress:</b> 1102 completed projects; 359 were being implemented; 508 were being tendered; 387 were being developed (bills of quantities development). <b>Total Cumulative Projects: 2,356.</b> FFS is on target to achieve the goal of 2,000 projects completed or being implemented by 31 December 2018, with 1,461 total projects in those two categories. While 222 more projects were completed during the quarter, the number of projects being tendered increased significantly from 262 in Q1 to 508 in Q2 of 2018. This is due to the liberation of western Anbar and Hawijja at the end Q4 and improved accessibility to the cities, as well as the addition of three additional locations for FFS support in January 2018. After moving swiftly in Q1 to develop bills of quantity, many projects in these areas moved on to the tendering phase.</p> <p>To improve clarity on FFES projects funded by donors, the Performance Management Framework will outline FFES projects. 111 of the 2,356 projects were FFES, of which 59 were completed, 40 being implemented, eight being tendered and four being developed by the end of Q2.</p> <p>Stabilization Operations Service Center has increased its finance and procurement capacity in line with the growing portfolio.</p>		



1.3 Support livelihoods by jumpstarting local economy and generating income (Window 2)		
INDICATORS, BASELINE, AND TARGETS	ACTIVITIES	Q2 PROGRESS
<p><b>Indicator:</b> Number of job opportunities for individuals, including women and youth, created in liberated areas of target provinces.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> No job creation projects being implemented or initiatives taking place.</p> <p>2016 Target: 2,000 youth and 500 women benefit from job opportunities by 31 Dec 2016.</p> <p><b>2017 Target:</b> 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).</p> <p><b>2018 Target:</b> A total of 30,000 job opportunities created by 31 December 2018. 4,000 (20%) will be for women and 14,000 youth.</p>	<p><b>1.3.1 Window 2 immediate livelihood creation projects launched in liberated areas</b></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, Ninewa, 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>By the end of Q2, FFS oversaw a total cumulative livelihoods portfolio of 121 projects (CFW and grants):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 48 projects in Ninewa</li> <li>• 60 projects in Anbar</li> <li>• 11 projects in Salah al-Din</li> <li>• 2 projects in Kirkuk</li> <li>• 0 projects in Diyala</li> </ul> <p>By the end of Q2 20,885 total CFW opportunities created for 30-90 days each. 5,463 were women.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10,210 CFW opportunities created in Ninewa for 30 – 90 days each. 1,353 were women.</li> <li>• 6,212 CFW opportunities created in Anbar for 30-90 days each. 370 were women.</li> <li>• 1260 CFW opportunities created in Salah al-Din for 30-90 days each. 10 were women.</li> <li>• 300 CFW opportunities created in Kirkuk for 30-90 days each. 0 were women.</li> <li>• 0 CFW opportunities created in Diyala</li> </ul>
<p><b>Indicator:</b> Number of small business grants, including women-owned businesses, awarded in liberated areas of target provinces.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Small businesses have no grants.</p> <p><b>2018 Target:</b> A total of 5000 small business grants to be awarded in 5 target provinces by 31 December 2018 (end Q4). A total of 100 small businesses grants to be awarded for women-owned businesses.</p>	<p><b>1.3.2 Projects to deliver small business grants launched in liberated areas.</b></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, Ninewa, Diyala, and Anbar provinces.</p> <p>Training and subsequent cash grants provided to women's small businesses in Salah al-Din, Ninewa, Diyala, and Anbar provinces.</p>	<p>By the end of Q1, FFS delivered 7,303 total grants to businesses and vulnerable women. 4,703 were for women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 360 small business grants delivered in Salah al-Din.</li> <li>• 0 grants to women-headed households were delivered to Salah al-Din.</li> <li>• 1,245 small businesses grants delivered in Anbar.</li> <li>• 1,598 grants to women-headed households were delivered in Anbar.</li> <li>• 3,120 small business grants delivered in Ninewa in Sinjar and Rabia.</li> <li>• 0 small business grants delivered in Diyala, or Kirkuk.</li> <li>• 0 grants to women-headed households were delivered to Ninewa, Diyala, or Kirkuk.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>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.</b></p> <p>Deployment of cash for work and livelihoods expert.</p> <p>Deploy staff for monitoring of livelihoods activities.</p>	<p>As of Q2 2016, FFS no longer undertakes training of NGOs or mentoring, as the scale of projects and needs for CFW and grant distribution is too demanding. FFS contracts implementers through a competitive bidding process to select private companies.</p> <p>Livelihoods expert deployed to oversee expanded Livelihoods Team. CFW and livelihoods monitoring framework has been overhauled and redeveloped having learned important lessons from scaling up in Mosul. These lessons have been applied throughout Q2.</p> <p>Third-party monitors have been contracted to oversee the implementation of CFW projects. A minimum of one monitor is on site at all times for every 30 workers. Additional monitors oversee the cash transfers, along with Liaison Officers.</p>
<p><b>Overall output progress:</b> 121 projects, 20,885 total CFW beneficiaries of which 5,463 were women. 7,303 grants in total were distributed, of which 4,703 went to women. FFS is on target to achieve both the CFW and grant delivery targets by the end of December 2018.</p> <p>Identifying women-owned businesses was extremely challenging, especially post-liberation. The change to women-headed households ensured that FFS could target a greater number of women returnees. As such, the targets and indicators were adapted to reflect lessons learned from implementation.</p>		

