

Funding Facility for Immediate Stabilization



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Quarterly Progress Report



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Q2 - Year 2016

Project Title:	Funding Facility for Immediate Stabilization (FFIS)
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UNDP Iraq Focal Point	Office of the Prime Minister
UNDAF Outcome(s)	Outcome 1: Government and Communities' resilience to disasters (man-made and natural) strengthened
UNDP Country Program 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 Location(s)	Newly liberated areas of Salah al-Din, Anbar, Ninewah, and Diyala governorates

Contributing Partners



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Executive Summary

During the second quarter of 2016, the FFIS steering committee approved the expansion of UNDP's stabilization program to 17 areas in total. Currently, 3 out of the 17 areas are still under ISIL control. As UNDP expands its stabilization operations in Anbar, the ongoing assessments show that the scale and complexity of the explosive contamination problem in newly liberated areas in Anbar is substantial, unprecedented and it exceeds existing national capacity. As the military re-takes additional territory, further extensive contamination is anticipated. It was found that a comprehensive explosive hazard mitigation strategy is required to address the problem before any stabilization efforts can proceed and this has impacted on the second quarter achievements. Ramadi, liberated end of December 2015, has been the test case for dealing with the huge explosive hazard. Besides endangering the lives of returning residents, these hazards impact the work of contractors and youth brigades and therefore have considerably delayed work by FFIS to return basic services and repair infrastructure as well as engage in livelihoods activities to revitalize the economy.

Since May 2016, Janus Global - a mine action company contracted by the U.S. State Department - started clearance work in Ramadi to ensure the prioritized FFIS sites were safe for contractors to work. It is important to note that Janus was contracted to immediately search and "clear" sites of Explosive Hazards (EH) in Iraq, not to per-

form specific threat assessments or site surveys. Janus work also followed the initial clearance operations carried out by Iraqi security forces, police and civil defense. Optima Company, contracted through the UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS), carried out a threat impact assessment of explosive hazards in different neighborhoods in Ramadi in June 2016 with the view to better define the degree of contamination. This is an important tool to guide stabilization interventions.

Despite the above challenges, FFIS was able to start work in Ramadi through the installation of the first 20 generators in various neighborhoods of East, West and downtown Ramadi with the remaining 133 generators being installed in July/August. Contractors started rehabilitation work of primary health care centres, schools, water stations and sewage treatment plants. Of the 29 priority rehabilitation projects of the first phase in Ramadi, 13 are currently ongoing. In addition, 3 rubble removal projects have started in East, West and downtown Ramadi employing 450 people over several months.

Interventions in Baiji (Salah Al-Din governorate) continue to be delayed due to the close proximity to the frontline and as of June 2016, no returns to the city of Baiji have been registered. Stabilization activities in Al Saadiyah have progressed with some delay due to the Ramadi priorities but most rehabilitation projects such as

health centre, water station and electricity materials are currently underway with increasing returns of the population. Access to Sinjar city has improved and stabilization activities have now been launched to install some generators and rehabilitate the health centre and the main administrative building in the least destroyed and contaminated area of Sinjar city. FFIS has also been requested to start with pre-positioning of equipment for Mosul.

The number of returns has steadily increased to the various liberated areas. The latest IOM data from the Displacement Tracking Matrix indicate that an additional 206,000 people returned home over the last 3 months, which sets the total number of returnees up to 22 June at 754,158.

Nineteen donor countries have signed agreements for support to FFIS totaling around \$ 105M of which \$ 81.7M has been received as of 30 June 2016. An additional \$ 60M has been announced but agreements have not yet been concluded. No contributions have been announced yet for the Expanded Stabilization channel of the Funding Facility. The FFIS project docu-

ment was officially amended on 24 April which extended the expiration of FFIS to December 2018 and renamed the funding facility to Funding Facility for Stabilization with an Immediate stabilization and an Expanded stabilization channel. During quarter 2, UNDP also bolstered its staff both in terms of stabilization expertise as well as operational capacity.

An in-depth independent monitoring report of the stabilization activities in Tikrit was carried out by QED and commissioned by USAID. The draft report concludes that funds were properly utilized and rehabilitation works have been satisfactorily implemented. The final report will be publicly available. Monitors have also been sent to Ramadi and Al Dour/Mkeishifa and similar in-depth monitoring reports will become available. A financial audit of FFIS expenditures from 1 June 2015 till 31 December 2015 was carried out by an independent audit firm commissioned by UNDP's Office of Audit and investigation (OAI). The report concludes that all financial expenses are fairly presented and incurred in accordance with UNDP accounting policies.

Project Background

Iraq has been undergoing political, economic, and social turmoil as a result of the conflict with the ISIL. The occupation of approximately one-third of Iraq's territory by the summer of 2014 resulted in the displacement of 3.2 million Iraqis. The Government of Iraq and its security forces have undertaken clearing operations in the governorates of Salah al-Din, Ninewah, Anbar, and Diyala, and have liberated key areas that require stabilization support. In late 2014, the Prime Minister of Iraq His Excellency Haider Al-Abadi and Special Representative of the Secretary General (SRSG)

for Iraq agreed to establish a joint UN trust fund to support stabilization and reconstruction in areas liberated from ISIL control. In March of 2015, the Government reviewed the structure of the trust fund and decided to separate stabilization, for which UNDP prepared a concept note for a stabilization funding facility. The Prime Minister and leading members of the Stabilization Working Group of the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIL, co-chaired by Germany and the United Arab Emirates, endorsed the note. Following the Working Group's endorsement in April 2015, UNDP developed the

project document to create FFIS, which was formally established on 11 June 2015.

The objective of the project is to support the Government of Iraq's ability to respond to people's needs in areas that have been cleared from ISIL. Further, the project directly benefits hundreds of thousands of Iraqis in liberated areas who have endured traumatic conflict. UNDP is the primary implementing agency of FFIS, though it may partner with UN agencies for specific projects, and contracts with NGOs and vendors to facilitate multiple activities.

The FFIS Project Document outlines four primary areas of engagement:

1. Window 1: Public works and light infrastructure rehabilitation. This window will be used to finance light repairs of key public infrastructure clinics, police stations, water facilities, power grids, government buildings, and access roads.
2. Window 2: Livelihoods. This window will be used to finance activities aimed at jump-starting the local economy and generating income for local households, particularly families returning to their homes, including women. The cash for work activities, as mentioned above, are part of this cash injection into the local economy. In addition, it intends to provide microcredit grants to small businesses with high community impact. Where possible, support will be given to women and vulnerable households.
3. Window 3: Capacity support. This window will be used to finance technical support for local governments, boosting their immediate response capacity to cope with the challenges arising during stabilization. The intention is to

recruit and deploy technical experts to support planning, implementation, and monitoring functions, and possibly support to women's committees in the provincial councils. The expectation is that these deployments will be short-term, until government funding comes online to absorb these staff or transition them.

4. Window Four: Community reconciliation. This window will be used to finance programs that help local leaders and community groups promote social cohesion and dialogue. The intention is to provide microcredit grants to community organizations to support local reconciliation activities, to train community facilitators for reconciliation, with special attention to local women's groups, and to start a restorative justice process.

The areas of engagement are informed by a needs assessment process, as detailed in Outcome 1 Activity 1.1 of the UNDP Performance Tracking Matrix. According to the plan, UNDP provides the methodology for rapid and detailed stabilization needs assessments following a prioritization process led by the Government. The three primary objectives of the needs assessment process are:

1. Collect pre-conflict and post-conflict data on the conditions of the health, education, electricity, water, and municipality sectors;
2. Prioritize six and 24-month priorities, which will inform governorate stabilization plans, and resource allocations to address priority needs identified;
3. Develop the capacity of provincial governments to conduct needs assess-

ments and use them for stabilization and reconstruction planning.

Based on the needs assessments, Window 1 projects are selected through a consultative process with the Government, UNDP, and affected populations. In most areas, needs far outweigh resources available to UNDP. Therefore, UNDP and the Government (including the Governor, the Control Cell, and the Office of the Prime Minister) deliberate and agree on which priorities will be supported through FFIS.

Implementation of priorities identified by the needs assessment process are endorsed by the FFIS Steering Committee. The Steering Committee is chaired by the Prime Minister's Chief of Staff and the DSRSG serving as secretariat. Top donors to FFIS are sitting members and relevant governors are also invited. The Steering Committee is a key oversight body for FFIS activities, and ensures FFIS activities support the Government's stabilization strategy.

The FFIS engagement criteria for Windows 3 and 4 differ from Windows 1 and 2, which are based on needs identified through consultations with primarily the Government of Iraq. Capacity-building is needs are determined directly with Governorate officials, notably the Governor, as well as with UNDP Local Area Development Programme (LADP). For Window 4, best practices in community reconciliation suggest that civil society work with the Provincial Council and Reconciliation Commission is the most effective implementing modality, due in part to political sensitivities involved in reconciliation and dialogue work. Civil society partners help UNDP prioritize thematic and geographical areas needing community reconciliation interventions. The reconciliation committee of the Provincial Council has also been an important counterpart for the NGO work.

FFIS is one tool by which the Government of Iraq carries out its stabilization efforts, and the four windows outlined in the Project Document are avenues to support the Government's stabilization efforts. Other essential lines of effort, such as security and rule of law provision, are outside the purview of the current Project Document and are supported by other programs. Ownership by and leadership of the Iraqi Government at the central and governorate level, and especially its decision-making power on priorities through consultative processes with a wide range of stakeholders is critical to long term success of post conflict stabilization.

At the request of the Government of Iraq, the Funding Facility for Expanded Stabilization (FFES) was presented to the March 2016 Steering Committee and unanimously endorsed. When FFIS was established in June 2015, the working assumption was that sequential stabilization and reconstruction projects would be undertaken by the Government, using public revenues, as soon as FFIS left a city or district. This continuum of post-liberation efforts has not materialized due to the drastic drop in oil revenue. Worried that military gains are at risk and that the progress being made during immediate stabilization might be reversed by the slower pace of reconstruction, the concept of setting up a second stabilization channel was proposed to fund medium-scale projects that generate large numbers of jobs, incentivize mass returns, and help to consolidate corridors between stabilized cities and districts. With the approval of FFES by the last Steering Committee, the Funding Facility now includes the original Funding Facility for Immediate Stabilization (FFIS) and the second channel to be known as the Funding Facility for Expanded Stabilization (FFES). Both channels will be managed under the guidance of the same Steering Committee.

Overview of the Second Quarter

The Quarter 2 reporting period examines the implementation progress between 1 April 2016 and 30 June 2016. During this period, UNDP heavily focused on Ramadi. The Stabilization team worked closely with the Government mine action authorities, international commercial mine action companies and the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) to plan interventions with the most practicable Explosive Hazards (EH) mitigation measures in place, to adjust the stabilization model to areas with high EH contamination. After working with all the aforementioned stakeholders to dispose of EH on numerous sites and implementing ongoing mitigation measures, work has begun in Ramadi. FFIS has started 10 "Phase One" top priority projects and completed the installation of the first 20 of the 153 prepositioned generators in Ramadi. 18 out of the 29 infrastructure rehabilitation sites

have been cleared by the international company Janus Global Operations. Needs assessments and EH threat impact assessments have begun in five additional areas of Anbar and based on lessons learned in Ramadi, interventions should progress much quicker in these areas. A verification mission to Karma (Anbar Governorate) took place and the Command Centre requested priority rehabilitations for restoring water, health, education and municipal services as well as rubble removal to allow for the return of the IDPs from Karma. Huge challenges continued in Baiji due to threats of a widespread contamination of many different explosive hazards (EH) and the proximity to the battlefield. Al Dour and Mkeishifa projects have been finalized, apart from some remaining works at the water pumping stations in both locations.

Table 1.0: Summary table of stabilization needs assessments and FFIS assistance until 30 June 2016

Area	6-month priorities	FFIS funded (estimate)	24-month priorities
Zummar, Rabiya, Sinuni and Wanna (Ninewah Governorate) – completed April 2015	USD 19,232,601	USD 2,700,000 (Rabiya sub-district)	USD 50,063,359
Sinjar district (incl. Sinuni) – completed March 2016	USD 34,865,000	USD 8,600,000	USD 595,777,885
Tikrit District (Salah al-Din Governorate) – completed July 2015	USD 16,245,000	USD 8,670,000	USD 61,030,000
Al Dour/Mkeishifah (Salah al-Din Governorate)	USD 9,054,000	USD 3,160,000	USD 11,970,000
Al Saadiyah (Diyala governorate) – completed January 2016	USD 9,152,000	USD 2,500,000	USD 16,800,000
Ramadi (Anbar Governorate)	USD 59,470,000	USD 28,063,000	
TOTAL		USD 54,993,000	

UNDP distinguishes between liberation and clearance, the former being expulsion of ISIL from an area, and the latter defined as Iraqi Security Forces control, completion of the removal or account of IEDs, and ability for civilians, government officials, and non-governmental organizations to safely access the area. Liberation is declared by the Prime Minister while clearance is declared by the National Operations Center. While liberation is an important political and military milestone, FFIS requires Government control and the removal of hazards to implement activities. The experience in Anbar, though, has shown that a second clearance by an international mine action company is required. In Ramadi, hundreds of EHs have been found by the international company in the 20 sites which have been cleared up to now. This provides for an additional layer of due diligence to ensure that contractors can do their work in safe areas which have been cleared of IEDs.

In addition to these security requirements, UNDP considers the following as important criteria in prioritizing engagement: (i) strategic importance of the area to the Government of Iraq; (ii) size of the displaced population and likelihood or rate of returns; and (iii) the scale of destruction resulting from ISIL occupation. On the basis of these criteria, the Steering Committee approved FFIS engagement in 17 cities, of which 3 cities are still under ISIL control. UNDP has started assessments in all of the 14 cities. The Ramadi stabilization assessment report is about to be published.

