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Resilient nations.*

A photograph showing three construction workers in orange safety vests and hard hats walking across a bridge made of large, corrugated metal pipes over a river. In the background, a city with many destroyed buildings and a prominent green dome is visible under a grey sky.

**FUNDING
FACILITY FOR
STABILIZATION
2017 Q4 REPORT**



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Funding Facility For Stabilization Quarterly Progress Report Q4 2017

PROJECT TITLE:	Funding Facility for Stabilization (FFS)
UNDP PROJECT ID:	00089459 (output ID: 00095684)
PROJECT DURATION:	May 2015 – December 2020
PROJECT RESOURCES:	USD 703,414,098
UNDP IRAQ FOCAL POINT:	Office of the Prime Minister
UNDAF OUTCOMES(S):	Outcome 1: Government and Communities’ resilience to disasters (man-made and natural) strengthened
UNDP COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTCOME:	Outcome 3: Conditions improved for the safe return of Internally Displaced Persons in Newly Liberated Areas
OUTPUTS:	Output 1: Iraqi Government is supported to address the immediate stabilization needs in newly accessible areas which allows for the return of IDPs
IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	UNDP
RESPONSIBLE PARTNER:	UNDP
PROJECT LOCATIONS:	Newly liberated areas of Salah al-Din, Anbar, Ninewah, Diyala and Kirkuk governorates

CONTRIBUTING PARTNERS





STUDENTS IN WEST MOSUL HAVE ALREADY RETURNED TO CLASSROOMS REHABILITATED BY FFS. ©UNDP IRAQ/CLAIRE THOMAS



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HIGHLIGHTS

For the first time, the number of returns exceeds that of IDPs in liberated areas, with 3.2 million individuals having returned home. FFS is overseeing over 1,500 projects across five governorates to support these returnees. Over 60% of these projects are completed or being implemented.



HIGHLIGHTS

The first cash for work projects in West Mosul were begun, deploying hundreds of people to clean neighborhoods and buildings, including women. The first cash for work teams were cleaning neighborhoods in the devastated Old City. Thousands of cash for work beneficiaries were also cleaning neighborhoods and public buildings in East Mosul, Sinjar, Sinuni, Bartela, Bashiqa, Fallujah, Ramadi, Heet, Haditha, and Rutba.



HIGHLIGHTS

Women's participation in livelihoods opportunities increased significantly: 965 women were engaged directly through cash for work, many in Mosul, Fallujah, and Ramadi, and 4,846 grants were delivered to vulnerable women in Anbar.



HIGHLIGHTS

The first FFS mission was conducted to the last areas liberated from ISIL: western Anbar. The Stabilization Workshop included over 45 officials and stakeholders, and identified the needs for Al Qaim, Rawa, and Ana.



HIGHLIGHTS

Twenty-nine schools in East Mosul and seven schools in West Mosul were completed, enabling approximately 25,000 students to return to the classroom. School rehabilitation is in high demand; FFS is undertaking over 130 schools in all of Mosul.



HIGHLIGHTS

Through the housing program in Fallujah and Ramadi, over 6,800 houses were completed or being rehabilitated. In Bartela, and Bashiqa, 210 homes of been rehabilitated and an additional 500 have been assessed out of over 2,000 homes targeted for the project. Women continue to play a critical role as engineers and social organizers in Anbar.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



CASH FOR WORK TEAMS CLEAR RUBBLE IN WEST MOSUL. CASH FOR WORK IS ONE OF THE MOST IN-DEMAND INTERVENTIONS IN NEWLY LIBERATED AREAS. ©UNDP IRAQ/CLAIRE THOMAS

The latter months of 2017 saw one of the most momentous occasions in the battle against the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL): the victory of the Iraqi Security Forces over the last areas of ISIL control. The liberation of western Anbar, Hawija, and parts of Ninewah marked the last steps in the military campaign against this group, and H.E. Prime Minister Al Abadi officially declared victory in December. The hard-fought victory came at the expense of the deaths of thousands of Iraqis and displacement of over 5 million people. Nonetheless, in just three and a half years, the Government of Iraq reassumed control over all of its territory.

Although the military victory marks a momentous occasion, much work remains to be done to ensure the stability of liberated areas and the Government of Iraq continues to assess and prioritize needs. In the last three months, the Funding Facility for Stabilization (FFS) continued to expand significantly (especially

in light of greater access to all previously occupied areas), as did the capacity of FFS to deliver. By the end of quarter 4 (Q4) of 2017, 1,544 projects were completed, being implemented, being tendered, or being developed by line directorates and FFS engineers. This is an expansion by approximately 300 projects since the end of Q3, and is expected to grow further in Q1 of 2018. Critically, 680 of the 1,544 projects were already completed and 297 were being implemented. Combined, over 60% of the projects undertaken by FFS have been completed or undergoing rehabilitation across five affected governorates. Further, the number of completed projects doubled from Q3 to Q4, from 349 to 680 projects.

The greatest expansion took place in Ninewah, from 680 total projects in the governorate at the end of Q3 to 984 projects at the end of Q4. The additional numbers reflect a significant increase in Mosul and the Ninewah Plains. Ninewah also

saw the greatest leap as far as completed projects. In Q3, only 84 were complete; by December, 336 projects were done and handed over to the responsible Government of Iraq counterpart. Most of these projects were in East Mosul, West Mosul, and the Ninewah Plains, and had a major impact on water, municipalities, sewerage, and education sectors in particular. Cash for work brigades have also been deployed in these areas, with over 4,000 beneficiaries in Q4 alone. Expanded stabilization projects were also increasing throughout the quarter, with works completed and underway on bridges, universities, and hospitals in Ninewah, Salah al-Din, and Anbar. Additional expanded stabilization projects were being prepared in Mosul.

The increase in delivery corresponds with promising trends in returns figures. For the first time, the number of returnees exceeds those of internally displaced persons (IDPs). Across the country, 3.2 million returns were recorded as compared to approximately 2.6 million still displaced. The highest proportion of returns are in Anbar, where the last vestiges of ISIL were only cleared in late 2017. Returns to East Mosul are nearly complete, while returns to West Mosul have been slower due to the extensive destruction, threats from explosive hazards and improvised explosive devices (IEDs), lack of services, and general concerns about security.

The trends are promising; however, much work remains to be

done to ensure the 2.6 million displaced persons can return home. This is particularly true in five critical areas: western Ninewah, Mosul, the Baiji-Hatra corridor, Hawija and its environs, and western Anbar. These areas were the last to be liberated and some of the first areas to fall under ISIL control in 2014. FFS has also not been able to access a few sites of the 28 cleared by the Steering Committee due to security constraints, though these are expected to ease in Q1. The Government of Iraq has requested additional support to ensure these last areas are stabilized quickly.

Threats from explosive hazards and IEDs continue, and the partnership with UNMAS in mitigating threats to FFS beneficiaries, implementers, staff, and civilians in general is the most critical inter-agency partnership in stabilization. As in Ramadi and Fallujah, rehabilitation works in West Mosul in particular would not have been possible without the support of UNMAS and its implementers.

Twenty-five donors contributed USD 703,414,098 as of 31 December 2017, and approximately USD 153 million in hard pledges are expected to be mobilized in Q1 of 2018. This report provides an overview of all FFS activities underway during Q4, from 1 October – 31 December 2017.



WOMEN WORKING ON THE INTERIOR OF SCHOOLS IN FALLUJAH AS PART OF THE CASH FOR WORK PROJECT. ©UNDP IRAQ/ CLAIRE THOMAS

UNDP – FUNDING FACILITY FOR STABILIZATION (FFS)



PUPILS AT THE KARAMLESS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL IN THE NINEWAH PLAINS ATTEND CLASS. THE SCHOOL WAS REHABILITATED BY FFS. ©UNDP IRAQ/CLAIRE THOMAS

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) Community Reconciliation. Window 4 was closed in early 2017, but Windows 1-3 are active. All activities are decided in agreement with the Provincial Control Cells, based on priorities identified at the local level through consultations.

When FFIS was established, the working assumption was that longer-term stabilization projects would be undertaken by the Government using public revenues as FFIS left a city or district. This sequencing has not materialized due to the drastic drop in oil revenue. Therefore, in April 2016 a second channel of the Funding Facility was opened for meeting the ‘expanded’ needs at the governorate level for larger projects over a longer period, generally between two and three years. It has been named the Funding Facility for Expanded Stabilization (FFES).

Together FFIS and FFES comprise the Funding Facility for Stabilization (FFS) and share the same Steering Committee. 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. Additional assessments are regularly conducted as more areas are liberated and needs identified. 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.

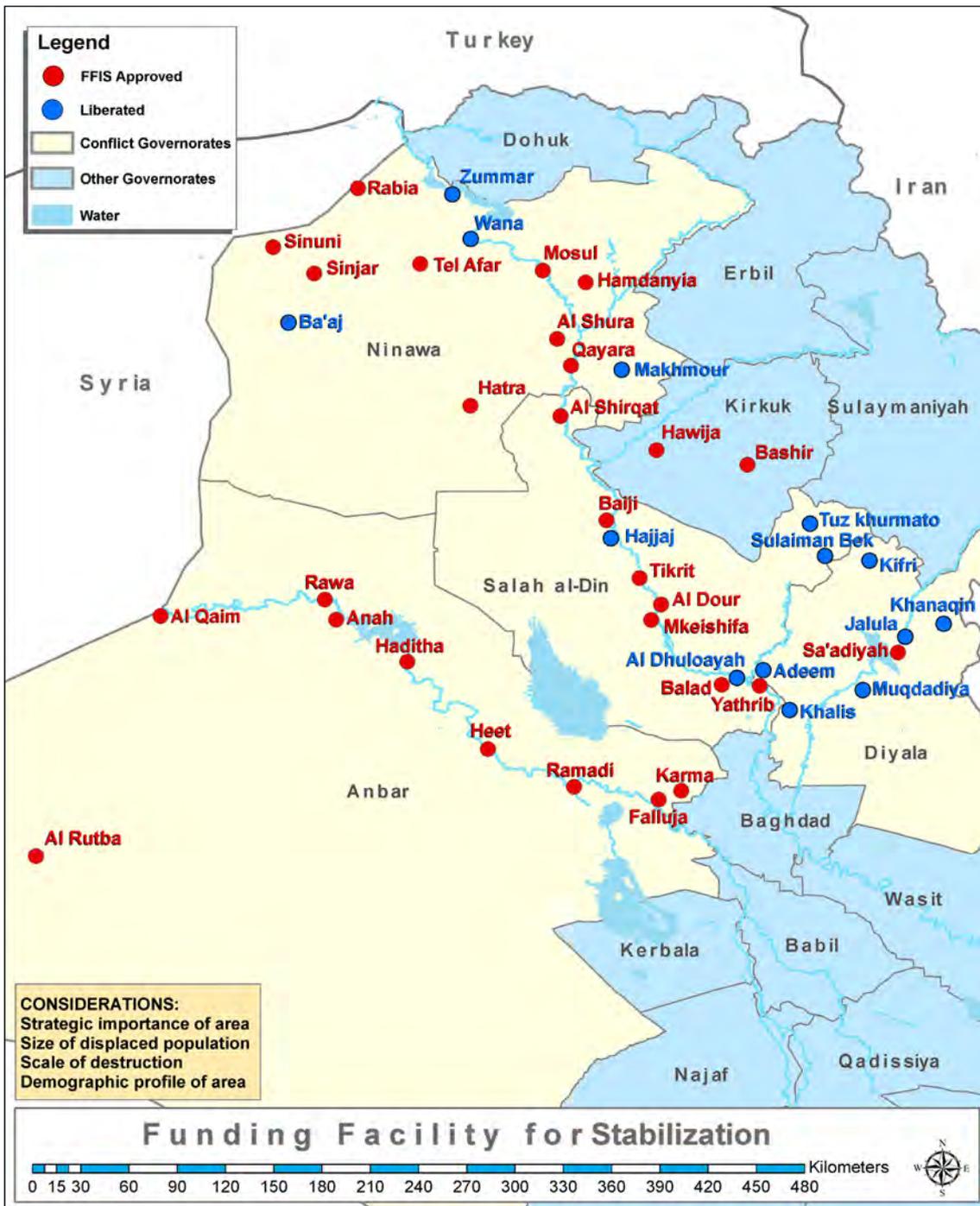
Needs assessments help Governorate authorities prioritize and plan its stabilization response. This is done through the Provincial Control Cells (PCCs), which are directed by the Prime Minister to be responsible for planning, prioritizing, and approving stabilization projects in liberated towns and cities. In Mosul, the governor established the Ninewah Reconstruction Committee, which serves the same function as the PCCs. In March 2017, the Prime Minister’s Office directed UNDP to approve technical aspects of stabilization projects directly through each of the line directorates in an effort to speed up project implementation, given the volume of projects requiring support in Mosul and the unique conditions in the city. This process ensures the Government of Iraq is leading the response effort and able to quickly support returns.

The approach is pragmatic and swift. Within days of a city being declared safe, stabilization teams conduct damage assessments and agree on urgent needs with local authorities. Priority is given to: repairing essential public infrastructure including water systems and electricity grids; employing work brigades to remove rubble, open transport routes and revitalize

the city; providing cash grants to businesses to reopen; and rehabilitating schools, health centers, and administrative buildings. The Steering Committee of FFS has endorsed stabilization activities in 28 areas. The decision to approve a location for FFS activities is dependent on:

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

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



RETURNS ARE INCREASING, EVEN IN DIFFICULT AREAS SUCH AS WEST MOSUL. THE REOPENING OF SCHOOLS IS A CRITICAL FACTOR THAT FAMILIES WEIGH. CHILDREN AT THE DAR EL AILUM BOYS' PRIMARY SCHOOL IN WEST MOSUL, REHABILITATED BY FFS, GATHER AFTER SCHOOL. ©UNDP IRAQ/CLAIRE THOMAS

The Funding Facility's primary objective is to facilitate the return of IDPs to liberated areas of Iraq. 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.

For the first time since the conflict broke out, the number of returns exceeds the number of displaced persons. According to IOM, 3,220,362 individuals had returned to their homes as of 31 December 2017, a seventeen percent increase (460,704 individuals) since the previous quarter. Thirty-eight percent of the total number of returns are from Anbar, with 1,213,476 individuals. As in the last quarter, Anbar still makes up the largest proportion of returns overall. Most of the returns are concentrated in Fallujah (517,668 individuals), Ramadi (457,494 individuals), and Heet (179,466 individuals).

Ninewah had the second highest number of returns at 30 percent of the overall figure, with 974,862 individuals returning to their areas of origin. This is more than double (63 percent) the number of returns recorded at the end of Q3, in part due to improved data collection in Mosul. The highest three areas of returns in Ninewah were Mosul (564,120 individuals), Telafar (179,838 individuals), and Hamdaniya district (103,596 individuals). There is an increase in returns to Telafar and Hamdaniya, whereby returns increased by over 79,000 to the former and by 55 percent in the latter since Q3. Similarly, returns nearly doubled in Telkaif to 68,898 total returns in Q4, up from 37,986 previously. In Hatra, returns increased from 60 individuals to 8,454. Returns to western Ninewah were still limited, with 48,816 total returns, up from 38,700 individuals in Q3.

In third place, 14 percent of the overall returns went to Salah al-Din, with 459,186 individuals recorded. Eastern Shergat,

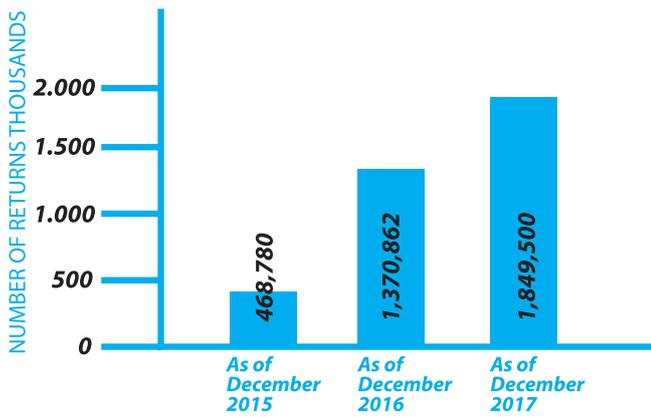
14 // MOVEMENT OF DISPLACED PERSONS//

which was liberated at the end of Q3, saw large numbers of returns with a total of 85,848 individuals.

Eight percent of the overall returns went to Kirkuk, and seven

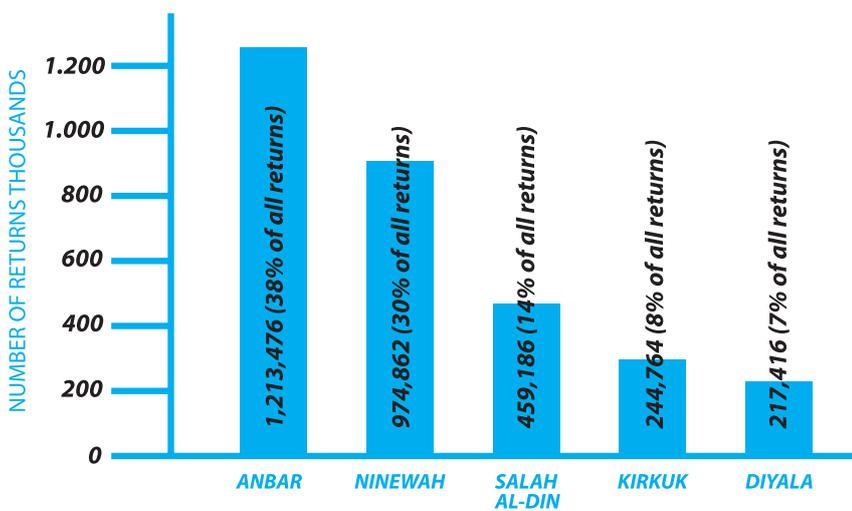
percent to Diyala. These are slow, but returns still increased since Q3 with 244,764 and 217,416 returns in Kirkuk and Diyala respectively.

CUMULATIVE RETURNS BY YEAR



TOTAL RETURNS
3,220,362

CUMULATIVE RETURNS BY GOVERNORATE



BREAKDOWN OF CUMULATIVE RETURNS BY 28 FFS AREAS OF INTERVENTION

CITY	RETURNS
1. Fallujah	517,668
2. Ramadi	457,494
3. Heet	76,500*
4. Haditha	96,600*
5. Rutba	27,174
6. Karma	157,500*
7. Al Qaim	1,332
8. Al Rawa	2,613
9. Al Ana	3,012
10. Tikrit	171,258
11. Al Dour	57,252
12. Mkeishifah	17,000*
13. Shergat	85,848
14. Baiji	45,828
15. Balad	35,658
16. Yathrib	35,000*
17. Sa'adiya	15,600*
18. Mosul	564,120
19. Qayara	23,520*
20. Shura	30,000*
21. Hamdaniya/Ninewah Plains Sheikhan and Telkayf delineated	103,596 Hamdaniya 1,140 Sheikhan, 68,898 Telkayf
22. Hatra	8,454
23. Telafar	179,838
24. Rabia	87,400*
25. Sinuni	35,520**
26. Sinjar	13,540**
27. Bashir	9,720*
28. Hawijja	72,750

While the positive trend of returns continues, there still remain 2,615,988 IDPs, a decrease of nine percent from the previous quarter. According to IOM, a preponderance of these are in Ninewah with 57 percent of the overall population of IDPs. This is in large part due to the continued displacement of populations from Mosul, particularly the western side of the city. However, the total number of IDPs still reduced by about 10 percent in Ninewah since the last quarter, and most of the 160,986 individuals recorded as having returned are originally from Mosul. Anbar has the second highest proportion of overall IDPs at 15 percent, or 399,210 individuals. Similar to Ninewah, there was a 12 percent decrease in the number of IDPs from Anbar (52,756 individuals) due to continued returns to Fallujah and Ramadi. Further, the displacements in western Anbar following the security operations during the quarter slowed down considerably.

Salah al-Din has the third highest, at 14 percent of the overall IDP population of 354,576 individuals. With the military victory over ISIL declared in December and the subsequent close of the military campaign, it is expected that many of the 2.6 million displaced individuals will be able to return in the coming months.

*Areas not delineated by IOM data. Figures derived from local authorities.

**IOM data counts all of Sinjar district, of which Sinuni is a sub-district. FFS distinguishes between Sinjar city and Sinuni sub-district in tracking returnee figures.

FFS IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS IN NINEWAH

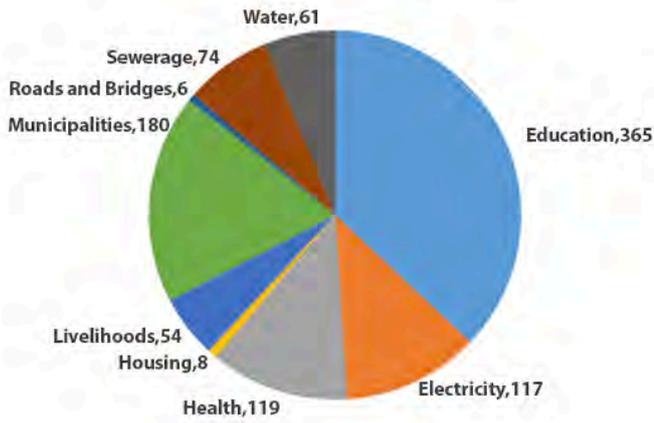
Stabilization activities in Ninewah expanded significantly from Q3 to Q4, increasing from 680 projects to 984 by December. Ninewah continued to make up the largest proportion of all FFS work at 63% of the total project profile. Of the 984 projects, 336 were completed and 230 under implementation throughout the governorate. This increase reflects greater access to West Mosul with an improved security environment, whereby Governorate and

Mosul city authorities and FFS engineers could assess priority sites. Additional projects were also requested in the Ninewah Plains. The greatest number of projects are still in East Mosul with 354 projects, followed by the Ninewah Plains with 262 projects, and West Mosul with 189 projects.

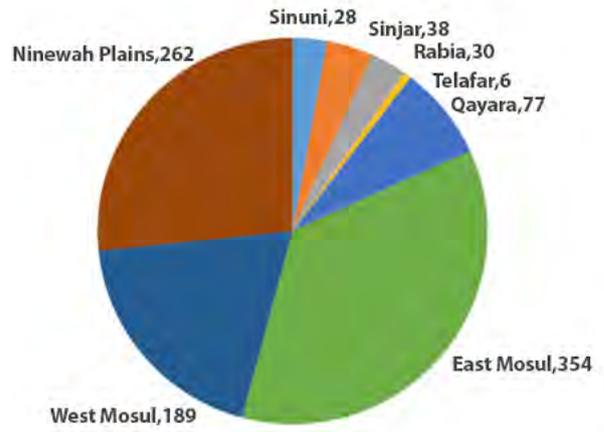


CHILDREN PLAY IN THE COURTYARD OF THE AL-TAGHLLUBIA SCHOOL FOR BOYS IN THE NINEWAH PLAINS, REHABILITATED TO FFS. ©UNDP IRAQ/CLAIRE THOMAS

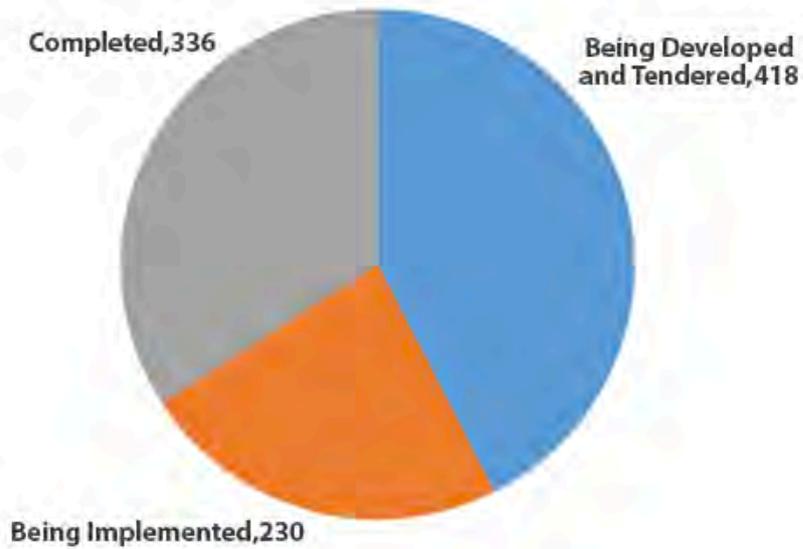
NINEWAH FFS PROJECTS BY SECTOR
Total Projects: 984



NINEWAH FFS PROJECTS BY LOCATION
Total Projects: 984



NINEWAH FFS PROJECTS BY STATUS
Total Projects: 984





FFS BEGAN REHABILITATING THE AL QUBBA WATER TREATMENT PLANT IN EAST MOSUL; IT WILL BE ABLE TO SERVICE UPWARDS OF 600,000 RESIDENTS WITH WATER UPON COMPLETION. ©UNDP IRAQ/CLAIRE THOMAS

These projects have had tremendous impact on Mosul and greater Ninewah. Access to water, health, education, and electricity continued to steadily improve over the course of the quarter as the number of completed projects in these sectors increased. Road repairs are underway, and the rehabilitation of bridges has already begun.

