



U N
D P

*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

A woman wearing a yellow headscarf and a colorful jacket is walking through a rubble-strewn area. In the background, there is a large, multi-story building that has been severely damaged, with its concrete frame exposed and debris scattered around. The sky is clear and blue.

**FUNDING
FACILITY FOR
STABILIZATION
2017 Q3 REPORT**



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

Funding Facility For Stabilization Quarterly Progress Report Q3 - 1 July - 30 September 2017

PROJECT TITLE:	Funding Facility for Stabilization (FFS)
UNDP PROJECT ID:	00089459 (output ID: 00095684)
PROJECT DURATION:	May 2015 – December 2020
PROJECT RESOURCES:	USD 415,506,309
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 AT THE NEWLY REHABILITATED AL FARAHIDE PRIMARY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS IN EAST MOSUL CELEBRATE THE REOPENING OF THEIR SCHOOL. NINE HUNDRED GIRLS AND 49 WOMEN TEACHERS RETURNED TO THE CLASSROOMS.



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HIGHLIGHTS

FFS is implementing 1,208 projects in newly liberated areas of Iraq.

- 349 are complete
- 530 are being implemented
- 329 are being developed

These projects support over 2.2 million returnees to liberated areas with water, health, electricity, and education, and help jump-start local economies. Roads are being rehabilitated, bridges are being repaired, and key institutions are back up and running.

*RETURNEES GATHER IN
HAMDANIYA.*



HIGHLIGHTS

FFS is making major progress to support returnees in Mosul:

- Over 350 projects are being developed or underway. Eighty-one out of these are in West Mosul.
- FFS supported local authorities in the assessment of over 250 schools throughout Mosul. The Ninewah Education Directorate requested FFS to rehabilitate 63 in West Mosul and 69 in East Mosul, which are underway.
- Assessments of the major hospitals are underway, notably the West Mosul General Hospital, the Al Shifa Hospital Complex, the Batool Maternity Hospital, Al Khansa Hospital, Ibn Al Atheer Hospital, and Al Shifaa Hospital. If funded, rehabilitation of these facilities will restore health services for all of Mosul.
- Water has already been restored for 300,000 people in East Mosul thanks to FFS repairs; additional repairs to water facilities and the network throughout Mosul will ensure residents have access to clean drinking water.
- Thousands of students have been able to return to Mosul University following FFS initiating rehabilitation works on the campus, notably electricity repairs and rubble removal.

*ONGOING REPAIRS TO
MANSOOR PRIMARY
HEALTHCARE CENTER IN
WEST MOSUL.*



HIGHLIGHTS

Following the liberation of Mosul, security operations continue in Anbar, Ninewah, and Kirkuk. These newly liberated areas urgently need support:

FFS has only begun work in 23 cities out of 28 approved by the Steering Committee. Areas in western Anbar, Kirkuk, Salah al-Din, and Ninewah have yet to be liberated, or the security situation remains tenuous.

At least USD 480 million will be required to support these additional communities through FFS.

DAMAGED BUILDINGS AT NINEWAH UNIVERSITY IN WEST MOSUL. TEAMS OF MEN AND WOMEN WORKING ON A CASH FOR WORK PROJECT CLEAN THE GROUNDS. SIGNIFICANT REHABILITATION WORKS ARE STILL REQUIRED TO GET THE CAMPUS TO PRE-CONFLICT LEVELS.



HIGHLIGHTS

Housing rehabilitation in Ramadi and Fallujah targeted over 6,000 homes

Women are playing a huge role as housing engineers and social organizers. One-third of the housing teams are women.

Lessons learned have been applied to ongoing housing rehabilitation in Bartela and Bashiqa, and setting the stage for housing rehabilitation in Mosul.

WOMEN ENGINEERS, COUNCIL MEMBERS, AND THE MAYOR ARE ACTIVE IN THE FFS HOUSING PROGRAM IN FALLUJAH.



HIGHLIGHTS

FFS provides support to minority communities.

As of 30 September, the implementation of over 256 projects in the Ninewah Plains is providing vital support to minority communities.

Rehabilitation of the Hamdaniya Hospital is the first Expanded Stabilization project in the Ninewah Plains. Repairs to the emergency, operations, and maternity wards are ongoing, and will be completed soon. Additional works will begin in Q4.

- Over 45 schools were being rehabilitated or were completed in Hamdaniya, Telkayf, and Nimrud. Additional school repairs are ongoing throughout the Ninewah Plains.
- 685 houses in Bartela and its vicinity were assessed, and additional assessments are continuing. Rehabilitation works will begin in Q4.

PUPILS WALK TO CLASS AT THE MAREEM AL ADHRAA HIGH SCHOOL IN HAMDANIYA. FOLLOWING FFS RENOVATION WORKS DURING THE QUARTER, THE SCHOOL RE-OPENED. "ALL OF US ARE HAPPY," SAID THE SCHOOL'S PRINCIPAL.



HIGHLIGHTS

Expanded Stabilization projects are underway in Anbar, Salah al-Din, and Ninewah:

- 5 segments of the Tikrit Teaching Hospital are complete, notably the Blood Bank, Emergency/Surgery Building, and the Cardiac Unit. Rehabilitation of the main building will begin in Q4. Upon completion, advanced health services will be available to 2 million people in central Iraq.
- 2 bridges in Anbar are complete; 5 more are underway.
- 28 projects at Anbar University are complete or underway. The university opened for the first time in 3 years for over 18,000 students.
- Assessments of the Qayara Hospital and the Hamrin causeway were underway and pending government approvals. The projects are expected to begin by early 2018.

BRIDGES, HOSPITALS, AND UNIVERSITIES ARE JUST SOME OF THE EXPANDED STABILIZATION PROJECTS ALREADY UNDERWAY IN FFS AREAS OF OPERATION.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



WATER PROVISION IS A CRITICAL PRIORITY IN ALL NEWLY LIBERATED AREAS. REHABILITATION OF THE AL QASOOR WATER TREATMENT PLANT IN EAST MOSUL IMPROVED THE WATER CAPACITY FOR 300,000 EAST MOSULAWIS.

By the end of the third quarter of 2017, the Funding Facility for Stabilization was undertaking 1,208 projects in 23 cities across five governorates. Over one quarter of the projects were being implemented in the city of Mosul, which was fully liberated in July 2017. The liberation of all of Mosul marked an important milestone in the battle against the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), representing the biggest city to have been retaken by the Iraqi Security Forces as well as the most complex stabilization challenge to date. Mosul's road to recovery has only begun, especially in West Mosul where the destruction is unprecedented. Access to all portions of the city on the western side remains a challenge in some parts, especially the Old City which was almost completely destroyed. The Funding Facility is working

with the Government of Iraq to prioritize the response, focusing on restarting public services and setting the conditions for people to come home with dignity.

In two dozen cities where FFS is cleared to work, many basic services are now functioning. From Ramadi and Fallujah to Tikrit and Qayara, returnees have much improved access to water, health, and electricity services. Schools are being reopened and university campuses are bustling with students. While a colossal amount of work remains to be done, there is palpable progress being made.

Governorates that have been liberated for over a year are beginning to transition from Immediate Stabilization to Expanded Stabilization priorities. In Anbar, Salah al-Din, and Diyala, Expanded Stabilization projects that were being designed and procured are increasingly being implemented. These include major facilities that stimulate the local economy or provide jobs to returnees. By quarter three (Q3), five facilities at the Tikrit Teaching Hospital were completed, and the design of the main inpatient/outpatient facility was approved for tender. Two out of seven bridges being rehabilitated were completed in Anbar, opening commercial lines between Ramadi, Fallujah, and beyond. Half of the 28 projects at Anbar University were completed or underway, supporting 18,000 pupils as they returned to their studies.

The housing program was also in full swing. Over 6,000 homes were assessed and being rehabilitated during the quarter in Ramadi and Fallujah. What began as a pilot project in the second quarter of 2017 has expanded into a full-fledged emergency housing repair program. The program has been significantly bolstered with the recruitment of women engineers on the housing teams, who comprise one-third of the overall housing staff in Ramadi and Fallujah. Employment of women bolstered the program's effectiveness and ensured that all members of the households would be consulted for housing repairs.

Despite major progress during Q3, significant challenges remain. Improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and explosive hazards risk the lives of returnees in high threat areas such as Ramadi, Fallujah, and Mosul, and FFS has taken additional steps to ensure FFS cash for work beneficiaries, housing teams, and field engineers undergo explosive hazard awareness training. Lack of funding is also major concern. Assessments carried out in Mosul

indicated that approximately USD 345 million would be required to provide only basic rehabilitation works to the major sectors of the city. Billions more will be needed for full-scale reconstruction. An additional USD 325 million will be needed to rehabilitate areas yet to be liberated, such as Hawija and western Anbar. Without additional funds, FFS will not be able to promote safe returns.

Twenty-four donors have contributed USD 415,506,309 as of 30 September 2017, and approximately USD 300,000,000 in hard pledges are expected to be mobilized in the fourth quarter. This report provides an overview of all FFS activities underway during quarter three (Q3), which encompasses 1 July – 30 September.



FFS IS UNDERTAKING 1,208 PROJECTS IN 23 CITIES ACROSS FIVE GOVERNORATES. FFS NEEDS AN ADDITIONAL USD 561 MILLION TO SUPPORT BASIC STABILIZATION NEEDS ACROSS LIBERATED AREAS.



UNDP – FUNDING FACILITY FOR STABILIZATION (FFS)

The Funding Facility for Immediate Stabilization (FFIS) was established in June 2015. FFIS is currently organized in three ‘windows’ to support three types of activities: 1) Window One: Public Works and Light Infrastructure Rehabilitation; 2) Window Two: Livelihoods; and 3) Window Three: Capacity Support. All activities are decided in agreement with the Provincial Control Cells (PCCs), based on priorities identified at the local level through consultations. Given the sensitive nature of stabilization and the fragile conditions prevailing in many newly liberated areas, concerns relating to human rights, protection, gender and inclusion are considered during the prioritization and sequencing of activities.

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 of USD 2 million) 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. However, management, implementation, and oversight of FFES and FFIS are 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 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

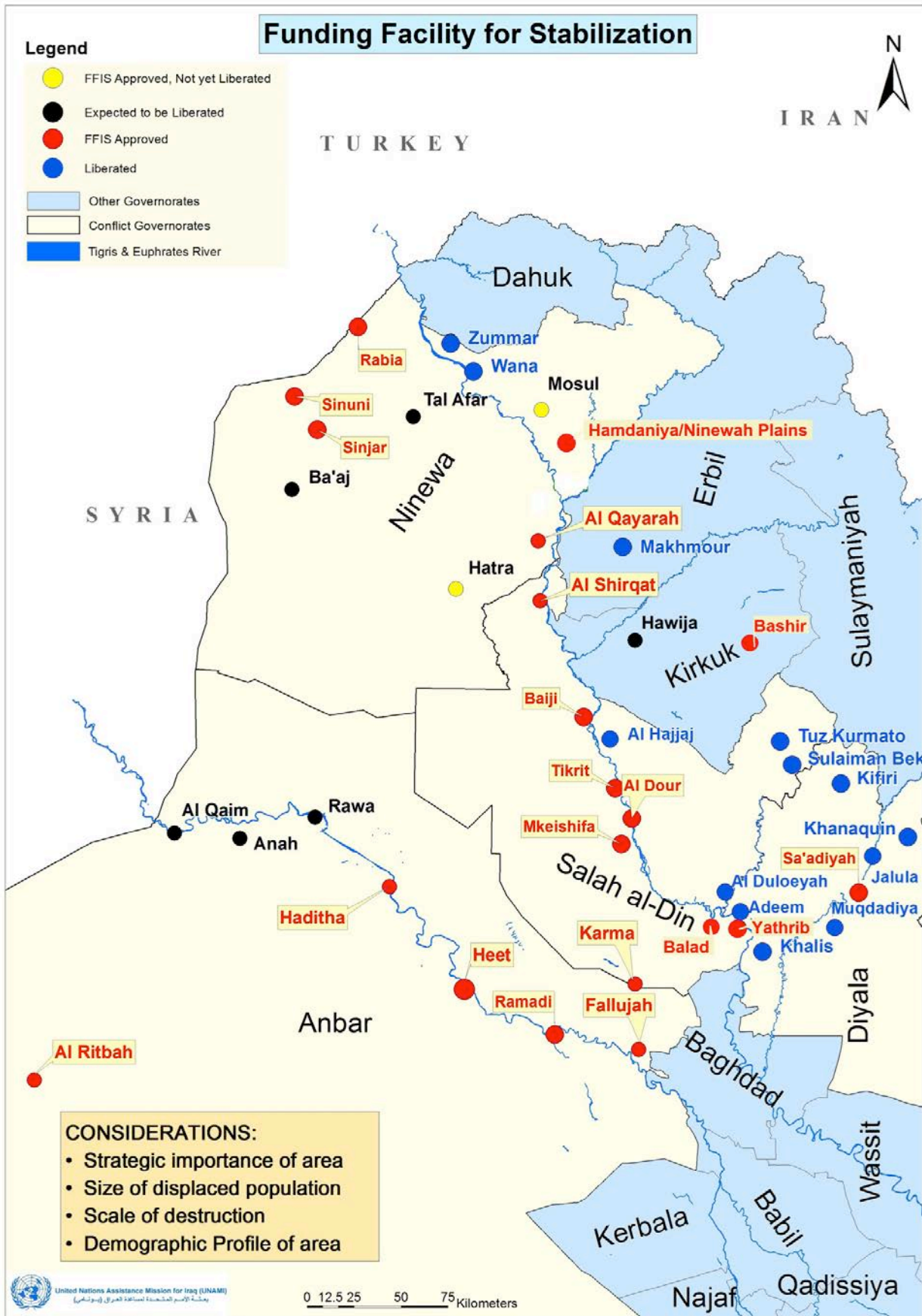
further factor in local conflict analysis and aim to strengthen the drivers for peace.

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.



MOVEMENT OF DISPLACED PERSONS



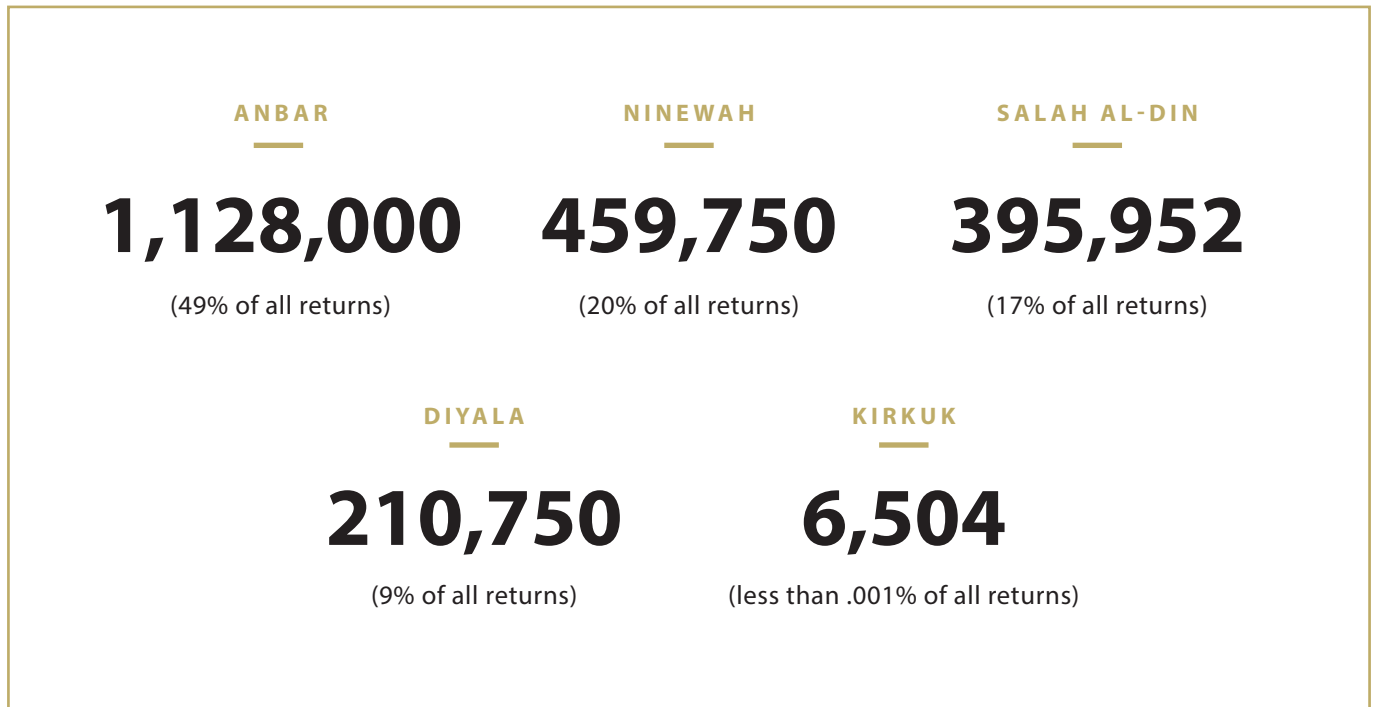
A WORKER FROM THE EAST MOSUL ASPHALT FACTORY LOOKS ON COMPLETED REPAIRS. FACTORIES OVERSEEN BY THE DIRECTORATE OF MUNICIPALITIES EMPLOY THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE ACROSS IRAQ. REHABILITATING THESE STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES PROVIDES JOBS FOR RETURNEES, AND GENERATES MUNICIPAL INCOME.

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

According to IOM, 2,282,370 individuals had returned to their homes as of 30 September 2017, a five percent increase since the month before and the second consecutive month where returns increased. Half of the total returnee population went to Anbar, where the returnee population increased by 4 percent. Ramadi, Fallujah, and Heet represent the top three districts for numbers

of returns across the entire country. Following Anbar, Ninewah also received a large number of returns making up 20 percent of the overall returnee population. Approximately 193,632 people returned to Mosul – largely to the eastern side – over the reporting period. Large numbers of returns were also increasing in nearby Hamdaniya in the Ninewah Plains, where 63,120 people have returned home. IOM notes that the number of individuals returning to Hamdaniya were those not only displaced from the Mosul operation, but increasingly those displaced from the onset of the ISIL conflict in 2014. This is an encouraging development if continued in the Ninewah Plains, where returns have been relatively slower due to uncertainty from security, no jobs, lack of services, and general lack of trust following the conflict.

The governorate breakdown, according to IOM, is as follows:



Despite the promising progress on returns and the overall decline in the number of displaced persons by two percent, there are still 3,203,123 IDPs that have yet to return. The operations in Mosul in the last year resulted in hundreds of thousands of displacements, and individuals from Ninewah continue to account for the largest proportion of IDPs, with 1,817,754 still displaced from the governorate. Of these, 830,244 people are from Mosul, a vast majority of which are from West Mosul. This reflects the reality that West Mosul was only liberated in July, the start of the reporting period, while East Mosul was officially liberated during Q1. Further, the destruction in West Mosul, particularly to homes, is extremely severe.

Following Ninewah, Anbar has the second highest number of IDPs with 507,474 people recorded as displaced. Many of these are from western Anbar, where ISIL controls the major cities of Rawa, Ana, and Al Qaim. Other IDPs have yet to return to already liberated areas for a variety of reasons.

In Salah al-Din, 441,972 people are still displaced, many from Baiji. Encouragingly, IOM notes that returns to Baiji

increased over the reporting period, reportedly due to the reopening of schools and the opportunity for children to return to their studies.

Security operations continued during the reporting period and affected the rates of displacement and return. Displacement from Salah al-Din and Kirkuk both increased over the reporting period. The launch of security operations in Hawijja, a city endorsed by the Steering Committee for FFS engagement, resulted in 9,000 people being displaced.

IOM data on returnee information also sheds light on reasons that encourage or deter families as they weigh the costs and benefits of returning home. Conclusions drawn from the large sample size mirror anecdotal evidence from FFS beneficiaries and partners on the ground. Throughout the governorates, the primary impetus encouraging returns is the perception that families can return to work and earn income. This was overwhelmingly the case in Anbar in particular. All of Anbar's respondents indicated that the returns are permanent, an important indicator of whether areas are stabilizing.

In Ninewah, most respondents returned and remained largely due to economic opportunities, but also due to the perception that it is safe to return to their homes. A large proportion also suggested that they returned home due to the deteriorating security situation in their place of displacement.