1.4 Technical support is provided to Government authorities to build local capacity to facilitate stabilization (Window 3)		
INDICATORS, BASELINE, AND TARGETS	ACTIVITIES	Q2 PROGRESS
<p><b>Indicator:</b> Authorities in target provinces with liberated areas demonstrate capacity to plan for stabilization activities and produce and implement stabilization plans.</p> <p>Baseline: Limited capacity to develop and implement comprehensive stabilization plans.</p> <p><b>2016 Target:</b> By 31 December 2016, area coordinators and stabilization advisors ensure that Governorates have expertise on stabilization planning and communications.</p> <p><b>2017 Target:</b> 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><b>2018 Target:</b> 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><b>1.4.1 Embed technical experts with Ninewa, Salah al-Din, Diyala, and Anbar provinces and with municipal offices to assist with stabilization planning, coordination, implementation, and monitoring.</b></p> <p>Hire and deploy technical expertise to Ninewa 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 Ninewa 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 Ninewa provinces or ad-hoc specialized expertise to the Government of Iraq, if required for stabilization purposes.</p> <p>Provide stabilization advisory services to Ninewa, Salah al-Din, Diyala, and Anbar in support of their stabilization plans and activities.</p>	<p>The Area Coordinators for all 5 governorates continued with capacity support to Governors and Line Directorates. Stabilization Advisors provided significant capacity support to the Governors' Offices during the reporting period.</p> <p>Housing engineers and social organizers are deployed to Anbar for the housing project during Q2, 30% of which are women. Field engineers have continued operating throughout the quarter. Municipal Stabilization Advisors are deployed and continue to provide support to municipalities assigned, with the recruitment of four further MSAs planned for Q3. Liaison Officers are deployed and continue to work with partner municipalities. Quality control/Quality assurance Officers have been deployed to monitor progress on projects and adherence to project specifications.</p> <p><b>Capacity support teams deployed in Q2:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3 International Stabilization Specialists</li> <li>1 Gender Specialist</li> <li>1 Senior International Engineers</li> <li>7 Senior National Engineers</li> <li>8 Municipal Stabilization Advisors</li> <li>157 Field Engineers</li> <li>30 Housing Engineers</li> <li>11 Liaison Officers</li> <li>3 Area Coordinators</li> <li>19 Quality control/Quality assurance Officers</li> </ul> <p><b>The Livelihoods Team is comprised of:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Project Specialist</li> <li>3 Project Officers</li> </ul> <p>The Communications Team had grown to 4 persons by the end of Q2 and recruitment was under way during Q2 for an additional photographer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Communications Specialist (Capacity-Building)</li> <li>1 Communications Specialist (FFS communications)</li> <li>1 Photographer</li> <li>1 Videographer/Anbar TV Expert (Anbar Media Specialist)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Overall output progress:</b> FFS continued to support across all 5 target governorates with international and national stabilization advisors. All 5 target governorates have national area coordinators. Engineering resources have been boosted significantly in the field and from Baghdad/Erbil, and Municipal Stabilization Advisors, Liaison Officers are providing direct capacities to municipal offices. Quality control/Quality assurance Officers are now employed and deployed across Ninewa.(10 for Mosul, 9 for greater Ninewa to monitor the progress of projects and to insure adherence to project specifications.</p> <p>The Communications Team and the Livelihoods Team expanded significantly and improved implementation in these respective sectors.</p>		