In East Mosul, the water sector in particular made tremendous progress during the quarter, with three major water treatment facilities being repaired (an additional one is already completed, Al Qasoor, providing water services to 300,000 people). The three water treatment plants under implementation will provide water to over 700,000 residents in East Mosul when completed. In addition, in East Mosul contracts were issued for the rehabilitation of 17 partially damaged electrical substations. Three cash for work projects were also completed in Al Hadbaa, Al Salaam, and Al Zuhor neighborhoods of East Mosul, creating opportunities for 3,400 workers. Another cash for work project in Nerkhal neighborhood of East Mosul was ongoing with 700 people participating.

In West Mosul, cash for work projects generated 420 work opportunities for returnees to clean streets, Ninewah University, the West Mosul General Hospital, Al Jadeeda, and four neighborhoods of the Old City, the first projects carried out in the totally destroyed sub-district. Work in the water sector also expanded, with rehabilitation beginning on a water treatment plant and the repair of over 360 pipes by the local water directorate with equipment rented by FFS. Over 70 sewerage projects in East and West Mosul also improved public health and sanitation at critical damaged intersections where wastewater was accumulating.

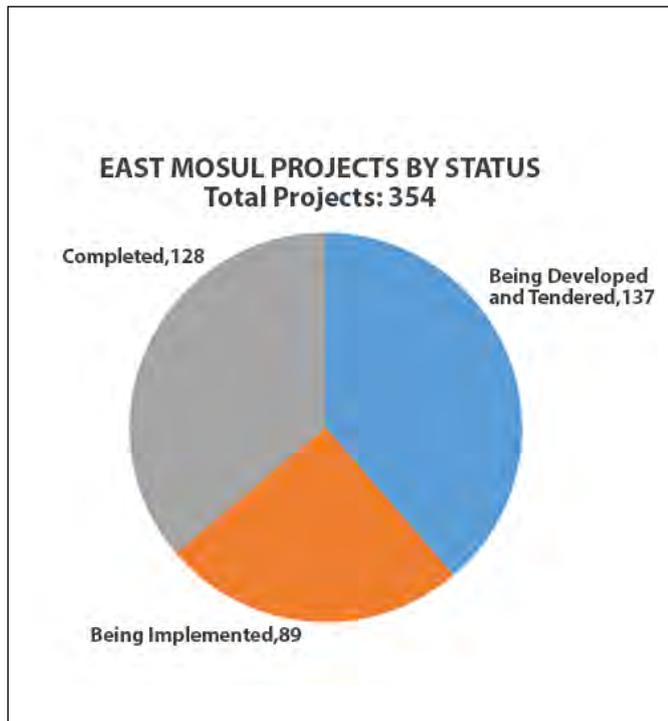
In greater Ninewah, over 40 schools were completed and the much-anticipated 132KV line to Sinuni – bringing regular access to high voltage electricity for the first time – is nearly

complete. The housing program in Bartela and Bashiqa also began, with hundreds of homes assessed and rehabilitated in the towns comprised of Iraq's minority communities. Seven primary healthcare centers were rehabilitated, furnished, and equipped, bringing urgent medical assistance where there previously was none. Five cash for work projects were also launched, and contributed to the creation of cash-generating opportunities in Bartela, Bashiqa, Sinuni, and Sinjar. The impact of the 418 projects being designed and tendered during Q4 in Ninewah will be realized in 2018, bolstering all priority sectors that support returnees with basic services and economic stimuli.

As described above, the trend of returns is promising throughout much of Ninewah, with 974,862 recorded by IOM. The preponderance of these returns was in Mosul, with significant increases in Telafar and Hamdaniya recorded as second and third highest, respectively. Telafar was finally liberated in at the end of Q3, but more significant numbers of returns did not begin until Q4. Returns to West Mosul are steadily increasing, but reliable data disaggregated by East and West Mosul is difficult to attain at this stage. Estimates from local authorities report that returns have increased slightly, though at least 700,000 people of the original population of 750,000 are displaced. In East Mosul, almost all of the displaced population has returned, and the local economy continues to recover despite the many needs across all sectors.

Remarkable work has been done by the cash for work teams especially in West Mosul. FFS – in partnership with UNMAS – attempts to mitigate potential hazards with training and clearance of work sites prior to deploying teams. UNMAS and its partners have trained hundreds of beneficiaries and cleared dozens of sites of hundreds of devices. The threats in West Mosul, particularly the Old City, cannot be understated.

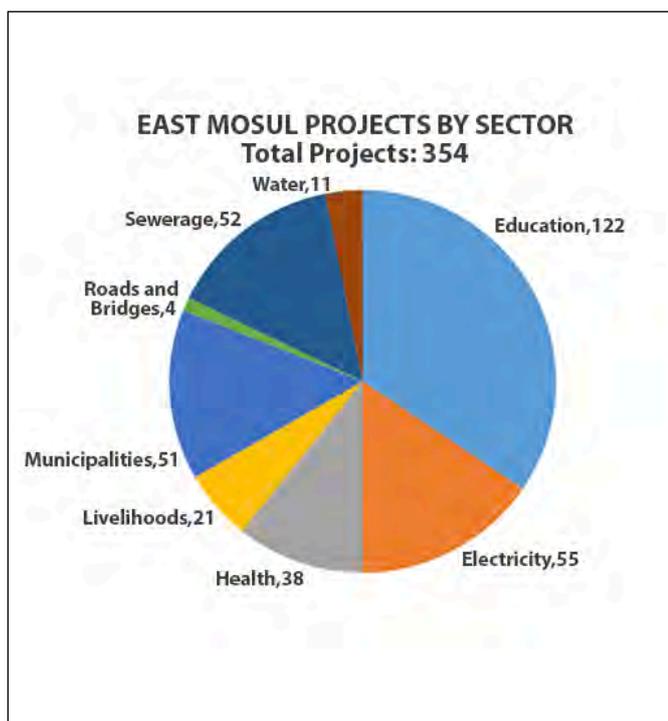
EAST MOSUL



East Mosul was liberated in Q1 of 2017, and was increasingly accessible to FFS teams over the course of the year. Unlike other major liberated cities, there was no lag time between liberation and the return of IDPs: in most cases, IDPs had left only during the battle begun in September 2016 and returned soon after liberation. As such, speed was an imperative above all previous FFS operations.

By the end of Q4, FFS was overseeing 354 projects in East Mosul, an increase of over 100 projects since Q3. One hundred and twenty-eight were already completed by the end of Q4, an increase of over three-fold since Q3. This is due to the increased capacity of local authorities in developing bills of quantity and prioritizing needs; scaling up capacity in the FFS Service Center overseeing operations; greater access by the Mosul Team to the city; and improved monitoring.

The security and political challenges experienced throughout Ninewah were not as severely felt in East Mosul, where hundreds of thousands of people have returned and the Iraqi Security Forces are widely popular amongst returnees. Access was denied or limited for several weeks at a time on the Kurdish-Federal border following the referendum, but largely normalized by the end of the quarter. Many of the universities and public facilities reopened as soon as possible. Commerce activities have largely resumed, with business owners repairing their shops and stocking them with merchandise, and customers returning to restaurants. Near Mosul University, the roads are often grid locked, with the increased volume of vehicle traffic, despite the installation of traffic lights aimed at improving traffic flow. These are positive signs of the returning population and the resumption of economic activities.



Window 1

In infrastructure rehabilitation, FFS is overseeing 333 projects in East Mosul. By volume, the majority of these are in the education sector; by budget, the electricity sector is by far the most cost-intensive. An important sectoral focus during the quarter was on road repairs and sewerage networks, with the intention of improving movement of goods and people, and by extension economic activity. FFS also began implementing the first bridge project during the quarter. Its rehabilitation spontaneously generated a public Facebook page to monitor its implementation, the feedback demonstrating public excitement over seeing a permanent structure being rehabilitated, rather than erection of temporary entities. Implementation of water and electricity projects was also a major focus for Q4 following tendering the previous quarter, with the initiation of repairs to major water facilities and electrical substations.



AN ENGINEER WORKS ON THE SAHIRON WATER TREATMENT PLANT IN EAST MOSUL. THE WORKS ARE EXPECTED COMPLETION IN Q1. ©UNDP IRAQ/CLAIRE THOMAS

WATER

FFS increased the number of water projects to 11 following requests by local authorities, with emphasis on three water treatment plants begun during Q4: Al Qubba water treatment plant (10% complete), Al Sahiron water treatment plant (95% complete), and Al Zahoor water treatment plant (95% complete). The Al Qasoor water treatment plant, completed in Q2, continues to provide clean water to 300,000 people. With the completion of all four water treatment plants expected in 2018, most of the city's residents should have access to clean water. The Al Qubba water treatment plant is the largest facility and will take longer to complete due to the scale of the work. Upon completion in mid-2018, the facility will have the capacity to reach 600,000 people.

ELECTRICITY

FFS expanded its work in the electricity sector to 55 projects in Q4. Two were completed, while 17 partially damaged 33/11 KV electrical sub-stations were being implemented, two mobile substations were being produced in Turkey, the rehabilitation of the Electricity Directorate Building was ongoing, and equipment and furniture were being supplied to the Electricity Directorate. For eight substations, the site handover was completed in November, with the following progress as of the end of Q4: Intisar (3%), Al Quds (3%), Hadba (3%), Arbajeya (just started), Sumar (3%), Besan (3%), Baweza (7%) and Al Muthana

(2%) completed on civil works, with the remaining two substations not started (Mujama Sihy and Al Jazair). An additional seven significantly damaged electrical substations (Karama, Shaqqa Khadra, Methaq, Bab Ishtar, Eskan Al Mowatinen, Al Majmuha and Molawatha) were handed over to the contractor and work begun at the end of the quarter. A total of 17 33/11KV substations will have been rehabilitated by mid-2018, providing electricity to approximately 500,000 people.

The underground high voltage line in Baweza was being installed during Q4. The 120 kilometers of cable had to be manufactured in Turkey (completed during the reporting period), then factory tested and shipped to Mosul. As of December, the project was 80% complete, with 8.7 kilometers out of 9.5 total kilometers installed. This included excavation, backfilling, and laying 12 cables and straight joints. This project will provide electricity to 11,300 inhabitants in the neighborhoods for Al Sadeeq, Al Sukar, Al Baladeat, Al Hadba, Al Kanady, and Al Kafat 1 and 2.

Prior to the reporting period, FFS had commenced supplying equipment for the Directorate of Electricity and during this quarter, delivered and installed all 690 poles and strung 120 kilometers of twisted cables. In addition, the Directorate of Electricity received 100,000 liters of distribution transformer oil and delivered and installed 270 electrical transformers for the Ninewah Electricity Directorate.

HEALTH

Three projects were dropped from the health sector during Q4 after being reassigned by local authorities, bringing the total number of health projects in East Mosul to 38. Eleven of these were completed during the reporting period, including four PHCs: Al Jameaa, Al Arabi, Al Jazeera, and Al Qadisiya. As of the end of Q4, a total of eight PHCs were completed, 20 ambulances delivered, one elevator in Al Khansa Teaching Hospital installed, and furniture and equipment supplied to the Directorate of Health.

Although electricity was the most cost-intensive sector in Q4, it is likely that in 2018 the health sector will surpass power's budget. This is due to the Ninewah authorities requesting FFS support for several hospitals, including the Al Shifah General Hospital and Ibn Al Atheer Pediatric Hospital in East Mosul. During Q4, FFS engineers worked with engineering consulting firms and the Ninewah Health Directorate to conduct assessments, develop designs, and produce bills of quantities. The focus was on Al Shifah, Ibn Al Atheer, and Al Khansa Hospitals. These Expanded Stabilization projects will be major undertakings, but ultimately will provide high quality healthcare to hundreds of thousands of people in Mosul.

EDUCATION

Ensuring returns in liberated areas have access to education is a critical factor in East Mosul, as in other cities. This is reflected in the figures, whereby over 33% of all East Mosul projects are in the education sector. This includes 69 schools and major works on Mosul University, Ninewah University, and its affiliates. Of the 122 education projects, 55 are already completed, a four-fold increase since Q3. Forty-eight of the completed projects are schools, 29 of which were complete during Q4, enabling approximately 25,000 pupils to return to the classroom. Another twelve schools were being repaired during the quarter, in addition to equipment and furniture supply. The grand opening of the Education Directorate Building was held in December and widely publicized in local media. The Education Directorate warehouse was supposed to have been completed during the quarter; however, the local authorities were delayed in finding spare storage space for books and supplies to be removed prior to rehabilitation. This is now expected to be completed in Q1 in 2018.

FFS continues to support the significant requests for rehabilitation of Mosul University and its affiliate campuses, including Ninewah University and Northern Technical University. During the quarter, FFS initiated works at the Women's Education Faculty (15% complete), Mosul University road repairs (80% complete), and began repairing the water network of Northern Technical University (10% complete). The road repairs involved laying new pipes, fixing damaged asphalt, and repairing curbs. The Al Hadbaa Women's Dormitory was awarded during the quarter, but site handover was delayed pending the formation of the oversight committee. The Al Hadbaa dormitory has 800 rooms, which will ensure women

from outside Mosul are able to access university. Of the 51 generators procured for Mosul University, 17 have been installed, and the 500KV generator was also delivered and installed. These projects provide more reliable electricity to the university, and will serve as back-up generators once the broader electricity network is repaired.

FFS teams were also developing the bills of quantities and tendering 31 additional education projects, including rehabilitation works for the Ninewah University medical faculties, laboratories, and equipment. These are expected to begin in Q1.



THE HEGMA HALL AT NINEWAH UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF MEDICINE IN EAST MOSUL WAS SIGNIFICANTLY DAMAGED AND BURNED DURING THE CONFLICT. "WHEN WE FIRST ENTERED THE UNIVERSITY AFTER IT HAD BEEN LIBERATED WE WERE ASTONISHED TO SEE SO MUCH DAMAGE," SAID DR. YOUNIS, DEPUTY DEAN OF NINEWAH UNIVERSITY. "SOME BUILDINGS WERE BURNED, SOME WERE COVERED IN BULLET HOLES AND SOME WERE TOTALLY DESTROYED." FFS WILL BEGIN REHABILITATION IN EARLY 2018. ©UNDP IRAQ/CLAIRE THOMAS

SEWERAGE

Following education and electricity, the sewerage sector had the third highest number of projects with 52 overall. FFS made significant progress during the quarter, promoting better sanitation and public health across East Mosul with the completion of 37 projects. Most of these projects required fixing the piping network and culverts. These are extensive, mostly buried, and were strained even prior to ISIL's occupation of the city. In large cities such as Mosul, fixing the sewerage system is often a high priority for local authorities. When both sewerage and water networks are damaged, the chances of contamination and diseases spreading are high.

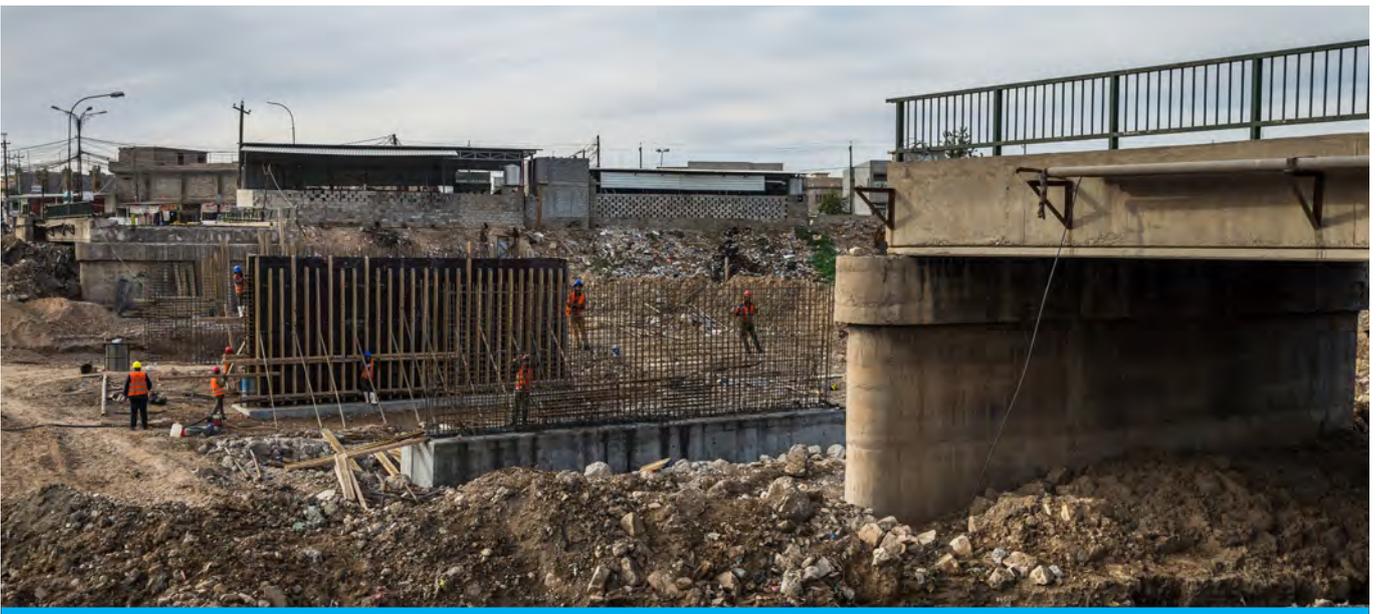


BEFORE THE CONFLICT, THE SAYEDATEE AL JAMILA BRIDGE CONNECTED AL MUTHANA NEIGHBORHOOD WITH AL ZUHOOR NEIGHBORHOOD. ©UNDP IRAQ/CLAIRE THOMAS

ROADS AND BRIDGES

FFS began works on the first bridge in Mosul during the quarter. The Sayedatee Al Jamila Bridge was 55% completed during the quarter, generating significant public interest as a prominent permanent structure being rehabilitated. The designs of the

Sukar Bridge were reviewed and officially approved by the end-user, enabling FFS to submit the bill of quantities for tendering. FFS was also requested to rehabilitate an additional secondary bridge, the Sanhareeb Bridge, which was being reviewed by FFS engineers.



WORKS TO REHABILITATE THE SAYEDATEE AL JAMILA BRIDGE WERE ONGOING DURING Q4 AND ARE EXPECTED TO BE COMPLETED IN EARLY 2018. IT IS ONE OF TWO BRIDGES BEING REHABILITATED BY FFS IN EAST MOSUL, ALTHOUGH MORE HAVE BEEN REQUESTED FOR SUPPORT. ©UNDP IRAQ/CLAIRE THOMAS

MUNICIPALITIES

FFS increased the number of municipalities projects in East Mosul to 51 in total. Three steel warehouses in Kokjaly were completed, as were the delivery of 10 garbage trucks and seven dump trucks. The rehabilitation of roads was a significant effort during the quarter, where five projects to repair roads were 10% complete and five roundabouts were 60% complete. The maintenance factory was also being repaired and 90% complete by the end of Q4, which will allow the city to repair its own vehicles and equipment.

Window 2

FFS was undertaking 21 livelihoods projects in East Mosul by the end of Q4, 15 of which were completed. Two projects were ongoing, cash for work in Nerkhal neighborhood that deployed 700 workers in total. Women also participated in the Nerkhal projects, making up 161 of the total participants. In total, 5,000 people benefited from cash for work projects, of which 450 were women, in East Mosul by the end of Q4. These participants cleaned streets, Mosul University, neighborhoods, and other rubble, while providing income for 60-90 days per person.

A specialized cash for work project that would deploy 80% women was awarded at the end of the reporting period, and is set to begin in Q1. The project will engage women in the repairing of desks at Kokjely schools for a daily wage. The project is another pilot to test new ways of creating income-generating opportunities for women.

As a means to ensure best practices were incorporated into FFS implementation of cash for work projects, some projects awarded in Q4 were temporarily put on hold to apply new monitoring mechanisms and ensure scaling up was completed in an ethical and efficient manner. For example, the cash for work project for the Technical College and Technical University clean-up was delayed until completion of the Nerkhal projects, but is expected to begin in Q1.

As with all cash for work projects, additional third-party monitors are deployed to ensure partners are implementing the projects according to contractual specifications; workers are treated fairly and abide by UNDP guidelines for cash for work; and cash transfers are done safely and paid in full. Regular monitoring also helps track women's participation in cash for

work programs. At least 15% of all participants are expected to be women, and women monitors were also deployed to help FFS meet this target.

Window 3

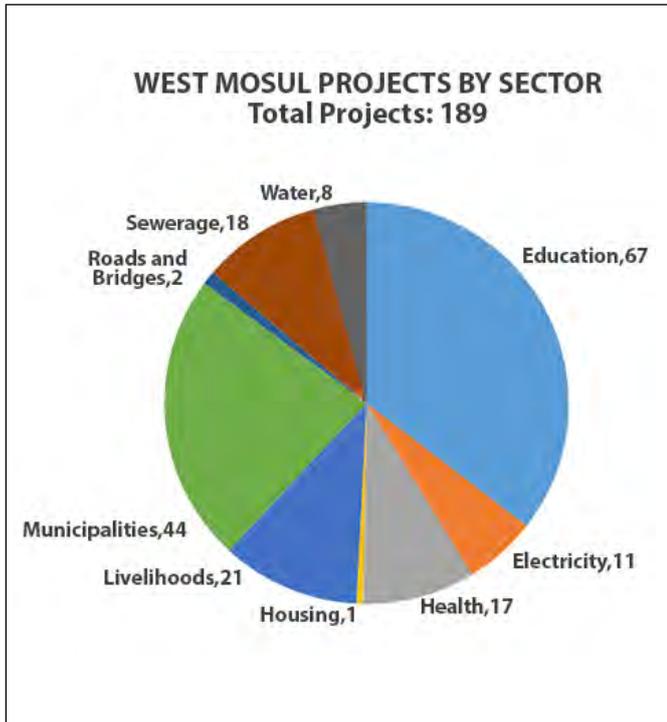
A detailed overview of how the Ninewah Team operates to support the capacity of the Governorate authorities to assess, develop, and implement stabilization priorities is included in the "Window 3 in Ninewah" section below.

Specific to East Mosul, FFS is providing a variety of support to ensure that local government is able to reestablish itself and provide basic services to its residents. The reestablishment of administrative, rule of law, and economic support capacities at the local level are particularly important. The rehabilitation of the asphalt factory, which provides critical revenue for the local government as well as jobs for returnees is one example completed in Q2, as well as the vetting centers that bolstered the support of local authorities to facilitate returns.

In Q4, the reestablishment of the municipality sections buildings helps ensure that the local government is able to conduct repairs to roads, culverts, intersections, and other public venues throughout East Mosul's neighborhoods. The Al Qadisiya section building was completed during the reporting period, which was the fourth municipality section building completed by FFS in East Mosul.

FFS also completed the rehabilitation of the Directorate of Agriculture Building in Mohandiseen neighborhood of East Mosul. This building employs approximately 150 government workers in veterinary services; technical support to farmers for improved farming techniques to increase production; agricultural materials supply; and a contractual department. At the local level, the agriculture directorates serve as extension agents who can assist the 100,000 farmers working in agriculture-based economies, an extremely important sector in Ninewah. Seed distribution to farmers also occurs from these agriculture directorate offices.

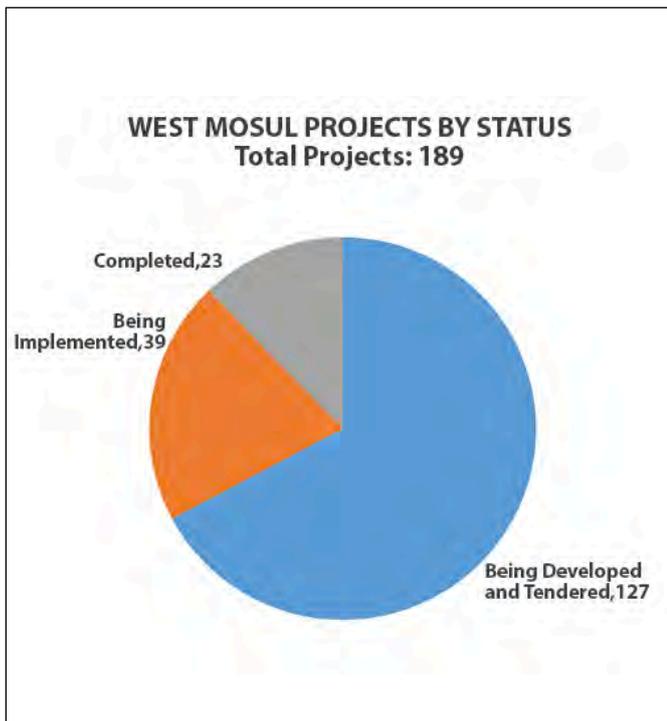
WEST MOSUL



The fourth quarter of the year saw the realization of numerous projects which were being assessed, designed, and tendered in Q3. By the close of Q4, FFS was working on 189 projects in West Mosul; 23 were completed during the reporting period and 39 were being implemented, with particular attention to water, health, education, roads, sewerage, and livelihoods projects.

The strategic partnership with UNMAS has been more important in West Mosul than in any other context since the liberation of Ramadi. UNMAS and its partners have trained 528 cash for work beneficiaries and cleared over 400 worksites (in East and West Mosul) of hundreds of explosive devices, including IEDs, suicide vests, unexploded ordnance, mortars and grenades. Despite this work, many explosive devices remain hidden under the rubble of West Mosul’s buildings, and engineering teams undertake their work as carefully as possible.