Similar to Anbar and Ninewah, Salah al-Din's IDPs were able to return due to economic opportunities in their home communities and improved perceptions of safety. Almost all of Salah al-Din's returns have stayed permanently.

In Diyala, most respondents indicated that they were encouraged to return and stay upon seeing that homes were still habitable and livelihoods are viable. Community leaders were also encouraging returns. About three-quarters of Diyala's returns have stayed; one-quarter still traverse back and forth.

Kirkuk's numbers of returns are still quite low, given the occupation of Hawijja and ongoing security challenges in Toz Khor-matu area. Only 6,504 people had returned by the end of Q3.

Governorate of return	District of return	Families	Individuals
Anbar	Al-Rutba	25,128	25,128
Anbar	Falluja	476,820	476,820
Anbar	Haditha	24,282	24,282
Anbar	Heet	170,154	170,154
Anbar	Ramadi	431,616	431,616
Anbar Total		1,128,000	1,128,000
Baghdad	Abu Ghraib	14,970	14,970
Baghdad	Kadhimia	7,764	7,764
Baghdad	Mahmoudiya	24,000	24,000
Baghdad Total		46,734	46,734
Diyala	Al-Khalis	71,628	71,628
Diyala	Al-Muqdadiya	52,176	52,176
Diyala	Khanaqin	85,746	85,746
Diyala	Kifri	1,200	1,200
Diyala Total		210,750	210,750
Erbil	Makhmur	34,680	34,680
Erbil Total		34,680	34,680
Kirkuk	Al-Hawiga	3,030	3,030
Kirkuk	Daquq	996	996
Kirkuk	Kirkuk	2,478	2,478
Kirkuk Total		6,504	6,504
Ninewa	Al-Hamdaniya	63,120	63,120
Ninewa	Hatra	768	768
Ninewa	Mosul	193,632	193,632
Ninewa	Sinjar	41,100	41,100
Ninewa	Telafar	101,460	101,460
Ninewa	Tilkaif	59,670	59,670
Ninewa Total		459,750	459,750
Salah al-Din	Al-Daur	57,252	57,252
Salah al-Din	Al-Fares	6,330	6,330
Salah al-Din	Al-Shirqat	41,370	41,370
Salah al-Din	Baiji	32,520	32,520
Salah al-Din	Balad	33,774	33,774
Salah al-Din	Samarra	46,374	46,374
Salah al-Din	Tikrit	171,234	171,234
Salah al-Din	Tooz	7,098	7,098
Salah al-Din Total		395,952	395,952
Total			2,282,370

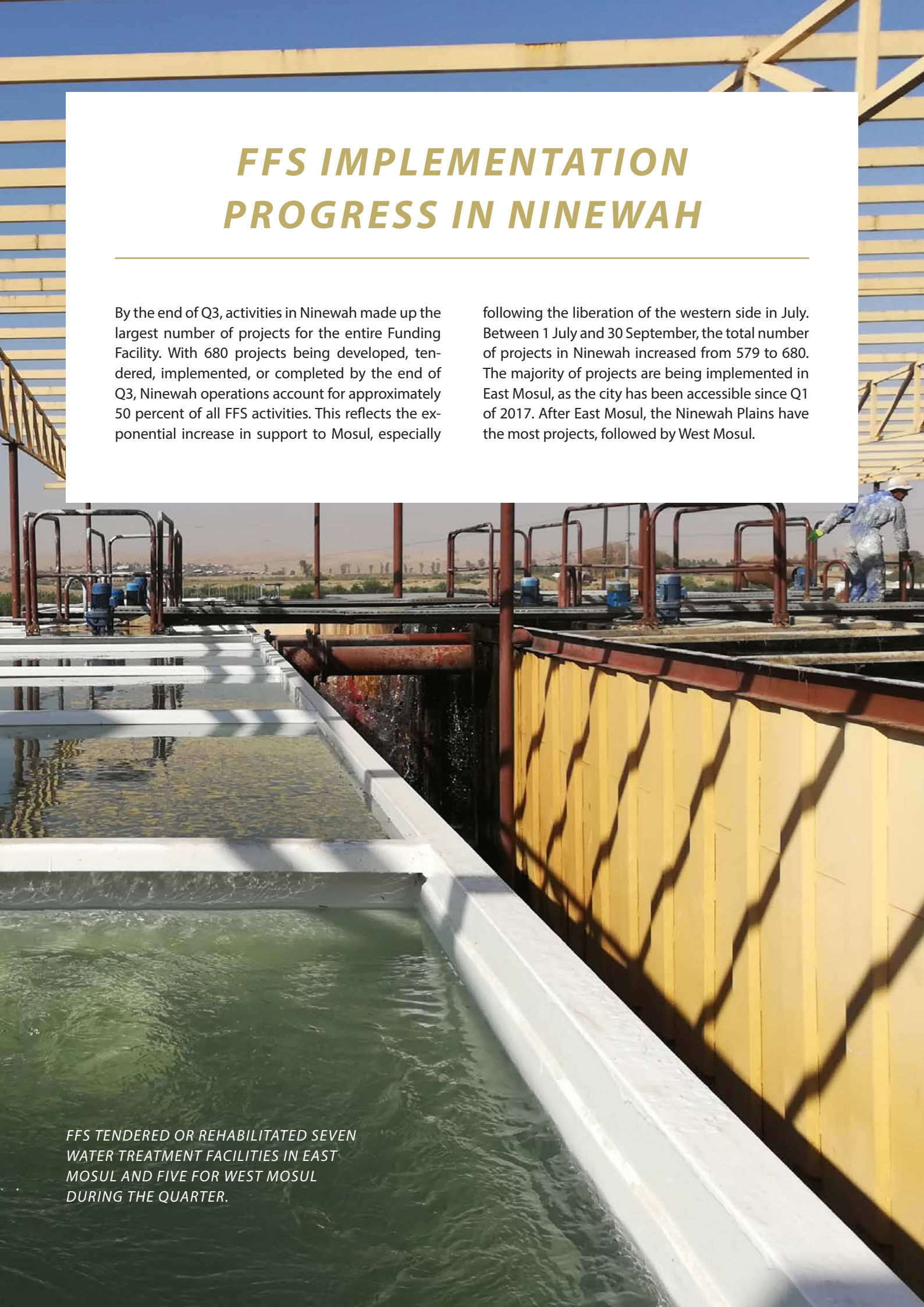
A SUMMARY OF RETURNS BY DISTRICT, ACCORDING TO IOM'S DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX.

FFS IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS IN NINEWAH

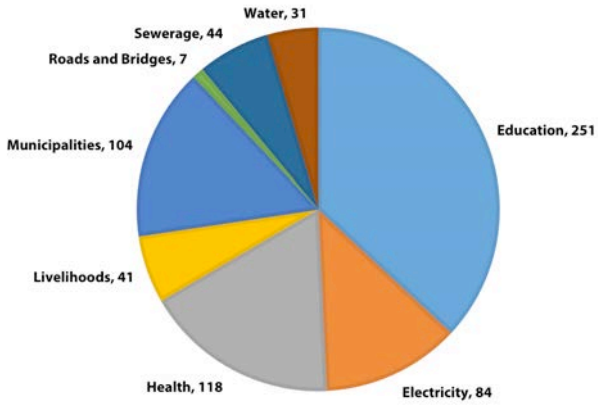
By the end of Q3, activities in Ninewah made up the largest number of projects for the entire Funding Facility. With 680 projects being developed, tendered, implemented, or completed by the end of Q3, Ninewah operations account for approximately 50 percent of all FFS activities. This reflects the exponential increase in support to Mosul, especially

following the liberation of the western side in July. Between 1 July and 30 September, the total number of projects in Ninewah increased from 579 to 680. The majority of projects are being implemented in East Mosul, as the city has been accessible since Q1 of 2017. After East Mosul, the Ninewah Plains have the most projects, followed by West Mosul.

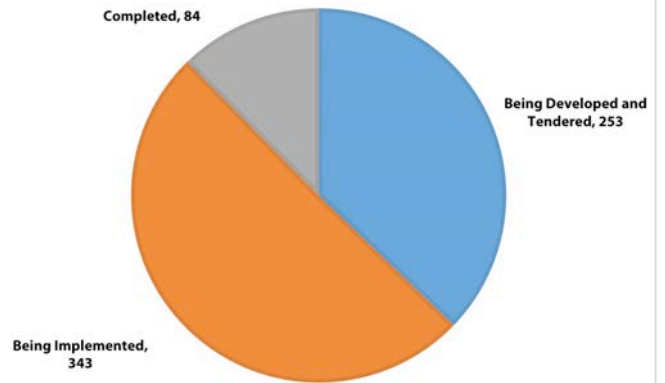
*FFS TENDERED OR REHABILITATED SEVEN
WATER TREATMENT FACILITIES IN EAST
MOSUL AND FIVE FOR WEST MOSUL
DURING THE QUARTER.*



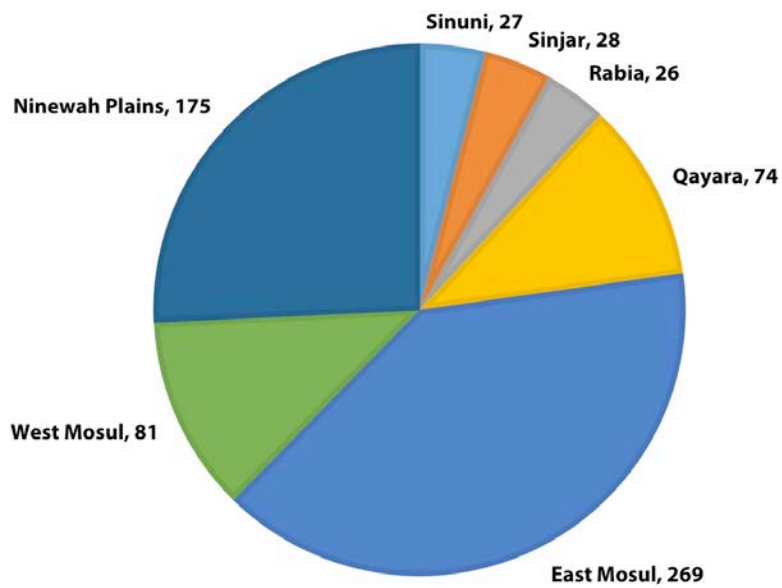
NINEWAH FFS PROJECTS BY SECTOR
TOTAL: 680 PROJECTS



NINEWAH FFS PROJECTS BY STATUS
TOTAL: 680 PROJECTS



NINEWAH FFS PROJECTS BY LOCATION
TOTAL: 680 PROJECTS



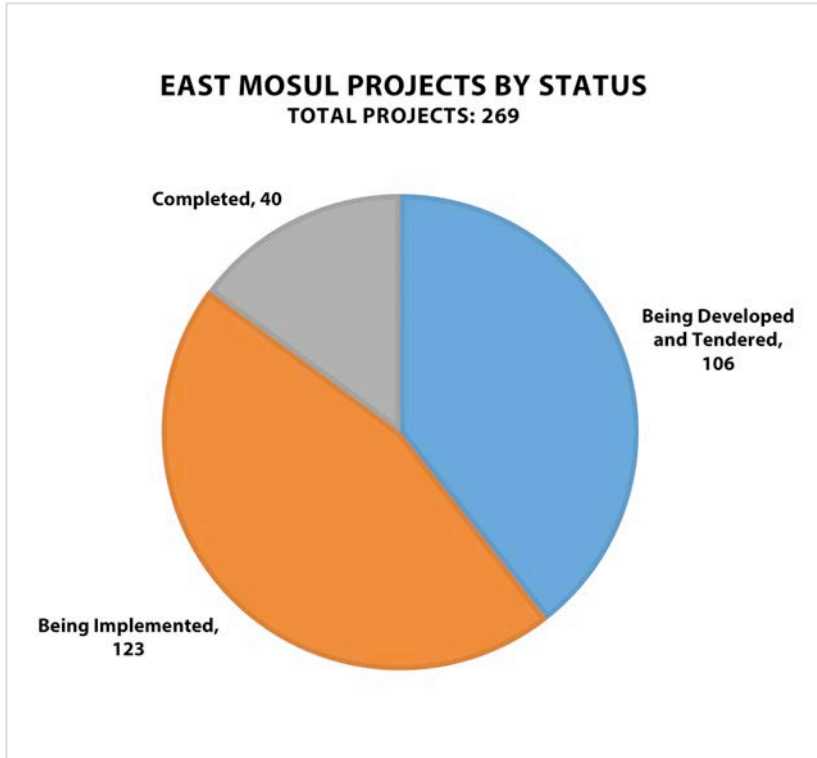
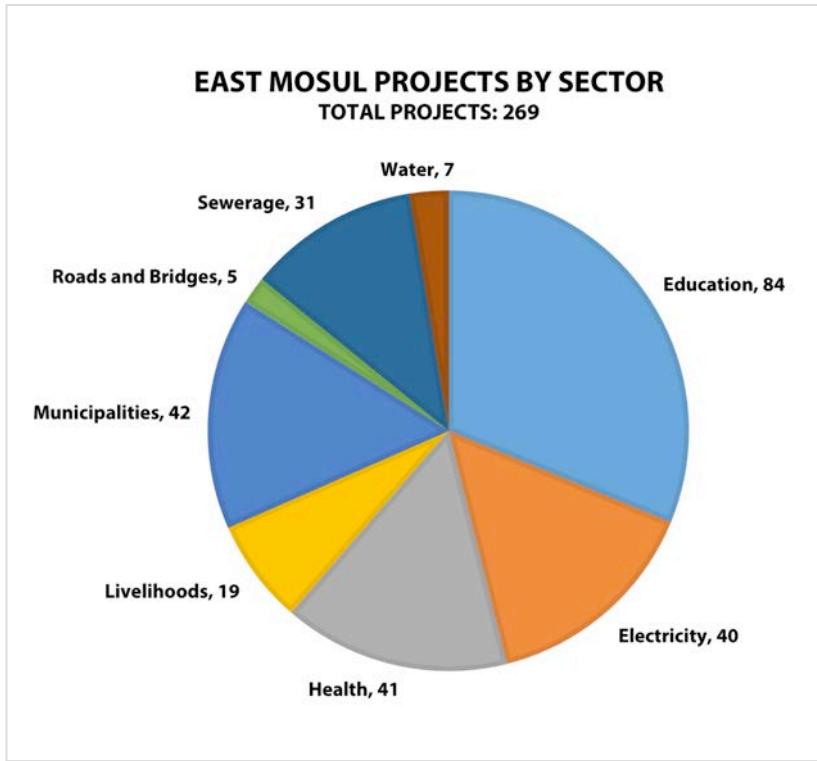


THOUSANDS OF WORKERS ACROSS THE LIBERATED AREAS HAVE CLEANED THEIR COMMUNITIES AND NEIGHBORHOODS, WHILE GENERATING URGENTLY NEEDED INCOME. LIQUIDITY IS A CRUCIAL NEED FOR RETURNEES IN LIBERATED AREAS.

The preponderance of activities in Ninewah focused on Immediate Stabilization needs: water, electricity, and health facilities needed to be restored immediately for hundreds of thousands of people. The Municipalities needed equipment, tipper trucks, and garbage trucks to remove tons of debris and rubble from the streets. Cash for work teams were deployed quickly to start cleaning neighborhoods and injecting cash into the local economy. However, unlike other areas where Expanded Stabilization projects were sequenced several months after the start of Immediate Stabilization projects, the scale

of destruction in Mosul required that FFS begin planning for Expanded Stabilization almost immediately following liberation. The presence of explosive hazards, IEDs, and unexploded ordnance also threaten people who have returned to their homes, as well as local authorities, FFS engineers, and FFS implementing partners who are rehabilitating the city. This is especially true in West Mosul, where the destruction and IED contamination is akin to that seen in Ramadi, and in some neighborhoods much worse.

EAST MOSUL



East Mosul was liberated in Q1 of 2017, and 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 which began in September 2016 and returned soon after liberation. As such, speed was an imperative above all previous FFS operations.

By the end of Q3, FFS was undertaking 269 projects in East Mosul. The immediate priorities were to restore water, electricity, education and health services to the city. Local authorities also prioritized support to Municipalities, Roads and Bridges, and Sewerage Directorates, given the poor state of roads, excessive rubble, and impaired sewerage networks that posed major risks to public health. Cash for work teams were deployed starting in Q1, and by Q3 supported over 4,483 people through 19 projects. Of the 269 projects in the pipeline, 40 were completed and 123 were being implemented. The remainder were either undergoing bill of quantity development or being tendered.

Window 1

In infrastructure rehabilitation, 250 projects were being undertaken by the end of Q3. Thirty-eight were completed, and an additional 118 Window 1 projects were being implemented. While the largest number of projects targeted education, municipalities, and sewerage, the most critical projects were in the water, electricity, and health sectors. Schools were also prioritized so that rehabilitated classrooms would be available for students returning on 1 October.



FFS HAS ENABLED THE RETURN OF THOUSANDS OF GIRLS TO THE CLASSROOM ACROSS LIBERATED AREAS. IN EAST MOSUL, FFS IS UNDERTAKING 64 SCHOOLS, WHICH WILL SUPPORT APPROXIMATELY 54,000 PUPILS.

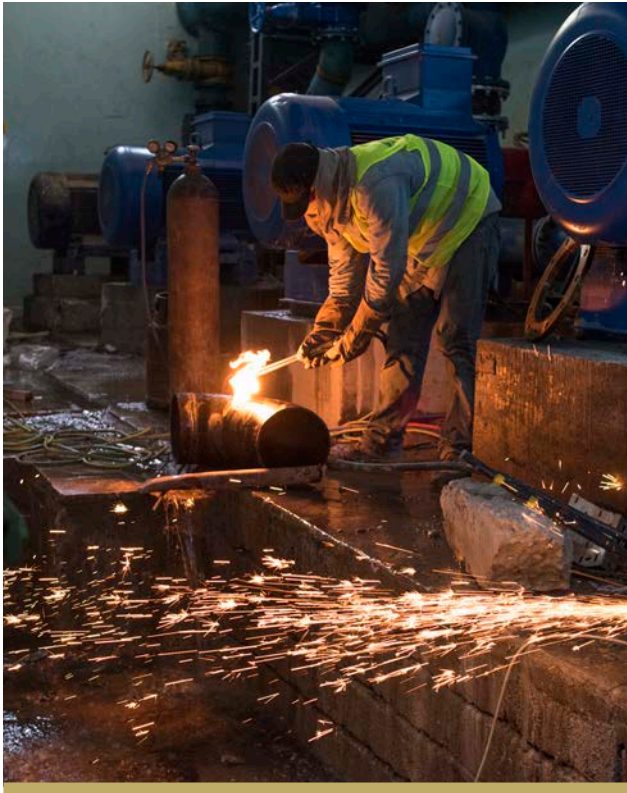
WATER

The water facilities in East Mosul were not as severely damaged as some other sectors; however, repairs were required on the water treatment facilities and network to increase the capacity of water distribution and ensure the water quality is safe for consumption. Seven water projects were tendered and begun in Q3, the most notable being the rehabilitation of four water treatment plants: Al Zahoor, Al Sahiron, Al Qubba, and Al Qasoor. Al Qasoor was the first water treatment plant undertaken by FFS, and was completed in August save a minor variation. The Al Qasoor water treatment plant is already providing clean water to 300,000 residents in 24 neighborhoods of East Mosul. Approximately one-third of the works of the Al Sahiron were completed by the end of the quarter. Al Zahoor works began in September and approximately one-tenth of the works were completed. Rehabilitation

of the Al Qubba plant started at the end of Q3, and will be a major boost to clean water upon completion with approximately 600,000 people estimated as beneficiaries. During this quarter, FFS delivered 10 submersible pumps, four horizontal pumps, a 5-ton crane truck and two water tankers, and is also in the process of supplying a 5-ton crane truck, and five mobile water compact units. With the completion of these projects, water services should reach all of East Mosul's population.

ELECTRICITY

The electricity sector was significantly affected by security operations in East Mosul. As a result, FFS is implementing 40 electricity projects to help restore power; five were underway during the reporting period. Assessments conducted by FFS engineers and the Electricity Directorate indicate there are 16 partially damaged and seven fully damaged 33/11kv substations. Electricity equipment,



NINETY-FIVE PERCENT OF FFS PARTNERS ARE IRAQI. THIS MEANS LOCAL COMPANIES AND LOCAL LABOR ARE BOOSTING THE LOCAL ECONOMY.

generators, transformers, poles, cables, and other supplies are also needed. FFS is rehabilitating all 26 substations, all of which were being tendered in Q3 and are expected to begin in Q4. FFS also implemented the following in Q3:

- Equipment supply for the Directorate of Electricity (all 690 poles installed, 120 km of twisted cables strung (out of 120 km).
- Supply of 76,000 liters of transformer oil (out of 100,000 liters) and insulation oil for power transformers.
- Delivery and installation of 270 electrical transformers to the Ninewah Electricity Directorate.
- Manufacturing of two mobile substations (25 MVA)
- Installation of the underground cable from Baweza. The cable had to be produced in Turkey prior to installation, and was halfway complete by the end of Q3.

