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**FUNDING
FACILITY FOR
STABILIZATION
2018 Q1 REPORT**

Funding Facility For Stabilization Quarterly Progress Report Q1 - 1 January - 31 March 2018



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PROJECT TITLE:	Funding Facility for Stabilization (FFS)
UNDP PROJECT ID:	00089459 (output ID: 00095684)
PROJECT DURATION:	May 2015 – December 2020
PROJECT RESOURCES:	USD 787,615,556
UNDP IRAQ FOCAL POINT:	Office of the Prime Minister
UNDAF OUTCOMES(S):	Outcome 1: Government and Communities’ resilience to disasters (man-made and natural) strengthened
UNDP COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTCOME:	Outcome 3: Conditions improved for the safe return of Internally Displaced Persons in Newly Liberated Areas
OUTPUTS:	Output 1: Iraqi Government is supported to address the immediate stabilization needs in newly accessible areas which allows for the return of IDPs
IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	UNDP
RESPONSIBLE PARTNER:	UNDP
PROJECT LOCATIONS:	Newly liberated areas of Salah al-Din, Anbar, Ninewa, Diyala and Kirkuk governorates

CONTRIBUTING PARTNERS





GIRLS ARE RETURNING TO THE CLASSROOM FOLLOWING FFS'S REHABILITATION OF THEIR SCHOOL. ©UNDP IRAQ/CLAIRE THOMAS

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FFS Impact: Maintaining peace: building security through the rehabilitation of communities



HIGHLIGHTS

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1. FFS cash for work projects continue to provide urgently needed opportunities for income generation for Iraqis.

The impact of the implementation of the FFS Gender Strategy, first implemented in March 2017, can be keenly felt in the livelihoods sector where more than 12,000 women have benefited from livelihood generation activities. In Quarter One (Q1), during the cash-for-work project at the Al Shifaa Hospital Complex in West Mosul, including the Al-Batool Maternity Hospital, Emergency Unit, Dental Clinic and Engineering department, women outstripped men with 150 job opportunities being created for women and 100 for men. In Mosul alone, 1,165 women have participated in cash-for-work opportunities, out of a total of 7,920 beneficiaries.



HIGHLIGHTS

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2. FFS continued to grow and expand its communications efforts during the first quarter of 2018 and formed a successful partnership with Anbar TV who produced the first five episodes of a recurring series on stabilization efforts in Anbar Province.

These include episodes on the FFS Housing program in Ramadi and Fallujah, Education in Anbar, Health Care in Anbar, Fallujah Schools and Anbar University state of affairs, as well as an overview segment on progress in the governorate.

3. The housing portfolio continued to progress rapidly in the first quarter, with the rehabilitation of 7,900 housing units being completed during the reporting period.

FFS completed the rehabilitation of 3,000 housing units in Ramadi, over 3,500 units in Fallujah, and 1,400 units in Bashiqa and Bartela, thereby assisting thousands of residents to return to and remain in their homes in a dignified manner.



HIGHLIGHTS

- 4. During Q1, FFS initiated work on West Mosul's second-largest water treatment plant, al-Ayman al-Jadeda, which provides clean water for almost half a million people.**

FFS permanently powered the facility by installing an underground electric cable; remaining civil, mechanical, and electrical works will begin in Q2.

- 5. FFS made significant progress in the rehabilitation of higher education institutions during Q1, particularly in relation to women's education at these facilities.**

In Mosul University, FFS completed the rehabilitation of the Al Hadba Women's Dormitories, providing accommodation for 1,200 female students. FFS also rehabilitated five academic department buildings on the Girls Education College campus of Anbar University which significantly increases access to multidisciplinary education for women in Anbar and beyond.

WORK IS ONGOING TO REHABILITATE THE PRESIDENCY BUILDING AT ANBAR UNIVERSITY.

HIGHLIGHTS

- 6. Following six months of work, FFS achieved a major milestone with the completion of Saidati Al Jamila Bridge, the first permanent concrete bridge to be restored in Mosul.**

The bridge, both a symbolic and practical achievement, will act as a physical link between East and West Mosul for approximately 4,500 vehicles and 2,000 pedestrians per day.

- 7. FFS made tremendous gains in Q1 to provide electricity to Iraqis, with the completion of Baweza underground cable.**

This 8.5 km cable connects Sada/Baweza, Sukar and Hadba in East Mosul ultimately providing electricity to 13,000 households (or 78,000 beneficiaries). FFS also completed work on a 47km, 132Kva transmission line from Tel Awainat to Sinuni. Along with the delivery of a 33/11KV mobile substation, Sinuni will have reliable electricity access for 40,000 people.

A BOY WAVES THE IRAQI FLAG AT THE OPENING CEREMONY OF SAIDATI AL JAMILA BRIDGE IN EAST MOSUL, WHICH CONNECTS AL MUTHANA NEIGHBOURHOOD WITH ALZUHOR NEIGHBOURHOOD, AND WAS DESTROYED BY ISIL. ©UNDP IRAQ/CLAIRE THOMAS



HIGHLIGHTS

8. FFS expanded its work in the Ninewa Plains during the quarter, from 262 projects in December 2017 to 340 in March 2018.

These projects were heavily focused on support to schools, housing, electricity networks, and water rehabilitation works. Local governance was also improved with supply of equipment and generators and the renovation of agriculture buildings that support seed distribution and farming. Finally, FFS work contributed to the betterment of the overall quality of life of Ninewa Plains citizens through the cleaning of streets through cash for work projects and the rehabilitation of public parks.

THE AL SHIFA HOSPITAL COMPLEX IN WEST MOSUL WAS USED AS ONE OF ISIL'S HEADQUARTERS AND WAS HEAVILY BOMBED IN THE BATTLE TO LIBERATE THE CITY. FFS HAS RECRUITED AN INTERNATIONAL CONSULTING FIRM TO DRAFT NEW DESIGNS AND BILLS OF QUANTITY FOR BOTH THE AL-SHIFAA COMPLEX AND WEST MOSUL HOSPITAL. WORK HAS BEGUN AND SHOULD BE COMPLETED IN Q2.
©UNDP IRAQ/CLAIRE THOMAS

9. FFS initiated works on several major hospitals.

Following significant refurbishment to Emergency, Surgery and Maternity Sections of the Hamdaniya General Hospital in Phase One of FFS work, these sections reopened for service during Q1. Hamdaniya General Hospital is the main health facility in peri-urban Mosul and the only large health centre on the corridor between Mosul and Al Qayarah, and can now provide emergency, surgical and maternal health care to more than 350,000 beneficiaries.

Secondly, FFS launched work on the largest Funding Facility for Expanding Stabilization (FFES) project during this quarter, the rehabilitation of the Tikrit Teaching Hospital which, when completed, will improve health care services for the surrounding population of two million Iraqis. FFS also initiated rehabilitation works at the Al Qayarah Hospital, which is further expected to benefit upwards of 250,000 people. Another two hospitals in Ramadi and Fallujah were in the final stages of tendering, which are expected to be launched in Q2.

Major works for Mosul hospitals are also in developments, including at the Al Shifaa Hospital Complex outside the Old City.

10. Following their liberation in late 2017, FFS began work on projects in Western Anbar cities of Al Qaim, Al Rawa, and Anah.

FFS has agreed to 41 projects in these areas, out of a total of 150 projects requested by the PCC. USD 62 million is still needed to address immediate needs of Western Anbar.

11. The Steering Committee added three additional cities to FFS area of responsibility: Toz Khormato, Ba'aj, and Suleiman Beg.

FFS has already conducted assessments and is ready to work; however, FFS is significantly underfunded.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



CHILDREN GATHER OUTSIDE DAR EL AILUM BOYS' PRIMARY SCHOOL IN WEST MOSUL. ©UNDP IRAQ/CLAIRE THOMAS

Quarter One (Q1) of 2018 marked a new phase for the Funding Facility for Stabilization (FFS). For the first time since the inception of the program, all territory had been liberated from the control of the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and the activities of the FFS were expanded accordingly. The return of internally displaced people (IDPs) to their homes was accelerated in key areas – by the end of the quarter, a total of just over 3.6 million Iraqis had returned, with some 11.4% of that number having returned during Q1 alone. By the end of Q1, 1,960 projects were completed, being implemented, being tendered, or being developed by FFS personnel. While considerable intensity of work had developed in the urban areas of East Mosul, West Mosul, Fallujah, and Ramadi, nevertheless the projects were spread across the five governorates encompassed by the program,

and in rural areas and small towns the gains achieved through relatively modest projects were frequently crucial in attaining local stabilization. Projects ranged from cash for work initiatives – aimed at essential clearance of rubble and ordnance, and at bringing cash into cash-poor communities – to the large and complex projects clustered under the Funding Facility for Expanded Stabilization (FFES) which extended not only to major infrastructure restorations but also to such necessarily meticulous tasks as the rehabilitation of specialized hospitals. Education was also an area of priority, including neighbourhood primary schools, high schools, and post-secondary institutions. In all, FFS had completed 880 projects by the end of Q1, with a further 410 in full implementation, 670 in development.

While the breadth of FFS programming across the five governorates cannot be expressed purely in terms of specific highlights, Q1 saw noteworthy advances in key areas. In West Mosul, which had experienced an exceptional level of conflict damage, cash for work projects not only succeeded in clearing the way for rehabilitation but also brought livelihood support to substantial numbers of women as well as men. Along with a focus on women's opportunities in higher education, as seen in restoration of facilities for women students at both Mosul University and Anbar University, activities in Q1 thus enhanced the effectiveness of the FFS Gender Strategy, developed in 2017. Housing rehabilitation also progressed notably, with innovative projects in Fallujah (3500 units), Ramadi (3000 units) and minority communities of the Ninewa Plains. In the area of basic services, water treatment plants were put into operation in all the major areas of FFS activity; electrical cable work brought power to many areas on a permanent basis, while the interim use of generators and mobile substations was also developed as a strategy to expedite power restoration in other districts. An important development in road and bridge rehabilitation was reached with the completion of the Saidati Al Jamila Bridge, the first concrete bridge to be restored in Mosul.

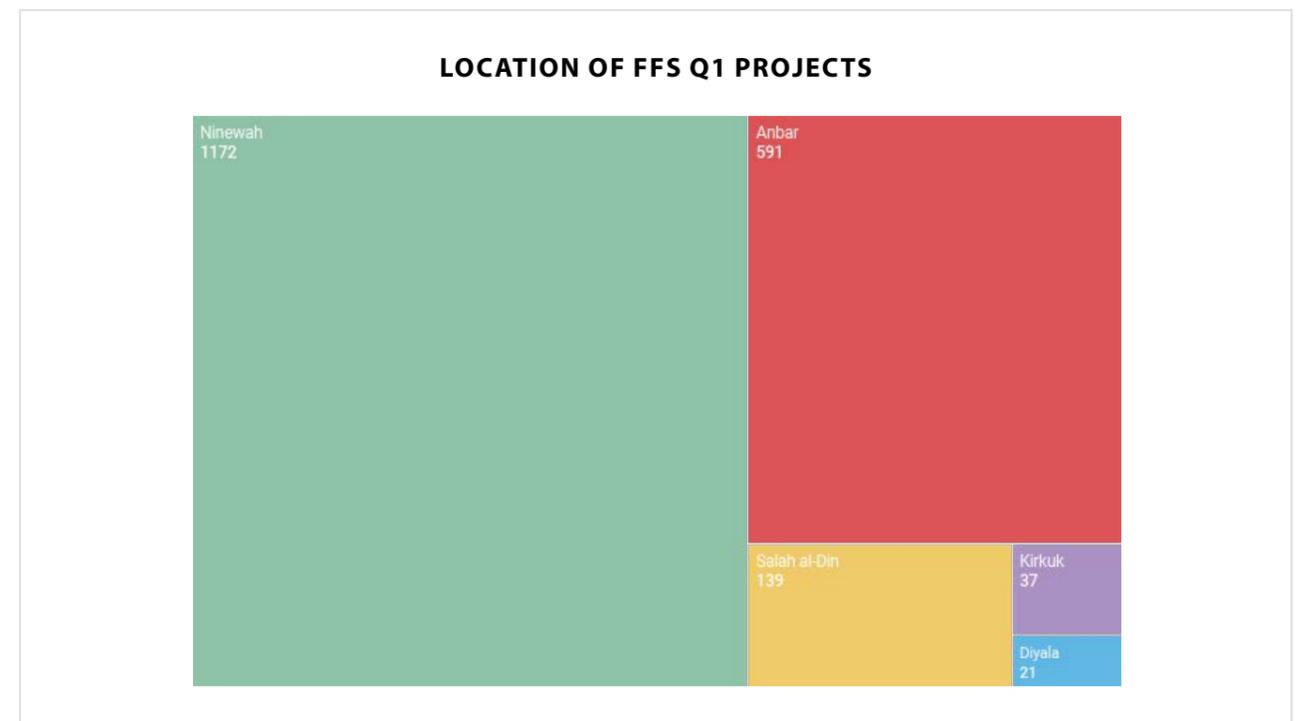
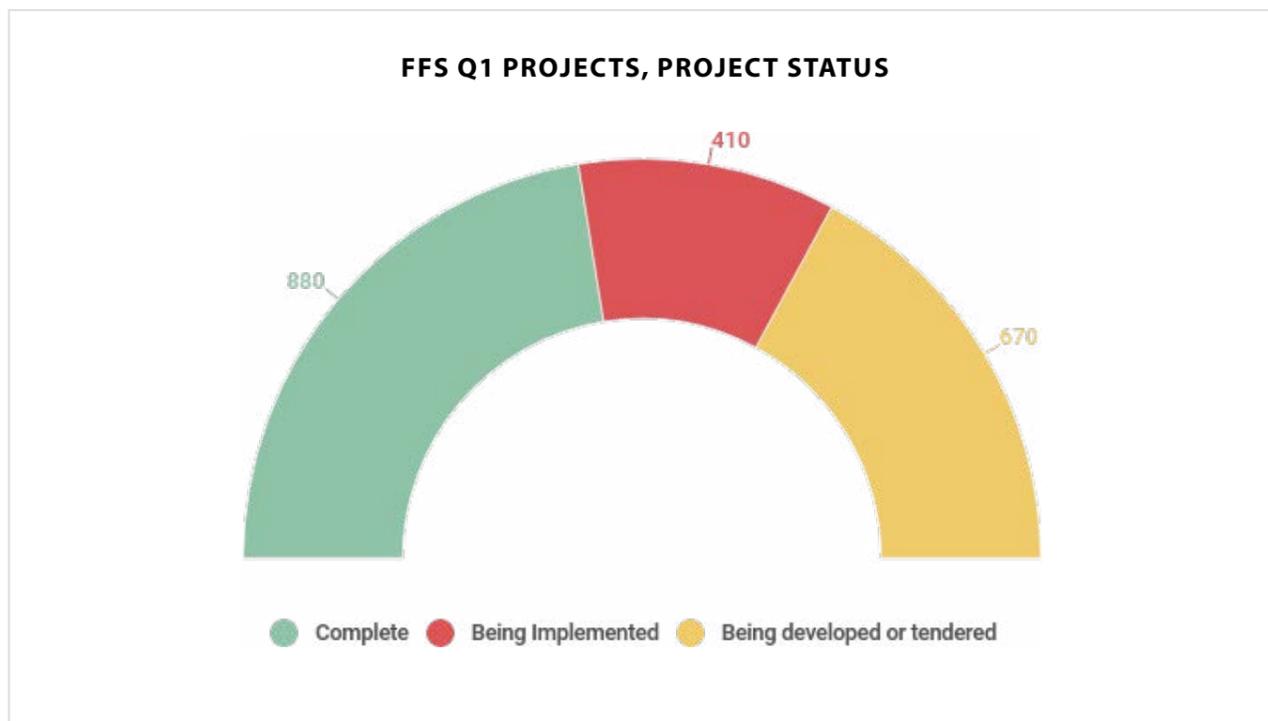
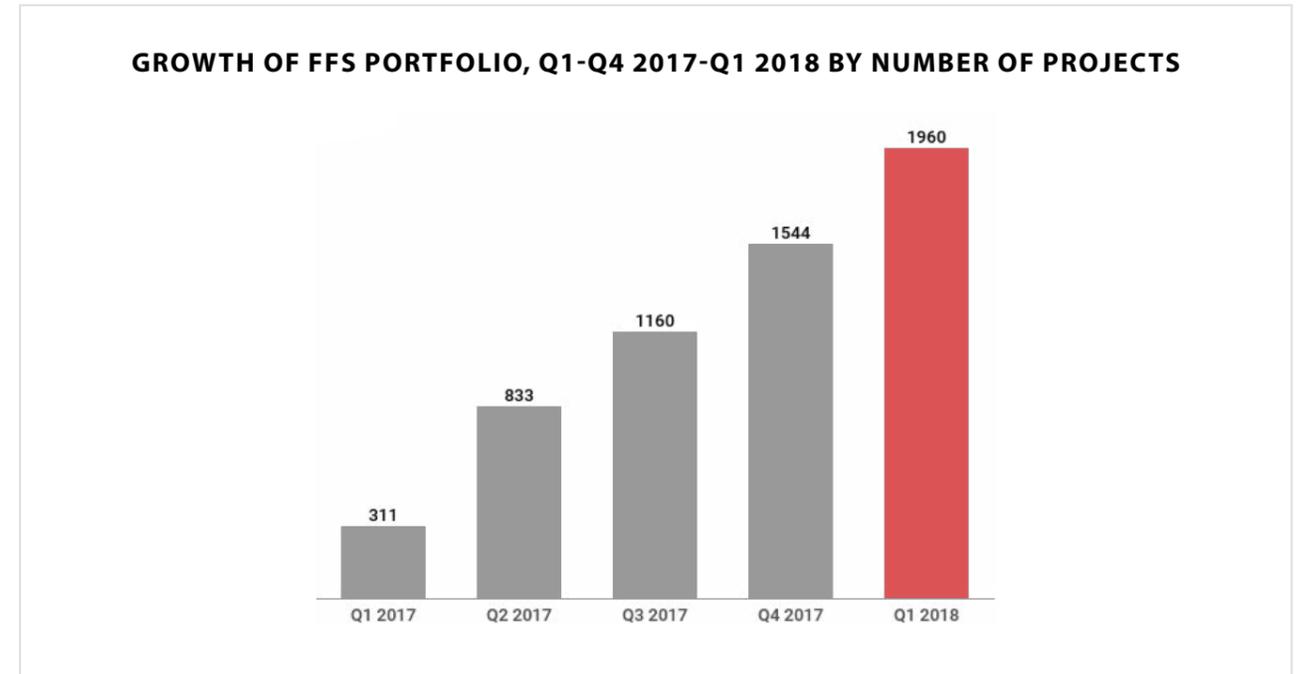
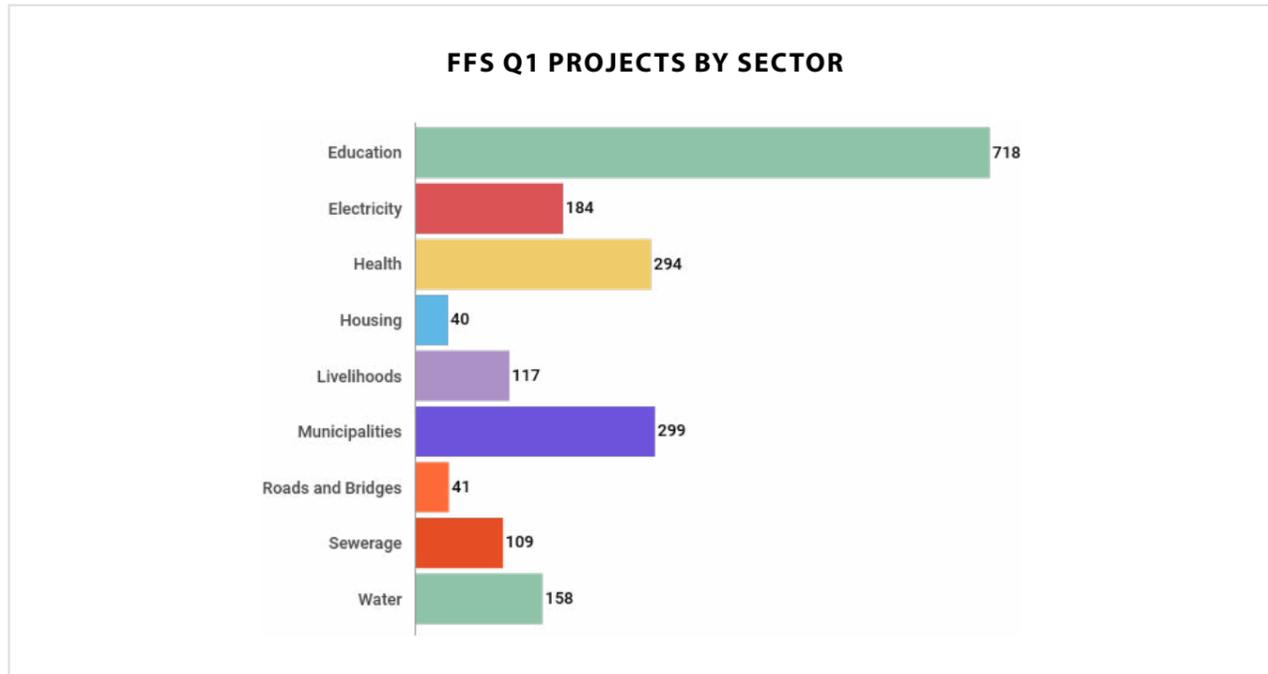
At the same time as marking achievements, the FFS remained committed during Q1 to learning from the challenges that are inseparable from post-conflict stabilization – both to deepen the effectiveness of its own ongoing work, and to ensure transferability of approaches to future post-conflict situations. Among the impediments encountered, some derive from the direct legacies of conflict. Persistent threats from unexploded ordnance, notably in areas of multi-level debris, have been addressed with essential assistance from the United Nations Mine Action service (UNMAS). In some areas – notably those that have more recently been liberated from ISIL – the security situation remains fluid or even threatening, limiting the ability of essential government officials to return to their duties and at times hindering the access of contractors to reconstruction sites. The broader result of uncertain security in such areas as Baiji, Sinjar, and Ninewa Plains, has been to inhibit the flow of returning IDPs.



MEMBERS OF A UNDP-SUPPORTED CASH-FOR-WORK TEAM CLEAN THE STREETS OF BASHIQA. ©UNDP IRAQ/CLAIRE THOMAS

Thus, Q1 of 2018 has seen a continuation of stabilization work from 2017, but with the intensification that has come from the ending of active conflict across the five governorates where FFS engages. Much remains to be accomplished, not least in the five red box areas which have been identified by FFS as having the most pressing needs, yet also being the most crucially underfunded. However, the gains that have been recorded during Q1, resulting in encouraging levels of return by IDPs, have created a momentum that is expected to carry through and continue to build into Q2.

QUARTER ONE IN REVIEW



UNDP – FUNDING FACILITY FOR STABILIZATION (FFS)

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

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

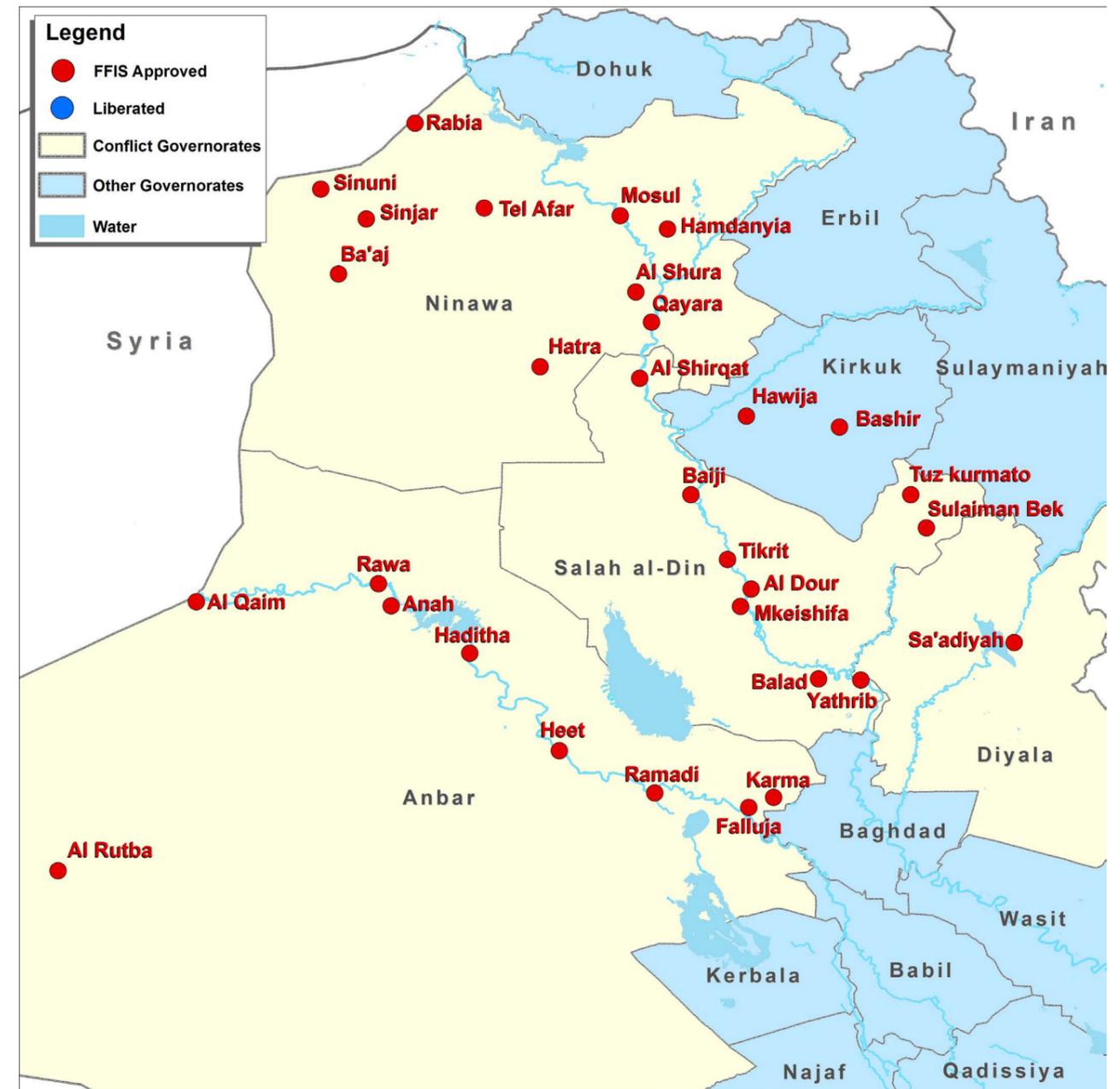
Together FFIS and FFES comprise the Funding Facility for Stabilization (FFS). The channels are ways by which contributing nations can support different phases of the stabilization process and helps UNDP and the Government of Iraq sequence interventions. Management, implementation, and oversight of FFES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

Following the liberation of an area, UNDP undertakes needs assessments in partnership with local authorities. The assessments provide a costing of the prioritized needs

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

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

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



SITUATION AS OF 30 MARCH 2018

MOVEMENT OF DISPLACED PERSONS

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

The latter months of 2017 saw one of the most momentous occasions in the battle against the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL): the victory of the Iraqi Security Forces over the last areas of ISIL control. This trend continued in the first quarter of 2018, with the IOM estimating that 3,635,598 Iraqis has returned to their area of origin as of 30 March 2018. This is an increase of 415,236 people since the end of 2017.