For returns, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) Data Tracking Matrix reports that as of 22 June 2016, a total of 754,158 individuals have returned to their location of origin in Iraq. Of these, 41 percent (305,850) returned to Salah al-Din, 19 percent (139,152) returned to Diyala, 17 percent (130,734) to Ninewah and 17 per-

cent (130,374) to Anbar. In Anbar most of the returns are to Heet and Ramadi. Most of the returnees in Salah al-Din are to Tikrit and Al Dour/Mkeishifa, while in Diyala most returns are to Al Khalis, Muqdadiya and Khanaquin (which includes Al Saadiyah). Returns in Ninewah mostly concern Telafar.

As mentioned above, FFIS has now been tasked by its Steering Committee to engage in 17 cities and towns in Anbar, Diyala, Ninewa and Salah al-Din. This section provides the qualitative overview of FFIS by governorate between 1 April and 30 June 2016. Each region is further broken down by the 4 windows. Progress against the Performance Tracking Matrix as established in the FFIS Project Document signed by the Government of Iraq and UNDP in June 2015, revised in April 2016, can be found in Annex III. The FFIS team has greatly expanded its capacity with 6 additional engineers, 2 new stabilization advisors, a national area coordinator for Ninewah and Diyala and an additional Community Reconciliation expert who is expected to start in September. The service centre has doubled its capacity with additional finance, procurement and administrative staff to deal with the increased work load.

UNDP advertised for an external monitoring company to provide regular field monitoring reports. However, the process did not lead to a successful result and instead, USAID has kindly agreed to use its external monitoring company for regular monitoring reports of FFIS activities in Ramadi and other areas. An in-depth monitoring report of FFIS interventions in Tikrit has been drafted by QED (commissioned through USAID) which will be released shortly and be publicly available. Its preliminary conclusions state that resources have been well utilized and infrastructure rehabilitation works have been satisfactorily implemented. An in-depth report on Al Dour and Mkeishifa

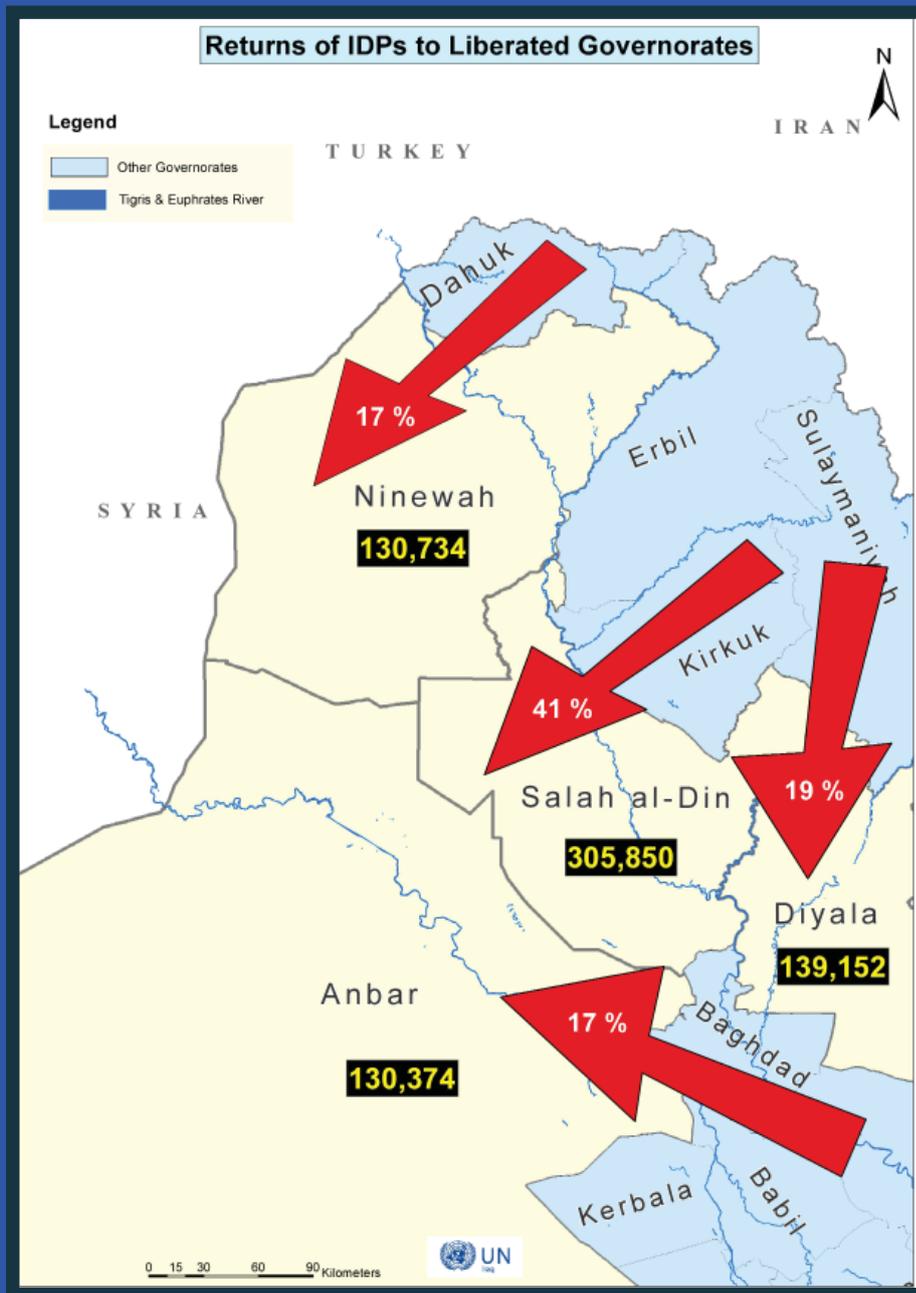
is to follow soon and a field monitor is being deployed by QED to Ramadi in order to produce independent monitoring reports.

During the reporting period, a financial audit was carried out by a third party firm tasked by UNDP's Office of Audit and investigation (OAI) to express an opinion on

the expenditures incurred from the project starting date 1st June 2015 to 31 December 2015. The audit report which will be publicly available on the UNDP website concluded that all financial expenses are fairly presented and incurred in accordance with UNDP accounting policies.

Table 2: Return figures from IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix

Governorate	District	Return figures 2015			Return figures 2016	
		09-Apr	10-Sep	17-Dec	16 Mar	22-Jun
Erbil	Mahmour	0	0	5,838	8,136	15,384
Anbar	Falluja	3,132	10,794	10,794	10,794	10,794
	Heet	0	2,250	2,250	2,250	30,492
	Al Rutba					5,412
	Ramadi	2,454	26,514	26,514	17,292	83,676
Diyala	Al Khalis	31,320	37,824	48,090	54,480	61,734
	Al Muqdadiya	9,204	31,026	38,178	38,178	38,178
	Khanaqin (incl. Saadiya)	0	2,022	5,094	20,526	38,040
	Kifri	0	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Baghdad	Mahmoudiya, Kadhimia, Abu Ghraib					30,276
Kirkuk	Kirkuk	1,080	3,630	3,720	3,720	2,388
Ninewah	Mosul	0	438	438	642	630
	Telafar(Zummar, Rabia)	24,924	50,880	51,060	90,900	90,420
	Telkaif(Wana)	0	11,820	11,820	18,600	18,594
	Sinjar (incl. Sinuni)	0	0	5,640	18,810	21,090
Salahaldin	Al Dour	0	28,140	48,714	49,572	54,462
	Balad (Duloeya)	0	11,190	11,190	11,190	17,376
	Beji	0	8,250	9,420	9,420	20,772
	Samarra (Mkeishifa)	0	15,654	15,654	16,986	41,364
	Al Fares	0	0	0	9,000	6,192
	Tuz	0	0	5,736	5,736	7,128
	Tikrit	27,000	133,188	167,430	160,170	158,556
	TOTAL	99,114	374,820	468,780	547,602	754,158



Map 1: Returns of IDPs to Liberated Governorates



Map 2: Fund Facility of Immediate Stabilization Areas of Engagement

Implementation Progress

Anbar



During the second quarter of 2016, important military gains have been achieved in Anbar with the liberation of various cities such as Heet, Rutba, Karma and Fallujah. Three FFIS missions took place to Ramadi during the second quarter. A FFIS mission took place to Karma on 3 July to verify the preliminary information that had been received through the stabilization assessment. Explosive hazards contamination and destruction/damages seem to be less than Ramadi which may allow for quick FFIS interventions and the speedy return of the around 100,000 IDPs from Karma. Karma is situated 20km from Fallujah, on the road to Baghdad. The security situation in the other areas has been impermissible for interventions until recently. However, Security risk assessments are now being planned for Fallujah and Heet, which will pave the way for FFIS mission to these areas hopefully later in July.

Although Ramadi was liberated in December 2015, returns have only started by end of March. Returnees have faced many difficulties due to the massive level of destruction and the lack of services. However, by far, the most dire and life-threatening difficulties have arisen from the widespread contamination of Explosive Hazards (EH), including improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and unexploded ordnances (UXOs). Mixed reports have verified that at least of 150 returnees have been killed and hun-

dreds injured by EH in Ramadi since liberation. This is in part due the extreme lack of Mine Risk Awareness. The unprecedented accumulations of EH found in Ramadi are part of ISIL's 'scorched earth' tactics, as well as the intensive ground fighting and aerial bombing. In Ramadi international mine action experts initially found 90% of the city to be uninhabitable due to such threats. Civilian areas (housing, civic infrastructure, and commercial areas) were found to be laden with three distinct categories of EH: (1) Unexploded Ordinance (UXO) and Abandoned Explosive Ordinance (AXO) (2) Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) laid by ISIL like conventional mines as part of the battle with Iraqi Security Forces (ISF); and (3) "booby trap" or Victim Operated IEDs (VOIEDS). Because mitigating risks of EH are a prerequisite to stabilization activities, FFIS has faced significant challenges and delays which will be explained in more detail.

Clearance is first and foremost carried out by the efforts of the national and local authorities—military, police and civilian, many of whom lost their lives during clearance activities. However, due to the extensive training and experience required to adequately respond to the complex threats, UNDP has asked for an additional clearance by an international mine action company, Janus Global Operations, contracted through the US State Department. Many EH have still been found and a num-

ber of people have been killed in areas that were already deemed “100% clear” by local actors.

In accordance with the Command Center’s plan for a sequenced approach to Ramadi, FFIS focused on Al Tameem area, including kilometer 5 and kilometer 7 areas, to the west of the city. In November 2015, the Command Center endorsed the first 29 infrastructure sites of the “Phase One” priorities in the Water, Health, Sewage and Education sectors.

In order to mitigate EH risks on the phase one sites, FFIS worked very closely with police, Anbar operations centre, UNMAS and Janus, the first and only international mine action company on the ground in Anbar, to comply with International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) and take “all reasonable effort” to identify, define, and remove any

presence and suspicion of EH on each work site or area. Janus Global Operations (with its Iraqi subcontractor Al Fahad company) currently has three 20-25 man search teams in place, with a fourth team under training. It operates from Ameriyat-al-Fallujah with daily visits to Ramadi. It is important to note that Janus was contracted to immediately search and “clear” sites of EH in Iraq, not to perform specific threat assessments or site surveys.

During the reporting period UNMAS contracted another international mine action company, Optima, to perform a complete threat impact assessment in several parts of Ramadi. Specifically, Optima assessed Al Sufiyah, Al Scharia, Al Thela, Al Jam’ iya, Al Aramel and Al Houz, all areas east of the Euphrates River. In each area Optima determined the level of risk to EH based on the following categories:

NSR	There is very strong evidence to indicate that there are no significant ERW threats to both personnel and equipment
LOW RISK	There is a low probability of residual EH within the structure(s) or rubble. There is sufficient evidence to substantiate the full functioning of all ordnance deployed. Risks to personnel & equipment are mostly from non-explosive ordnance components.
MEDIUM RISK	There is a probability of multiple ordnance, of the same type, within the structure(s) or rubble. The EH posed to personnel & equipment are known and similar in nature. Risks to personnel & equipment are from similar ordnance, of known characteristics and hazards. Specific EH preparation, training & mitigation measures can be implemented.
HIGH RISK	There is a probability of multiple ordnance, of various types & quantity, within the structure(s) or rubble. The specific EH posed to personnel & equipment are known and unpredictable in nature. Risks to personnel & equipment are from mixed ordnance, of unknown characteristics and hazards. All personnel involved must be closely supervised, and to conduct operations with extreme caution. Additionally, in the event of a suspected buried weapons & ammunition cache, additional hazards may be posed by militant groups using armed aggression to recover their assets and equipment during rubble removal operations.

Preliminary results of the threat assessment for Ramadi show that all areas are medium and high risk. This only confirms the cautious approach to quick stabilization in Ramadi city.

As of early July, Optima is deploying threat assessment and clearance teams to Anbar and, in coordination with UNMAS, it will focus on Fallujah, while Janus Global will continue clearance operations in Ramadi. Optima is planning to deploy an international team of 8 experts who will train 8 national clearance teams for Fallujah, through a partnership with the local Anbar-based company Al-Fahad. Similar to Janus Global Operations, it will operate from Amriyat-al-Fallujah. The population of Fallujah prior to ISIL is estimated at 250,000 – 300,000 people.

Janus Global has been asked to carry out a quick threat assessment for Karma following UNDP's verification mission of infrastructure sites. A list of immediate priorities has already been provided by the Control Centre to UNDP which includes the rehabilitation of the water plant, the restoration of the electricity network, the renovation of the main health care centre and the municipality workshop which stores equipment and materials for municipal services. The population of Karma, prior to ISIL, is estimated at around 100,000. Karma is situated on the road from Baghdad to Fallujah, at 20km from Fallujah city.

Window 1 (Activity 1.2): Light infrastructure rehabilitation

Ramadi

As of May 2016, in most areas of Ramadi there was no means of electricity provided by the government; household generators supply all power. Running water is either non-existent, due to water plants being

inoperable or damaged pipes, or is very intermittent and contaminated, which could bring other health issues to an already struggling city health service.

District health centres are few and lack essential equipment. Initial observations indicate that Ramadi's General Teaching Hospital is beyond repair. A small local medical team is trying to run an accident and emergency service. The only partially operational hospital is the Women's and Children's Teaching Hospital. Doctors report that all casualties are first taken there to be stabilized and then moved to the Rasheed Hospital in Khaldiya, 20-30 minutes away by car. The Women's and Children's Teaching Hospital does not have the facilities to provide appropriate care.