HEALTH

There are 16 primary healthcare centers and three hospitals with varying degrees of damage in East Mosul. FFS is undertaking 41 health projects, five of which were

completed and 12 were being implemented during Q3. The remainder were being tendered, or the bills of quantity were being developed.

FFS is focused on the full-scale rehabilitation of 14 of 16 primary healthcare centers; medical supply to all 16 primary healthcare centers; and supply of 20 ambulances. Five primary healthcare centers were completed during Q3: Al Noor, Al Karama, Al Aqsa, Al Jazeera, and Yarimja. They now provide healthcare services to approximately 262,000 people. An emergency elevator was installed in the Al Khansa Hospital. In addition, furniture and computer equipment was delivered to the Directorate of Health Building in Mosul. The Al Jamea, Al Arabi, and Al Qadisiya primary healthcare centers were being implemented during Q3 and are expected completion in Q4.

The destruction of hospital facilities in Mosul writ large required the initiation of Expanded Stabilization projects alongside implementation of Immediate Stabilization works. Full-scale rehabilitation of Ibn Al Atheer, Al Khansa, and Al Shifaa hospitals will be required to address the acute shortage of medical beds. FFS has been working with consultancy engineering firms and the Ministry of Health to develop designs and bills of quantity for the facilities. By the end of Q3, initial designs for Ibn Al Atheer and concept designs for Al Khansa hospitals had been completed and shared with the Directorate of Health for review. Due to the scale and complexity of the projects, these will take several more months to finalize, tender, and complete.

EDUCATION

Support to the education sector is a major priority for the Ninewah Governorate. FFS is undertaking 84 education projects in East Mosul to restore access to schooling and higher education. This includes focusing on Immediate Stabilization needs in rehabilitating dozens of schools, but also conducting extensive assessments for higher education in the Expanded Stabilization channel. Of the 84 education projects, 13 had been completed and an additional 30 were being implemented during Q3. Contracts were awarded for 30 projects at the very end of Q3, and are expected to be completed during Q4. FFS support will rehabilitate 69 schools in East Mosul, and benefit an estimated 54,000 pupils. Nine schools were already completed during Q3, and an additional 42 were underway. The remaining were being assessed or tendered, and are set to begin in Q4. In addition, a pilot project for cash for work for women to repair school desks in Kokjali was well received by the Principal of the Kokjali Girl's School and



MOSUL UNIVERSITY WAS AN IMPORTANT CENTER OF LEARNING FOR THE REGION. DURING THE OCCUPATION OF MOSUL, ISIL USED THE CAMPUS AS A HEADQUARTERS AND THE SUBSEQUENT BATTLE CAUSED INCREDIBLE DAMAGE. FFS HAS REVAMPED THE ELECTRICAL NETWORK AT MOSUL UNIVERSITY, CLEANED RUBBLE AND DEBRIS, AND DEVELOPED BILLS OF QUANTITY FOR DOZENS OF MAJOR REHABILITATION WORKS, NOTABLY SUPPORTING MEDICAL, ENGINEERING, AND WOMEN'S FACULTIES.

Director General of Education, and is expected to be implemented in Q4.

Rehabilitation of Mosul University is a key priority for the Ninewah Governorate and city residents. The project falls under Expanded Stabilization channel, given the large-scale destruction. Mosul University was an important center of ISIL operations during the recent conflict. The group used the university facilities as a command center, to house and train fighters in dormitories, to store weapons, and to manufacture chemical substances to produce weapons. As such, the university suffered significant damage during the battle for Mosul, resulting in varying estimates for whole-scale rehabilitation ranging from \$350-\$500 million.

During Q3, FFS agreed to the following initial projects at Mosul University:

- Renovation of roads on campus.
- Supply 500KVA generator, ensuring that students who sat for exams over the summer had electricity, completed in July.
- Supply 50 generators, seven were delivered during Q3, 43 were planned for Q4.

- Renovation of Women's Education Building was tendered and will begin in Q4.
- Renovation of Al Hadba Women's Dormitory (800 rooms) was tendered and will begin in Q4.

The following are additional priorities that are being processed by FFS, but are dependent upon further funding:

- 22 electrical substations
- Computer Engineering Faculty and Lab
- Electrical Engineering Faculty
- Mechanical Engineering Building and Lab
- University Hall
- Dean of Engineering Building
- Maintenance Garage

Additional rehabilitation works at two subsidiary institutions, Ninewah University and Northern Technical University, are also being assessed. Rehabilitation of the electrical system and water networks are being procured. At Ninewah University, the primary requests that were being assessed by FFS during Q3 were medical, engineering, and science faculties and associated labs, buildings



THE ELECTRICAL NETWORK OF MOSUL WAS DEVASTATED. IN EAST MOSUL THE ELECTRICITY CAPACITY WAS SEVERELY DEPLETED, AND IN WEST MOSUL IT WAS ESSENTIALLY ELIMINATED DURING THE BATTLE. FFS TENDERED, IMPLEMENTED, OR COMPLETED 50 ELECTRICITY PROJECTS TO RE-ESTABLISH THE NETWORK IN ALL OF MOSUL.

and equipment. The Northern Technical University has also put forward renovations of key areas of the campus, notably medical and engineering buildings.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

There are five bridges across the Tigris in Mosul, all of which have been damaged by fighting. All but one of these bridges – the Third Bridge – are being rehabilitated by REFAATO or the World Bank. FFS was requested to rehabilitate two bridges across the Khosar tributary of the Tigris River. During Q3, FFS developed bills of quantity and drawings for both the Al Sukar and Sayadtee Al Jamila Bridges. By the end of Q3, the Directorate of Roads and Bridges had approved the designs of the Al Jamila Bridge, which were tendered and contract awarded. Works will begin in Q4. The Al Sukar Bridge designs were being reviewed by the Directorate.

SEWERAGE

The sewerage networks had been under-developed and weak prior to the recent conflict with ISIL. However, the battle inflicted damage across the network, posing a serious public health hazard. During the reporting period, FFS implemented and completed 31 sewerage projects

across East Mosul. Many of these included repairs to pipes, culverts, and collapsed systems.

MUNICIPALITIES

FFS undertook 42 municipality projects in East Mosul. By the close of Q3, four had been completed and 20 were being implemented. Completed projects during Q3 included rehabilitation of the Asphalt Factory Stone Crusher, the vetting center, and rehabilitation of Municipality Buildings in Al Wahdaa and Al Salam neighborhoods. The latter are responsible for minor repairs at the local level such as street pavements, curbstone repairs, minor sewerage repairs, and more. FFS was also rehabilitating the East Mosul Maintenance Factory, the Qadisiya municipality section, and three steel warehouses in Kokjali. Rehabilitating municipal enterprises provides thousands of steady jobs to returnees and generates income for the Directorate of Municipalities.

Window 2

FFS initiated 19 livelihoods projects in East Mosul over the course of Q3. Twelve were completed by the end of the quarter, providing support to over 4,483 workers directly for 60 to 90 days of work. Of these, 259 were women. The target areas of the projects were in Al Hadba'a, Al Zahour, Al Salam, Nerkal, and Mosul University. An additional five projects were being implemented during the reporting period, and will be completed in Q4.

Cash for work activities in Mosul will be the largest cash transfer for beneficiaries in FFS. Strong monitoring is an essential component of implementation, and FFS tested and learned from a variety of modalities during Q3. FFS maintains a robust monitoring network for all cash for work activities in particular, comprised of the following:

- Deployment of third party monitors, with a ratio of 30 workers per monitor (during part of Q3, the ratio had been 50:1. By early fall, the ratio had changed to 30:1).
- Regular site visits by the UNDP Livelihoods Team to cash for work activities.
- Remote, ad hoc interviews with beneficiaries by UNDP Livelihoods Team.
- Weekly cash transfers monitored by UNDP engineers and third party monitors.

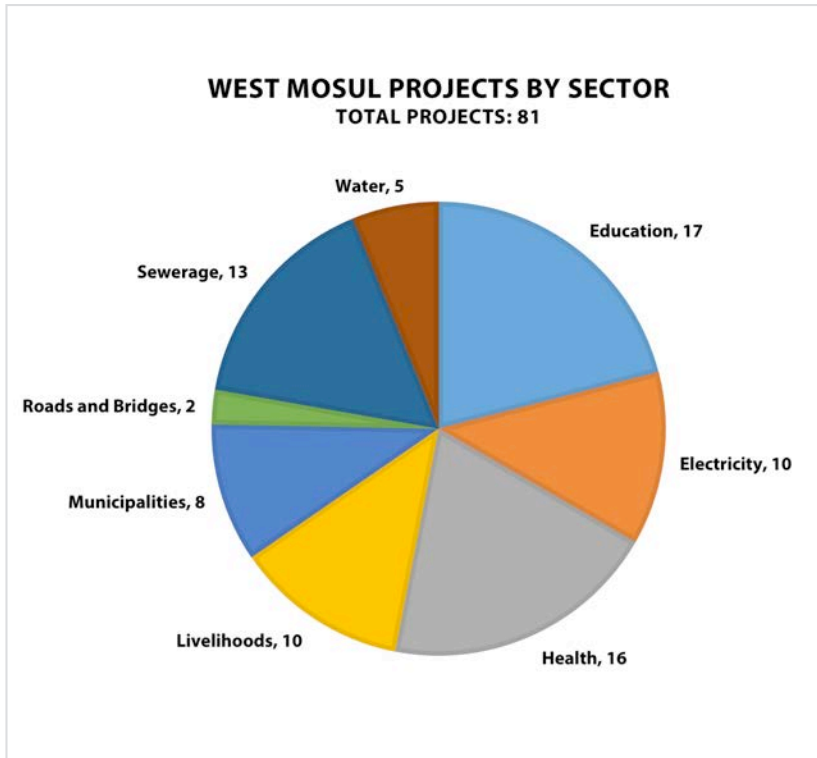


FFS SUPPORTS THE GOVERNMENT OF IRAQ'S STABILIZATION PRIORITIES. BATTLE DAMAGE CAUSED TO BASIC SERVICE INFRASTRUCTURE HINDERED OR ELIMINATED SERVICES ACROSS DOZENS OF COMMUNITIES. FFS IS A CRITICAL RESOURCE FOR THE GOVERNMENT TO RESTART THOSE BASIC SERVICES.

Monitors are responsible for ensuring that 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 in full compliance with contractual

expectations. Further, regular monitoring ensures women's participation in the cash for work programs, helping FFS meet its overall target of achieving at least 15 percent of all monitors and beneficiaries are women.

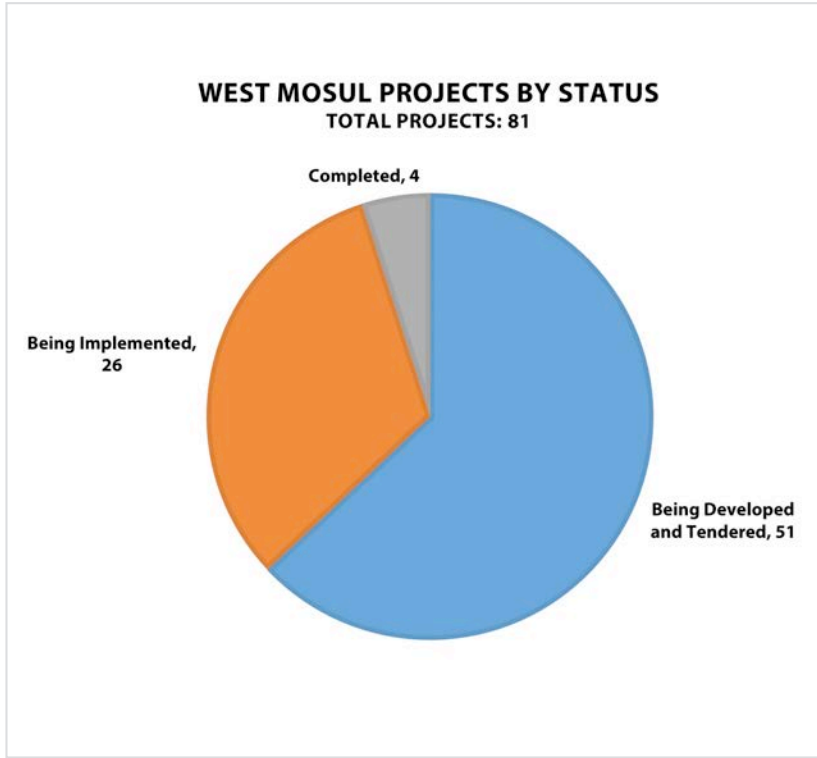
WEST MOSUL



The scale of destruction of West Mosul presents a major challenge to the Government of Iraq in its stabilization operations. FFS began assessments and developing bills of quantity even before the western half of the city was liberated in July, but has since increased site visits and clarified areas of FFS support. Working with the Mosul authorities, FFS has developed a more strategic approach to rehabilitating areas of West Mosul, given that entire neighborhoods and facilities will require total reconstruction. Other facilities are highly extensive and beyond Expanded Stabilization funding. The support plan is a work in progress, but has been closely coordinated with reconstruction entities. For Immediate Stabilization needs, water, electricity, rubble removal, and health are key priorities.

Given its recent liberation during the reporting period, some security restrictions still remain in place, and FFS Program Staff and engineers have periodically been blocked from accessing sites by the Iraqi Security Forces. Local authorities also have had difficulty accessing all parts of West Mosul, making bill of quantity development more challenging. The threat of IED and explosive hazard contamination is extremely high, particularly in Government facilities and in West Mosul's hospital complex. This leads to delays in implementation.

There have been limited numbers of returns to West Mosul during the reporting period. Estimates indicate there are 734,586 people displaced from West Mosul, largely living on the eastern side or in IDP camps. The reason for returns are multifaceted, but include issues ranging from psychological trauma from the very recent battle to lack of basic services and jobs. Some people from West Mosul returned to East Mosul instead, and return





ELECTRICITY IS A MAJOR OBSTACLE TO THE REHABILITATION OF OTHER ESSENTIAL SERVICES, NOTABLY WATER. TO RESTART WATER SERVICES AT THE NEW WATER TREATMENT PLANT IN WEST MOSUL, FFS CONNECTED THE FACILITY TO THE AL QUBBA WATER TREATMENT PLANT ACROSS THE TIGRIS RIVER. INTERIM MEASURES SUCH AS THESE ARE CRITICAL IN THE IMMEDIATE STABILIZATION PERIOD UNTIL THE ENTIRE ELECTRICAL GRID WILL BE RESTORED.

to camps when they run out of disposable income. More returns are expected over the course of Q4 and early 2018, as the situation has time to settle and people can return to their homes.

By the close of Q3, FFS was undertaking 81 projects in West Mosul. Four had been completed during Q3, and another 26 were underway. The remaining were under bill of quantity development, assessment, or tendering. Because the city was only liberated in the first part of the reporting period, developing and verifying bills of quantity was a challenge. Further, FFS spent considerable time to build the capacity of the Government to develop accurate, detailed bills of quantity. Additional projects are expected, at least parallel to the number in East Mosul or likely more by the end of Q4.

Window 1

Damage to infrastructure in West Mosul is significant, and beyond the damage of any other liberated city save Ramadi. According to the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), there are over 16,523 damaged or destroyed structures in West Mosul that are

visible from satellite imagery. Additional damage not captured in satellite imagery is extensive, and is evident in regular site visits to West Mosul. The Government has prioritized support to electricity, water, health, and rubble removal in the first phase of support from FFS. Additional works are being developed and implemented, notably municipalities, roads, and education.

During Q3, FFS was undertaking 71 window 1 projects in these sectors.

Four infrastructure projects have been completed:

- The road leading to Al Athbah Hospital as well as the internal road network
- The installation of an overhead cable (33KV) from the Al Qubba water treatment plant to the New water treatment plant in west Mosul
- Rehabilitation of three sewerage pipe systems
- The delivery of three coaster buses to the West Mosul General Hospital

An additional 26 projects are being implemented, notably health and sewerage projects.



FUNCTIONING SEWERAGE NETWORKS ARE ESSENTIAL FOR PUBLIC HEALTH. THE GOVERNMENT OF IRAQ PRIORITIZED 13 SEWERAGE PROJECTS FOR FFS SUPPORT DURING THE QUARTER.

WATER

FFS is undertaking five projects in the water sector in West Mosul. One was being implemented during Q3, one was being tendered, and the remaining three were being developed with the Ninewah Water Directorate.

West Mosul has four water treatment plants, of which two are currently functioning at partial capacity. Two are major facilities in the northern part of West Mosul: the New water treatment plant used to process 16,000 m³/hour for approximately 500,000 beneficiaries, and the Old or al-Hawi water treatment plant served 350,000 beneficiaries, mainly in the Old City, prior to the conflict. Two smaller facilities are located in southern neighborhoods of West Mosul: Al Ghizlani water treatment plants had a pre-conflict capacity of 1000 m³/hour for about 95,000 beneficiaries, and the Al Danedan water treatment plant which had the capacity of 500 m³/hour for about 50,000 beneficiaries. Of these plants, two are partially functioning: Ghizlani is processing at 50 percent capacity (500 m³/hour) and the New water treatment plant is processing at about 40 percent capacity (7000 m³/hour) after FFS installed an electricity line to the plant.

With the exception of Al Danedan, the water treatment plants are not totally destroyed by ISIL or during the liberation of the city. Most rehabilitation is to replace electric and mechanical items, pumps and machines, to bring the plants back to their full capacity. During Q3, FFS was developing the bills of quantity for the full rehabilitation of the Al Danedan and Al Ghizlani water treatment plants, and finalizing another for the New water treatment plant. FFS is also installing two major electricity lines from Badoosh and the West Mosul 132KV substations to the New and Old water treatment plants to ensure a steady supply of electricity.

ELECTRICITY

The offensive to retake Mosul destroyed many of the electrical substations, wires, and transformers, and residents in West Mosul completely rely on generators to supply power as a result. The West Mosul General Hospital receives approximately 10 hours of power per day as it is linked to a 33/11 station (Hamdaniya line – a previous FFS project). Otherwise, there is almost no power generated other than by generators.

There used to be four major sources of power for West Mosul:

1. Mosul Dam, which ordinarily generates 4x150MW, but currently only produces 1x120MW. This is just enough to power water treatment plants and hospitals.
2. The Al Mansoor gas station, which only produces 25MVA, but requires rehabilitation.
3. The Qayara station.
4. The Baiji power station, which is destroyed.

All these are connected to overhead 400KVA lines which used to pass through the 400KVA Supergrid at Al Sahaje. The Supergrid has been destroyed, forcing all of West Mosul to feed off a 132KVA line from Kirkuk. This passes through the Qaraqosh 400KV station, East Mosul 400KV station, and ultimately to Yaramja station in West Mosul.

There are four 132KVA stations which distribute power from the main lines to fifteen 33/11 substations across West Mosul. First, the Al Mansoor 132KV station, which is the only one operating. It feeds five 33/11 substations supplying power to 200,000 beneficiaries. Four of these 33/11 substations were fully destroyed and need to be replaced entirely. The fifth one is being reconstructed. Second, the Al Yarmook 132KV station is out of order and needs repairs to its batteries and transformers. It feeds seven 33/11 substations for a total of about 280,000 beneficiaries. Of these seven, three are not damaged and can be energized once Yarmook is rehabilitated. Third, the West Mosul mobile substation is not operational and needs repairs. It feeds three 33/11 substations, for a total of approximately 120,000 beneficiaries. One of these stations is fully destroyed, the other two are badly damaged. Lastly, the Badoosh 132KV station is out of order. It is outside of Mosul and mainly feeds the town of Badoosh, but FFS installed a line from substation to the New water treatment plant.

FFS is undertaking ten electricity projects in West Mosul during Q3. Additional projects are expected to be added during Q4. FFS is undertaking the following rehabilitation projects:

- 33KV overhead line from Al Qubba water treatment plant to West Bank New water treatment plant.
- 33KV electrical line from Badoosh substation to the New water treatment plant.