The badly damaged Old City of Mosul is receiving special attention from the Government, partners, and FFS, as it was the last holdout of ISIL and a highly symbolic area. Large swaths of the Old City’s neighborhoods and public infrastructure were completely destroyed during military operations, and the FFS Team is coordinating closely with the Ninewah Coordinator for Stabilization and Reconstruction and UN partners on the Old City response. A workshop held by the Ninewah Coordinator indicated that the immediate priorities in the Old City were rubble removal through cash for work, explosive hazard clearance, protecting historical sites, sewerage pipe repairs, and some housing rehabilitation. FFS is already working on several substantial cash for work projects to clean up neighborhoods and repair of the sewerage networks, and a planning exercise for housing support was ongoing.



Returns to West Mosul are still limited, in no small part due to the level of destruction to public and private homes. While data disaggregated by East and West Mosul is difficult to attain (most government partners do not differentiate between the two sides), local authorities report that approximately 700,000 western Moslawis are still displaced. With the implementation of projects beginning in greater numbers in Q4, FFS hopes to help the Government of Iraq set the conditions for safe returns. Restoration of basic services is just one factor for people to return home – increased security, the clearance of explosive hazards, and especially economic opportunities will be critical to sustain them.

Window 1

As indicated in previous reports, the infrastructure damage to West Mosul is the worst of any liberated city in the recent conflict. The Government of Iraq and

FFS estimate that approximately USD 350 million will be needed to meet the most basic stabilization needs. During Q4, FFS significantly expanded the number of Window 1 projects being implemented and completed to support the Government's priorities. Of the 168 projects, 21 are completed – a significant increase since the four projects completed at the close of Q3. Eighteen projects are being implemented, and another 21 projects had contracts awarded in the last two weeks of the year. One hundred and twenty-one projects were being procured or undergoing bills of quantities development.

WATER

FFS has taken on eight water projects in West Mosul: one was completed by the end of Q4, another project was being implemented, and the remaining were being tendered.

The completed project was the renting of machinery so that the Water Directorate could repair pipes across West Mosul. The project was very successful, with the Water Directorate having repaired 360 pipes with the FFS-rented machinery. Using rented equipment helped people see the Mosul water authorities active in rehabilitating their neighborhoods, rather than contractors. The project will be extended in the first months of 2018.

Critically, works started on the important Al Ghizlani water treatment plant, which provides drinking water to approximately 50,000 people. This is the first of three major water treatment plants that FFS will rehabilitate in the coming months, the other two being Al Danedan and the New Right Bank (Ayman Al Jadedda) water treatment plants. The Old water treatment plant that FFS had previously been requested to rehabilitate was reassigned to the Iraqi Reconstruction Fund for rehabilitation. FFS is also working on permanent underground electric lines to the Old and the New water treatment plants, as discussed in the electricity section below. FFS will also rehabilitate the Water Directorate and the Al Harmaat water tank, which stores and funnels almost 2,000 cubic meters of water from the New water treatment plant to approximately 20,000 people in the Al Rabee area.

ELECTRICITY

The electricity sector is still devastated in West Mosul, with residents relying almost exclusively on generators for power rather than the electricity grid. The Mosul Dam generates only 1x120MV, enough to power water treatment plants and hospitals for a few hours every day. The other three sources of power (Al Mansoor, Qayara, and Baiji) are either damaged or overburdened. The critical 400KV station that feeds the 132KV lines in West Mosul has been largely destroyed.

To reestablish power in the area, FFS is undertaking 11 electricity projects. By the end of Q4, one had been done, one was being implemented, and the remaining nine were being tendered or having bills of quantities developed with local authorities. In July, FFS completed the rapid installation of a temporary 33KV overhead line from Al Qubba water treatment plant in East Mosul across the river to power the New water treatment plant. During the quarter, the installation of a permanent underground copper 33KV line from the Badoosh 132KV substation to the New water treatment plant was being implemented. This will permanently power West Mosul's most important source of clean drinking water. By the end of the quarter, 27% of the work was completed. A similar project to rehabilitate two underground 33KV lines from the West Mosul 132KV substation to the Old water treatment plant was being procured and expected to begin in Q1.

Procurement started during the quarter on three projects to rehabilitate partially damaged 33/11KV substations (17 Tamooz, Sinae Ayman, and Al Haramaat) and all four partially damaged 132KV substations feeding the western side of the river: Badoosh, Mansoor, West Mosul, and Yarmook substations. Bills of quantity for 350 distribution transformers to transfer power to most of the residential neighborhoods in the western part of the city were also being finalized.

HEALTH

During the reporting period, FFS was overseeing 17 projects in the health sector. Seven are completed, five of which are primary healthcare centers completed during the reporting period. The rehabilitation of the Al Mansoor, Saleh Al Shabkhon, Al Mamoon, Wahbia Shabkhun and the Sport Medical Center primary healthcare centers are the first facilities which can provide basic health services within West Mosul, outside of the over-capacitated West Mosul General Hospital.

After FFS completed work on five primary healthcare centers during the last quarter, this quarter was dedicated to working with the Directorate of Health on the design and development of bills of quantities for major new health projects to begin in Q1. A major bill of quantity for the rehabilitation of the West Mosul General Hospital was developed, and an agreement reached with the Directorate of Health that FFS will rehabilitate the Al Batool Maternity Hospital (220 beds) and the fertility clinic, X-ray clinic, burns unit, and plastic surgery unit at the Shifaa Medical Complex. FFS also agreed to provide the services of an international consulting company to assess the Shifaa Medical Complex and its various hospitals, and draft bills of quantities for the rehabilitation of these structures. In addition to the design work, a new mortuary freezer



WORKERS PLASTER A WALL OUTSIDE THE SADIQ AL AMEEN SCHOOL IN WEST MOSUL. ©UNDP IRAQ/CLAIRE THOMAS

was delivered to the West Mosul General Hospital, in anticipation of the hot summer months.

HOUSING

Although there were no FFS housing projects ongoing yet in Mosul, during Q4 FFS started planning with UN Habitat and the shelter cluster to map all of Mosul's neighborhoods in terms of damage to infrastructure, availability of basic services, and the presence of vulnerable groups to apply limited resources strategically. FFS estimates that approximately 40,000 houses in West Mosul will require rehabilitation or reconstruction support. The mapping will be finalized in Q1. FFS also continued vetting resumes for suitable housing engineers. There are no concrete plans from the Government of Iraq to deal with housing compensation for totally destroyed homes.

EDUCATION

During Q3, FFS engineers worked closely with the Directorate of Education and UNICEF (representing the education cluster) to map out 193 schools in West Mosul

and divide these among the international partners. FFS was requested to rehabilitate 63 primary, secondary, and high schools and developed the bills of quantities for each. During Q4, seven of these schools were completed and nine were being implemented. An additional eight schools began at the very end of the reporting period. The schools completed and ongoing as of the end of Q4 will support over 8,300 pupils. Another 40 schools were being tendered and are expected to begin in Q1. The pressure to open and use schools is very high - so far, all schools have either been opened immediately after FFS works were completed, or FFS was working in schools where students were studying part of the day.

While most of Mosul's higher education takes place at Mosul University on eastern side of the river, West Mosul is home to part of Ninewah University's engineering campus. Three colleges for electronic engineering, which used to house approximately 500 students, will be repaired by FFS. This project was being procured during Q4. FFS also worked on the bill of quantities for the city's badly damaged Vocational Training Center in the Nablus area, which used to provide practical on-the-job training in



A CASH FOR WORK PARTICIPANT SWEEPS A FLOOR INSIDE A BUILDING AT THE NINEWAH UNIVERSITY IN WEST MOSUL. FFS HAS WORKED TO ENSURE MORE WOMEN CAN BE INCLUDED IN CASH FOR WORK OPPORTUNITIES. ©UNDP IRAQ/CLAIRE THOMAS

carpentry, welding, and other skills to 1,280 students per year. The bill of quantities should be finalized in Q1.

ROADS AND BRIDGES AND SEWERAGE

Following the completion of two roads projects connecting the Al Athbah Hospital to Mosul, there have not been new roads or bridges projects begun. There are no broken bridges in West Mosul, and no major roads into the area were prioritized by the Roads and Bridges Directorate.

Sewerage was a key priority of the West Mosul authorities during the quarter, with 18 projects ongoing. Three had been completed during the reporting period, and include rehabilitation of sewerage pipes in Wadi Hajjar, Al Mansoor, and Al Smood Dur Al Sukar neighborhoods. Another five projects were ongoing during the reporting period and were all but complete, barring only the final handover to the end-user. These projects ensured that pipes, culverts, and drainage systems were repaired and able to handle returns expected in 2018. Another ten sewerage projects were being tendered, including four additional sewerage network projects, and more are expected to be requested by local authorities in the next quarter as more areas become accessible.

Window 2

Local authorities have prioritized cash for work activities to assist with clean-up of the city, and have constantly requested FFS support. Beneficiaries have also urged FFS Teams to continue these projects, as there are few other opportunities in West Mosul to generate income due to the destruction.

To support these priorities, the first cash for work projects began in West Mosul. Two projects were completed during the reporting period. First, at the West Mosul General Hospital, 60 beneficiaries (15 women, 45 men) were deployed to clean up the grounds and parts of the interior that were unused due to the rubble. West Mosul General Hospital remained open during the conflict as the only frontline hospital, but the damage to parts of the complex were significant. The clean-up crews not only provided emergency income to returnees, including women, but also expanded hospital operations.

The second completed project was at Ninewah University, where 40 beneficiaries (11 women, 29 men) were able to generate income for seven weeks. The campus was brand new prior to the conflict, but significantly trashed and damaged during the course of the fighting for the city.

FFS Teams were also implementing three neighborhood-wide projects during the reporting period. In Al Jadeeda, 200 beneficiaries (40 women, 160 men) were cleaning streets and neighborhoods. As part of the project, 65 schools, five primary healthcare centers, an electricity station, an elderly house, and a disability center were cleaned up of rubble and debris, as were streets and alleys around Al Jadeeda. Two cash for work clean-up projects of the Old City began, the first in the absolutely destroyed district of West Mosul. The first projects in Soq al Mosul, Sheikh Abu Al Ola 2 and Naby Gargas, and Sheikh Abu Al Ola 3 neighborhoods started, with each project deploying 150 workers. All of the laborers were men due to the labor-intensive work required.

Preparation for additional projects in Ghizlani, Rabea, and two in the Old City began in the latter part of Q4, including training participants in explosive hazard awareness by UNMAS and hiring third-party field monitors. A kick off meeting was conducted at the end of the quarter with partners who will undertake rubble removal in Ghizlani Lot 1 (300 workers), Ghizlani Lot 3 (300 workers), and Rabea Lot 4 (300 workers). FFS expects additional women to be recruited in these areas in particular, given there are higher returns and more public buildings to be cleaned.

FFS continued to introduce new means to encourage the recruitment of women in the cash for work crews. Cash for work projects at enclosed sites such as hospitals and universities deploy smaller teams, but enable women to participate. Experience has shown that women are often unwilling to participate in cash for work teams in open areas and with labor-intensive rubble removal due to cultural mores. Activities in enclosed sites better enable women to participate, and FFS has seen a substantial increase in participation of women as a result.

Cash for work projects are challenging and sensitive operations, particularly given the extensive presence of explosive hazards and the frequent closure of areas by Federal Police as operations were ongoing. Especially for the works in the Old City, FFS has been extensively relying on the expertise of UNMAS. Across Mosul, UNMAS and its implementers have cleared hundreds of work sites, streets and alleyways prior to implementation, and provided training to all the cash for work laborers in basic explosive hazard awareness and work safety. Despite UNMAS's work, risks remain – with the enormous shelling and bombing of West Mosul during the last months of liberation, explosive hazards will remain under the rubble.

Monitoring for cash for work projects continue to be modified and improved. For every 30 workers, one monitor is deployed to ensure activities are implemented according to the contract and UNDP rules and regulations. Cash transfers are conducted in the presence of FFS Liaison Officers and monitors, and completed on a weekly basis. The FFS Livelihoods Team also conducts regular random calls to beneficiaries to ensure payments are delivered and kept according to the contract, and conducts regular weekly site visits. Payments to contractors are only completed at the end of each project. This follows verification of cash transfers by the FFS Livelihood Team and Program Staff, which includes review of documentation provided by the contractor and interviews with beneficiaries. Details of monitoring and challenges are included later in this report.

Window 3

Details of the capacity-support to local and Governorate authorities are included in the “Window 3 in Ninewah” section of this report.

Specific to West Mosul, works that bolster the capacity of the local government to administer regular services increased during the quarter, with more projects in development. One important area is supporting the local police in reestablishing their presence in their neighborhoods. Five police stations and the police headquarters buildings are being tendered, as well as 24 police kiosks that were prioritized by local authorities. The presence of local police in the communities helps instill a sense of security for returns, thus enabling the police to operate and function in proper facilities. FFS is also tendering the courthouse for West Mosul, which further supports the reestablishment of rule of law at the local level.

The FFS Team was also developing the bills of quantities for the fluids warehouse and the administration building of the Badush cement factory, a major facility that used to produce 7,000 tons of cement per day and employed upwards of 3,000 people. The facility raises revenue for Mosul municipal authorities, which in turn enables other government services to be executed independently of donor or federal support. Tendering is expected in Q1.

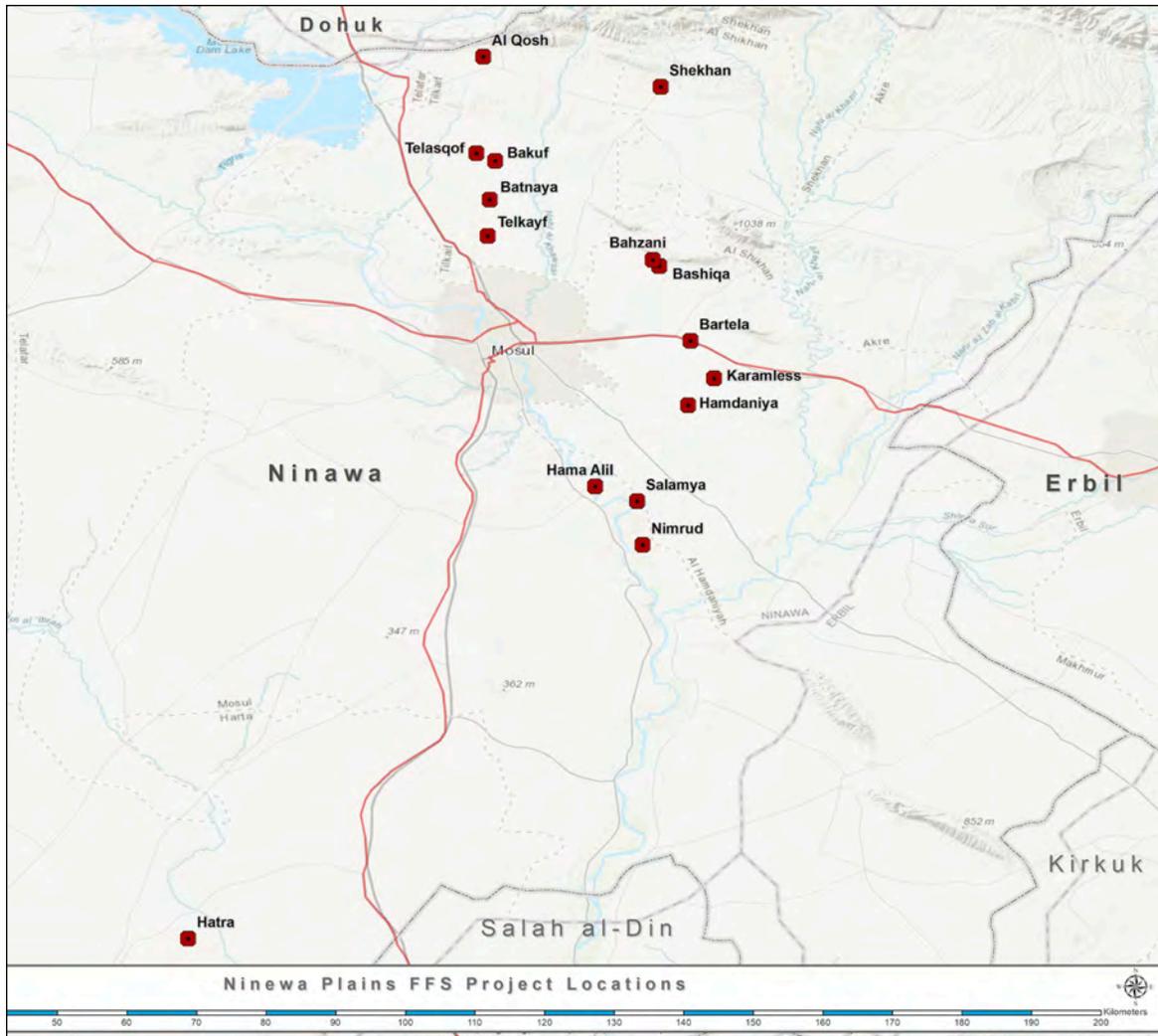
THE NINEWAH PLAINS



A CAR WASH IN KARAMLESS IS ONE OF 31 MUNICIPAL SHOPS THAT HAVE BEEN REHABILITATED BY FFS IN THE TOWN. ©UNDP IRAQ/CLAIRE THOMAS

A series of events during the course of Q4 has led FFS to readjust the definitions of the Ninewah Plains and greater Ninewah in reporting. Despite consultations with locals from the area, there is little consensus on what encompasses “the Ninewah Plains.” For FFS projects, the following are considered under the term Ninewah Plains: Al Qosh, Batnaya (includes Bahzani), Baqufa, Bartela, Bashiqa,

Hamdaniya, Karamless, Nimrud, Salamiya, Sheikhan, Telkaif, Telesqof, Hamam al Aleel, and Hatra. Greater Ninewah is Rabia, Sinuni, Sinjar, Telafar, and Qayara. The map below shows these sites, where projects are ongoing as of the end of Q4.



As such, FFS is overseeing 262 projects by the end of Q4 in the Ninewah Plains. One hundred and one have already been completed, 61 are being implemented, and 33 are being tendered. A majority of these projects, 77 in total, are occurring in Hamdaniya, followed by 54 in Telkaif. A significant number of additional projects were being developed during the reporting period, and will be updated into the FFS tracking system in Q1.

Estimates vary as to the number of returns to the Ninewah Plains as defined above; however, the figure is approximately 182,088 individuals. (Note: the figure reported in Q3 included a broader area than as defined for the purposes of this quarter's report.) IOM continues to report a steady increase of returns to Hamdaniya and Telkaif specifically. At the end of Q3, 63,120 individuals had reportedly returned to Hamdaniya, and by the end of this reporting period the figure doubled to 103,596 individuals.

In Telkaif, 37,986 individuals had returned as compared to reportedly 68,898 individuals at the end of Q4.

Despite issues with access following the referendum in Iraqi Kurdistan, FFS increased the number of projects assessed, tendered, being implemented, and completed throughout the Ninewah Plains. The project profile will continue to expand through Q1, specifically targeting the water and electricity sectors which are in need of support. As noted in previous reporting, FFS improved communication between local authorities and local leaders representing minority communities. The Ninewah Plains are unique in its diversity, and experience in much of 2017 suggested that FFS could play a more proactive role in helping connect community leads with local authorities in project selection. This was increased substantially throughout Q3 and into Q4, and will continue into 2018. As in the case with all FFS projects, they are requested, coordinated, and approved

through the pertinent line directorate, and endorsed at the Ninewah Governorate level.

Window 1

Of the 262 total projects undertaken by FFS by the end of Q4, 258 projects are Window 1 activities. The greatest number of projects are in the education sector with 85 total projects, followed by municipalities (56), and health (52). The water and electricity sectors were also significantly expanded during the quarter to include 22 and 32 projects, respectively. The electricity sector in particular was the most cost-intensive of all the sectors, making up over 63 percent of the entire budget to date for the Ninewah Plains. FFS taking on these projects is particularly important as no other agencies are able to engage in the electricity sector at the scale required. FFS completed 101 Window 1 projects by the end of the quarter, mostly in the education, health, and municipalities sectors. Sixty-one projects were being implemented, also predominantly health and municipalities projects.

HEALTH

Health is another major priority for FFS support in the Ninewah Plains, with 52 projects requested in total, sixteen of which were completed and 23 being implemented by the end of Q4. Seven of the completed projects were primary healthcare centers. Two of the healthcare centers,

Mowafaqiya and Bashiqa, were completed during the reporting period. Furniture supply to nine healthcare centers was also completed.

Two major rehabilitation projects were being implemented: the Hamdaniya Hospital and Batnaya primary healthcare center. The Hamdaniya Hospital was approximately 86% complete by the end of the quarter with the completion of the maternity and emergency building. Work was ongoing on five operation theaters, day wards, and halls, and the interior was completed in stainless steel wall cladding. Work continued into Q1 on the medical gases, air conditioning, ducting, sanitary facilities, electricity, and lighting. All of Phase I is expected to be completed in Q1, and a second phase is under bill of quantities development. Phase II includes a pediatric building, blood bank, autopsy building, central medical store, and main hall. The Batnaya health center project was 45% complete by the end of the quarter; however, the works had to be put on hold as the contractor was blocked access to the site due to security restrictions.

The remaining projects being implemented were furniture and medical equipment supply projects for primary healthcare centers across the Ninewah Plains, specifically in Bashiqa, Batnaya, Alirash, Baghdeda, Bartela, Hamdaniya, Al Qasr, Minarat, Karamless, and Mowafaqiya primary healthcare centers. The Hamdaniya Health Directorate Building will also be rehabilitated.



HAMDANIYA HOSPITAL WAS UNDERGOING REPAIRS DURING THE QUARTER. ADDITIONAL WORKS WILL BE UNDERTAKEN IN THE NEXT PHASE OF REHABILITATION, PROVIDING CRITICAL HEALTH SERVICES TO THE NINEWAH PLAINS. ©UNDP IRAQ

ELECTRICITY

FFS initiated major projects in the electricity sector in the Ninewah Plains, having agreed to undertake 32 projects with local authorities as of the end of Q4. Two were completed, which included the 132KV transmission line in Hamdaniya done in July and the Bashiqa Electricity Directorate Building completed during Q4. The Bashiqa Electricity Directorate will help reestablish the local electricity authorities in the community.

The primary effort during the quarter was on the nine projects being implemented, notably the three 132KV transmission lines: East Mosul 400KV to Intisar 132KV; East Mosul 400KV to Qaraqosh 132KV; East Mosul 400KV to Tahrir 132KV. The lines were 85% complete by the end of Q4, with 98% of the foundations completed (37 tower bases), and 78% of the towers erected. These transmission lines are high voltage, and are expected to support approximately 550,000 people in total throughout the Ninewah Plains as well as allow power redistribution to parts of East Mosul.

Three 33/11 KV substations were also being rehabilitated in Telesqof, Hamdaniya, and Telkaif, which upon completion are estimated to support approximately nine thousand people with regular power. Another three 33/11KV substations were being tendered (Zaytoon, Bashiqa, and Khazer substations) in Bashiqa and Hamdaniya, and are expected to begin implementation in Q1. Furniture and equipment were also being supplied to the Telkaif electricity authorities during the reporting period. Fourteen more projects were being developed with the local authorities, and are expected to be tendered in Q1, and additional projects are still expected to be requested in the electricity sector. In total, the FFS intervention in the Ninewah Plains' electricity sector should restore power for the entire area, over half a million people.

WATER

Four water projects in total have been rehabilitated, three of which were completed during Q4: nine wells in Bashiqa and Bahzany, the Water Resources Directorate Building in Telkaif, and the Hamam Al Aleel water treatment plant. Three additional facilities were being rehabilitated at the end of the quarter: Khwaja Khalil in Telkaif was 13% complete, the Al Qasr water treatment plant in Hamdaniya was 35% complete, and the Telkaif booster station was handed over to the contractor. Beyond the completed projects and those under implementation, there are another 12 projects either being tendered or having bills of quantities developed. The project profile for the water sector is expected to increase substantially in Q1 to ensure

all of the Ninewah Plains will have access to clean water in 2018.

EDUCATION

FFS was undertaking 85 education projects, of which 65 were completed by the end of Q4. A preponderance of these were schools: 59 schools were rehabilitated by FFS in Hamdaniya, Nimrud, Telesqof, Telkaif, and Bashiqa. Sixteen of these schools are for girls. Forty-two were completed by the end of Q4, enabling approximately 21,000 pupils to return to the classroom. Broken down by location, the completed schools as of the end of Q4 are as follows: 12 in Hamdaniya, 20 in Nimrud, eight in Telkaif, and two in Bashiqa. Additional completed projects focused on supplying furniture to 20 schools and rehabilitating the Hamdaniya and Telkaif Education Directorates stores.

HOUSING

Rehabilitation for houses in the Ninewah Plains is an important issue. The first housing projects are being implemented in the towns of Bartela and Bashiqa. In Bartela, 905 houses have been assessed of the 2,604 houses estimated to require support. By the end of the reporting period, two Bartela projects were underway. The first project included 355 units in Bartela was 33% complete and the 330 units of Khazna neighborhood of Bartela was 28% complete. An additional project to rehabilitate 540 houses was awarded at the end of the reporting period and expected to begin early in Q1. Upon the request of community leaders, the Al Mahhaba housing complex, the first complex undertaken by FFS, will begin assessments in Q1. This is a very poor community with families currently living in IDP camps, and specifically requested by the religious leaders to enable these families to return. In Bashiqa, 500 houses have been assessed, and another project for 500 units was awarded at the end of the reporting period. A preponderance of the damage in the houses was due to fire, as well as damage to doors, walls, gates, windows, and water storage containers.