Thirty five percent of those returnees (1,279,740 individuals) were returning to Ninewa, followed closely by Anbar which constituted thirty four percent (1,235,514 individuals) of the returns. Unlike in Q4, Ninewa has replaced Anbar as the governorate that makes up the largest proportion of returns overall which could again this quarter be due to improved data collection methods in Mosul. Most of the returns were to Mosul (785,358 individuals) followed by Telafar (38,988 individuals) and Hamdaniya

(40,800 individuals). In Anbar, the highest number of returns was to Fallujah (519,912 individuals), followed by Ramadi (457,494 individuals) and Heet (179,778 individuals). As in Q4 2017, the third highest number of overall returns was in Salah al-Din, where 14% (511,386 individuals) was recorded. Seven percent of overall returns went to Kirkuk (273,612) and six percent to Diyala which shows a decrease in the overall proportion of returns to these areas, most likely due to the growth of proportion that are going to Ninewa. However, the numbers returning to Kirkuk and Diyala was 273,612 and 219,666 respectively in Q1, showing a slight increase over the number of returns in those areas in Q4 2017.

While overall this shows positive trends, as of 30 March 2018 there are still 2,205,252 IDPs, representing a 16% decrease since the end of 2017. According to IOM, 30% of IDPs are in Ninewa or 665,910 individuals. Unlike in Q4 when Anbar had the second highest number of IDPs, Dohuk has now moved into the second place with 16% of IDPs. Anbar, on the other hand, now houses 4% of IDPs, a decrease from 15% at the end of 2017. Anbar, therefore has less IDPs than Erbil, Salah al Din, Sulaymaniyah and Kirkuk which have 10%, 9%, 7% and 7% of IDPs, respectively.

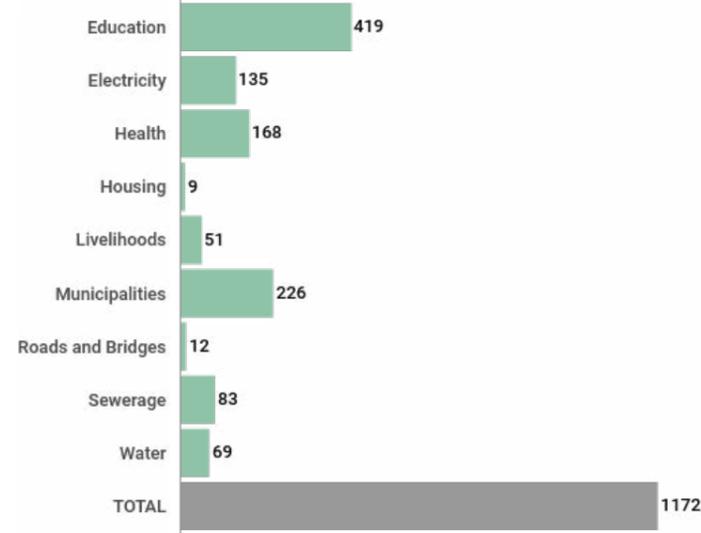
FFS IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS IN NINEWA

By the end of Q1, activities in Ninewa made up the largest number of projects for the entire Funding Facility. With 1,174 projects being developed, tendered, implemented, or completed by the end of Q1. The overall number of projects continues to steadily increase and by the end of Q1 there were an additional 190 projects added, up from 984

projects at the end of Q4. The majority of projects continue to be implemented in East Mosul, as the city has been accessible since Q1 of 2017. After East Mosul, the Ninewa Plains have the most projects, followed by West Mosul.

A CLASS IN SESSION AT THE DAR EL AILUM
BOYS' PRIMARY SCHOOL IN WEST MOSUL.
©UNDP IRAQ/CLAIRE THOMAS

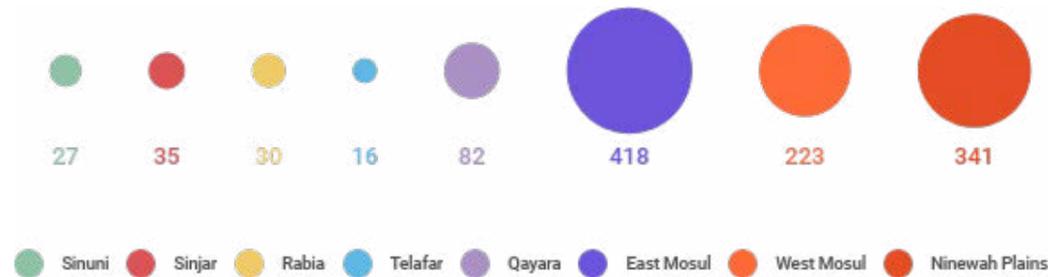
NINEWA FFS PROJECTS BY SECTOR



NINEWA FFS PROJECTS BY STATUS

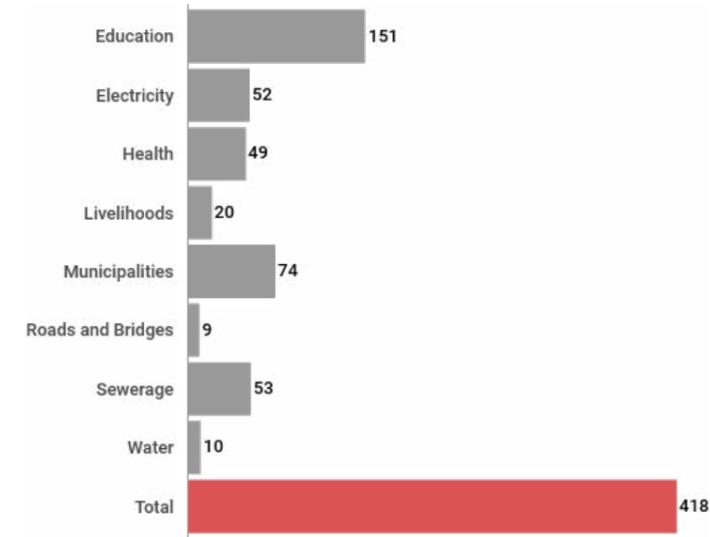


NINEWA FFS PROJECTS BY LOCATION

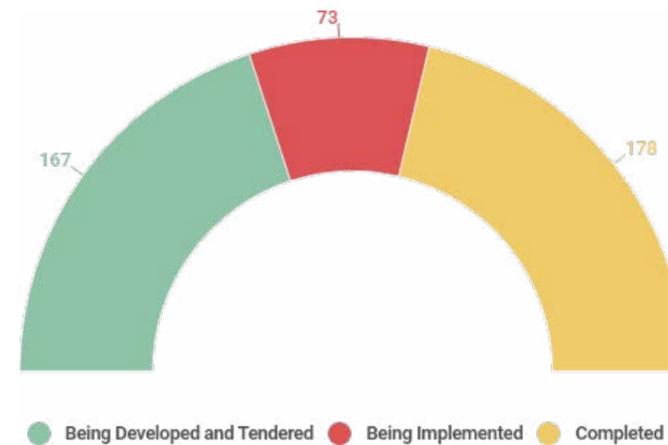


EAST MOSUL

EAST MOSUL FFS PROJECTS BY SECTOR



EAST MOSUL FFS PROJECTS BY STATUS



WATER

Work on the water sector was already well advanced in many respects in East Mosul by the end of 2017, and momentum has been continued during the initial quarter of 2018. There has been a total of 11 water projects in East Mosul, with four of those projects being completed, four under implementation and three in development.

By the end of the quarter, the contract had been awarded for repair of 13 Water Directorate vehicles, and immediate progress is expected during Q2. However, the largest and most intensive projects of Q1 focused on rehabilitation of three water treatment plants: Al Zahoor, Al Sahiron, and Al Qubba. By comparison with West Mosul, with its later liberation and more severe physical destruction, rehabilitation projects in East Mosul have been able to proceed significantly before 2017 came to an end. The Al Zahoor plant had reached 100% for the plant itself, although a major pipeline breakage was impeding the water intake. Repair work proceeded throughout the quarter, reaching 100% by the end of March, with the water intake also repaired. At the same time, civil works (painting, plastering, finishing of walkways) were ongoing at Al Zahoor, as was installation of the electrical transformer and associated equipment. These were completed and handed over to the Water Directorate by the end of the Quarter. The Al Sahiron plant began the quarter at 95%; the plant will be ready to operate early in Q2. With the Al Qasoor water treatment plant already in full operation since mid-2017, the impact of the completion of the Al Zahoor and Al Sahiron facilities is substantial: clean water is now available to more than 470,000 East Mosul residents.

The largest single water treatment plant is the Al Qubba plant, located in northern Mosul. The rehabilitation of this plant started in October 2017, and at the beginning of the reporting period was 10% complete, following cleaning of ten sedimentation tanks, rubble removal in warehouses, and preliminary electrical installation. In the early part of Q1, priority was given to further cleaning and to civil works that included painting and plastering. The next stage of progress will follow the supply of major technical components, along with valves and fittings. This is anticipated early in Q2, enabling the work to move beyond the current 17% and progress towards the completion of a facility that will mark in effect the normalization of water supply for East Mosul and will serve approximately 700,000 residents across 30 neighbourhoods.

ELECTRICITY

FFS has undertaken intensive work on the electrical infrastructure of East Mosul since liberation, with a total of 53 projects. Of these 53 projects, five have been completed, 26 are under implementation and 22 are in development.

As the quarter opened, a crucial FFES project to enhance connectivity of the 8.5 kilometres of the Baweza underground cable was completed. Designed to support the provision of electricity to residents, the project was 80% complete by the end of 2017, and the early weeks of 2018 saw the laying of the remaining 0.8 kilometers of cable. Testing the current revealed successful connection, except for one electrical joint failure. Following resolution of this problem, the project completed in January is serving electricity to 13,000 households (or 78,000 beneficiaries).

As in other areas following conflict, repair of damaged electrical substations has been and remains a priority. During Q1, no fewer than eighteen substations were undergoing rehabilitation. Work had already begun in late 2017 on 16 of these, and during the early weeks of Q1, most were 5% complete. By the end of Q1, the Besan substation was well advanced at 90%, as was the substation at Methaq. Rates of progress on the others varied from 3% to 70% complete, with the work all the work expected to be completed later in 2018. Upon completion of all of these 33/11KV substations will ultimately support the restoration of full electrical access to some 500,000 residents. Moreover, the BoQs for the rehabilitation of 11 other electrical infrastructure projects (including 8 substations) have been received by local authorities and are being reviewed by FFS engineers.



WORK IS ONGOING TO REHABILITATE THE AL ARBAJIYA SUBSTATION IN EAST MOSUL. ©UNDP IRAQ/CLAIRE THOMAS

Additional important electrical restoration efforts were prioritized in East Mosul during Q1. Rehabilitation of the electrical network of the Northern Technical University (NTU) has multiple implications for the effectiveness of stabilization activities in the city, not only in contributing to the education sector but also in training skilled people who can bring expertise to bear in electrical engineering and other fields. FFS completed 95% of the work within Q1. Similarly, the rehabilitation of the General Directorate for Electricity Transmission and the Electricity (Distribution) Directorate building sites – complementary facilities with both technical and administrative importance in transmission and distribution – started the quarter with rubble still to be cleared and ended it at, respectively, 60% and 29% completion.



REHABILITATION OF THE GENERAL DIRECTORATE FOR ELECTRICITY TRANSMISSION AND THE ELECTRICITY (DISTRIBUTION) DIRECTORATE BUILDING SITES – COMPLEMENTARY FACILITIES WITH BOTH TECHNICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE IMPORTANCE IN TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION – STARTED THE QUARTER. ©UNDP IRAQ/CLAIRE THOMAS

HEALTH

Forty-nine health related FFS projects have taken place in East Mosul since liberation, with 13 of those being completed, one under implementation and 35 in development.

During Q1, the extensive work on primary healthcare centres (PHCs) that was carried out in 2017 was continued on a smaller scale, with plans for the Al Rashidiya and Al Zahour PHCs at an advanced stage of engineering approval by the end of the quarter. Concentrated attention was given to hospital restoration, and to three sites in particular. The assessment and procurement of a surgical unit at the Al Shifah General Hospital was nearly complete. Meanwhile, detailed design work proceeded for the rehabilitation of the Ibn Al Atheer Pediatric Hospital and the Al Khansa Maternity Hospital. Hospital planning is complex by its nature, and FFS received assistance regarding these

much-needed facilities from an external consulting company. The design finalization and BoQs were on the verge of completion for Ibn Al Atheer by the end of the quarter, while those for Al Khansa stood at 80%. These are large Expanded Stabilization projects to which meticulous design is integral, and which ultimately will bring health benefits to large numbers of residents in East Mosul and beyond. Such meticulous preparation and agreement on the design with the Directorate of Health and Ministry of Health ensures that the projects are in line with the Government of Iraq's expectations and budgetary capacities.

EDUCATION

As usual, the education sector saw intensive activity in East Mosul during the quarter, at all levels of education from kindergarten to post-secondary. In total, there are 151 FFS education projects in East Mosul, 73 which have been completed, 11 which are under implementation and 67 which are in development.

As the quarter began, five schools – including facilities for both boys and girls, and the Ninewa Industrial High School, with its important role in skills development – were completed, while five others stood at 90% and reached completion in mid-quarter. Rehabilitation started on five additional schools early in the quarter, with three of them complete by quarter's end. In general, the restoration of neighbourhood schools has been a continuous process, and although a variety of circumstances determine that some projects move more quickly than others, there has been a constant overall turnover of completions followed by a renewed wave of additional education projects requested.

At the secondary level, there have been important gender implications, as under ISIL occupation the education of girls was impacted with especial severity. While both boys' and girls' schools have had full attention by FFS, completion of the work during Q1 on such institutions as the Sana'a Secondary School for Girls and the Digla School for Girls has particular significance in addressing this deficit, and the work continues into Q2 in, for example, the ongoing rehabilitation of the Al Futawa Girls' School. The cross-cutting gender theme has been evident too in regard to post-secondary education. While rehabilitation work on the large campus of Mosul University is multi-faceted, work was rapid during Q1 on the Al Hadba Women's Dormitory. As the quarter began, the site handover date had not yet been determined; less than three months later the work was complete, with installation of furniture (expected early in Q2) the only substantial



AL HADBAA WOMEN'S DORMITORY WAS REHABILITATED BY FFS. THE DORMITORY HOUSED 800 WOMEN BEFORE IT WAS DAMAGED EXTENSIVELY DURING ISIL OCCUPATION AND THE BATTLE TO RETAKE THE CITY. THANKS TO FFS IT IS REHABILITATED AND READY FOR STUDENTS. ©UNDP IRAQ/CLAIRE THOMAS

remaining task. Similarly, the rehabilitation of the Women's Education Faculty had stood at 15% complete as 2018 began, and by the end of Q1 had reached 88%. Installation of mosaic tiles, repairs to limestone in some parts of the building, painting, and final adjustments to air conditioning were among the ongoing efforts. In total, FFS supported work on facilities for the education of women and girls in East Mosul will give the opportunity for more than 28,000 women and girls to go back to school.

Due to the scale of destruction and costs of rehabilitating the entire university (some estimates place this at 350-500 million USD), FFS and the GOI has determined the priorities for Mosul University as well as its affiliates Ninewa University and Northern Technical University. FFS has completed the support plan with Mosul University during Q1 and has agreed to fund 38 projects throughout the campuses for approximately USD 40 million. A similar comprehensive planning exercise to determine priority interventions is underway for the Northern Technical University during Q2. FFS has already completed the delivery and installation of 51 diesel generators and the 500KVA generator. Q1 saw continued progress on Mosul University's road network, involving not only work on the road surfacing and the curbs but also the excavation and repairs/laying of sewerage pipes, with completion in mid-quarter.



THE NORTHERN TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY IN EAST MOSUL SUFFERED DAMAGE DURING ISIL OCCUPATION AND THE BATTLE TO LIBERATE THE CITY. FFS HAS UNDERTAKEN ESSENTIAL INFRASTRUCTURE REHABILITATION AT THE UNIVERSITY WHERE RESTORATION OF THE WATER SYSTEM AND REPAIR THE ELECTRICAL NETWORK HAS BEEN COMPLETED, ALLOWING SOME STUDENTS TO RETURN TO THEIR STUDIES. ©UNDP IRAQ/CLAIRE THOMAS

Essential infrastructure rehabilitation took place also at NTU, where restoration of the water system was also completed, in addition to ongoing work to repair the electrical network. Together with other education projects, such as the successful renovation of the Education



WORK IS UNDERWAY TO REBUILD SUKAR BRIDGE IN EAST MOSUL WITH THE SUPPORT OF UNDP'S FUNDING FACILITY FOR STABILIZATION. ©UNDP IRAQ/CLAIRE THOMAS

Directorate warehouse, considerable positive change took place during Q1, and the ongoing work on schools combines with such newly-initiated projects as the Computer Centre of the Technical Engineering College, the Mosul University Computer Engineering Building, Khwarizmi Hall of the Engineering Faculty, and three buildings of the Medical Faculty suggest that momentum will continue in Q2 and will extend increasingly to sophisticated technological areas.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

FFS has nine roads and bridges projects in East Mosul, one which has been completed, one which is being implemented and seven are under development.

FFS activity relating to roads in East Mosul has been conducted in many contexts from early 2017 onwards, examples being the road networks serving hospitals and universities as well as other important local connectors. Rehabilitation of roundabouts are a high priority of local authorities. The Qebba roundabout was ceremonially inaugurated in mid-February by the Mayor of Mosul and other dignitaries, while three other roundabouts (Al Mataray, Tahir Zenewa, and Albaker) were completed at the same time or shortly after. It is also clear from the urban geography, in a city bisected by the Tigris River and where trib-

utaries are important waterways in East Mosul, notably the Khosar River (which in its meandering path serves to delineate neighbourhoods), that bridges have especial significance. While multiple international agencies are involved in the restoration of the Tigris bridges, FFS responsibilities are substantially concerned with bridges over the Khosar River. By the end of 2017, work was already well advanced on the Sayedatee Al Jamila Bridge, and by the end of Q1 in 2018 it was substantially complete, with only road testing results still to be evaluated. This is the first permanent bridge rehabilitation completed by any agency in the city. The Sanhareeb Bridge remains under assessment, with the involvement of consultants designing the BoQs for FFS and the end-user. In the early stages of reviews initiated during Q1 are projects for three further bridges – Al-Sukar, Suez, and Al Muthana – and continued progress on these transportation linkages is expected during Q2.

SEWERAGE

There are 54 sewerage projects in East Mosul, 30 which are completed, one under implementation and 23 in development. Sewerage is an essential basic service, and numerous local projects in East Mosul have moved forward during the quarter, with the close involvement of FFS senior engineers. In particular, a substantial

number of projects that are in development will support the rehabilitation of the piping network in East Mosul. The development of these projects is progressing well, and implementation is expected to begin for most in Q2.

Window 2

Twenty livelihood projects have been undertaken in East Mosul, 18 of which are completed and one under implementation and one in development. Of the 18 completed, three were finished during the reporting period. All of these projects are cash-for-work projects, which inject liquidity into the local market directly to returnees. These continue to be some of the most valued and in-demand projects that FFS implements.

Two of the projects took place in the Nerkhal district of East Mosul in two lots; Lot 1 covered Mohandiseen, Nerkhal, Zeraee, Nasir, Swes and Faisaliya neighbourhoods, and Lot 2 targeted Khofran, Naby Yonis, Maliya, Mohamad Al Fatih, Dhobat, Jazaer and Al Numaniya. Between these two projects, 700 people, including 161 women, were employed for 60 working days. In addition, 300 garbage containers were distributed along with 30 tons of garbage plastic bags in both lots in coordination with Mosul Municipality and in the presence of UNDP Liaison Officers and field monitors. The garbage containers support the cash-for-work projects themselves, and upon handover are supplied to the Municipality Department for use. The third project completed during the reporting period supported schools in Kokjeily sub-district, with 500 desks having been repaired by 16 women and four men. The project built off previous experience in Fallujah, creating work opportunities for women and is expected to be scaled up in 2018 in Mosul.

There was one ongoing project by the end of Q1: clean-up of the Technical College and Technical Institute in Mosul. The rubble removal started in mid-March, after the explosive hazards training was completed for 80 workers. In a notable achievement, the livelihoods team has succeeded in increasing the number of female workers from 20% to 40%, which adds to 100 female workers and two female work monitors. The project employs a total of 250 workers for 60 working days, and is intended to remove rubble and debris, and clean the buildings and spaces prior to additional rehabilitation works to be conducted.

Finally, an additional contract was awarded for the clean-up of Mosul University and work is expected to start during Q2. This project builds upon the success of an earlier wave of cash-for-work at Mosul University.

Window 3

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION

Work relating to municipalities during the quarter focused primarily on local road networks, as noted under Window One above. Warehouse rehabilitation and the provision of municipal vehicles had largely been brought to completion by the end of 2017, representing the earlier liberation of East Mosul as opposed to West Mosul. Another important priority during Q1 was completion of the rehabilitation of the East Mosul Maintenance Factory, which was achieved during the later weeks of the quarter. The Maintenance Factory has had an important impact on the ability of the Municipalities Department to manage waste, as it is the primary facility that fixes all 300 garbage trucks in Mosul. Further, the site employs 150 people, all of whom are reported to be back at work and receiving salaries.

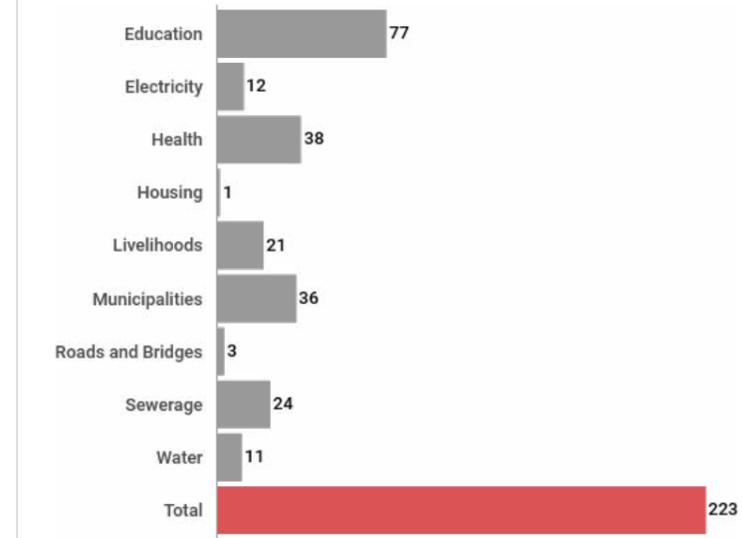
Window 3

POLICE AND JUSTICE

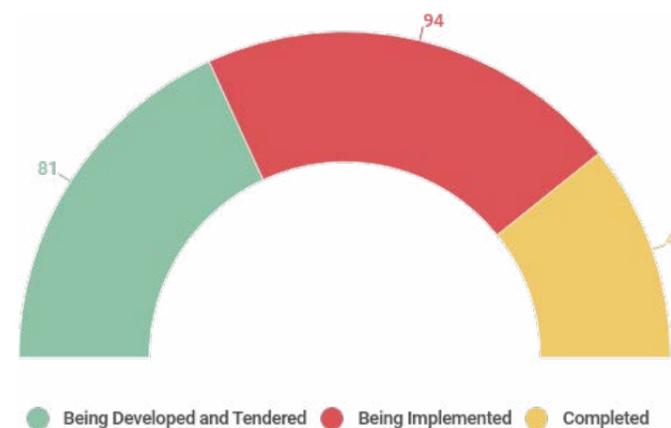
Within the larger area of police and justice, FFS work during the quarter has focused primarily on support to the reestablishment of local police facilities. As work has continued on the urban road pattern, traffic policing has evident importance, and work began during the quarter on installation of traffic police kiosks at key locations. Along with the kiosks comes the installation of prefabricated office facilities, but much of the quarter's activity was focused on two permanent police stations – Abi Tammam and Al Karama. While work began early in the quarter, progress in both locations was slowed by questions regarding soil stability. Laboratory soil testing resulted in contract amendments at Abi Tammam that allowed work to reach 10% by the end of Q1, now including substantial soil reinforcement. At Al Karama, soil testing results remained outstanding, and so the work remained at 2% pending a possible variation order that may necessitate similar contract revisions.

WEST MOSUL

WEST MOSUL FFS PROJECTS BY SECTOR



WEST MOSUL FFS PROJECTS BY STATUS



Stabilization activities in West Mosul have been challenging from the beginning, because of the intensity of the damage brought about by ISIL occupation and by extended urban conflict. In many locations, projects took time to be developed, as structural assessments had to gauge the levels of damage, explosive hazard clearance had to be organized before any work could be done and access to certain neighbourhoods was restricted by security forces. The handover of security tasks from the Federal Police to the Iraqi Army has already facilitated the latter issue. Despite these challenges, substantial gains have been made in all sectors. It is clear that cash-for-work cleanup and the rehabilitation of schools in particular have a direct impact on people's patterns of return. People have been seen coming back to areas of the Old City that were impassable before CfW activities started, and schools that are completed are almost immediately occupied by students and teachers following site handover. Water facilities and sewerage pipes are being taken over by the responsible end-users as well. While numerous challenges remain, infrastructure repairs are improving service availability.

FFS IMPACT: RESTORING LIFE TO WEST MOSUL, CLEARING STREETS AND CREATING JOB OPPORTUNITIES

Mr. Abdul Salam Yahia Qasem, 70, stands outside his home in the Old City of Mosul. In January 2018, the FFS team spoke with Abdul and he described how he and his family left their home when ISIL took control of the city. Despite the city now being liberated from ISIL control, they have been unable to return home as the street leading to their house was covered with rubble from neighboring houses that were hit by airstrikes. Following the removal of rubble from Abdul's street he and his family were finally able to access their home and begin assessing the damage.