Schools have suffered considerable damage and will require detailed structural assessments. Information gained from mine action threat assessments suggest that schools were deliberately targeted with IEDs as well as being used as defensive positions. It is also reported that the girls' schools have been damaged a lot more than the boys' schools. Schools are closed at present and there is no indication of formal child education taking place.

Despite all of the challenges faced due to EH in Ramadi as explained above, rehabilitation work began in June. Janus Global Operations cleared 18 out of the 29 sites of Phase One infrastructure projects. Of those, contracts have been signed and contractors have started work in:

- Al Tameem High and Ground Water Tanks;
- Diwan Waste Water Treatment Station in Al Tameem
- Six Schools in Al Tameem area
- Four PHCs in Al Tameem area
- Installation of generators

By 30 June, the installation of 20 out of the 153 generators has been achieved, with proper concrete foundations, sheds, household connections and fuel tanks. Each generator provides electricity to around 100 households. Janus Global so far cleared 40 generator sites with the remaining sites being cleared in July. Out of the 153 pre-positioned generators, 103 have been received with the remaining 50 generators arriving in July.

The Phase One sites which have not yet been fully cleared by Janus Global Operations include:

- Ramadi main water station with capacity of 6000m³/hour (72% cleared)
- Justice Palace water station with capacity of 600m³/hour
- Albu Faraj and Kilo 5 Water project with capacity of 1500m³/hour
- Al Zujaj withdrawal station serving part of Tameem area with capacity of 500m³/hour
- Al Tash water complex with capacity of 200m³/hour
- Al Tash Primary Health Care Centre
- Kilo 7 Primary Health Care Centre
- Kilo 7 Ground tank and tower
- Al Waraar bridge
- Waste water treatment plant in Kilo 5 and Kilo 7

Once these sites have been cleared, contractors are ready to start the implementation. The EH clearance operations by Janus is time consuming due to the meticulous nature of clearance procedures and the use of international standards.

The 6 ambulances which were pre-positioned for Ramadi were delivered to the Anbar Health Ministry for use in Ramadi. The 3 pre-positioned electricity sub-stations will not be installed until the main power line has been connected to Ramadi, probably in

the fourth quarter of 2016.

In addition to the 29 sites of Phase One in Ramadi, the Anbar Command Centre has requested 43 additional projects for Phase Two, mostly in downtown and eastern Ramadi. These sites will also be assessed and cleared where necessary by Janus Global Operations, before the contractor will start rehabilitation work. These are:

Education:

- Suhaib Al Roomi intermediate school for boys
- Suhaib Al Roomi primary school for boys
- Al Taleea`a intermediate school for boys
- Ahmed Shawqi primary school
- Quraish secondary school for girls
- Palestine secondary school for boys
- Usama Bin Zaid primary school
- Al Ramadi ideal school for boys
- Teachers Institute for girls
- Al Junaid Al Baghdadi school for boys

Health:

- Al Qattanah PHC
- Al Tal PHC
- Al Andalus PHC
- Al Mala`ab PHC
- Al Warrar PHC
- Al Sijariyah Sub-PHC
- Albu Sumaida`a Sub-PHC
- Zawet Staih PHC
- Albu Hussain Al Ali PHC
- Al Soorah PHC
- Al Safwah Sub-PHC
- Hussaibah Al Sharqiyah PHC

Sewage:

- • E1 and E2 lifting stations
- • E3 and M2 lifting stations
- • F1 and F2 lifting stations

Water:

- Al Hallabsah/Albu Ghanem water station
- Change the water pipe line in 20th street
- Change the pipe line in Al Sofiah, Al Sharikah and Al Thailah
- Change part of Al Tameem pipe line
- Rehabilitate the water project in Al Sekak/Ramadi
- Rehabilitate the ground water storage in Al Mala`ab
- Rehabilitate Albu Sharook/Albu Sehil water complex
- Rehabilitate Albu Jabor waer complex
- Rehabilitate Albu Sumaida`a water complex
- Rehabilitate Albu Mahal new water complex
- Rehabilitate Albu Mahal old water complex
- Rehabilitate Al Soorah/Albu Khalifah water complex
- Rehabilitate Al Soorah/Albu Hazeem/Albu Ghanem water complex
- Rehabilitate Al Mahamees water complex
- Rehabilitate Al Sijariyah/Albu Hamzah water complex

Livelihoods:

- Slalah market/Al Mala`ab area
- 17th street/Ramadi city
- Kilo 5 market/kilo 5 area

The high number of projects is the result of the huge damage in Ramadi city, which far surpasses the level of destruction that was seen in Tikrit. UNDP will focus on the most permissible sites for Phase Two activities. Based on the Optima threat assessment, most sites are in Medium Risk areas.

Fallujah

Fallujah was liberated in June 2016. Preliminary assessments from the local government in Fallujah show that in general the EH problem in Fallujah is not as severe as Ramadi. Fallujah fell quickly, giving ISIL less opportunity to seed IEDs. Airstrikes were also used less in the battle retake Fallujah than in Ramadi. Officials have walked through several eastern neighborhoods, including Shuhada and Nazal, and have reported few signs of IEDs. This would need to be confirmed by EH experts. Some sites in the industrial area in the eastern part of the city are reportedly identified as ISIL bomb making factories. Additionally, the Federal Police dismantled a large laboratory for booby-trapped vehicles and manufacturing explosives in central Fallujah. The laboratory contained several tons of explosives. There is still a possibility of high numbers of booby traps in areas yet to be searched and possibly in the extensive tunnels dug by ISIL in and around the city.

Access to Fallujah is still limited as clearance operations are ongoing and handover to local police and Sunni security personnel has not yet taken place. It is likely that thousands of IDPs will return to their homes once local security forces are in charge of the city, even before basic services are being restored.

Some early needs assessments have pointed to the Al-Azrakhia water works northeast of town as the highest priority, followed by an electrical generation facility in the Al-Tharthar neighborhood, the rehabilitation of the Fallujah Maternity and Children's Hospital as well as nine PHCs and a waste water treatment plant to the south of the river. The education line ministry requested assistance to rehabilitate the priority damaged schools and supply of equipment before the start of the new school year by the end of September. The municipality sees rubble removal and rehabilitation of inter-

nal roads as major six-month priorities.

FFIS has started pre-positioning for procurement of equipment for the electricity sector which includes 250 and 400 Kva transformers, several kilometers of cables and hundreds of poles.

Karma

Karma town was liberated in May 2016. FFIS completed an assessment mission to Karma on 3 July. The UNDP delegation included the FFIS International Anbar Stabilization Advisor, the FFIS Anbar Area Coordinator, the FFIS Anbar Staff Engineer and an EOD Expert from UNMAS. The delegation met with the Deputy Mayor and Director Generals from the line ministries of Health, Electricity, Water, Sewage and Municipality. Representatives from the local security forces were also present.

FFIS staff concluded from the mission that rehabilitating the main water station was the very first priority, while electricity services and a number of prioritized schools and primary healthcare centers in areas where people are likely to return also need fast repair. Widespread looting could be noted. The UNDP mission concluded that of the 40 licensed small shops in Karma, 25 have been heavily damaged or totally destroyed and 15 were partially damaged. These shops on Al Karma main road include most of the markets of all trade activities and a quick restoration of business activity coupled with cash for work activities to remove rubble from the streets could help jumpstarting the local economy once people are returning. As of 30 June, no IDPs had returned to Karma. However, the authorities have registered thousands who are displaced in the nearby villages of Al Jazeera and Al Khairat. Karma officials expect the first wave of returns to start by mid-July.

EH clearance operations by Iraqi Security Forces is currently ongoing and the exact extent of IED threat is still unknown. There is a particular concentration of IEDs that were set up as defensive positions in the outskirts of the city. UNDP requested Janus Global Operations to start a threat assessment for the prioritized infrastructure sites to restore water, electricity, health and education to the main areas of Karma town.

Heet

Although Heet was liberated in April 2016, fighting has continued in the north of Heet which has delayed the UNDP verification mission to Heet. Quick stabilization assessments have started by technical directorates. The restoration of the electricity network and the 4 water stations were highlighted as highest priorities while the rehabilitation of 14 damaged schools and several PHCs are also considered to be a high priority. The procurement of new municipal equipment is also considered important to restart garbage collection, water distribution and infrastructure repair and rubble removal. It is too early to assess the level of damage and EH contamination but it is foreseen that this will be similar to Ramadi and stabilization activities may be hindered by high EH risks.

Rutba and Haditha

Rutba was liberated in June 2016 but due to the large distance from Baghdad, no FFIS mission has been organized yet to this town. Preliminary findings from the stabilization assessments indicate that damage is not as extensive as Ramadi. Priorities as set by the local authorities are similar to other areas in Anbar, with water, electricity, health and education as the highest priorities. Haditha city was never fully occupied by ISIL though it has been under siege for a long time. As no FFIS verification mission

could travel to Haditha, the exact needs are still to be defined. FFIS missions to Rutba and Haditha are planned for quarter 3 of 2016.

Window 2 (activity 1.3): Livelihoods support

FFIS will begin cash-for-work and small grant activities in Ramadi in July. UNDP completed a screening and pre-qualification exercise for local and international NGOs to work in Anbar. The qualified partners have been selected and agreements will be concluded at the beginning of the next quarter.

Livelihoods activities in Ramadi could not start during the second quarter of 2016 due to the high contamination of IEDs. However, UNDP completed a screening and pre-qualification exercise for local and international NGOs to work in Anbar. This included research, data collection, series of meetings with the NGOs and initial evaluation to pre-qualify NGOs. Project proposals have been developed for cash-for-work activities in Anbar University and small grants for restart local businesses in the three main market areas in West (Five Kilo market area), East (Al Salallah in Al Malab) and downtown Ramadi (17th Street). The first activities are due to start in July. Large scale interventions are currently not possible due to the widespread presence of explosive hazards.

In addition, UNDP selected partners for labor-intensive rubble removal activities in which around 450 people will find a temporary job for a 3 months period. FFIS found that the work needed to remove the rubble from Ramadi is huge and exceed the capacity and the technical knowledge of the NGOs. Thus, FFIS, and in coordination with the local government, has decided to conduct the Cash-for-Work intentions

in Ramadi through contacting specialized local contractors with employment of local workers under Cash-for-Work modality. The rubble removal projects have been signed but implementation was delayed as mitigation measures for EH hazards had to be put in place through a standby medical team and Explosives Ordnances Disposal (EOD) team. The modalities for the rubble removal activities in Ramadi will become a model for other areas with high EH contamination.

Window 3 (activity 1.4): Capacity support

In February 2016, FFIS hired an international Communication Specialist to act as an advisor to the Anbar Governor's office. The Communications Specialist works closely with the Governor's Spokesperson and Special Advisor, assisting with external communications while also building technical skills within the governorate's official Information Technology and Media Office team. A national special assistant to the Governor, fluent in Arabic and English, was recruited through FFIS in March. Countering rumors on social media and reporting on actual achievements is one of the main priorities of the communications strategy.

In order to increase Ramadi residents' awareness of the demining company's work, and to help alert citizens about the dangers of IEDs and the appropriate reporting procedures, the communication advisor produced an informative television segment to be broadcast on the official Anbar Governorate satellite channel--Al Anbar TV--and distributed across social media. To alert returning Ramadi residents of the presence of IEDs and booby traps, and under the direction of the Anbar governor, the special assistant procured red "Caution" signs to clearly demarcate areas

of Ramadi that are highly contaminated by explosive hazards.

In coordination with the Spokesperson, the Communication Specialist worked with the Information Analysis Unit (IAU) of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) to create an official Anbar Governorate website in Arabic and English to help notify Anbar Governorate's citizens and national and international partners about the governorate's latest developments, services, and basic information. In order to ensure the site's sustainability and website administration, the communication advisor organized a two-day training led by the website's developer. The workshop was attended by the governor's spokesperson and special advisor, the governor's special assistant, and three members of the governor's IT team. The Anbar Governorate website will be launched in July. In addition to the website, the publication and distribution of a bi-weekly Anbar Governorate newsletter is being planned.

Day-to-day activities of the Communications Specialist include gathering content for the official Anbar website, internal communications, and social media; drafting English-language presentations for the governor's official meetings with members of the international community; liaising with the international press, assisting the international press with access to the spokesman and the governor, and helping to facilitate accurate reporting; monitoring reporting published in the international press and highlighting particularly important or controversial press reports for the spokesman and the governor; drafting press releases; making recommendations of which issues need to be addressed publicly by the governor; and encouraging greater transparency and openness in local governance.

The Ramadi liaison officer continued to play a useful role in facilitating the coordination of FFIS activities in Ramadi city and the liaison with the Control Cell. In addition, an international stabilization specialist supported the stabilization planning for Anbar, in particular the liaison with Mine Action authorities, international mine action companies and UNMAS.

Window 4 (Activity 1.5): Community reconciliation

Given the permeability of tribal dynamics in Anbar, the initial support by FFIS to vetting mechanisms has been altered and redesigned to address violent extremism which is directly linked to the vetting process. The overwhelming control of some armed groups in liberated areas in Anbar over the vetting process meant that FFIS and its implementing partner would not be able to achieve the desired results. However, by addressing some of the immediate causes of violent extremism in Anbar as well as an early warning system, FFIS is integrating a prevention mechanism that will support a more transparent and depoliticized vetting process, particularly as regards determination of alleged former ISIL collaborators. UNDP intends to expand its collaboration with NGO Sanad with the technical support provided by the US. Institute of Peace (USIP) to establish the foundation for a countering violent extremism (CVE) program in Anbar. Sanad and its partners will achieve this overarching goal by addressing the following objectives: (i) Establish and introduce a mid-term strategy for countering violent extremism in Anbar governorate; (ii) Develop the capacity of key stakeholders on skills critical to increase their understanding of the drivers of extremism and the measures to encountering them at a community level; and (iii) establish an early warning mechanism and monitoring framework for CVE in Anbar.