MUNICIPALITIES

As in other areas, support to the municipalities sector is in high demand by local authorities. To support these requests, FFS has undertaken 56 municipalities projects across the Ninewah Plains. Fourteen had been completed by the end of Q4, and an additional 14 were under implementation.

One of the most popular municipalities interventions is the rehabilitation of markets and shops, owned by the

local Municipalities Department and rented by local shopkeepers. During the quarter, the rehabilitation of the Hamdaniya vegetable market was completed, enabling 101 shops to reopen. The rehabilitation of 31 shops in Karamless was also completed in Q4. The “new modern” shops in Bashiqa were underway, with 75% of the project completed and only flooring, roof treatment, and painting remaining. The rehabilitation of shops in Batnaya began during the quarter, but as with the primary healthcare center had to be put on hold due to security issues.

Other developments during the reporting include:

- Rehabilitation and casting of roads in Karamless and Hamdaniya was underway, and expected to be completed in Q1.
- Delivery of three 350KV generators to Bartela was completed and one 150KV generator for Hamdaniya was on the way.
- Rehabilitation of three Hamdaniya municipal buildings from which local authorities can conduct neighborhood-level public infrastructure repairs was completed.
- The Telkaif municipal garage from which the Municipalities Department can fix its own vehicles was completed.

Window 2

FFS continued its work in livelihoods in the Ninewah Plains with a total of four projects, two of which were being implemented during Q4. Both projects were cash for work initiatives in Bashiqa and Bartela, the former having 18% completed by the end of the quarter and the latter 39% complete. In total, both projects support 300 beneficiaries, of which only 12 are women working in Bartela.

One issue FFS faced was the resistance to the recruitment of women into cash for work, even for projects that were in enclosed spaces. It is possible that as returns increase overall, the number of women will be more willing to participate.

There has been demonstrable change in the neighborhoods in which the cash for work teams have been working, to include public buildings, religious centers, streets, and sidewalks. There have been no issues related to payment of beneficiaries of USD 20 per day, and participants have indicated that the opportunities have helped their families, especially youth.

Window 3

Another important request was the rehabilitation of local municipal and council buildings, which were widely damaged throughout the Ninewah Plains. During the quarter, FFS completed the rehabilitation of the Bashiqa Local Council Building, the Telkaif Mayor’s Building and, the Telkaif Municipal Council Building. Rehabilitation of these sites will help restore the presence of local government.

One means by which to promote the restoration of the local economy is by the rehabilitation of the local agriculture administration buildings. These provide agricultural extension services to the communities, particularly important in the agriculture-rich area of the Ninewah Plains famous for its olive trees, olive oil, soap, and other products. During Q4, the agriculture buildings of Telkaif, Bartela, and Hamam Al Aleel were completed. The Agriculture Directorates have been quickly staffed following completion, and seed distributions, extension training, and business advice is already being administered. The Bashiqa agriculture building was awarded at the very end, and is expected completion in Q1.

GREATER NINEWAH: QAYARA



FFS IS UNDERTAKING THE REHABILITATION THREE WATER TREATMENT PLANTS AND ONE WATER COMPACT UNIT IN QAYARA. ©UNDP IRAQ

Stabilization activities in Qayara progressed well throughout the quarter. FFS has undertaken 77 total projects as of the end of Q4, of which 51 were complete and eight were being implemented. Another eighteen were being tendered or bills of quantities being developed. This progress has continued despite challenges brought forth by the referendum in Iraqi Kurdistan, namely to movement of persons and goods through Makhmour. The population of Qayara has remained in the town despite security force laydown shifts in neighboring areas, and commerce continues to improve.

Window 1

Seventy-six out of 77 projects are infrastructure rehabilitation works. A majority of these are education projects, with 52 in total, though the health sector is the

most cost-intensive. Over two-thirds of the projects are complete, with 51 out of the 76 Window 1 projects handed back over to local authorities and operational.

The health sector is the most cost-intensive due to the recently approved project to rehabilitate the Qayara Hospital, one of the main hospitals that serviced upwards of one million people from Qayara and neighboring areas. The hospital was cleared of IEDs in early 2017 and since then has been undergoing bill of quantities design and approval by the Ninewah Health Directorate. As the hospital is only 100 beds, only governorate approval is required. During Q4, the project was tendered and a contract awarded, and the project is expected to begin in Q1. Medical equipment for Qayara primary healthcare centers were also supplied during the quarter.

In education, 28 schools were completed by the end of Q4 and furniture and equipment supplied an additional 15 schools. The Directorate of Education requested FFS to rehabilitate an additional eight schools, which are under consideration.

In electricity, FFS is implementing three projects and tendering another. As the electricity was not significantly damaged by ISIL, the primary concerns of the Electricity Directorate were replacing looted equipment such as cables, wires, and poles, as well as supplying two heavy cargo trucks to conduct repairs on the network.

In water, FFS is rehabilitating three water treatment plants and one compact unit (one water treatment plant was canceled by the Water Directorate). One project is already completed, the rehabilitation of the Qayara water treatment plant. The Al Faris water treatment plant began, and was 35% complete by the end of Q4, with intake steel structure installation ongoing, sedimentation and pressure tanks completed, and water and dosing pump supply underway. The contract for the Al Hud water treatment plant was nearly completed by the end of the Q4, and expected to begin in Q1. Rehabilitation of the water compact unit in the Qayara water treatment plant was also

being developed during the reporting period, which will meet 100% of Qayara's water needs.

For municipalities and sewerage, FFS was undertaking 11 projects. Five were completed by the close of Q4. These include the Directorate of Agriculture Building, Municipal Council Building and furniture supply to the building, and the rehabilitation of the Nationality and Civil Service Status Building. The latter project was undertaken due to its importance for administrative purposes (two forms of identity are required by law which can be distributed in these buildings, allowing residents to move through checkpoints, purchase vehicles or homes, and apply for PDS cards). Renovation of the Dokan Valley irrigation canal was underway during the reporting period. The canal begins in the center of Qayara and removes grey and rain water from the town. The clearing and piping of this has not only stopped flooding of the lower part of the town, but also mitigated the potential for serious health risks from the stagnant, dirty water.

Window 2

No new livelihoods projects were initiated during Q4.

RABIA, SINJAR, AND SINUNI

Western Ninewah is one of the most challenging areas in implementing FFS stabilization projects. Since beginning work in Rabia, Sinuni, and Sinjar in 2015 and 2016, traversing the distances to the western reaches of the governorate has been difficult, especially with an uncertain security environment. Changes in security following the referendum in late 2017 also caused a greater degree of instability and uncertainty, decreasing accessibility especially to Sinjar.

The distance and security issues also make it difficult for local authorities to access some locations, especially in Sinjar. Some local authorities remain displaced in Dohuk and other areas. This makes monitoring of ongoing projects more difficult, as well as the handover of sites from Government counterparts to contractors, and vice versa.

FFS remains committed to ensuring that projects are implemented in full recognition of these challenges. A number of projects are on hold, and FFS is slow-rolling implementation with the expectation that the security and political environment will improve in 2018. The Ninewah Governorate and donors continue to support FFS engagement in service delivery, with the expectation that returns will increase if there are basic services and livelihoods opportunities available.

Of the three areas, Sinjar has the greatest number of projects, with 38 undertaken by FFS, followed by 30 in Rabia and 28 in Sinuni.

In Sinjar, the project profile grew significantly over the course of Q3 and Q4. While six of the 38 projects completed were done in 2016, 24 projects were being tendered or bills of quantities were being developed by local authorities and FFS engineers during the quarter. The focus was on eight projects being implemented, which included the rehabilitation of the Sinjar Agriculture Building, Municipalities Department, and the maintenance of four wells in Rojhalat neighborhood. The Agriculture Building in particular was nearly finished by the end of the quarter, except for the final inspection by the oversight committee. Furniture will also be supplied to the three sites upon completion of rehabilitation works at the Agriculture Building, the Main primary healthcare center, and the Municipality Department.

FFS made significant progress on some key facilities in Sinuni during the reporting period. Of the 28 projects in Sinuni, 18 were completed and nine were being implemented. A majority of the 18 completed projects were done in 2016-2017; however, five projects were completed during the reporting period. These include the four schools and supply of additional electricity materials

for the 132KV line.

The most critical two projects in Sinuni were nearly finished during the quarter. First, the much anticipated 132KV line from Al Awinat to Sinuni is 45 kilometers long and has been underway for the last 12 months, one of the biggest FFS projects in western Ninewah. Ninety percent of the project was completed by the end of the quarter, and 68 of the 147 towers strung. Second, the mobile substation (45MVA 132/33 KV) was delivered to Erbil and the foundational works were 90% completed. The focus in the next quarter will be delivering the 93-ton mobile substation to Sinuni. FFS is working hard with local and national authorities to facilitate delivery, which due to its weight will have to be done via Dohuk. The electricity projects are much anticipated in western Ninewah, and will supply regular, high voltage power to the area for the first time. The Government of Iraq had already planned to implement the project prior to the outbreak of the conflict, and supplied the electricity materials for FFS to install. Outside of the electricity projects ongoing, three schools were being rehabilitated (two of which were furniture supply), and the medical equipment was being delivered for the Sinuni hospital.

Operating in Rabia has not been as challenging as Sinjar, largely due to the return of the population early after the area was liberated and relative stability. Many of the 30 projects in Rabia came to fruition during Q4: nine are completed and 16 are being implemented. Nine schools were being implemented and were nearly complete by the end of the quarter, as well as the Education Department store. The rehabilitation of the Rabia Agricultural Building was also nearly complete, and will provide extension services into western Ninewah. The Water Directorate Building was rehabilitated, as were the Rabia Municipalities and Local Council Buildings. Critically, the 33/11KV substation breakers were also rehabilitated during the quarter, improving the power supply for at least 11,000 people.

In the livelihoods sector, FFS restarted two livelihoods projects in Sinuni and Sinjar. Both are cash for work projects initiated during the quarter, and are 30% and 40% complete, respectively. In total there are 220 beneficiaries, with 20 women participating in Sinjar and 39 women participating in Sinuni. Overall the project is being implemented without major issues. No livelihoods activities were implemented during the quarter in Rabia.

TELAFAR

The security situation was slowly improving in Telafar, with approximately 179,838 individuals out of a population of approximately 200,000 having returned to the district, according to IOM. However, the FFS Team has not been able to conduct site visits as of yet due to security constraints, though the first assessments are expected in

Q1. Nonetheless, FFS met with Telafar authorities, and was reviewing the bills of quantities for six sites in the electricity and municipalities sectors. These will need to be assessed in full prior to funding, likely in Q1.

WINDOW 3 IN NINEWAH

FFS has committed numerous personnel to help boost the capacity of the Ninewah Governorate authorities. Three Stabilization Specialists with expertise in planning and implementing stabilization priorities have been operating in East Mosul (1), West Mosul (1), and Greater Ninewah (1) since Q1 of 2017. The advisors and the engineering teams have been working closely with the line directorates, supporting their planning and prioritization process and providing support to the development of bills of quantities.

Two Municipal Stabilization Advisors are embedded with the Governorate in Mosul and southern Ninewah (Qayara). An additional Municipal Stabilization Advisor covers Shergat in Salah al-Din and Bashir, expanding into Hawija in Kirkuk. The advisors help the Governorate and local authorities set priorities, streamline bills of quantities, review procedures, and promote information-sharing. Municipal Stabilization Advisors have been deployed since Q2, and are in regular contact with the local Ninewah Governorate staff and key directors general of electricity, water, education, municipalities, roads and bridges, sewerage, and health.

Ten Liaison Officers support FFS operations in Mosul and wider Ninewah. They are focused on specific sectors (education, health, water, municipalities, electricity, sewerage, roads and bridges, agriculture, and police and justice). They further support the handover of assets such as furniture, equipment, and vehicles, as well as other tasks such as obtaining end-user endorsement and handover

certificates. 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. Liaison Officers also monitor cash for work activities, and are present each week for cash transfers to ensure there are no irregularities. Finally, the Liaison Officers assess the impact of FFS projects on the intended beneficiaries.

Thirty engineers work tirelessly on the development and implementation of projects for East Mosul, West Mosul, and Greater Ninewah, and the team is comprised of civil, electrical, and mechanical engineers. Engineers undertake joint field visits with Governorate counterparts, develop bills of quantities, are the first focal point for contractors, supervise project implementation, conduct weekly monitoring of projects, and ensure projects are conducted to the full satisfaction of the end-users, the Ninewah Governorate. The engineers face tremendous challenges in conducting their works, notably in security and accessing sites through multitudes of checkpoints.

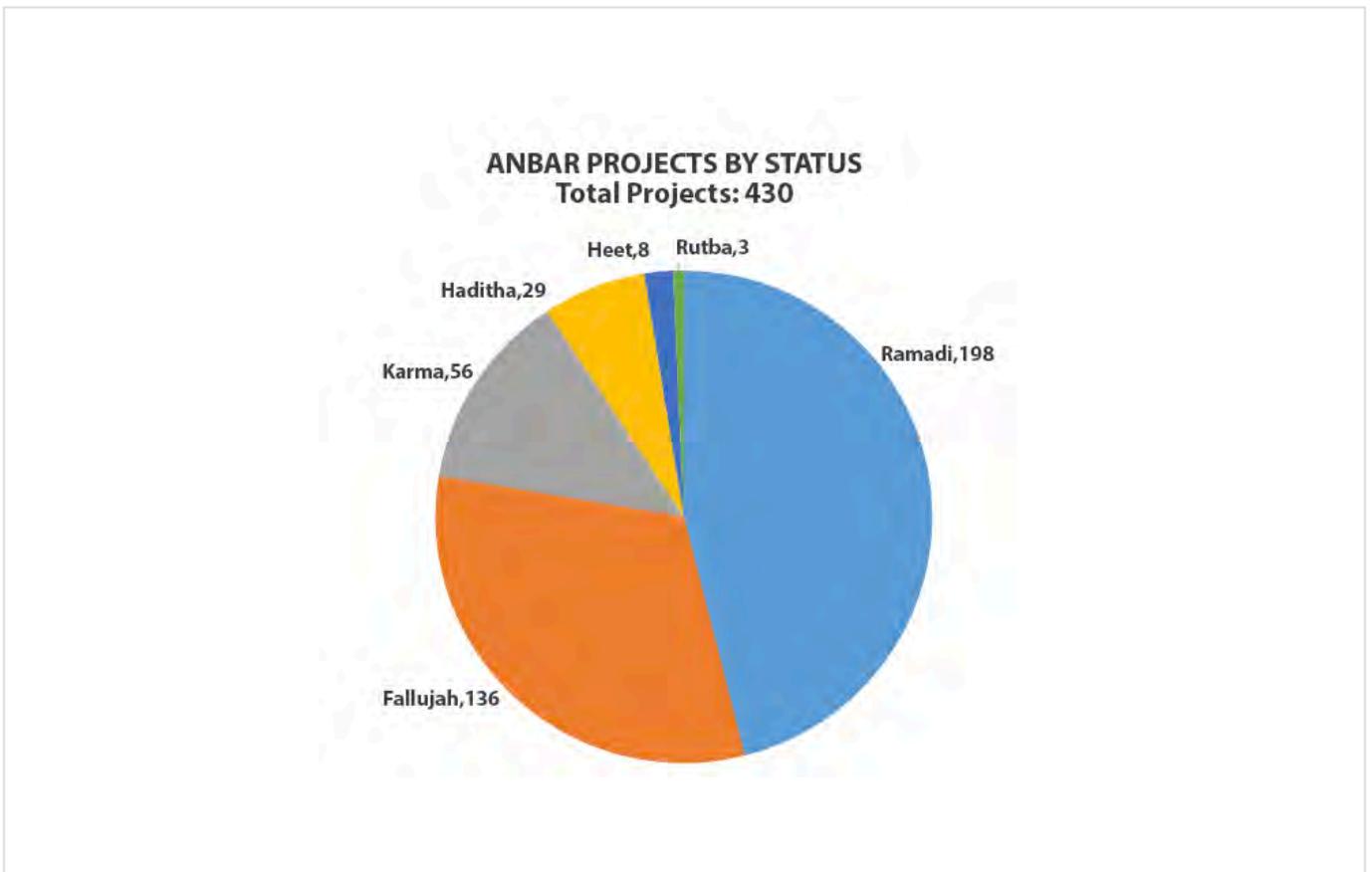
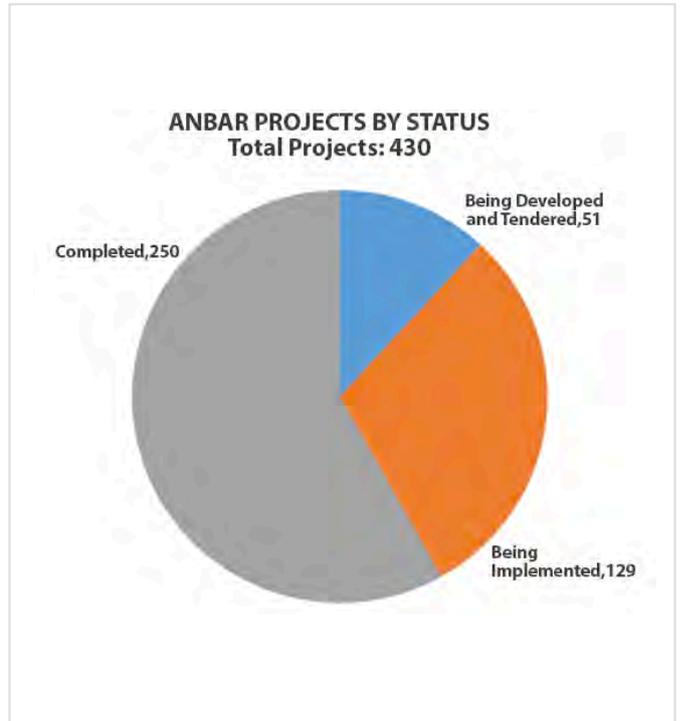
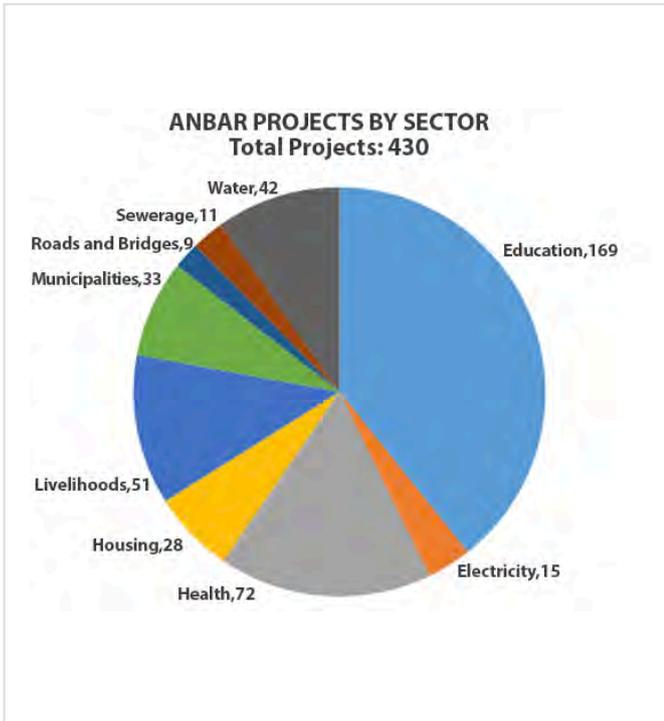
Q4 PROGRESS IN ANBAR

The military campaign against ISIL concluded in the western reaches of Anbar governorate in December 2017. The Prime Minister officially declared victory following the liberation of Al Qaim, Rawa, and Ana, extending the Government of Iraq's control all the way to the border with Jordan and Syria. Immediately following the liberation of these towns, the FFS Team conducted its first overnight missions to western Anbar and established forward locations for ready access to all FFS areas of operation in the far reaches of the governorate. Days after, the FFS Team facilitated

the western Anbar workshop, whereby local and governorate authorities, including the Governor of Anbar, developed priorities for stabilization support. The projects requested by the Provincial Control Cells are expected to begin in Q1 of 2018. Since liberation, 1,332 IDPs have returned to Al Qaim, 2,613 to Rawa, and 3,012 to Ana. Local authorities are actively working to rehabilitate critical infrastructure for these returning families, especially in the water sector. Provincial and local authorities estimate that at least USD 90 million will be required for stabilization needs.



THE EUPHRATES RIVER BIFURCATING FALLUJAH, AND ONE OF THE MANY BRIDGES CONNECTING ANBARI COMMUNITIES. ©UNDP IRAQ/HUSSEIN KOOLE



In total, FFS has overseen a profile of 430 total projects in Anbar, of which 93 have been Expanded Stabilization priorities. With 250 projects completed, over half of the total project profile has been completed and handed over to local authorities. The greatest number of projects implemented has been in the education sector with 169 projects undertaken by FFS, 85 of which have been completed. This reflects the FFES school rehabilitation projects as well as increased activities at Fallujah and Anbar Universities. However, the most cost-intensive sector in Q4 was health, whereby FFS budgeted approximately USD 58 million for projects which are now completed, underway, or being tendered. This is large sum is due in part to the addition of FFES hospitals and medical equipment provision this quarter. After completing two bridges in

Ramadi during Q3, two additional bridges have been implemented in Fallujah, and three more bridges have been tendered.

The positive trend for returns has continued steadily throughout the quarter, with 1,213,476 individuals recorded as returning home to Anbar by December. Markets are increasingly busy and have been able to recover over the course of the quarter; however, major concerns regarding full economic recovery are evident. The rehabilitation of bridges, universities, and the Vocational Training Center in Ramadi are important foundations for stimulating economic recovery, and the completion of hospitals and additional bridges will further contribute.



MAJOR REPAIRS WERE UNDERWAY AT ANBAR UNIVERSITY IN RAMADI DURING THE QUARTER. THE UNIVERSITY IS ONE OF THE EXPANDED STABILIZATION PROJECTS ONGOING IN THE GOVERNORATE.

RAMADI



WORKERS REHABILITATE HOMES IN RAMADI'S QADISIYA NEIGHBORHOOD. ©UNDP IRAQ/LINDSAY MACKENZIE

The returnee population of Ramadi continued to steadily increase during the quarter, with 457,494 people having returned since the liberation of the city in December 2015. Despite the many challenges in the city, notably remnant explosive hazards and homes damaged by the conflict, returnees continue to choose to remain in Ramadi, a positive indicator of stability. To support these families, FFS has completed, is implementing, or is tendering 198 total projects, which have had a major impact on restoring key essential services. One hundred and twenty-one of these are already completed, mainly in the health sector, and 50 are being implemented.

Window 1

Infrastructure rehabilitation continues to be the primary line of effort in Ramadi. Since the start of operations in Ramadi, FFS has renovated key infrastructure for water, health, electricity, education, higher education, roads and bridges, municipalities, and sewerage. While work has

continued in all these sectors, implementation has been especially active during Q4 in the following areas: housing, education, higher education, and health.

HOUSING

Implementation of the housing program in Ramadi continued throughout Q4. The housing program is implemented by the housing engineers, led by an Iraqi team leader, and complemented by social organizers. FFS Program Staff and engineers conduct regular site visits to the housing projects to oversee implementation, interview beneficiaries, and ensure works are up to standard. The average price of rehabilitation is set at USD 2,000 per home, give or take depending on the requirements. Companies are tendered and deployed to conduct the repairs, and are contractually obligated to recruit local labor. This ensures that communities have access to dignified work and are part of the rehabilitation process. Twenty-three housing engineers are also deployed through FFS from Ramadi,

of which one is a woman and four women are social organizers.

FFS is tendering, implementing, or has completed 16 housing projects. Each project includes a batch of approximately 500 assessed homes. Four projects were completed by the end of Q4 reporting period, six were under implementation, and six were being tendered. Additional homes were being assessed and will be tendered in Q1 of 2018. To date, a total of 301 houses were completed and 3,011 undergoing repairs. An additional 3,083 houses were assessed and being tendered during reporting period. The following summarizes the projects and neighborhoods ongoing during Q4:

- Rehabilitation of 500 housing units in Hay As-Shorta II and Hay Al Jumhooriyah, 98% complete.
- Rehabilitation of 505 housing units in Hay As-Shorta I, 58% complete.
- Rehabilitation of 500 housing units in Hay Al Akrad in Ramadi, 99% complete.
- Rehabilitation of 500 housing units in Al Huz neighborhood of Ramadi, 70% complete.
- Rehabilitation of 500 houses in 5 Kilo West, 70% complete.
- Rehabilitation of 506 houses in 5 Kilo Center, 86% complete.



IN RAMADI, WOMEN ARE ALSO HIRED TO DO THE ACTUAL REHABILITATION WORKS ON HOMES ASSESSED UNDER THE FFS HOUSING PROGRAM.

FFS does not see the housing program as a prime driver to increase returns— rather, as a means by which returnees can be warmer, safer, and drier. However, housing teams have reported that IDPs from the area were encouraged – often by their neighbors – to return in order to participate in the program.

Another important component of the program is employing local labor for the rehabilitation works. This has been a popular aspect of the projects, especially given the challenging economic conditions in Ramadi post-ISIL. On average, approximately 35 local laborers are deployed in each neighborhood for at least 30 days, resulting in the creation of work for a total of 350 people so far.

