



# Annual Report 2015

**Rebuild and Relief International NGO gGmbH**



Rebuild and Relief International NGO was founded as a Non-profit and Non-governmental organization in 2013. The first country program called RIRP (Rebuild Iraq Recruitment Program) had already started in 2004 and since then we have provided humanitarian assistance and help to the Iraqi people in order to help themselves rebuilding their country.

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# Editorial Note

01. January 2016

Dear Sir/Madam,

The situation in Iraq continues to be one of the biggest humanitarian crises worldwide. The reign of terror by ISIS and the on-going armed conflict between the terrorists and the Iraqi army and their allied forces results in many waves of migration. Large sections of the Iraqi population have had to flee from their homes and settle in safer areas. During 2015, there were 3.2 million internally displaced persons (IDP's) within Iraq and the number is still rising. The number of people in need of humanitarian assistance and protection is even higher (8.2 million).

Currently there is a great demand for shelter, water, sanitation facilities and hygiene services. Many people require food assistance and have no access to health services. Most of them have no income and depend on basic humanitarian aid. Schools and hospitals are closed and the infrastructure has collapsed in nearly all of the ISIS occupied territories.

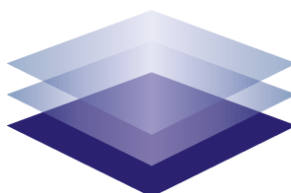
RRI intensified its efforts and focused on the most urgent demands. In cooperation with 6 partners we realised 11 main projects in the sectors SHELTER, WASH and EDUCATION. We built over 200 permanent shelters for Returnees and IDP's and constructed over 400 sustainable temporary shelters. We provided WASH assistance through water trucking, installation of bathing facilities and through the construction of wells with reverse osmosis (RO-systems), provided sustainable access to safe drinking water. In many IDP camps we also conducted a vaccination campaign against polio. Moreover we implemented the restoration and maintenance of many schools and installed temporary learning spaces.

In this annual report, you will find detailed information on our projects, the beneficiaries and our financial status and I hope you will enjoy the read.

Yours sincerely,



Anna Schiwitz (Program Assistant)



Initiative  
Transparente  
Zivilgesellschaft

# Projects 2015

No	Project Title	Budget	Donor
1	Construction of 125 new shelter units for returnees in Diyala	1,287,086.25 USD	UNHCR
2	Construction of 80 new shelter units for Internally Displaced Persons (IDP's) in Baghdad Governorate; garbage collection and hygiene awareness training for returnees in Diyala, Iraq; emergency response in Al Anbar, Iraq, including distribution of kerosene; emergency intervention rehabilitation works for IDP camps; rehabilitation of collective centers to provide shelter for IDP's within Al Anbar; setting up a new IDP camp with RHU units	4,480,448.96 USD	UNHCR
3	Provision and installation of sustainable prefabricated shelter units (Caravans) including sanitary facilities and infrastructure in Poultry Farm locations in Kerbala Governorate	3,051,867.00 USD	UN-Habitat
4	Emergency WASH intervention for IDP formal and informal settlements in Baghdad, Al Anbar, Kerbala, Babil, Wassit, Thi Qar, Missan, Muthanna, Qadassiya, Diyala, Basra, Najaf, Diwaniya, Mosul, Salahuddin, Kirkuk	2,982,148.00 USD	UNICEF
5	Distribution of RRM kits for vulnerable IDP's	634,248.50 USD	UNICEF
6	Winterization Project	228,427.62 USD	UNICEF
7	WASH Assistance in Al Anbar and Salah Al-Din for IDP's and returnees	746,089.60 USD	UN-OCHA
8	Construction of 10 Wells and RO systems in Al Anbar	550,013.67 USD	German Foreign Federal Office
9	Education in Emergency (EIE) response IDP's in camps (formal and non-formal) and hosting communities in Iraq – provide temporary learning space for IDP students/cleaning and minor rehabilitation for schools	237,192.00 USD	UNICEF
10	Rehabilitation of Al-Asharay Primary School in Mansour, Baghdad	19,764.00 USD	German Embassy Baghdad
11	Rule of Law	1,177,958 USD	EU, GIZ and GFA
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>15,395,243 USD</b>	



# Humanitarian Context

The humanitarian situation in Iraq continues to be catastrophic. Today there are approximately 3.2 million Iraqis displaced inside their country, most of them living under difficult circumstances as the security situation continues to deteriorate inside Iraq. The Iraqi civilian population continues to live with massive vulnerabilities due to lack of access to adequate basic assistance and protection. Humanitarian assistance to Iraqis has become one of the largest and most complex humanitarian operations in the world.