1.5 Design and implement community reconciliation and dialogue initiatives (Window 4)		
INDICATORS, BASELINE, AND TARGETS	ACTIVITIES	Q2 PROGRESS
<p><b>Indicator:</b> Conflict analyses are conducted in liberated areas.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> No conflict analysis conducted in the liberated areas.</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Conflict analysis conducted in 80 percent of liberated districts by 31 December 2016.</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> No facilitators have been trained.</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 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 50 facilitators will be women in each of the targeted provinces with liberated areas.</p>	<p><b>1.5.1 Develop a methodology for a detailed conflict analysis covering areas that will be potentially engaged for community reconciliation programming through FFIS. Conflict analysis informs community reconciliation project design.</b></p> <p>Conduct local conflict analysis in specific liberated areas in Ninewa, 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><b>FFS Steering Committee approved the reopening of Window 4 on 29 January 2018.</b></p> <p>As reported in Q1, following the reopening of Window Four, FFS staff developed a concept note on approaches to social cohesion and community reconciliation in the focus areas of 2018 (“5 Red Box areas”). The concept note remained with donor partners for review and comment during Q2.</p> <p>FFS staff have undertaken scoping missions to both Western Anbar and Western Ninewa to partake in initial discussions on Window Four activities with local stakeholders, in preparation for the more rigorous consultation workshops which will take place later in 2018.</p> <p>Following adoption of the window and inputs on the concept note, FFS will revise the project activities under Window 4.</p>
<p><b>Indicator:</b> Develop monitoring tool to monitor changes in communal tensions.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> No monitoring tools to monitor changes in communal tensions are being employed.</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Marked improvement in 2 newly liberated areas by 31 December 2016</p>	<p><b>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.</b></p> <p><b>1.5.3 Systematically monitor and document community tensions and retribution.</b></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><b>Overall output progress:</b> Following the reopening Window 4, FFS developed a concept note for donor input during the quarter. FFS staff have undertaken scoping missions to both Western Anbar and Western Ninewa to partake in initial discussions on Window Four activities with local stakeholders, in preparation for the more rigorous consultation workshops which will take place later in 2018. Following these consultations, more specific activities will be determined.</p>		



1.6 Project Management Team Employed		
INDICATORS, BASELINE, AND TARGETS	ACTIVITIES	Q2 PROGRESS
<p><b>Indicator:</b> Set up independent Monitoring and Evaluation for Stabilization project</p> <p>Baseline: No independent monitoring in place.</p> <p><b>2016 Target:</b> Independent monitoring reports are available for all areas of FFS intervention by end of 2016.</p> <p><b>2017 Target:</b> FFS monitoring capacities built to manage project numbers of 1,000 by December 2017.</p> <p><b>2018 Target:</b> FFS monitoring capacities built to manage project numbers of 2,000 by December 2018.</p>	<p><b>1.6.1 Expansion of Project Team with Project Manager and Overall team leader.</b></p> <p>Ensure appropriate security management arrangements are in place, including equipment.</p> <p>Independent Monitoring and evaluation system is put in place and reports are available</p>	<p>FFS monitoring framework is in place with a multi-tiered monitoring system to include field engineers, municipal stabilization advisors (MSAs), field monitoring experts, Liaison Officers, Quality control/Quality assurance Officers, Programme Staff, and third-party monitors observing and guiding work.</p> <p>Third-party monitors deployed to oversee cash for work. Specialized third-party monitors recruited to monitor Expanded Stabilization projects (hospitals).</p> <p>Third-party monitoring by donors expanded to include three donors.</p> <p>M&amp;E Officers, GIS Officer, Field Monitoring Specialist, and Data Engineers continue to translate raw monitoring data into timely outputs for management review and decision making.</p>
<p><b>Overall output progress:</b> FFS Monitoring Framework formalized and implemented across all governorates of operation. Monitoring Framework revamped and adjusted to reflect new realities and incorporate lessons learned, especially in cash for work and FFES.</p>		

## United Nations Development Programme in Iraq



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