HIGHER EDUCATION

Rehabilitation of Anbar University in Ramadi continues to be an important Expanded Stabilization project. As described in Q3, Anbar University is home to 20,000 students, one-third of which have come from outside Anbar – an important venue to encourage cohesion between communities across Iraq. By the end of the reporting period, FFS completed a total 19 out of 28 projects. The following summarizes the ongoing projects by the end of Q4:

- Rehabilitation of the Civil Department and Workshop, College of Engineering is 36% complete.
- Rehabilitation of Anbar University President's Building is 30% complete.
- Rehabilitation for five departments of Girls Education College is 22% complete.

FFS had already completed six electricity projects for the university during Q3, comprised of the rehabilitation of six electrical substations and the supply of four generators. An additional cash for work project to clean the campus implemented during Q4 and completed (highlighted in Window 2 section below). Rehabilitation of the following facilities were also completed during Q4:

- Central Library
- Potable water network
- Old Deanship Building
- Fence for the Women's Education College
- Students Club
- Theater Hall
- Green areas and sidewalks
- Desert Studies Building
- Projects Department
- Engineering Workshop



THE ANBAR UNIVERSITY CENTRAL LIBRARY WAS BEING REHABILITATED DURING THE QUARTER. ©UNDP IRAQ



ANBAR UNIVERSITY IS ONE OF THE EXPANDED STABILIZATION PROJECTS UNDERWAY IN RAMADI. THE ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING WORKSHOP AND LABORATORY WERE BEING REHABILITATED DURING THE QUARTER. ©UNDP IRAQ

EDUCATION

The education sector is an important priority for many returnees to Ramadi, and implementation of education projects – especially schools and the university – continued over the course of Q4. The total number of FFS projects being developed, tendered, implemented, or completed in the education sector is 61; this includes schools, equipment and furniture supply, and renovation to administrative buildings. Out of 61 projects, 40 are schools and part of the Anbar-wide Expanded Stabilization focus on education. Eighteen have been completed and 19 were being implemented during the reporting period. Three more were being tendered. It is estimated that at least 20,000 pupils in Ramadi will benefit from the completion of 40 schools, likely by the end of Q1 2018.

HEALTH

FFS has undertaken 43 health projects in Ramadi by the close of Q4. Of these, 27 are now completed, seven of which are primary healthcare centers completed during the reporting period. In total, FFS has undertaken 18 primary healthcare centers in Ramadi alone, all of which have been completed. Equipment for primary healthcare centers was

also delivered to Ramadi in the latter half of Q4; however, delivery to the final destination was delayed due to the need for an updated distribution plan from the Anbar Health Directorate. The delivery of the final equipment is expected early in Q1. Following the completion of the 18 primary healthcare centers and medical equipment delivery, returnees in Ramadi will have access to basic healthcare throughout the city.

Having addressed primary healthcare needs, FFS attained approval for the designs of the Ramadi Maternity Hospital which were completed by a third-party engineering firm, and was tendering the project during the reporting period. Rehabilitation of the Ramadi Maternity Hospital will be the primary effort in 2018 for Expanded Stabilization works in Anbar, ensuring that Anbaris have access to advanced maternity and pediatric care.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

FFS is rehabilitating seven total bridges in Anbar through the Expanded Stabilization channel of the program. Three of these are in Ramadi, and 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 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 the Anbar Directorate of Roads and Bridges.

FFS already completed the Al Ma'moun Floating Bridge and Palestine Iron Bridge in Ramadi. The Palestine Concrete Bridge was tendered during Q4, and is now expected to begin implementation in Q1 of 2018.

ELECTRICITY

Eleven electricity projects were completed in Ramadi, including the repair of six Anbar University power stations noted above. One project is still underway – the installation of diesel generators (250KVA). By the end of Q4, 103 had been installed in Ramadi. The Anbar Provincial Control Cell requested that another 47 be diverted to western Anbar given the liberation of the last three cities in December and the urgent electricity needs in the area. Following

the request, 40 will be directed to Al Qaim, two for Ana, and five for Rawa. One additional project for additional electricity materials provision was being reviewed by the end of Q4.

WATER

Twenty-five water projects were completed as of the end of Q4 following the rehabilitation of the water network in Soofiya, Sharikah, and Thaylaa. Only the provision of water materials and fittings for the Ramadi Water Department remains; it is expected to be delivered in Q1. As such, the local authorities are fully operating all the FFS-rehabilitated facilities, and residents of Ramadi have access to water. The Anbar and Ramadi Water Department continue to operate these facilities.



THE POTABLE WATER NETWORK AT ANBAR UNIVERSITY WAS REHABILITATED. ©UNDP IRAQ

Window 2

FFS has completed or is implementing 13 livelihoods projects in Ramadi, of which ten are completed. Livelihoods projects include cash for work, small business grants, and cash grants to women-headed households. By the end of Q4, eight out of 10 cash for work initiatives to remove rubble, clean streets, beautify neighborhoods, and touch up schools were completed. No new small business grants projects have been initiated since two were completed in Q2. In total, 2,404 beneficiaries have directly benefited from cash for work projects in Ramadi, and 621 small business grants have been delivered. During Q4 the following were completed:

- Stage II clean-up in central Ramadi was 100% complete, supporting 312 people (no women).
- Anbar University clean-up was 100% complete, supporting 200 people (30 women).
- Stage II in eastern Ramadi was underway, supporting 280 people (25 women).
- Stage II clean-up for western Ramadi III in Kilo 7 was underway, supporting 250 people (25 women).

Verification of 3,000 potential beneficiaries for cash grants to women-headed households is still ongoing. As described in previous reports, the cash grants are based on the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (MOLSA) registry of vulnerable households based on income level, disability, number of children, and marital status. FFS worked with MOLSA to refine beneficiary list to include returnee status in areas of intervention. Every potential beneficiary is verified prior to distribution.

Window 3

FFS has undertaken nine municipalities projects in Ramadi, of which three are completed. The Vocational Training Center in Ramadi was officially handed over following the completion of works in Q2, as well as the IT equipment and furniture delivered since completion. Four other projects are being tendered and will likely be implemented in Q1 2018. Two critical projects were being implemented during Q4: rehabilitation of the Ramadi mayor's office and the Ramadi asphalt factory. By the end of Q4, the mayor's office was 18% completed and the asphalt factory was 70% completed. The Mayor of Ramadi and his administrative staff have had to operate out of temporary buildings due to the destruction of the office by ISIL; rehabilitation of the facility will allow local government to return to a permanent facility. The asphalt factory is an important means by which the Ramadi Municipalities Department raises revenue while employing 25 people. These government-owned industries have been priorities not only of local authorities as a means to raise local revenue, but also for returnees who wish to return to work in difficult economic circumstances. State-owned industries are expected to have an important role economic recovery, even as Iraq pivots toward private sector investment in the long-term.

FALLUJAH



THREE GIRLS SIT OUTSIDE OF THEIR HOME IN FALLUJAH WHILE WORK CONTINUES TO REHABILITATE THEIR NEIGHBORHOOD.
©UNDP IRAQ

FFS projects in Fallujah continued to progress substantially during Q4. According to IOM, 517,668 individuals had returned to greater Fallujah, the highest number of people returned to any given city in Iraq.

FFS has undertaken 136 projects in the city, of which 67 were complete and 57 being implemented by the end of the Q4. Education, livelihoods, and Expanded Stabilization projects were primary areas of effort, as well as the housing program. With continued returns, the local authorities are eager to stimulate the economy of Fallujah. The projects undertaken by FFS help support this, notably cash for work and the rehabilitation of Municipality Department-owned industries such as the asphalt factory and municipal garage. Further, the bridges are critical factors supporting the local economy, as Fallujah is the so-called gateway of Baghdad from the west.

As in Q3, the incorporation of women into stabilization planning and implementation continues, and Fallujah has

been an important test case for projects.

Window 1

FFS is undertaking 105 Window 1 projects as of the end of Q4, of which over one-third were completed (37 projects) and half were ongoing (52 projects). Fourteen additional projects were being tendered, and another three projects were having bills of quantities developed.

HOUSING

The housing program continued to be an important effort during Q4, with numerous lessons learned from implementation of housing repairs incorporated in implementation. The housing program in Fallujah is implemented by the housing engineers, led by an Iraqi team leader, and complemented by social organizers. The program is monitored by FFS Program Staff and FFS engineers, all of whom conduct regular site visits to

oversee implementation, interview beneficiaries, and ensure works are up to standard. The average price of rehabilitation is set at USD 2,000 per home. Companies are tendered and deployed to conduct the repairs, and are contractually obligated to recruit local labor. This ensures that communities have access to dignified work and are part of the rehabilitation process. Approximately 30-35 laborers are recruited per contract (approx. 500 houses). Twenty-one housing engineers and social organizers now support the program in Fallujah, of which ten are women.

There were 12 total projects undertaken by FFS during Q4. Three projects have been completed, six were being implemented, and another three were being procured. Assessments continued by neighborhood and will continue to be procured and implemented until the conclusion of the program. The following summarizes housing projects and neighborhoods in Fallujah:

- Rehabilitation of 502 houses in Hay Shuhada II started with 1% completed.
- Rehabilitation of 500 houses in Hay Shuhada I started with 40% completed.
- Rehabilitation of 500 houses in Al Khadhraa and Al Jubayl neighborhoods was 87% completed.
- Rehabilitation of 500 houses in Al Wihda neighborhood was 75% completed.
- Rehabilitation of 507 houses in Al Rissalah II neighborhood started and was 15% completed.
- Rehabilitation of 522 houses in Al Muatasim neighborhood were 28% completed.
- Rehabilitation of 423 houses in Al Andalus is complete.
- Rehabilitation of 121 houses in Al Rissalah I is complete (this project was split into two as a pilot).

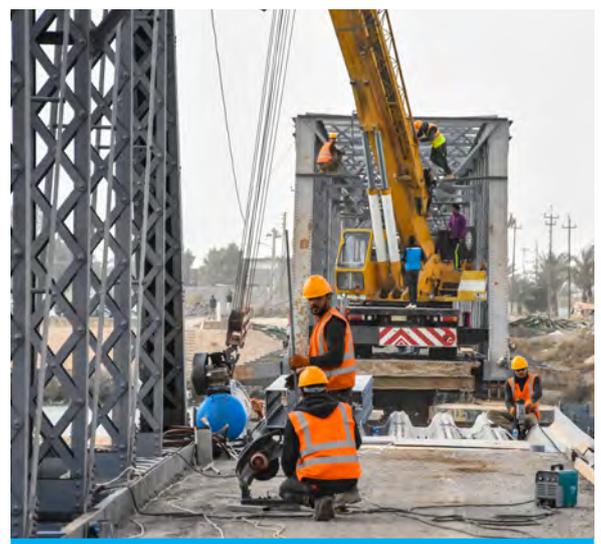
EDUCATION

In terms of volume, education projects continued to be the major focus during Q4. Of 55 education projects undertaken by FFS, 35 were being implemented throughout the quarter and 18 were completed. This includes the rehabilitation of 45 schools – part of the Anbar-wide school rehabilitation Expanded Stabilization initiative which began in Q2. Approximately 40,500 pupils will benefit from these projects. Another major area of focus was at Fallujah University, namely the Sekeniya campus. The project to rehabilitate the electricity network at the campus began and was completed during Q4, providing power to the faculties. FFS rehabilitated the Veterinary, Administration, Economics, and Law faculties, all of which were also located at the Sekeniya campus. Forty percent of the works were completed by the end of Q4. Students had already returned to class by the end of the quarter, with

thousands of students – both men and women – in the classrooms. Education materials were also provided to the university, which included IT equipment, printers, security cameras, water filtering systems, projectors, and HVAC parts. FFS also began work at another higher education institute, the Anbar Technical Institute, located in Saqlawiya in Fallujah. By the end of Q4, the women's dorm was 30% complete, the fencing project was 10% complete, and the water station was 30% complete.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

FFS is undertaking the rehabilitation of four bridges in Fallujah: the Japanese Iron Bridge, the Japanese Concrete Bridge, the Fallujah Iron Bridge, and the Karma River Bridge. During Q4, the Japanese Iron Bridge and Fallujah Iron Bridge were being implemented. The Japanese Concrete and Karma River Bridge were being tendered. Bridges have been a priority of the Fallujah authorities and returnees, as currently the New Concrete Bridge is the only traversable one in the city. Rehabilitating the bridges will be a major boost to the economy, allowing more traffic to quickly move between Baghdad and the rest of Anbar west of Fallujah. Rehabilitation of the Japanese Iron Bridge was 60% complete. The seven-ton weight drop hammer was making progress, and the contractor removed much of the debris from the damaged bridge using scuba divers and heavy equipment. Rehabilitation of the iconic Fallujah Iron Bridge commenced on 10 October, and was 43% complete. Completion is expected in March 2018.



THE FALLUJAH IRON BRIDGE IS ONE OF SEVEN BRIDGES BEING REHABILITATED BY FFS IN ANBAR. ©UNDP IRAQ

HEALTH

FFS is supporting the health sector through 14 projects, of which seven were completed, one was being implemented, and six were being tendered at the end of Q4. The projects being tendered include the provision of furniture for primary healthcare centers that were requested by Anbar authorities, as well as the critical Fallujah Teaching Hospital. The design of the hospital was approved by the Anbar Health Directorate. Procurement for the project should be completed in Q1 2018 and the project will begin thereafter. Of the 14 total projects, six are primary healthcare centers rehabilitated by FFS. These had been completed in Q2 and continue to support approximately 70,000 people in Fallujah with basic health services. The supply of medical equipment for six primary healthcare centers was ongoing during Q4, as the equipment arrived to the area and was awaiting delivery, pending revision of the distribution plan. The distribution had begun by the end of Q4 and will be completed in Q1.

Window 2

Livelihoods continued to be a major focus for FFS and the Fallujah authorities. Local officials consistently report that livelihoods support is more than just about ensuring that people have jobs. It is also about dignity and employing youth as a means of drawing them away from extremist ideology. As such, FFS had undertaken 31 livelihoods projects in total, over one-fifth of all the FFS projects in Fallujah. By the end of Q4, 30 of these projects had been completed, and supported income-generating opportunities for 3,418 people in Fallujah. The following provides key highlights from Window 2 in Fallujah during Q4:

- 165 women out of 190 total participants were supported through a clean-up project of 20 public schools. The project was so popular the Anbar Directorate of Education requested additional projects of FFS, especially supportive of women's access to liquidity.
- Al Gughayfi clean-up project supported 300 workers for 60 days, and the restoration of public parks project in Fallujah created opportunities for 150 workers for 45 working days. These were tremendously popular projects during the quarter.
- Grants to women-headed households were completed, supporting 980 women with one-time \$500 cash grants.

Window 3

MUNICIPALITIES, POLICE, AND JUSTICE

Support to the Municipalities Directorate and the police and justice sectors are important aspects of improving local governance, administration, and the economy. In Fallujah, support to the industrial sector that is owned by the Municipalities Directorate is an essential source of revenue, which in turn helps not only to generate local jobs but also supports local governance and administration. Local authorities consistently report that with access to revenue, much more can be done by the Government of Iraq to recover from the conflict. As such, FFS supported eight projects under the Municipalities Directorate and one police station. Of the nine projects, eight were being implemented during the reporting period, and one was awarded in December. All projects should be completed by the end of Q1 or early Q2. Key highlights are as follows:

- The Fallujah Police Station in Hay Askeri was 75-82% complete.
- Rehabilitation of the Fallujah Municipality Central Workshop was 20% complete.
- Rehabilitation of the Fallujah asphalt factory was 35% complete.
- Renovation of the Fallujah Mayor's building was 18% complete.
- Open Futsal playground in Nazzal district was 75% complete.
- Open Futsal playground Al Jughayfi and Al Jubail neighborhoods was 40% complete.

KARMA



THE KARMA POLICE STATION WAS ALMOST TOTALLY DESTROYED DURING THE CONFLICT, AS WERE MOST OF THE POLICE STATIONS OF ANBAR. ITS REHABILITATION WILL ENABLE LOCAL POLICING AND RULE OF LAW TO RETURN TO KARMA.

©UNDP IRAQ

By the end of Q4, FFS had undertaken a total of 56 projects in Karma. Of these, 31 were completed, 11 were being implemented, and 14 were being tendered. These projects supported an estimated 157,500 returns to Karma sub-district as reported to FFS by local authorities. As vetting continues, security improves, services return, and greater economic opportunities are available, returns will increase in Karma.

Window 1

Of the 56 total projects, 53 are in Window 1. In terms of volume, education continues to be the focus with 23 total projects. Health is the second priority, with 15 projects in the health sector undertaken by FFS. The water sector was also an important priority, with six projects overall.

In the education sector, 13 of the 23 total projects were

completed. Seven were underway during the quarter, and another three were being procured. All 23 projects are schools, and the remaining 10 are expected to be completed in early 2018. Approximately 20,000 pupils are expected to benefit from these projects directly, of which approximately 9,000 are girls.

In the health sector, FFS has undertaken 15 projects, of which five were completed and three were being implemented during Q4. The Al Rashad, Al Sbaihat, and Bani Zaid primary healthcare centers were completed during the quarter and will support at least 7,500 people. The renovation of the Doctor's Accommodation in Karma also began during the quarter, and was approximately 60% complete by the end of December. An additional eight projects for furniture supply to primary healthcare centers were being tendered.

Four out of the six total water projects in Karma were

completed in Q4. These projects, along with the Karma Main water treatment plant completed in Q2 and Al Karagool water treatment plant completed in Q3, ensure that at least 75,000 people in Karma will have access to water. As such, FFS has closed all of its water projects in Karma and the sector is entirely with the Karma water authorities.

Window 2

All three of FFS livelihoods projects in Karma were completed. The final project was implemented and completed during Q4, and consisted of the cash grants to women-headed households. Following the verification process which was completed in Q3, FFS transferred one-time USD 500 cash grants to 602 women of Karma. As described in previous reports, these women are registered on the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs' list of vulnerable women and widows.

Window 3

As in Ramadi and Fallujah, Window 3 projects in Karma consisted of Municipalities Directorate and police sector activities directly linked to governance and administration. Rehabilitation of the Karma municipalities garage and 38 shops were completed in Q2. During Q4, Karma police station and court building were both underway, with the former over halfway complete.

HEET, HADITHA, RUTBA



CASH FOR WORK TEAMS IN HEET REMOVE RUBBLE AFTER THE TOWN'S LIBERATION. ©UNDP IRAQ

The remoteness of Heet, Haditha, and Rutba proved challenging for implementation. However, following improvements in the security situation during Q4, FFS was able to conduct overnight missions, which bolstered the FFS Team's capacity to gather data, monitor projects, and implement priorities.

FFS has undertaken 40 total projects in Heet, Haditha, and Rutba since they were liberated in the fall of 2016. Thirty of the 40 projects were completed by the end of the reporting period. The following provides a breakdown by city:

- Heet: Eight total projects in education, livelihoods, and municipalities. Three are completed, five were ongoing.
- Haditha: Twenty-nine total projects in education, livelihoods, and municipalities (the bulk of which are education); 27 were completed, two were ongoing.
- Rutba: Three total projects in livelihoods, municipalities, and water. One was completed, two were ongoing.

Window 1

Rehabilitating schools continued to be a priority for Heet and Haditha, with 30 projects undertaken by FFS. Twenty-six schools were completed in Haditha, and an additional four were being implemented in both Haditha and Heet during Q4. The final four are major rehabilitation works, and are expected to be completed by mid-2018. Additional projects are being requested of FFS in Heet and Haditha by the Anbar Provincial Control Cell following multiple missions to monitor implementation; these are being considered by FFS and are funding-dependent. The next stage of priorities are electricity and health projects.

Window 2

Three out of the four livelihoods projects undertaken by FFS in Heet, Haditha, and Rutba were completed. One cash for work project in Heet and another in Haditha were completed during Q4, supporting 588 beneficiaries directly, of which 61 were women. The cash for work project

in Rutba was underway during Q4, with 300 beneficiaries participating.

Window 3

As in other areas, the Municipalities and police sector projects are very popular in Heet, Haditha, and Rutba. The Heet police station is approximately 80% complete, and when finished will allow 100 police officers to return to the area. Locals from Heet reported to FFS that rule of law, including capable police and the proper administration of justice, is urgently needed in remote areas in Anbar. They

noted that the improvement of the relationship between locals and the security forces begins with the presence of local police. The Heet police station project will help extend rule of law beyond Ramadi and Fallujah. Additionally, the Heet asphalt plant, which generates revenue for the Municipalities Directorate, was completed early in Q4 and was stated to be “the best project in Heet” by the head of the local council. It directly employs 25 people, produces asphalt for the rest of Anbar, and generates local income for municipal authorities.



A UNDP ENGINEER GREETS STUDENTS WATCHING THEIR SCHOOL BEING REHABILITATED IN HADITHA. ©UNDP IRAQ

AL QAIM, RAWA, ANA

The liberation of western Anbar was a tremendous occasion for Iraqis to celebrate the defeat of ISIL. As these towns were the final areas liberated in all of Iraq, the importance of supporting western Anbar cannot be overstated. By late December, local authorities reported to FFS that 1,332 individuals had returned to Al Qaim, 2,613 to Rawa, and 3,012 to Ana respectively. Returns are expected to increase in Q1.

FFS traveled to western Anbar from 4-5 December to conduct the first assessment mission. During the mission, FFS confirmed that the damage is most significant in Al Qaim. The most significant damage has been to government facilities; however, private homes and businesses appear to have been relatively lightly damaged as compared to Ramadi, Baiji, and Sinjar. As in other areas, local authorities indicated that initiation of cash for work projects would enable returns, as families would have some access to liquidity. These have been prioritized by FFS accordingly.

The mission was followed by the FFS-facilitated Stabilization Workshop in Baghdad, which outlined the immediate and expanded priorities for the areas. Forty-five stakeholders participated in the workshop, including the line directorates/departments, local and provincial councilmembers, and the Governor of Anbar. The cost estimates for western Anbar are approximately USD 90 million to cover basic services and livelihoods support. The Anbar Provincial Control Cell requested over 130 projects of FFS. So far, two projects in Rawa, two in Al Qaim, and two in Ana are confirmed, and additional projects were being reviewed. The number of projects is expected to increase substantially in Q1.



FFS HELD THE STABILIZATION WORKSHOP FOR WESTERN ANBAR IN DECEMBER 2017. OVER 45 PEOPLE PARTICIPATED IN THE PRIORITIZATION PROCESS, REPRESENTING AL QAIM, ANA, AND RAWA.

WINDOW 3 IN ANBAR

Window 3 support to capacity-building 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 with the Anbar Governor, Provincial Control Cell, 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 FFS serves as a support mechanism. A Liaison Officer works directly with the Anbar Governor's office based in Ramadi to support the prioritization and oversight of stabilization.

There are three Municipal Stabilization Advisors for Anbar: one for Ramadi, one for Fallujah and Karma, and one for Haditha, Heet, and Rutba. The Municipal Stabilization Advisors serve a dual role of helping city-level authorities coordinate stabilization responses, as well as monitoring implementation of stabilization activities. They also ensure that local priorities are in line with the Anbar Governorate's plans. Each of these embedded advisors play an important role in building local authorities' capacities. Implementing stabilization activities would be nearly impossible without the embedded support of the Municipal Stabilization Advisor, particularly in Heet, Haditha, and Rutba, given the distance from Baghdad and Ramadi. An additional Municipal Stabilization Advisor is being recruited for western Anbar.

Twenty-two FFS field engineers are located throughout Anbar directly supporting line directorates to develop and verify bills of quantities received from the end-users. The field engineers have been instrumental in building the capacity of the line departments to respond to stabilization needs. They also help monitor project progress and adherence to the contracts.

In communications, an international Communications Consultant was recruited to support FFS partnership with Anbar TV. The Anbar Media Specialist developed content for the production of 24 episodes on Anbar TV, which emphasizes the lead of the Anbar governorate and progress on stabilization. The Communications Consultant supported editing and production, and by the end of Q4 three episodes had been aired: (1) a general overview, (2) a focus on the housing project in Ramadi and Fallujah, and (3) a focus on education. The intention of the program is to improve the communications capacity of the Anbar authorities on matters related to stabilization; highlight the tremendous progress in stabilization in Anbar to date; and build the confidence of returnees that the Government of Iraq is supporting them. The Communications and Anbar Media Specialists worked to develop a self-sustaining production system that could allow the series to run to completion in a steady and systematized way. The remaining episodes will be in aired in early 2018.

Q4 PROGRESS IN SALAH AL-DIN

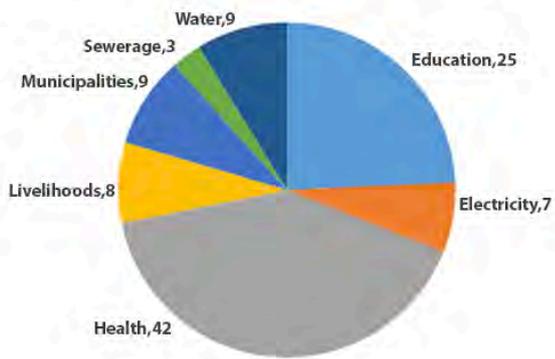
In Salah al-Din, FFS focused on two areas during the quarter. First, finalizing preparations for the Tikrit Teaching Hospital, which is set to begin in Q1 of 2018. Second, implementing projects in northern Salah al-Din, namely Baiji and Shergat. Despite security challenges during the quarter, several new projects, notably cash for work, were initiated in both cities. By

the end of the quarter, 78 of the 103 projects in Salah al-Din were completed, 19 were being implemented, and six were being tendered. For returns, the number of families able to return home steadily increased over the reporting period, with 459,186 total individual returns, according to IOM, or 14 percent of all the returns nationwide.