The on-going crisis and the increased displacement continue to put enormous pressure on the existing water and food availability in Iraq, leaving a large segment of the population with no access to clean water and food and increasing the risk of water-borne diseases. In 2015 there were 8.2 million people in need of humanitarian assistance in Iraq. The estimated number at the end of this year amounts to 9.9 million people. 3.2 million people fled their homes and were in need of shelter. Another 7.9 million people are in need of protection assistance. 7.8 million people are in need of access to essential health services while 4.1 million people are in critical need of access to WASH services. 4.4 million people require food assistance and 45% of people in need are children. (Source: HRP Iraq 2015)

Moreover a great number of the population in need of assistance is located in so called hard-to-reach-areas. For some of these places we are the only organisation that is having access to the people living there. Therefore we concentrate our efforts in the regions of central Iraq, especially the governorates Al Anbar, Baghdad, Diyala and Salah al-Din.

We always coordinated our humanitarian assistance with the local UN agencies and the coordinators for the particular clusters in order to address the priority needs and to prevent overlapping actions. Also we are in close contact to the local government and the beneficiaries themselves, so that we can respond to their very specific needs and requirements.

The following chapters will describe the projects we implemented in the clusters Shelter, WASH and Education. Overall we realized 11 main projects in 2015 with a total budget of about 15 million US dollars. That way we were able to help many families in Iraq and provide them with shelter, water, hygiene items and sanitary facilities, health and education services.

Although a lot of money is allocated for humanitarian assistance in Iraq, it is still not enough to provide basic assistance for everyone in need.

# Cluster Shelter

**(1) Construction of 125 new shelter units for Returnees in Diyala (UNHCR);**

**(2) Construction of 80 new shelter units for Internally Displaced Persons (IDP's) in Baghdad Governorate. Rehabilitation of Collective Centers to provide shelter for IDP's within Al Anbar. Setting up a new IDP camp with RHU units (UNHCR)**

RRI NGO has a lot of experience in implementing shelter and caravan construction projects in Iraq. In these projects we provided shelters for 125 beneficiary families in Diyala and 80 beneficiary families in Baghdad and we set up a new IDP Camp with RHU Units. Moreover we realized garbage collection and hygiene awareness training for returnees in Diyala, emergency response in Al Anbar, including distribution of kerosene and emergency intervention rehabilitation works for IDP Camps.

Our standard procedure in this kind of project includes the following activities:

## **1. Beneficiary Selection Committee (BSC)**

RRI NGO established a beneficiary selection committee (BSC) which consists of an employee of the local authorities, a local community tribe leader and well selected community members; as well as a representative from RIRP and UNHCR. The BSC asked the beneficiary registration papers from the local Community Councils, to ensure that the beneficiary is the returnee family.

The shelters of the beneficiaries, chosen by the BSC, were visited with participation of the local authorities (district council and neighborhood council members) to prove the need of assistance for these beneficiaries. The local council members also assisted in assuring that there will be no conflict regarding the ownership of the shelters and in providing the legal approvals for rehabilitation.

The BSC also took into account those beneficiaries who are severely in need of assistance due to a lack of own shelter or own land. Cases of such beneficiaries were studied and it was the aim of the BSC to search for possible ways to be able to include members of this highly vulnerable group into the project (for example through official letters which were provided by local community councils. These letters make sure that the beneficiaries are allowed to make use of the land and are allowed to stay there on the long term).

## **2. Tendering Phase**

- RIRP realized the tendering for all shelters. Potential subcontractors were requested to perform site visits.