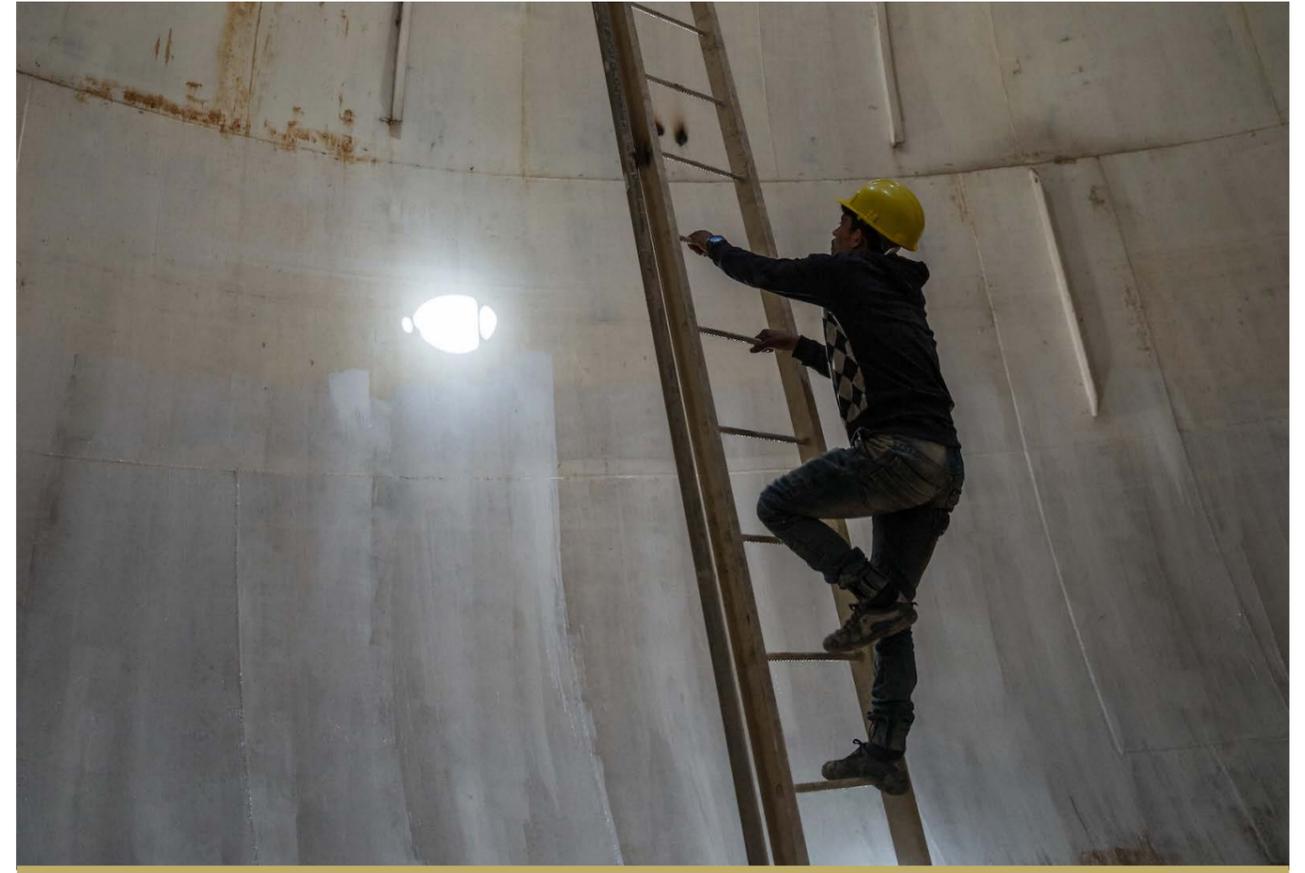
FFS has a total of 21 cash for work projects in West Mosul. These projects are not only creating much needed opportunities for livelihood generation but also, as described by Mr. Abdul Salam Yahia Qasem, are working to clear previously impassable streets so people can return to their homes. While there are no reliable figures as of yet, with ongoing cash for work operations providing job opportunities and clearing rubble so businesses can re-open and people can access their homes, FFS anticipates more and more returns to West Mosul.



ABDUL SALAM YAHIA QASEM STANDS OUTSIDE HIS HOME IN THE OLD CITY OF MOSUL. ©UNDP IRAQ/CLAIRE THOMAS



FFS CASH FOR WORK TEAMS HAVE WORKED TIRELESSLY TO CLEAR RUBBLE FROM THE STREETS, ALLOWING WEST MOSULAWIS ACCESS TO THEIR HOMES. ©UNDP IRAQ/CLAIRE THOMAS



A WORKER CLIMBS OUT OF THE HARMAT WATER TANK IN AL JADIDA QUARTER OF WEST MOSUL. ©UNDP IRAQ/CLAIRE THOMAS

WATER

In total there are 11 water-related FFS projects in West Mosul, two of which are complete, three under implementation and six in development. The emphasis in the water sector has been on the repair of three out of West Mosul's four water treatment plants (WTPs), Danedan, Ghizlani and the New Right Bank Water Treatment Plant (al-Ayman al-Jadeda in Arabic). Danedan WTP is progressing well, after initial discussions about the installation of the new intake structure into the river. Old structures were demolished, the installation of the new intake platform and the compact unit took off, and the project reached 25% completion by the end of the first quarter. Work on the al-Ghizlani WTP started slightly later due to some procurement issues, but picked up after this. At the end of the first quarter, electric cables were being laid, civil works well underway and the first pumps installed. These tasks are still under way at quarter's end and will be followed by installation of a new

transformer. The rehabilitation of the New Water Treatment Plant, Mosul's second-biggest plant, was contracted during this quarter as well. One particular challenge Mosul will have to face is the dropping of water levels in the Tigris, due to the closure of dams in upstream Turkey. This means the water plants will require extended intake platforms to reach the deep middle of the river. In addition to the work on the plants, FFIS rented specialized machinery for the water directorate with to allow it to repair 108 water pipes across the city. To further support these works, a large number of water pipes will be provided to the directorate by early Q2. Finally, FFIS worked on the rehabilitation of the Haramaat water tank, which holds 1890 cubic meters of drinking water for 20,000 beneficiaries in the surrounding residential area. By the end of the quarter, the project was 95% complete, with total completion expected imminently.

ELECTRICITY

There are 12 electricity projects in West Mosul: two have been completed, one is under implementation and nine are in development. The greatest success in the electricity sector during Q1 was the successful excavation and installation of the 33KV copper underground power line from the Badoosh 132 KV electrical sub-station to the New Right Bank WTP. This provided a durable source of power to Mosul's second-largest water plant. The line was energized late in the quarter, in a ceremonial recognition of the achievement. Work continues on a similar project that will durably link the West Mosul 132 KV mobile substation to the Old Water Treatment Plant (also called al-Hawi or al-Ayman al-Qadeem), with the cable manufactured in Turkey and transferred to Mosul by way of Erbil. As well as the repair and replacement of smaller equipment items such as local cables, poles, and cable joints, other work has centered on the restitution of key components of the transmission and distribution system. FFS is supporting the rehabilitation of all four 132kV substations in West Mosul, which play the crucial role of distributing the current from the city's one main 400KV transformer, to the network of 33KV/11KV substations. The rehabilitation of the 132KV substations in Badoosh, Mansoor, Mamoon and the West Mosul mobile substation reached the procurement stage during Q1, and works will start in Q2. Moreover, bills of quantities (BoQs) were put under procurement for the rehabilitation of three 33KV/11KV substations, in Harmaat, Sinae Ayman, and 17 Tamooz, and FFS is currently in discussions with the Electrical Directorate regarding restitution of four more extensively damaged substations that provide power to parts of the Old City and the areas surrounding it. Three hundred and fifty transformers of the 250, 400, 630 and 1000 MVA capacities were being procured to channel electrical power to several dozen residential neighbourhoods as well. Complete restoration of power to West Mosul remains a critical goal that will require substantial resources, but rehabilitation of the necessary infrastructure is the subject of methodical planning and steady implementation.

HEALTH

By the end of Q1, FFS had 39 health sector projects in West Mosul, nine of those being completed and 29 under development. Rehabilitation priorities in the health sector during Q1 centered in part on projects for the restoration of the last remaining primary healthcare centres (PHCs) in Mosul that had not received any support yet, in particular al-Rabee PHC close to the old city, which had been badly damaged, and al-Mowali, and Abu Sayf PHCs, in the suburbs slightly further out of town. All three PHCs were under procurement as the quarter ended. When completed, these three PHCs together will have the capacity to serve approximately 1,150 people per day and will employ 15 doctors and 86 medical staff. Further progress is expected in Q2 when the furniture and medical equipment to 8 PHCs in West Mosul will be delivered.

However, the two largest clusters of projects focused on two major hospital complexes: the West Mosul General Hospital and the al-Shifaa Hospital Complex. The West Mosul General Hospital was the only hospital on the western side that remained functioning during the fight for the liberation of Mosul and the al-Shifaa complex used to be one of the most renowned hospital complexes in the country. The Shifaa complex especially was extremely badly damaged, having functioned as one of ISIL's last headquarters in Mosul. The renovation of medical facilities is a complex thing to do, involving decisions to reorient facilities towards particular areas of specialization and ensuring that provision is made for the most up-to-date forms of care. The task, therefore, goes far beyond simply restoring what existed before. As such, FFS recruited an international consulting firm to draft new designs and bills of quantity for both structures. At the end of Q1, the company had delivered the structural assessment of both the West Mosul General Hospital and several major hospitals inside the Shifaa complex, including the Ibn Sina General Hospital, Al Batool Maternity Hospital, the Oncology Hospital, Burns Unit, Fertility Clinic, Blood Bank, Radiology Unit, and the Arthritis Center. In Q2, the consultancy will develop a final scenario for the West Mosul General hospital, and three scenarios for the Shifaa complex which the Directorate and Ministry of Health will approve through a workshop. On the basis of this approval, BoQs will be finalized.



WORK IS UNDERWAY TO REPAIR THE SHIFAA SEWERAGE SYSTEM IN THE WEST MOSUL HOSPITAL COMPLEX.
©UNDP IRAQ/CLAIRE THOMAS

HOUSING

No housing projects were undertaken yet during Q1 in West Mosul. FFS worked closely with the directorate of municipalities, UN-Habitat and the Shelter Cluster to collect data on return patterns and levels of damage to select the first neighbourhoods for assessments. This is crucially important to plan ahead, set up a coordination structure, ensure the neediest areas are selected and ensure safeguards are in place to prevent the politicization of the choice of neighbourhoods, resentment between neighbors and dealing with the homes of alleged "ISIL families." The authorities and FFS tentatively agreed to begin in 12 neighbourhoods in West Mosul and will expand once the initial 12 projects are initiated. FFS is targeting an estimated 10,000 houses for light repairs. Following completion of the assessment and coordination, FFS expects to begin implementation of the project in Q2. Recruitment of housing engineers and social coordinators was ongoing during Q1, and the Ninewa Reconstruction Coordinator, Municipalities Directorate, and Mayor's Office agreed to form a steering committee to oversee the implementation strategy and provide overall guidance.

EDUCATION

During Q1, the vast majority of FFS education sector work was in school rehabilitation projects in West Mosul. Of all the education sector projects, 20 are completed, 13 are under implementation and 44 are in development. Education, by its nature, is a sector in which rehabilitation work is both complex and urgent. The role of schools is crucial in restoring coherence to neighbourhoods, as well as in enabling pupils (especially, though not exclusively, girls) to resume the studies that had been denied to them under ISIL, while post-secondary education has the added importance both of enhancing livelihood opportunities through skills acquisition and also of fulfilling the need for a wide variety of areas of expertise. In the areas of primary and secondary education, rapid progress was made during Q1. Work in the al-Rabee area, particularly in the Islah al-Zirchi neighbourhood, is progressing well. In Islah al-Zirahi, work was completed by mid-quarter on nine schools. In other neighbourhoods in al-Rabee, seven schools were being rehabilitated during the quarter, with four ultimately completed and the three others ranging from 70% to 85% completion. Additional schools here and elsewhere in the city were starting restoration on a week-by-week basis. By the end of Q1, nine schools for boys, seven schools for girls, and four mixed schools were completed and, as a result, approximately 8,385 students have been given the opportunity to return to

the classroom. FFS is undertaking a total of 71 schools in West Mosul as of the end of Q1.

Among the many schools FFS is rehabilitating are the prestigious Gharbiya and Sharqiya High Schools in the Old City, for which BoQs were in procurement by the end of the quarter. FFS has also been engaged in the rehabilitation of the badly damaged Nablus Vocational Training Centre (VTC). Once the full campus of the VTC is rehabilitated which will necessitate two phases of work, it will enable 1200 students to attain vocational training in subjects like carpentry, electrics and plumbing. Finally, the latter weeks of Q1 marked the beginning of work on the three colleges of Ninewa University's Jawsach campus. This is the only university campus on the western side of the city, teaching civil and electronic engineering and sports education to some 400 students. In all, the education sector has experienced important gains during the quarter, with completions led by neighbourhood primary and secondary schools, but also projects in active development and implementation at all educational levels.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

There are three FFS roads and bridges projects in West Mosul, as of the end of Q1, two of which are completed and one which is under development. FFS has not focused extensively on the roads and bridges sector in West Mosul as there are few bridges; internal roads fall under the Municipalities area of responsibility, and are developed by FFS under Window Three (see below); and the major bridges across the river are already being repaired with the support of other international partners like the World Bank.

SEWERAGE

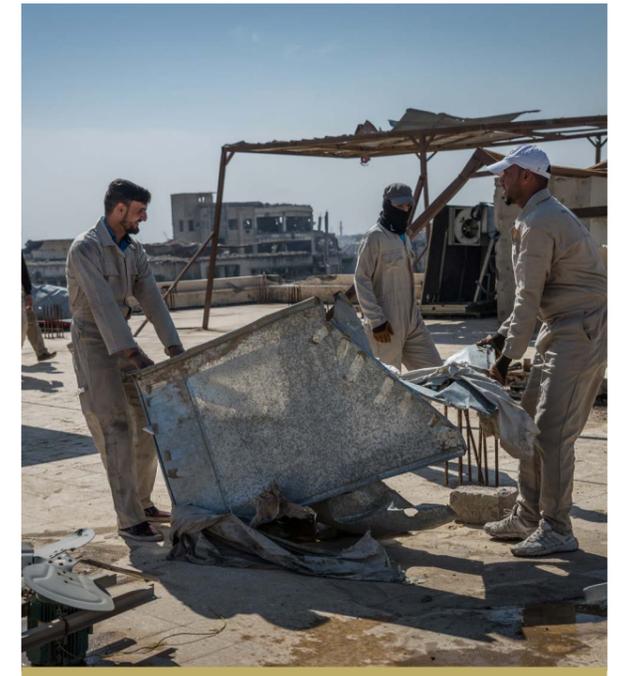
Like the facilitation of road transportation, sewerage is a basic service contributing to the ability of city residents to resume orderly patterns of life and prevent diseases from spreading. Damage to the sewerage system in West Mosul has been extensive, and its full repair will be a lengthy and complex task. FFS has 24 sewerage projects in West Mosul, including eight completed projects, six under implementation and ten in development. Sewerage projects showed substantial progress: repair and replacement of pipes and culverts, large and small; clearing of storm drains; rehabilitation of sewerage sites in the Naby Sheet area, al-Rabee, al-Shifaa, around the Old City, and in other neighbourhoods. The al-Shifaa sewerage network was – following cash-for-work – the first Window One project implemented at the complex.

The project in Naby Sheet reached completion during the quarter, while the others advanced through stages of development and procurement. In addition to these FFS-led works, the sewerage directorate was supported by a project to repair 21 specialized sewerage vehicles, including suction trucks and tankers. Repairs were in process when the quarter ended.

Window 2

There are 21 cash for work projects in West Mosul, five which are completed, five being implemented, and 11 in development. Of the six completed projects, three of those were finished during Q1: the clean-up project in Al Jadeda (200 labourers, 20 women, for 60 days will clean the neighbourhoods); Soq Al Mosul and Shekh Abo Al Ola, two neighbourhoods in the Old City (150 laborers, 30 women, for 45 days will clean the neighbourhoods); and Naby Gargeas and Shekh Abo Al Ola (150 laborers, 30 women, for 45 days will clean the neighbourhoods). The first cash-for-work projects in the severely damaged Old City were begun in Q4 of 2017, and lessons learned were applied to the new Old City projects in Q1.

By the end of Q1, there were five ongoing projects in West Mosul: Ghizlani Lots 1 & 3, Al-Rabee Lots 1 & 4 and the Mosul Hospital Complex Lot 1. Work at Al-Rabee Lot 1 commenced in March and was 13% complete. There were some minor challenges with the company in the reporting and organization of work, however those have been resolved. The project is employing 300 workers for 75 working days. Of the 300 workers, 50 are women. In Al-Rabee Lot 4 work was also ongoing and is 32% completed. Some challenges were encountered during the initial stages of work: during work in Alyarmouk roundabout workers found a UXO, which was directly communicated to UNMAS for their action. Al-Ghizlani Lot 1 is progressing well, with 41% of the projected completed. The project is providing job opportunities for 300 workers, including 50 women workers and 1 female work monitor. Work in Al Gizlani Lot 3 is also going well and 38% of the work has been completed. The rubble removal project in the Hospital Complex Lot 1 was 50% completed by the end of Q1, with 143 women and 57 men undertaking the work. Work in certain parts of the hospital has been 100% completed, including the Al-Batool Maternity Hospital, the fertility clinic and the X-Ray building. Other areas, such as the Engineering Department and Dental Clinic Building are underway with almost 70% completion. In the next phase of work crews will be dispatched to the Emergency Room unit.



MEMBERS OF A UNDP-SUPPORTED CASH-FOR-WORK TEAM WORK TO CLEAN UP AL SHIFA HOSPITAL COMPLEX IN WEST MOSUL, WHICH WAS USED AS ONE OF ISIL'S HEADQUARTERS AND WAS HEAVILY BOMBED IN THE BATTLE TO LIBERATE THE CITY. ©UNDP IRAQ/CLAIRE THOMAS

Furthermore, FFS, UNMAS and the contractor will meet to agree upon the sequence of work for the rehabilitation of the internal roads of the hospital, which will need to be cleared by UNMAS before rubble removal could begin. A time extension for the works is likely, as the task was deemed bigger than anyone had expected. Projects for the rubble removal in Qatheab Al-Ban and Al-Mshahda neighbourhoods in the Old City were started during Q1. The contractor requested to have approval to select workers from the Old City to help to create job opportunities for returnees there, which was granted by the Livelihoods Team.

Finally, at the end of Q1 the BoQs were being developed for three additional CfW projects in West Mosul: rubble and debris in Mosul Al Jadeda, phase 1, rubble and debris removal the Old City in West Mosul-Lot 1, phase 2 and rubble and debris removal in the Old City in West Mosul-Lot 2, phase 2. These phase two projects for the Old City were developed as a result of the success of the first phase cleanup.

FFS IMPACT: GIVING HOPE AND RESTORING INDEPENDENCE: CREATING JOB OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN IN MOSUL

In January 2018, Shayma (pictured), 35, stands for a photo in front of newly painted desks at the Gogjali Primary School. "I feel very happy to repair these desks because I have my own children and it makes me happy to see children benefit from the new desks," she says. Her husband died in an electrical incident at home 7 months ago, so she must now work in order to support her family. "I will use the money from this job to buy food for my four children and milk for my baby, and to pay for their schooling," she explains.

Throughout Quarter One, members of a UNDP-supported cash-for-work team, including Shayma, worked to repair school desks at the Gogjali Primary School, in West Mosul. 16 women and 4 men are working on the project to repair 500 desks. FFS has engaged hundreds of women and men through cash for work schemes, earning an income while they help to rebuild their communities and schools. Particularly for women this is often the only source of income available for the family. Like Shayma illustrates, for those women who are the sole breadwinners or the head of their households, FFS cash for work could be the only method of paying for electricity, health care, or any other essential services.



SHAYMA (PICTURED), 35, A FFS CASH FOR WORK EMPLOYEE.



WOMEN WORK IN WEST MOSUL REPAIRING DESKS FOR GOGJALI PRIMARY SCHOOL.

Many people returned to their homes for the first time after the roads were opened through CfW, and have started cleaning out their houses, throwing rubble, debris and junk into the streets. This requires a second phase of works.

Window 3

MUNICIPALITIES

Municipal capacity-building projects during the quarter have been diverse, but all related to the interdependent objectives of enabling municipalities to offer services to citizens and business, while also building up fiscal strength and sustainability. An important neighbourhood service to citizens and families is the rehabilitation of shops and market stalls, the restoration of which is a longstanding priority of FFS. This process not only promotes access to food and other essential commodities, but also through rentals provides income to the municipality. Throughout Q1, work has progressed steadily on the 126 municipality shops at the Yabesat Market, and on the 300 market stalls at the Vegetable Market. Contracts for both of these were awarded early in the quarter, and both were at or approaching 95% completion as the quarter ended. Municipal revenues can also be substantially enhanced by sale of manufactured products to contracting and other businesses, and in the case of commodities used in road repair or in building reconstruction. Three projects were developed during the quarter to support the functioning of the major Badoosh cement factory. Some repairs could be undertaken using the factory's own resources, so FFS contributions focused specifically on rehabilitation of the plant management building and the heavy fluids warehouse, and the provision of electrical power motors to re-energize an additional production line. With procurement under way for the cement factory during Q1, a start to the work is expected in Q2. In addition to the municipal markets and the Badoosh factory, projects are under development for the repair of 19 internal roads in West-Mosul, facilitating traffic across some two dozen neighbourhoods, and for the rehabilitation of the Wadi Hajar oil and fuel depot, the city's principal fuel collection- and distribution center.

POLICE AND JUSTICE

Restoration of community policing and the re-establishment of a respected and functioning justice system represent essential building blocks in the post-conflict reconstruction of public order and civil society. Mosul is in a difficult situation, not only as police and justice infrastructure was heavily damaged by ISIL, but as it is trying to overcome a legacy of mistrust of the security services pre-dating the city's takeover. In West Mosul, FFS has focused in particular on the rehabilitation of the police sector, as nearly all of the city's police stations were purposefully levelled by ISIL. The fastest progress has been on the al-Jamhuriya police station at the Shifaa hospital complex, which reached 60% completion during the quarter. Work proceeded also on three other police stations across the city (al-Rabee, Yarmouk-1, and Umm al-Rabeen), reaching 8% completion. Traffic policing was another priority, with 27 traffic police kiosks and six traffic police containers to be set up in locations spread across West Mosul. Although work on these facilities was only 25% complete by the end of the quarter, the structures themselves have been prefabricated offsite and will be ready for quick installation when concrete bases are in place. Rehabilitation of Police Headquarters is ready to begin in Q2, and the BoQ for furniture in all police buildings is at the final review stage. Several hundred police officers are on standby to deploy as soon as these facilities are ready. A planned project to rehabilitate part of the West-Mosul High Court was cancelled as the governorate undertook the repair works itself.

NINEWA PLAINS



A CLASS IN SESSION AT THE KARAMLESS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL IN THE NINEWA PLAINS. ©UNDP IRAQ/CLAIRE THOMAS

At the end of 2017, FFS readjusted the definitions of the Ninewa Plains and Greater Ninewa in reporting. Despite consultations with locals from the area, there is little consensus on what encompasses “the Ninewa Plains.” For FFS projects, the following are considered under the term Ninewa Plains: Al Qosh, Batnaya, Baqufa, Bartela, Bashiqa (including Bahzani), Hamdaniyah, Karamless, Nimrud, Salamiya, South part of Sheikhan, Telkaif, Telesqof, Hamam al Alil, Al Shura and Hatra. Greater Ninewa is Rabia, Sinuni, Sinjar, Telafar, and Al Qayarah. The below map below shows these sites, where projects are ongoing as of the end of Q1.

UNDP has significantly increased its support to the Ninewa Plains over the course of Q1. Working with community leaders and local authorities, FFS helps to determine priorities in each sector and stage its interventions accordingly. Local leaders identified scarcity of potable water as a top priority in the Ninewa Plains, followed by electricity and the readiness of schools to receive students. Overall,

FFS is the largest supporter to towns in the area in terms of number of projects and funding; at the end of Q4 in 2017, 262 projects had been undertaken by FFS in the Ninewa Plains. However, by the end of Q1, the total number of projects had increased to 340, adding 78 new projects in a matter of only three months. Of the 340 projects in the Ninewa Plains, 129 are complete. Moreover, 138 of these 340 projects were under development at the end of Q1, demonstrating the ongoing demand and need for FFS projects in the Ninewa Plains. In practice, with 129 completed projects, 550,000 beneficiaries in the Ninewa Plains region will have improved access to health, education, water, and electricity from completed projects.

One of the most important projects during the quarter was in the housing sector, with rehabilitation works ongoing in Bartela and Bashiqa. These projects are detailed below and have resulted in support to 1,975 houses and 12,015 estimated beneficiaries. If additional funding is made available, FFS plans to expand the current housing

program in Q2, providing support to even more homeowners to improve the quality of their living environment.

Despite a significant increase in project activity in the Ninewa Plains, there remain significant challenges related to returns. At the end of Q1, IOM estimated that 51% of the pre-ISIL population had returned to the Ninewa Plains. Despite these gains, security conditions have been challenging throughout the quarter, especially with the realignment of security forces following the referendum in late September 2017. Much uncertainty still remains. While returns are slowly increasing, as evidenced both by IOM’s data and reports from local authorities, tensions between communities – even within the same religious sect – are evident and contribute to an overall concern about the levels of returns. Due to the well-known persecution of these communities under the ISIL regime, psychosocial support is also desperately needed in order to put Ninewa Plains back on the firm path towards reconciliation and community building.

HEALTH

Health continues to be a priority sector for the FFS in the Ninewa Plains, with a total of 68 FFS health sector projects in the area. Of these 68 projects, 17 were completed, 30 under implementation and 21 in development. One of the major achievements of the quarter was completion of the Hamdaniyah Hospital Phase I. The opening ceremony was held on 9 February 2018. This is an important achievement for the Ninewa Plains, as the hospital is the main health facility in peri-urban Mosul and is the only large health centre on the corridor between Mosul and Al Qayarah. Once totally completed, the hospital is able to service a population of 500,000 beneficiaries. The completion of Phase I gives citizens of the Ninewa Plains access to maternity and emergency buildings and five operating theaters, amongst other medical facilities. The endorsed BoQ for Phase 2a has been received by from Ninewa Directorate of Health and was reviewed by FFS engineers. Expectations for Phase 2b are also high, and during the quarter a meeting was held with the Directorate of Health Committee to prioritize the work on remaining buildings. These include significant rehabilitation works for the pediatric building, blood bank, autopsy building, central medical store, and the main hall. BoQs for Phases 2a and 2b have been combined, endorsed and submitted for procurement by the end of the quarter.