- 33KV electrical line from West Mosul mobile substation to the Old water treatment plant.
- Badoosh, Al Mansoor, West Mosul mobile, and Yarmook 132KV substations.
- 17 Tamooz, Sinae Ayman, and Al Haramaat 33/11 substations.

HEALTH

There are 16 primary healthcare centers and five hospitals in West Mosul, all of which are in various states of disrepair. West Mosul used to be home to the most advanced health facilities in Iraq as the location of the Al Shifa Hospital Complex. The complex is a large, modern campus built around four major hospitals: Ibn Sina (553 beds) and Al Jamhuriya (220 beds) General Hospitals, Al Batool Maternity and Gynecology Hospital (220 beds), and the Oncology Hospital (50 beds). The complex also contained a modern teaching hospital, several specialized clinics, and a blood bank. The complex was used as an ISIL base and very badly damaged, with most hospitals and clinics destroyed.

FFS is undertaking 16 total projects in the health sector in West Mosul. FFS already rehabilitated the road to the Al Athbah Hospital and its internal roads, and supplied three coaster buses to the West Mosul General Hospital. Many more projects are expected to be developed and tendered in Q4, to include supplying furniture and equipment to all 16 primary healthcare centers in West Mosul. FFS is currently implementing the following health projects:

- Purchase and install mortuary freezer and supply body bags to the West-Mosul General Hospital
- Rehabilitation of five PHCs: Al Mansoor, Saleh al-Shabkhon, Al Mamoon, Wahbia Shabkhun and the Sport Medical Center

During Q3, FFS was the only agency active at the Al Shifa complex, preparing the bills of quantity for structures that can be rehabilitated, notably the Al Batool Maternity and Gynecology Hospital, the fertility clinic, the x-ray clinic, the burns and plastic surgery unit, and the blood bank. These are large, complicated bills of quantity which require significant time to prepare, design, tender, and implement akin to other Expanded Stabilization projects. In addition, FFS has been requested by the Government to



HERE, THE WEST MOSUL GENERAL HOSPITAL WAS THE ONLY FUNCTIONAL FRONTLINE TRAUMA FACILITY DURING THE BATTLE. THE AL SHIFA HOSPITAL COMPLEX IN WEST MOSUL WAS SEVERELY DAMAGED, AS WELL AS OTHER MEDICAL FACILITIES. AS A RESULT, THE WEST MOSUL GENERAL HOSPITAL HAD BEEN DRASTICALLY OVER CAPACITY. FFS CONDUCTED ASSESSMENTS FOR THE WEST MOSUL GENERAL HOSPITAL DURING THE QUARTER AS ONE OF ITS FIRST EXPANDED STABILIZATION PRIORITIES.

contract a consulting company to fully assess the damage to all structures inside Al Shifa Hospital Complex to assist the Ministry of Health in developing a response plan. FFS also developed the bills of quantity for the West Mosul General Hospital, which is expected to go to tender in Q4.

HOUSING

Although there are no current housing projects ongoing in Mosul, during Q3 FFS developed plans, and recruited housing engineering staff to begin works in Q4. Destruction of housing is a major issue in West Mosul given the scale of destruction, including to private homes and businesses. There are no concrete plans from the Government of Iraq to deal with housing compensation for totally destroyed homes. UNHCR satellite imagery coupled with FFS field assessments indicate that approximately 40,000 houses will require rehabilitation or reconstruction support. Following FFS assessments conducted during Q3, housing program in West Mosul is set to begin initially in Al Jadeda and Al Ghizlani neighborhoods.

EDUCATION

During Q3, at the request of the Directorate of Education, FFS engineers assessed over 193 schools in West Mosul, 33 of which could not be accessed due to security

constraints. These assessments were conducted with the Ninewah Education Directorate's mapping exercise of all the kindergartens, primary, and secondary schools in West Mosul. Upon the direction of the Education Directorate, FFS is planning to rehabilitate 63 of the 193 schools. Seventeen school projects were tendered or starting implementation by the end of Q3. The remaining 46 schools will be tendered during Q4. Further, FFS will conduct assessments of the additional 33 schools that were inaccessible during Q3.

West Mosul used to have Ninewah Governorate's largest vocational training center, Al Jazeera, which trained hundreds of youth and adults in practical skills such as carpentry and welding. The center was destroyed by ISIL, but FFS assessed the damage during Q3 with the Directorate of Labor and Social Affairs to ascertain possible FFS support, and will rehabilitate if funding becomes available.

FFS is also rehabilitating Ninewah University's engineering campus, located in West Mosul. There are three colleges for electronic engineering with 500 students. The projects were being tendered during Q3.



FFS DEPLOYED CASH FOR WORK TEAMS TO THE WEST MOSUL GENERAL HOSPITAL TO HELP CLEAN THE AREA OF RUBBLE AND DEBRIS, WHILE GENERATING INCOME FOR 80 BENEFICIARIES. ALL CASH FOR WORK TEAMS UNDERGO BASIC EXPLOSIVE HAZARD AWARENESS BRIEFINGS SUPPORTED BY UNMAS.

ROADS AND BRIDGES, MUNICIPALITIES, AND SEWERAGE

All three of these sectors will require extensive support in the coming months. Roads are badly damaged in many parts of West Mosul; municipality services are completely inadequate and require significant support, especially equipment; and the sewerage network is in disrepair and risks public health.

During Q3, FFS implemented two roads projects around the Al Athbah Hospital, namely rehabilitating the road to the hospital and the internal road on the campus. This improved accessibility to the hospital, which is a major trauma health center for people of West Mosul given the destruction of other health facilities described above. The trauma support of the hospital is particularly important; road repairs greatly improved patients access to the facility.

FFS conducted a variety of assessments with the Municipalities Directorate in Q3, resulting in five projects being developed and one being tendered during the reporting period. These include five police stations, the West Mosul police headquarters, the high court of Mosul's sections for criminal prosecution and property titles, and rehabilitation of two major municipality shops. Rehabilitating these facilities greatly improves the capacity of the local government – to include civilian security providers – to return to West Mosul and provide important services.

West Mosul has several market and shopping areas, three of which are large and owned by the Municipality. Yabesat market (126 shops which used to employ approximately 600 people) and the vegetable market (150 stalls which used to employ about 450 people) are both moderately damaged, and FFS prepared the bills of quantity for both during Q3. The third market in Al Jadeda is very badly damaged and will need to be completely rehabilitated.

Thirteen sewerage projects were being developed, tendered, and implemented in Q3. Sewerage is an abiding problem, as Mosul never developed a proper sewerage system and instead funneled most of its liquid waste into the Tigris River. Sewerage pipes and culverts have been damaged across the city. FFS is rehabilitating six pipe and culvert systems in Jadeda, and additional systems in Ghizlani and Rabee are being tendered.

Window 2

Support to livelihoods in West Mosul is an important priority of the Ninewah authorities and returnees. Most of the shops, restaurants, and markets in the area are closed, and the ones that open do so with difficulty, as purchasing power is significantly weakened. With the formal economy in tatters, many residents attempt to get jobs as day laborers to attain liquidity for their families. Cash for work programs are very popular, with hundreds of people applying for the positions available, from all sections of society.

FFS has developed and tendered 10 cash for work projects to support families in West Mosul. One of these was being implemented during Q3, the remaining were beginning at the end of Q3. Cash for work projects were beginning in the Al Jadeda area (15 neighborhoods, 200 workers for 60 days). The cleanup of West Mosul General Hospital and Nineveh University were also initiated, supporting approximately 80 people. Other large-scale cash for work projects were being tendered during Q3, notably the cleanup of Al Rabee area (20 neighborhoods, 1400 workers for 75 days), and Al Ghizlani area (eight neighborhoods, 950 workers for 60 days), and the cleanup of the Al Shifa Hospital Complex.

The scale of the cash for work projects is highly sensitive, requiring extensive monitoring by third party and FFS monitors. All cash for work participants must also undergo UNMAS-coordinated basic IED and explosive hazard awareness training, given the huge risk of IED contamination in West Mosul. An additional precondition for any work is that at least 20 percent, and preferably more, of the workers are women. In several cases, such as the West Mosul General Hospital where women can work undisturbed inside, FFS has pushed for a 50-50 division between men and women. FFS tested these modalities during Q3, and is planning for a large scaling up beginning in Q4.

NINEWAH PLAINS



A VIEW OF THE ENTRANCE TO THE RASAN PRIMARY MIXED SCHOOL IN HAMDANIYA. THE SCHOOL WAS ONE OF DOZENS IN THE NINEWAH PLAINS UNDERGOING REPAIRS BY FFS.

In previous quarterly reports, the Ninewah Plains included areas only northeast and southeast of Mosul and encompassed predominantly minority communities. Starting in Q3, reporting for the Ninewah Plains will encompass the following communities: Sinjar, Sinuni, Rabia, Bahzani, Sheikhan, Bashiqa, Batnaya, Telesqof, Al Qosh, Bartela, Telkayf, Karamless, Hamdaniya, Nimrud, and Hamam Aleel. The first three communities are located in western Ninewah; the latter are located northeast and southeast of Mosul.

FFS is also approved to work in Telfar, Hatra, and Ba'aj, but works have not yet begun due to enduring security constraints and uncertainty.

In all of the Ninewah Plains FFS has developed, tendered, implemented, or completed 256 projects in total. Thirty projects have been completed, 149 are being implemented, and 77 are being developed or tendered. The

bulk of these projects in the Ninewah Plains are being implemented in Hamdaniya, with 66 total projects, followed by Telkayf with 31 projects in total. In each of the communities of Bashiqa, Sinjar, Sinuni, and Rabia, FFS is overseeing 25, 28, 27, and 26 projects, respectively.

The referendum held at the end of Q3 is expected to create uncertainty with regards to force posture and may impact returns. Security provision is beyond the writ of FFS; however, returnees and displaced persons from the area consistently inform FFS that uncertainty in security provision is the biggest challenge to returning to homes in the Ninewah Plains. Further, FFS Program Staff and implementers must contend with different security forces who control territory, in particular, to access the sites. These changes in security control can sometimes delay implementation. In western Ninewah, this level of uncertainty has been an issue since 2015, and has been reported to donors consistently since then. With the



AN ENGLISH CLASS IN SESSION AT THE MAREEM AL ADHRAA HIGH SCHOOL IN HAMDANIYA, WHICH THE FFS REHABILITATED. THE SCHOOL RE-OPENED AFTER BEING CLOSED FOR THREE YEARS DUE TO ISIL OCCUPATION.

liberation of towns in northern and southern Ninewah over the course of the last year, security control challenges are evident in these areas as well.

Out of these communities' pre-ISIL population of approximately 746,000 people, estimates suggest that 325,620 have returned. The biggest challenges to return remain in Sinjar and Sinuni, at approximately 11 and 36 percent returns, respectively. The issues outlined above continue to be a significant factor in deterring returns to western Ninewah.

Despite these challenges, throughout Q3 FFS increased the number of projects assessed, tendered, and being implemented throughout the Ninewah Plains, and has continued to support these historic communities. Additional projects will be introduced during Q4 following additional assessments and tendering. As with all FFS projects, the Government of Iraq is responsible for conducting assessments, prioritizing projects, and requesting support

from FFS. The intention of the program is to support the Government of Iraq's stabilization efforts, not implement bilateral activities. However, events in Q3 suggested that the Government of Iraq requires additional assistance in communicating with community leaders, and FFS has helped facilitate discussions with local line directors, mayors, and community leaders. This is particularly important in diverse minority communities. As FFS expands the number of projects implemented in the Ninewah Plains, the requests are still channelled through the line directorates as the entities responsible for coordinating and identifying needs, but also include more priorities introduced by civil society.

Window 1

By the end of Q3, FFS was developing, tendering, implementing, or had completed 221 Window 1 projects in all of the Ninewah Plains. Of these, 28 are completed Window 1 projects, and an additional 141 projects were



THE AL QASR WATER TREATMENT PLANT WILL HELP EASE THE DEMAND ON WATER FROM THE SALAMIYA WATER TREATMENT PLANT THAT FFS REHABILITATED IN THE SPRING. ASSESSMENTS WERE COMPLETED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD, AND IS ONE OF 14 WATER PROJECTS BY FFS IN THE NINEWAH PLAINS.

underway during Q3. A majority of the projects being implemented were in the northern and southern Ninewah Plains – 117 out of the 141 projects being implemented by the end of Q3. The major priorities of the Ninewah Plains have been electricity, health, and water rehabilitation, though FFS is also supporting projects in education, housing, and municipalities.

ELECTRICITY

FFS is undertaking major projects in the electricity sector. Thirty projects are being implemented or tendered throughout the Ninewah Plains, and will restore power to over two dozen communities and a few hundred thousand people. These projects are complex and time-consuming, however, and take time to implement. The 132KV line from Al Awinat to Sinuni will introduce consistent, high voltage power to Sinjar and Sinuni for the first time. The line will be 45 kilometres long, and by the end of Q3 was approximately three-quarters of the way complete. Three additional 132KV transmission lines from East

Mosul to Qaraqosh, Intisar, and Tahrir substations were tendered and the contract awarded at the end of the reporting period. There was a delay in the start due to mine clearance issues, but work is expected to begin in Q4. An underground cable (33KV) is also being developed to Al Qosh to Telesqof, improving electricity in both communities. Other major initiatives by FFS are as follows:

- Three projects to supply and install six mobile power stations to Sinuni and Sinjar until the completion of the Al Awinat -Sinuni line were completed.
- Rehabilitation of ten substations in Sinjar, Rabia, Telesqof, Bashiqa, Hamdaniya, Telkayf, Zaytoun (feeding Bashiqa), Sinjar Cement Factory, Sinjar, and Khazar.
- Supply and install equipment to the Directorate of Electricity; renovate Electricity Building in Bashiqa, and conduct other repairs to the electricity network throughout the Ninewah Plains.

HEALTH

Health is another major priority for FFS support in the Ninewah Plains, with 51 projects in development, being tendered, underway, or completed. During Q3, FFS completed the rehabilitation of the Hamdaniya Health Department and four primary healthcare centers: Baghdad, Hamdaniya, Karamless, and Al Qasr. These will provide basic health access for over 75,000 residents. Additional primary healthcare centers were also being rehabilitated during Q3: Kabarli, Muwafaqiya, Bashiqa, Minarah Al Shabak, Qiritgah, Mafaraer, and Batnaya. Two additional healthcare centers in Bazwaya and Aski Mosul were assessed during Q3. FFS is also tendering the medical equipment and furniture to be supplied to these and several other PHCs in the Ninewah Plains. The aim is to ensure that these facilities are fully operational by the time the projects are completed.

For hospitals, FFS completed the rehabilitation of Sinuni hospital in 2016. FFS began rehabilitation of the Hamdaniya Hospital to ensure access to advanced healthcare in the Ninewah Plains. The first phase of the Hamdaniya Hospital rehabilitation was already underway by the end of Q3 as an Expanded Stabilization project, which renovated the emergency ward, maternity ward, and the operating theatre. The second phase of rehabilitation will begin in Q4. FFS is also supplying medical equipment and furniture to the hospital. Combined, FFS rehabilitation to the Sinuni and Hamdaniya hospitals will enable medical access to over 150,000 people in the Ninewah Plains.

WATER

The Directorate of Water has requested FFS to implement 14 water projects in the Ninewah Plains. Four rehabilitation projects were completed in Q2: the Salamiya water treatment plant, Bakhalif water wells in Sinuni, and Sherfaden water wells in Sinuni, and the Rabia Water Directorate Building. Six more projects were being implemented during Q3, and the remainder were being tendered. All are expected to be completed by early 2018, and should significantly restore water access throughout the Ninewah Plains. Other key highlights from Q3 are as follows:

- The Haman Al Alil water treatment plant is halfway completed.
- The Al Qasr water treatment plant is underway.

- Three water wells in Sinjar are over three-quarters of the way completed.
- The Water Directorate Building in Telkayf well over halfway completed.
- The Khwaja Khalil water treatment plant began at the end of Q3 and will feed Telesqof and surrounding villages.
- Nine water wells in Bashiqa were ongoing, and will be completed in Q4.

EDUCATION

Significant progress was made on the 107 education projects in the Ninewah Plains during Q3. Sixty-seven of these projects are in the northern and southern parts of the Ninewah Plains, and 42 were being implemented in Q3. Fifteen education projects in Rabia were being assessed and tendered; Seven of the 12 projects in Sinuni were complete; and 1 project of 13 in Sinjar was completed. Additionally, by the end of the reporting period:

- 13 schools in Hamdaniya were over halfway completed.
- 20 schools in Nimrud were nearly completed.
- Eight schools in Telkayf were over halfway completed.
- Three schools in Sinuni were awarded and began work at the very end of Q3.
- Work on the Directorate of Education in Telkayf began at the very end of Q3.

Through these projects, 72 schools in the Ninewah Plains will be rehabilitated. All of these schools, as well as several additional, will receive new furniture and equipment. Forty-two of these schools are in the northern and southern Ninewah Plains, a majority in Hamdaniya, Nimrud, and Telkayf. The Directorate of Education estimates that over 50,000 pupils, boys and girls, will benefit from these rehabilitation works all across the Ninewah Plains.



A PUPIL OF THE AL TAGHLLUBIA SCHOOL FOR BOYS CARRIES BOOKS INTO A CLASSROOM ON THE FIRST DAY THE SCHOOL REOPENED ITS DOORS AFTER BEING CLOSED FOR THREE YEARS. FFS NEARLY COMPLETED 20 SCHOOLS IN NIMRUD, 13 IN HAMDANIYA, AND 8 IN TELKAYF DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD. ADDITIONAL SCHOOLS ARE UNDERWAY AND BEING ASSESSED.

HOUSING

Rehabilitation to housing in the Ninewah Plains is an important issue. The first housing projects are being implemented in the town of Bartela, where assessments and tendering began for approximately 2,604 houses that are estimated to require support. Damage to housing in Bartela was particularly systematic, and remains a challenge preventing returns. During the reporting period, assessments were completed for 330 houses in Bartela and 355 in Khazna village on its outskirts. These bills of quantity were submitted for tender, and are expected to begin in Q4. Additional assessments for all of Bartela will also continue during Q4. FFS also began a second housing project in the town of Bashiqa, where 500 homes were assessed.

MUNICIPALITIES

FFS is tendering, implemented, or completed 43 projects for the Municipalities Directorates across the Ninewah Plains. Most of these were in northern and southern Ninewah, which comprised 30 total projects while western Ninewah included 13 total projects. A majority of these were being tendered during the reporting period, however, the following are key highlights from Q3:

- Rabia Council Building was completed.
- Work on the machinery garage fence in Hamam Al Alil is over halfway completed.
- Telkayf Municipal Council Building is underway.
- 31 municipal shops in Karamless were nearly completed.
- Kiosks and booths in Hamdaniya were nearly completed.
- The Hamdaniyah vegetable market was nearly completed.

Window 2

As in all liberated areas, restarting the local economies is an important part of the stabilization process. In areas where there have been limited returns, FFS has been limited in its ability to conduct cash for work projects. FFS has tendered, implemented, or completed 11 livelihoods projects across the Ninewah Plains. One was completed and six were being implemented in western Ninewah. Three had been contracted at the end of Q3 and one additional project was being assessed in northern and southern Ninewah. As returns increase, additional ones are expected to be added. Key highlights for Q3 are as follows:

- One project targeting Telkayf, Bashiqa, and Bartela was awarded at the end of Q3, and will benefit 300 people for 90 working days.
- One project targeting Sinuni and Sinjar was awarded at the end of Q3, and will benefit 100 people for 90 working days.

QAYARA

Qayara is a town of approximately 25,000 people located in southern Ninewah, adjacent to Erbil, Kirkuk, and Salah al-Din Governorates. Services available in the town reach over 100,000 beyond the city limits, hence many projects have been requested by the Ninewah authorities to rehabilitate the town. Most of the population was not displaced during the ISIL occupation, but the city had been host to many IDPs fleeing from nearby conflict. FFS has been operating in Qayara since the fall of 2016 following its liberation, and since then has undertaken 74 projects. Ten were completed by the end of Q3, and an additional 45 were being implemented. The remainder are being assessed or tendered.

Window 1

Seventy-three out of the seventy-four projects are infrastructure rehabilitation works. These have focused on education, health, electricity, municipality, and water needs.

In education, 29 schools were completed by the end of Q3. These are expected to support approximately 22,000 pupils, according to the Directorate of Education.