- RIRP followed UNHCR tendering and procurement guidelines. UNHCR staff was present during the opening of tenders.
- Whenever possible it is desirable to invite local companies to submit their offers (experience proved that this facilitates the project procedure and ensures that if problems arise during or after the end of the project the responsible contact persons are still available).
- The RIRP committee selected the offers according to the existing know how, experience (past performance) and a realistic cost/performance ratio and send the selected bids to UNHCR for approval.

#### Subcontractor Guidelines:

The subcontractors must comply with the best Iraqi construction specification and must supply the best materials available in the market. (Construction specification will be done by the RIRP civil and electrical engineers and will be added to the tendering appendix that will be submitted to the bidding contractors). The sub-contractor should - whenever possible and without affecting the quality of the work - employ at least 80% of the workers from the neighborhood he is working in; it is preferable that this includes the returnees.

### **3. Implementation Phase**

After the approval the selected subcontracting company signed a contract with RIRP and started their work.

### **4. Completion Phase**

- On completion, Joint BSC evaluation and verification of the completion.
- Certification handover from BSC.
- RIRP elaboration of final report, verified by UNHCR.
- UNHCR certificate will be used.

### **5. Monitoring Phase**

- RIRP monitored all phases of project implementation through monitors in the field.
- RIRP performed regular monitoring site visits, field staff submits daily reports to RIRP project management and RIRP submitted regular (weekly and monthly) monitoring reports to UNHCR.
- The purpose of the monitoring visits is to make sure that the works are followed up as planned avoiding delays and making sure that the quality of the work follows UNHCR quality guidelines.
- RIRP staff guided and instructed the workers whenever and wherever necessary.



- Evaluation was done periodically to identify timely implementation of all activities, and to provide fast and adequate reaction when needed, to improve or accelerate activities.
- In addition a proper monitoring and evaluation system is in place to ensure a structured lesson learned outcome. This knowledge can be later used or transferred.
- UNHCR and the RICC teams performed regular spot check visits to the selected and rehabilitated locations.

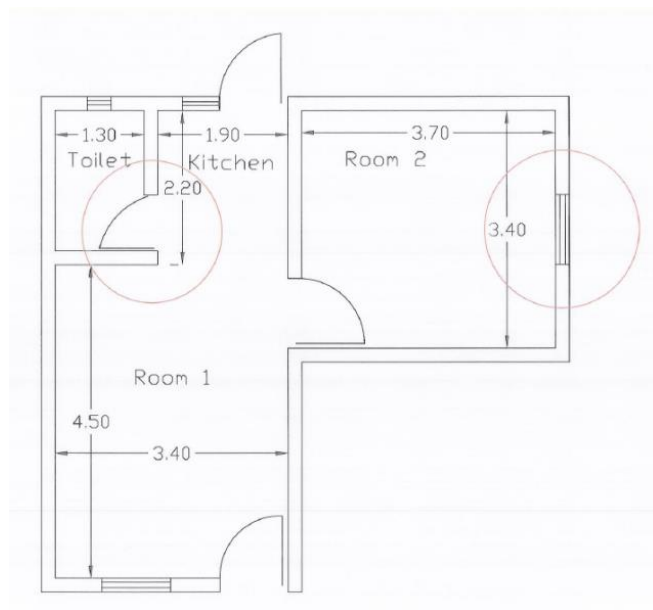
#### Visibility:

RIRP, together with other co-partners involved in this sub-project - will be required to ensure UNHCR and its donors' visibility. Visibility of UNHCR as donor and partner of this sub-project will be ensured as follows:

- Placing UNHCR logo stickers along with RIRP logo on all the sub-project activities, if security permits.
- Placing signboards identifying UNHCR as the donor and partner whenever appropriate and secure in sub-project sites

## 6. Gallery

### Shelter construction for Returnees in Diyala:







**Setting up a new IDP Camps with RHU Units in Al Anbar:**





### **(3) Construction of 406 prefabricated shelter units for IDP's in Kerbala (UN-Habitat)**

This project started in October 2015 and will continue until May of 2016.

In this project RIRP is installing 406 prefabricated shelter units for IDP's in Kerbala. The activities in the project were: site demarcation, site leveling; marking of prefabricated unit locations on the ground, earth compaction, and cast concrete for the prefabricated unit base, taking into consideration land slope and connection of waste water pipes to septic tanks and other factors, as well as supervision of the work.