Work on restoring Public Health Centres (PHCs) has progressed despite some setbacks. In the Ninewa Plains alone, there are 58 PHC related projects including PHC re-

habilitation and furniture and equipment supply, being undertaken by FFS, 14 of which are completed. The impact of the reopening of these facilities has been tremendous, with an estimated 356,000 people to have access to improved healthcare. At the beginning of the quarter, contractors were still unable to access the Batnaya PHC site due to security issues, and work remained at 45% complete. Near the end of the quarter work was resumed, with a concentration on repairing wall cracks, painting, sun shed, and installation of PVC windows. By the end of the quarter substantial progress had been made, despite delays, and the project had reached 80% completion. Work on the Qarytag PHC commenced during this quarter and reached 75% completion by quarter’s end following repairs to the generator base, water tank, walls, and windows. The Telkaif PHC project was awarded but was temporarily stalled when the first contractor turned down the project due to security issues reducing access. The project was awarded to the second contractor as a result, and work began and achieved 15% completion by the end of the quarter. The endorsement for the Manarah Al Shabak PHC from the end user has been received, but with added items. A variation order was processed, and the project is now 5% complete. Lastly, the final inspections of Mwafiqia PHC and Bashiqa PHC took place at the end of the quarter and end user has submitted a report following those inspections.

ELECTRICITY

Since 2016, the FFS has been working intensively in the Ninewa Plains to restore reliable electricity to the area. A total of FFS 49 electricity projects, including eight completed projects and four under implementation, have restored electricity to hundreds of thousands of people in the villages and towns of Ninewa Plains. Quarter 1 in 2018 has seen substantial activity in this sector, with 37 new projects under development or being tendered. Most recently, installation of three 132KV DC twin teal transmission lines – connecting substations East Mosul 400KV with Intisar 132KV, Qaraqosh 132KV and Tahrir 132KV – has been 100% completed and these linkages were energized on 14 March. The completion of this project means that two million people now have access to electricity between Mosul and the Ninewa Plains, a milestone achievement for the Government of Iraq and FFS.

FFS has agreed to rehabilitate a total of 10 substations across the Ninewa Plains and by the end of Q1, the projects have moved ahead at varying rates. Work on the Telesqof substation had a delayed start at the beginning of 2018 due to lack of access to the site; however, by the



WORK ON THE AL QASR WTP IN QASR VILLAGE IN THE NINEWA PLAINS WAS CLOSE TO COMPLETION BY THE END OF Q1. ALMOST ALL THE 500,000 RESIDENTS OF THE NINEWA PLAINS HAVE BENEFITTED FROM IMPROVED ACCESS TO WATER DUE TO FFS WATER SECTOR REHABILITATION PROJECTS. ©UNDP IRAQ/CLAIRE THOMAS

end of the quarter the project began with site preparation work proceeding. The Telkaif substation project has been 100% completed and energized and is pending final inspection by the end user. The completion of this substation will mean availability of electricity for the 45,000 people in Telkaif. Contracts for those in Bashiqa and Zaytoon have both been awarded and work has begun by the end of Q1.

During the remaining period during which the restoration of a regular supply of electricity is still being worked on, the installation of generators in key buildings and institutions has obvious importance. The civil and electrical works for the installation of generators project have begun this quarter, with an overall progress rate of 10%. FFS will install the generators in the following locales, the first two of which had begun by the end of Q1: Al-Mufaqa PHC, Al Qasr PHC, Karamless PHC, Hamdaniyah Municipality building, Hamdaniyah Health Centre, Sector of Hamdaniyah Health Centre and Bagdeda PHC, the Bartela PHC, and Hamam Al-Alil WTP. However, once

finished this project will give back-up power to important primary health centres and other facilities in all of these areas.

WATER

As expected, Q1 brought an increase in the number of ongoing water projects in the Ninewa Plains. FFS has 29 water projects in the area and, by the end of the quarter, there were six completed projects, five under implementation and 18 projects in the development phases. Similar to trends in the health and electricity sectors, the majority of projects in the water sector are in development, a very concrete indication of the ongoing need for support to the restoration of basic services in the Ninewa Plains communities. To date, the FFS work in the water sector has been both extensive and transformative; providing water access across the Ninewa Plains regions. Overall, all the 500,000 residents of the Ninewa Plains, upon return, will have benefitted from improved access to water due to FFS rehabilitation projects.



THE AL QASR WTP ON THE TIGRIS RIVER IN THE NINEWA PLAINS. ©UNDP IRAQ/CLAIRE THOMAS

Significant progress was made during the quarter on the rehabilitation of water treatment facilities in the area. On the Al Qasr WTP, 92% of work was accomplished, with completion expected in Q2. The Khawaja Khalil WTP is 61% complete. The Telkaif Pump Station remained 7% complete up until the end of Q1, but the two generators (850Kva for back up to pump station and 50Kva as back up to the service buildings) are now on site and specifications for the pumps have been approved and the order placed.

EDUCATION

Education projects undertaken by the FFS in Ninewa Plains are numerous and diverse, extending to schools at various levels as well as administration facilities and the provision of furniture and equipment. Of 98 education projects, 66 were complete by the end of Q1 with an additional four under implementation and 28 under development. With 67% of FFS education sector projects completed, 61 schools in total have been rehabilitated, allowing thousands of boys and girls and young men and women, to return back to school. For example, work on three schools in Telesqof – the industry high school, the high school for boys, and a kindergarten – both began



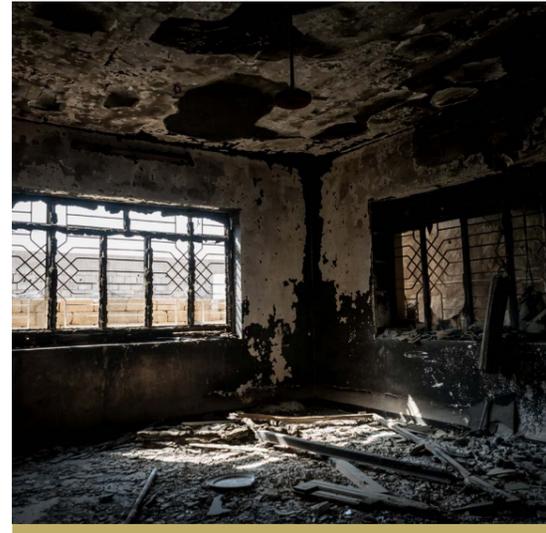
A CLASS IN SESSION AT A PRIMARY SCHOOL IN THE NINEWA PLAINS. FFS IS MAKING ENORMOUS PROGRESS IN THE EDUCATION SECTOR IN THE PLAINS; OF 98 EDUCATION PROJECTS, 66 WERE COMPLETE BY THE END OF Q1, SENDING THOUSANDS OF YOUNG PEOPLE BACK TO SCHOOL. ©UNDP IRAQ/CLAIRE THOMAS

and were completed during the quarter with particularly efficient work to re-plaster and repaint and install toilets, water tanks and steel doors.

Other important projects were close to completion, as in the case of the work on the Hamdaniyah Education Directorate General Building, which began during the quarter and has reached 99% completion, only awaiting the delivery of a generator that will finish the project. Less expeditious was the work on a school in the Bartela area, where security has been an ongoing concern to FFS engineers and contractors. Nevertheless, BoQs have been completed and endorsed for this school, along with five others in Batnaya and Telkaif, and all six projects are waiting for site handover. Finally, the BoQ is under development for the supply of furniture to 31 schools in Telkaif, Telesqof, Badosh Dam, and Khwaja Khalil.

HOUSING

Housing works in the Ninewa Plains have focused to date focused on projects in Bartela and Bashiqa. In Bartela, Q1 was a milestone quarter for housing renovation, with Lot 1 (330 units) and Lot 2 (355 units) reaching 100% completion. Moreover, phase two of the projects experienced significant acceleration, with Lot 1 (280 units) being 94% complete, Lot 2 (160 units) being 100% complete, and Lot 3 (100 units) being 98% complete. When fully accomplished, these projects will have facilitated the rehabilitation of homes for almost 8,000 people, including 2,410 women. Phase three in Bartela is planned to revisit previously assessed neighbourhoods, where houses missed during initial assessments, or where occupants have returned since the initial assessments, will be submitted. Moreover, as was reported in Q4 of 2017, upon the request of community leaders, the Al Mahhaba housing complex (the first complex undertaken by FFS), has begun assessments in Q1. This is a very poor community with families currently living in IDP camps, and advancement of the project was especially requested by the religious leaders to enable these families to return. As the Q1 assessments were made, it was decided that works to ensure water and power supply for the Al Mahabaa complex would be undertaken during as part of phase three. In Bashiqa, meanwhile, rehabilitation work is also progressing well, with phase 1 (500 units) reaching completion rates of 80% for Lot 1 (220 units) and 52% for Lot 2 (280 units). Upon completion, this project will have rehabilitated houses for more than 4,000 people, including a significant number of women.



LIKE THIS HOUSE IN BARTELA, MANY HOUSES IN THE NINEWA PLAINS WERE UNINHABITABLE, SUFFERING FROM SEVERE FIRE DAMAGE. ©UNDP IRAQ/CLAIRE THOMAS



FFS WORKERS HAVE WORKED TIRELESSLY TO REHABILITATE HOMES IN THE NINEWA PLAINS. AT THE END OF Q1, THE REHABILITATION OF 685 UNITS HAD BEEN COMPLETED. ©UNDP IRAQ/CLAIRE THOMAS

MUNICIPALITIES

Support to the municipalities sector has seen growth in Q1 in the Ninewa Plains and the popularity of the projects supporting the rehabilitation of municipal shops and parks has remained undiminished from 2017, and work to rehabilitate these areas is ongoing in numerous locations. Overall, there are 81 municipality projects in the Ninewa Plains, including 28 project which have been completed, 24 which are under implementation and 29 projects which are under development. The needs and the community approbation associated with these areas of work has prompted support to municipalities in the Ninewa Plains to be clustered broadly into two main areas of rehabilitation of municipal shops and restoration of public parks, although rehabilitation of municipal buildings also took place in some locations.

As regards the shops and markets, in Bashiqa the rehabilitation of municipal shops is finalized and certified by the end user and is pending UNDP's final inspection committee. The completion of this project will enable 18 shops to reopen. In Batnaya, work on shops is now 45% complete despite delays caused by unreliable access to the site for construction trucks due to checkpoints. FFS coordinated with the Telkaif Mayor and Municipality Director to facilitate access, which resolved the situation. In Telesqof, work to rehabilitate the municipality shops is now 75% complete, with the contractor having completed a significant amount of work in areas such as cement plastering, painting work, roll-up door installation, and roof treatment. Work on sidewalks, paving, and electrical finishing continues at the site. The end user has initiated preparations for coordinating the reopening of closed shops, to ensure they are ready once the work is complete during Q2. Finally, the kick off meeting for the rehabilitation of Hammam Al Lilil municipal shops was held during Q1 while contract details were being prepared. The work during the quarter progressed remarkably well, reaching a completion rate of 95%. Cement plastering, roll-up doors installation, installation of transformer poles, interior sun shade, floor polishing, and paint work were all completed, leaving only certain electrical tasks to be accomplished. The works for the renovation of pavements in Telkaif market are 45% complete, with the contractor removing 4000m² of walkway and casting 3500m² of concrete in preparation for laying of concrete tiles. The impact of the rehabilitation of the 18 shops in the Ninewa Plains means that at least 18 shopkeepers can restore their livelihoods and support their families.

Local authorities have requested the rehabilitation of public parks, which are a notably popular facet of restoration work in Ninewa Plains. Parks, in their role as public spaces, foster social cohesion and inclusivity in communities, with their ability to encourage people to gather and interact. Green, clean and safe public spaces are important for the broader community but particularly for women, for whom safe and usable public spaces are vital both for social uses and as thoroughfares. In both Telkaif Market Park and Hamdaniyah Park, park rehabilitations were 100% completed during Q1. The site hand over for the rehabilitation of the Main Park in Telkaif has been completed and work has begun. Works for the rehabilitation of Baqufa park have reached 35% completion, with soil filling completed, while masonry work, sidewalk construction, and electrical work preparation are all ongoing. The rehabilitation of four Municipality parks in Bashiqa are 98% complete. The completion rate for the rehabilitation of Telesqof Park is 85%; the playground installation, irrigation system installations are completed, while planting of grass and trees is ongoing.

Window Two

There are two FFS livelihoods projects in the Ninewa Plains. During Q1 one of those projects, in Bartela was completed, and the last payment to workers were distributed mid-February. The project provided job opportunity for 100 workers, out of which 12 workers are women. Considering the resistance to female workers, which was reported during Q4, the inclusion of 12 women in the project is an improvement. The second cash for work project, in Bashiqa, is still ongoing and is 89% completed. The project is providing work opportunities for 100 workers.

FFS IMPACT: GIVING STREETS BACK TO COMMUNITIES: REMOVING RUBBLE IN BASHIQA

Khalida, a teacher and resident of Bashiqa, stands in front of her home. "I'm so happy for the organization for cleaning the streets," she says. "Before UNDP sent people here to clean, my street was very dirty; now all the streets here are very clean. I'm very happy."

FFS is by far the largest supporter to towns in the Ninewa Plains in terms of number of projects and funding; by the end of Q1 FFS was engaging in hundreds of projects; the total number of 340. There are two cash for work projects in the Ninewa Plains: Bartela and Bashiqa. The completed project in Bartela provided job opportunity for 100 workers, out of which 12 workers are women. The second cash for work project, in Bashiqa, is still ongoing and provides work opportunities for 100 workers.

Many residents in the Ninewa Plains, like Khalida (pictured), are extremely pleased with the outcome of FFS engagement in their area. For Khalida, the FFS cash for work team in Bashiqa has not only provided job opportunities, but has also cleared her neighbourhood of rubble, so her, and her neighbourhoods, can begin to rebuild their communities with clean and accessible public spaces.



KHALIDA, A TEACHER AND RESIDENT OF BASHIQA. ©UNDP IRAQ/CLAIRE THOMAS



MEMBERS OF A UNDP-SUPPORTED CASH-FOR-WORK TEAM CLEAN THE STREETS OF BASHIQA. ©UNDP IRAQ/CLAIRE THOMAS



MEMBERS OF A UNDP-SUPPORTED CASH-FOR-WORK TEAM CLEAR RUBBLE AND DEBRIS FROM THE STREETS OF BARTELA. ©UNDP IRAQ/CLAIRE THOMAS

Window 3

Municipal buildings and projects advanced significantly during Q1 in a number of locations. They included the renovation of the Sewerage Building in Telkaif which is complete and waiting for handover to the end user; the renovation of Telkaif Municipality garage, also complete; the renovation of eight buildings in Hamdaniyah, which overall has reached a completion rate of 85%; and the rehabilitation of the Legal Notary in Hamdaniyah, with 10% completion. Also highly significant given the economy of the region is the rehabilitation of agricultural buildings. The rehabilitation of the agricultural building in Bashiqa is ongoing, with a 30% completion rate by the end of the quarter. With site preparation completed – along with removal of damaged corrugate sheets, plumbing works, new rain channel installation, and partial demolition of the main slab – the work here is progressing well and is expected to continue accordingly during Q2.



A FEMALE CASH-FOR-WORK TEAM SWEEP THE FLOOR INSIDE THE MART SHMONI CHURCH IN BARTELA. DESPITE CONSIDERABLE COMMUNITY RESISTANCE TO WOMEN PARTICIPATING IN THIS PROJECT, 12 OF THE WORKERS WERE WOMEN, A CONSIDERABLE SUCCESS FOR THE FFS LIVELIHOODS TEAM. ©UNDP IRAQ/CLAIRE THOMAS

GREATER NINEWA

AL QAYARAH

FFS work in Greater Ninewa has developed over an extended period, beginning in 2016. The situation in Al Qayarah, located in southeastern Ninewa, continues to improve, with 98% of the pre-ISIL population currently in the area. There are 82 projects in Al Qayarah, 54 of which have been completed, seven which are under implementation and 21 which are under development. Moreover, the work in Al Qayarah is diverse, with 50 education projects, six electricity projects, six health projects, one livelihoods project, 15 municipality projects and four water projects.

In Al Qayarah, there has been an overall focus on Window 1 infrastructure projects (62% of all projects in Q1), with the greatest emphasis on education in terms of number of projects, as demonstrated above. Education projects have accounted for 61% of all projects since 2016 and having a significant overall impact, giving over 18,000 students with a place to go to school.

During Q1, the water sector was a top priority. The renovation of the water treatment plants in Al Qayarah is ongoing. The Al Faris WTP is approximately 75% complete, with all mechanical and electrical works accomplished, and is waiting for the delivery of the two submersible pumps and an overhead crane to finish the project. The Al Hod WTP is 2% complete, with the process of mounting the overhead crane on the steel structure ongoing. When completed, the WTPs will provide water services for 7,000 people, including 3,500 women and girls. Also significant is the rehabilitation of Al-Qasaba Compact Unit 200m³/h WTP, which will provide 50,000 people, including 25,000 women with safe drinking water when completed. The BoQ for the project is currently being developed and it is expected to progress in Q2.

In the health sector, the rehabilitation of the Al Qayarah General Hospital, an expanded stabilization project, has been under development since 2017. The hospital was cleared of IEDs in early 2017 and since then has been undergoing BoQ design and approval by the Ninewa Health Directorate. As the hospital has only 100 beds, only governorate approval is required. The project commenced in 2018 and was 2% complete by the end of Q1, with the contractor having begun demolition work

along with removal of the external facades, floors, doors, windows, false ceiling, and other elements of the facility. This hospital is the largest between Mosul and Tikrit, serving the entire southern Ninewa and northern Salah al-Din populations. Its completion, therefore, will be extremely significant over an extended geographical area. The accessing and supply of medical equipment for the hospital is currently under development and expected to begin implementation later this year.

In the electricity sector, the installation of IT equipment and software for the Al Qayarah power plant was completed. Due to the completion of this project some 200,000 people will benefit directly from improved electrical services. In a separate project, work to support power generation at Al Qayarah electrical power plant which, is on hold waiting for materials to arrive on site. Further progress is expected in Q2.

Finally, in the education sector, there are currently no projects under implementation. This reflects, however, the earlier priority given to education, with 86% of all education projects already having been carried to completion. Of the 43 completed, nine were completed during the reporting period, allowing more than 4,000 students in Al Qayarah the ability to go back to school. Further work in this sector is expected later in 2018, once six projects that are currently under development begin implementation later this year.

In the Municipalities sector, FFS continued projects that support the community as well as administrative facilities. The Dukan Valley project was completed and handed over to the end user. This important project facilitated the covering of a previously polluted stream, which was a serious health concern for residents in the area. The project consisted of digging out and replacing with a concrete gully, employing an estimated 300 workers and providing a safer and more pleasant living environment for residents in the area. Later in the quarter, the Municipalities Directorate received two garbage compactor trucks and one 5-ton truck with a Hiab crane, and subsequently it received one water tanker and one tipper truck. Contracts for the rehabilitation of the court building and the notary building were awarded during the quarter and are currently waiting for the sites to be handed over.

RABIA, SINUNI AND SINJAR

The situation remains generally stable in Sinjar, Sinuni and Rabia, but security concerns are still pervasive, especially in Sinjar, where security conditions became increasingly unstable during the quarter. The road between Duhok and Sinjar remains closed, limiting access to the area. While return of IDPs to Sinuni and Rabia have been ongoing for some time, returns have been limited in Sinjar, and conversations with community members indicate that the major constraints include continued security tensions between forces in Sinjar and the surrounding areas; the continuing limitations on basic services and facilities (electricity, water, health, schools, municipality services); lack of employment opportunities; and significant dangers arising from incomplete explosive hazard (EH) clearance. In particular, there are seven complexes south of Sinjar mountain not cleared of EH, substantially impeding returns to these areas.

Despite the ongoing challenges in Sinjar, Q1 has been an important quarter with 35 projects, including ten completed, 16 under implementation and nine new projects in development. With only a 12% rate of IDP return, the town is in urgent need of project support to begin to restore the services that will help to attract returning residents. To these ends, during Q1, there were a number of projects that were carried into implementation, notably in the education sector. Twelve schools, ranging from primary to high school levels reached an overall 2% completion rate, and will ultimately enable in excess of 8,000 students to resume their education once they return to the city. The rehabilitation of the Agricultural Building, meanwhile, is fully completed, and is able to provide much-needed services to some 30,000 beneficiaries once Agriculture Directorate officials return to the area.

It remains true, however, that multiple challenges persist, notably in regard to impediments to the handing over of projects. There is anecdotal evidence that staff in key positions have not felt adequate incentives to return to their posts and resume their tasks, meaning that convening a handover committee for completed projects is difficult. Not only does this lead to delays – the final inspection of furniture for the Agricultural Building remains outstanding, for example, even though the building itself is complete – but also there are other serious potential consequences. FFS continues to work with local, governorate, and national authorities to find solutions to these problems and stabilize Sinjar and its environs.

In Sinuni, there is evidence of a steady return to regular life. A cash for work project in Sinuni provided jobs for 102 people, including 26 women. The education sector has been especially active. Work on three schools – the Hiten Secondary School, the Rabia Mixed School in Sinuni, and the Al Moj School – have been completed and the projects are awaiting inspection by the handover committee. Currently, there are 14,349 students in Sinuni, enrolled in 27 schools; 9,916 students are in Arabic language schools with 183 volunteer teachers, while 4,433 students are in Kurdish language schools with 101 volunteer teachers. To date, FFS has supported the rehabilitation of ten schools in Sinuni that were damaged.

The most important project completed in Sinuni was the long anticipated 45 km of 132 KV transmission line between Tel-Awainat and Sinuni, which was completed at the beginning of Q1 and now gives a dedicated power live to this region for the first time, and the supply and installation of a 93-ton 45Mva mobile substation from Erbil. The substation is originally from Turkey but due to the fluid security situation was delivered and stored securely in Erbil 132KV line was complete. Once the line was completed and the security situation allowed, the substation was moved over two days to its final location in Sinuni where it was then installed and energised. To facilitate the moment of the substation negotiations were undertaken across multiple governmental stakeholders and UNDP so that the mobile substation could be put in place. FFS also trained electricity department staff in Turkey, which was identified as a capacity requirement for the local department. Electricity was thus provided for an estimated 40,000 people in the area.

In Rabia, the returns rate remained at 95% of the population. In addition to supporting the returns over the last two to three years, municipal authorities also support 2,000 IDP families living in the area, amounting to some 13,300 individuals. The primary focus of Q1 in Rabia was in the education sector. Ten schools were completed, allowing for 2,550 students to return to school. Rehabilitation of the Educational Store, along with further schools both in Rabia and in the immediately surrounding area, has also been accomplished and awaits only the end user inspection. Rehabilitation of the Agriculture Building in Rabia was also completed during the quarter, including furniture delivery being completed. The oversight committee completed its inspection on 20 February and the building was handed over to the end user. Finally, contracts were awarded for two new projects in Rabia:

supply of furniture to the Rabia Council Building and supply of furniture to the Rabia District Directorate. The furnishing of these key buildings is expected to have a

WINDOW 3 IN NINEWA

FFS has committed numerous personnel to help boost the capacity of the Ninewa Governorate authorities. Three Stabilization Specialists with expertise in planning and implementing stabilization priorities operate in East Mosul, West Mosul, and Greater Ninewa/Kirkuk/northern Salah al-Din. One Municipal Stabilization Advisor (MSA) operates in Mosul (East and West), Rabia, Sinuni and Sinjar (1), Qayara (1), Shergat (1) and Kirkuk (broader Hawija) (1) since Q1 of 2017. The MSAs and the engineering teams have been working closely with the line directorates, supporting their planning and prioritization process and providing support to the development of bills of quantities, in addition to regular capacity support functions. The advisors and the engineering teams have been working closely with the line directorates, supporting their planning and prioritization process and providing support to the development of bills of quantities. In Q2, FFS will recruit two additional MSAs in Ninewa to be based in Tel Afar and in Tel Abta (also covering Ba'aj and Hatra/Hadhr). The advisors help the Governorate and local authorities set priorities, streamline bills of quantities, review procedures, and promote information-sharing. Municipal Stabilization Advisors have been deployed since Q2 in 2017 and are in regular contact with the local Ninewa Governorate staff and key directors general of electricity, water, education, municipalities, roads and bridges, sewerage, and health.

Ten Liaison Officers support FFS operations in Mosul and wider Ninewa. They are focused on specific sectors (education, health, water, municipalities, electricity, sewerage, roads and bridges, agriculture, and police and justice). They further support the handover of assets such as furniture, equipment, and vehicles, as well as other tasks such as obtaining end-user endorsement and handover certificates. The Liaison Officers are crucial in ensuring the line directorates develop and sign-off on projects, and develop bills of quantity for furniture, equipment, and other non-engineering tasks. Liaison Officers also monitor cash for work activities and are present each

positive impact on service delivery in the municipal and water sectors, and more generally.

week for cash transfers to ensure there are no irregularities. Finally, the Liaison Officers assess the impact of FFS projects on the intended beneficiaries.

The teams of FFS engineers work tirelessly on the development and implementation of projects for East Mosul, West Mosul, and Greater Ninewa, and the team is comprised of civil, electrical, and mechanical engineers and has significantly expended since 2017. There is currently a total of 54 engineers working in the Ninewa Plains and Greater Ninewa. Engineers undertake joint field visits with Governorate counterparts, develop bills of quantities, are the first focal point for contractors, supervise project implementation, conduct weekly monitoring of projects, and ensure projects are conducted to the full satisfaction of the end-users, the Ninewa Governorate. The engineers face tremendous challenges in conducting their works, notably in security and accessing sites through multitudes of checkpoints. In addition to the engineers, an additional 12 Quality Assurance and Quality Control officers were recruited located in Ninewa Plains and Greater Ninewa who are supporting general monitoring efforts and adherence to project specifications.