In health, FFS is undertaking the rehabilitation of the Qayara Hospital, which is an Expanded Stabilization project. The hospital had a capacity of 100 beds before the conflict, but requires mechanical, civil, and electrical work. The service building was badly destroyed, and the central part of the hospital was bombed and withstood indirect and direct fire. Prior to assessing the facility, the hospital was cleared for IEDs, in partnership with UNMAS. By the end of Q3, the hospital designs were approved by the Directorate of Health and the bills of quantity were being developed. FFS was also developing the bills of quantity during the reporting period for six primary healthcare centers in Qayara: Amam Gharbi, Achahla, Asafaia, Al Safina, Al Shaerat, and Al Zaqiya. These will be tendered and begin works in Q4.

In electricity, FFS is implementing three projects and tendering one. 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 four water treatment plants and one compact unit. One project is already completed, the rehabilitation of the Qayara water treatment plant. The contract for the Al Faris water treatment plant was awarded at the end of Q3, and will be completed in the following three to four months. FFS was developing the bills of quantity for the Al Hud and Alsirt Village water treatment plants during Q3, which will be tendered in Q4. Rehabilitation of the water compact unit in the Qayara water treatment plant was also being developed during the reporting period. As such, it is expected that all of Qayara's water requirements will be met by the end of Q1 in 2018.

For municipalities and sewerage, FFS has undertaken 11 projects. Five were completed or ongoing during the reporting period. The Directorate of Agriculture Building was nearly completed, as well as the provision of equipment to the Directorate of Municipalities. Renovations to the Municipal Council Building and the Civil Status Building were awarded contracts at the end of Q3, and are expected to be completed during Q4.

Window 2

No new livelihoods projects were initiated during Q3.



THE QAYARA HOSPITAL WAS SEVERELY DAMAGED DURING THE OCCUPATION OF THE CITY, AND HAD BEEN AN IMPORTANT FACILITY FOR OVER 100,000 NEARBY RESIDENTS. THE FACILITY IS ONE OF THE EXPANDED STABILIZATION PROJECTS OF FFS.

WINDOW 3 IN NINEWAH

FFS has committed numerous personnel to help boost the capacity of the Ninewah Governorate and West Mosul authorities. Three Stabilization Advisors with expertise in planning and implementing stabilization priorities have been operating in East Mosul (1), West Mosul (1), and Greater Ninewah (1) since Q1. 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 quantity.

Five Municipal Stabilization Advisors are dedicated to Ninewah, and are embedded with the Governorate authorities in Mosul, western Ninewah, and southern Ninewah, helping them set priorities, streamline bills of quantity, 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. Seven are focused on specific sectors (education, health, water, municipalities, electricity, sewerage, and roads and bridges) and the other three support the handover of assets such as furniture, equipment, and vehicles, as well as other tasks. 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. To highlight two particular activities: in West Mosul, during Q3, the Liaison Officer for health mapped needs for furniture and equipment for all the primary healthcare centers and finalized the bills of quantity for processing. Second, Liaison Officer for education co-led the damage assessment of schools in West Mosul, allowing for a rapid division of labor afterwards. 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 quantity, are the first focal point for contractors, 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.

FFS IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS IN ANBAR

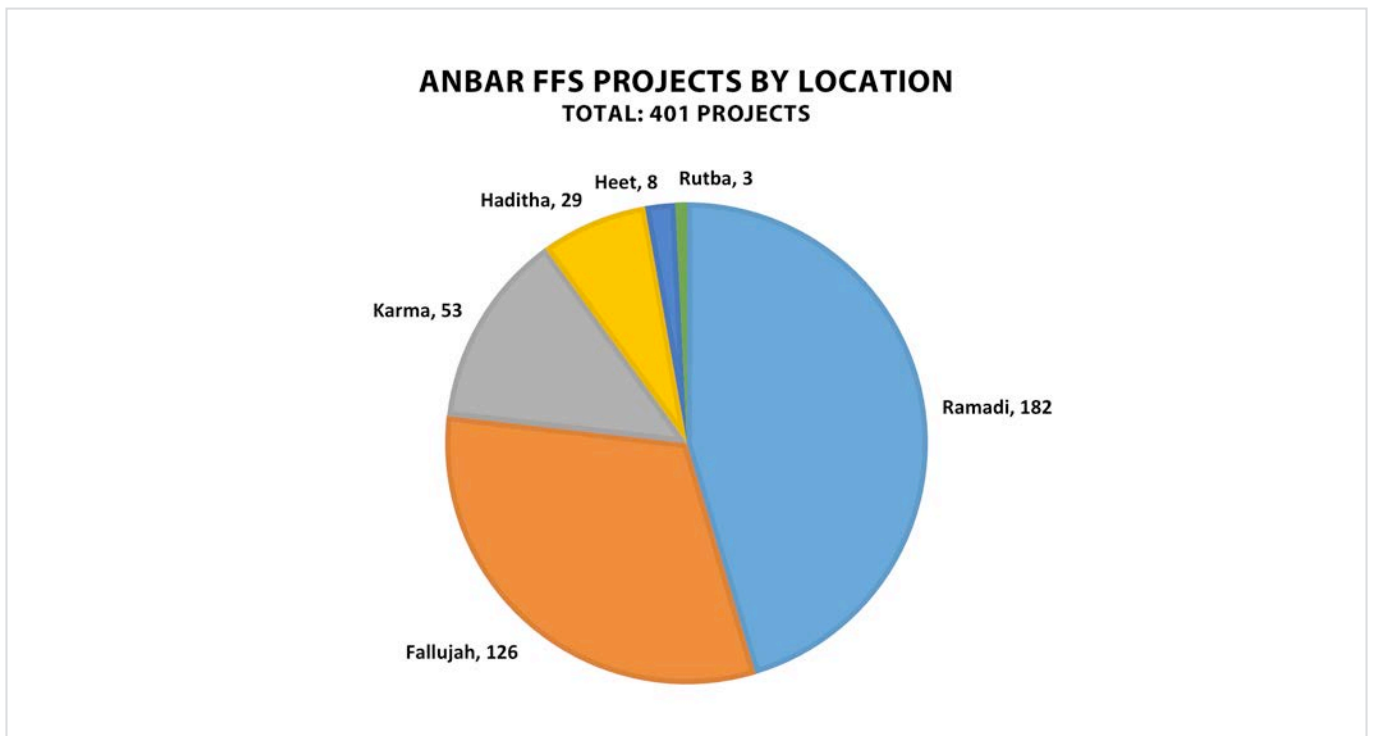
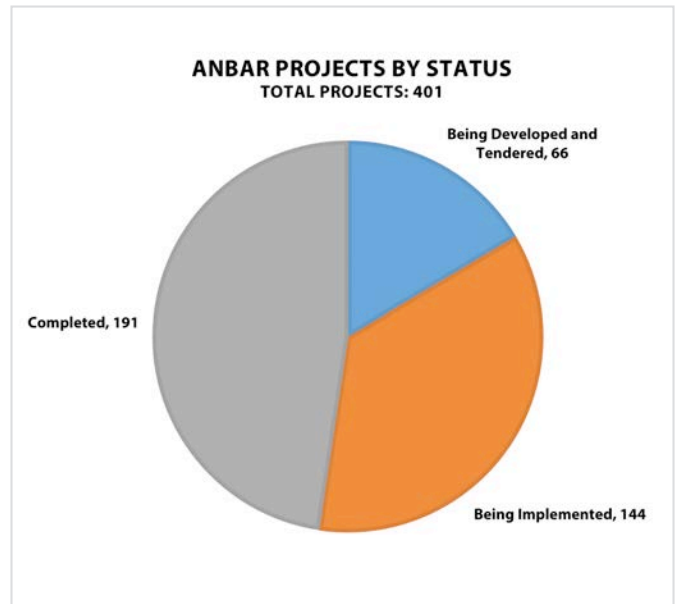
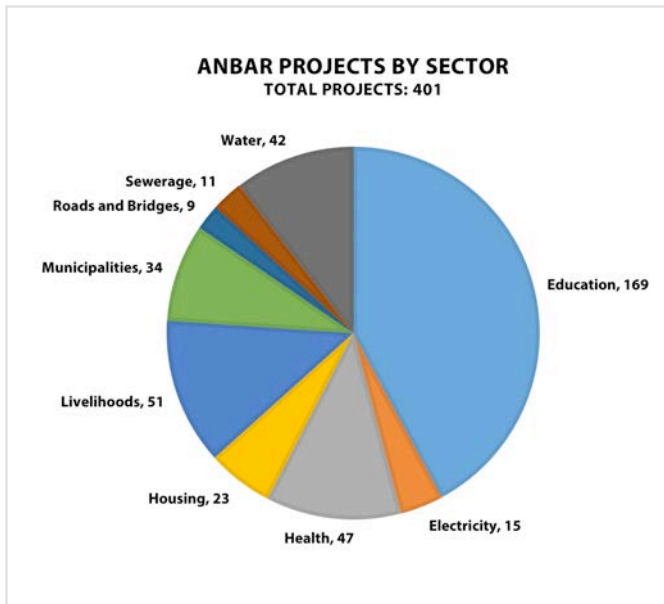
Implementation of FFS activities in Anbar progressed very well during the reporting period. By 30 September, FFS was overseeing 401 total projects in the six cities approved by the Steering Committee and accessible to UNDP. Returns continued to increase, having reached over 1.1 million in the entire governorate. Ramadi and Fallujah, the most devastated of Anbar cities, saw over 431,616 and 473,496 returns by the end of Q3, respectively. Although

security incidents occurred during the reporting period, especially in Ramadi, the Iraqi Security Forces have been able to maintain security, the Anbari Government continued to increase its capacity to support its residents through service delivery, and returnees appear to be remaining in their homes. Further, despite changes in Anbar's political leadership, the governorate remains stable.





IN ANBAR, SEVEN BRIDGES ARE ESSENTIAL FOR TRAVEL, COMMERCE, AND CONNECTIVITY BETWEEN THE GOVERNORATE AND BAGHDAD. FFS IS UNDERTAKING THREE CONCRETE BRIDGES, THREE IRON BRIDGES, AND ONE FLOATING BRIDGE. THE AL MA'MOUN FLOATING BRIDGE AND PALESTINE IRON BRIDGE IN RAMADI WERE COMPLETED.



Many of the Immediate Stabilization projects initiated in Anbar have been completed, especially in Ramadi and Fallujah. Quarter 3 saw a significant increase in implementation of Expanded Stabilization projects, which were being prepared for the last few months. Anbar is the second FFS governorate whereby stabilization is transitioning from Immediate to Expanded needs. As the primary needs of returnees are being met, Anbaris require support in rebuilding their livelihoods, restarting universities and schools,

and reconnecting commercial centers. Many Expanded Stabilization projects are helping support these transitions. However, the needs outweigh the resources, and huge challenges remain. Namely, dismantling legacy IEDs and explosive hazards, reconstructing destroyed homes, and healing wounds between communities. Further, the remaining pockets of ISIL control in western Anbar must be cleared and stabilized, though financial resources are limited from the Government of Iraq as well as FFS.

RAMADI



THE VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTER OF RAMADI WAS BADLY DAMAGED DURING THE BATTLE FOR THE CITY. ITS COMPLETION DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD WILL ENABLE THE MINISTRY OF LABOR AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS TO ONCE AGAIN TRAIN 1,000 STUDENTS PER YEAR, INCLUDING WOMEN.

When Ramadi was liberated in December 2015, the city was completely devoid of government services and all residents were displaced. By the end of Q3, IOM reports that 431,616 residents of Ramadi have returned, approximately 90 percent of the original population. FFS has undertaken 182 total projects, which have had a major impact on restoring key essential services. One hundred of these are already completed, and 56 are being implemented.

Window 1

Infrastructure rehabilitation projects progressed very well during the reporting period. Since the start of operations in Ramadi, FFS has renovated key infrastructure in water, health, electricity, education, roads and bridges, and sewerage. While work continued in all these sectors, implementation was especially active in the following areas during Q3: bridges, housing, Anbar University, and education.

BRIDGES

FFS is rehabilitating seven total bridges in Anbar through the Expanded Stabilization channel. Three of these are in Ramadi, and include the Palestine Iron Bridge, Palestine Concrete Bridge, and the Al Ma'moun Floating Bridge. Due to the complexities of bridge design and rehabilitation, FFS contracts the design and bill of quantity development to a third-party engineering firm with expertise in bridge design. Prior to implementation, the Ministry of Construction, Housing, and Municipalities as well as the Anbar Directorate of Roads and Bridges approve the designs. This ensures that the bridges are of high quality, can be maintained and operated by the Government of Iraq, and meet the end-user's expectations.

During the reporting period, two bridges were completed and one was being tendered in Anbar. The Palestine

Iron Bridge was completed, and the Palestine Concrete Bridge was being tendered. The Ma'moun Floating Bridge was also completed in Q3, and was the first FFES bridge to be rehabilitated and handed over to the Government of Iraq. The Ma'moun Floating Bridge is located just east of Ramadi, north of Khaldiya sub-district. The FFES contractor implemented the project over four months ahead of schedule and the work was highly praised by the Director of Roads and Bridges for Anbar. The bridge is designed to rise and fall with flooding and is capable of handling civilian and military vehicle and foot traffic. Since its completion the Roads and Bridges Directorate manages maintenance and operations. Interviews with beneficiaries indicates that the bridge is tremendously useful for local traffic, especially as other bridges are undergoing repairs.

HOUSING

Housing has also been a major area of effort during Q3, following the pilot projects completed in Q2 and initiation of assessments in Fallujah and Ramadi. The housing program in Fallujah is implemented by the housing engineers, led by an Iraqi team leader, and social organizers. FFES 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 price of rehabilitation is set at \$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.

In Ramadi, FFES has undertaken 13 housing projects. (Note: one project includes a section of approximately 500 homes.) Two were completed during the reporting period, and eight were underway. A total of 6,803 houses are being tendered, repaired, or were completed during the reporting period, and thousands of additional homes in all of Ramadi will be repaired in the next few months. The following summarizes the projects and neighborhoods in Ramadi:

- Repairs to 351 in Qadisiya were completed, directly supporting approximately 1,930 people. An additional 87 homes were being rehabilitated in Qadisiya at the end of Q3, and will be completed early in Q4.
- Repairs to 301 homes in Hakum Al Mahali began at the end of Q3, and will be completed in Q4.
- Repairs to 5,049 homes were being tendered during Q3 in Al Howz, Al Shorta, 5 Kilo (west), Al Jamhuree, Al Akrad, and Al Dawagin. Rehabilitation will begin in Q4.
- Assessments of approximately 1,515 in Al Thubat, AL Tameem, and 5 Kilo (east) were underway during Q3.

The Program Staff is particularly sensitive to the possibilities of tensions inadvertently caused by housing projects, but to date no major issues have arisen. Overall, reception to the repairs has been highly positive. The role of the housing engineers and their team leaders in high quality assessment and monitoring cannot be understated in the positive outcome of the projects. Strong Iraqi counterparts in the Ramadi Local Council have also ensured the projects are implemented well and that the intention of the program is adequately communicated to the community. Many beneficiaries and local authorities still raise concerns that the average price per house – \$2,000 – is helpful, but insufficient for those homes that are destroyed. FFES recognized this from the beginning of the program, and has continued to communicate the message that the aim of the program is to support emergency repairs across as many houses as possible in target areas, not complete reconstruction which is the responsibility of the Government of Iraq.

ANBAR UNIVERSITY

Rehabilitation works to Anbar University is another major Expanded Stabilization initiative. Considerable progress was made on the 28 FFES projects, which will restore many of Anbar's centers of research and learning and give hope to thousands of students, both men and women. Anbar University was home to 18,000 students prior to the conflict, approximately one-third of whom came from outside of Anbar, including southern Iraq and Baghdad. The university was a headquarters for ISIL during the occupation of Ramadi. Upon liberation, Anbar University required extensive IED and explosive hazard clearance before works could begin or students could return. The university is an important institution in Ramadi and for all Anbar, ensuring thousands have access to higher education. The university administration quickly moved to reopen classrooms and enroll students.



FFS HAS UNDERTAKEN 28 PROJECTS AT ANBAR UNIVERSITY IN RAMADI, SUPPORTING THE RETURN OF 18,000 STUDENTS WITH HIGHER EDUCATION.

Of the 28 FFS projects for Anbar University, eight were completed, 12 were being implemented, and an additional eight were being tendered by the close of Q3. Two female dormitories and several cash for work projects to clean up the university were completed. With these projects underway, Anbar University was able to open its doors for the first time in three years.

The following are highlights of rehabilitation activities at Anbar University underway by the end of Q3:

- Six electrical substations and supply of four new generators
- Central Library
- Projects Department
- Center for Desert Studies
- Potable water network on the campus
- Engineering College's workshops and laboratories
- Civil Engineering Department
- University Presidency Building
- Old Deanship Building

- Students Club
- Women's departments: History, Arabic, Qu'ranic Science, and English
- Theater Hall

All 28 projects are expected to be completed by Q1 of 2018.

EDUCATION

Dozens of schools were damaged or destroyed deliberately by ISIL or during the course of security operations. The education sector was an important priority for many returnees to Ramadi. The total number of projects undertaken by FFS in the education sector is 60; these include schools, equipment and furniture supply, and renovation to administrative buildings.

To scale up access to education throughout Anbar as returns increased throughout 2017, FFS began a large-scale Expanded Stabilization education initiative which was actualized in Q3. This included renovation of 56 schools and two administrative buildings Anbar-wide.



REHABILITATION OF RAMADI'S WATER NETWORK PROVIDES CLEAN WATER ACCESS TO HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF CITY RESIDENTS.

Twenty-two of these schools are in Ramadi, fifteen of which were started in Q3. The remaining seven schools were tendered and are expected to begin in Q4. The additional schools included with the Expanded Stabilization channel will enable approximately 20,000 pupils to return to the classroom.

ADDITIONAL PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS

FFS is engaged in all major public service sectors in Ramadi. In addition to the details provided above, the electricity, water, and health sectors are also particularly active. By the close of Q3, FFS had implemented or completed 13 electricity projects, 26 water projects, and 31 health projects in Ramadi.

The Vocational Training Center was a critical institute that prepared adults for work in skilled trades and craftsmanship. The facility trained upwards of 1,000 students per year, and included curricula for women. FFS completed the Vocational Training Center during Q3, and it will be open for classes within the next three months.

Five electricity projects were complete and seven underway by the end of Q3. One additional project was being tendered. The electricity projects in Ramadi have vastly improved power supply to the city. One hundred and fifty-three generators (73 installed, 80 ongoing) and three mobile substations were installed throughout the city. An additional 80 diesel generators (250kva) were also underway during Q3.

Twenty-five water projects were completed as of the end of Q3, and one – rehabilitation of the water network in Sufiya, Shariqa, and Thaylaa – was almost complete. The supply of materials, equipment, and fittings to the Ramadi network was also implemented during the quarter. The completion of the Big Ramadi Water Project during Q3 means that almost all of Ramadi's residents now have access to clean water. When FFS began working in Ramadi, the water network was completely damaged and incapacitated. A little over a year later, the water network is almost completely restored.

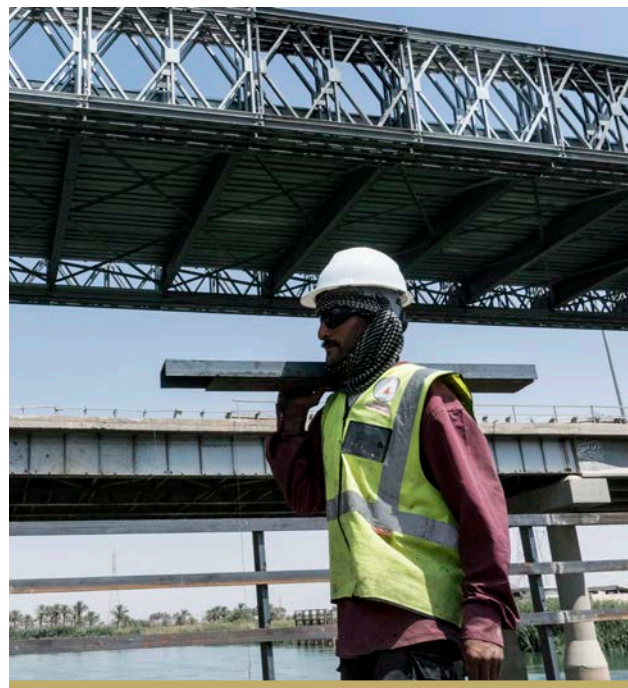
Of the 31 health projects underway in Ramadi, 27 have already been completed. A majority of these are primary healthcare centers, which improve access to basic healthcare of tens of thousands of people. Three additional projects are underway. With the closeout of most Immediate Stabilization projects, FFS initiated design plans for the Ramadi Maternity Hospital as requested by the PCC. The hospital is the most important women's and paediatric health provider in all of Anbar. As with other Expanded Stabilization projects, the designs and bill of quantity development for the hospital were contracted to an engineering firm with expertise in hospitals. During Q3, the engineering firm and Ministry of Health were developing the bills of quantity. These are expected to be approved in early Q4 and implementation to begin thereafter.