These shelters will serve 406 IDP families as a temporary home. The shelter complex is located between Kerbala and Najaf governorates, specifically on an area known as Poultry Farms complex. From May on these shelters will accommodate over 2400 people. They are IDP's from Tal Afar (Nineveh Province, North Iraq) who had to flee from their homes due to the reign of terror inflicted by ISIS. Most of them have lost everything and are dependent on humanitarian aid. They need not only shelter, but also require food assistance, provision of basic non-food items and health services. Our responsibility to this project is to provide and install the shelter units and to construct sufficient infrastructure, to enable a sanitary environment for the inhabitants of the complex.

Our standard operation procedure in this kind of project is similar to the previous two projects.



## Cluster WASH

**(4) Emergency WASH intervention for IDP formal and informal settlements in Baghdad, Al Anbar, Kerbala, Babil, Wassit, Thi Qar, Missan, Muthanna, Qadassiya, Diyala, Basra, Najaf, Diwaniya, Mosul, Salahuddin, Kirkuk (UNICEF)**

**(5) WASH Assistance in Al Anbar and Salah Al-Din for IDP's and returnees (UN-OCHA)**

These projects were implemented in cooperation with UNICEF Iraq and UN-OCHA and started already in August 2014. Though, it needed to be extended until December 2015 due to the continuing lack of basic humanitarian assistance for a growing number of IDPs in central Iraq.

The overall WASH cluster objective is: **To ensure continued, improved and more equitable access to basic, appropriate WASH for the most vulnerable, critically affected girls, boys, men and women.**

The activities conducted in this project can be divided into three WASH objectives.

1 WASH Objective: Emergency affected populations have timely and equitable access to a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene.

2 WASH Objective: Emergency affected populations have equitable access to culturally appropriate and gender sensitive facilities and services that ensure a hygiene living environment.

3 WASH Objective: Emergency affected populations have improved hygiene practices through access to hygiene items and hygiene promotion activities on equitable basis.

As a direct consequence of the current and extremely fragile security situation within certain regions of Iraq, many of the inhabitants were fleeing their homes and transiting to safer areas. This migration resulted in many informal settlements being established with little or no infrastructure or basic human needs being provided. Subsequently, access to potable water was, and still is, a major problem and because of the transient nature of these informal settlements, sanita-



**Distribution of Hygiene Kits**

tion and hygiene issues are prevalent.

UNICEF and UN-OCHA, with financial support from international donors, have made this issue a priority within their national plan and intends to facilitate access to water, improve sanitation and promote health and hygiene issues for the IDP's within the informal settlements in the targeted governorates of Kerbala, Najaf, Babil, Anbar, Wassit, Thi Qar, Missan, Baghdad, Diwaniya.

The projects assess the situation (in real time) of the informal settlements within the nine Iraqi governorates, with the project goal to improve health and hygiene and facilitate access to clean water for over 100,000 beneficiaries.



Distribution of bottled water

The more specific objectives of this project were to provide safe drinking water, distribute hygiene kits, and provide sanitation facilities. Additionally, the project included: providing training in regards to sanitation and hygiene, realizing garbage collection and monitoring the course of the project.

An important part of this project is also the ongoing assessment of the IDP movement, numbers of families within the informal settlements and establishment of any additional settlements. This information will be reported up the chain of command so that future planning and/or projects can be realized.

### **Project Planning/ Responsibilities/ Implementation:**

- Conduct assessments and needs identification of existing infrastructure supply and delivery systems in place on WATSAN facilities in all selected informal settlements
- Utilize RIRP WASH Officer to lead the assessment within the targeted informal settlements.
- Conduct a stakeholder analysis that includes: local government departments; small-scale water providers, both private operators and NGO/CBO run entities to assess capabilities, capacities and promote inter-organizational cooperation.
- Consultations with men, women, and children on the issue of accessing water, such as roles in collecting water, uses, distances to access points, cleanliness of water and others.
- Identify implementation options and alternative technologies for the viable priority projects.
- Conduct training on the use of hygiene kits, household water purification techniques, health, hygiene and sanitation options.