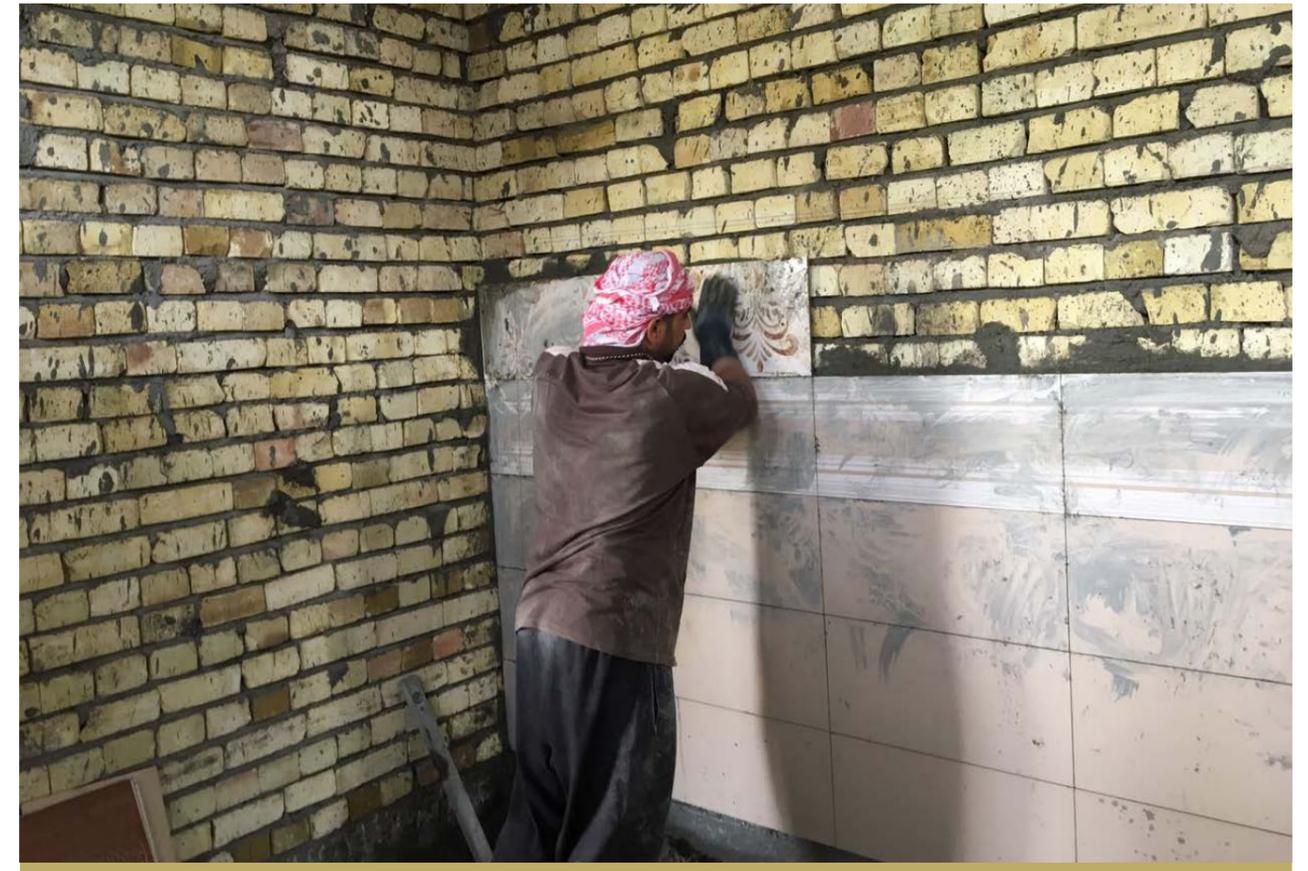
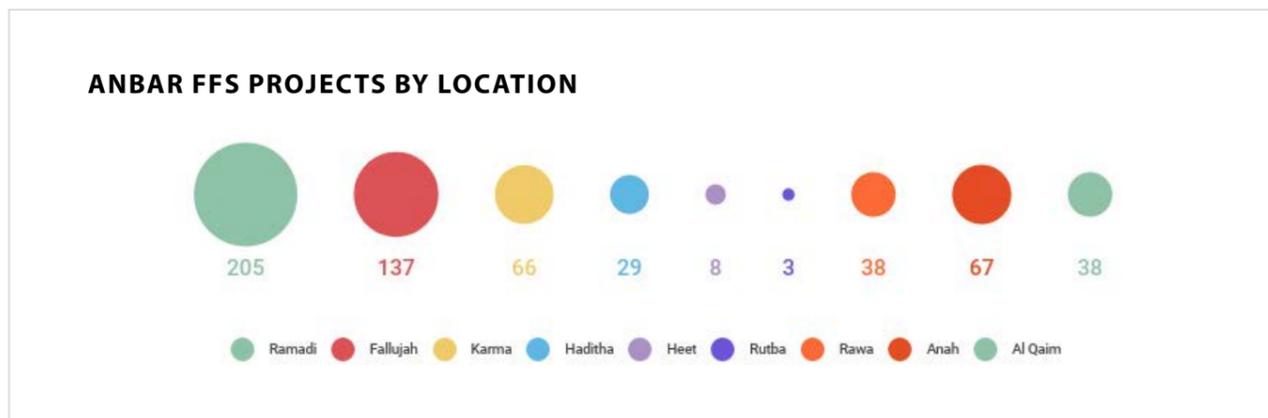
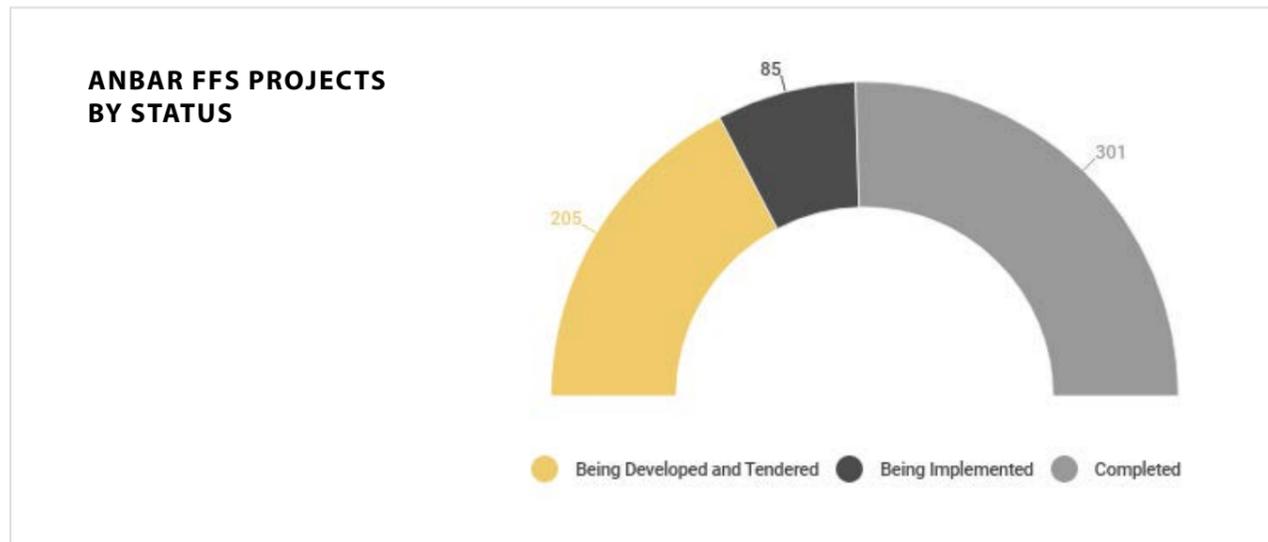
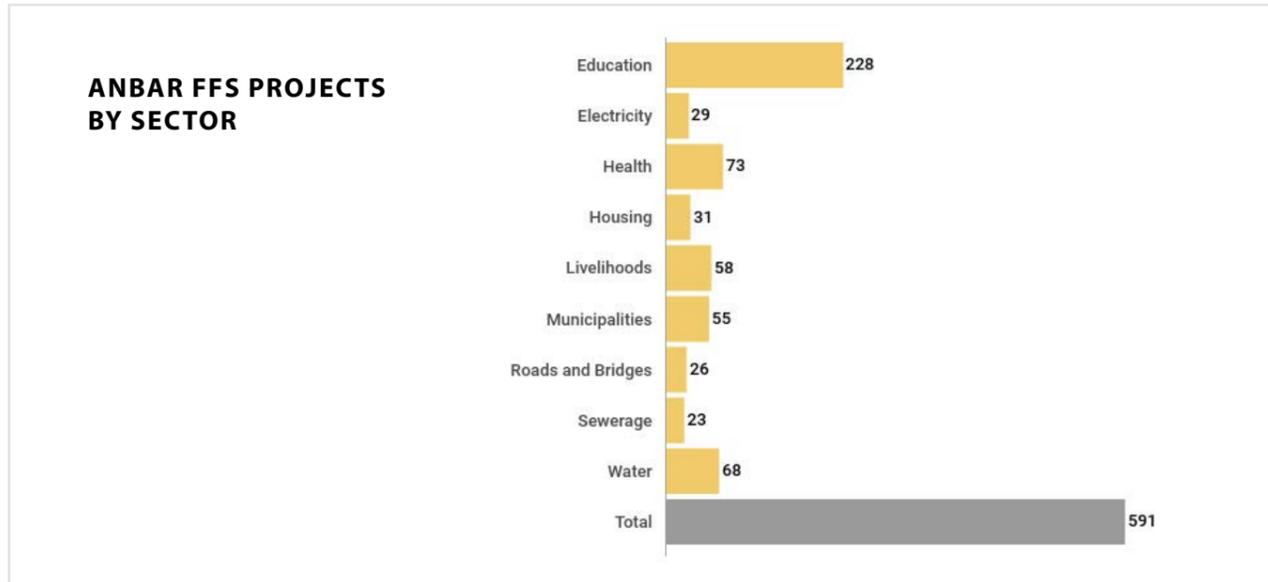
FFS IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS IN ANBAR

The military campaign against ISIL concluded in the western reaches of Anbar governorate in December 2017 when the Prime Minister officially declared victory following the liberation of Al Qaim, Rawa, and Ana, extending the Government of Iraq's control all the way to the border with Jordan and Syria. By the end of Q1, 96% of Anbaris had returned although this figure decreases significantly in Western Anbar. FFS has 603 projects in Anbar, of which 301 proj-

ects are completed, 77 under implementation, and 224 in development. The majority of those projects which are under development can be found in Ana, Al Qaim and Rawa, the three major cities in Western Anbar where FFS is working. While implementation rates are expected to increase significantly in Q2 and Q3, it is important to note that the expedient nature of FFS intervention is always dependant on access to project sites.



WOMEN CLEAN AND PAINT A SCHOOL IN FALLUJAH THROUGH FFS CASH FOR WORK.



WORKERS REHABILITATE AL-MOFEED SECONDARY SCHOOL IN FALLUJAH.

Due to the distance to Western Anbar, it is impossible to predict if, like in Q1, FFS could face access challenges again later in 2018. Despite significant progress through Q1 in terms of project development, FFS estimates that at least USD 90 million will be required to meet the immediate stabilization needs in Western Anbar, identified in cooperation with provincial and local authorities. Western Anbar comprises one of FFS's red box areas; areas which FFS has identified as being grossly under-funded and where the risk of the re-emergence of violence is highest. Conversely, in Ramadi, Fallujah, Karma, Heet, Haditha and Rutba, the majority of immediate stabilization efforts of FFS are coming to a close. Of the 196 projects in these six cities that are either being implemented or are under development, 46 are large-scale FFES projects which can be expected to be implemented through 2018 and into 2019.

Restoration of local policing and the re-establishment of a respected and fully-functioning justice system represent essential building blocks in the post-conflict recon-

struction of public order and civil society. One significant highlight of the quarter in Anbar is undoubtedly the completion of four police stations, one in Ramadi, one in Heet, one in Fallujah and one in Karma, which have given police forces much needed facilities to base their security activities. Missions of FFS team members to the completed stations during Q1 confirmed that they are staffed and being used for the intended purposes.

RAMADI

FFS has undertaken a total of 205 projects in Ramadi, of which 144 have been completed, 29 are in process of implementation, and 32 are in development. Most are Window One projects, although significant initiatives have also been taken regarding Window Two and Window Three. The vast majority of Ramadi area projects are closed out and transitioned to the control of local governments and the Government of Iraq. Regular follow up visits to completed sites by FFS staff indicate that all completed projects are being used for the intended purposes and are operating. This is a significant achievement on the Government of Iraq's part, given the shocks experienced by Ramadi residents and government staff, and the city's destruction from the conflict with ISIL. It is clear that when security forces are trusted by locals; projects are prioritized by the governorate and local authorities; and services continue to be provided, progress towards recovery is achievable. While much work remains to be done, especially in rehabilitation, FFES projects, and housing repairs, the investment in Ramadi has been overwhelmingly positive in terms of supporting returns and encouraging them to stay. The 32 projects in development include plans for the Ramadi Maternity Hospital, the Anbar University bridges, et al., many of which are likely to be the final FFS projects started in Ramadi.

HOUSING

Throughout 2017, the housing program in Ramadi emerged as an important and innovative FFS initiative. Implementation of this program continued during the first quarter of 2018. The model has remained the same during the quarter as in previous ones: it is implemented by UNDP's team of housing engineers, led by a team leader and manager. The implementation is complemented by Ramadi-based social organizers who undertake the day to day liaising with home-owners. FFS Program Staff and senior engineers conduct regular site visits to the housing projects to oversee implementation and ensure works are up to standard. The upper limit of rehabilitation costs per unit is set at USD 2,000 per home. Private companies are selected through a fair and transparent process, contracted and deployed to conduct the repairs, and are obliged to recruit local labor. This ensures that communities have access to

dignified work and form part of the rehabilitation process. Fourteen housing engineers (13 men, 1 woman) are also deployed through FFS who work and reside in Ramadi. Four social organizers (all women) are crucial to supporting the engineers to liaise with home owners and facilitate the access to the houses, including women headed households.

In all, FFS is tendering, implementing or has completed 19 housing projects. Among these, housing projects were completed in Al Huz I (500 units), 5 Kilo West (500 units), and Al Shurta 1 (505 units) during Q1. The completion of this phase of the housing program has resulted in rehabilitated homes for 10,252 people including for 600 women. Five additional projects are under implementation in Hay Al Thubat I (500 units), Al Andalus (543 units), 7 Kilo (495 units), Al Bujaber (525 units), and 5 Kilo East (519 units). When completed, these will provide rehabilitated houses for more than 19,000 people. A further three projects were tendered during the reporting period, in Al-Dawagin (507 units), Al Jumhoree II (511 units) and Al Ta'amem I neighbourhood Stage # 4 (515 units).



THE FFS TEAM SPEAKS WITH LOCAL HOME OWNERS AND INSPECTS THE ONGOING WORK OF THE HOUSING PROGRAMME. IN ALL, FFS IS TENDERING, IMPLEMENTING OR HAS COMPLETED 19 HOUSING PROJECTS. WHEN COMPLETED, THESE WILL PROVIDE REHABILITATED HOUSES FOR MORE THAN 19,000 PEOPLE.

EDUCATION

Anbar University has an exceptional importance both in its role as a leading higher educational institution, and also due to the diversity of its student population. Of its 20,000 students, fully one-third originate beyond Anbar itself, while those from within the governorate come from many different cities and towns, as well as from Ramadi itself. For this reason, the university is an important venue for encouraging social cohesion among communities across Iraq. FFS finished four projects at Anbar University during the reporting period (out of a total of 28 projects at the university), rehabilitating the areas for five departments for Women's Education, namely the History Department, the Arabic Language Department, the Quranic Science Department, and the English and Geography building. This effort has notably increased young women's access to multidisciplinary education in Anbar and the surrounding areas. Also completed during this quarter was the restoration of green areas, roads and sidewalks on the university campus, significantly improving the learning environment for students. In addition to completed projects, a large amount of progress is being made on rehabilitation in other parts of the university. The Central Library is a hub of university activity; the works were completed, but minor repairs were added which are in progress and stand at 65% completed. In the College of Engineering – which has evident importance not only in general educational terms but also in providing expertise for infrastructure restoration – rehabilitation of the Civil Department is 81% complete. Restoration of the President's Building, meanwhile, is 57% complete.

The total number of FFS education sector projects in Ramadi stands at 59, with one under development, 19 being implemented and 39 completed. The majority of these have rehabilitated primary and secondary school buildings, restoring access to education for thousands of students in Ramadi.

During Q1, seven schools reached completion: the Abi-Ther Al-Ghafary Secondary School, Areha Primary School, Sumaia Secondary School, Al-Miqdad Secondary School, Al-Maarifa Secondary School, Al-Yaqeen Primary School and Sumayah Primary School. These comprise four girls' schools, one boys' school, and two mixed schools. Together, they serve 2,508 students. In addition, 15 school rehabilitation projects are underway. The majority are more than half-complete, with completion percentages ranging from 6% completion (Suhaib Al-Romi Primary School) to 97% completion (Alyaqeen Primary School). The goal of making schooling readily available to children in all neigh-

bourhoods is thus being steadily realized. In addition, and having broad importance across the education system of the city, the rehabilitation of the Education Directorate warehouse has recently begun and is 4% complete.



WORKERS REHABILITATE A PRIMARY SCHOOL IN RAMADI. AT THE END OF Q1, FFS WAS UNDERTAKING 59 EDUCATION SECTOR PROJECTS IN RAMADI, THE MAJORITY OF THESE HAVE REHABILITATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL BUILDINGS, RESTORING ACCESS TO EDUCATION FOR THOUSANDS OF STUDENTS IN RAMADI.

HEALTH

By the close of Q1, FFS had undertaken 43 health sector projects in Anbar. Of these, 27 are completed, two being implemented, and 14 are under development. Primary healthcare centres (PHCs), act as a crucial front-line of health care, have been one priority area for FFS activities, and 18 FFS projects to rehabilitate PHCs in Ramadi have been completed. As reported in Q4 of 2017, equipment for PHCs had been delivered to the city; although delivery to the final destination was delayed due to the need for an updated distribution plan from the Anbar Health Directorate and for further clarification required for installation. Upon completion, this means that supplying the 18 rehabilitated PHCs in the centre and east of the city with equipment and/or furniture provided access to basic healthcare for 131,000 people throughout Ramadi. The supply of medical equipment to eight main PHCs and four other PHCs was in the process of implementation during the quarter and, once completed, will allow the PHCs to service 84,000 people including 44,520 women. Moreover, contracts for supply of furniture to a further 12 PHCs in Ramadi were tendered during the reporting period, with the awarding of contracts expected during Q2.

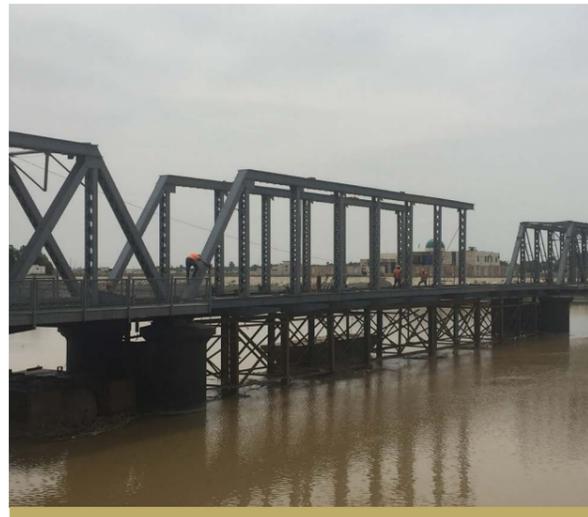
With significant progress made in addressing Ramadi's primary healthcare needs, FFS began the process – as reported in Q4 – of rehabilitating the Ramadi Maternity Hospital. This project is the main focus of FFES work in Anbar, and when completed will give access to maternal and pediatric health care for 432,000 people. To date, FFS has attained approval for the designs of the Hospital, which were completed by a third-party engineering firm, and subsequently turned during Q1 to tendering the project. During this reporting period the preliminary evaluation for the hospital's restoration was completed, with the technical evaluation expected to take place during Q2. The BoQ for the supply of a significant amount of equipment and furniture for the hospital has also been developed, although the tendering of this project will await a point at which the overall rehabilitation is closer to completion.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

The riverine location of Ramadi dictates that renovation of damaged bridges – along with accompanying road networks – is pivotal to successful rejuvenation of the city. FFS is rehabilitating a total of 13 bridges in Anbar (4 in Ramadi, 4 in Fallujah and 5 in Al Qaim), principally

through the Expanded Stabilization channel of the program, and additional bridges are expected to be started in Western Anbar.

Three of these are in Ramadi, namely the Palestine Iron Bridge, the Palestine Concrete Bridge, and the Al Ma'moun Floating Bridge. As noted in previous reporting, design and BoQs for such projects are developed by third-party engineering firms, and prior to implementation must be approved by the Ministry of Construction, Housing, and Municipalities as well as by the Anbar Directorate of Roads and Bridges. Work has already reached completion on the Al Ma'moun Floating Bridge and Palestine Iron Bridge. The contract on the Palestine Concrete Bridge – a structure that has great importance for commercial exchanges – was tendered in late 2017 and then awarded during this reporting period, with implementation expected to begin in Q2. Finally, as part of the Immediate Stabilization stream, both the preliminary and technical evaluations were completed for the Anbar University Bridge rehabilitation project, with the contract expected to be awarded during Q2.



WORK IS ONGOING ON THE REHABILITATION OF FALLUJAH IRON BRIDGE. FFS IS REHABILITATING A TOTAL OF 13 BRIDGES IN ANBAR (4 IN RAMADI, 4 IN FALLUJAH AND 5 IN AL QAIM), PRINCIPALLY THROUGH THE EXPANDED STABILIZATION CHANNEL OF THE PROGRAM.

SEWERAGE

FFS has undertaken 11 sewerage projects in Ramadi, with nine of those projects now complete. Q1 saw two new sewerage projects in Ramadi: the rehabilitation of H1 Waste Water Treatment Plant Stage 2 (currently being tendered), and rehabilitation of D1 Waste Water Treatment Plant Stage 2 (also currently being tendered). When complete these two projects will expand sewerage capacity to reach an additional 26,000 people in Ramadi.

ELECTRICITY

Of the total of 13 electricity projects undertaken by the FFS in Ramadi, eleven have reached completion. One of these projects, the installation of 33 diesel generators (250 kVA), was completed during the reporting period, bringing the total number of generators supplied to Anbar governorate to 153. The impact made by these generators is significant. For example, the 33 supplied during Q1 will provide electricity to around 40,000 men and women, and boys and girls thanks to expanded coverage of the network. Generators continue to be installed, with a further project for 80 generators presently at 15% completion. At the same time, work on electrical distribution networks has continued. One project, the supply of materials for electrical distribution networks (Stage II), was in development during Q1; the BoQ has been developed and it is expected to be tendered during Q2.

WATER

As of the end of Q1, FFS had undertaken a total of 26 water projects in Ramadi, all of which are completed. During Q1, the supply of materials for the Ramadi water network, providing much needed overall support to the water network, enabled the entire population of the city to gain access to drinking water of improved quality. Site visits to the water treatment plants have been completed, especially the Big Ramadi Water Project, indicated that all are still being operated and staffed by the Water Directorate, as expected prior to project initiation. While budgetary challenges endure throughout Iraq, it is a positive sign that the local authorities have by and large been able to maintain the facilities despite limited maintenance budgets.

Window 2

All of the 13 FFS cash for work projects in Ramadi have been completed. Two clean-up projects were accomplished during the reporting period: the Western Ramadi Cleanup Stage III, which employed 262 people, including 25 women; and the Eastern Ramadi Clean-up II, which employed 295 people, including 25 women. The revamped FFS monitoring framework for cash-for-work projects is in full force in Ramadi, with intensified daily work monitoring, documentation verification, spot checking with beneficiaries, and cash transfer supervision.



A WOMAN CLEANS STEPS AS PART OF A RAMADI CASH FOR WORK PROJECT.

Window 3**MUNICIPALITIES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION**

Of 16 municipality-related projects undertaken by FFS in Ramadi, seven have been completed. The one project completed during Q1 was the rehabilitation of the Ramadi asphalt plant, with a capacity of producing 120 tons of asphalt per hour. The asphalt factory is an important means by which the Ramadi Municipalities Department generates material for mending roads, while also employing 25 people. In addition to the completion of the asphalt plant, two projects are currently being implemented: the supply of specialized heavy trucks, and the rehabilitation of the Ramadi Mayoral Office. The Mayor of Ramadi and his administrative staff have had to operate out of temporary buildings due to the destruction of the original office by ISIL; rehabilitation of the facility will allow local government to return to a permanent office.

At the end of this reporting period, the rehabilitation was 29% complete. Seven further projects remain under development, including two projects new in Q1: the supply and installation of equipment for four electrical and mechanical workshops, and the supply and installation of equipment for 10 handicraft workshops. As with all such municipalities projects, these will have positive implications in terms of employment and livelihood as well as serving the more general needs of the municipality itself.

Window 3**POLICE AND JUSTICE**

Rehabilitation of Al Qattana police station in central Ramadi was 100% completed during the reporting period, providing a center for service for over 3,000 police officers. Ongoing is the rehabilitation of the Malaab police station, also located in central Ramadi, which is approximately 46% completed with expected completion in Q2.

FALLUJAH

SINCE FFS BEGAN WORK IN FALLUJAH, THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE CITY HAS BEEN TRULY REMARKABLE. LIFE IS BEGINNING TO RETURN TO THE STREETS, AND THROUGH THE ANBAR-WIDE SCHOOL REHABILITATION EXPANDED STABILIZATION (FFES) INITIATIVE APPROXIMATELY 40,500 PUPILS THROUGHOUT ANBAR WILL BE ABLE TO GO BACK TO SCHOOL.

Since FFS began work in Fallujah, the transformation of the city has been truly remarkable. Where before there was limited activity in the streets and little in the way of public life, there is now a notable transformation, with the re-opening of restaurants and shops throughout the city. In total, the FFS has undertaken 137 projects in Fallujah, 91 of which have been completed, 31 which are being implemented and 15 of which are in development. As in Ramadi, the majority of activity has been in Window One sectors, though with significant projects also in Windows Two and Three. Following the overwhelming completion and transition of projects to

governorate and local authorities, the facilities are being used for the intended purposes. The water, electricity, and education facilities are running at the intended capacity; health facilities are fully operational and staffed; and municipalities and sewerage repairs ongoing. The continued service delivery is also coupled with continued growth in the number of returns, and people appear to be staying in Fallujah. Much work remains to be done, and the primary focus of FFS in Fallujah in Q1 was on support to housing, police, Fallujah University, and tendering the critical Fallujah Teaching Hospital.

HOUSING

In Fallujah, rehabilitation of housing has continued during Q1 with the same high priority as in 2017, and with results that have provided safe and serviceable accommodations for many thousands of residents. Working with local companies has continued to be the favoured approach. Following the award of contracts, the companies are under obligation to recruit local labor. This ensures that communities have access to dignified work and are integral to the rehabilitation process. In Q1, 13 housing engineers are also deployed through FFS who work and reside in Fallujah, of which 7 are women; this is in addition to the 2 women who are social organizers.