Diyala

FFIS stabilization activities are limited to Al Saadiyah, the only town in Diyala cleared by the FFIS steering committee. While FFIS only operates in Al Saadiyah, the UNDP sister program of Stabilization, the Iraqi Crisis Response and Resilience program (ICRRP) has a major focus on the remaining areas in Diyala and is currently working in 5 cities in Diyala. Al Saadiyah is a small town with around 30,000 people. Returns to Al Saadiyah continue to slowly increase in the second quarter of 2016 and are now estimated at around 40% of all displaced persons originating from the area. Following the stabilization needs assessment in Al Saadiyah, the first 4 projects in water, electricity and health are currently under implementation.

Window 1 (Activity 1.2): Light infrastructure rehabilitation

During the second quarter of 2016, FFIS contracted four local companies to perform infrastructure rehabilitation projects in Al Saadiya. The rehabilitation of the electricity office was completed during this quarter as well the rehabilitation of the main health care center. A municipality works shop renovation project just started and is expected to be completed in July. The main water plant rehabilitation is expected to start early July. The Al Saadiyah main water station, including treatment plant, has a capacity of 840m³/hour but according to the water directorate, it is currently only operating at an estimated 35% of capacity. In addition, the Diyala Control Cell requested support for 2 ambulances and some municipal equipment which are due to arrive in July. This equipment concerns 2 garbage trucks and a basket lift vehicle for repairing

the electricity network. Currently, 15,000 people in Al Saadiya are benefitting from the rehabilitated electrical services and the improved health care centers. Medical staff from Ministry of Health have resumed work and UNDP has coordinated the provision of medical equipment through UN partners (WHO and UNFPA). With the completion of the water station rehabilitation project by November 2016, an estimated 30,000 people will benefit from improved water supply, including purification, filtering and sterilization of water.

Windows 2, 3 and 4 (Activities 1.3, 1.4 and 1.5): Livelihoods, Capacity support and Community Reconciliation

Through the ICRRP program, OXFAM has been identified as a partner to provide some quick employment activities and small grants for shops to reopen. UNDP's engineer for Diyala works closely with the Governor's office and his Control Cell. UNDP's Local Area Development Programme (LADP) is currently planning the roll-out of a capacity building program for Diyala, focusing on planning, budgeting and project management skills for Diyala officials. LADP has started work by collecting a database of Governorate staff and experts. FFIS is not providing other capacity building support to Diyala Governorate at this stage. The community reconciliation activities ended in March and a new implementing partner is currently being identified to continue dialogue and conflict resolution, as well as the setting up of local reconciliation councils to monitor community tensions which could feed into the national reconciliation commission deliberations.

NINEWAH



UNDP's activities in Ninewah have moved into a new phase, as plans for the liberation of Mosul accelerate especially after the recent retaking of Fallujah. The consequences of the liberation of Mosul will be of an unprecedented scale and dwarf the post-conflict stabilization challenges faced so far. Mosul is the second largest city in Iraq with a pre-conflict population of 1,750,000 with hundreds of thousands of people trapped in the city. Based on experience and lessons learned throughout the last eighteen months, UNDP is supporting the Governor's Office to be ready for immediate action once ISIL are finally declared defeated within the city and surrounding planes. Preparations focus on two specific areas: the prepositioning of critical equipment to help restore key public services especially electricity, water and health; and pre-emptive social cohesion activities to minimise the number and intensity negative actions in Mosul during and shortly after liberation, such as revenge killing, and develop in initial framework for reconciliation, between religious, political and tribal groups, to be activated in the weeks, months and even years after ISIL have left.

The Ninewah Governor's Office developed a comprehensive plan in Preparation for the Liberation of Mosul which was presented at the last Working Group meeting in Berlin on 27 May 2016. The plan outlines the dimensions of Crisis Management

Structures; Security with the City; Restoration of Law and Order; Restoration of Governance; Mine Action; Reconciliation between ethnic groups, especially between Shia and Sunni who had remained inside Mosul; engagement with civil society; Restoration of Governance Structure; and Safe Returns of IDPs. Restoration of priority basic services as quickly as possible after liberation will be key to the success of the plan. The line departments of electricity, health, water and municipality were engaged to determine, as far as is possible, the current damage to public services in Mosul and based on experience of the patterns of ISIL during final battles what will be the priority needs in the aftermath of Mosul liberation. The comprehensive plan is an attempt to better prepare the Governorate for the liberation of Mosul.

Work in previously liberated areas is moving forward. Including projects to re-establish minimum requirements to restore local authority presence in Sinjar City. In Sinuni, infrastructure and livelihoods projects are in progress and a pilot project to rehabilitate 500 damaged homes, in partnership with UN HABITAT has been initiated. In Rabea FFIS interventions continue to focus on livelihood restoration.

Contamination of EH remains a serious constraint despite significant progress made by Mines Advisory Group (MAG) in Rabea and more recently in Sinuni dis-

tricts. In Rabea urban areas are mainly clear, in Sinuni many remain contaminated whilst in Sinjar significant work has yet to start. In an area where up to 95% of families depend on agriculture critical clearance of rural areas is progressing more slowly as a consequence of the scale of EH contamination in all areas.

Constraints on access from Dohuk to Ninewah through Suhaila (aka Fish Kha-bour) checkpoint, which controls the crossing of the Tigris river, are of increasing concern. The procedures and rules applied by the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) at the crossing are ambiguous and NGOs contracted by UNDP see the arbitrary nature of crossing management as a significant risk. FFIS implementation has also been impeded as the fertilizers program for poor farmers in Rabea could not be delivered on time for the wheat planting season.

During the second quarter, the FFIS team conducted two field missions to assess and monitor the situation in Sinuni/Sinjar and Rabea. While 90% of the population has returned to Rabea, returns to Sinuni are still low, though slowly increasing and clearly more shops are opening again.

UNDP is working closely with the Mine Action Group (MAG) – through parallel funding - to ensure the clearance of EHs for FFIS rehabilitation sites or the demarcation of contaminated areas such as certain agricultural fields which are littered with EHs as they served as former ISIL defense lines. MAG is also providing Mine Risk Education through its community liaison networks.

Window 1 (Activity 1.2): Light infrastructure rehabilitation

In Rabea, Sinuni and Sinjar, access to electricity is the most important priority stated

by all beneficiaries and Government officials. Electricity supply to Rabea is limited and almost absent in Sinuni, while lives of returnees will improve drastically with better electricity supply. That is why FFIS is funding the power line connection from Aywanat to Sinuni while materials are being supplied by the Ministry of Electricity. This will also pave the way for further connection from Sinuni to Sinjar, which is currently not yet funded. In addition, FFIS is funding the Sinuni sub-station 132/33 Kv as well as the Rabea sub-station to facilitate the electricity connection from high voltage power line to the internal power grid which supplies electricity to people's homes. The internal network rehabilitation in Rabea is also part of FFIS supported projects, as well as the delivery of 3 mobile generators of 1.5Mv for Sinuni townships and Sinjar town where the installation of the 132 KVA high voltage power line may take much longer. The implementation of the above projects by private contractors are due to start in the third quarter. Bidding processes took place in the second quarter of 2016. FFIS also received a request for funding the extension of the high voltage power line to Sinjar and the further improvement of the internal electricity network in Sinjar, Sinuni and Rabea, though its cost and duration of implementation is more suitable for Expanded Stabilization.

In Sinjar, FFIS also supports the rehabilitation of a health centre and the building for the Department of Education, one of the least affected Government buildings, which is to be used temporarily as administrative centre. The installation of the generator in Sinjar will provide electricity to the health centre and the administrative building as well as the neighborhood in Sinjar which is less destroyed and where returns could possibly start first.

In Sinuni, FFIS supports community level basic services in water, schools and health services for the mostly Yazidi inhabited mujama'at (townships). Procurement processes are underway for school rehabilitation in the 6 major townships in Sinuni (for both Kurdish and Arabic speaking children) and for the rehabilitation of 4 water pumping stations which serve these townships. Procurement of medical equipment for Sinuni medical centre has not been concluded due to the restrictions on providing Chinese brands for certain equipment. The Ministry of Health agreed to an exception letter for the medical equipment provided under the stabilization project. Once the official letter is received, the procurement process can be finalized and equipment can be delivered to Sinuni health centre.

As post liberation tangible and efficient responses by local authorities are part of the broader Mosul plan, the Ninewah Command Centre has requested a list of equipment to be pre-positioned which include electricity materials to restore the internal network, a mobile power station, health equipment, municipal and water equipment such as water tankers, excavators, tipper trucks and shovels. Once detailed specifications have been provided by the respective technical directorates and verified by the engineering team, FFIS will start the procurement process. The cost of the pre-positioned items is around 12 M USD. FFIS also procured 6 water tankers, 4 garbage trucks and 2 tipper trucks to Rabia and Sinuni which are due to arrive on 20 July, subject to speedy customs clearance. In order to ensure safe storage of equipment, there is a need for the municipality store in Rabia to be rehabilitated. The procurement process will start in July as Bills of Quantities for the scope of the repairs are currently being verified by FFIS engineers.

Window 2 (Activity 1.3): Livelihoods support

The loss of the 2014 harvest to ISIL looting and inability of the national government to pay for the 2015 and 2016 grain harvests is having a devastating effect of Ninewah communities which depend on agriculture and in particular grain. Furthermore, the lack of storage in the areas due to the heavy damage to the main silo in Rabea that previously served Zummar, Rabea and Sinuni and the limited space in the only remaining silo in Shuairfa with 25,000 tons capacity force many farmers to sell wheat to commercial merchants at \$230/ton instead of at \$450/ton which used to be the guaranteed price provided by the Government. As one farmer put it, "We are drinking, eating and sowing debt, it seems hopeless".

FFIS is supporting the rehabilitation of the Al Jazeera irrigation project in Rabea which is a large irrigation scheme benefiting 11,000 farmers but also tens of thousands of people in Rabia and Sinuni who used to work as labourers. The project is currently ongoing and scheduled to be completed before the end of the year which would have a major impact not only on the lives of the farmers but also of those of the labourers. It would also be on time for the planting season of fruits and vegetables, which currently provide for better prices on the market than wheat. Production partners from elsewhere in Iraq, for example bee keepers from Kirkuk and Dohuk, would also benefit as they would bring their hives to the area to increase honey production, a practice that also increases vegetable harvests by up to 30 percent by better pollination of crops. In addition, production of fresh fruits and vegetables in Rabea will contribute significantly to the improvement in food security across Iraq. Thorough damage assess-

ments of the irrigation scheme have been completed and EH clearance/demarcation has been initiated in areas at risk and local communities have been consulted.

The Cash for Work activities through the French Red Cross ended by 30 April. In total 179 men and 30 women were employed over 45 days. Thanks to the Explosive Hazards awareness training provided by the Mine Action Group (MAG), the cash for work brigades came across 6 explosive hazards which were timely detected and MAG assisted with disposal.

In order to expand the economic empowerment activities for women, FFIS has organized meetings with women who head households and teenage girls, both from Rabea and Sinuni, to consult them on appropriate livelihood investments. Based on these consultations, women were confident that pre-existing domestic industries could be quickly re-established. In particular, Yezidi women in Sinuni had numerous practical ideas of how to quickly make improvements in their households and communities. This included asset replacement for restarting animal husbandry. That is why UNDP partnered with 2 NGOs in Rabia and Sinuni targeting livelihoods support to women: Tahreer and Yazda.

Tahreer NGO has started a project to re-establish the livelihoods of 620 women in Rabea, focusing on female headed household most of who are widows but also those whose husbands have been disabled. Domestic livelihoods assets looted by ISIS, such as poultry, small ruminants and sewing machines will be restored. In addition some women will be helped to establish new small businesses and others will receive training on how to maintain and use assets to increase productivity.

In Sinuni, Yazda NGO has initiated a project to increase the livelihoods of 2,500 farming families by restoring assets such as seeds, irrigation pipes and pumps, small ruminants and poultry. An estimated 55 percent of direct beneficiaries will be women. Many women have extensive skills including bee keeping, pickling, sewing, egg production etc and are keen to re-establish their small businesses and start new ones including soap making. In total at least 15,000 people will benefit from the project.

UNDP also signed an agreement with UN Women for livelihoods project for women in newly liberated areas through the UNDP sister program Iraqi Crisis Response and Resilience Program (ICRRP), which has now expanded to around 10 cities in newly liberated areas – mostly Diyala.

Window 3 (Activity 1.4): Capacity support

The Area Coordinator for Ninewah continued to provide support to the Governor's Office during the second quarter. Support was further increased by the recruitment of a National Officer who focuses mainly on ensuring a smooth flow of information and communication between the Governmental technical teams and UNDP staff and monitoring and delivery progress. A dedicated electrical engineer has provided significant advice and guidance to the department of Electricity to facilitate implementation of the substantial number of electricity projects with civil and medical engineers providing support as necessary. A dedicated civil engineer will be recruited in the 3rd quarter to oversee the rehabilitation of schools, the authority buildings in Sinjar and water well heads.

During the second quarter the Area Coordinator worked closely with the Governor

and Vice Governor to advise on a Preparedness Plan for Mosul liberation which included consideration of Crisis Management Structures; Security with the City; Restoration of Law and Order; Restoration of Governance, Mine Action; Reconciliation between ethnic groups especially between Shia and Sinuni who had remained inside Mosul; engagement with civil society; Restoration of Governance Structure and Safe Returns of IDPs. In addition, the planning included the identification of priority equipment that can be procured in advance of liberation in other that it can be mobilized immediately after the area is declared safe.

A major step forward in the second quarter was improvement in the capacity of the Governor's Office to interface and work with other UN Agencies and NGOs in Ninewah, building on foundations laid by FFIS. The Governor called and chaired a meeting with the Erbil heads of UN agencies to outline a system of coordination. The meeting was well received by all parties. In addition, the Governor's Office supported the efforts of NCCI (NGO Coordination Committee for Iraq) and Rise Foundation to map the names and activities of all agencies now working in the liberated areas including Abu Qosh, Wanna, Zummar, Rabea and Sinuni e.g. DRC is currently implementing a \$25 million cash for work project funded by GIZ which is to be coordinated with other CFW activities, particularly if it intervenes in FFIS areas. The Governor's Office is keen to ensure proper coordination and efficiency of aid.