- Implement Water Trucking, Distribution of Hygiene Kits, Garbage Collection, Provision of Mobile Toilets for improved water delivery and access and improved sanitation in each selected informal settlement.

#### **Monitoring/Review/Coordination:**

- Establishment of mechanisms for transparent and participatory project monitoring and evaluation
- RIRP monitors all phases of project implementation through monitors in the field and in close collaboration with department of water (if applicable) and the targeted beneficiaries
- The beneficiaries are encouraged to report on any shortage in the quality or quantity of the distributed water in all locations. RIRP contact information circulate among the communities for any complain or shortage in the services.
- RIRP M&E Manager pay regular visit to the distribution locations to follow up the process in close and to listen to the beneficiaries concern in light of the distribution process
- Establish management, operation and maintenance systems for water and sanitation projects
- Prepare, agree and launch public information campaigns in support of the improved access to water and sanitation.
- Conduct awareness on hygiene concerns.



**Sewage collection in IDP camp**

RIRP's commitment to the project is specified as follows:

- Provision of six armored cars to enable site visits for expat staff, managerial oversight on work performed and real time updates to UNICEF management level.
- Expat and local national team of professionals with 10 years continued presence in Iraq working on humanitarian projects.
- In depth knowledge of cultural differences, enabling cultural sensitivity when affecting projects within Iraq's multi ethnic regions.
- Previous relationships with Community Councils and District Councils, negates the requirement for establishing rapport with these organizations before work can commence.

Excerpt of the Report of June 2015:

	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Beneficiaries (Final report 14.06.2015)</b>	<b>Locations</b>
1	Water trucking delivery	62.410	Anbar
2	Water quality checks	46.595	Anbar
3	Delivery of chlorine powder	21.000	Anbar
4	Water bottle distribution	39.500	Anbar, Babylon, Wassit
5	Garbage collection	70.355	Anbar, Babylon, Wassit
6	Sewage collection	30.612	Anbar, Babylon, Wassit, Kerbala, Najaf, Baghdad
7	Installation of latrines and showers	45.501	Anbar, Babylon, Wassit, Kerbala, Najaf, Baghdad, Qadissiya, Missan
8	Installation of water tanks	45.766	Anbar, Babylon, Wassit, Kerbala, Baghdad, Qadis- siya, Thi-Qar, Diyala
9	Distribution of hygiene kits	70.800	Anbar, Babylon, Wassit, Baghdad
10	Performing hygiene awareness trainings	66.600	Anbar, Babylon, Wassit, Baghdad
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>499.139</b> (Note that this number is just the addition of the above mentioned. Effectively the total number of benefi- ciaries is lower as the same people profited from the different activities)	

### **Gender, Equity and Sustainability**

We ensure, wherever possible, to include the female community members into the project. Experience proved that women often provide an additional point of view and this procedure often has positive side effects and can even help to change the point of view of the men towards the role and skills of women within their community.



Female headed households more often suffer from displacement in regards to providing for her family under much more difficult conditions. Therefore, within this project RRI NGO will continue to encourage women and empower them through:

- Ensuring that all responses incorporate a gender perspective in assessment, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation;
- Promoting women's access to clean drinking water/sanitation/health
- Including a gender perspective in all of RRI's coordination and communication work.
- Contribution in the locations and positions of latrines, washing facilities to ensure their full accessibility.
- Provide separate, well-lit and lockable latrines and bathing facilities for females and males
- Realize hygiene promotion activities that target men and women; if necessary the promotion activities will be conducted in a discreet way, so that woman can openly discuss their needs and requirements



**Latrines and Water Tanks in a IDP Camp**



**Hygiene Awareness Training in Al Dora and Distribution of Hygiene Kits in Baghdad**

**(6) Immediate assistance to improve the drinking water supply through drinking water treatment and construction of drinking water wells in Al Anbar, Iraq (Co-operation with German Humanitarian Assistance)**

As described in the previous projects the access to potable water is a major problem for many refugees within Iraq. Because of the transient nature of many settlements, sanitation and hygiene issues are prevalent.

This project targets the acute water shortage. By the construction of 10 wells and reverse osmosis systems in Al Anbar we facilitate access to clean water for about 155.000 beneficiaries.