In all, there have been twelve housing projects in Fallujah, nine completed and three being developed. During Q1, six housing works projects were completed. They comprised Shuhada I (500 units), Al-Khadraa (500 units), Al-Wahda (500 units), Al-Mu'tasim (522 units), Al-Shuhada II (502 units), and Al-Risalah II (507 units). In total the rehabilitation of 3,031 houses was completed this quarter, improving housing for more than 25,000 people, including 12,000 women. The project development for the neighbourhoods of Al-Mualimeen (378 units), Al-Askari (465 units), and Al-Jolan (521 units) is progressing well. Similar to the completed projects of the quarter, those under implementation will have a positive impact for a significant number of individuals; the projects will benefit more than 12,000 people, including more than 5,500 women.

Other ongoing housing initiatives include rehabilitation in six additional neighbourhoods: 500 Units in Al-Shuhada I, 500 Units in Khadra (Jubail), 497 Units in Alwehda, 507 Units in Almutasim, 477 units in Shuhada II, and 465 Units in Alrisala II.

Although the housing sector work being undertaken by FFS is immensely popular, particularly with local Iraqis, it continues to be a challenging sector for FFS in terms of project management and monitoring. For this reason, the approaches for management and monitoring of these projects continue to be reviewed and adjusted, incorporating lessons learned. Undertaking housing sector work in Ramadi and Fallujah as pilot projects has been invaluable and is being exactly for this reason; so that FFS can hone its approach to housing work prior to the planned upscaling in the latter parts of 2018.

EDUCATION

During this reporting period noteworthy progress was made in the education sector, with ten projects reaching completion. Overall, FFS has undertaken 54 education projects in Fallujah: 30 completed and 24 being implemented. Considerable emphasis has been placed on primary and secondary education, as part of the Anbar-wide school rehabilitation Expanded Stabilization (FFES) initiative which began in Q2 of 2017. Once completed, approximately 40,500 pupils throughout Anbar will ultimately benefit from these projects. Ongoing are 18 projects within the FFES scheme that are at various stages of completion from 13% to 87% and will bring both primary and secondary schools within the reach of families in areas throughout the city. FFS anticipated that all of the primary and secondary schools in Fallujah will be completed by the early Fall.

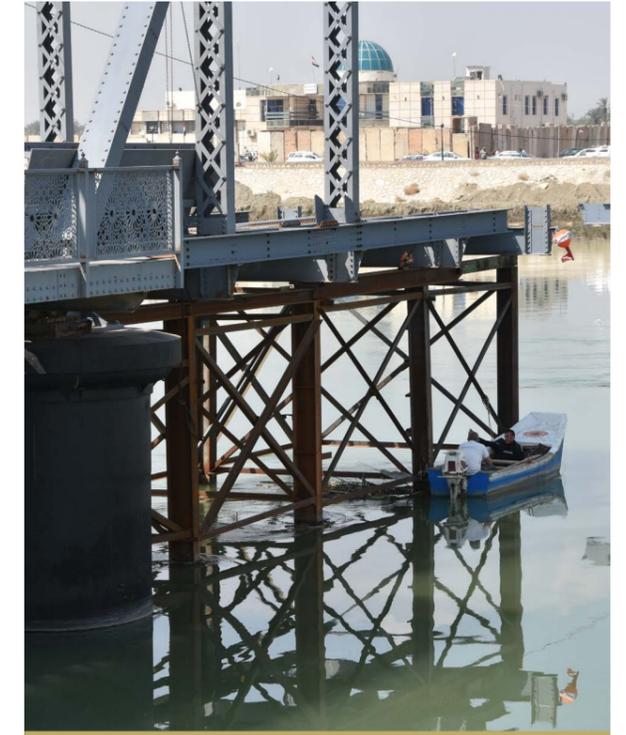


WORK CONTINUES ON THE AL-BAQEE PRIMARY SCHOOL IN FALLUJAH. FFS HAS 18 ONGOING SCHOOL REHABILITATION PROJECTS WHICH, AT THE END OF THE REPORTING PERIOD, HAVE COMPLETION RATES THAT RANGE FROM 13% TO 87%.



THE REHABILITATION OF AL-SEKENIA COMPLEX OF FALLUJAH UNIVERSITY (VETERINARY, LAW, ADMINISTRATION, AND ECONOMICS COLLEGES), WHICH BEGAN IN OCTOBER 2017, NOW RANGES FROM 60% TO 80% COMPLETION. WORK IS CONTINUING ON THE ADMINISTRATION AND ECONOMICS COLLEGE (SHOWN IN PHOTO).

Higher education has also continued to be a priority. The rehabilitation of Al-Sekeniya complex of Fallujah University (Veterinary, Law, Administration, and Economics Colleges), which began in October 2017, now ranges from 60% to 80% completion. Accomplishment of essential electrical work has already allowed the university to open its doors, and students to return. Another key institution is the Fallujah Industrial School, in which work was completed on the rehabilitation and equipping of the workshop, to the benefit of some 4,000 students. Finally, in the education sector significant progress was made during Q1 on the rehabilitation of the Anbar Technical Institute, a higher education facility located in the Saqlawiya district of Fallujah. Specific support included the installation of a new perimeter fence, rehabilitation of the girls' dorm, and a functioning water station. The improvements to the Institute will benefit the 2,000 students, and none more so than the 200 women who will now have access to the girls' hostel.



MACEDONIAN EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL (EOD) DIVING TEAM WORKS TO DISMANTLE THE EH DISCOVERED BELOW THE WATER SURFACE LINE DURING WORK AT THE FALLUJAH IRON BRIDGE.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

Fallujah is one of the main focus areas for FFES bridge rehabilitation. The program is currently working on four bridges in the city: the Japanese Iron Bridge, the Japanese Concrete Bridge, the Fallujah Iron Bridge, and the Karma River Bridge. A major milestone for the quarter was the completion of the rehabilitation of the Japanese Iron Bridge in February. The rehabilitation of the iconic Fallujah Iron Bridge had commenced in October 2017 and is now 60-65% completed. Previously, completion was expected in March 2018, but during February underwater explosive hazards were discovered, the safe removal of which has caused some delays. UNMAS coordinated the support of a Macedonian Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) diving team, which dismantled the EH discovered below the water surface line. The event demonstrates the criticality of UNMAS-UNDP partnership in stabilization. Another step forward taken during Q1 was the award of the contract for the Japanese Concrete Bridge project, with work expected to begin in Q2.



WOMEN IN A FFS CASH FOR WORK TEAM WORK TO REPAINT WALLS IN FALLUJAH. IN TOTAL THERE HAVE BEEN 34 LIVELIHOODS PROJECTS UNDERTAKEN IN FALLUJAH, 31 OF WHICH HAVE BEEN COMPLETED.

HEALTH

FFS health sector projects in Fallujah total 14 projects, with seven of those completed, one being implemented and six under development. All the necessary pre-award evaluations were completed for the rehabilitation of the Fallujah Teaching Hospital, a significant FFS project that, when completed will employ more than 10,000 staff and will allow large populations in Fallujah, Karma and surrounding areas to regain access to health care. As a teaching hospital, this facility will also contribute notably to medical education, and thus also to the longer-term future of high-quality health care in the region.

Window 2

Fallujah authorities continue to request additional livelihoods support to the city. In total there have been 34 livelihoods projects undertaken in Fallujah, 31 of which have been completed. One project, the repair of damaged desks for Fallujah schools, was ongoing during the reporting period, and is providing work for 60 people, including six women. There are also two forthcoming

projects in Fallujah – rubble removal, and cleaning of the public spaces in southern and northern Fallujah. The contract was awarded for work in southern Fallujah, and work is expected to begin during Q2. Work on rubble and debris removal in the public spaces of northern Fallujah was advertised during the quarter.

Window 3

MUNICIPALITIES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION

There have been nine municipality-related FFS projects in Fallujah to date, and the five that have reached completion were all finished during Q1 of 2018. A high priority in terms of creating space and facilities for public recreation was the rehabilitation of Fustal playgrounds in the districts of Al-Gughayfi, Jubail, and Nazzal. The restoration of the city’s asphalt plant was also completed, with all of its benefits for local employment and the cost-effective production of materials for road repairs.

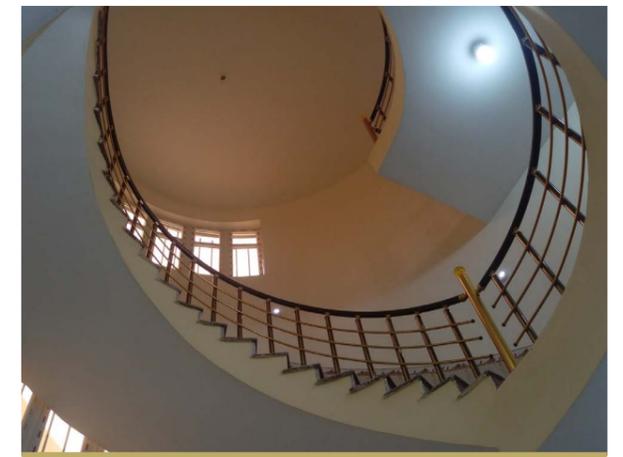


PHOTO OF THE FALLUJAH POLICE STATION IN HAY ASKERI, WHICH WAS COMPLETED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD.

These advantages will have positive results for Fallujah’s population as a whole. At the same time, other key projects moved substantially towards realization during the quarter. Rehabilitation of the Fallujah Municipality Central Workshop had been under way since late 2017 and now stands at 80% completion, while renovation of the Mayor’s building is 63% complete.

POLICE AND JUSTICE

A notable achievement during the reporting period was the completion of the Fallujah Police Station in Hay Askeri which will provide the 50,000 residents in the station’s catchment area a more secure living environment.



THE REHABILITATED FALLUJAH POLICE STATION IN HAY ASKERI HAS A CATCHMENT POPULATION OF 50,000 RESIDENTS; PROVIDING LOCAL SECURITY OF TENS OF THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE.

KARMA

There are 66 projects in Karma, with 34 projects completed, nine under implementation, and 23 in development. In terms of the specific sectors, among all three of the Windows, education continues to take the highest immediate priority with 28 projects.

Window 1

As in other locations, the majority of FFS projects in Karma have been in Window One: 53 out of the total of 66, comprising education, health, water, electricity, and sewerage. In terms of the specific sectors, among all three Windows, education continues to take the highest immediate priority with 28 projects followed by health (16), municipality (7), livelihoods (6), water (6), electricity (2) and sewerage (1). Three particularly notable projects reached completion during Q1, the first being the restoration of the doctors' accommodation which, now finished, will benefit 150,000 people in Karma and the surrounding area by bringing capable doctors into the region. Secondly, the supply of medical equipment to two PHCs will also improve the quality of services for some 85,000 people in the region. And finally, the rehabilitation of the Karma public library – which, though technically a municipality project, will have positive implications for education – and will mean that the entire population of Karma and its surrounding areas will now have access to books and to other learning and information resources. As with any public library, the building will also provide public space for programming and for community interactions of many kinds.

In addition to these completions, FFS has a number of ongoing projects which will continue into Q2. Especially noteworthy is the restoration of nine schools at primary and secondary level, which range in terms of realization from the 95% completion rate of the Al-Rashad School in Karma itself to the recent start (and 2% completion rate) made on the Al Sadiq Al Ameen Primary School in Al Ganatir District. In the health sector, six projects have been completed including the rehabilitation of four PHCs – in Bani Zaid, Al-Rashad, Al Sbaihat and Al Sbaihat new PHC – which are providing improved health care services to 12,500 beneficiaries.

Finally, there has been a notable increase in projects being developed in Karma over Q1, with a series of new projects at this early stage. A significant number of these projects are in the health sector, with equipment and furniture to be supplied to eight PHCs, but they also extend to eight further education projects and one in electricity. The balance, consisting of three livelihoods projects and two municipalities, fall outside Window One. But all are expected to progress substantially in the latter part of 2018.

Window 3

To date, the Window Three work in Karma has been directly associated with the Municipalities Directorate, with linkages to governance and administration, as well as police sector activities. Along with, as noted above, the reopening of the Karma Public Library, a major achievement was the rehabilitation of the Karma Community Police Station. In addition, the rehabilitation of the court building in Karma is 44% completed as of the end of the reporting period.

HEET, HADITHA, RUTBA



THE REHABILITATED HALLWAY OF A SECONDARY GIRL'S SCHOOL IN HEET. ALTOGETHER, FFS HAS UNDERTAKEN 40 PROJECTS IN HEET, HADITHA, AND RUTBA TO DATE, WITH 32 OF THOSE COMPLETED.

FFS has undertaken 40 projects in Heet, Haditha, and Rutba to date, with 32 of those completed. The breakdown by city is as follows:

- Heet: eight projects in total, comprising three education, three municipality and two livelihoods. Three projects are completed, four are under implementation and one is in development.
- Haditha: 29 projects in total, comprising 27 education, one municipality and one livelihoods. 27 projects are completed, one is under implementation and one is in development.
- Rutba: three projects in total, comprising one water, one municipality and one livelihoods. Two projects are completed and one is under development.

During the reporting period a single project was completed, a livelihoods project in Rutba. This provided support to 322 people, including 60 women, and resulted in the cleaning and debris removal throughout the city. Of the projects at the stage of active implementation, the majority are in education. Progress in this area has been substantial. Two school rehabilitations in Heet for which

the site hand-over took place on 19 September 2017 – the Tal Alzaater School for Boys and Girls and the Ibn Al Moatez Primary School for Boys in Al-Jwaena – have both reached almost 93% rate of completion during Q1. Heet Secondary School for Girls was also turned over to the contractor on the same day in September; it is 85% completed and will directly benefit some 760 students. Meanwhile, rehabilitation of Al-Hedaiya Secondary School for Boys and Girls in Haditha began in August, and by the end of the reporting period it was 90% complete; it employs 55 workers daily, and ultimately will serve a school community of approximately 3,200 residents.

In Window Three, work continues on the renovation of the Heet Police Station; according to the FFS Municipal Stabilization Advisor, all work is proceeding as planned, and approximately 96% has been completed, with some 45 workers employed. Also, the supply of trucks to Haditha, Heet and Rutba is currently in hand, and progress is expected during Q2.

RAWA, AL QAIM, ANA

The liberation of Western Anbar at the end of 2017 gave rise to celebrations throughout Iraq, of the defeat and expulsion of ISIL. As these towns were the final areas liberated in all of Iraq, the importance of supporting Western Anbar remains paramount and cannot be overstated. By the end of Q1, a total of approximately 127,800 people had returned to Rawa, Al Qaim and Ana, representing 10%, 55% and 72% of the displaced populations, respectively. As reported in Q4, FFS teams traveled to Western Anbar in December 2017 to conduct the first assessment mission. The mission confirmed that damage is most significant in Al Qaim. Most affected have been government facilities, although public infrastructure and businesses appear to have been relatively lightly damaged as compared to Ramadi, Baiji, or Sinjar. The initial mission was followed by the FFS-facilitated Stabilization Workshop in Baghdad, which outlined the immediate and expanded priorities for the areas. The Anbar Provincial Control Cell requested 150 projects of FFS. FFS continues to work to develop and repackage these proposed projects for procurement, and it is expected that there will be significant growth in project numbers in Rawa, Al Qaim and Ana moving into Q2 and Q3. Although a significant number of projects have been requested, there is currently funding for just 41 projects, which will then be taken from the project development phase to implementation. Substantial implementation progress is expected in Q2 and Q3 this year for the 41 projects agreed to with the PCC and FFS. Once funding is confirmed for the remainder requested projects, FFS will be in a position to quickly move them from “in development” status to “under implementation.”

The three projects which are being implemented consist of the installation of 47 250 kVA diesel generators in Rawa (5 units), Al Qaim (40 units) and Ana (2 units). In total the completion of these projects will give tens of thousands of residents access to electricity through the expansion of coverage. In the water sector, projects for the rehabilitation of Central Ana water plant and of Al-Sakrah water plant should begin in early Q2, and when brought to realization, these two projects in total will allow 26,000 people to have access to clean water.

WINDOW 3 IN ANBAR

Window 3 support to local authorities has been essential for the coordinated, smooth implementation of the Provincial Control Cell’s stabilization priorities. A Senior Stabilization Advisor oversees prioritization and supports implementation of the Provincial Control Cell’s priorities, liaising directly with the Anbar Governor, Provincial Control Cell, and local authorities, and along with the Area Coordinator advises these bodies on prioritization based on stabilization best practices. The Anbar Area Coordinator liaises between the implementing entities and local authorities to ensure implementation is according to Provincial Control Cell’s expectations. The Area Coordinator has been essential for ensuring Iraqis are leading the stabilization planning and implementation in Anbar, and FFS serves as a support mechanism.

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

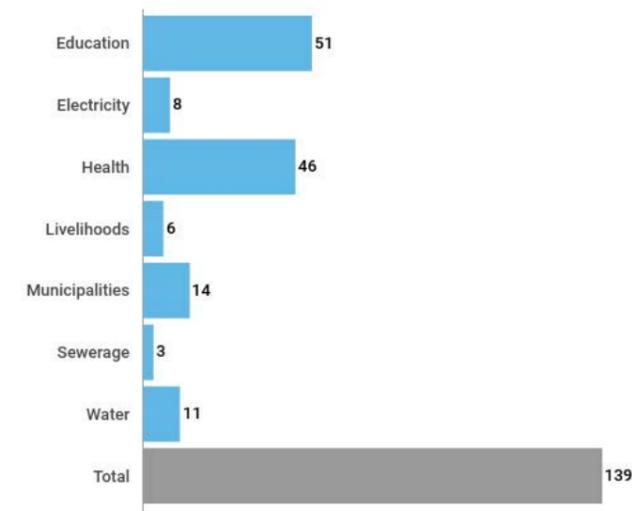
Twenty-two FFS field engineers are located throughout Anbar governorate, directly supporting line directorates to develop and verify bills of quantities received from the end-users and also help monitor project progress and adherence to the contracts.

Finally, in Q1 FFS worked closely with Anbar TV to produce the first five episodes of a recurring series on stabilization efforts in Anbar Province. These includes episodes on Education in Anbar, Health Care in Anbar, Fallujah Schools and Anbar University state of affairs, as well as an overview segment on progress in the governorate. The intention of the program is to improve the communications capacity of the Anbar authorities on matters related to stabilization; highlight the tremendous progress in stabilization in Anbar to date; and build the confidence of returnees that the Government of Iraq is supporting them.

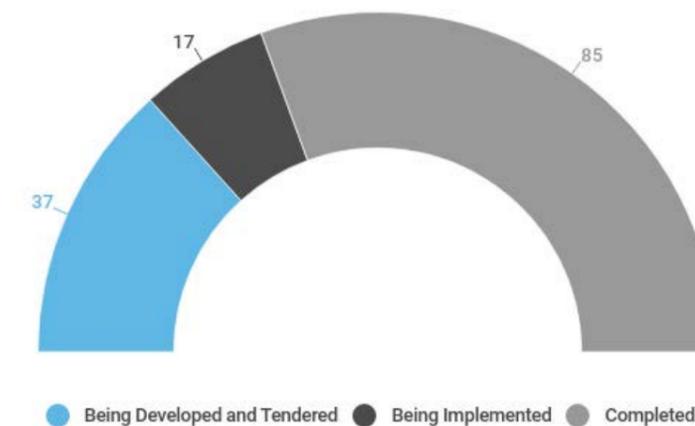
FFS IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS IN SALAH AL-DIN

FFS has 139 projects in Salah Al-Din, 85 of which are completed, 11 under implementation and 43 under development, primarily in the newly added areas of Toz Khormato and Suleiman Beg, and the town of Yathrib where FFS has just begun to implement stabilization projects. In terms of returns, almost all areas of Salah Al-Din have a 100% return rate, except for Baiji, which has only a 10% return rate, due to the security risks that persist there.

SALAH AL-DIN FFS PROJECTS BY SECTOR



SALAH AL-DIN FFS PROJECTS BY STATUS



SALAH AL-DIN FFS PROJECTS BY LOCATION



GIRLS RETURN TO SCHOOL IN BAJI, SALAH AL-DIN.

TIKRIT



THE REHABILITATION OF THE EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT WAS ONE COMPONENT OF THE FFIS PORTION OF THE TIKRIT TEACHING HOSPITAL WORKS. THIS BEFORE PHOTO SHOWS THE SEVERE DAMAGE INFLICT ON THE EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT.

There are 50 projects in Tikrit, of which one has been added since Q4 and forms part of the overall Tikrit Teaching Hospital rehabilitation. Forty-three projects in total have been completed in Tikrit.

One of the most notable FFS projects in Tikrit, and indeed in Iraq in general, is the rehabilitation of the Tikrit Teaching Hospital (TTH). The rehabilitation of the entire TTH complex is the largest FFS project, jointly implemented by FFIS and FFES, with a total budget of USD 40,000,000 and numerous sub-components of the main rehabilitation project.

TTH is the main medical institution for the governorate of Salah al-Din, serving not only Tikrit but residents all over Salah al-Din, and parts of Diyal and southern Nine-wa. It is the largest hospital in the governorate with a capacity of 400 beds. It has all the medical and surgical branches that can be expected from a hospital of its size and serves a population of approximately two million

people. It is an essential element of the health service system in the governorate. It provides training to the Tikrit college of medicine and is recognized to operate at national standards, graduating students who serve throughout the country. The importance of its role as a teaching institute cannot be understated, at a time when Iraq must rebuild not only the infrastructural capacity, but also the human capacity, of its health services.



THE REHABILITATION OF THE EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT WAS COMPLETED IN MARCH 2017.

The TTH was heavily damaged due to the liberation fighting with ISIL. The buildings have suffered some structural damage as well as damage to the interior equipment, finishes and furnishing. Almost all medical and technological equipment has been seriously damaged, destroyed or looted.

The FFS-led rehabilitation works of the Hospital have been long and complex. Work has been staged and divided between the FFIS and FFES modalities in order to achieve as much of the hospital departments becoming operational as soon as possible.

Rehabilitation of the Cardiac Department, Emergency Department, two Dormitory Buildings for doctors, Dialysis Unit, Blood Bank and Oxygen Plant has been completed through the FFIS modality through 2017 until early Q1. There are two elements of the FFIS work that are ongoing: the supply and installation of the medical oxygen gas plant in Tikrit Teaching Hospital, a separate building where pressure bottles are filled with oxygen and then distributed throughout the hospital complex,

is ongoing and is expected to be completed in Q2. Furthermore, work on the installation of a CT scanner in the Emergency Department, or Emergency Hospital, as titled by the Department of Health, is progressing well. Work included construction works to accommodate the CT scanner and installation of the CT scanner itself. Construction works have been completed, CT scanner is installed, tested and commissioned, training of staff completed.

Works began during Q1 on the FFES component, the main hospital's overall extensive rehabilitation, is expected to be completed in 2019. The FFES component is composed of the rehabilitation of the main hospital building which consists of the outpatient clinic and in-patient building, as well as energetic and technological facilities. With the Tikrit Teaching Hospital being the largest FFES project, FFS is diligently monitoring the progress of its implementation with dedicated third-party and UNDP core staff monitoring.



ONE OF THE MAIN BUILDINGS OF THE TIKRIT TEACHING HOSPITAL COMPLEX. THE HOSPITAL WAS HEAVILY DAMAGED DUE TO THE LIBERATION FIGHTING WITH ISIL. THE REHABILITATION OF THE TTH IS THE LARGEST FFS PROJECT, JOINTLY IMPLEMENTED BY FFIS AND FFES, WITH A TOTAL BUDGET OF MORE THAN USD 35,000,000.



WORKS ARE ONGOING ON THE FFES COMPONENT, PHASE ONE OF THE HOSPITAL'S OVERALL RENOVATION, IS EXPECTED TO BE COMPLETED IN 2019.

SHERGAT

There are 50 projects in Tikrit, of which one has been of 41 projects undertaken by FFS in Shergat, 21 have been completed, four are under implementation, and 15 in development. Two projects were completed during Q1. The renovation work on lifting stations 1 & 2, a sewerage project, was completed and is waiting for final inspection. When handed over to the end user, this project will have increased the sewerage capacity to be able to serve 50,000 citizens of the area. The second project, the rehabilitation of Al Faris water treatment plant was completed, although work on the necessary pump connections continued after the water tanks had been installed. The rehabilitation of the WTP will extend access to clean water to an additional 15,000 people in the area.

There were two projects under implementation in Window One this quarter: the procurement of medical equipment for Shergat General Hospital, and the provision of recommended equipment of the Shergat substation (132/33/11 KV). The second project, for rehabilitation works and providing equipment for the substation, remains at 80% completion, with delivery of parts from Turkey and Germany ongoing by the end of Q1.

Window Two projects also potentially have great importance in Shergat and there is one ongoing livelihoods project in Shergat. As reported in Q4, the project supported 310 workers for 90 working days. However, its initiation was slow, and the FFS Livelihoods Team has had to temporarily suspend the contract pending discussions with the contractor. A final decision regarding the future of the project will be made in Q2.

Under Window Three, as reported in Q4, a Shergat-based Municipal Stabilization Advisor support the stabilization capacity of Shergat authorities and the monitoring of FFS projects. The advisor has been deployed to Shergat since Q1 of 2017 and has been invaluable in ensuring that the local authorities coordinate stabilization efforts. Separately, as part of the support to municipal authorities, the Shergat Municipality Department received two garbage trucks, while delivery of one backhoe is still outstanding.

BAIJI



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

Baiji is a location where security challenges continue to be acute, and IEDs are still a significant problem. This in turn has inhibited the re-establishment of government services, rendered economic recovery a slow process, and generally have made stabilization projects liable to hindrances and delays. Nevertheless, IOM reports that 54,768 people have returned to Baiji, many of whom were able to return to villages surrounding the main city. This is an increase of 8,940 people from the end of Q4. Progress has also been recorded in other areas. FFS has 31 projects in Baiji, the majority of which (70%) are in development. Two education projects were completed during the reporting period, namely the rehabilitation of the Al-Tadhamun School for Boys and of the Salma Al-Taghlubea School for Girls. Of 17 new Window One projects in development for Baiji: 12 are in the education sector, two each in health and water, and a single project in electricity.



FFS HAS 31 PROJECTS IN BAIJI, THE MAJORITY OF WHICH ARE UNDER DEVELOPMENT. ONE OF THE TWO PROJECTS COMPLETED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD WAS THE REHABILITATION OF SALMA AL-TAGHLUBEA SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, ALLOWING 450 GIRLS TO RETURN TO THEIR STUDIES.

As regards Window Two, there is one ongoing livelihoods project, which was 63% complete at the end of the reporting period. FFS undertook a mission to Baiji in March 2018 and monitored the distribution of wages in Baiji, all of which went smoothly. During that mission it was reported that ten women out of the 200-person workforce have been participating in the project, and that workers remark on the noticeable impact on the city that the project is having, especially in terms of re-viving neighbourhoods and clearing debris.