Window 4 (Activity 1.5): Community reconciliation

The first phase of the community reconciliation program with Un Ponte Per/PATRIR expired at the end of the first quarter and a new agreement for phase 2 has been prepared which will start in July.

During the second quarter, FFIS continued its community reconciliation work in Ninewah with special emphasis on developing local reconciliation platforms in various areas of tension, including with IDPs from Mosul, to anticipate potential cycles of revenge. As such, the FFIS team is engaging with several NGOs and community representatives including minorities, to map out the role of the different key actors and stakeholders and the possible establishment of a local reconciliation council (LRC). One of the weaknesses which has been learned from previous community reconciliation work is the lack of linkage and communication between local initiatives and the national reconciliation commission.

In addition, FFIS is currently developing a partnership with a local NGO to set up a de-radicalization programme for youth who suffered from post-traumatic stress disorders and who may be prey to ISIL indoctrination. The program focuses on youth in camps who are most vulnerable and who require urgent attention to social and psychological rehabilitation. The activities involve engagement of community leaders and the National Reconciliation Commission, along with the representatives of the Ninewah governorate who will be involved in the design and implementation of the programme.

Finally, a series of conflict analysis on Sinjar and the impact of the political tensions between the KRG and the various Yazidi groups highlight the difficulties of engaging in community reconciliation without a parallel political process.



Salah al-Din

Military operations continued in the north of Salah al-Din. The road between Al Hajjaaj, north of Tikrit, and Baiji remained volatile with military progress around Shirqat. Al Hajjaaj hosts a few thousand IDPs and several projects were launched in the second quarter through the Iraqi Crisis Response and Recovery program (ICRRP) such as the rehabilitation of schools, repairs to the electricity network and cash for work activities with youth brigades to upgrade public facilities and clean streets.

Access to the city of Baiji is still difficult and technical directorates have visited the city but not returned to Baiji city due to the level of destruction and the closeness to the frontline. Iraqi security forces are inside the city and have been removing IEDs and explosive remnants of war. UNDP is currently working with the technical directorates with an initial assessment of the state of the infrastructure and the feasibility of starting stabilization activities in targeted neighborhoods, though not much progress has been achieved due to the limited access. This is also the main reason why no projects have been launched by FFIS in Baiji. FFIS is identifying NGO partners for livelihoods activities in Baiji, and Al Shirqat once those areas are accessible.

Window 1 (Activity 1.2): Light infrastructure rehabilitation

The activities in Salah Al-Din have focused mostly on completion of ongoing activities in Al Dour and Mkeishifa, thus creating a larger corridor of stabilization in the centre

of Salah-al Din governorate. With increasing military gains north of Baiji and the large destruction in Baiji city itself, there is an increasing pressure on the centre of Salah Al-Din for provision of services. More than 90% of people have returned to this Tikrit – Al Dour – Mkeishifa corridor and this reflects the return of a wide variety of tribal communities, including those who were initially reluctant or prevented from returning. However, increasing number of IDPs are seeking safe passage in the centre of Salah al Din and this may increase with the upcoming battle for Mosul. Ongoing activities in Al Dour and Mkeishifa concern the rehabilitation of the water plants with 450m³/hour capacity in Al Dour (currently operating at 20% of capacity) and the 250m³/hour capacity in Mkeishifa. As in the case of the water plants in Tikrit, the rehabilitation takes longer than the initially estimated 3 months as certain parts such as water pumps need to be imported.

In Tikrit, the mobile power sub-station is being delivered but has had a delay due to transportation through Turkey-Iraq/KRG border which required customs clearance procedures for KRG and at federal level. It is expected that the electricity sub-station will be assembled and operational in Tikrit by August 2016. Although the Salah Al Din educational hospital had been proposed for FFES support, the bidding process has started for the rehabilitation of the surgical and emergency department which is considered a very high priority since this hospital serves the surrounding areas of Tikrit. No advanced medical care is available in

Salah Al Din beyond the town of Samarra. The project cost is estimated at around 1.3M USD.

The rehabilitation works at the water plants in Qadisiya 1 (capacity of 400m³/hour) and Qadisiya 2 (capacity of 600m³/hour) were completed in June 2016 thanks to the arrival and the installation of the new water pumps. In total, 40,000 people will benefit from the safe water and increased capacity of Qadisiya 1 and 2.

The installation of the power station for Tikrit University has had major delays due to the non-compliance by the contractor. A final deadline has been issued to the contractor to implement activities according to the agreed upon time table. If the company is not compliant, the works will be handed over to another contractor. The rehabilitation of the female dormitories of Tikrit University, another pending project in quarter 1 and implemented through a different contractor, was completed in May 2016. The Tikrit-based FFIS liaison officer has continued to provide support to the planning, implementation, and monitoring of the ongoing stabilization activities.

Window 4 (Activity 1.5): Community reconciliation

Following liberation in most of Salah-Al Din districts, tribal and sectarian tensions have spiked in certain areas which have prevented the return of certain groups of IDPs to newly liberated areas such as Yathrib and Tuz. Reconciliation efforts in areas such

as Yathrib have been affected by a lack of political stability. The reconciliation efforts through NGO Sanad and supported by FFIS came to an end in March 2016. The next phase of community reconciliation in these areas calls for a much stronger footprint by the National Reconciliation Commission with a parallel political process that supports these reconciliation initiatives.

As such, UNDP's leading implementing partner, Sanad, in partnership through the National Reconciliation Commission, will support a continuation of the local dialogue process in Yathrib whereby a vision and a strategic approach to reconciliation is agreed upon among different stakeholders at the local and central government levels. It includes a strong participation of youth and women. Sanad will address the urgent requirement to improve the vetting mechanism, by supporting the different stakeholders to adopt a transparent and just vetting mechanism, while intervening to mitigate conflicts/disputes that could affect the implementation of the vetting process.

FFIS also collaborates with the UNDP initiatives in national reconciliation and transitional justice to ensure that local reconciliation initiatives are linked to national institutions. In June, a well-known international expert on Transitional Justice elaborated a draft strategy for national reconciliation, integrating the ongoing FFIS initiatives on community reconciliation as building blocks for the national level transitional justice process.

Project Photos



Above: Demining activities. Threat lane assessment.

Photo Credit: Janos Global Operations



Left and below: Searching Al Tammem School of explosives.

Photo Credit: Janos Global Operations



Demining activities to remove explosives from schools and other buildings.

Photo Credit: Janos Global Operations



Above: Explosive hazards found in Karma.

Photo Credit: UNDP



Left: The rehabilitation of Primary Health Care Centres in Ramadi.

Photo Credit: UNDP

Below: Sinuni Health Centre operating after UNDP rehabilitation

Photo Credit: UNDP



Left: Delivery of 6 ambulances to Ramadi.

Photo Credit: UNDP



Left: FRC cleaning in Rabia.

Below: Installation of water pumps in Tikrit Qadisiya water plant.

Photo credit: UNDP





Above: Sewage network repair in Tameem, Ramadi. Photo credit: UNDP



Completion of female dormitories in Salahuddin University. Photo Credit: UNDP



Above, right, and below: Rehabilitation of Tameem water tank in Ramadi.





Mobile power stations arriving in Tikrit.



Above: Installation of generators in Ramadi.



Rehabilitation of school Ramadi.



Anbar website is being tested.



Falluja after liberation.

Challenges and Issues

Stabilization environments are inherently challenging and complex, and UNDP continues to manage such challenges in consultation with the Government of Iraq and the Steering Committee. The Risk Framework (Annex III) shared with donors during the Stabilization Task Force meetings and Technical Working Groups outlines several of these challenges, notably fluctuating security environments and protection of FFIS assets during implementation.

Security and Political Challenges

As repeated above, by far the greatest security challenges in the second quarter were related to threats of EH, particularly IEDs in Ramadi, Baiji and Sinjar. Additionally mine action efforts were often suspended because of security threats from ISIL in the Ramadi area. This included direct threats from ISIL to the lives of the workers of International company Janus Global Operations and its subcontractors. Incidents of indirect fire in Ramadi and in Janus base of operations in Ameriyat al-Fallujah also halted operations on a number of occasions. The conflict is also still very active around Baiji and Sinjar as areas near both of these cities remain contested.

The EH clearance process relies heavily on the subcontractors which mainly are local companies with national staff who need extensive training on international demining standards. Therefore, the adopted approach by international demining companies operating in Ramadi is to gradually train and deploy more staff in the field. Some projects require even a standby demining and medical teams to quickly respond to any detected war remnants, those team should accompany the workers

in large scale areas projects such as rubble removal.

One of the biggest political challenges to UNDP's stabilization activities is the regular political upheaval to challenge the leadership in the four governorates where FFIS is engaged. The Prime Minister has appointed the Governor from each governorate as chair of the Stabilization Control Cell, responsible for all decisions related to stabilization. Therefore, close working relations with each respective administration is key to FFIS success. Regular opposition to each governor's authority poses a significant challenge to UNDP operations.

The Ninewah Governor, Nofal Hammadi, is relatively new to the position, taking the place of the influential Atheel Nujaifi who had been in office since 2009. In addition to the ongoing security and humanitarian crises in the governorate, the sectarian political dynamics in Ninewah are the most complex in all of Iraq, making any governor's job security tenuous at best.

The myriad of ethnic and sectarian groups in Diyala have rendered political consensus difficult to reach, translating into an ongoing power struggle within the Provincial Council. The current Governor faces the added challenge of stabilizing the security in mixed and highly volatile areas, such as Muqdadiya and Baquba. The strenuous security challenges and political wrangling required to navigate such terrain leads the Governor's leadership being regularly called into question.

Since the liberation of Tikrit, FFIS has worked closely with the previous Salah Al Din Governor who faced huge challenges

after the liberation of large parts of Salah al-Din, often triggering high tribal and sectarian tensions and violent conflict among local populations. Despite these challenges, impressive progress has been made in Tikrit and surrounding areas. He was voted out of office by the Provincial council in April 2016.

The political opposition to the Anbar Governor has been mounting for months and a newly created coordination body for the return of IDPs outside the Provincial Control Cell structure sidelined the Governor. In June, the Anbar Provincial Council voted to remove the Governor though the final decision currently rests with the Federal Court. This is greatly impacting the FFIS operations which heavily focus on Anbar and require strong leadership by Anbar authorities.

On 26 February, approximately 200,000 Iraqis staged a peaceful pro-reform and anti-corruption rally in Baghdad's Tahrir Square in response to a call by Muqtada al-Sadr for such protests. The protests were held until the end of the 45-day deadline he had given to the Prime Minister to form a new cabinet. On 12 March, Muqtada al-Sadr called for peaceful sit-ins at the entrance to the Green Zone in Baghdad in support of the pro-reform movement, which commenced on 18 March. On 31 March, the Prime Minister proposed a reduction of Ministries from 21 to 18 and a restructuring of the Government. However, demonstrations continued as the political deadlock in Government and Parliament prevented consensus on the way forward. The rising anger among Iraqis eventually resulted in the protesters breach of the Green Zone on two occasions in May. The breakdown in security due to rising tensions triggered the UN and other internationals to rethink their security posture. Consequently, during the reporting period UNDP national staff were often prevented from coming

to work due to security concerns in and around the Green Zone and travel of international staff coming to Baghdad has been affected. This posed a significant challenge to FFIS daily operations.

Operational Challenges

Several procurement projects with equipment being imported from abroad have had serious delays due to the slow custom clearance process. UNDP purchased equipment are exempted from national laws regarding tax and customs fees as per the signed agreement with the government in the 1976 Standard Basic Agreement between UNDP and the Government of Iraq. In order to obtain customs and tax clearance for each shipment, UNDP approaches the relevant Government bodies through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA). Unfortunately, this process takes from 3 to 6 weeks and involves MoFA, tax and customs authorities, as well as border authorities. Although the Prime Minister's office has assigned a team from the National Operations Centre (NOC) to follow up and expedite the process, it has not led to a shortening of the delays. A discussion has been initiated involving UNDP, NOC, MoFA and other related Government agencies to establish one-stop-shop that is specifically designed to process the stabilization and humanitarian imported goods and equipment through fast track measures to overcome the unavoidable repeated delays.

The UNDP bidding processes have had a very high turnout of commercial companies putting in bids for the various infrastructure rehabilitation and procurement requests. Although this is very encouraging, it has also created a huge burden on the procurement and engineering staff to carry out technical reviews of all the bids. On the positive side, it should be noted that the large number of bidders has allowed FFIS to issue contracts in high risk

areas at very competitive prices. In order to be better prepared for future bidding processes, the Stabilization Service Centre has started a pre-qualification process of companies for different geographical areas. In this way, transaction cost of bid evaluations can be reduced in future.

Another operational challenge that FFIS faced in Ninewah was related to the Suhaila checkpoint between Duhok and Ninewah. Due to political strife with the Yazidi armed groups, and as a means to undercut the Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK) influence in Sinjar, during the reporting period, the KDP has closed the checkpoint to block goods from entering Sinjar district. This has hindered FFIS contractors and implementing

partners from delivering vital equipment to the area.

One of the main challenges in the success of community reconciliation activities is the linkage with national processes and institutions for reconciliation. This is now being taken into account for the next phase of contracts with the NGO network on community reconciliation. Much of the success of local reconciliation work hinges upon local, regional and national political actors and processes. This also stresses the need for continuous local conflict analysis with robust actor mapping to define mitigation measures for any political obstacles that may be encountered during the local reconciliation process.

Lessons Learned

As has been the theme for this report, the greatest lessons learned this quarter have been related to how stabilization operations can safely and quickly move forward in an environment heavily contaminated with complex explosive threats.

In Tikrit and other areas of Salah al-Din and Ninewa, UNDP commenced stabilization operations without assistance from international mine clearance actors because security assessments concluded that the Government of Iraq had competently dealt with the threat of remnant explosives and the level of contamination.