Window 2

FFS has completed or is implementing 13 livelihoods projects in Ramadi. These are primarily cash for work initiatives that remove rubble, clean streets, beauty neighborhoods, and touch up schools. Eight of these projects were completed by the end of Q3, and two were being implemented. Three additional cash for work projects began at the very end of Q3, and will be complete by the end of 2017. The following summarize the completed and ongoing cash for work projects during Q3:

- Western Ramadi (Stage II) was a continuation of clean-up works in the western half of the city. The project benefited 312 people for 90 working days. This project was completed in Q3.
- Central Ramadi (Stage II) was a continuation of clean-up works in downtown Ramadi. The project benefited 312 people for 90 day working days. This project was completed in Q3.
- Albu Dhyab in Al Jazeera sub-district of Ramadi was underway during Q3. The project is benefiting 260 people for 90 working days.
- Three contracts were signed at the end of Q3 for additional works in Eastern Ramadi (Stage II), Central Ramadi (Stage III), and Anbar University (Stage III).

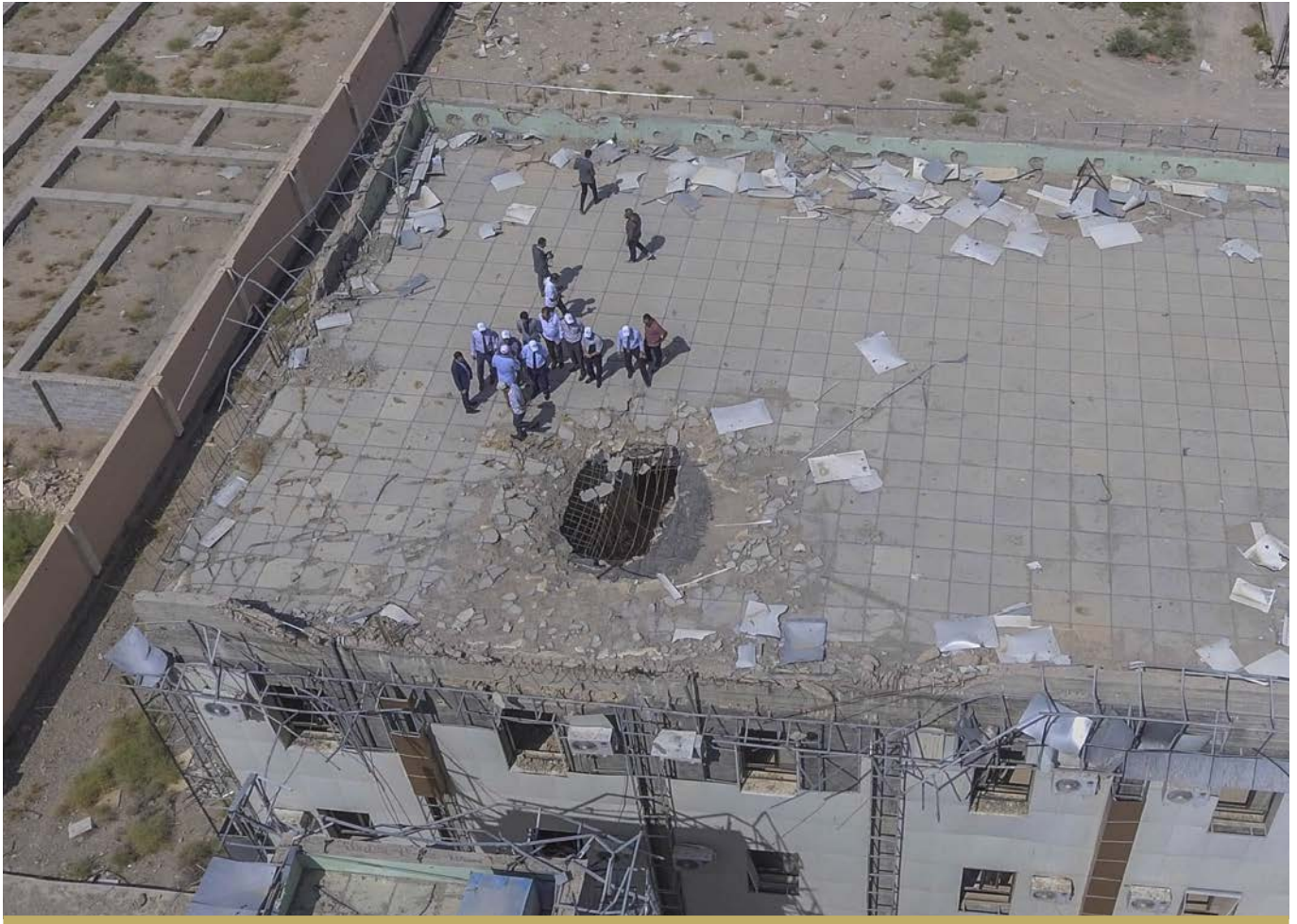
FFS also began verification of 3,000 potential beneficiaries for the cash grants for women-headed households. As described in previous reports, the cash grants are based on the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (MOLSA) registry of vulnerable households based on



DUE TO THEIR COMPLEXITY, SOME EXPANDED STABILIZATION PROJECTS SUCH AS BRIDGE REHABILITATION REQUIRE SPECIALIZED ENGINEERING FIRMS TO DEVELOP THE DESIGNS. THESE ARE APPROVED BY THE RESPECTIVE LINE MINISTRY, AND ENSURES THE HIGHEST QUALITY WORK ENDORSED BY THE END-USERS.

income level, disability, number of children, and marital status. FFS worked with MOLSA to refine beneficiary lists to include returnee status in areas of intervention. Having tested the modality in Fallujah and Karma, the verification process began in Ramadi during Q3. This means that FFS field staff verify the beneficiary lists by conducting door-to-door assessments, ensuring the list is accurate and the beneficiaries have returned to their homes. Local authorities and mukhtars also assist FFS to crosscheck the beneficiary list, ensuring they meet the criteria. Of importance to FFS is verifying that households are headed by women with little to no income; the women have returned to their homes; and the beneficiaries are truly the most destitute, prioritizing widows, women-headed households, and/or disabled women. By the end of Q3, 800 women had been verified in Ramadi, and cash transfers will begin in Q4.

FALLUJAH



DAMAGE TO FALLUJAH UNIVERSITY WAS INTENSE. FFS IS REHABILITATING SEVERAL COLLEGES AND DORMS, AND REHABILITATING THE ELECTRICITY NETWORK. ADDITIONAL FUNDING IS URGENTLY NEEDED TO SUPPORT MORE PRIORITIES SET BY ANBAR AUTHORITIES, SUCH AS ADDITIONAL WORKS IN FALLUJAH UNIVERSITY.

FFS projects in Fallujah progressed substantially during Q3. Similar to Ramadi, many Immediate Stabilization works have been completed and a large proportion of efforts in Q3 focused on initiating and implementing Expanded Stabilization projects. Returns continued to increase over the course of Q3, totaling 473,496 people. FFS undertaking 126 total projects in Fallujah since the city was liberated in the summer of 2016. Of these, 36 are complete and 64 were underway by the end of Q3.

FFS has worked hard to integrate gender into stabilization planning and implementation. Fallujah has been a

test case for a number of projects, and has seen a tremendous role of women in stabilization. This includes engineers, social organizers, women on the local council, and successful cash for work projects only employing women. A number of these initiatives came to fruition during Q3, and include more details below. Projects in Fallujah reflect FFS application of lessons learned from the early era of the project, and indicates FFS commitment to adaptive programming. Lessons learned in Fallujah continue to shape the inclusion of women in stabilization programming in other parts of the country.

Window 1

As in other liberated areas, the Immediate Stabilization priorities were water, electricity, and healthcare. Many of these have been restored, and are providing key services to half a million residents of Fallujah. As of the end of Q3, priorities had shifted to education, livelihoods, and housing, as well as initiation of several Expanded Stabilization projects. FFS has undertaken 95 Window 1 projects in Fallujah, of which 28 are complete and 42 were being implemented. Key priorities of FFS activities in Fallujah during Q3 include bridges and housing.

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 Concrete Bridge (near Fallujah, over the Karma River). The Japanese Iron Bridge began during Q3, and is expected to be completed by January 2018. The Japanese Concrete was being tendered during Q3 and expected to start in Q4. Fallujah Iron Bridge was tendered and contract awarded, and works are set to begin in Q4. The design of the Karma Concrete Bridge was approved by the Directorate of Roads and Bridges during the reporting period, and the project went to tender. As with other Expanded Stabilization projects, the design and bill of quantity development were contracted to an engineering firm with expertise in bridges. Each project was approved by the Ministry of Construction, Housing, and Municipalities and the Anbar Directorate of Roads and Bridges.

HOUSING

As in Ramadi, the housing program in Fallujah was scaled up following completion of the pilots in Q2. The housing program in Fallujah is implemented by the housing engineers, led by an Iraqi team leader, and 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 price of rehabilitation is set at \$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.



DISTRIBUTION OF ONE-TIME CASH GRANTS SUPPORTED VULNERABLE WOMEN OF FALLUJAH. THE PROJECT EXPANDED TO RAMADI AND KARMA.

By the end of Q3, FFS was undertaking works on 4,409 houses through ten projects in Fallujah. (Note: one project includes a sector of approximately 500 assessed homes.) Two projects were completed and five projects were being implemented in Q3. The following summarizes housing projects and neighborhoods in Fallujah:

- Repairs to 121 houses in Hay Rissalah were completed. Approximately 665 people are direct beneficiaries of these repairs.
- Repairs to 923 houses in Al Andalous and Al Shuhada were underway, and expected to be completed in Q4.
- Repairs to 2,531 houses in Al Jubail, Al Shuhada, Mu'tasim, Al Wahda, and Al Rissalah were being tendered. These will begin implementation in Q4.
- Assessments were completed for 834 houses in Al Askari and Al Muallimin. These will be tendered and begin implementation in Q4.



YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN ARE BACK IN SCHOOL ACROSS FALLUJAH IN 45 SCHOOLS FFS IS REHABILITATING.

In July, FFS had to temporarily halt housing assessments and rehabilitation due to an IED incident. When the engineers were assessing a home in Hay Rissalah, an IED detonated. No one was injured, as the detonation cord had been dislodged from the main device. The event was a crucial reminder of the ongoing risks in liberated areas of IEDs and explosive hazards. Subsequently, UNMAS coordinated Explosive Hazard Awareness Training for all FFS housing staff. This training was also introduced to the teams in Ramadi, and will apply to housing teams that will begin in Mosul and the Ninewa Plains.

Women's participation in Fallujah's housing program has been a key element in its success to date. Half of Fallujah's housing engineers are women, as are all of the social organizers. This is in part due to strong leadership of the FFS housing team leader as well as strong counterparts with the Fallujah mayor and city council, where several women are important leaders. Women engineers conducting assessments introduced an important lesson for FFS on housing design: having women involved in assessments ensured that women were also included in the decision-making in what would be rehabilitated. Further, cultural mores make it difficult for male engineers to enter homes that are women-headed or where men are absent; having women engineers and social organizers ensured that homes with only women present would not be passed over.

ADDITIONAL PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS

FFS is implementing 52 education sector projects, which include rehabilitation of 45 schools in Fallujah. The support to the education sector was improved by the Anbar-wide school rehabilitation initiative under the Expanded Stabilization channel. These were realized in Q3, when 20 schools were initiated for rehabilitation. These projects will support approximately 40,500 pupils to return to the classrooms, both boys and girls. Support to Fallujah University is also another major education initiative in the city under the Expanded Stabilization channel. Support to Fallujah University includes rehabilitation of women's dorms, renovation of the electrical systems in the Sekeniya Complex, restoration of the Veterinary and Law Colleges, as well as the Administration and Economics College.

Water, electricity, and health sector projects were also completed or being implemented during Q3. A preponderance of the Immediate Stabilization projects restoring

these services have been completed, and currently provide clean water, power, and health services to hundreds of thousands of Fallujah residents. The focus of Q3 has been on laying the groundwork for several large-scale Expanded Stabilization projects, notably the Fallujah Teaching Hospital and Al Nuaymiah Wastewater Treatment Plant. For both of these facilities, the bills of quantity and designs were being reviewed by the respective ministries. For the Nuaymiah wastewater treatment plant, the end-user was still reviewing designs, which are expected to be approved early in Q4. FFS also completed five primary healthcare centers: Al Jawlan, Al Cement Ideal, Al Wahdah, Al Saqlawiya, and Albu Shejil Ideal. These will ensure over 70,000 people in Fallujah have access to basic healthcare services. Lastly, installation of diesel generators at the Fallujah water complex was also underway and expected to be completed in Q4.

Window 2

Livelihoods have been a major priority of the Government of Iraq in Fallujah. FFS has undertaken 31 livelihoods projects in the city, which is more than all the other Anbari cities combined. Eight were completed by the close of Q3, and an additional 22 projects were getting started. One was being tendered.

Of the 22 ongoing projects, one is a cash for work project in Hay Al Jughaifi, which directly benefits 312 workers. One is a cash for work project to restore public spaces throughout Fallujah (Stage II) and directly benefits 156 people for 45 days. Both of these will be completed in Q4. The remaining twenty projects are testing a new modality to provide women-only cash for work opportunities. Each project will hire women to paint, clean, and beautify a school. A total of 190 women will participate. The project began at the end of Q3, and will be completed in early Q4. The intention of the program is to support women's cash assistance through work opportunities, and identify new ways of including women in livelihoods.

KARMA



THE CITY OF KARMA SUSTAINED SIGNIFICANT BATTLE DAMAGE, REQUIRING REHABILITATION OF FACILITIES ESPECIALLY IN THE WATER, HEALTH, ELECTRICITY, AND EDUCATION SECTORS.

FFS has been operating in Karma since it was liberated in the summer of 2016. Since this time, 53 projects were prioritized for FFS implementation, 27 of which have been completed as of the end of Q3. Twelve were underway during the quarter, and are expected to be completed in the next three to six months. FFS has helped the Government of Iraq restore water, electricity, health, and education to Karma.

Window 1

Most of the projects in Karma are aimed toward education, with 27 education projects underway or completed by the end of Q3. Of these, ten are school projects which were added as part of the Expanded Stabilization initiative to scale up education access in Anbar. Approximately 6,000 pupils in Karma will directly benefit from these projects.

Other key achievements in Karma during Q3 are as follows:

- Rehabilitation of the water complexes were completed. The six total water projects in Karma will provide clean water to most of the city's residents.
- Rehabilitation of three primary healthcare centers began at the end of Q3.
- Rehabilitation of 20th street sewage lift stations were almost completed during Q3, and will improve sanitation for the city.

Window 2

FFS undertook three livelihoods projects in Karma. One was completed during Q1 and another was completed during the reporting period. This project was a cash for work initiative that supported 348 beneficiaries directly. During the reporting period, FFS also conducted the verification of the lists of vulnerable women provided by MOLSA. A total of 614 women were verified during the reporting period, and cash transfers were set to begin in early Q4.

HEET, HADITHA, RUTBA



REHABILITATION OF THE HEET ASPHALT FACTORY HELPS PROVIDE HUNDREDS OF STEADY JOBS AND INCOME FOR THE HEET MUNICIPALITY.

The remoteness of Heet, Haditha, and Rutba continue to challenge international UNDP staff from visiting the areas. FFS efforts to establish a secure overnight location in Ramadi have been challenged due to security restrictions and changes in political leadership. Efforts continue to establish an overnight location that would allow UNDP Program Staff to visit these areas. However, UNDP relies on the highly qualified Iraqi capacity-support staff to assess and monitor projects. The Municipal Stabilization Advisors and field engineers responsible for Heet, Haditha, and Rutba are critical support for ongoing stabilization efforts.

Despite the remoteness, FFS has undertaken 40 total projects in Heet, Haditha, and Rutba since they were liberated in the fall of 2016. Twenty-eight of the 40 projects were completed by the end of the reporting period. The priority sectors were education, water, municipalities, and livelihoods support.



TWENTY-SIX SCHOOL PROJECTS WERE COMPLETED IN HADITHA BY THE END OF THE REPORTING PERIOD.

Window 1

Rehabilitating schools has been the major priority for stabilization support to Heet and Haditha, with 30 projects ongoing or completed. Twenty-six schools in Haditha were completed by the end of Q3, and an additional four in Haditha and Heet were being implemented. The Heet Asphalt Plant, a facility owned by the Heet Municipality Directorate that generates income for the local government, was also nearly completed during the reporting period.

Window 2

FFS has undertaken four livelihoods projects in Heet, Haditha, and Rutba. One project in Heet was completed in Q1. A second project in Heet was underway, and two additional cash for work projects in Haditha and Rutba were awarded at the end of Q3. These will all be completed in Q4 and will benefit 624 total workers for 90 working days in Heet and Haditha, and 310 total workers in Rutba for 75 working days.

WINDOW 3 IN ANBAR



REHABILITATION OF THE AL MA'MOUN FLOATING BRIDGE BY FFS SUPPORTS VEHICLE AND PEDESTRIAN TRAFFIC FOR THOUSANDS OF ANBARIS EVERY DAY.

Window 3 support to capacity-building has been essential for the coordinated, smooth implementation of the PCC's stabilization priorities. The Anbar Area Coordinator works hand in hand with the PCC, Governor's office, and line directorates in Ramadi to ensure priorities are determined and met. The Area Coordinator also advises these bodies on prioritization based on stabilization best practices. The Area Coordinator has been an essential feature in ensuring Iraqis are leading the stabilization planning and implementation in Anbar, and FFS serves only as a support mechanism.

UNDP field engineers are located in Ramadi and Fallujah and directly support line directorates in developing bills of quantity and prioritizing their efforts. The UNDP field engineers have been instrumental in building the capacity of the line directorates to respond to stabilization needs.

There are also three Municipal Stabilization Advisors of Anbar, covering Ramadi (1), Fallujah and Karma (1), and Heet, Haditha, and Rutba (1). 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. These embedded advisors have been an important mechanism to build local authorities' capacity. Particularly given the distance of Heet, Haditha, and Rutba from Baghdad and Ramadi, implementing stabilization activities would be nearly impossible without the embedded support of the Municipal Stabilization Advisor.

Rehabilitation of police stations are also an important component of Window 3 projects in Anbar. A key lesson which has been applied to program design is that of the strategic importance of police station rehabilitation to stabilization efforts. As military operations give way to an emphasis on civil control, it is essential to ensure a level of security that is accessible to communities and responsive to community needs. In this capacity, FFS has been developing the bills of quantity for police stations throughout Anbar. During Q3, the following police stations were seven recently tendered or underway:

- The Al Qattanah police station in Ramadi is approximately one-third of the way complete.
- The Al Melaab police station in Ramadi were contracted at the end of Q3.
- Police station at Hay Askeri in Fallujah is being implemented.
- The Karma police station is underway. Half of the project was completed during Q3.
- The Heet community police station was also underway and will be completed during Q4.