AL DOUR/MKEISHIFAH

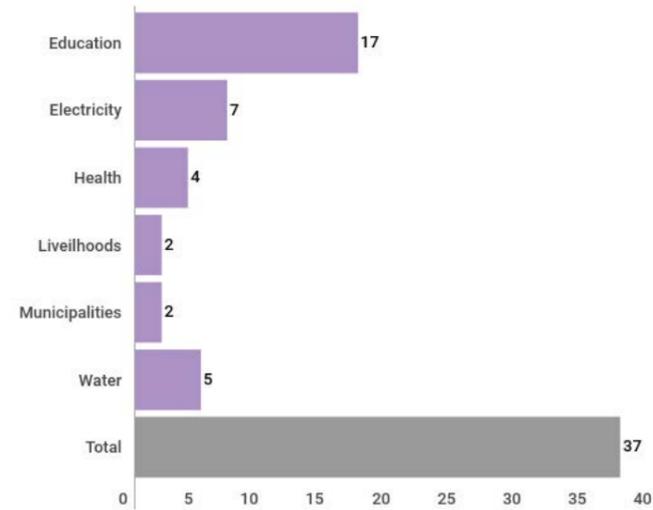
Al Dour and Mkeishifah, towns southeast of Tikrit on the main road to Baghdad, were among the first areas of FFS support following their liberation from ISIL in the summer of 2015. In both areas, it has been reported that, in effect, 100% of the population has now returned and remained; and that government services have largely been re-established. FFS has had 19 projects in the area, 17 of

As to Window Three, a Baiji-based Municipal Stabilization Advisor support the stabilization capacity of Baiji authorities and the monitoring of FFS projects. With those efforts in mind, six projects were in development by the end of Q1, and their implementation is expected to follow in Q2. Taken together, they will involve supply of heavy equipment to the municipality, along with the restoration of various municipal buildings, including the National ID building, the Mayor's building, the Municipal workshop, and one police station.

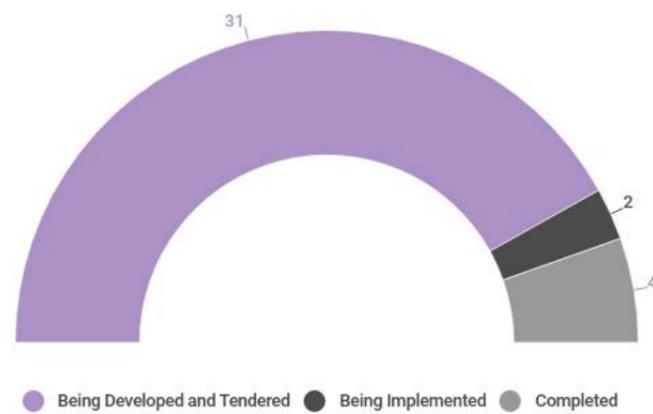
which are now completed, including two cash-for-work projects that were completed during Q1: the re-painting of the Oqba Bin-Nafia Primary School and of Amer Bin Fohera Primary School for Girls, both in Al-Dour. In total the projects employed 200 people and 20% of the workforce (40 people) were women.

FFS IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS IN KIRKUK

**KIRKUK FFS PROJECTS
BY SECTOR**



**KIRKUK FFS PROJECTS
BY STATUS**



Most of Kirkuk Governorate was not under ISIL control; however, several areas in the southern reaches were occupied by the group, and these were some of the last areas from which ISIL was expelled. The FFS Steering Committee endorsed the support of FFS for two locations within Kirkuk: Bashir and Hawija. As reported during Q4, the Iraqi Security Forces cleared Hawija of some of the last remnants of ISIL control in late 2017. Returns have continued to increase since liberation, with 99,990 people having returned to

villages around Hawija by the end of Q1. Local authorities report to FFS that approximately 9,720 people have returned to Bashir as well. There are 37 projects in Kirkuk: 31 in Hawija and six in Bashir. Of the 37 projects, four are completed, two are being implemented and 31 are in development.



THE BASHIR WATER TREATMENT PLANT WAS ALMOST COMPLETELY DESTROYED BY ISIL.



THE REHABILITATED BASHIR WATER TREATMENT PLANT COMPACT UNIT WHICH WILL PROVIDE CLEAN WATER.

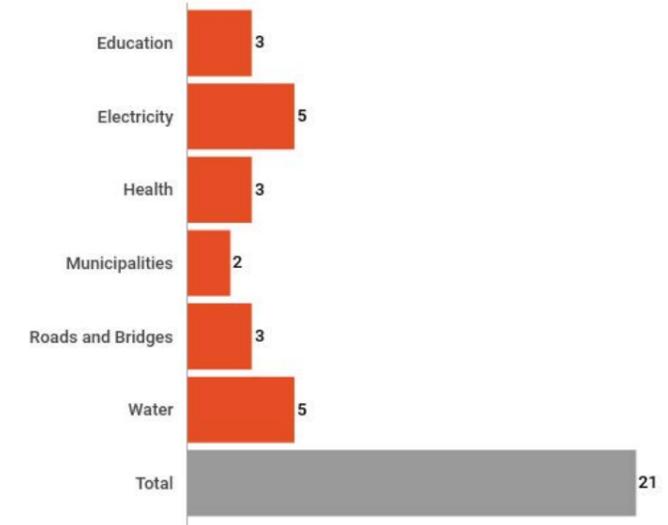
The projects are already underway, and provide a demonstration of the speed with which the FFS extended its operations to this newly-liberated area. Activity has had a particular impact in Bashir, where two especially significant projects were completed during the reporting period: the rehabilitation of Bashir water compact unit (200 m3/hr), and the first part of the provision of electrical materials to Bashir electricity network.

Moreover, two key projects in the electricity and water sectors also approached completion during the reporting period. The first, the rehabilitation of Al Bashir Electrical Power Station Building in Taza District, was 95% completed at the end of the reporting period and, when completed will restore power to 4,500 families, or

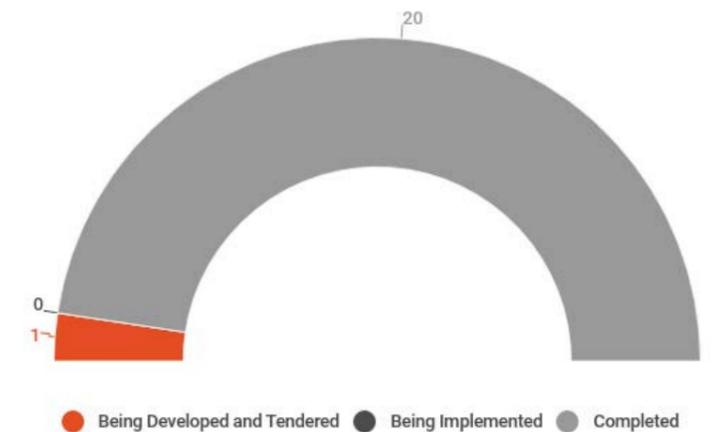
approximately 27,000 beneficiaries. Secondly, the rehabilitation of the overhead steel water tank (water storage tower, 300 m3) in Bashir, was 91% complete at the end of Q1 and will benefit 350 families when finished. Both of these projects are expected to be completed during Q2.

FFS IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS IN DIYALA

DIYALA FFS PROJECTS BY SECTOR



DIYALA FFS PROJECTS BY STATUS



SA'ADIYAH

FFS had 19 projects in Sa'adiyah, all of which have been completed. Two of these projects were completed during the reporting period, including the installation of a desalination station for the water supply to Um Al Karami and Al-Taleaa – two villages surrounding Sa'adiyah – and the renovation of the water network in Zeherat Village, Muqdadiya. Together, these projects will improve the water supply for 16,000 people in villages surrounding Sa'adiyah. No livelihoods or capacity-building activities were ongoing in Sa'adiyah during Q1.

HAMRIN

The rehabilitation of the Hamrin causeway will be one of the largest FFES projects. It is expected to have a major positive impact on the surrounding population once it is completed: the lake provides a water intake source for 80 percent of the population of Diyala, and irrigates hundreds of thousands of hectares of agricultural land. Repairs to the causeway will directly support 11,435 farmers and open economic pathways between Baghdad and Suleymaniya. During Q4 of 2017, the design of the Hamrin dam causeway was approved by the Diyala Roads and Bridges Directorate, and submitted for tendering. As of the end of Q1, the project is still on track, and currently being tendered. The award of the contract is expected during Q2.

QUARTER ONE LESSONS LEARNED

FFS continues to champion a learning culture within the programme and prioritizes learning from challenges that arise over the course of programme implementation to then inform future programmatic endeavours. While many of these circumstances certainly pose significant challenges to the FFS team, particularly in terms of time lines for project implementation, the programme continues to strive to take lessons from the challenges and both improve how the programme operates, as

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



A STUDENT FROM THE COLLEGE OF ART PAINTS A MURAL ON THE WALL INSIDE THE ZHRAT AL MADAIN PRIMARY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS IN NINEWA, WHICH HAS BEEN REHABILITATED WITH THE SUPPORT OF THE FFS.

FFS IMPACT: MAINTAINING PEACE: BUILDING SECURITY THROUGH THE REHABILITATION OF COMMUNITIES

Hani Botros holds her 7-month-old nephew Fabian while standing for a photo with her father, Botros, in the courtyard of their family home in the old quarter of Bartela. Like many residents of Bartela, the family fled in August 2014, just hours before ISIL militants arrived, prompted by a loudspeaker announcement from the Church warning people that ISIL militants were advancing towards the town from Mosul. They left with nothing besides the clothes they were wearing and walked for 6 hours towards the city of Erbil.

The family returned to their home in March 2018 to find that all of their belongings and furniture had been looted or destroyed. "We don't know what will happen in the future," said Hani, explaining that they still don't feel safe in Bartela. "We don't want to buy a lot of furniture, only what we need, because maybe in 2 or 3 years the same thing will happen again."



HANI BOTROS, WITH HER NEPHEW, FABIAN AND HER FATHER, BOTROS. ©UNDP IRAQ/ CLAIRE THOMAS

While FFS has 1973 projects, it has been assessed that there is currently a gap of USD 505 million to meet the rehabilitation needs in red box zones across the country. The fear of a recurrence of conflict that Ms. Botros explains is an expression of a real danger that exists in some areas of the country, where destruction is widespread and funding to rehabilitate is inadequate. It is the areas that are most vulnerable to the re-emergence of violent extremism, typically those areas which were last to be liberated, are the ones that are most critically underfunded. The FFS red box areas are those which are, at the moment, the most underfunded and in turn, the most at risk to be unable to meet the stabilization needs that will be coming in the future.

With the support of the donor community, the FFS hopes to be able to complete rehabilitation work in these red box areas and, in turn, give more confidence to families like that of Hani Botros that the newly won peace in Iraq will be a lasting one.



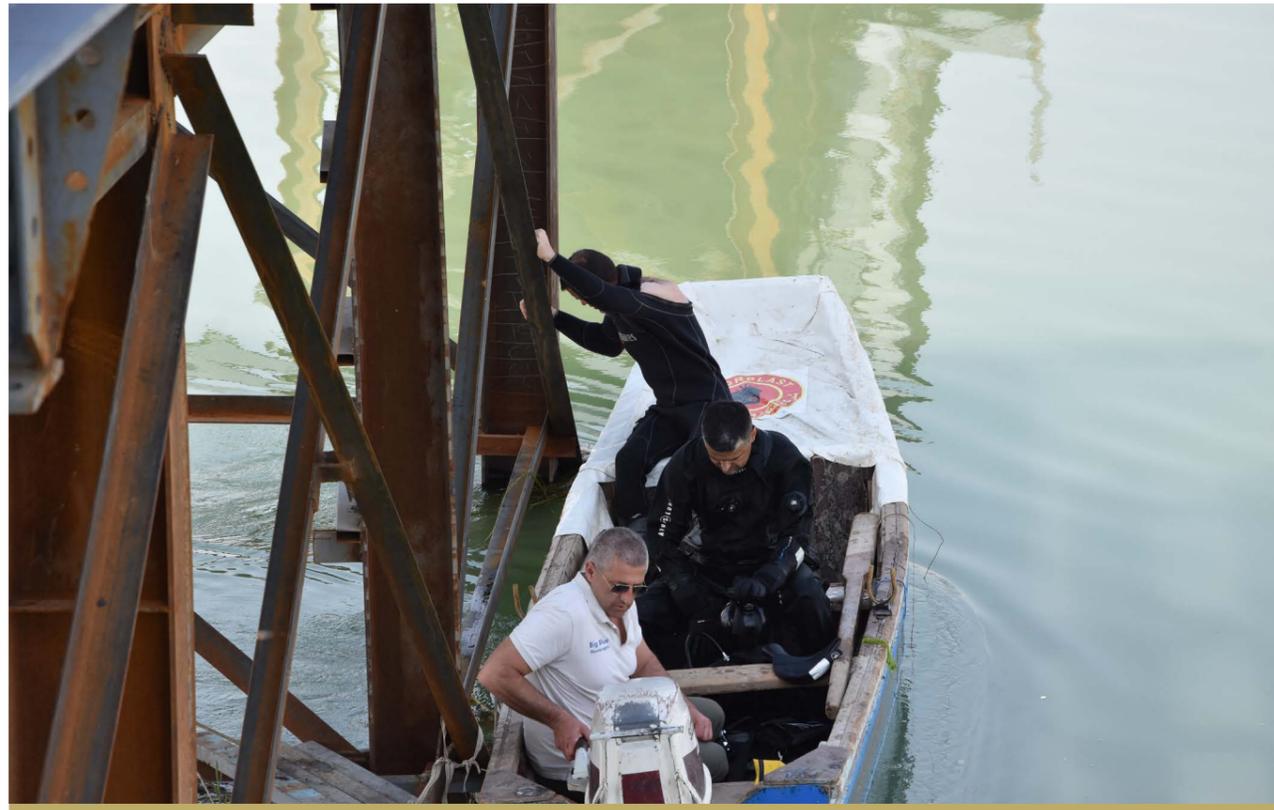
MR. PONTUS MELANDER, AMBASSADOR OF SWEDEN TO IRAQ, VISITS AL SHIFA HOSPITAL COMPLEX IN WEST MOSUL, WHICH WAS USED AS ONE OF ISIL'S HEADQUARTERS AND WAS HEAVILY BOMBED IN THE BATTLE TO LIBERATE THE CITY. UNMAS CLEARANCE TEAMS ARE CURRENTLY WORKING TO CLEAR THE AREA OF ISIL-MADE EXPLOSIVE HAZARDS.

COMPLEXITY OF IED AND EXPLOSIVE HAZARD CLEARANCE

The success of the UNMAS/UNDP partnership through the duration of FFS has been one of the most notable highlights of the programme. Following incidents in 2017 with IEDs on livelihoods work sites, FFS partnered with UNMAS to send cash for work beneficiaries to train on basic explosive hazard awareness. This arrangement with UNMAS, both for training with livelihoods workers and for general FFS site clearance, continues to be the most important inter-agency partnership for stabilization. The significance of the partnership is immense; no projects would have been possible in West Mosul, Baiji, Ramadi, and Fallujah in particular, where the threats are significant, without the tireless work of UNMAS.

The complexity of the work being undertaken by UNMAS, however, cannot be understated. During Q1 discovery of unexploded ordnance in a number of active FFS

project locations necessitated additional site clearance by UNMAS. After the discovery of an explosive hazard under water at the Fallujah Iron Bridge site UNMAS facilitated the recruitment of a specialized Polish diving team, which dismantled the hazard discovered below the water surface line. A further discovery at Al Qayrah hospital required a second sweep of the project location by UNMAS teams, in order to fully clear the site. Cash for work teams also found explosive hazards in West Mosul, although no one was seriously injured. These discoveries are undoubtedly due to the significant levels of destruction of certain sites, and the subsequent multi-level debris, which makes IED and explosive hazard clearance exceptionally difficult. Moreover, these examples only reaffirm the importance of partnership with UNMAS, without which there would certainly not be ongoing work in many FFS locations.



UNMAS FACILITATED THE RECRUITMENT OF A MACEDONIAN EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL (EOD) DIVING TEAM TO CLEAR AN EH DISCOVERED BELOW THE WATER SURFACE LINE AT THE FALLUJAH IRON BRIDGE.

ASSESSING IMPACT

FFS continues to support the implementation of its robust, multi-layered monitoring network for all activities, and regularly works to incorporate new lessons learned from implementation. FFS monitoring processes are built around the principle output of supporting the Government of Iraq to address the immediate stabilization needs in newly accessible areas which allows for the return of IDPs. The primary indicator of FFS success, therefore, is the number of returning IDPs to areas where FFS is active. As with other reporting periods, in Q1 returning populations continued to correlate positively with project numbers and spending in liberated areas. It is important to note that FFS recognizes that the impact of FFS projects alone is not wholly responsible for the decision of displaced populations to return; however, trends continue to support evidence that the channels of support delivered by FFS to broader stabilization efforts led by the Government, are targeting sectors, such as basic services, housing and livelihoods opportunities, which are key pull factors influencing the decisions of IDPs to return.

By the end of this reporting period, FFS had completed 880 projects. With the completion of projects, and the ever-growing maturity of the programme, opportunities for comprehensive evaluation, and a more in depth understanding of the effectiveness of the unique stabilization approach of UNDP Iraq, grows. During Q1 it was clear that both donor and international interest in the applicability and replicability of the fundamental objectives, delivery and measures of success of UNDP's stabilization approach have been increasing. In turn, FFS has begun preparations during the reporting period for numerous third-party evaluation exercises, commissioned by various parties, including UNDP HQ and specific donor countries.

These third-party monitoring and evaluation exercises will afford the program an opportunity to assess not only the UNDP Iraq approach to stabilization in its role as a tool to encourage returns to liberated areas, but they will also support the boarder endeavours by FFS to focus internal monitoring and evaluation exercises on assessment of impact.

The FFS team has recognized and prioritized the importance of focusing on assessing impact. As the number of completed projects grows and as these projects begin to be handed back and managed by end users, opportunities will grow to understand the more enduring impact of FFS projects. Preparations for how to assess and report impact have been ongoing during the reporting period and will continue to be expanded over the course of 2018.

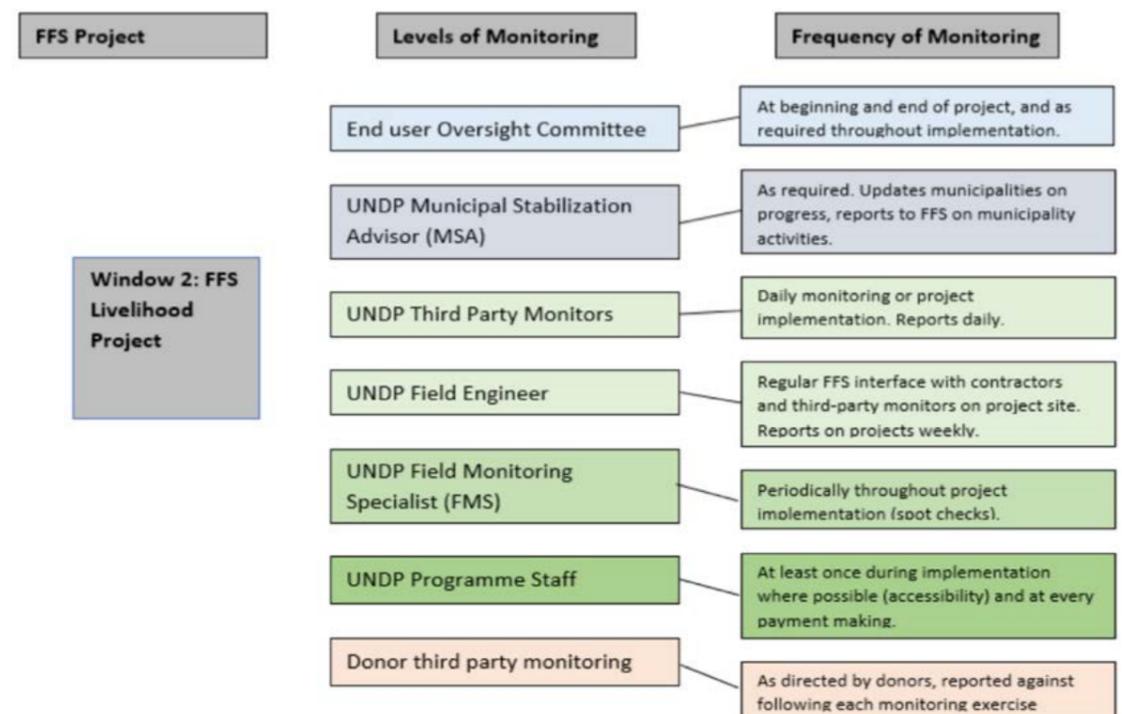
MONITORING OF COMPLEX PROJECTS

As reported in Q4, the increase of projects in complex sectors such as housing and livelihoods has necessitated adaptations to the related monitoring structures. Strong and frequent oversight of all projects, but particularly of in livelihoods and housing has proved essential. FFS has previously reported on the stringent nature of monitoring, including regular site visits (especially on wage distribution days in cash for work programmes), random inspections, conversations with beneficiaries, and weekly examination of written documentation. In the past, additional field staff have been recruited whose duties

consist primarily, or solely, of carrying out monitoring oversight. Baghdad and Erbil-based FFS staff have continued to conduct unannounced site visits and, during the reporting period, additional Quality Assurance/Quality Control, liaison officers, Municipal Stabilization Advisors, and UN Volunteers support increased monitoring. While the exclusive task of these staff members is not only to conduct site monitoring, having additional staff presence in project locations has proven to help support adherence to core FFS policies around monitoring and fraud mitigation. These improvements to monitoring have significantly improved project effectiveness.

FFS continues to take a proactive approach to project monitoring, particularly in the areas of housing and livelihoods, where additional resources have been applied to ensure UNDP standards are met and beneficiaries are supported. Livelihoods in particular is the most vulnerable intervention for fraud or corruption; however, it is one of the most popular FFS interventions and beneficiaries continue to request additional work opportunities. To expand livelihoods activities responsibly, FFS employs the following monitoring framework:

FFS LIVELIHOODS MONITORING FRAMEWORK

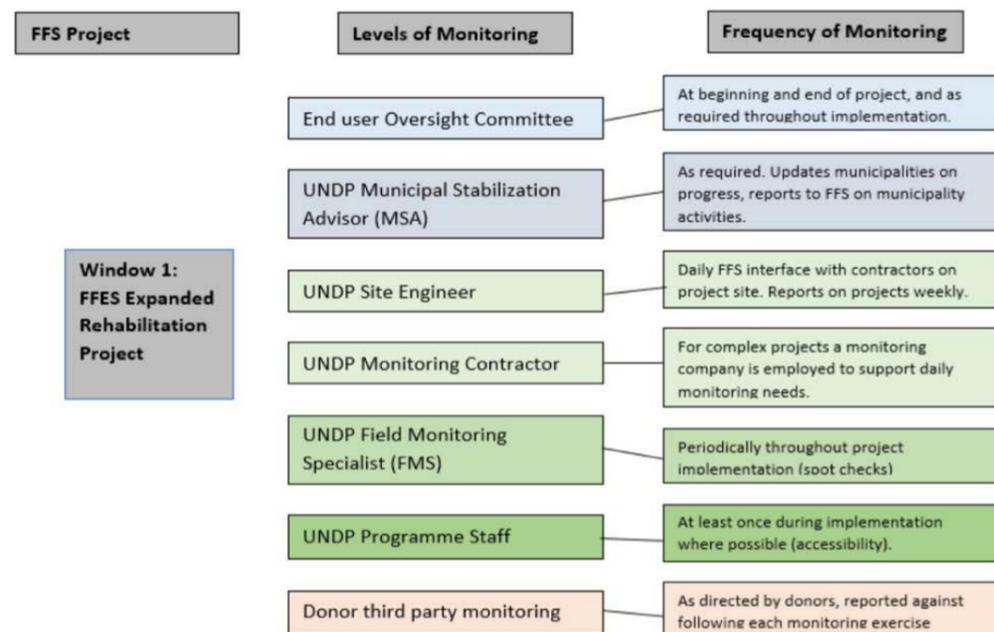




A FAMILY'S BELONGINGS ARE STORED INSIDE A BADLY BURNED HOUSE IN THE TAIBA HOUSING COMPLEX IN BARTELA. DESPITE THE IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING CHALLENGES OF COMPLEX SECTORIAL PROJECTS LIKE HOUSING AND LIVELIHOODS, THESE PROJECTS REMAIN SOME OF THE IN DEMAND FFES ACTIVITIES. IN ORDER TO ENSURE SMOOTH IMPLEMENTATION AND MITIGATE FRAUD, STRONG AND FREQUENT OVERSIGHT OF ALL PROJECTS, BUT PARTICULARLY OF IN LIVELIHOODS AND HOUSING HAS PROVED ESSENTIAL.

The growth of the FFES portfolio has also necessitated FFS to ensure efficient and effective monitoring practices for these large scale – and big ticket – rehabilitation projects. As such, for the most complex FFES projects, normally for hospitals, bridges and dams, FFS effects an FFES-specific monitoring system:

FFES MONITORING FRAMEWORK



In special cases, such as for the Tikrit Teaching Hospital or Al Qayarah Hospital, the size and complexity of the projects necessitates the hiring of a full time, site-based monitoring company to ensure that works are being to schedule and to specification. Third-party engineering monitors will also be used for hospital projects in Mosul, which are also anticipated to be large, complex projects, as well as the Hamrin causeway, Fallujah Teaching Hospital, and Ramadi Maternity Hospital. These third-party measures are in addition to FFS core monitoring (dedicated on site and ad hoc engineers), donor third-party monitors, and FFS program management.

CUSTOMS CLEARANCE FOR ESSENTIAL EQUIPMENT

While FFS has faced numerous challenges throughout the programme which can hamper the swift approach to implementation (hazard clearance and security concerns, for example) most recently, during Q1, FFS has faced challenges in obtaining customs clearances for needed equipment which in many cases, is essential for the completion of multifarious basic services projects. Due to the technical complexity of some project parts, particularly in the electricity and water sectors, certain components need to be developed abroad, often in neighboring countries, due to the specialist nature of the material, and the subsequent high technical capacity required to assemble them. These components are then shipped to the project sites where they are installed by local engineers. Delays in importing these components due to customs delays can interrupt project implementation for days, if not weeks.

While facilitating the boarder clearance of these items is out of the purview of FFS, the programme continues to rely on its strong partnership with the Government of Iraq to work through these customs clearance challenges. The ongoing nature of the robust and consistent support that the Government has shown FFS leaves the programme confident that customs challenges can be resolved through the course of 2018.