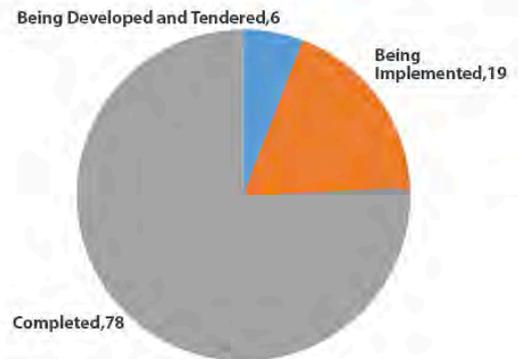


FFS MADE SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS IN BAIJI, WITH WORKS ONGOING AT THE CENTRAL WATER TREATMENT FACILITY.
©UNDP IRAQ/HUSSEIN KOOLE

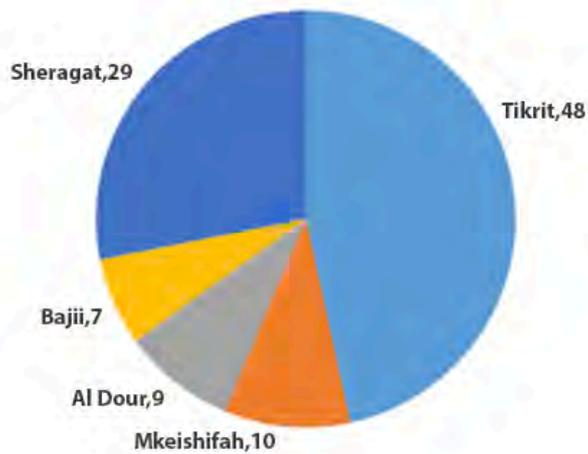
SALAH AL-DIN PROJECTS BY STATUS
Total Projects: 103



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Total Projects: 103



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Total Projects: 103



TIKRIT



THE PROJECT FOR THE TIKRIT TEACHING HOSPITAL WAS AWARDED DURING THE QUARTER, AND WILL BE THE PRIMARY EFFORT FOR FFS IN TIKRIT IN 2018. ©UNDP IRAQ

There have been no major changes to the conditions in Tikrit since Q3, and approximately 95 percent of Tikrit's population of 200,000 continue to remain in the city. FFS oversaw 48 total projects by the end of Q4, whereby the increase in two projects from the previous quarter reflect additional engineering services recruited to support the rehabilitation of Tikrit Teaching Hospital. Of the 48 total projects undertaken, 40 were completed and five were being implemented. Three more were being tendered, including the main building of the Tikrit Teaching Hospital.

Four projects were completed during the reporting period, three of which were sites at the Tikrit Teaching Hospital: the dialysis unit, delivery of furniture to the emergency department, and the blood center lab were all rehabilitated and functional by the end of the quarter. With the completion of these projects, all main out-buildings of the hospital campus agreed to by FFS have been completed. The emergency and surgery building, blood bank, and doctor's accommodations (two buildings: "New" and "Old")

were completed in Q2 and Q3.

Major renovations required for the main hospital, comprised of outpatient, inpatient, and service buildings, were being procured during the reporting period, and awarded at the very end of the quarter. In Q1, the project will begin following the recruitment of engineering experts to monitor implementation of the hospital. The works for the main building includes the outpatient building, comprised of the X-ray department, physiotherapy department, laboratory, outpatient consultation rooms, cardiac unit, and administration unit. The inpatient "tower" includes the operations department, intensive care unit, patient wards, gynecology department, orthopedics, the ear, nose and trachea unit, and special surgical unit. The services building houses the heating, ventilation and air conditioning and sanitation services for the inpatient and outpatient buildings will also be renovated.

In addition, three medical and furniture supply projects

were underway during the reporting period. One electricity project in Al Alam sub-district to test a 33/11 KV substation was also completed.

There were no new livelihoods activities implemented in Q4 in Tikrit.

Window 3

The Tikrit-based Liaison Officer has been supporting Salah al-Din Governorate's stabilization coordination, as well as

monitoring projects in Tikrit, Baiji, Al Dour, Mkeishifah, and Yathrib. The Liaison Officer is embedded in the Governor's Office, serving as a critical in-house resource to Governorate authorities to bolster stabilization implementation. The Liaison Officer also supports stabilization coordination for Shergat at the Salah al-Din Governorate level; however, monitoring is conducted principally by a separate Municipal Stabilization Advisor based in Shergat.



THE EMERGENCY AND SURGERY DEPARTMENT AT TIKRIT TEACHING HOSPITAL, REHABILITATED BY FFS IN Q3, WAS SEEING PATIENTS IN Q4. ©UNDP IRAQ

SHERGAT



FFS HAS ALREADY COMPLETED FIVE SCHOOLS IN SHERGAT, AND ANOTHER 10 WERE BEING DEVELOPED FOR REHABILITATION WORKS. THE COMPLETED SCHOOLS ARE OPERATIONAL.

The security situation in the northernmost district of Salah al-Din remains stable, especially after the liberation of Hawija. The insecurity from ISIL experienced on the eastern side of Shergat (nearer to Hawija) abated during Q4. However, after the referendum in Iraqi Kurdistan in late September, the security force posture changed and the road from Erbil to Qayara via Makhmour is no longer passable. The Shergat Bridge was also destroyed, essentially cutting off western side of Shergat from the eastern side except via the Qayara Bridge. This has slowed down access to Shergat from Erbil, where materials and contractors commonly traverse. IOM reports that the returns increased nearly twofold despite the road closure, with 85,484 people out of approximately 160,000 people having returned. FFS also made considerable progress on key projects in the city, overseeing the implementation of 29 projects, of which 19 are already complete. FFS expects to develop additional cross-sector projects in eastern Shergat, as it was only recently accessible after the liberation of neighboring Hawija in Kirkuk.

Window 1

FFS had undertaken 28 infrastructure rehabilitation projects in Shergat. Eleven projects were completed during the reporting period, out of a total of 19 projects completed. The health sector in particular saw significant progress during the quarter, whereby rehabilitation of four primary healthcare centers, the Shergat Health Directorate Building, and the Shergat Main Hospital were completed, the latter of which was struck by mortars in July. An estimated 300,000 people will benefit from these repairs, especially the hospital which services a population of about 210,000. Medical equipment for the hospital is being tendered, and is expected in early 2018.

FFS also began implementing the sewerage, water, and electricity projects. The Shergat rain water collection point (lifting stations) was 70% completed by the end of Q4, and only awaiting the arrival of submersible pumps for installation. In the water sector, the Al Faris water treatment

plant began implementation, and was 65% complete. Al Faris provided 200 cubic meters of clean water prior to the conflict to at least 15,000 people; damage from ISIL incapacitated the facility. In the electricity sector, the final delivery of electrical materials arrived, supporting the Department of Electricity with transformers and other electrical materials to repair the network. Lastly, the rehabilitation works of the Shergat and North Baiji substations were halfway complete, and are expected to be finalized in Q1. These substations are capable of providing power to an estimated 300,000 people.

Window 2

FFS was implementing one livelihoods project in Shergat, awarded at the end of Q3 and begun in Q4. The project supported 310 workers for 90 working days. The work was approximately 20% completed by the end of Q4. Initiation of the project was slow, and the FFS Livelihoods Team had

to temporarily suspend the contract with the implementer. Following Livelihoods Team review of expectations with the contractor and issues resolved, the works resumed and are expected to be completed in Q1.

Window 3

A Shergat-based Municipal Stabilization Advisor and Tikrit-based Liaison Officer support stabilization capacity of Shergat authorities and monitoring of FFS projects. These officers have been deployed to Shergat since Q1 of 2017, and have been invaluable in ensuring the local authorities coordinate stabilization efforts.



THE AL JUMAILA GIRLS SCHOOL IN SHERGAT WAS ONE OF MANY SCHOOLS DAMAGED IN THE CITY. FFS ALREADY COMPLETED SEVEN EDUCATION PROJECTS IN THE CITY, BUT MORE PROJECTS ARE PLANNED IN 2018.

BAIJI



THE VIEW FROM ABOVE AT THE AL TADHAMUN SCHOOL IN BAIJI FOLLOWING REHABILITATION. ©UNDP IRAQ/HUSSEIN KOOLE

Stabilization challenges associated with the security posture in Baiji continued throughout the quarter. Although the nearby ISIL sanctuaries have officially been liberated, IEDs are still prevalent, government services are slow to return, and the economic recovery is slow. Nonetheless, IOM reports that 45,828 people have returned to Baiji, many of whom were able to return to villages surrounding the main city. This is an increase from 11,000 returns recorded at the end of Q3.

UNDP has regularly reported that issues with security in Baiji as the primary reason stabilization projects are slow to implement. The security issues continued throughout Q4, though FFS continues to work on solutions and was able to make progress on important facilities.

Window 1

Six infrastructure projects were underway in Baiji, two of which were completed. One was a sewerage project to repair two wastewater lifting stations, which was completed in Q3. During Q4, one additional sewerage project was completed, which supplied and installed two diesel generators at the Baiji wastewater lifting station. Three projects were underway during Q4:

- Two schools were 98% complete. Approximately 1,050 pupils will be able to return to school as a result of these repairs.

- The Baiji central water treatment plant (3,000 cubic meters/hour) began in November, and was 18% complete. The facility will enable access to water for approximately 20,000 people upon completion.

Window 2

FFS is implementing one cash for work project in Baiji, which began late in Q3. Explosive hazards training was conducted for the beneficiaries by UNMAS prior to the start of work, ensuring that beneficiaries have basic awareness of possible IED and explosive hazard threats. However, implementation was temporarily put on hold due to the security situation, which delayed clearing the proposed cash for work sites. FFS expects this important cash for work project to conclude in late Q1 of 2018.

Window 3

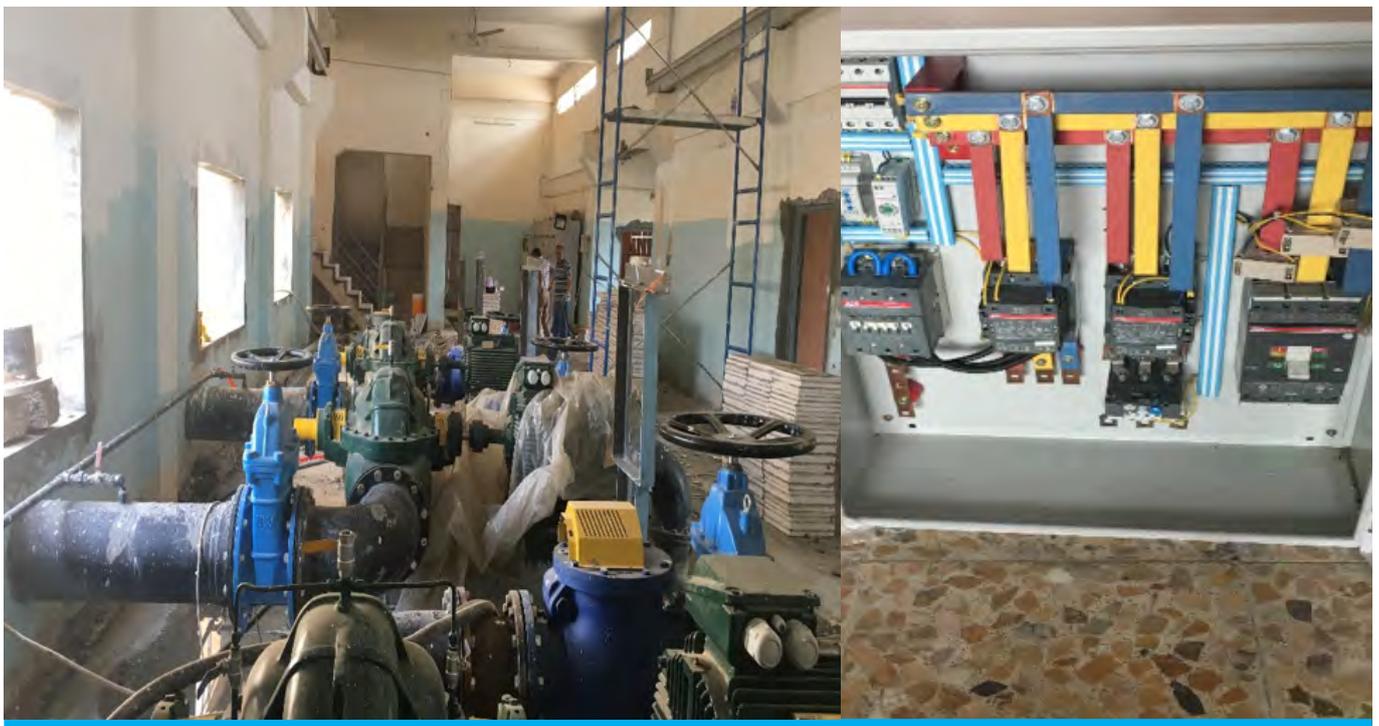
One Municipal Stabilization Advisor is supporting implementation of stabilization activities in Baiji. The Liaison Officer supporting Tikrit and Shergat also liaises with local authorities in Baiji. Both have been instrumental in facilitating stabilization activities at the local level, liaising between FFS, Baiji officials, and Governorate authorities. The seven projects being implemented are in huge part due to facilitation of these officers. As FFS moves into Q1 of 2018, FFS expects to implement at least an additional 14 projects in Baiji.

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 in the summer of 2015. In both areas, over 95 percent of the population has returned and have remained. Government services have largely been reestablished, and there have been no other changes to the area since Q3.

FFS has completed or is implementing 17 projects in Al Dour and Mkeishifah. All ten Mkeishifah projects have been completed and handed over to the health,

education, and water departments. The last project in Al Dour was completed during Q4, rehabilitation of Al Dour water treatment plant. With completion of this project, which supports approximately 37,000 residents with clean water access, all seven FFS projects in Al Dour are closed. No livelihoods or capacity-building projects were implemented during the reporting period.



THE AL DOUR WATER TREATMENT PLANT WAS THE LAST PROJECT REHABILITATED BY FFS IN THE TOWN. HERE, THE PLANT FACILITIES SUCH AS PIPES, PUMPS, AND ELECTRICAL BOARDS WERE SOME OF THE WORKS COMPLETED ON THE ENTIRE PROJECT.

Q3 PROGRESS IN KIRKUK

Most of Kirkuk Governorate was not under ISIL control; however, several towns in the southern reaches were occupied by the group and these were some of the last areas to have ISIL expelled. The FFS Steering Committee endorsed the support of FFS for two locations within Kirkuk: Bashir and Hawija. During the quarter, the Iraqi Security Forces cleared Hawija of some of the last remnants of ISIL control. Returns increased following its liberation, and 72,750 have already returned to villages around Hawija. Local authorities report to FFS that approximately 9,720 individuals have returned to Bashir as well.

FFS continued its projects in Bashir reported in Q3, with six total projects. Local authorities had requested FFS to undertake two water projects, two electricity projects, one cash for work scheme, and the supply of heavy equipment to the Municipalities Directorate. Five were still being implemented during the reporting period; one cash for work project had been completed during the summer of 2017. The Bashir cash for work project was particularly successful, as the 300 beneficiaries cleared much of the town of rubble and debris, as well as all the destroyed houses.

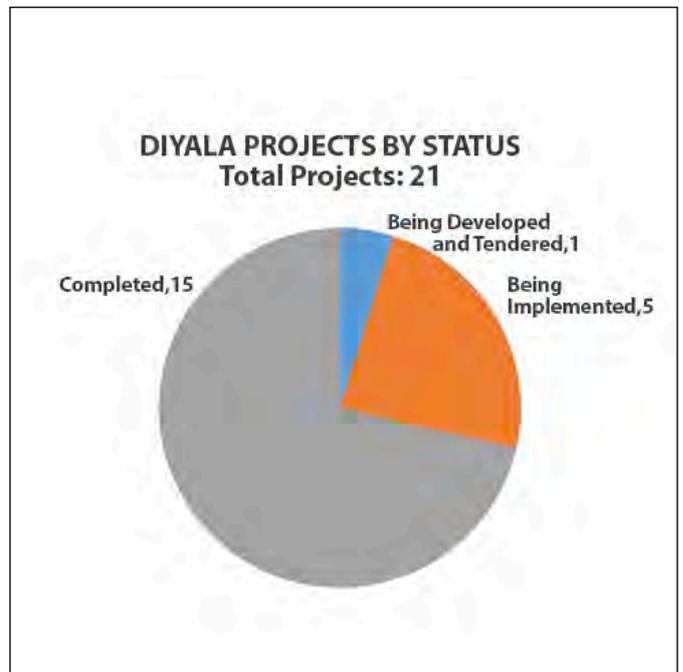
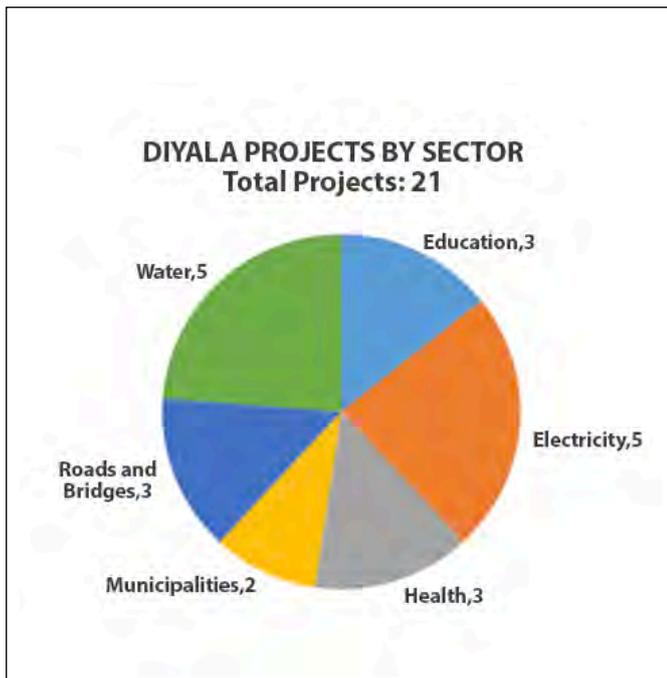
FFS nearly completed the rehabilitation of the water compact unit of the Bashir water treatment plant which had been significantly destroyed. Eighty-five percent of the works had been completed by the end of Q4, with extension of power cables inside cable trays, lighting works, and supply of low speed mixers ongoing. The facility houses compact units for both Bashir and nearby Taza, but only the Bashir unit is being rehabilitated. A variation order expanded the project into additional neighborhoods. FFS began the rehabilitation of the 30-meter water tower completely damaged by ISIL, and was 27% complete by the end of Q4. Both projects are expected to be completed

in the next quarter, and will support approximately 3,000 people with clean water.

The Bashir electrical substation was also being rehabilitated during the quarter, with approximately 78% of the project completed, and ongoing works including gypsum plastering of the internal walls, cement plastering for the external walls, casting concrete for tanks, and sewer foundations. The electrical substation had been significantly damaged by ISIL, but some level of electricity was being supplied to Bashir through the 11KV transmission line from Taza to Bashir with the installation of 15 transformers (250KVA). FFS will also be supplying electrical materials to the Bashir Electricity Department, which are expected to be fulfilled in Q1 of 2018. These include poles, cables, fittings, and other supplies that enable local authorities to rehabilitate parts of the electricity grid. As in most places, this equipment was looted during the conflict. Upon completion, these electricity projects should enable 27,000 people to access an improved supply of power.

While the first attempts by FFS to conduct damage assessments in Hawija were not possible while the security situation settled during Q4 of 2017, the FFS Team did conduct meetings with Hawija officials with close coordination of the Kirkuk Reconstruction Committee to ascertain the scope of stabilization needs. Additional field missions will be conducted in Q1, pending any changes to the security situation, and activities are expected to begin following more detailed assessments.

Q4 PROGRESS IN DIYALA



Diyala only saw a small number of returns during the reporting period, as security incidents flared up around the governorate. According to IOM, over 217,416 people have returned to Diyala in all, and an estimated 15,600 people to Sa'adiyah, the primary location where FFS operates. FFS is undertaking twenty-one projects overall in Diyala, 15 of which are completed. The security issues did not impact FFS ability to implement projects.

The primary area of FFS operation in Diyala continues to be Sa'adiyah and surrounding areas. FFS is implementing two projects that have a much wider impact than only Sa'adiyah. The Hamrin causeway is one of the first

Expanded Stabilization projects to be undertaken by UNDP, and will support over 80 percent of Diyala's entire population through needed agricultural improvements. Another project initiated during this reporting period focused on repairing five roads which will facilitate girls traveling to school. These constitute 10 kilometers of rural and urban roads in Baladruz, Baquba, Bani Saad-Bazol, Dojamah-Khalis, and Kanaan-Baquba. Six hundred and fifteen girls will be able to access their schools with this improved road surfacing.



UNDP DEPUTY REPRESENTATIVE LISE GRANDE WITH DIYALA GOVERNOR TAMIMI CUTS THE RIBBON AT THE OPENING CEREMONY FOR A NEWLY REHABILITATED SCHOOL. ©UNDP IRAQ

SA'ADIYAH

FFS continued to implement the 19 projects in the water, electricity, health, education, municipalities, and roads and bridges sectors. Fourteen total projects were completed by the end of Q4, with one roads and bridges project actually completed during the quarter. This project specifically repaired five roads noted above. Another five were being implemented in the water and electricity sectors. The water station to Alkarami and Al Taleaa villages, the water network in Zeherat village, and the water main line for

Naher Ibrahim village in Kanaan and Muqdadiya were 60% complete. Upon completion, the water repairs will provide clean water to over 35,000 residents. The Qazaniya electrical substation was also being implemented during Q4, and was 10% complete.

No livelihoods or capacity-building activities were ongoing in Sa'adiyah during Q4.

HAMRIN

FFS achieved an important milestone during Q4: the design of the Hamrin dam causeway was approved by the Diyala Roads and Bridges Directorate, and submitted for tendering. As discussed in previous reports, the causeway is a land bridge connecting Khanaqin district located on the southern side of a man-made lake to the northern cities of Diyala province, as well as Suleymaniya city (in neighboring Suleymaniya province of Iraqi Kurdistan) through Muqdadiya and Khanaqin districts. The lake provides a water intake source for 80 percent of the population of Diyala, and irrigates hundreds of thousands of hectares of agricultural land. During ISIL's occupation, the causeway fell into disrepair. The resulting

coastal landslides and erosion risk the agricultural region downstream, while also eliminating the ability to travel across the 6.3-kilometer road between Muqdadiya and Khanaqin, an important thoroughfare. Repairs to the causeway will directly support 11,435 farmers and open economic pathways between Baghdad and Suleymaniya. Contract award is expected in Q1.

No livelihoods or capacity-building activities were ongoing in Hamrin during Q4.

Q4 CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED

FFS continues to incorporate lessons learned from challenges that arise over the course of implementation. As the number of projects continued to rise over the course of Q4, especially in Mosul, the Ninewah Plains, and newly liberated areas in western Anbar and Kirkuk, new opportunities for FFS to adjust programming and operations were introduced. The

continuous feedback loop ensures that FFS remains a flexible, learning entity that is also highly effective and efficient. The challenges and lessons learned summarized below are directly drawn from experience over the course of implementation, including from the monitoring network executed by FFS.



THE SITUATION IN WEST MOSUL - AND THE OLD CITY IN PARTICULAR - PRESENTS ENORMOUS CHALLENGES TO STABILIZATION. THE LEVEL OF DEVASTATION IS THE GREATEST OF ANY AFFECTED CITY SINCE 2015. EXPLOSIVE HAZARDS IN RUBBLE, PROJECT SITES, HOMES, AND BUSINESSES ARE A SIGNIFICANT THREAT. HERE, AN UNMAS PARTNERED TEAM SURVEYS AN ALLEY FOR FFS CASH FOR WORK TEAMS TO CLEAR RUBBLE. ©UNDP IRAQ/CLAIRE THOMAS

MONITORING

FFS continues to maintain a robust, multi-layered monitoring network for all activities, and regularly incorporates new lessons learned from implementation. The increase of projects in complex sectors such as housing and livelihoods over the last quarter has highlighted a number of necessary adaptations to the related monitoring structures. During Q4, stronger daily oversight of implementation was built into the monitoring of projects in both housing and livelihood sectors, and an increased number of spot-checks from the FFS Field Monitoring Specialist has provided regular reports on the highly volatile issues of access and security which can influence delivery. Increased attention to monitoring changes to access and the various factors which effect the security and confidence of both FFS engineers and contractors, has allowed for stronger feedback loops to the National Operations Center, who have in-turn facilitated greater accessibility to FFS teams on the ground.

Adaptations to monitoring during the last quarter have significantly improved the implementation of cash for work activities, which are vulnerable to possible attempts of corruption, namely in the underpayment of workers. The monitoring mechanics to support project delivery in this sector now include:

- Briefings with each contractor prior to initiation of the project to clarify rules and regulations of UNDP, and demonstrate zero tolerance for corruption.
- Increased deployment of third-party monitors, with a ratio of 30 workers per monitor.
- Regular site visits by the FFS Livelihoods Team to view cash for work activities, meet with contractors, and local authorities in the field – especially on the day of payments.
- Regular, ad hoc phone calls with beneficiaries.
- Weekly cash transfers that are monitored by FFS engineers and third-party monitors.
- Daily reports prepared by third-party monitors submitted to Liaison Officers.
- Consolidated weekly reports submitted to FFS Livelihoods Officers along with worksheets and supporting documentation on a weekly basis.
- Improved documentation of payments to workers, and no payments authorized to contractors unless all documentation has been certified by FFS Livelihoods Team and following random sampling of beneficiaries. As in the case with a vast majority of FFS projects, payments to the contractors are conducted only after completion of the project; no funding is provided up front.