UNDP stabilization efforts had to be adjusted after Security Risk Assessments (SRAs) conducted in Sinjar, Baiji and Ramadi indicated widespread contamination of an unseen combination of complicated explosive threats. Civilian areas (housing, civic infrastructure, and commercial areas) were laden with three distinct categories

of EH, including: (1) UXO and Abandoned Explosive Ordinance (AXO) (2) IEDs laid by ISIL like conventional mines, as part of the battle with ISF; and (3) “booby trap” or Victim Operated IEDs (VOIEDS). That said, not all areas were equally contaminated. This is in part due to the efforts of the national and local authorities—military, police and civilian. In Ramadi, local actors made significant efforts to “clear” areas. However, due to the lack of extensive training and experience required to adequately respond to the complex threats, many EH were still found and at least 150 civilians were killed in areas that were already deemed “clear” by local authorities. Therefore, UNDP took the decision to require formal notice of “clearance” of these sites by international demining experts before commencing stabilization operations in these areas.

Due to the urgency of the situation, UNDP FFIS partnered with Janus Global Operations, funded by the US State Department,

as the first international demining organization on the ground in Anbar. Janus started to “clear” infrastructure sites according to the FFIS priorities in Ramadi, once the National Operations Centre (NOC) declared an area as safe. The FFIS priorities were formulated by the Anbar Control Cell without prior consideration of the level of EH contamination. Janus has engaged specifically to “search” and “clear” areas of ERW and train local subcontracted personnel. It is very important to note that Janus was instructed to “clear” these areas of EH without first being asked to conduct a survey or threat assessment to determine the level of risk and the type of mitigation measures required. Asking for “clearance” of all sites when less time-

consuming mitigation measures could have been appropriate resulted in unnecessary delays. That is why FFIS is now shifting its strategy with a heavy emphasis on Threat impact assessments of neighborhoods, classified as low, medium or high risk. This will now be applied to Fallujah where Optima company, contracted through UNMAS, will start threat assessments for the various neighborhoods. Results are expected by end of July which will inform UNDP’s stabilization focus, with the first infrastructure rehabilitation sites to be carried out in the least EH affected areas which are also likely to receive the first wave of returnees.

Future Plans

The utility of the explosive hazard threat assessment and/or survey process cannot be overstated. The procedures for FFIS going forward should include always require threat assessments or non-technical surveys to determine the level of risk and level of mitigation for each proposed work area. Efforts should be made with the Government, UNMAS and all private mine action stakeholders to demarcate all areas according to this new classification of risk which has been established with support from UNMAS. Consequently, the top priorities for FFIS interventions should be for sites in areas that are “Low Risk” or those which pose No Significant Risk (NSR). The next priorities should be in areas designated at a Medium Risk level where UNDP may assume calculated risks relying on Government clearance with assurances for EH disposal capacity and medical standby teams. For high risk areas, UNDP will rely on clearance by International Demining actors, which will apply international standards for clearance and get sites certified by the Iraqi Demining Authority.

UNDP will apply the lessons from Ramadi and Anbar, in particular with respect to early EH assessments and surveys, to areas that are still under ISIL control. The preparations for Mosul liberation, including prepositioning of material and the beefing up of FFIS capacity to interact with counterparts in Ninewah will be crucial.

During the third quarter, UNDP will keep a strong focus on liberated areas in Anbar, as approved by the Steering Committee (Ramadi, Heet, Haditha, Rutba, Fallujah and Karma), though this will depend on the outcome of EH threat assessments.

UNDP requested the services of QED, contracted through USAID, to carry out an in-depth monitoring of Al Dour, Mkeishifa and Ramadi, similar to the Tikrit monitoring report. UNDP will also start the external evaluation of FFIS since the start of its activities in June 2015.

Financial Section

Table 1: Funding Overview: contributions and expenditures (as of 31 March 2016)

Donor	Commitment (Currency of the Agreement)	Received (Currency of the Agreement)	Received (in USD)	UNORE	Balance (Currency of the Agreement)
Japan	USD 1,000,000	USD 1,000,000	1,000,000	1	0
	USD 16,078,140	USD 16,078,140	16,078,140	1	0
Germany	EUR 1,000,000	EUR 1,000,000	1,124,859	1.12	0
	EUR 10,000,000	EUR 10,000,000	10,964,965	1.09	0
	EUR 3,500,000	EUR 3,500,000	3,968,254	1.13	0
USAID	USD 8,300,000	USD 8,300,000	8,300,000	1	0
	USD 7,000,000	USD 7,000,000	7,000,000	1	0
Norway	NOK 16,000,000	NOK 16,000,000	1,838,869	0.114	0
	NOK 25,000,000	NOK 25,000,000	2,874,554	0.114	0
	NOK 25,000,000	NOK 25,000,000	3,067,861	0.122	0
	NOK 25,000,000				NOK 25,000,000
Sweden	USD 4,000,000	USD 4,000,000	4,000,000	1	0
Denmark	DKK 7,000,000	DKK 7,000,000	1,026,393	0.146	0
Finland	EUR 1,000,000	EUR 1,000,000	1,133,787	1.133	0
France	EUR 1,000,000	EUR 1,000,000	1,096,491	1.09	0
UAE	USD 10,000,000	USD 10,000,000	3,000,000	1	USD 7,000,000
Italy	EUR 2,500,000	EUR 2,500,000	2,747,253	1.09	0
Netherlands	EUR 5,000,000	EUR 2,500,000	2,818,489	1.12	EUR 2,500,000
UK	GBP 3,000,000	GBP 3,000,000	3,717,088	1.23	0
	GBP 3,500,000				GBP 3,500,000

Donor	Commitment (Currency of the Agreement)	Received (Currency of the Agreement)	Received (in USD)	UNORE	Balance (Currency of the Agreement)
Korea	USD 1,000,000	USD 1,000,000	1,000,000	1	0
	USD 1,000,000	USD 1,000,000	1,000,000	1	0
Czech	USD 201,597	USD 201,597	201,597	1	0
Austriai	EUR 1,000,000	EUR 1,000,000	1,058,201	1.05	0
Austria	AUD 2,000,000	AUD 2,000,000	1,433,692	0.71	0
Canada	USD 1,200,000	USD 1,200,000	1,200,000	1	0
Slovakia	USD 50,000	USD 50,000	50,000	1	0
Total			81,715,737		

Table 2: Expenditure Status (by Donor)

Donor	Commitment (Currency of pledge)	Expenditures including commitments
USAID	\$15,300,000	\$14,921,579
UK	\$3,717,088	\$3,611,376
Germany	\$16,058,078	\$1,923,750
Japan	\$17,087,140	\$12,768,951
Korea	\$2,000,000	\$1,891,504
Austria	\$1,058,201	\$324,000
France	\$1,096,491	\$674,934
Slovakia	\$56,242	\$0
Sweden	\$4,000,000	\$3,240,842
Denmark	\$1,026,393	\$847,800
Italy	\$2,747,253	\$2,285,123
Norway	\$7,781,284	\$4,669,357
Czech Republic	\$201,597	\$185,328
Canada	\$1,200,000	\$1,136,322
Australian	\$1,433,691	\$1,200,231
Netherland	\$2,818,489	\$0
Finland	\$1,133,787	\$289,097
UAE	\$3,000,000	\$2,678,260
Total	\$81,715,733.59	\$60,507,665.64

Table 3: Expenditure Status (by Windows)

Window	Commitment + Expenses
Window 1 light infrastructure	\$46,390,737.00
Window 2 Livelihood	\$6,842,224.00
Window 3 Capacity Building	\$636,880.31
Window 4 Social Cohesion	\$1,636,108.36
Project Management	\$561,240.00
GMS 8 %	\$4,440,475.97
Total	\$60,507,665.64

Annexes

Annex I: List of FFIS ongoing projects (status as of 30 June 2016)

SALAH AL-DIN GOVERNORATE

No.	Title of the project	Estimated cost in US\$	Expected date of completion or delivery	Impact
1.	Rehabilitation of Al Dour North water station with capacity of 450 m3/hour	755,000	30 Sept 2016	It is estimated that around 37,000 people in Al Dour and Mkeishifa will benefit from the rehabilitation of the water plant with improved and safe water supply.
2.	Rehabilitation of Mkeishifa central water station with capacity of 250 m3/hour	550,000	30 Sept 2016	
Subtotal water projects		1.3million		
3.	Supply of Mobile power station 33/11KvA to Tikrit central power station	900,000	24 July 2016	Around 20,000 people in Tikrit will benefit from the increased electricity supply thanks to the mobile power station.
4.	Installation of mobile power station for Tikrit University	400,000	10 May 2016	It is estimated that around 20,000 students in Tikrit University will benefit from the resumption of classes
Subtotal Electricity projects		1.3 million		
5.	Rehabilitation of 4 mixed primary schools in Mkeishifa and Distinguished school in Tikrit (5 projects)	350,000	Around 75% completed.	It is estimated that the rehabilitation of these schools will benefit a total of 800 children.
Subtotal Education projects		.35 million		
6.	Rehabilitation of Surgical and Emergency department of Salah Al-Din Educational Hospital in Tikrit	1.3 million	31 December 2016	It is estimated that around 30,000 people in Tikrit district will benefit from the re-opening of the surgical and emergency department.
Subtotal Health projects		1.3 million		

No.	Title of the project	Estimated cost in US\$	Expected date of completion or delivery	Impact
7.	Community reconciliation activities in Salah Al Din	260,000	31 March 2017	New contract is being concluded with local NGO (SANAD) to continue community reconciliation activities for dispute resolution and increased transparency in vetting processes
Subtotal Community Reconciliation projects		260,000		
Total Estimated Projects Cost		12 million		

ANBAR GOVERNORATE

No.	Title of the project	Estimated cost in US\$	Expected date of completion or delivery	Impact
1.	Rehabilitation of Ramadi Water Project – stage 1, with capacity of 6000m3/hour	2.8 million	31 December 2016	It is estimated that around 300,000 people will have access to safe water once these water projects have been completed. Currently, the Ramadi main water station is operating at low capacity and temporary connection of Waraar bridge has been established thanks to quick support by Government of Iraq. So far, Janus company has only cleared 2 water sites in Tameem. Contractors have been selected for water sites 2-5 of the list. Ramadi Central Water station is in final stage of selection of contractor.
2.	Rehabilitation of Qasr Al Adala Water Project with capacity of 600m3/hour	300,000	31 December 2016	
3.	Rehabilitation of Albu Faraj and Kilo 5 water project with capacity of 1500m3/hour	600,000	31 October 2016	
4.	Materials for repair of water network in Ramadi	2 million	31 August 2016	
5.	Rehabilitation of water ground and towering tanks, Al Tash water complex with capacity of 200m3/hour and Zu-jaj withdrawal station with 500m3/hour (total of 5 projects)	800,000	15 September 2016	
6.	Rehabilitation of Saidiqiya water plant with capacity of 200m3/hour	300,000		

No.	Title of the project	Estimated cost in US\$	Expected date of completion or delivery	Impact
7.	Rehabilitation of Al Hallabsah/Albu Ghanem water station with capacity of 200m3/hour	80,000		Site not yet cleared from ERWs
8.	Rehabilitation works for the water network in Ramadi city (20th street pipe, Al Sufia, Al Sharikah, Al Thailah and Al Tameem pipes)	1,000,000		Sites not yet cleared from ERWs
9.	Rehabilitation of Al Sikak water project with capacity of 300m3/hour	250,000		Sites not yet cleared from ERWs
10.	Rehabilitation of Ground water storage tank in Al Mala'ab	450,000		Site not yet cleared from ERWs
11.	Rehabilitation of 9 water complexes of 200m3/hour capacity in Albu Sharok, Albu Jabor, Albu Sumaida'a, Albu Mahal old and new, Al Soorah Albu Khalifah, Albu Hazeem/Albu Ghanem, Al Mahamees and Al Sijariya/Albu Hamza.	900,000		Site not yet cleared from ERWs
Sub-total Water projects		9.38 million		
12.	Procurement of 3 mobile power station 33/11 KV for Ramadi City	2.1 million	31 October 2016	It is estimated that around 50,000 people will benefit from the electricity supply through mobile power stations
13.	Procurement of 153 generators 250 KV for Ramadi city, including installation	6.3 million	31 July 2016	It is estimated that around 100 households (around 600 people) will benefit from each generator and therefore 92,100 people will benefit from the power supply by the total 153 generators. Experience has shown that power supply of one generator can only reach 100 households. First 20 generators installed, including concrete base and shed, in various neighborhoods. Remaining generators to be installed in July/August.

No.	Title of the project	Estimated cost in US\$	Expected date of completion or delivery	Impact
14.	Supply of electricity materials, transformers, poles and cabling	2.2 million	31 July 2016	Contractor has been selected.
Subtotal Electricity projects		10.6 million		
15.	Procurement of 6 ambulances for Ramadi	325,000	Arrived on 22 March 2016	The ambulances arrived in Basra but are pending customs clearance. They will benefit around 10,000 people
16.	Rehabilitation of 6 health centres in Tameem/Kilo 5 and Kilo 7/Saidiqiya (6 projects) with basic furnishing	325,000	31 August 2016	The health centers will benefit around 50,000 people in Al Tameem, Kilo 5 and Kilo 7. Site handover to contractor took place on 20 June.
17.	Rehabilitation of 11 health centres in Central and East Ramadi (Al Qattanah, Al Tal, Al Andalus, Al Mala'ab, al Warrar, al Sijariya sub-PHC, Albu Sumaida sub-PHC, Zawet Staih, Albu Hussain al Ali, Al Soorah, Al Safwah and Husseiba al Sharqiya PHC) – 11 projects	500,000		Sites not yet cleared from ERW
Subtotal Health projects		1.15 million		
18.	Rehabilitation of 10 primary schools in Tameem area (Al Marbid secondary, Abu Reesha primary, al Buraq and Rabi'e al Awal primary schools in Kilo 5 and Kilo 7; Al Tahreer secondary, Al Zubair and Dar al Uloom, Al Hawraa and Bade-e al Samawat primary schools in Tameem) – 10 projects	350,000	15 September 2016	The primary and secondary schools will benefit around 1,200 children in Al Tameem neighborhood. Clearance by Janus company has been completed and site handover to contractor took place on June 30.