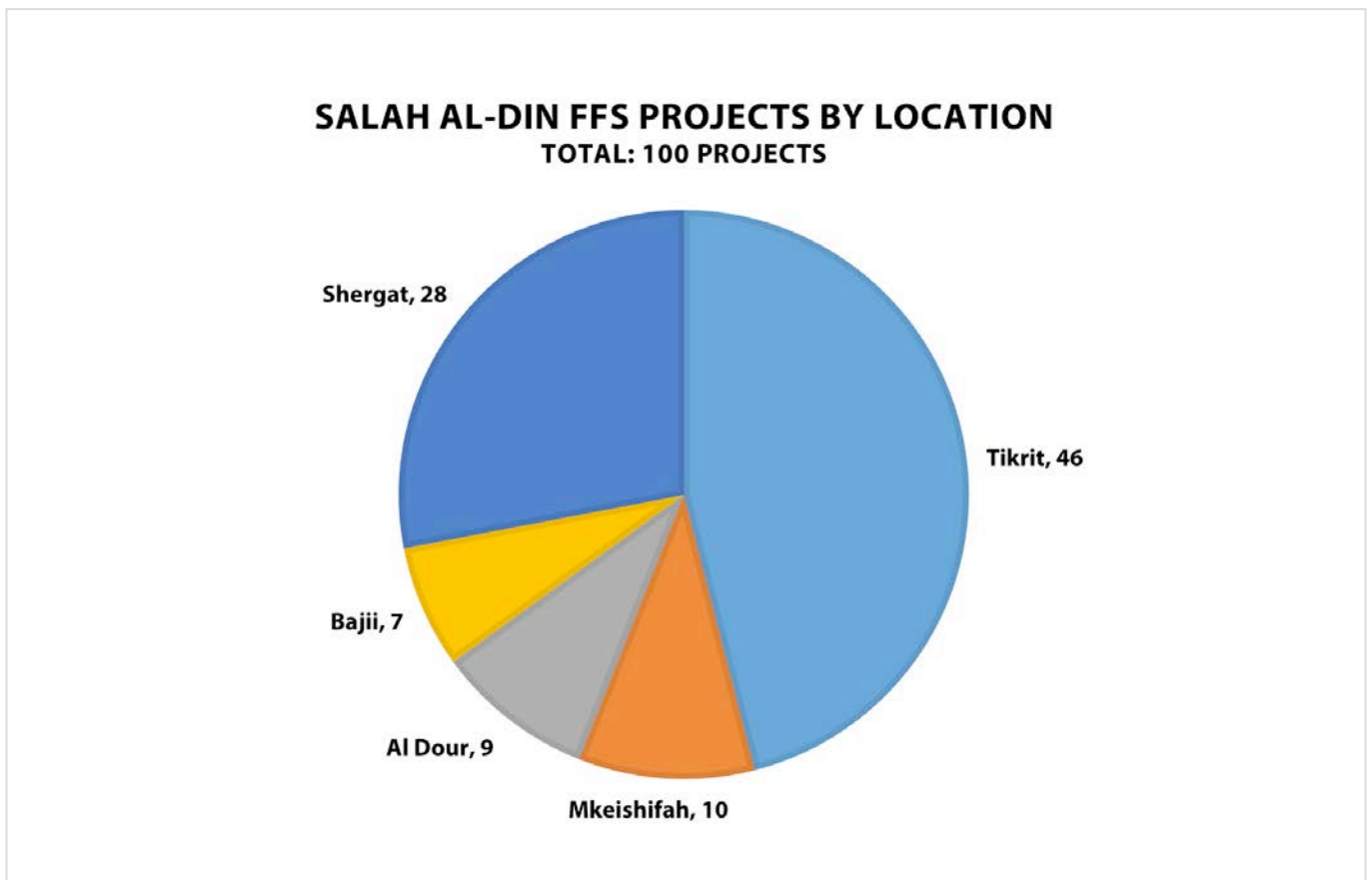
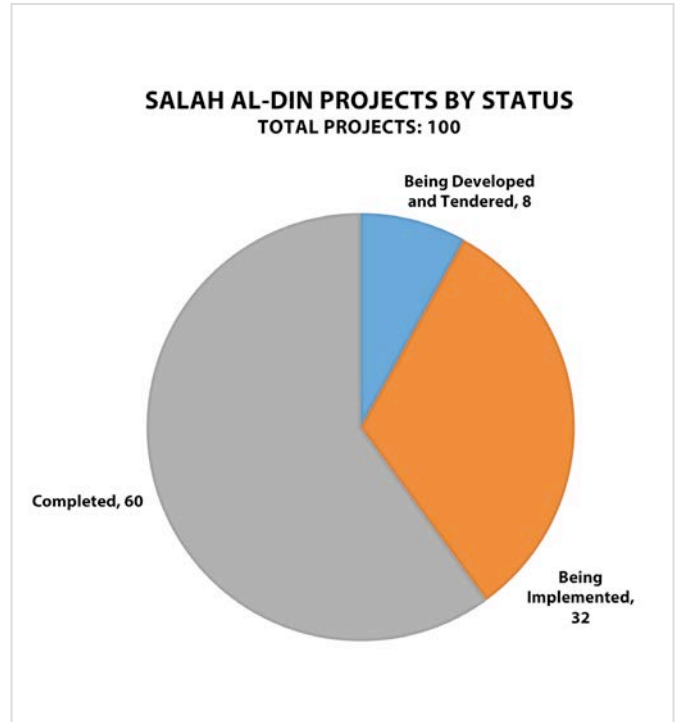
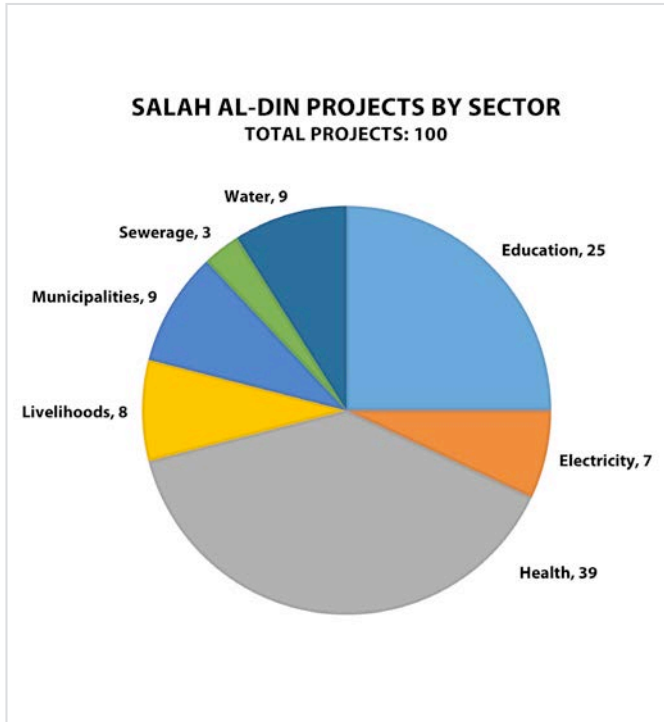
FFS IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS IN SALAH AL-DIN

Salah al-Din was the first governorate in which the Funding Facility's stabilization model was applied. After over two years and 100 projects, the situation in Salah al-Din continues to stabilize, especially in Tikrit, despite periodic challenges in security and politics. Salah al-Din is also the first governorate to have mostly transitioned from FFS to significantly Government-sourced support. Most of the population has returned and stayed in Tikrit, Al Dour, and Mkeishifah. In the town of Shergat, in the northern reaches of the governorate, much of the

population is also back in the city. While FFS has begun projects in Baiji over the course of the last two quarters, delivery is slow and dependent on permissions from the security forces controlling the area. Much work lies ahead, notably with reconstruction and reconciliation. Nonetheless, FFS is actively transitioning from Immediate Stabilization activities to larger-scale Expanded Stabilization activities. As a learning program, Salah al-Din's model will continue to inform operations in other liberated areas.



*STUDENTS ARE ON CAMPUS AT
TIKRIT UNIVERSITY, WHERE FFS HAS
CONDUCTED REHABILITATION WORKS.*



TIKRIT



THE EMERGENCY WARD IS ONE OF SEVERAL FACILITIES SUPPORTED BY FFS AT THE TIKRIT TEACHING HOSPITAL.

The reporting period marked two years since the liberation of Tikrit from ISIL. The city was the first to have been liberated from the group, and was the testing ground for the Government of Iraq's stabilization strategy. Since the summer of 2015, approximately 95 percent of Tikrit's population of 200,000 have returned and remained. Over the course of two years, the Iraqi Security Forces have repelled a number of ISIL attacks, and the Government of Iraq continued to support its people with services and security remained intact. Political challenges in governorate leadership also did not seriously disrupt the stability of Tikrit. Issues of reconciliation and decentralization remain, and will take time and effort.

In support of the Government of Iraq, FFS is undertaking 46 projects in Tikrit. Three projects were completed during the reporting period. The primary focus of FFS efforts in Tikrit in Q3 and going forward were on implementing the first major FFES project, the Tikrit Teaching Hospital.

Window 1

FFS has completed 36 projects in water, health, electricity, education, and municipalities sectors in Tikrit. Three of these were completed during the reporting period. An additional six projects are ongoing, all of which are in the health sector.

All FFS projects in Tikrit are closed. The first major Expanded Stabilization project, the Tikrit Teaching Hospital, was the primary focus during Q3. The Tikrit Teaching Hospital is the main medical institution for Salah al-Din, serving Tikrit and surrounding towns and villages and a general population of two million people. It is the largest hospital in the Governorate with a capacity of 400 beds. It also provides training to the local College of Medicine, is recognized as an operating at international standards, and graduating students who serve throughout the country.

The Tikrit Teaching Hospital is comprised of a number of facilities. The Outpatient Building includes the X-Ray Department, Physiotherapy Department, laboratory,



THE TIKRIT TEACHING HOSPITAL IS THE MOST IMPORTANT FFS PROJECT UNDERWAY IN THE CITY.

outpatient consultation rooms, Cardiac Unit, and Administration Unit. The Inpatient 'Tower' includes the Operations Department, Intensive Care Unit, patient wards, Gynecology Department, Orthopedics and Ear, Nose and Trachea Unit, and Special Surgical Unit. The Emergency and Surgery Building, Dialysis Department, Blood Bank, and Doctor's Accommodations (two buildings: "New" and "Old") are also each separate buildings that are part of the work plan. Finally, the Services Building has the Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC) and sanitation services for the Inpatient and Outpatient Buildings.

The Blood Bank, Emergency and Surgery Building, and Doctor's Accommodation are complete. The New and Old Doctor's Accommodations and the Cardiac Unit were completed during the reporting period. The Dialysis Unit, a laboratory in the Blood Center, and four medical and furniture supply projects were underway during the reporting period. These are expected to be complete during Q4. Major renovations required for the Outpatient, Inpatient, and Service Buildings were being procured during the reporting period, and are expected to be awarded during Q4. The entire project is expected to be completed by the fall of 2018.



RENOVATION OF THE DOCTOR'S ACCOMMODATION WAS COMPLETED DURING THE QUARTER.

Window 2

There were no new livelihoods activities implemented in Q3 in Tikrit.

Window 3

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

SHERGAT



EQUIPMENT SUCH AS POLES AND CABLES HELP THE ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT OF SHERGAT REPAIR DAMAGED PARTS OF THE NETWORK.

Shergat is a district located in the northern most corner of Salah al-Din Governorate, at the crossroads of Ninewah, Salah al-Din, and Kirkuk. The district is split by the Tigris River. The western side where the city of Shergat is located was liberated in September 2016, but the eastern side was not liberated until the summer of 2017. This proximity to ISIL sanctuaries just across the river and to nearby Hawijja meant that security was a concern during implementation. Indirect and direct fire periodically impacted Shergat city, notably snipers and mortars. The Iraqi Security Forces periodically shut down the Qayara bridge, which Shergat residents and FFS implementers rely on to access the city from Erbil. Nonetheless, works continued, returnee numbers increased, and delivery timelines were not significantly impacted. According to IOM, 41,196 people have returned out of the city's population of approximately 160,000. Twenty-eight projects are completed or underway.

Window 1

FFS is implementing twenty-seven window 1 projects in Shergat. The Salah al-Din PCC and Shergat municipal authorities prioritized health, education, and municipalities sectors.

Eight projects are complete, seven of which were completed during Q3. These include six schools and one police station. The police station was also damaged by ISIL following liberation: a mortar struck the police station, one police officer was injured. A variation order also had to be submitted to UNDP to fix the new damage to the police station.

Nine projects were being implemented by the end of the reporting period, and an additional nine projects were being tendered and are expected to begin during Q4. Of note, the health sector is an important priority of the Shergat authorities, with four primary healthcare centers and the Shergat Main Hospital being rehabilitated. Completion of the Shergat Hospital was delayed due to the facility being struck by several rounds of mortars in July, and additional repairs were conducted. The Shergat Main, Al Khudranyah, Jimaf Sharqy, and Al Sakeneyah primary healthcare centers were nearly complete by the end of the reporting period, and are expected to be finished in Q4. Each primary healthcare center has the capacity to see 15-25,000 patients each. With the rehabilitation of these facilities and the Shergat Main Hospital, also expected to be completed in Q4, basic health services will be available to all of Shergat's residents, as well as to a significant number of IDPs who are either living with local families or housed in the Basateen Ash-Shuyukh IDP camp.

Window 2

FFS is implementing one livelihoods project in Shergat, which started at the end of the reporting period. The project is supporting 300 workers directly for 90 working days. Ten field monitors are overseeing implementation of the project. As with all cash for work projects under FFS, each worker receives \$20 per working day.

Window 3

A Municipal Stabilization Advisor and 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.

BAIJI

Despite having been liberated in 2016, stabilization in Baiji continues to be challenged by the existence of militias as the primary security force in the city, low numbers of returns, limited Government services, proximity of ISIL sanctuaries, IEDs, rubble, and the destruction of the city's primary revenue source, the Baiji oil refinery. Most of the returns to Baiji have actually been to seven villages on its outskirts, where approximately 20,000 people have returned. An additional 11,000 people have returned to Baiji city, according to IOM data.

Despite numerous challenges, the Salah al-Din Governorate authorities and Baiji community leaders continue to invite FFS support to the city, and FFS has been active over the course of the last two quarters. The first assessment mission to Baiji was only permitted in Q2 of 2017, and UNDP reviewed the priority projects from the PCC, notably in electricity, water, and health sectors. The assessment concluded that all government services were damaged in the city; very few returns have occurred; and almost every building has some degree of damage. IED contamination appears to have been a concern, but the local authorities indicated that areas where people would return, including homes, had already been cleared by the Iraqi Security Forces. Risk of IED or explosive hazards are still high.

FFS has seven total projects in Baiji. One was completed during the reporting period, and four were initiated. Two more were being procured by the end of Q3, and will begin in Q4.

Window 1

Six infrastructure projects are underway in Baiji. The Salah al-Din PCC and Baiji authorities emphasized water, health, electricity, and sewerage projects as a first phase of support, with water being the most critical. Schools were also requested for support. Additional projects may be requested in another phase of implementation, pending FFS funding and increased returns to Baiji.

FFS completed one sewerage project during the reporting period – one lifting station. One additional lifting station and two schools - Altadhamun School and Salma Altaghlibea – were also being implemented. One water treatment plant and one electricity project were being tendered at the end of Q3, and are expected to begin at



SERIOUS CHALLENGES REMAIN IN STABILIZING BAIJI. FFS HAS CONDUCTED ASSESSMENT MISSIONS TO SITES PRIORITIZED BY THE SALAH AL-DIN AUTHORITIES FOR REHABILITATION.

the start of Q4. The water treatment plant will be capable of supplying water to 150,000-200,000 people, though will also depend on rehabilitation to the electricity network that is also being tendered by FFS.

Window 2

FFS is implementing one cash for work project in Baiji, which began on 21 September. 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.

Implementation was delayed due to the tenuous security situation, whereby the city is secured by militias rather than the Iraqi police or army. In this case, the militias would not permit cash for work crews to conduct work in Baiji. The project was supposed to have begun implementation during Q3, but is now expected to begin in Q4.

AL DOUR/MKEISHIFAH

Al Dour and Mkeishifah, towns southeast of Tikrit on the main road to Baghdad, were among the first areas to receive FFS support following their liberation in the summer of 2015. In both areas, over 95 percent of the population has returned and have remained. Periodic security concerns incidents that have occurred in the last two years have not discouraged residents from staying, and Government services have largely been re-established.

FFS has completed or is implementing 19 projects in Al Dour and Mkeishifah. All ten Mkeishifah projects have been completed and handed over to the health, education, and water departments. One of the nine projects in Al Dour is under implementation, and eight are completed.

Window 1

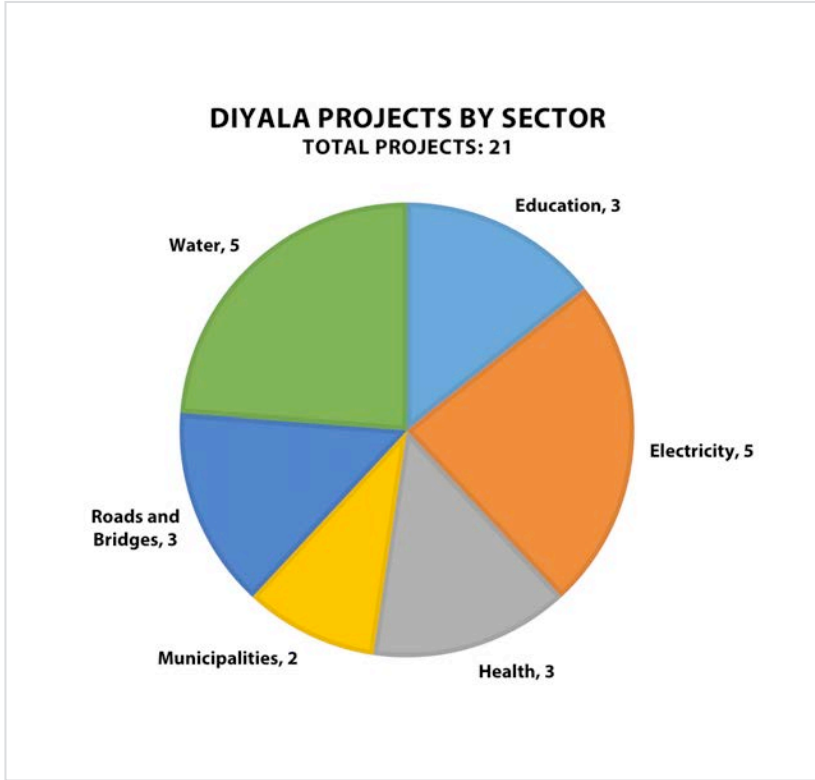
There was one project being implemented in Al Dour during the reporting period: the Al Dour water treatment plant. Completion was set back due to substandard work quality by the contractors, subsequent efforts by UNDP to rectify the works, and inability of the contractor to do so. UNDP terminated the contract, reopened the bid to companies, and initiated works under a new contractor. With the new contractor, works have improved. By the end of the reporting period, approximately three-quarters of the project was completed, and is expected to be completed during the early period of Q4. The water treatment plant will supply clean water to 35,000 residents of Al Dour upon completion.

Window 2

There are no current livelihoods projects ongoing in Al Dour/Mkeishifah.

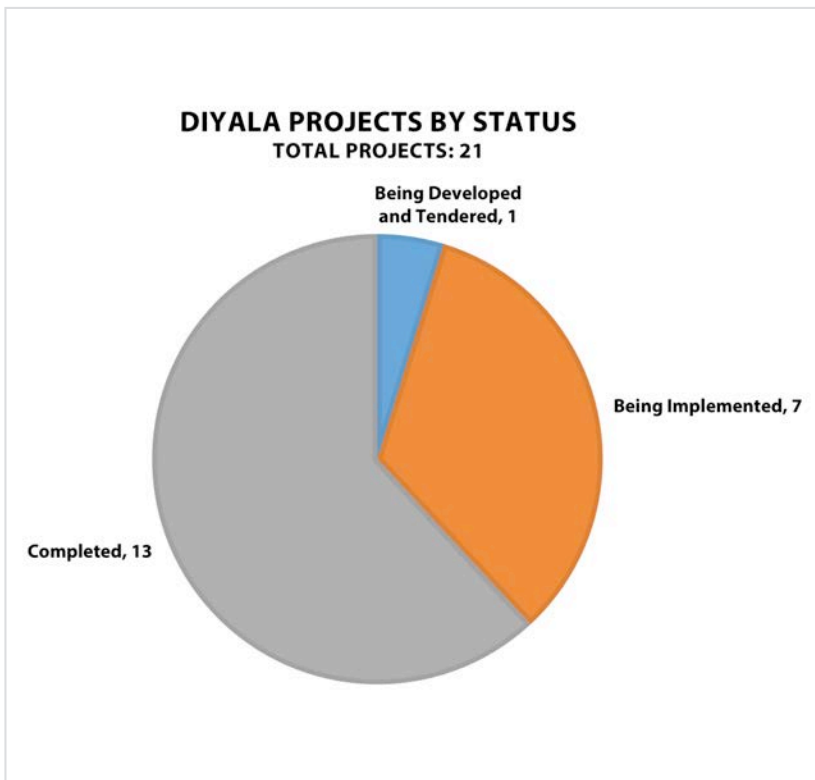
FFS IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS IN DIYALA





Progress in Diyala continued throughout the reporting period. According to IOM, over 209,531 people have returned to Diyala in all, with 85,758 and 51,888 to Khanaqin and Muqdadia, respectively.