As part of continuous application of lessons learned from monitoring for all Window 1 projects, changes of note from

the last quarter include the following:

- Additional FFS field engineers for quality assurance and quality control were recruited for Window 1 monitoring in Ninewah, including Mosul. These engineers are local to the areas in which monitoring occurs, so as to ensure monitoring continues regardless of access or travel issues.
- Field monitoring by core FFS Staff based in Baghdad and Erbil increased to at least 10 missions per week. By the end of Q1, the aim is to increase this even further. This ensures regular interaction of FFS Program Staff with field teams and contractors, ensuring stronger oversight of implementation in practice, opportunities to discuss and witness challenges in the field first hand and spot check quality. It also ensures that contractors and local authorities are aware that core FFS Staff are ultimately responsible, proactive, and holding partners accountable. This also provides additional protection for field-based engineers in managing local pressures and expectations.
- Recruitment of third-party engineering firms to monitor the implementation of major Expanded Stabilization projects, namely the Tikrit Teaching Hospital. This ensures thorough daily monitoring, high-quality implementation, holds partners to account, and continuously places experts in place to manage and monitor highly sensitive, complex projects.

FFS monitoring processes are built around the principle output of supporting the Government of Iraq to address the immediate stabilization needs in newly accessible areas which allows for the return of IDPs. The primary indicator of our success is the number of returning populations to areas where FFS is active. Throughout the last quarter, returning populations continued to correlate positively with project numbers and spending in liberated areas. It is clear that the impact of FFS projects alone are not responsible for the decision of displaced populations to return; however the trends continue to support evidence that the channel of support delivered by FFS to broader stabilization efforts led by the Government, is an important and effective component in helping IDPs return. This is encouraging, and has been the experience of the program since its initiation in 2015.

At a high level, the monitoring objectives of FFS also gives due attention to examining the effectiveness of the unique approach to stabilization adopted by UNDP in Iraq, and as the program matures, the opportunities for comprehensive evaluation of the approach grows. As the number of approved locations for FFS activities increase, the diversity of accumulated experience of the program also provides fodder for evaluations of the approach in

differing contexts. The applicability and replicability of the fundamental objectives, delivery and measures of success of UNDP's stabilization approach will be an increasing focus of monitoring findings into Q1 of 2018. Looking forward, the expected influx of project numbers in early stages of development as progress is made in western Anbar following the recent liberation of Ana, Rawa and Al Qaim, will again afford the program an opportunity to assess the approach to stabilization as an effective means to encourage returns to these remote areas. In addition, the challenges of access and reliability on available government presence in areas of western Ninewah continues to require close project-level monitoring to ensure FFS delivers on time and to a high quality, despite the situational dynamics of access, security, and a low rate of returns experienced in the region.

LIVELIHOODS

Cash for work is a tremendously popular program when done well. Local authorities in Fallujah continue to request cash for work brigades, as they view the program not only as a critical means to provide income to needy families and clean neighborhoods, but also a means to keep youth busy at work. There is a significant concern in areas that have been liberated for one to two years and where a large number of returns have already taken place that youth are at risk of radicalization and disenchantment due to the lack of jobs. While cash for work schema are not designed as a means to prevent violent extremism, local authorities see these projects as one avenue to keep young returnees engaged in the community.

Cash for work is also popular in areas where returns are just beginning, and anecdotally helps encourage returns. In West Mosul, returnees in some cases are unemployed, highly educated individuals who have no means by which to support their families. They overwhelmingly request additional work as there are no other options in the area due to the level of destruction. It is likely that in the most hard-hit areas such as West Mosul, Sinjar, Ramadi, and Baiji, lack of economic opportunities will be one of the most difficult issues for returnees moving forward.

Although cash for work brigades are in high demand, there are numerous challenges in implementation. First, Iraq is labeled as one of the most corrupt countries in the world according to Transparency International. For cash for work, large-scale cash transfers present unfortunate

opportunities for implementers to undercut payments to workers. These cases, though limited, have been identified by the FFS monitoring network from third-party monitors to the Livelihoods Teams. In an effort to reinforce good practices and achieve the greatest impact of the projects on beneficiaries, FFS has revamped monitoring and implementation of cash for work projects, described previously. In addition to improved monitoring, UNDP is authorized to refuse to work with companies that continue to violate the terms of the contract, and in some cases contracts have been terminated and re-advertised. These practices had an impact on companies over the course of Q3 and Q4, and sent messages to other potential bidders that poor compliance with UNDP rules and procedures results in lost business opportunities for UNDP writ large.

In some cases, local authorities have attempted to include government workers in the program, despite clear instructions that this is not permitted. In other areas, local authorities and security forces attempted to use cash for work teams as municipal clean-up crews, assigning random sites that were not previously coordinated. Expanded monitoring picked up on these issues immediately, and the FFS Livelihoods Team met with stakeholders to ensure the intent of the program is understood and to remove government workers. Local authorities have also been helpful in liaising with security forces to ensure site selection is coordinated directly with the Livelihoods Team, and not in an ad hoc manner. This is for the protection of teams from the risks of explosive hazards, as well as to ensure monitoring is well coordinated and cash for work crews do not become involved with garbage disposal. The latter is outside the scope of cash for work.

COORDINATION WITH UNMAS

Following incidents in Q2 with IEDs, FFS continued to send cash for work beneficiaries to training hosted by UNMAS on basic explosive hazard awareness. This has been particularly important in Mosul, where over 500 cash for work beneficiaries have had to undergo training due to the security environment. This arrangement with UNMAS continues to be the most important inter-agency partnership on stabilization. No projects would have been possible in West Mosul, Baiji, Ramadi, and Fallujah in particular, where the threats are significant.



THE PARTNERSHIP WITH UNMAS IS CRUCIAL TO ENSURING RISKS RELATED TO IMPLEMENTATION ARE MITIGATED AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE. UNMAS PARTNERS CLEAR FFS WORK SITES, AND CASH FOR WORK TEAMS, CONTRACTORS, AND ENGINEERS RECEIVE EXPLOSIVE HAZARDS TRAINING IN HIGH THREAT AREAS. ©UNDP IRAQ/CLAIRE THOMAS

HOUSING

There have been some important successes in the housing rehabilitation efforts in Ramadi, Fallujah, and now Bartela and Bashiqa. The inclusion of women on the housing assessment teams – comprised of engineers and social organizers – enable women to be involved in the determination of the works. As housing rehabilitation work continued to scale-up during Q4, the social organizers have proved to be extremely valuable in managing the expectations of home-owners from the onset, ensuring beneficiaries are fully informed and understand the process of assessment and implementation. Directly liaising with large numbers of beneficiaries on a day-to-day basis is unique to housing rehabilitation for FFS, the significance of managing expectations and building an understanding with each home-owner has been an important lesson-learned through Q4. The relatively short displacement period of the affected IDPs means that there have been no land or housing ownership disputes to date; an issue of significant concern prior to starting the program. Anecdotes have also indicated that some families have

been encouraged to return having heard their neighbors speak of the housing initiative. This has not been quantified and the intent of the program is not to stimulate returns per se, but the anecdotes are encouraging.

Consistent standards across the board helped diffuse potential issues in the community stemming from the housing program. In some cases, neighbors complained that other neighbors received more work on their homes, and the housing teams had to explain the set budget across all homes, regardless of damage. The standard list of works also assuaged concerns that some neighbors would get more work done than others. Lack of funding, however, is a critical issue. When the program was begun, it was assumed that USD 75 million at a minimum would be mobilized to support the Ramadi and Fallujah housing programs; however, FFS is critically short in reaching this goal. Lack of funding means the inability to cover all desired areas in Ramadi and Fallujah, not to mention additional areas for which the Governor of Anbar has requested housing rehabilitation in eight other cities throughout the governorate.

The only issue that arose was a requirement of changes to bills of quantity following works carried out by homeowners themselves. Time lapses from assessment to implementation caused some residents to undertake certain aspects of the agreed works at their own expense. Accordingly, FFS adapted the standard language in each contract to better deal with such incidents, and ensure any cost savings made are channeled back into the program to enable more houses to be reached.

During Q4 the preparations to implement large scale housing rehabilitation in West Mosul continued. Housing in West Mosul will require a different approach than Ramadi and Fallujah, and will likely be piloted at a smaller scale ahead of rolling out a full rehabilitation effort. The number of houses destroyed is far greater in West Mosul, and in the case of the Old City the significant need for whole-scale reconstruction is outside the scope of light-rehabilitation which afforded clear criteria for housing repairs in Ramadi and Fallujah. Given the scale of destruction, wide-spread, house-to-house assessments may not be practical. Whereas approximately 350,000-400,000 people live in Ramadi and Fallujah each, West Mosul's population was 750,000 prior to ISIL. It is also more densely populated and urbanized. Unlike Ramadi and Fallujah, many home-owners have not yet returned which will challenge the assessment process. The tribal dynamics of West Mosul are also distinct from the experience of Ramadi and Fallujah, the potential to do harm through the selection processes of priority units will also require a thorough analysis. Therefore, a more detailed understanding of the needs will be required prior to beginning implementation, so that clear priorities and work plans can be developed.

Lastly, with multiple partners operating in West Mosul, there is a greater need for coordination with other agencies. FFS is aware of several alternative housing rehabilitation initiatives in the planning by other organizations with the application of a larger budget to a smaller number of units. There is a potential for returning populations to be confused by the support available to undertake immediate repairs and have a reluctance to engage if there is a potential for another organization to select their home and provide a larger budget. During Q4, FFS intensified contribution to the UN shelter cluster system and liaised regularly with UN Habitat with a view to moving towards a comprehensive assessment methodology, and agree on a plan to guide assessments in West Mosul. This is also done in partnership with the Ninewa Reconstruction Coordinator, especially following a workshop on stabilizing the Old City where the issue of housing was raised as one of the fundamental challenges. When combined with the high threats from explosive hazards, IEDs, presence of corpses, and possible booby traps, FFS has broadened

the preparatory processes to housing for West Mosul to account for the specific challenges and ensure a work plan is in place as agreed with other partners.

PRIORITIZATION PROCESSES

As reported in Q3, the importance of process, transparency, and clarity in programming continued to be critical following implementation.

Community leaders (e.g., civil society leaders, religious authorities, etc.) still need to be more actively engaged by the Iraqi governorate and local officials in highly diverse minority communities. The FFS model has been to support the Government of Iraq's stabilization efforts through the Provincial Control Cell; however, minority communities are underrepresented in Ninewa and many feel they did not have needs prioritized as part of the stabilization process. FFS has been working with local authorities in these minority communities, and more actively incorporating the views of the community leaders as well.

OPERATIONAL FACILITIES FOLLOWING REHABILITATION

Prior to agreeing to projects, FFS attains written guarantees from the Government of Iraq that the line directorates will operate and maintain the facilities after rehabilitation, and that there are staff that will continue to operate them. This commitment has by and large been met by Iraqi government counterparts. Certainly, there is more work to be done, especially in managing the federal budget and in decentralization. However, within the scope of what the end-user could control, the expectations have been met.

There is one area in particular where this is not confidently the case due to security and political circumstances. In Sinjar, Ninewa Governorate, many of the local authorities are actually located in Dohuk, claiming that that is where a preponderance of the displaced are located and therefore services are being delivered from there. This also means that formation of oversight committees and site handovers can be slow, and even once the facilities are completed, there is a risk that the Sinjar authorities will not remain in place to operate them appropriately.

INCLUSION OF WOMEN

FFS remains committed to ensuring maximum women's participation in stabilization, and continued efforts made it possible for more women to come forward. Now women are not only participating in rehabilitation

of facilities, but also earning income for their families. This practice has demonstrated social and community progress, and improved perceptions of communities about women's positive contribution for rehabilitation of their neighborhoods and also set an example of women's participation in non-traditional gender roles.

As mentioned in Q3, supportive counterparts are essential in promoting the inclusion of women in stabilization priorities. Fallujah, considered to be one of the most conservative cities in Anbar, has seen robust participation of women in stabilization. Women in Fallujah are leading and participating in a variety of ways, to include working as FFS housing engineers and social organizers; participating in cash for work projects; and attaining cash grants to women-headed households. Inclusion of women was strongly supported by the Anbar governorate and Fallujah municipal authorities, notably the Fallujah mayor and councilmembers. Such strong leadership in including women suggests that more opportunities for women in stabilization are readily available with counterparts who are supportive. Pilots in Fallujah, such as the predominantly women cash for work project to paint and touch up schools, continued to influence the expansion of projects in Mosul, where hundreds of women are participating in ways not anticipated in other areas of FFS operation.

SUPPORT TO THE LOCAL ECONOMY, LABOR MARKETS, AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

As stabilization projects continue, it is becoming increasingly evident that FFS projects are having a positive impact on the local economy in ways not anticipated or intended. While FFS does not measure support to the local market as an indicator, anecdotes are hopeful.

First, implementers predominantly use local labor because it is practical. Even for those projects where use of local labor is not contractually mandatory, contractors overwhelmingly use local labor because issues of access make use of outside labor time-consuming and burdensome. Further, unemployment is extremely high and Iraqis are educated; in all areas where there are large numbers of return, finding qualified local labor is not an issue.

Second, FFS began contracting mostly private companies starting in 2015, and increasingly so ever since. Ninety-five percent of all of implementers of FFS activities are Iraqi companies. This is an important means to support the Iraqi private sector, which tends to be able to manage scale and speed far better for the purposes of stabilization. While there are certainly trade-offs, supporting the Iraqi private

sector is critical for recovery.

Third, the involvement of Iraqi companies is also encouraged when contract amounts are small. Iraqi companies attain more experience as well as capital through smaller-scale projects. For example, rather than tender a bid for the rehabilitation of 20 schools, there will be 20 bids for one school each. The Service Center responsible for all procurement for stabilization projects has approached contracting this way with the hopes of engaging more local companies. While this trend has been promising, the Service Center also has to ensure that companies who win more than one bid at a time through the competitive bidding process have the required capacities (namely technical and financial) to undertake multiple projects. In one case with cash for work, a project was delayed in order to ensure a solidly performing contractor could manage the scale of two large-scale cash for work projects.

Beyond the private sector, the rehabilitation of shops and factories owned by various Municipalities Directorates are highly popular, and anecdotally have shown some importance in supporting recovery. As detailed throughout the report, FFS has rehabilitated hundreds of municipal shops to date, which open the space for shopkeepers to reestablish their stalls to sell goods and for municipal authorities to generate local revenue. These shops are still struggling and purchasing power needs to be strengthened; however, many shops are resupplied with goods from all over Iraq and beyond. The rehabilitation of various state-owned industries such as municipal asphalt and concrete factories have been named the "best projects" undertaken by FFS in some cases. With some revenue recovered from these factories and the re-hiring of hundreds – or in some cases, thousands – of local employees, the local government is able to administer more services and improve roads with the intention of stimulating recovery. These initiatives, when coupled with the rehabilitation of vocational training centers, universities, bridges, and roads are also expected to have positive effects on economic recovery.

SECURITY

Issues of security posture will continue to challenge returns in key areas. In Baiji, Sinjar, and much of the Ninewah Plains, returns were slow largely due to issues of security and trust between communities and the security forces. While outside the direct scope of FFS, these issues impact delivery and the ability to operate in some areas.

Restricted access and road closures at checkpoints were in effect for several weeks after the referendum in Iraqi

Kurdistan, when the security force posture was fluctuating. The FFS Team could not access Mosul at all from Erbil for at least two weeks following the referendum. Access at Makhmour is denied, forcing access to southern Ninewah

from Erbil to be routed through Mosul – lengthening the travel time for implementers and engineers. While many of these closures have been eased and accessibility improved over the quarter, the situation is still sensitive.



CASH FOR WORK IN THE OLD CITY WAS ONGOING DURING THE QUARTER. SUPPORT TO THE HISTORIC QUARTER WILL BE THE MOST SIGNIFICANT STABILIZATION UNDERTAKING BY THE GOVERNMENT OF IRAQ, UNDP, AND THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY.

ANNEX I: FINANCIAL SECTION

DONORS	CONTRIBUTION (SIGNED AGREEMENT)		RECEIVED		TO BE RECEIVED	
	(Currency of Agreement)	(USD)	(Currency of Agreement)	(USD)	(Currency of Agreement)	(USD)
Australia	AUD 4,000,000	2,925,116	AUD 4,000,000	2,925,116	0	0
Austria	EUR 6,000,000	6,697,026	EUR 6,000,000	6,697,026	0	0
Belgium	EUR 3,124,744	3,362,334	EUR 3,124,744	3,362,334	0	0
Canada	USD 1,200,000 + CAD 7,000,000	6,412,032	USD 1,200,000 + CAD 7,000,000	6,412,032	0	0
Czech Republic	CZK 30,000,000	1,305,639	CZK 30,000,000	1,305,639	0	0
Denmark	DKK 246,000,000	38,145,704	DKK 212,000,000	32,551,563	DKK 34,000,000	5,594,141
Estonia	EUR 25,000	29,412	EUR 25,000	29,412	0	0
European Union	EUR 64,000,000	73,844,264	EUR 7,000,000	7,502,172	EUR 57,000,000	66,342,092
Finland	EUR 4,000,000	4,252,902	EUR 4,000,000	4,252,902	0	0
France	EUR 5,500,000	6,234,740	EUR 5,500,000	6,234,740	0	0
Germany	EUR 187,948,000	215,507,511	EUR 138,723,000	157,833,574	EUR 49,225,000	57,673,937
Italy	EUR 9,400,000	10,597,506	EUR 9,400,000	10,597,506	0	0
Japan	USD 24,128,580	24,128,580	USD 24,128,580	24,128,580	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	1,000,000	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	SEK 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 115,300,000	115,300,000	USD 115,300,000	115,300,000	0	0
United Kingdom	GBP 14,450,000	19,181,123	GBP 14,450,000	19,181,123	0	0
TOTAL		703,414,098		563,211,544		140,202,554

ANNEX II: PERFORMANCE TRACKING MATRIX

FUNDING FACILITY FOR STABILIZATION QUARTERLY LOGFRAME REPORT – (1 July – 30 September 2017)

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.

Indicator: Number of returnees to targeted liberated areas of Salah al-Din, Ninewah, Diyala and Anbar.

Baseline (data as of April 2015): Salah al-Din: 27,000 returnees; Ninewah: 24,924 returnees; Diyala: 40,524 returnees; Anbar: 5,586 returnees (total: 99,114 returnees); Kirkuk: 4,650 returnees.

Target: 2,400,000 internally displaced persons have returned to their places of origin by the 31 December 2018.

Progress and status: As of September 2017: 3,220,362 people returned to their homes in Iraq. Anbar has received the largest number of returns (1,213,476 people), followed by 974,862 in Ninewah, 459,186 in Salah al-Din, 217,416 in Diyala, and 82,470 in Kirkuk (Bashir and Hawija).

INDICATORS, BASELINE, AND TARGETS

ACTIVITIES

Q4 PROGRESS

OUTPUT 1: The Government of Iraq is supported to address the immediate stabilization and recovery needs in newly accessible areas which allows for the sustainable return of internally displaced persons.

1.1: Carry out local assessments to identify immediate stabilization needs with costing, prioritization and final assessment report

Indicator: Percentage of assessments carried out in FFS targeted areas.

2015 Baseline: No assessment undertaken in liberated areas (May 2015).

2016 Target: 80 percent of liberated areas have assessment reports by December 2016.

2017 Target: 100 percent of 28 liberated areas have assessment reports by December 2017.

1.1.1 Conduct rapid stabilization and recovery assessment and final reports.

Carry out local assessments with verification missions and site visits.

Conduct prioritization workshops.

Translate assessments and findings.

Finalize and publish reports.

Advise local and provincial authorities on assessment process and prioritization

Deploy stabilization advisor for coordinating the assessment exercises.

Methodology that was developed continues to be replicated in newly liberated areas.

All 28 areas approved by the FFS Steering Committee have been liberated by December 2017. The 28 approved areas include: Fallujah, Ramadi, Heet, Haditha, Rutba, Karma, Al Qaim, Al Rawa, Al Ana, Tikrit, Al Dour, Mkeishifah, Shergat, Baiji, Balad, Yathrib, Sa'adiya, Mosul, Qayara, Shura, Hamdaniya/Ninewah Plains, Hatra, Telafar, Rabia, Sinuni, Sinjar, Bashir, Hawija. All 28 towns are liberated. Hawija, Al Qaim, Al Rawa, and Al Ana were liberated during the reporting period. However, 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 Shura have undergone assessments of damage and costings. As such, FFS completed 26 out of 28 towns, or 93%.

The Ninewah Plains are considered one area by the Steering Committee, and is included as one assessment for the purpose of tracking FFS results. However, the Ninewah 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 Ninewah Plains.

Overall output progress: As of 31 December 2017, 93% of liberated areas (26 out of 28) have been assessed.

INDICATORS, BASELINE, AND TARGETS	ACTIVITIES	Q4 PROGRESS
1.2 Rehabilitation of light infrastructure in newly liberated areas (Window 1)		
<p>Indicator: Number of infrastructure projects for basic services (water, health, electricity, education and municipal services) which have been rehabilitated in FFS targeted areas.</p> <p>2015 Baseline: 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>2016 Target: 150 projects being implemented, 90 completed by December 2016.</p> <p>2017 Target: 1000 projects under implementation or complemented by December 2017.</p> <p>2018 Target: 2000 projects under implementation or complemented by December 2018.</p> <p>NB: Targets are cumulative figures.</p>	<p>1.2.1 Identified priority Window 1 projects are being implemented</p> <p>Rehabilitation of water and water treatment infrastructure in Salah al-Din, Anbar, Diyala, Ninewah, Kirkuk Governorates.</p> <p>Rehabilitation of primary healthcare centres in Salah al-Din, Anbar, Diyala, Ninewah, Kirkuk.</p> <p>Rehabilitate electricity networks in Salah al-Din, Anbar, Diyala, Ninewah, Kirkuk Governorates.</p> <p>Rehabilitate primary and secondary schools in Salah al-Din, Anbar, Diyala, Ninewah, Kirkuk Governorates.</p> <p>Procure equipment for municipal services.</p>	<p>By the end of Q4 2017, FFS had a cumulative project portfolio of 1,544 projects. Of these:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 680 were completed • 297 were being implemented • 341 were being tendered • 226 were being developed (bills of quantity) <p>Of the above 1,544 total projects, 108 were FFES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 21 were completed • 65 were being implemented • 16 were being tendered • 6 were being developed (bills of quantity)
<p>Indicator: Stabilization Operations Service Centre established to manage infrastructure rehabilitation procurement and implementation.</p> <p>2015 Baseline: No stabilization-specific operations service center.</p> <p>2016 Target: Capacity of Stabilization Operations Service Center increased with doubling of finance and procurement staffing by 31 December 2016.</p> <p>2017 Target: Capacity of Stabilization Operations Service Centre has been increased with capacities to procure 1000 projects.</p> <p>2018 Target: Capacity of Stabilization Operations Service Centre has been increased with capacities to procure 2000 projects.</p>	<p>1.2.2 Operations Service Centre established to support rapid implementation of infrastructure rehabilitation.</p> <p>Additional operations staff, mainly finance, procurement and human resources recruited.</p> <p>Additional engineers recruited to cope with increased activities of FFS.</p>	<p>Additional procurement, HR, and finance capacity added in Q4 to the Service Centre to continue to support operations.</p>
<p>Overall output progress: 680 completed projects; 297 were being implemented; 341 were being tendered; 226 were being developed (bills of quantities development). Total Cumulative Projects: 1,544. FFS was shy of its goal of 1,000 projects completed or being implemented by 31 December 2007, with 977 total projects in those two categories. However, the total number of projects completed nearly doubled from 349 completed in Q3 to 680 completed in Q4. This results in tangible impact for returnees and beneficiaries in the five target governorates.</p> <p>To improve clarity on FFES projects funded by donors, the Performance Management Framework will outline FFES projects. 108 of the 1,544 projects were FFES, of which 21 were completed and 65 being implemented by the end of Q4.</p> <p>Stabilization Operations Service Center has increased its finance and procurement capacity in line with the growing portfolio.</p>		