No.	Title of the project	Estimated cost in US\$	Expected date of completion or delivery	Impact
19.	Rehabilitation of additional 10 schools in downtown and East of Ramadi (Suhuib primary and secondary school, Al Talee'a secondary school, Ahmed Shawqi primary, Palestine secondary for boys and Quraish secondary for girls, Usama Bin Zaid primary, Al Ramadi ideal school for boys, Teachers Institute for Girls and Al Junaid al Baghdadi school for boys)	650,000		Sites not yet cleared from ERW
20.	Rehabilitation of Anbar University main building	3.2 million		
Subtotal Education projects		4.2 million		
21.	Rubble removal through labor-intensive approach, employing 450 people for 2 months (3 projects)	1.2 million	31 September 2016	In total, 3 projects in Central, West and East Ramadi have been awarded to private contractors to remove rubble in July-August. In total 450 people from Ramadi will be employed.
22.	Rehabilitation of 3 market areas in Al Mala'ab, 17th Street and Kilo 5 market	150,000		
23.	Small grants to allow shops to reopen in Al Mala'ab, 17th Street and Kilo 5.	250,000		
Subtotal Emergency Employment		1.6 million		
24.	Rehabilitation of Housing complex waste water treatment in Kilo 7 and the H1 and D1 treatment plant in Tameem (3 projects)	600,000	31 August 2016	This project will benefit the return of 20 000 people to Kilo 7 housing complex and Tameem area. Site handover for D1 and H1 to contractor took place on June 26.
25.	Rehabilitation of waste water treatment in E1, E2, E3, M2, F1 and F2 lifting stations	1,100,000		Sites not yet cleared from ERW
Total Estimated Project Cost		28.63 million		

NINEWAH GOVERNORATE

No.	Title of the project	Estimated cost in US\$	Expected date of completion or delivery	Impact
1.	Delivery of health equipment to Sinuni	100,000		Pending clearance by MoH for delivery of equipment. This will benefit the patients in Sinuni health centre.
Subtotal Health projects		.1 million		
2.	Installation of high voltage power line from Aywanat to Sinuni	2 million	31 December 2016	MoE confirmed supply of materials which are being transported to safe storage. Installation under bidding process and works expected to start in July.
3.	Rehabilitation of Rabia sub-station	330,000	31 December 2016	Under preliminary evaluation.
4.	Sub-station for Sinuni 132/33V to facilitate connection to homes	1 million	31 December 2016	Currently advertised (deadline 10 July). It is expected that 15,000 people in Sinuni will benefit from the improved electricity supply
5.	Mobile Generators 1.5Mv for Sinjar town and for Sinuni townships	2.5 million	31 August 2016	It is estimated that around 30,000 people will benefit from these generators.
Subtotal Electricity projects		5.83 million		
6.	Rehabilitation of the Al Jazeera agricultural irrigation scheme in Rabia	1.4 million	31 December 2016	The rehabilitation will benefit 11,000 Farmers. The project is implemented in collaboration with FAO as well as MAG for mine clearance and demarcation of agricultural fields.

No.	Title of the project	Estimated cost in US\$	Expected date of completion or delivery	Impact
7.	Livelihoods support for female headed and vulnerable households through asset replacement (animal husbandry) in Rabea	400,000	30 September 2016	Through NGO Tahreer. The proposal targets 400 female headed households in Sinuni sub district
8.	Livelihoods support for Vulnerable Families in Sinuni	500,000	31 November 2016	Through NGO Yazda: A minimum of the 2,500 vulnerable households in Sinjar and Sinuni receive immediate livelihood support through asset replacement, particularly female-headed households.
Subtotal Livelihood projects		2.6 million		
9.	Inter and Intra-community dialogues to improve peaceful co-existence and reduce tensions (through UPP)	TBD	31 March 2017	Continuation of community dialogue and conflict resolution
Subtotal Community Reconciliation projects		million		
10.	Rehabilitation of 8 well heads including pumps in Sinuni and Sinjar townships and Sinjar pumping station	200,000	15 September 2016	Under preliminary evaluation. It is estimated that this will benefit 30,000 people in Sinjar and Sinuni.
Subtotal Water projects		.2 million		
11.	Rehabilitation of 7 primary schools for both Kurdish and Arabic speaking children in Sinuni	400,000	15 September 2016	It is estimated that 1,500 children will benefit from the rehabilitated schools
Subtotal Education projects		.4 million		
12.	Procurement of municipal equipment: 6 water tankers, 4 garbage trucks and 2 tipper trucks for Sinuni/Rabia	1.2 million	20 July 2016	Procurement through LTAs. The municipal equipment will serve garbage collection for thousands of homes.
13.	Rehabilitation of Department of Education in Sinjar and municipality store in Rabia	TBD		Bill of quantities under review
Total Estimated Projects Cost		10.03million		

DIYALA GOVERNORATE

No.	Title of the project	Estimated cost in US\$	Expected date of completion or delivery	Impact
1.	Rehabilitation of Al Saadiyah central water treatment plant with capacity of 840m3/hour	600,000	31 November 2016	It is estimated that around 30,000 people in Saadiyah will benefit from improved water supply.
2.	Renovation of Al Sadiya Water office	30,000	26 July 2016	
Sub-total Water projects		.603 million		
3.	Rehabilitation of Al Saadiyah main PHC	100,000	12 August 2016	It is estimated that around 15,000 people in Saadiyah will benefit from rehabilitated health center and improved ambulance services
4.	Provision of 2 ambulances to al Saadiyah main PHC	100,000	25 July 2016	
5.	Supply equipment to PHC Al-Sadiyah Sub-district in Diyala Governorate	95,000	20 August 2016	
Subtotal Health projects		.295 million		
6.	Supply Electrical Materials to Al-Sadiyah Sub-district in Dyala Governorate	300,000	20 September 2016	The electrical materials and rehabilitation works for the network will increase the electricity supply. An Estimated 10,000 people will benefit from this.
Subtotal Electricity projects		.3 million		

No.	Title of the project	Estimated cost in US\$	Expected date of completion or delivery	Impact
7.	Rehabilitation of 3 schools in Al Saadiyah sub district	520,000	10 September 2016	It is estimated that around 600 children will be able to attend the rehabilitated schools.
Subtotal Education projects		.52 million		
8.	Inter and Intra-community dialogues to improve peaceful co-existence and reduce tensions (through Iraqi Conflict Management)	300,000	31 March 2016	Around 40 dialogue facilitators trained on conflict resolution for 20 community reconciliation projects
9.	Rehabilitation of municipality shops in Saadiyah town	100,000	10 August 2016	Around 58 shops will be renovated so that businesses can re-open.
10.	Procurement of municipal equipment : 2 garbage trucks and basket lift vehicle for electricity	300,000	31 August 2016	Procured through LTA.
Total Estimated Projects Cost		2.445million		

Annex II: List of completed FFIS stabilization projects (30 June 2016)

SALAH AL-DIN GOVERNORATE

No.	Title of the project	Estimated cost in US\$	Expected date of completion or delivery	Impact
1.	Rehabilitation of Tikrit central water station, treatment plant	1.4 million	Completed on 4 April 2016	It is estimated that around 65,000 people in Tikrit district currently benefit from the increased and safe water supply thanks to the rehabilitation works. The rehabilitated Tikrit central water station was operational and completed in December 2015, additional works were approved for improving the purification system. Tikrit water station is now back at its original pumping capacity of 2,250m ³ /hour, including purification.
2.	Procurement of heavy duty mounted excavator	175,000	Delivered on 7 February 2016	The new excavator was delivered on 7 February in Tikrit and will be used by the Salahdin Water Department to repair the water network.
3.	Rehabilitation of Tikrit Qadisia water station stage-1 behind Salahdeen main hospital with 2 units capacity 200 m ³ /hr for each unit	1 million	Completed on 30 June 2016	It is estimated that around 16,000 people in North-Tikrit now benefit from the rehabilitation of the two water units in this project. Prior to the rehabilitation, the plant was working at very low capacity. The water station now reaches its maximum pumping capacity of 400m ³ /hr including purification. The delivery of some water pumps is the only pending item, which is expected in May.
4.	Rehabilitation of Tikrit Qadisia water station stage-2 behind Salahdeen University with 3 units capacity 200 m ³ /hr for each unit	1.5 million	Completed on 30 June 2016	It is estimated that around 24,000 people in North-Tikrit now benefit from the rehabilitation of the three water units in this project. The water station restored close to its maximum capacity of 600m ³ /hr including purification. The delivery of some water pumps are the only pending item. Prior to the rehabilitation, the water station was working with less than 50% of capacity and the treatment facility was not operational.
Subtotal water projects		4.075 million		

No.	Title of the project	Estimated cost in US\$	Expected date of completion or delivery	Impact
5.	Renovation of Salahaldeen pharmacy department	260,000	Completed on 5 November 2015	All health care centres in Salahaldin district will benefit from the cold storage of vaccines and medicines in Pharmacy department
6.	Renovation of Primary health care center in Tikrit town (Ibn Siena)	190,000	Completed on 24 December 2015	It is estimated that around 30,000 people in Tikrit district will benefit from the rehabilitated primary health care centres and ambulance services. These health care centres were not operational before rehabilitation.
7.	Renovation of 5 health care centres in Tikrit district (5 projects)	100,000	Completed on 27 January 2016	
8.	Supply of 3 ambulances for Tikrit (1 project)	140,000	Delivered on March 2016	
9.	Rehabilitation of 2 health care centres in Al Dour city and 1 in Mkeishifa town (3 projects)	235,000	Completed on 10 March 2016	It is estimated that around 20,000 people in Al Dour and 10,000 people in Mkeishifa will benefit from the rehabilitated health care centres
Subtotal Health projects		.925 million		
10.	Supply of Crane vehicle for maintenance of electrical network in Tikrit	.2 million	Completed on 1 May 2016	It is estimated that around 20,000 people in Tikrit benefited from improved electricity supply and expanded coverage
11.	Restoring of electricity grid. Supplying of 50 transformers, 750 poles and 100km of electricity cables for Tikrit Electricity network (stage 1)	.7 million	Completed on 9 November 2015	
Subtotal Electricity projects		.9 million		
12.	Rehabilitation of 1 secondary and 2 primary schools in Tikrit district (3 projects)	150,000	Completed on 9 December 2015	It is estimated that around 1,000 children will benefit from the rehabilitated schools in Tikrit and 250 children in Amerli.

No.	Title of the project	Estimated cost in US\$	Expected date of completion or delivery	Impact
13.	Rehabilitation of 2 secondary schools and 2 primary schools in Al Dour and Mkeishifa, including al Shaimaa girls secondary school (4 projects)	350,000	Completed on 15 April 2016	It is estimated that around 2,000 children will benefit from the rehabilitated schools
14.	Rehabilitation of female dorms in Tikrit University	470,000	Completed on 20 May 2016	It is estimated that around 2,000 female students will benefit from the female dorms in Tikrit
Subtotal Education projects		.9 7million		
15.	Emergency employment creation through debris removal, solid waste collection and small house repairs in Tikrit (through 2 NGOs)	630,000	Completed on 15 Dec 2015	400 workers will benefit from Cash for Work for a 3 months period, indirectly impacting 2,400 people
16.	Small business grants for micro/small enterprises in Tikrit	100,000	Completed on 15 Dec 2015	Around 100 shopkeepers have benefited from small grants to re-open their businesses
17.	Emergency employment creation in Al Dour and Mkeishifa	500,000	Completed on 31 March 2016	Around 400 workers have benefited from Cash for Work for a 3 months period, indirectly impacting 2,400 people.
Subtotal Emergency employment projects		1.23 million		
18.	Community reconciliation activities targeting Yathrib and IDP communities who have not yet returned – phase 1	150,000	Completed on 31 March 2016	Contract has been concluded with local NGO (Sanad)
Subtotal Community reconciliation projects		150,000		
19.	Rehabilitation of Al Qadisiya police station in Tikrit	70,000	Completed on 15 December 2015	Qadisiya neighborhood of around 20,000 people will benefit from increased police presence
Total Estimated Projects Cost		8.25 million		

Annex III: Performance Tracking Matrix

FUNDING FACILITY FOR IMMEDIATE STABILIZATION QUARTERLY LOGFRAME REPORT (April - June 2016)		
<p>UNDAF Outcome 1: Government and communities' resilience to disasters (man-made and natural) strengthened</p> <p>Country Program Outcome 3: Conditions improved for the safe return of Internally Displaced Persons in Newly Liberated Areas</p> <p>Indicator: Number of returnees to targeted liberated areas of Salah al-Din, Ninewah, Diyala and Anbar</p> <p>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)</p> <p>Target: 2,400,000 internally displaced persons have returned to their places of origin by the 31 December 2018. As of 22 June 2016: 754,158 returnees</p>		
INDICATORS, BASELINE, AND TARGETS	ACTIVITIES	Q2 PROGRESS
OUTPUT 1: The Government of Iraq is supported to address the immediate stabilization and recovery needs in newly accessible areas which allows for the sustainable return of internally displaced persons.		
1.1 Carry out local assessments to identify immediate stabilization needs with costing, prioritization and final assessment report		
<p>Indicator: Percentage of assessments carried out in FFIS targeted areas</p> <p>Baseline: No assessment undertaken in liberated areas (May 2015)</p> <p>Target: By 31 December 2016, 80 percent of liberated areas have assessment reports</p>	<p>Development assessment methodology</p> <p>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 developed and being replicated in 3 areas of engagement.</p> <p>Ramadi stabilization needs assessment report is estimated to be finalized in July 2016 following a prioritization and a field verification mission. The work has been coordinated with Anbar governorate and supported by a FFIS stabilization advisor during the entire process. The assessments for Rutba, Heet, Haditha, Falluja and Karma have started and are expected to be completed during the third Quarter. 7 out of the 17 FFIS focus areas have needs assessments reports including costing for short and medium term priorities and they are available in English and Arabic. Out of the 17 FFIS targeted areas, 3 areas have not yet been liberated. This means that 50% of assessments have been carried out against a target of 80% for 2016.</p>
Overall output progress: 50% of liberated areas (7 out of 13 FFIS prioritized liberated areas) in Salah al-Din, Anbar, Diyala, and Ninewah provinces have been assessed. In Q2, one stabilization needs assessment (Ramadi) was undertaken but final report will be out in July 2016		