The primary area of FFS operation in Diyala continues to be Sa'adiyah. However, 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. Another project to facilitate road access will enable girls to travel to school. Repair to five roads were also initiated during the reporting period, which are intended to help girls travel to school. These make up 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 improved road surfacing.



SA'ADIYAH

FFS has been active in Sa'adiyah since December 2015. During this time, FFS implemented 19 projects covering water, electricity, health, education, municipalities, and roads and bridges in the area. Of these, 13 are completed and 11 are still being implemented. During Q3, the water treatment plant of Sa'adiyah was completed and

30 transformers were also supplied to the Directorate of Electricity. The water treatment plant and rehabilitation of the water network to Um Al Karami, Zeharat, and Nahr Ibrahim villages will provide clean water to over 35,000 residents.

HAMRIN

One Expanded Stabilization project has been under development in Diyala: the Hamrin causeway. The causeway is a land bridge connecting Khanaqin district located on the southern side of a man-made lake to the northern cities and Suleymaniya through Muqdadiya district. 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 Khanaqin and Muqdadiya, an important thoroughfare. Repair to the causeway directly benefit the following:

- 80 percent of the Diyala population through maintaining water resources and secure water intake for water projects.
- 11,435 farmers who rely on irrigation maintenance for 2,857,896 hectares of land.
- Thousands who use this road as the main linkage from Baghdad to Suleymaniya, especially for trade. This includes connecting farmers to marketplaces.

Due to the complexity and scale of the project, FFS procured a third-party engineering firm to develop the bills of quantity and design the rehabilitation works. Design works were underway with the engineering firm over the course of Q3, which included consultations with UNDP senior engineers and the end-user, the Diyala Directorate of Roads and Bridges. Due to the firm's

inability to produce designs up to UNDP and end-user expectations, the contract with the firm was closed as per UNDP regulations, and a new firm was contracted. By the end of Q3, the new engineering firm had developed new designs and bills of quantity which were being reviewed by the end-user. Final designs are expected to be completed and approved by the Directorate of Roads and Bridges in Q4, and the project will move forward by being advertised for competitive bid.

FFS IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS IN KIRKUK



BASHIR IS THE ONLY LOCATION IN KIRKUK GOVERNORATE WHERE FFS OPERATES. CASH FOR WORK OPPORTUNITIES HAVE GENERATED INCOME FOR RETURNEES.

Most of Kirkuk Governorate was not under ISIL control; however, several towns in the southern reaches were occupied by the group and some of the last areas to have ISIL expelled. The FFS Steering Committee endorsed the support of FFS to two locations with Kirkuk: Bashir and Hawija. By the end of Q3, security operations in Hawija were just beginning. The city is expected to be liberated in Q4, and FFS will conduct initial assessments when the area is accessible. Bashir was liberated in 2016, and FFS operations began in Q2 of 2017.

According to IOM, 3,474 people displaced from Kirkuk had returned to their areas of origin. Bashir had been home to between 7,000-8,000 residents or 1,300 families prior to the conflict. There had been some initial displacement of the population between 2003-2007, but the residents had all returned Bashir prior to the coming of ISIL. In 2014, Bashir was taken by ISIL, but not the district center of Toz Khurmatu (the dividing line is a canal between the two areas). ISIL destroyed over 700 homes in the Bashir, and as a result, even though the town was liberated on 16 August 2016, only a fraction of

the population has returned. The rest of the population has been absorbed by Toz Khurmatu.

These low levels of return have not prevented FFS from working with Bashir municipal authorities, as well as the provincial-level Kirkuk Reconstruction Committee, to prioritize needs. By the end of Q3, six projects had been initiated in Bashir and five were already being implemented. Water and electricity sectors were most critical, with Bashir authorities indicating that returns would improve once water and electricity would be restored. During Q3, FFS was rehabilitating the water compact unit of the Bashir water treatment plant which had been significantly destroyed. The facility houses compact units for both Bashir and nearby Taza, but only the Bashir unit is being rehabilitated at this time. The 30-meter water tower damaged by ISIL was also taken on by FFS, and the contract for rehabilitation was awarded at the end of the quarter. Both are expected to be completed in Q4.

FFS also began rehabilitating the Bashir electrical power station building, which was approximately halfway completed by the end of Q3. Electrical materials for the Directorate of Electricity are also being procured. 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).

One municipalities project is also underway with equipment provision. By the end of Q3, a multi-purpose backhoe loader was delivered to the Bashir Municipalities.

Upon the request of the mayor, FFS also initiated a cash for work project in Bashir. The project was completed in August, and supported 288 beneficiaries through clean-up and rubble removal projects around the city. Final tally was 1,750 cubic meters of rubble and debris were removed under this project.

CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED

FFS continues to learn from challenges that arise over the course of implementation and improve how the program operates. The number of projects continued to rise over the course of Q3, especially in Mosul, and presented new opportunities for FFS to incorporate important lessons and adjust programming.

The FFS monitoring framework which is executed by over 70 engineers and staff are essential to highlight issues and opportunities, and identify trends over time. Monitoring has been ongoing since the inception of the program, but the monitoring framework was actualized in Q1 of 2017 and has since evolved in several important ways:

- Increased third party monitoring as an important complement to UNDP staff monitoring.
- Increased monitoring by third parties and UNDP staff of large-scale cash transfers in cash for work projects. Cash for work, especially in Mosul, requires more structured, thorough, and multi-layered monitoring.
- Increased site visits so that international staff can visit sites every day throughout FFS areas of operation.
- Increased third party monitoring by donors, which provide valuable feedback to implementation if presented in a timely manner.
- Improved tracking of women beneficiaries so as to better understand opportunities to directly support women through FFS activities.

All housing and cash for work teams need to receive basic IED and explosive hazard awareness training. Following the IED incident in July at a housing site in Fallujah, FFS ensured that teams operating even in areas that are deemed cleared or highly trafficked by civilians should attain basic training. The model from Fallujah whereby FFS coordinated with UNMAS for training was extremely effective, and is being applied to operations in Mosul.

To quickly jumpstart bill of quantity development and assessments in Mosul and wider Ninewah, UNDP recruited engineers that were familiar with or from the areas of intervention, but living in Erbil. This was in part due to the large displacements from Mosul during the ISIL occupation and the subsequent battle. Over the course of the last quarter, FFS has begun to actively recruit more engineers and staff already living in Mosul and Greater



TEAMS REPAIR TRANSFORMERS IN EAST MOSUL.

Ninewah. Challenges with checkpoints have increased during Q3, especially as the Iraqi force posture has changed and different units require different permissions. Hiring some engineers from the city themselves will help ensure that engineers will be onsite regardless of the situation at checkpoints.

The Anbar and Salah al-Din models for stabilization highlight the importance of process, strong counterparts, and impartiality in project distribution in promoting stability and restoring some degree of trust in the Government of Iraq. Both governorates had no shortage of internal politicking; however, the parties largely respected the role of FFS, the importance of stabilization, and the role of the Provincial Control Cells. As compared to Ninewah, where coordination has not been as strong, the Anbar and Salah al-Din examples demonstrate that proper coordination and prioritization

significantly help implement stabilization projects quickly and to high standards.

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 and Fallujah 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.

FFS will need to improve communication to Government of Iraq counterparts on what FFS can realistically fund in 2018. As funding becomes tighter while project demands increase, FFS will need to be disciplined and strategic in supporting the Government of Iraq's priorities. This requires clear communication with counterparts on what could reasonably be funded, and with donors to indicate what is at risk when insufficient funds are made available for stabilization. This is especially true for Expanded Stabilization and housing projects, which are severely underfunded despite significant progress being made and time dedicated to developing the projects.

Community leaders (e.g., civil society leaders, religious authorities, etc.) need to be more actively engaged by the Iraqi governorate and municipal officials in highly diverse minority communities. The FFS model has been to support the Government of Iraq's stabilization efforts; however, minority communities feel underrepresented and many do not feel they have had needs prioritized as part of the stabilization process. While FFS has been actively working with local authorities in these minority communities, incorporating the views of the community leaders may have opened opportunities for partnerships with non-governmental and civil society actors to prioritize projects and support returns.

Issues of security posture will continue to challenge returns in key areas. In Baiji, Sinjar, and much of the Ninewa Plains, returns were slow or non-existent largely due to



THE INVOLVEMENT OF WOMEN IN STABILIZATION IMPROVES EVERY QUARTER, AS FFS, THE GOVERNMENT OF IRAQ, AND PARTNERS INCORPORATE LESSONS LEARNED INTO NEW OPERATIONS.

the security forces in control of these areas. Although all are official forces in the eyes of the Government of Iraq, locals may not share the same sentiment, and fear returning to areas not governed by local police. In some cases, community leaders have demanded international peacekeeping forces or the Iraqi Army to remain in the town for protection. While security force laydown is well outside the writ of FFS, local concerns about security will continue to prevent returns without effective trust-building measures and dialogue. FFS should avoid those areas where either local security forces are not accepted by the original residents, or where forced demographic changes are suspected to be occurring (for example, Sinjar, Baiji, and portions of the Ninewa Plains).

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 10,000,000	403,519	CZK 10,000,000	403,519	0	0
Denmark	DKK 111,000,000	16,988,062	DKK 77,000,000	11,054,747	DKK 34,000,000	5,933,315
Estonia	EUR 25,000	29,412	EUR 25,000	29,412	0	0
European Union	EUR 14,000,000	14,882,000	EUR 7,000,000	7,502,172	EUR 7,000,000	7,379,828
Finland	EUR 4,000,000	4,252,903	EUR 4,000,000	4,252,903	0	0
France	EUR 3,000,000	3,331,139	EUR 3,000,000	3,331,139	0	0
Germany	EUR 58,648,000	64,322,194	EUR 58,648,000	64,322,194	0	0
Italy	EUR 9,400,000	10,597,505	EUR 9,400,000	10,597,505	0	0
Japan	USD 24,128,580	24,128,580	USD 24,128,580	24,128,580	0	0
Korea	USD 5,000,000	5,000,000	USD 5,000,000	5,000,000	0	0
Kuwait	USD 2,000,000	2,000,000	USD 2,000,000	2,000,000	0	0
Netherlands	EUR 25,000,000	27,954,455	EUR 25,000,000	27,954,455	0	0
New Zealand	USD 1,000,000	1,000,000	USD 1,000,000	1,000,000	0	0
Norway	NOK 139,000,000	16,431,067	NOK 139,000,000	16,431,067	0	0
Slovakia	EUR 50,000	56,243	EUR 50,000	56,243	0	0
Sweden	USD 4,000,000 + SEK 90,000,000	13,781,545	USD 4,000,000 + SEK 90,000,000	13,781,545	0	0
Turkey	USD 750,000	750,000	USD 750,000	750,000	0	0
United Arab Emirates	USD 60,000,000	60,000,000	USD 50,000,000	50,000,000	USD 10,000,000	10,000,000
United States	USD 115,300,000	115,300,000	USD 115,300,000	115,300,000	0	0
United Kingdom	GBP 11,270,000	14,901,177	GBP 11,270,000	14,901,177	0	0
TOTAL		415,506,309		392,193,166		23,313,143

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, Anbar, and Kirkuk.

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: 2,282,370 people returned to their homes in Iraq. Only in newly-liberated areas of the five governorates that FFS supports, 2,200,956 have returned. Anbar has received the largest number of returns (1,280,000 people), followed by 459,750 in Ninewah, 395,952 in Salah al-Din, 210,750 in Diyala, and 6,504 in Kirkuk.

INDICATORS, BASELINE, AND TARGETS	ACTIVITIES	Q3 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		
<p>Indicator: Percentage of assessments carried out in FFS targeted areas.</p> <p>2015 Baseline: No assessment undertaken in liberated areas (May 2015).</p> <p>2016 Target: 80 percent of liberated areas have assessment reports by December 2016.</p> <p>2017 Target: 100 percent of 28 liberated areas have assessment reports by December 2017.</p>	<p>1.1.1 Conduct rapid stabilization and recovery assessment and final reports.</p> <p>Carry out local assessments with verification missions and site visits.</p> <p>Conduct prioritization workshops.</p> <p>Translate assessments and findings.</p> <p>Finalize and publish reports.</p> <p>Advise local and provincial authorities on assessment process and prioritization</p> <p>Deploy stabilization advisor for coordinating the assessment exercises.</p>	<p>Methodology that was developed continues to be replicated in newly liberated areas.</p> <p>All 28 areas approved by the FFS Steering Committee are expected to be liberated by December 2017. 28 approved areas include: Rabia, Sinuni, Sinjar, Telafar, Mosul, Hamdaniya/ Ninewah Plains, Shura, Qayara, Al Shirqat, Hatra, Hawija, Bashir, Baiji, Tikrit, Al Dour, Mkeishifa, Saadiya, Yathrib, Balad, Karma, Fallujah, Ramadi, Heet, Haditha, Raqa, Anah, Qaim, Rutba. 23 towns are liberated. Telafar liberated during the reporting period, but the area was not yet accessible. Security operations also began in Hawijja and western Anbar at the end of the reporting period; once all areas are fully liberated, FFS will conduct the first assessments. Hatra was liberated in Q2, but for security reasons was still inaccessible to FFS staff.</p> <p>At present 21 out of the 23 areas accessible to FFS, or 91%, have undergone assessments of damage and costings. The Ninewah Plains are considered one area by the Steering Committee, and is included as one assessment according to this logframe. However, the Ninewah Plains is comprised of approximately a dozen towns. FFS operates in Hamdaniya (Qaraqosh/Karamles), Telesqof (Al Qosh), Hama Al Alil, Salamiya, Bashiqa, Batnaya, Telkayf, Bartela, Baghdeda, Nimrud, Batnaya, Baquf. Assessments have been conducted in each of these villages, but are represented as one for the Ninewah Plains.</p>
<p>Overall output progress: Targets adjusted to reflect anticipated project end dates. At present, 91% of liberated areas (21 out of 23) have had assessments undertaken.</p>		

INDICATORS, BASELINE, AND TARGETS	ACTIVITIES	Q3 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 4 target provinces have substantially reduced access to basic services (water, health, electricity, education, and municipal services). No FFS rehabilitation work as of May 2015.</p> <p>2016 Target: 150 projects being implemented, 90 completed by December 2016.</p> <p>2017 Target: 1000 projects under implementation by December 2017.</p> <p>2018 Target: 2000 projects under implementation by December 2018.</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>As of 30 September 2017 FFS has a project portfolio of 1,208 projects. Of these:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 349 were completed • 530 were being implemented • 225 were being tendered • 104 were being developed for processing (bills of quantity development)
<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 Q3 to the Service Centre to continue to support operations.</p>
<p>Overall output progress: 349 completed projects; 530 were being implemented; 225 were being tendered; 104 were being developed for processing (bills of quantity development). Total Projects: 1,208. FFS is on track to exceed new target of 1,000 projects under implementation or completed by 31 December 2017.</p> <p>FFS exceeded the indicator target for the last quarter of 2017 and continues to surpass targeted results in terms of project numbers completed and under implementation. Targets have been adjusted for 2017 to reflect increased demand, funding, and needs. The Stabilization Operations Service Center has increased its finance and procurement capacity in line with the growing portfolio.</p>		

INDICATORS, BASELINE, AND TARGETS	ACTIVITIES	Q3 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</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>As of 30th September, 2017:</p> <p>16 cash for work projects were implemented in Anbar with 3,820 beneficiaries across Ramadi and Fallujah engaged for 60 – 90 days.</p> <p>In Salah al-Din 3 cash for work projects were implemented with 800 beneficiaries.</p> <p>In Ninewah 15 cash for work projects were completed with 5,100 beneficiaries in Mosul for 90 days each.</p> <p>In Kirkuk 1 cash for work project was implemented with 300 beneficiaries supported over 3 months.</p>
<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>2016 Target: A total of 1000 small businesses receive grants in 4 target provinces by 31 December 2016 (end Q4). 30 percent target women.</p> <p>2017 Target: A total of 2,500 small businesses and women receive grants in 4 target provinces by 31 December 2017 (end Q4). 30 percent target women.</p> <p>2018 Target: A total of 5000 small businesses receive grants in 4 target provinces by 31 December 2018 (end Q4). A total of 100 women’s small businesses will receive grants.</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>As of 30th September, 2017:</p> <p>Two projects for small business grants delivered in Ramadi for 624 businesses.</p> <p>In Ninewah, 2 assets replacement projects were implemented in Rabia’a, Sinuni and Sinjar with 3,120 beneficiaries.</p> <p>In Salah Al-Din, 360 small business grants delivered in Tikrit.</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>In Fallujah, 980 women headed households received cash grants.</p> <p>Following verification missions, disbursements of cash grants to 610 women-headed households in Karma began, and will be included in totals for the Q4 report. Verification of 3,000 women-headed households in Ramadi began during the reporting period.</p>
<p>Overall output progress: 10,020 cash for work participants have been supported for 60-90 days each as of 30 September 2017. FFS has reached the 2017 target for cash for work participants. Less than 10 percent of participants were women due to social challenges in recruiting women for cash for work labor; FFS developed new modalities in Q3 for all-women cash for work projects, which will be implemented and reported in Q4. 5,084 grants were delivered, of which 980 (19 percent) were cash grants for women and 4,104 were for businesses and assets. Note that cash grants to vulnerable women and women-headed households were begun in Q3. While these are not grants to businesses, they are included in the grants reporting section. Targeting women with cash transfers enables FFS to better support women, as FFS has been under the 30 percent target for overall grants.</p>		

INDICATORS, BASELINE, AND TARGETS	ACTIVITIES	Q3 PROGRESS
1.4 Technical support is provided to Government authorities to build local capacity to facilitate stabilization (Window 3)		
<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 governorates and with municipal offices to assist with stabilization planning, coordination, implementation, and monitoring.</p> <p>Hire and deploy technical expertise to Ninewah and Salah al-Din for six months, embedded with Planning Departments.</p> <p>Deploy Area Coordinator and technical experts to Salah al-Din, Anbar, Diyala, and Ninewah to support coordination of assistance, monitoring of activities and ensure complementarity with government funded initiatives.</p> <p>Hire specific technical expertise for ad hoc needs identified by Salah al-Din and/or Ninewah provinces or ad-hoc specialized expertise to the Government of Iraq, if required for stabilization purposes.</p> <p>Provide stabilization advisory services to Ninewah, Salah al-Din, Diyala, and Anbar in support of their stabilization plans and activities.</p>	<p>The Area Coordinators for all governorates continued with capacity support to Governors and Line Directorates. Stabilization Advisors provided significant capacity support to the Governors' Offices during the reporting period.</p> <p>Housing engineers and social organizers are deployed to Anbar for the housing project during Q3, 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 Q3:</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>Overall output progress: FFS continued to support across all governorates with international and national stabilization advisors. All 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.</p>		

INDICATORS, BASELINE, AND TARGETS	ACTIVITIES	Q3 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>FFS is no longer conducting Window 4 activities and all previous projects reported are closed. Reconciliation projects are now managed by a separate UNDP programme dedicated to reconciliation activities.</p>

INDICATORS, BASELINE, AND TARGETS	ACTIVITIES	Q3 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>	
	<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 FFS 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>Deploy strategic communications expert fully dedicated to stabilization.</p> <p>Independent Monitoring and evaluation system is put in place and reports are available.</p>	<p>The FFS team continued to expand during the third quarter with several international hires to meet the increasing demands. The Service Centre continued to increase in staff in Q3, with more dedicated staff to support procurement in particular.</p> <p>FFS monitoring framework is in place with supporting engineers, Program Staff, and third party monitors observing and guiding work.</p> <p>M&E Officer, GIS Officer, Field Monitoring Specialist, and Data Engineers continue to translate raw monitoring data into timely expertise for management consumption.</p> <p>Strategic communications expertise was deployed throughout the quarter, and an additional national communications expert was deployed in Anbar. Additional communications expertise is being recruited to support in Q4. FFS continued its social media and communications capacity over the course of Q3.</p>
<p>Overall output progress: FFS Monitoring Framework formalized and implemented across all governorates of operation. Monitoring Framework periodically adjusted to reflect new realities and incorporate lessons learned. Field engineers, described in section 1.4, are deployed to support monitoring across FFS areas of operation. M&E Officer, GIS Officer, Field Monitoring Specialist, and Data Engineers continue to track, collate, and analyze data to support monitoring-implementation feedback loop.</p>		

Annex III: Risk Framework

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

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

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

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