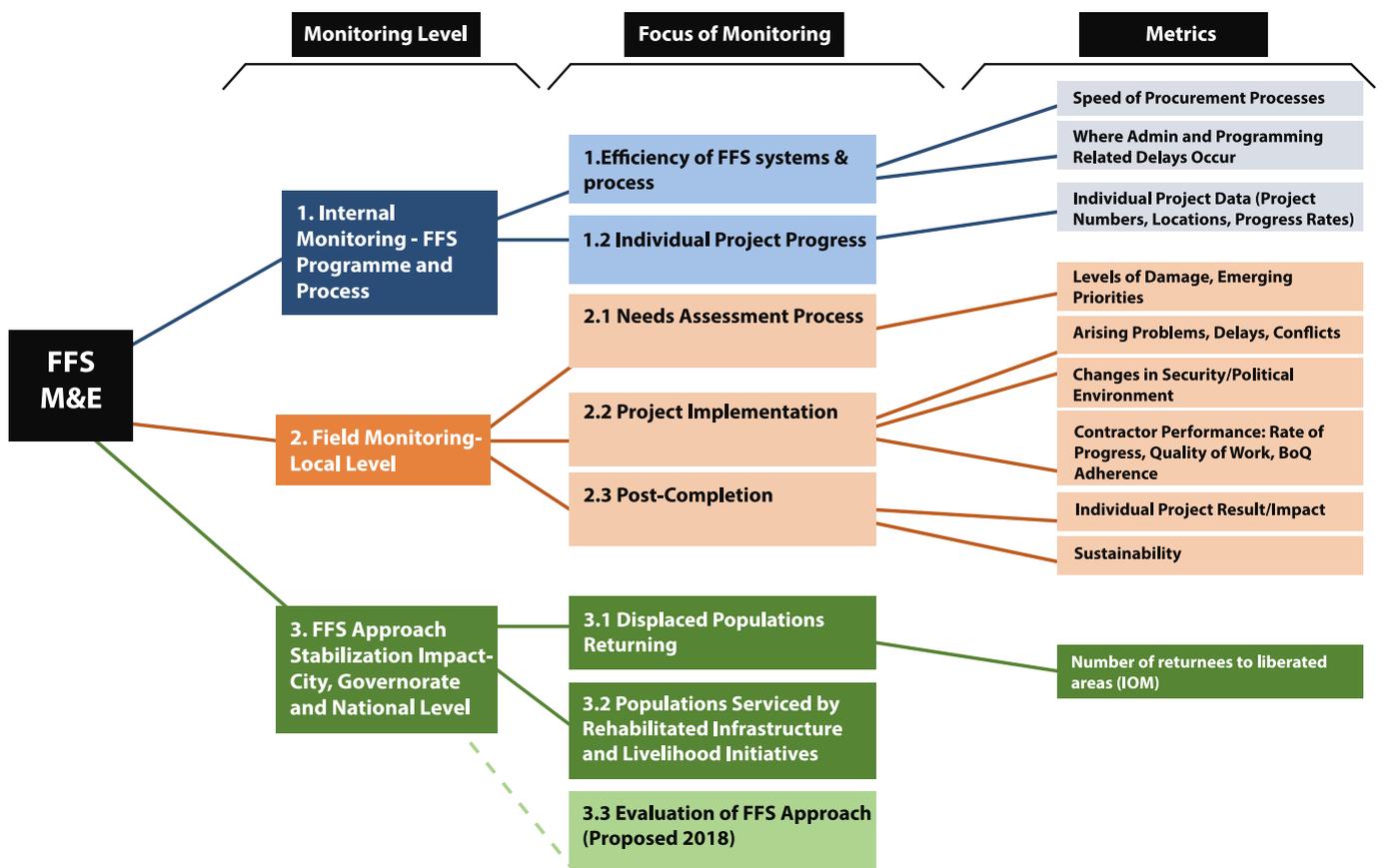
INDICATORS, BASELINE, AND TARGETS	ACTIVITIES	Q4 PROGRESS
1.3 Support livelihoods by jumpstarting local economy and generating income (Window 2)		
<p>Indicator: Number of job opportunities for individuals, including women and youth, created in liberated areas of target provinces.</p> <p>Baseline: No job 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>2017 Target: A total of 10,000 job opportunities created by 31 December 2017. 2,000 (20%) will be for women and 7,000 (70%) for youth (under 30).</p> <p>2018 Target: 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>1.3.1 Window 2 immediate livelihood creation projects launched in liberated areas</p> <p>Select NGOs and ensure standards for payment/security and deliverables are set.</p> <p>Cash for work activities initiated in Salah al-Din, Ninewah, Diyala, and Anbar provinces.</p> <p>Recruit NGOs for cash for work who can incorporate women participants and identify “women-friendly” work sites.</p> <p>Recruit and train youth-oriented NGOs for cash for work scheme.</p>	<p>By the end of Q4, FFS oversaw a total cumulative livelihoods portfolio of 144 projects (including CFW and grants):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . 54 projects in Ninewah . 51 projects in Anbar . 8 projects in Salah al-Din . 1 project in Kirkuk . 0 projects in Diyala <p>By the end of Q4 15,722 total CFW opportunities created for 30-90 days each. 965 were women.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . 6,840 CFW opportunities created in Ninewah for 30 – 90 days each. 600 were women. . 7,358 CFW opportunities created in Anbar for 30-90 days each. 365 were women. . 600 CFW opportunities created in Salah al-Din for 30-90 days each. 0 were women. . 300 CFW opportunities created in Kirkuk for 30-90 days each. 0 were women. . 0 CFW opportunities created in Diyala
<p>Indicator: Number of small business grants, including women-owned businesses, awarded in liberated areas of target provinces.</p> <p>Baseline: Small businesses have no grants.</p> <p>2018 Target: A total of 5000 small businesses grants to be awarded in 5 target provinces by December 2018(end Q4). A total of 100 small businesses grants to be awarded for women-owned businesses.</p>	<p>1.3.2 Projects to deliver small business grants launched in liberated areas.</p> <p>Select NGOs and ensure standards for payment/security and deliverables are set.</p> <p>Cash grants provided to small businesses in Salah al-Din, Ninewah, Diyala, and Anbar provinces.</p> <p>Training and subsequent cash grants provided to women’s small businesses in Salah al-Din, Ninewah, Diyala, and Anbar provinces.</p>	<p>By the end of Q4, FFS delivered 6,323 total grants to businesses and vulnerable women. 4,846 were for women.</p> <p>360 small business grants delivered in Salah al-Din.</p> <p>0 grants to women-headed households were delivered to Salah al-Din.</p> <p>1,245 small businesses grants delivered in Anbar.</p> <p>1,598 grants to women-headed households were delivered in Anbar.</p> <p>3,120 small business grants delivered in Ninewah in Sinjar and Rabia.</p> <p>0 small business grants delivered in Diyala, or Kirkuk.</p> <p>0 grants to women-headed households were delivered to Ninewah, Diyala, or Kirkuk.</p>
	<p>1.3.3 Technical team of livelihoods experts are available to train NGOs on cash for work and cash grant modalities and to provide mentoring or coaching during the process.</p> <p>Deployment of Cash for Work and livelihoods expert.</p> <p>Deploy staff for monitoring of livelihoods activities.</p>	<p>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.</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>

INDICATORS, BASELINE, AND TARGETS	ACTIVITIES	Q4 PROGRESS
<p>Overall output progress: 144 projects, 15,722 total CFW beneficiaries of which 965 were women. 3,203 grants in total were distributed, of which 1,598 went to women. These are below the target for women (2,000 or 20% of total target) set by the FFS Team in 2017; however, they reflect the delicate operating environment.</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>		
<p>1.4 Technical support is provided to Government authorities to build local capacity to facilitate stabilization (Window 3)</p>		
<p>Indicator: 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>2016 Target: By 31 December 2016, area coordinators and stabilization advisors ensure that Governorates have expertise on stabilization planning and communications.</p> <p>2017 Target: 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>2018 Target: Area coordinators and stabilization advisors ensure that Governorates have expertise on stabilization planning and communications. A minimum of ten FFS supported Municipal Stabilization Advisors embedded within local municipalities of liberated areas by December.</p>	<p>1.4.1 Embed technical experts with Ninewah, Salah al-Din, Diyala, and Anbar provinces and with municipal offices to assist with stabilization planning, coordination, implementation, and monitoring.</p> <p>Hire and deploy technical expertise to Ninewah and Salah al-Din for six months, embedded with Planning Departments.</p> <p>Deploy Area Coordinator and technical experts to Salah al-Din, Anbar, Diyala, and Ninewah to support coordination of assistance, monitoring of activities and ensure complementarity with government funded initiatives.</p> <p>Hire specific technical expertise for ad hoc needs identified by Salah al-Din and/or Ninewah provinces or ad-hoc specialized expertise to the Government of Iraq, if required for stabilization purposes.</p> <p>Provide stabilization advisory services to Ninewah, Salah al-Din, Diyala, and Anbar in support of their stabilization plans and activities.</p>	<p>The Area Coordinators for all 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 Q 4, 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. Liaison Officers are deployed and continue to work with partner municipalities.</p> <p>Capacity support teams deployed in Q4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 International Stabilization Specialists 1 Gender Specialist 2 Senior International Engineers 4 Senior National Engineers 10 Municipal Stabilization Advisors 54 Field Engineers 45 Housing Engineers 11 Liaison Officers 3 Area Coordinators <p>The Livelihoods Team is comprised of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Project Specialist 3 Project Officers <p>The Communications Team had grown to 4 persons by the end of Q4.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 External Relations Advisor 1 Communications Specialist (Capacity-Building) 1 Photographer 1 Videographer/Anbar TV Expert (Anbar Media Specialist) <p>The Communications Team aired the first three episodes of stabilization on Anbar TV as per the Letter of Agreement with the Anbar authorities.</p>
<p>Overall output progress: 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. The Communications Team and the Livelihoods Team expanded significantly and improved implementation in these respective sectors.</p>		

INDICATORS, BASELINE, AND TARGETS	ACTIVITIES	Q4 PROGRESS
1.5 Design and implement community reconciliation and dialogue initiatives (Window 4)		
<p>Indicator: Conflict analyses are conducted in liberated areas.</p> <p>Baseline: No conflict analysis conducted in the liberated areas.</p> <p>Target: Conflict analysis conducted in 80 percent of liberated districts by 31 December 2016.</p> <p>Indicator: 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>Baseline: No facilitators have been trained.</p> <p>Target: 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>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.</p> <p>Conduct local conflict analysis in specific liberated areas in Ninewah, Salah al-Din, Diyala, and Anbar.</p> <p>Conduct site visits and interviews with civilian population, including IDPs, local authorities, civil society, and other stakeholders to deepen analysis and identify specific concerns.</p> <p>Train dialogue facilitators in liberated from NGOs, local media, and local authorities on conflict resolution, community dialogue, and best practices on community restorative processes.</p> <p>Conduct intra- and intercommunity dialogues, and establish informal conflict resolution mechanisms that target community leaders, women, youth, and members of local community, judiciary, and local security representatives to agree on set of measures to address local grievances.</p> <p>Identify partners and implement small projects to engage different communities in shared projects such as social work in community, educational programs, inter-community rehabilitation projects with the aim to slowly rebuild social fabric.</p> <p>Train local media to develop a platform for community reconciliation, notably in developing conflict sensitive messaging and in providing space for media to play a more prominent role in holding local institutions accountable to non-discriminatory practices.</p> <p>Engage provincial council, local authorities and community leaders in developing conflict sensitive messaging.</p>	<p>As of early 2017, FFS was not conducting Window 4 activities and all previous projects reported are closed.</p>

INDICATORS, BASELINE, AND TARGETS	ACTIVITIES	Q4 PROGRESS
<p>Indicator: Develop monitoring tool to monitor changes in communal tensions.</p> <p>Baseline: No monitoring tools to monitor changes in communal tensions are being employed.</p> <p>Target: Marked improvement in 2 newly liberated areas by 31 December 2016</p>	<p>1.5.2 Provincial Governments, local authorities, media, and community leaders are engaged and trained on mediation/community reconciliation processes, and media develop conflict sensitive messaging.</p> <hr/> <p>1.5.3 Systematically monitor and document community tensions and retribution.</p> <p>Develop tools and criteria to monitor and measure changes in communal tensions.</p> <p>Recruit a monitoring officer to measure communal tensions and to engage NGOs, community leaders, Government officials.</p> <p>Conduct workshop with NGO/ community organizations on lessons learned</p>	
<p>Overall output progress: The Steering Committee determined that Community Reconciliation would be separated into an entirely new UNDP Programme given the complexity of the subject and resources required. FFS is no longer conducting Window 4 activities as envisioned in the original Project Document, which has been updated to reflect this change in strategy. However, FFS continues to conduct conflict analyses to ensure projects are designed and implemented with conflict sensitivity in mind. These analyses informed activities and projects in Windows 1 and 2, especially with regards to Mosul activities.</p>		
<p>1.6 Project Management Team Employed</p>		
<p>Indicator: Set up independent Monitoring and Evaluation for Stabilization project</p> <p>Baseline: No independent monitoring in place.</p> <p>2016 Target: Independent monitoring reports are available for all areas of FFIS intervention by end of 2016.</p> <p>2017 Target: FFS in-house monitoring capacities built to manage project numbers of 1,000 by December 2017.</p> <p>2018 Target: FFS in-house monitoring capacities built to manage project numbers of 2,000 by December 2018.</p>	<p>1.6.1 Expansion of Project Team with Project Manager and Overall team leader.</p> <p>Ensure appropriate security management arrangements are in place, including equipment.</p> <p>Independent Monitoring and evaluation system is put in place and reports are available</p>	<p>The FFS team continued to expand in Q4 with several international hires to meet the increasing demands.</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, 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.</p> <p>M&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>Overall output progress: 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.</p>		

ANNEX III: MONITORING FRAMEWORK



ANNEX IV: RISK FRAMEWORK

DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF RISK ²	PROBABILITY AND IMPACT ³ RATING	MITIGATION MEASURES
Proposed/selected projects do not correspond with priorities of returnees/ local population.	Political	Probability- 2 Impact- 2	The funding decisions for projects are subject to endorsement by the FFS Steering Committee. Conduct targeted workshops to identify and agree the most critical needs with end-users, and provide regular advice to the Technical Directorates on data collection and reporting techniques, which enables better identification of priority needs. Consultations with IDPs and returnees on priorities as additional inputs to final decisions.
Fluid political environment causes high turnover of leadership negatively affects the pace of project implementation.	Political	Probability- 3 Impact- 3	UNDP/FFS to ensure strong relationships are maintained at the high political level, and the required high-level decisions are documented through the Steering Committee meetings.
Sectarian and tribal tensions increase, and violent conflict breaks out in geographical locations where FFS provides support/implements projects.	Political	Probability- 3 Impact- 4	Engage with Government at all levels to ensure FFS activities are conducted in a manner that promote fair distribution of projects among tribal or sectarian groups. Maintain a commitment to implement projects in approved areas which have a reasonable potential for sustainable stability, and are not considered vulnerable to a re-emergence of conflict. Maintain close communication with relevant organizations and security actors who monitor potential spoilers of peace and local level tensions. International community to raise concerns at highest level.

DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF RISK²	PROBABILITY AND IMPACT³ RATING	MITIGATION MEASURES
Significant distrust between Popular Mobilization Forces (PMF) and local population prevents internally displaced persons (IDPs) from returning despite stabilization efforts.	Political	Probability- 4 Impact- 4	Conduct meetings with PMF and local police to ensure shared understanding of the necessary support to allow FFS to undertake assessments/implement projects and for displaced populations to return. Encourage the Prime Minister's Office, Governors, PMF and local authorities to ensure timely handover to local police and to respect principles of protection of returnees. Raise specific security concerns at the highest level through the DSRSG/HC/RC/ UNDP RR.
Lack of substantive, strategic and effective stabilization planning within local institutions prior to initiating implementation of activities.	Strategic Operational	Probability- 3 Impact- 4	UNDP/FFS will provide technical capacity support to Governorates to prepare for stabilization. The Stabilization Task Force and FFS Steering Committee will be convened regularly as platforms through which to raise concerns. UNDP/FFS will establish a strong relationship with the Governors and their Advisors/Deputies to provide advisory/ capacity support for planning and coordination, as required.
Lack of clarity of the role of the international community (IC) in stabilization and resulting use of the IC as scapegoat when things go wrong.	Strategic Operational	Probability- 2 Impact- 3	FFS recruited a Strategic Communications Team. Expectations of the local population and the Government will be managed through clear messaging on realistic stabilization deliverables. Joint advocacy/messaging will be issued with UN and international community. Weekly briefings will be provided to the PMO reflecting challenges encountered.
Human rights violations committed, property issues are unresolved, and other grievances lead to feelings of impunity and growing frustrations among the returning population.	Political Security	Probability- 3 Impact- Probability- 4	UNDP will document concerns relating to the protection of the people of Iraq in the areas in which FFS provides support, and communicate same to the Government of Iraq (directly), and the international community, including through the Stabilization Task Force and FFS Steering Committee. UNDP will consistently advocate for the protection and promotion of human rights.

DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF RISK²	PROBABILITY AND IMPACT³ RATING	MITIGATION MEASURES
Inability of the Government of Iraq to maintain stabilization gains over time	Political Strategic	Probability- 3 Impact- 5	Clear communication strategies to be adopted from the onset of FFS interventions to ensure agreement about the responsibilities of the Government in maintaining and securing stabilization gains into the future. Capacity support to be provided to local Government authorities throughout the lifetime of FFS activities in each location to respond to arising Government needs and facilitate coordination with longer term planning agendas.
Possibility of recapture of newly liberated areas by ISIL leading to displacement and further destruction of infrastructure.	Security	Probability- 4 Impact- 4	Strict monitoring of the security situation. Where possible, work with control centres to develop extraction plan for critical FFS staff and assets.
Risk of looting of (FFS supported) assets during stabilization phase or thereafter.	Security	Probability- 2 Impact- 4	Close monitoring on the ground and possibly delay delivery of equipment in case there is imminent risk of looting. Deployment of liaison officer on the ground to support regular communications between FFS and local authorities where such concerns can be raised. Raise any security incidents immediately with PMO and Governor. Involve international community if any assets are misappropriated. Maintain a clear understanding of relationship between UN, Governorate and security forces on the ground during the implementation of FFS. International community to advise and monitor coordination between security actors and governorate, and report back to coalition.
Mass infestation of improvised explosive devices (IEDs) requiring long periods of explosive hazard (EH) clearance, presenting threats to personnel slowing projects and rate of returns.	Security	Probability- 3 Impact- 3	UNMAS to lead in conducting rapid threat assessments, contracting of commercial companies for IED clearance and training of national capacities. In parallel, ISF, civil defense, police and the mine action authority are engaged in IED detection and clearance of EH in areas where FFS are active. FFS to maintain on-the-ground coordination with commercial companies such as Sterling in Ramadi, Optima in Fallujah and MAG in Ninewah. Threat assessments for neighborhoods and sites use classification with Low, Medium and High risk to better sequence FFS activities and advise on IDP returns to safe areas.

DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF RISK²	PROBABILITY AND IMPACT³ RATING	MITIGATION MEASURES
Weak capacity of the local police to take over security functions; and Militias prolong their stay if local police are not able to take over their tasks.	Security	Probability- 3 Impact- 4	FFS will maintain a clear understanding of the capacity and numbers of police and other security actors in the geographical locations it supports. Provide targeted support to rehabilitate critical police infrastructure including stations, ensuring local police are supported to return to their duties. Build relationships with local leaders and Government of Iraq officials and leverage community buy-in to protect and support FFS supported assets.
Community violence increases and mistrust among communities worsens.	Security	Probability- 3 Impact- 3	Document risks to FFS assets and leverage international community and Government support to thwart community violence. Ensure FFS interventions are designed in a conflict sensitive manner, so that it does no harm/does not contribute to further community level tensions/mistrust.
FFS staff or its Contractors are targeted with threats in an effort to corrupt procurement processes or extort resources from FFS.	Security Operational	Probability- 3 Impact- 3	Communication to all staff and contractors regarding how to report instances of threats, blackmail etc. Clear response mechanisms built into overall management structures for cases of threats towards staff or contractors.
The environment and natural resources negatively impacted through stabilization projects.	Environmental	Probability- 3 Impact- 4	FFS will undertake UNDP's Social and Environmental Assessment, and regularly review same to identify risks pertaining to the environment. Dedicated environment impact assessments to be conducted for large scale infrastructure works undertaken by FFS to identify any specific risks to the environment/natural resources, and accordingly identify required mitigation measures. FFS to avail of the expertise of the Environment Team of the UNDP Country Office

DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF RISK ²	PROBABILITY AND IMPACT ³ RATING	MITIGATION MEASURES
<p>Corruption by various stakeholders (internal and external) during project planning and implementation.</p>	<p>Operational Financial</p>	<p>Probability- 4 Impact- 5</p>	<p>A no-tolerance policy in dealing with corruption practiced transparently and without exception in all cases where corrupt or fraudulent activities are suspected.</p> <p>A set of key measures for detecting and preventing fraud and corruption adopted, outlining targeted measures which are included across every key function of the operational chain. Measures address the protection of bidding information such as checks of authenticity on bidder documents and safeguards to prevent leakage of confidential bidding information or manipulation of selection process, along with measures to detect possible corruption during project implementation including strict monitoring of bill of quantity (BoQ) adherence.</p> <p>Regular revisions to monitoring mechanisms to reflect lessons learned from practice. Examples to date include additional measures put in place to boost oversight and monitoring functions through additional staffing resources, the hiring of third party monitors to support complex projects such as Cash-for-Work, and the employment of standard operating procedures around in-house communication between UNDP staff and procurement staff. UNDP procurement staff communicate with all other UNDP staff only through emails; (communication by phone on procurement issues is banned).</p> <p>Regular awareness raising amongst UNDP partners of rules and regulations. UNDP Operational and Financial Rules and Regulations communicated regularly to partners.</p> <p>Regular field monitoring undertaken including un-announced spot checks by UNDP field monitoring specialists, and increased capacity of monitoring staff to detect fraud and corruption.</p>

DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF RISK ²	PROBABILITY AND IMPACT ³ RATING	MITIGATION MEASURES
Corruption during procurement processes.	Operational Financial	Probability- 4 Impact- 5	<p>All procurement actions will be managed in keeping with UNDP's Operational and Financial Rules and Regulations.</p> <p>To ensure the authenticity of the documents submitted by a bidder, UNDP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Verifies every single document submitted by a potential bidder including bid securities from issuing banks, government-issued certificates, etc. . Reports immediately all forged documents to the UNDP Office of Audit and Investigation in New York and temporarily suspends bidders who have submitted these documents from UNDP tendering processes <p>To prevent leakage of confidential bidding information, including cost estimates, UNDP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Ensures that only six staff have access to draft and the final bills of quantity with pricing, limiting the possibility that bills of quantity, or information linked to them, is leaked . Rotates UNDP-contracted engineers between core functions; specifically, between preparing bills of quantity and project monitoring and supervision, limiting the possibility of establishing rapport with contractors . Reviews each bid to ensure there is no overlap between the original bill of quantity prepared with input from the relevant Government line directorate and the final UNDP-verified bill of quantity, limiting the possibility that Government officials leak information to specific companies . Hires predominantly international procurement staff, limiting the risk of conflicts of interest and shielding UNDP from pressures exerted on national staff by local authorities and vendors . Requires all bids to be submitted on-line using a dedicated email address, and as of June 2017, an e-tendering platform, which ensures that bids remain secret until the bidding period is closed, limits the number of staff with access to

DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF RISK ²	PROBABILITY AND IMPACT ³ RATING	MITIGATION MEASURES
			<p>bids, and limits the amount of communication between staff and bidders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Ensures that Technical Evaluation (TE) panels are chaired, everywhere possible, by international staff, limiting the risk of conflicts of interest and shielding UNDP from pressures exerted on national staff by local authorities and vendors . Ensures that national engineers in Baghdad participate in Technical Evaluation panels for Ninawa projects and vice-versa, limiting the risk of conflicts of interest and shielding UNDP from pressures exerted on national staff by local authorities and vendors <p>To prevent manipulation of the selection process by a contractor, UNDP: Ensures that the Technical Evaluation and Financial Evaluation Reports which document the selection process for project are reviewed by the Procurement Review Committee (PRC) composed of the Senior Procurement Specialist and the UNDP Operations Manager, adding a further layer of review, quality assurance, and detection</p>
Delays in tax and customs clearance.	Operational Financial	Probability- 3 Impact- 4	Special team set up in National Operations Centre and special measures to be established with Prime Minister's Office to fast track imported goods and equipment for stabilization.
The receipt of donor pledges is delayed and FFS becomes underfunded at critical moments.	Financial	Probability- 2 Impact- 4	The FFS Steering Committee to regularly review the funding situation and ensure that a sufficient funding is available.
A significantly limited Government budget allocated for newly liberated areas and lack of national financial resources to ensure operation and maintenance cost of infrastructure, or transition from stabilization to development.	Financial Political	Probability- 3 Impact- 4	<p>An Expanded Stabilization Funding Facility (FFES) introduced to bridge immediate stabilization with reconstruction.</p> <p>UNDP will also liaise with the World Bank on implementation of stabilization/recovery loans.</p> <p>Expectations of the local population and the Government will be managed through clear messaging on realistic stabilization deliverables.</p>

<i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>TYPE OF RISK²</i>	<i>PROBABILITY AND IMPACT³ RATING</i>	<i>MITIGATION MEASURES</i>
Poor quality contracting work and significant cost for operating in high risk areas.	Operational	Probability- 4 Impact- 4	<p>A strong monitoring mechanism to be in place on the ground during the implementation phase to verify quality and delivery schedule (by UNDP-recruited engineers, Government monitoring and external monitoring company).</p> <p>Third party monitors recruited to oversee progress, quality of work and adherence to project goals for particularly complex projects.</p>
Lack of qualified personnel returning to newly liberated areas to ensure delivery of services (technicians, teachers, doctors etc.) after handing over sites to Government.	Operational	Probability- 3 Impact- 4	<p>FFS will consult with local counterparts in advance to agree on the availability of trained personnel before infrastructure works begin.</p> <p>Based on the outcome of the consultations, further required changes in strategy (if any) will be identified.</p>

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