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 FFIS targeted areas.</p> <p>Baseline: Liberated areas in 4 target provinces have substantially reduced access to basic services (water, health, electricity, education, and municipal services). No FFIS rehabilitation work as of May 2015.</p> <p>Target: 150 projects are being implemented of which 90 have been completed by December 2016</p> <p>Indicator: Stabilization Operations Service Center established to manage infrastructure rehabilitation procurement and implementation.</p> <p>Baseline: No stabilization-specific operations service center.</p> <p>Target: Capacity of Stabilization Operations Service Center has been increased with doubling of finance and procurement staffing by 31 December 2016</p>	<p>1.2.1 Identified priority projects are being implemented Rehabilitation of water and water treatment infrastructure in Salah al-Din, Anbar, Diyala, and Ninewah Governorates Rehabilitation of primary health care centres in Salah al-Din, Anbar, Diyala, and Ninewah Rehabilitate electricity networks in Salah al-Din, Anbar, Diyala, and Ninewah Governorates Rehabilitate primary and secondary schools in Salah al-Din, Anbar, Diyala and Ninewah Governorates Rehabilitate police stations in Salah al-Din, Anbar and Ninewah Governorates Procure equipment for municipal services and ambulances</p> <p>1.2.2 Operations Service Center established to support rapid implementation of infrastructure rehabilitation Additional operations staff, mainly finance, procurement and human resources recruited in 2016 Additional engineers recruited to cope with increased activities of FFIS</p>	<p>6 water projects were implemented in Salah al-Din; 4 projects were completed. 15 water projects were selected for implementation in Anbar. 1 water project is being implemented in Ninewah 1 water project is being implemented in Diyala.” “10 health projects were completed in Salah al-Din; 1 additional health project is ongoing in Salah Al Din. 18 health projects were selected for implementation in Anbar, none completed. 1 health project was completed in Ninewah and 1 still ongoing 3 health project began implementation in Diyala and are ongoing.” “2 project were completed in Salah al-Din, 2 still ongoing. 3 projects are being implemented in Anbar. 1 project is almost completed 4 projects are being implemented in Ninewah. 1 project was completed and 1 project is ongoing in Diyala. “ “8 projects were completed in Salah al-Din; 5 projects are ongoing. 21 projects were selected for implementation in Anbar, 10 are ongoing in Ramadi 7 projects are being implemented in Ninewah. 3 projects are being implemented in Diyala.” “1 project was completed in Salah al-Din. 0 projects were implemented in Ninewah, Diyala, or Anbar” “1 project (delivery of 3x ambulances) was completed in Salah al-Din. 3 projects (including delivery of 6x ambulances) are being implemented in Anbar. Ambulances are in Basrah waiting for custom clearance 1 project (12 municipal vehicles) is being implemented in Ninewah. 1 project (3 trucks) is being implemented in Diyala.</p> <p>Additional procurement specialist started in May as well as the additional national procurement officer. An additional finance specialist is starting as of 1 August and an additional national finance officer was recruited in May. The human resources specialist will start mid July. Four additional engineers started in FFIS. One started in May and the other two started in June. A dedicated engineer was recruited for Ninewah. The recruitment of an additional engineer in Ninewah is ongoing.</p>
<p>Overall output progress: 74% of 2016 target achieved for infrastructure projects. A total of 111 infrastructure projects are being implemented, or completed in Salah al-Din, Anbar, Ninewah, and Diyala, against target of 150. 28 of the 111 total have been completed, which is 31% of the 2016 target. 26 of 36 projects were completed in Salah al-Din; 1 of 34 ongoing projects was completed in Anbar; 1 of 16 projects were completed in Ninewah; and 1 of 10 projects are completed in Diyala. The Stabilization Operations Service Center is operational and doubled its finance and procurement capacity.</p>		

2.2 Support livelihoods by jumpstarting local economy and generating income (Window 2)		
<p>Indicator: Number of job opportunities for individuals, including women and youth, created in liberated areas of target provinces. Baseline: No job creation projects being implemented or initiatives taking place. Target: A total of 10,000 job opportunities created by 31 December 2018 (end Q4). 3000 (30%) will be for women and 7,000 (70%) for youth (under 30). 2,000 youth and 500 women benefit from job opportunities by 31 Dec 2016</p> <p>Indicator: Number of small business grants, including women-owned businesses, awarded in liberated areas of target provinces. Baseline: Small businesses have no grants. 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>2.2.1 Quick employment creation projects launched in liberated areas Select NGOs and ensure standards for payment/security and deliverables are set Cash for work activities initiated in Salah al-Din, Ninewah, Diyala, and Anbar provinces Recruit NGOs for cash for work who can incorporate female participants and identify "female-friendly" work sites Recruit and train youth-oriented NGOs for cash for work schema</p> <p>2.2.2 Small business grants launched in liberated areas Select NGOs and ensure standards for payment/security and deliverables are set Cash grants provided to small businesses in Salah al-Din, Ninewah, Diyala, and Anbar provinces Training and subsequent cash grants provided to women's small businesses in Salah al-Din, Ninewah, Diyala, and Anbar provinces</p> <p>2.2.3 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>0 NGOs implemented cash for work activities in Salah Al din during the second quarter.</p> <p>Rabiya (Ninewah): Food and Agriculture Organization could not deliver fertilizers to farmers due to bottlenecks at Suhaila check-point with KRG. It will now be distributed in September for fruit/vegetable crops. 210 youth and women were employed in Rabiya for a 3 months' period for cash for work to clean the city and upgrade facilities. Out of the 210 people, 30 women were employed which equals to 14% of the total. The project is implemented through the French Red Cross and expired in April. In total 200 people were employed over a 3 months period. 2 contracts specifically for support to women economic empowerment were concluded with NGOs in Ninewah (Yazda and Tahreer) but implementation is only starting in 3rd quarter. 0 NGOs have been recruited for Anbar or Diyala.</p> <p>0 cash grants were implemented in Quarter 2</p> <p>Two national staff were selected initially but offer was rejected. Posts were readvertised and 2 national experts are expected to join UNDP in August. "The embedded liaison officer was monitoring livelihoods activities in Salah al-Din since the inception of the projects. Ninewah Area Coordinator has been monitoring implementation of Ninewah activities. Anbar coordinator has monitored implementation of Anbar projects. Diyala coordinator started in quarter 2 with monitoring of projects in al Saadiyah.</p>
<p>Overall output progress:FFIS underperformed for Cash for Work and Cash Grant activities due to the unexpected high contamination of Explosive Hazards in the most recently liberated areas. A correction has to be made for the fertilizer distribution program as fertilizers could not be distributed due to problems as the check point between KRG and Ninewah. Livelihoods partners are being selected in Anbar. Monitoring was carried out through livelihoods expert.</p>		

2.3 Technical support is provided to Government authorities to build local capacity to facilitate stabilization (Window 3)

Indicator: Authorities in target provinces with liberated areas demonstrate capacity to plan for stabilization activities and produce and implement stabilization plans.
 Baseline: Limited capacity to develop and implement comprehensive stabilization plans.
 Target: By 31 December 2016, area coordinators and stabilization advisors ensure that Governorates have expertise on stabilization planning and communications.

2.3.1 Embed technical experts with Ninewah, Salah al-Din, Diyala, and Anbar provinces and with municipal offices to assist with stabilization planning, coordination, implementation, and monitoring
 Hire and deploy technical expertise to Ninewah and Salah al-Din for six months, embedded with Planning Departments
 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
 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
 Provide stabilization advisory services to Ninewah, Salah al-Din, Diyala, and Anbar in support of their stabilization plans and activities.

“The Area Coordinators for all 4 Governorates have now been put in place.
 Two embedded Liaison Officers have been recruited, one for Tikrit and one for Ramadi to monitor implementation of stabilization activities.
 Stabilization Specialist was embedded in Anbar Governor’s Office, and provided advice to Government stabilization plans and activities, in particular explosive hazard strategy. The Ninewah stabilization advisor left in June 2016 and replacement is arriving in August. Preparatory stabilization plan for Mosul liberation was elaborated in Q2.
 An international communications expert continued supporting Anbar Governorate during Q2 as well as a Special assistant to the Governor.
 Communications support for Ninewah Governorate not yet recruited. New international stabilization advisor, Patrick Carroll, arrived in June and replaced former stabilization advisor Larissa Mihalisko”

Overall output progress: Initial Mosul liberation plan has been elaborated as well as finetuning of Ramadi stabilization plan with pragmatic approach to explosive hazards. One international stabilization advisor for Ninewah left end of June and new advisor is arriving in August. All governorates have national area coordinators. UNDP continued deployment of an international communications advisor and a national special assistant to Anbar Governorate in Q2. A new stabilization advisor for Anbar arrived in June (Patrick Carroll) while previous stabilization advisor left in April (Larissa Mihalisko)

2.4 Design and implement community reconciliation and dialogue initiatives (Window 4)		
<p>Indicator: Conflict analyses are conducted in liberated areas. Baseline: No conflict analysis conducted in the liberated areas. Target: Conflict analysis conducted in 80 percent of liberated districts by 31 December 2016</p>	<p>2.4.1 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 Hire and deploy additional Community Reconciliation Expert Conduct local conflict analysis in specific liberated areas in Ninewah, Salah al-Din, Diyala, and Anbar 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>Community Reconciliation expert was deployed and conducted conflict analysis in Sinjar and Ramadi during Q2. Analysis was informed by interviews with communities, local authorities, and IDPs.</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. Baseline: No facilitators have been trained. 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>2.4.2 Provincial Governments, local authorities, media, and community leaders are engaged and trained on mediation/community reconciliation processes, and media develop conflict sensitive messaging Train dialogue facilitators in liberated from NGOs, local media, and local authorities on conflict resolution, community dialogue, and best practices on community restorative processes 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 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 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 Engage provincial council, local authorities and community leaders in developing conflict sensitive messaging</p>	<p>UNDP prepared the second phase appraisal for proposals from 2 NGOs (Sanad and Un Ponte Per/PATRIR) to continue community reconciliation activities with greater emphasis on countering violent extremism. No ongoing NGO contracts for community reconciliation during Q2. New contracts for phase 2 are due to start in July. The monitoring to measure tensions in targeted areas, with qualitative and quantitative data, continued in Q2.</p>
<p>Indicator: Develop monitoring tool to monitor changes in communal tensions. Baseline: No monitoring tools to monitor changes in communal tensions are being employed. Target: Marked improvement in 2 newly liberated areas A92 by 31 December 2016</p>	<p>2.4.3 Systematically monitor and document community tensions and retribution Develop tools and criteria to monitor and measure changes in communal tensions Recruit a monitoring officer to measure communal tensions and to engage NGOs, community leaders, Government officials Conduct workshop with NGO/community organizations on lessons learned</p>	
<p>Overall output progress: Conflict analysis has been carried out in around 67% of liberated areas. Additional Community Reconciliation Expert is under recruitment (interviews held) to oversee implementation of trainings, dialogue, and mediation projects in 4 governorates. No new facilitators were trained in either of the 4 governorates during Q2.</p>		

<p>Indicator: Set up independent Monitoring and Evaluation for Stabilization project Baseline: No independent monitoring in place. Target: Independent monitoring reports are available for all areas of FFIS intervention by end of 2016</p>	2.5 Project Management Team Employed	
	<p>Expansion of Project Team with Project Manager and Overall team leader Ensure appropriate security management arrangements are in place, including equipment Deploy strategic communications expert fully dedicated to stabilization Independent Monitoring and evaluation system is put in place and reports are available</p>	<p>The recruitment for the new project manager is ongoing. A dedicated strategic communications expert starts on 17 July. An independent monitoring report over Tikrit interventions has been released with final report published by July. Monitoring by independent company started in Ramadi and independent monitoring report for Al Dour/Mkeishifa and Rabia are to be produced by end of September 2016. An external evaluation has not been advertised in Q2 and has been postponed till Q3.</p>

Annex IV: 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 FFIS 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 whereby changes in Government positions could lead to invite changing opinions on priorities or leadership gaps.	<i>Ensure strong relationships maintained at high political level, and high-level decisions on FFIS are documented through the Steering Committee. FFIS works with provincial Control Cells.</i>
Sectarian and tribal tensions increase, and violent conflict breaks out in areas FFIS is engaging.	<i>Engage with Government at all levels to ensure FFIS 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 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 FFIS 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>

SECURITY RISKS

Description	Mitigation measures
Risk of looting of (FFIS) 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 FFIS. International community to advise and monitor coordination between security actors and governorate, and report back to coalition.</i>
Possibility of recapture of Tikrit by ISIL leading to displacement and further destruction of infrastructure. ISIL counteroffensive heightens insecurity.	<i>Where possible, work with control centres to develop extraction plan for critical FFIS assets. Monitor security situation. Expanding Tikrit to corridor of stabilization with FFIS activities in Al Dour/Mkeishifa and expanding to Baiji.</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 FFIS 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 FFIS 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 as long as local police is not able to take over their tasks.	<i>Training of local police by international community. 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 FFIS assets.</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 FFIS assets and leverage international community and senior Gol to thwart community violence.</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>
Not enough local partners for sensitive reconciliation work and local reconciliation not linked to national reconciliation.	<i>Phased approach to reconciliation with training of network of community dialogue and mediation trainers and iterative and detailed local conflict analysis capacity established with civil society organizations. Direct engagement by UNDP to reach out to tribal/religious leaders if no suitable local partner is available. Local reconciliation councils (LRC) to be linked up with National Reconciliation Commission for reporting/monitoring.</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 Program (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 FFIS becomes underfunded at critical moments	<i>Steering Committee to review funding situation and ensure that sufficient funding is available.</i>

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