NECESSITY OF CONTINUOUS ACCESS TO SITES, AND CHALLENGES FACED WHEN THIS IS NOT POSSIBLE

The FFS approach to stabilization necessitates reliable access to project sites. Consistent access enables the programme to safeguard its model of swift, efficient project delivery, but also is necessary for ensuring the security of the sites themselves against vandalism or misuse.

During Q1, the FFS team faced ongoing challenges to access projects sites, particularly in the NInewa Plains area. Both national and international staff were at times unable to visit ongoing works, either due to volatile security situations or because of being blocked by local security forces.

For example, a FFS contractor in one project site complained to that he, and his workers, were unable to access project sites after his construction trucks were blocked from entering the town. After being stopped at checkpoints, entry was refused, resulting in project delays. Moreover, deterioration of security in Sinjar necessitated that UN security temporarily halt missions to the city and its environs, meaning that during the reporting period, core international staff, and at times national staff, could not travel to the area and monitoring could not be undertaken.

FFS teams have continued to try to find ways to accommodate for the ever-changing security situations in various project sites. This increased focus on monitoring security changes impacting site access for both FFS engineers and contractors has allowed for stronger feedback loops to the National Operations Center, who have in-turn facilitated greater accessibility to FFS teams on the ground. FFS is confident that working through these channels, and with the continued support of donor countries, it will be possible to persevere in delivering projects in dynamic, but highly deprived, areas.

SECURITY CONCERNS LIMIT RETURN OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS TO KEY AREAS

As in Q4 of 2017, returns to Sinjar and parts of the Nine-wa Plains, were slow in Q1, largely due to the security forces in control of these areas. These security challenges can also limit the returns of local line directors and other government officials to certain areas, especially Sinjar, and in turn poses challenges for FFS as more and more projects are reaching completion. The formation of oversight committees can be delayed and site handovers can be slow, even once the facilities are completed.

Having fully rehabilitated projects handed over to an oversight committee, formed primarily of local civil servants, is a crucial element of FFS's programme structure. The responsible end-user, following site handover of a facility, is then responsible for its use and maintenance. Where communities and government officials do not feel secure, FFS is having to retain control of facilities are longer than planned.

While understanding the boundaries of its mandate, FFS hopes to make a contribution towards the resolution of some of these challenges with the reopening of Window Four, which, although contingent on funding support from donors, will target community reconciliation and support the strengthening of the process of stabilization in the newly liberated areas by empowering the women, men and youth in the communities and strengthening their capacities to resolve existing, and mitigate emerging conflicts. As demonstrated by challenges faced by local government officials in returning to their area of origin, there is a much-needed community reconciliation component which is needed to complement the infrastructure (Window 1), livelihood (Window 2), and capacity support (Window 3) interventions that have been carried out by FFS. Overall, this will support the people of Iraq to consolidate its post-liberation gains, promote sustainable return to liberated areas and prevent a relapse of violence or outbreak of (new) tensions, which would impede upon the country's path to recovery and development.

Annex I: Financial Section

DONORS	CONTRIBUTION (SIGNED AGREEMENT)		RECEIVED AS OF 31 MARCH 2018		TO BE RECEIVED AS OF 31 MARCH 2018	
	(Currency of Agreement)	(USD)	(Currency of Agreement)	(USD)	(Currency of Agreement)	(USD)
Australia	AUD 4,000,000	2,925,116	AUD 4,000,000	2,925,116	0	0
Austria	EUR 6,000,000	6,697,027	EUR 6,000,000	6,697,027	0	0
Belgium	EUR 3,124,744	3,362,334	EUR 3,124,774	3,362,334	0	0
Canada	USD 1,200,000 + CAD 12,000,000	10,463,896	USD 1,200,000 + CAD 12,000,000	10,463,896	0	0
Czech Republic	CZK 30,000,000	1,305,639	CZK 30,000,000	1,305,639	0	0
Denmark	DKK 246,000,000	37,965,575	DKK 212,000,000	32,551,562	DKK 34,000,000	5,414,013
Estonia	EUR 25,000	29,412	EUR 25,000	29,412	0	0
European Union	EUR 64,000,000	74,017,000	EUR 32,000,000	37,069,672	EUR 32,000,000	36,974,328
Finland	EUR 4,000,000	4,252,902	EUR 4,000,000	4,252,902	0	0
France	EUR 5,500,000	6,234,739	EUR 5,500,000	6,234,739	0	0
Germany	EUR 187,948,000	215,247,833	EUR 138,723,000	157,833,574	EUR 49,225,000	57,414,258
Italy	EUR 9,400,000	10,597,505	EUR 9,400,000	10,597,505	0	0
Japan	USD 29,128,580	29,128,580	USD 29,128,580	29,128,580	0	0
Korea	USD 9,000,000	9,000,000	USD 9,000,000	9,000,000	0	0
Kuwait	USD 2,000,000	2,000,000	USD 2,000,000	2,000,000	0	0
Netherlands	EUR 37,000,000	42,172,464	EUR 37,000,000	42,172,464	0	0
New Zealand	USD 2,000,000	2,000,000	USD 2,000,000	2,000,000	0	0
Norway	NOK 276,200,000	33,189,764	NOK 276,200,000	33,189,764	0	0
Poland	PLN 2,000,000	565,579	PLN 2,000,000	565,579	0	0
Slovakia	EUR 50,000	56,243	EUR 50,000	56,243	0	0
Sweden	USD 4,000,000 + SEK 90,000,000 + SEK 100,000,000	25,756,159	USD 4,000,000 + SEK 160,000,000	22,163,775	SEK 30,000,000	3,592,384
Turkey	USD 750,000	750,000	USD 750,000	750,000	0	0
United Arab Emirates	USD 60,000,000	60,000,000	USD 53,000,000	53,000,000	USD 7,000,000	7,000,000
United States	USD 190,300,000	190,300,000	USD 190,300,000	190,300,000	0	0
United Kingdom	GBP 14,450,000	19,597,789	GBP 11,270,000	19,181,122	0	416,667
TOTAL		787,615,556		676,830,905		110,784,650

Annex II: Performance Tracking Matrix

FUNDING FACILITY FOR STABILIZATION QUARTERLY LOGFRAME REPORT – (January - March 2018)		
<p>UNDAF Outcome 1: Government and communities' resilience to disasters (man-made and natural) strengthened. Country Program Outcome 3: Conditions improved for the safe return of Internally Displaced Persons in Newly Liberated Areas.</p> <p>Indicator: Number of returnees to targeted liberated areas of Salah al-Din, Ninewa, Diyala, and Anbar.</p> <p>Baseline (data as of April 2015): Salah al-Din: 27,000 returnees; Ninewa: 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.</p> <p>Progress and status: As of March 2018: 3,220,362 people returned to their homes in Iraq. Anbar has received the largest number of returns (1,213,476 people), followed by 974,862 in Ninewa, 459,186 in Salah al-Din, 217,416 in Diyala, and 82,470 in Kirkuk (Bashir and Hawija).</p>		
INDICATORS, BASELINE, AND TARGETS	ACTIVITIES	Q1 PROGRESS
OUTPUT 1: The Government of Iraq is supported to address the immediate stabilization and recovery needs in newly accessible areas which allows for the sustainable return of internally displaced persons.		
1.1: Carry out local assessments to identify immediate stabilization needs with costing, prioritization and final assessment report		
<p>Indicator: Percentage of assessments carried out in FFS targeted areas.</p> <p>2015 Baseline: No assessment undertaken in liberated areas (May 2015).</p> <p>2016 Target: 80 percent of liberated areas have assessment reports by December 2016.</p> <p>2017 Target: 100 percent of 28 liberated areas have assessment reports by December 2017.</p> <p>2018 Target: 100 percent of 31 areas have assessment reports by December 2018.</p>	<p>1.1.1 Conduct rapid stabilization and recovery assessment and final reports.</p> <p>Carry out local assessments with verification missions and site visits.</p> <p>Conduct prioritization workshops.</p> <p>Translate assessments and findings.</p> <p>Finalize and publish reports.</p> <p>Advise local and provincial authorities on assessment process and prioritization</p> <p>Deploy stabilization advisor for coordinating the assessment exercises.</p>	<p>Methodology that was developed continues to be replicated in newly liberated areas.</p> <p>Three additional areas were added to FFS portfolio in January 29 Stabilization Task Force meeting for a total of 31 locations.</p> <p>All 31 areas approved by the FFS Steering Committee have been liberated by December 2017. The 31 approved areas include: Fallujah, Ramadi, Heet, Haditha, Rutba, Karma, Al Qaim, Al Rawa, Al Ana, Tikrit, Al Dour, Mkeishifah, Shergat, Baiji, Balad, Yathrib, Sa'adiya, Mosul, Qayara, Shura, Hamdaniya/ Ninewa Plains, Hatra, Telafar, Rabia, Sinuni, Sinjar, Ba'aj, Bashir, Hawija, Toz Khormato, Suleiman Beg. All 31 towns are liberated. Despite being liberated, some areas are still difficult to access due to the security force posture in the area. All towns save for Balad, Ba'aj, and Telafar have undergone assessments of damage and costings. As such, FFS completed 28 out of 31 towns, or 90%.</p> <p>The Ninewa Plains are considered one area by the Steering Committee, and is included as one assessment for the purpose of tracking FFS results. However, the Ninewa Plains is comprised of approximately a dozen towns, and FFS operates in Hamdaniya (Qaraqosh), Karamless, Telesqof, Al Qosh, Bashiqa, Batnaya, Bartela, Batnaya, Baqufa, Nimrud (Salamiya), Telkayf, Hama Al Aleel, and Sheikhan. Assessments have been conducted in each of these villages, but are represented as one for the Ninewa Plains.</p>
<p>Overall output progress: As of 31 March 2018, 90% of liberated areas (28 out of 31) have been assessed.</p>		

INDICATORS, BASELINE, AND TARGETS	ACTIVITIES	Q1 PROGRESS
1.2 Rehabilitation of light infrastructure in newly liberated areas (Window 1)		
<p>Indicator: Number of infrastructure projects for basic services (water, health, electricity, education and municipal services) which have been rehabilitated in FFS targeted areas.</p> <p>2015 Baseline: Liberated areas in 5 target governorates have substantially reduced access to basic services (water, health, electricity, education, and municipal services). No FFS rehabilitation work as of May 2015.</p> <p>2016 Target: 150 projects being implemented, 90 completed by December 2016.</p> <p>2017 Target: 1000 projects under implementation by December 2017.</p> <p>2018 Target: 2000 projects under implementation by December 2018.</p> <p><i>NB: Targets are cumulative figures.</i></p>	<p>1.2.1 Identified priority Window 1 projects are being implemented</p> <p>Rehabilitation of water and water treatment infrastructure in Salah al-Din, Anbar, Diyala, Ninewa, Kirkuk Governorates.</p> <p>Rehabilitation of primary healthcare centres in Salah al-Din, Anbar, Diyala, Ninewa, Kirkuk.</p> <p>Rehabilitate electricity networks in Salah al-Din, Anbar, Diyala, Ninewa, Kirkuk Governorates.</p> <p>Rehabilitate primary and secondary schools in Salah al-Din, Anbar, Diyala, Ninewa, Kirkuk Governorates.</p> <p>Procure equipment for municipal services.</p>	<p>By the end of Q1 2018, FFS had a cumulative project portfolio of 1,960 projects. Of these;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 880 were completed • 410 were being implemented • 262 were being tendered • 408 were being developed (bills of quantity) <p>Of the above 1,960 total projects, 111 were FFES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 37 were completed • 58 were being implemented • 12 were being tendered • 4 were being developed (bills of quantity)
<p>Indicator: Stabilization Operations Service Centre established to manage infrastructure rehabilitation procurement and implementation.</p> <p>2015 Baseline: No stabilization-specific operations service center.</p> <p>2016 Target: Capacity of Stabilization Operations Service Center increased with doubling of finance and procurement staffing by 31 December 2016.</p> <p>2017 Target: Capacity of Stabilization Operations Service Centre has been increased with capacities to procure 1000 projects.</p> <p>2018 Target: Capacity of Stabilization Operations Service Centre has been increased with capacities to procure 2000 projects.</p>	<p>1.2.2 Operations Service Centre established to support rapid implementation of infrastructure rehabilitation.</p> <p>Additional operations staff, mainly finance, procurement and human resources recruited.</p> <p>Additional engineers recruited to cope with increased activities of FFS.</p>	<p>Additional support in procurement, HR, and finance capacity recruited during Q1 to the Service Centre to continue to support operations.</p>
<p>Overall output progress: 880 completed projects; 410 were being implemented; 262 were being tendered; 408 were being developed (bills of quantities development). Total Cumulative Projects: 1,960. FFS is on target to achieve the goal of 2,000 projects completed or being implemented by 31 December 2018, with 1,290 total projects in those two categories. While 200 more projects were completed during the quarter, the number of projects undergoing bills of quantities development increased significantly from 262 in Q4 to 408 in Q1 of 2018. This is due to the liberation of western Anbar and Hawija at the end Q4 and improved accessibility to the cities, as well as the addition of three additional locations for FFS support in January 2018.</p> <p>To improve clarity on FFES projects funded by donors, the Performance Management Framework will outline FFES projects. 111 of the 1,960 projects were FFES, of which 37 were completed and 58 being implemented by the end of Q1.</p> <p>Stabilization Operations Service Center has increased its finance and procurement capacity in line with the growing portfolio.</p>		

INDICATORS, BASELINE, AND TARGETS	ACTIVITIES	Q1 PROGRESS
1.3 Support livelihoods by jumpstarting local economy and generating income (Window 2)		
<p>Indicator: Number of job opportunities for individuals, including women and youth, created in liberated areas of target provinces.</p> <p>Baseline: No job creation projects being implemented or initiatives taking place.</p> <p>2016 Target: 2,000 youth and 500 women benefit from job opportunities by 31 Dec 2016.</p> <p>2017 Target: A total of 10,000 job opportunities created by 31 December 2017. 2,000 (20%) will be for women and 7,000 (70%) for youth (under 30).</p> <p>2018 Target: A total of 30,000 job opportunities created by 31 December 2018. 4,000 (20%) will be for women and 14,000 youth</p>	<p>1.3.1 Window 2 immediate livelihood creation projects launched in liberated areas</p> <p>Select NGOs and ensure standards for payment/security and deliverables are set.</p> <p>Cash for work activities initiated in Salah al-Din, Ninewa, Diyala, and Anbar provinces.</p> <p>Recruit NGOs for cash for work who can incorporate women participants and identify “women-friendly” work sites.</p> <p>Recruit and train youth-oriented NGOs for cash for work scheme.</p>	<p>By the end of Q1, FFS oversaw a total cumulative livelihoods portfolio of 117 projects (CFW and grants):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 51 projects in Ninewa • 58 projects in Anbar • 6 projects in Salah al-Din • 2 projects in Kirkuk • 0 projects in Diyala <p>By the end of Q1 19,325 total CFW opportunities created for 30-90 days each. 1,452 were women.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7,990 CFW opportunities created in Ninewa for 30-90 days each. 1,063 were women. • 6,638 (OLD: 7,358) CFW opportunities created in Anbar for 30-90 days each. 366 were women. • 960 CFW opportunities created in Salah al-Din for 30-90 days each. 10 were women. • 300 CFW opportunities created in Kirkuk for 30-90 days each. 0 were women. • 0 CFW opportunities created in Diyala.
<p>Indicator: Number of small business grants, including women-owned businesses, awarded in liberated areas of target provinces.</p> <p>Baseline: Small businesses have no grants.</p> <p>2016 Target: A total of 1000 small businesses receive grants in 4 target provinces by 31 December 2016 (end Q4). 30 percent target women.</p> <p>2017 Target: A total of 2,500 small businesses and women receive grants in 4 target provinces by 31 December 2017 (end Q4). 30 percent target women.</p> <p>2018 Target: A total of 5000 small businesses receive grants in 4 target provinces by 31 December 2018 (end Q4). A total of 100 women’s small businesses will receive grants.</p>	<p>1.3.2 Projects to deliver small business grants launched in liberated areas.</p> <p>Select NGOs and ensure standards for payment/security and deliverables are set.</p> <p>Cash grants provided to small businesses in Salah al-Din, Ninewa, Diyala, and Anbar provinces.</p> <p>Training and subsequent cash grants provided to women’s small businesses in Salah al-Din, Ninewa, Diyala, and Anbar provinces.</p>	<p>By the end of Q1, FFS delivered 7,303 total grants to businesses and vulnerable women. 4,703 (OLD: 4,846) were for women.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 360 small business grants delivered in Salah al-Din. • 0 grants to women-headed households were delivered to Salah al-Din. • 1,245 small business grants delivered in Anbar. • 1,598 grants to women-headed households were delivered in Anbar. • 3,120 small business grants delivered in Ninewa in Sinjar and Rabia. • 0 small business grants delivered in Diyala, or Kirkuk. • 0 grants to women-headed households were delivered to Ninewa, Diyala, or Kirkuk.

	<p>1.3.3 Technical team of livelihoods experts are available to train NGOs on cash for work and cash grant modalities and to provide mentoring or coaching during the process.</p> <p>Deployment of Cash for Work and livelihoods expert.</p> <p>Deploy staff for monitoring of livelihoods activities.</p>	<p>As of Q2 2016, FFS no longer undertakes training of NGOs or mentoring, as the scale of projects and needs for CFW and grant distribution is too demanding. FFS contracts implementers through a competitive bidding process to select private companies.</p> <p>Livelihoods expert deployed to oversee expanded Livelihoods Team. CFW and livelihoods monitoring framework has been overhauled and redeveloped having learned important lessons from scaling up in Mosul. These lessons have been applied throughout Q1.</p> <p>Third-party monitors have been contracted to oversee the implementation of CFW projects. A minimum of one monitor is on site at all times for every 30 workers. Additional monitors oversee the cash transfers, along with Liaison Officers.</p>
<p>Overall output progress: 117 projects, 19,325 total CFW beneficiaries of which 1,452 were women. 7,303 grants in total were distributed, of which 4,703 went to women. FFS is on target to achieve both the CFW and grant delivery targets by the end of December 2018.</p> <p>Identifying women-owned businesses was extremely challenging, especially post-liberation. The change to women-headed households ensured that FFS could target a greater number of women returnees. As such, the targets and indicators were adapted to reflect lessons learned from implementation.</p>		

INDICATORS, BASELINE, AND TARGETS	ACTIVITIES	Q1 PROGRESS
1.4 Technical support is provided to Government authorities to build local capacity to facilitate stabilization (Window 3)		
<p>Indicator: Authorities in target provinces with liberated areas demonstrate capacity to plan for stabilization activities and produce and implement stabilization plans.</p> <p>Baseline: Limited capacity to develop and implement comprehensive stabilization plans.</p> <p>2016 Target: By 31 December 2016, area coordinators and stabilization advisors ensure that Governorates have expertise on stabilization planning and communications.</p> <p>2017 Target: Area coordinators and stabilization advisors ensure that Governorates have expertise on stabilization planning and communications. A minimum of nine FFS supported Municipal Stabilization Advisors embedded within local municipalities of liberated areas by December 2017.</p> <p>2018 Target: Area coordinators and stabilization advisors ensure that Governorates have expertise on stabilization planning and communications. A minimum of ten FFS supported Municipal Stabilization Advisors embedded within local municipalities of liberated areas by December.</p>	<p>1.4.1 Embed technical experts with Ninewa, Salah al-Din, Diyala, and Anbar governorates and with municipal offices to assist with stabilization planning, coordination, implementation, and monitoring.</p> <p>Hire and deploy technical expertise to Ninewa and Salah al-Din for six months, embedded with Planning Departments.</p> <p>Deploy Area Coordinator and technical experts to Salah al-Din, Anbar, Diyala, and Ninewa to support coordination of assistance, monitoring of activities and ensure complementarity with government funded initiatives.</p> <p>Hire specific technical expertise for ad hoc needs identified by Salah al-Din and/or Ninewa provinces or ad-hoc specialized expertise to the Government of Iraq, if required for stabilization purposes.</p> <p>Provide stabilization advisory services to Ninewa, Salah al-Din, Diyala, and Anbar in support of their stabilization plans and activities.</p>	<p>The Area Coordinators for all 5 governorates continued with capacity support to Governors and Line Directorates. Stabilization Advisors provided significant capacity support to the Governors' Offices during the reporting period.</p> <p>Housing engineers and social organizers are deployed to Anbar for the housing project during Q 4, 30% of which are women. Field engineers have continued operating throughout the quarter. Municipal Stabilization Advisors are deployed and continue to provide support to municipalities assigned. Liaison Officers are deployed and continue to work with partner municipalities.</p> <p>Capacity support teams deployed in Q1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 International Stabilization Specialists • 1 Gender Specialist • 2 Senior International Engineers • 4 Senior National Engineers • 10 Municipal Stabilization Advisors • 54 Field Engineers • 45 Housing Engineers • 11 Liaison Officers • 3 Area Coordinators <p>The Livelihoods Team is comprised of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 Project Specialist • 3 Project Officers <p>The Communications Team had grown to 5 persons by the end of Q1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 External Relations Advisor • 1 Communications Specialist (Capacity-Building) • 1 Communications Specialist (FFS Communications) • 1 Photographer • 1 Videographer/Anbar TV Expert (Anbar Media Specialist) <p>The Communications Team aired the first three episodes of stabilization on Anbar TV as per the Letter of Agreement with the Anbar authorities.</p>
<p>Overall output progress: FFS continued to support across all 5 target governorates with international and national stabilization advisors. All 5 target governorates have national area coordinators. Engineering resources have been boosted significantly in the field and from Baghdad/Erbil, and Municipal Stabilization Advisors, Liaison Officers are providing direct capacities to municipal offices. The Communications Team and the Livelihoods Team expanded significantly and improved implementation in these respective sectors.</p>		

INDICATORS, BASELINE, AND TARGETS	ACTIVITIES	Q1 PROGRESS
1.5 Design and implement community reconciliation and dialogue initiatives (Window 4)		
<p>Indicator: Conflict analyses are conducted in liberated areas.</p> <p>Baseline: No conflict analysis conducted in the liberated areas.</p> <p>Target: Conflict analysis conducted in 80 percent of liberated districts by 31 December 2016.</p> <p>Indicator: Local facilitators (NGOs, media, community leaders, women, and local government authorities) are trained on conflict resolution, community dialogue, and best practices on community restorative processes.</p> <p>Baseline: No facilitators have been trained.</p> <p>Target: By 31 March 2018 at least 50 dialogue facilitators (NGOs, media, community leaders and local government authorities) will have been trained in each of target provinces with liberated areas. 20 of 50 facilitators will be women in each of the targeted provinces with liberated areas.</p>	<p>1.5.1 Develop a methodology for a detailed conflict analysis covering areas that will be potentially engaged for community reconciliation programming through FFIS. Conflict analysis informs community reconciliation project design.</p> <p>Conduct local conflict analysis in specific liberated areas in Ninewa, Salah al-Din, Diyala, and Anbar.</p> <p>Conduct site visits and interviews with civilian population, including IDPs, local authorities, civil society, and other stakeholders to deepen analysis and identify specific concerns.</p> <p>Train dialogue facilitators in liberated from NGOs, local media, and local authorities on conflict resolution, community dialogue, and best practices on community restorative processes.</p> <p>Conduct intra- and intercommunity dialogues, and establish informal conflict resolution mechanisms that target community leaders, women, youth, and members of local community, judiciary, and local security representatives to agree on set of measures to address local grievances.</p> <p>Identify partners and implement small projects to engage different communities in shared projects such as social work in community, educational programs, inter-community rehabilitation projects with the aim to slowly rebuild social fabric.</p> <p>Train local media to develop a platform for community reconciliation, notably in developing conflict sensitive messaging and in providing space for media to play a more prominent role in holding local institutions accountable to non-discriminatory practices.</p> <p>Engage provincial council, local authorities and community leaders in developing conflict sensitive messaging.</p>	<p>FFS Steering Committee approved the reopening of Window 4 on 29 January 2018.</p> <p>As a result, FFS conducted research into opportunities for social cohesion and community reconciliation in the focus areas of 2018 ("5 Red Box areas") and developed a concept note during the quarter. The concept note is with donor partners for review and comment.</p> <p>Following adoption of the window and inputs on the concept note, FFS will revise the project activities under Window 4.</p>

INDICATORS, BASELINE, AND TARGETS	ACTIVITIES	Q1 PROGRESS
<p>Indicator: Develop monitoring tool to monitor changes in communal tensions.</p> <p>Baseline: No monitoring tools to monitor changes in communal tensions are being employed.</p> <p>Target: Marked improvement in 2 newly liberated areas by 31 December 2016</p>	<p>1.5.2 Provincial Governments, local authorities, media, and community leaders are engaged and trained on mediation/community reconciliation processes, and media develop conflict sensitive messaging.</p> <p>1.5.3 Systematically monitor and document community tensions and retribution.</p> <p>Develop tools and criteria to monitor and measure changes in communal tensions.</p> <p>Recruit a monitoring officer to measure communal tensions and to engage NGOs, community leaders, Government officials.</p> <p>Conduct workshop with NGO/ community organizations on lessons learned</p>	
<p>Overall output progress: Following the reopening Window 4, FFS developed a concept note for donor input during the quarter. Specific activities will be determined following consultations in Q2.</p>		
<p>1.6 Project Management Team Employed</p>		
<p>Indicator: Set up independent Monitoring and Evaluation for Stabilization project</p> <p>Baseline: No independent monitoring in place.</p> <p>2016 Target: Independent monitoring reports are available for all areas of FFIS intervention by end of 2016.</p> <p>2017 Target: FFS in-house monitoring capacities built to manage project numbers of 1,000 by December 2017.</p> <p>2018 Target: FFS in-house monitoring capacities built to manage project numbers of 2,000 by December 2018.</p>	<p>1.6.1 Expansion of Project Team with Project Manager and Overall team leader.</p> <p>Ensure appropriate security management arrangements are in place, including equipment.</p> <p>Independent Monitoring and evaluation system is put in place and reports are available.</p>	<p>FFS monitoring framework is in place with a multi-tiered monitoring system to include field engineers, municipal stabilization advisors (MSAs), field monitoring experts, Liaison Officers, Programme Staff, and third-party monitors observing and guiding work.</p> <p>Third-party monitors deployed to oversee cash for work. Specialized third-party monitors recruited to monitor Expanded Stabilization projects (hospitals).</p> <p>Third-party monitoring by donors expanded to include three donors.</p> <p>M&E Officers, GIS Officer, Field Monitoring Specialist, and Data Engineers continue to translate raw monitoring data into timely outputs for management review and decision making.</p>
<p>Overall output progress: FFS Monitoring Framework formalized and implemented across all governorates of operation. Monitoring Framework revamped and adjusted to reflect new realities and incorporate lessons learned, especially in cash for work.</p>		

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