The implementation of the project is similar to the previous projects: In the tendering phase RIRP decides for a subcontractor to realize the construction work. During the work RIRP monitors all phases of project implementation through supervision in the field. Regular site visits alongside daily, weekly and monthly reports guarantee that the works are followed up as planned avoiding delays and making sure that the work follows our quality standards.

One well with RO system provides enough water for 2000 people per day!



Fresh drinking water from one of 10 wells in Al Anbar



## **(7) Distribution of RRM Kits for vulnerable IDPs (UNICEF)**

## **(8) Winterization (UNICEF)**

In these two projects we distributed RRM Kits and essential products to vulnerable IDP to be prepared for the coming winter month. These projects can be seen as an extension of the previously described UNICEF Wash project. RRM means Rapid Response Mechanism and is a first line response activity. These minimal life-saving kits comprise water, food, hygiene items and female dignity items.



**Distribution of RRM and Winterization Kits**



## Cluster Education

### **(9) Education intervention for IDP informal settlements and collective centers in Iraq (UNICEF)**

The provision of education is not only a life-saving activity but moreover a life-sustaining and enduring protection for the children. An education system provides stability, structure and routine. It also reduces the risk for further violence and raises hope for a better future. Education enables the children to heal from the psychosocial distress they suffered from displacement and violence.

During 2015, an estimated 3.1 million school-aged children and adolescents affected by the conflict in Iraq were unable to access quality education opportunities, and this number is still rising within the HRP period. The education situation mirrors the complexity of the current emergency scenario – schools have been destroyed and damaged, children in IS-occupied areas are being educated with a restricted curriculum. Displaced boys and girls including adolescents desperately need access to education in a protective environment where life and cognitive skills can be developed to enable them to heal from psychosocial distress and return to a sense of normality.

New displacement from time to time are exacerbating the crisis and most recently the displaced from Anbar province to Baghdad due to the Ramadi crisis after 8 April 2015 that led to another big displacement moved to North and central governorates including Baghdad.

The affected girls and boys face severe and multiple deprivations, exposure to violence and abuse as well as the reality of losing educational and other important development opportunities. It is therefore not only children's safety and wellbeing at-risk, but also their future.

Within 8 month, 50 schools were rehabilitated and cleaned and 30 temporary learning spaces (tents) were provided in the Governorates Baghdad, Anbar, Kerbala, Babylon, Wassit and Diyala. We also provided the students with learning material.

All the activities were planned/coordinated/implemented with concerned Directorate of Education (DoE), Ministry of Education (MoE) and community including Parents teachers association (PTA).

### **(10) Rehabilitation of Al-Asharay Primary School in Mansour, Baghdad (German Embassy Baghdad)**

Due to a generous donation from the German Embassy in Baghdad, RIRP was able to implement extensive maintenance activities in the Al-Asharay School. After an assessment of many local schools in Baghdad our evaluation team found out that Al-Asharay primary school was in the worst condition and thus was chosen for rehabilitation. The school is located in the Mansour District, not far from the Embassy's domicile. It comprises 12 classrooms and has 540 students. Additionally, 80 IDP students attend the school at this moment.

Although there is regular maintenance conducted on the schools carried out by the MOE, it is not fully effective and does not cover all the school's requirements. In the Al-Asharay School we identified multiple needs for maintenance, in order to provide an appropriate and safe learning environment for the children.

The detected needs can be described as followed:

The sanitation facilities were in very bad condition and needed major maintenance works. Only one water tank was working and most of the water taps were out of order. Moreover, there was an open septic tank in the back playground. This is very dangerous, especially as it was near the basin where the children were washing their hands. The septic tank needed to be raised and covered. The doors of the classrooms were broken. The main door of the school needed to be replaced. The playground and hallway tiles were broken and therefore very dangerous when the children were playing outside or walking through the hallways. The complete electrical system needed full maintenance, in addition to providing ventilation fans, extra lights, and an electric bell. Some of the external walls needed to be repaired as water damage had caused them to crack and become unstable. In one classroom, four students were sitting at one desk with no room for their school equipment. One classroom was used for teaching lessons and as an art room, which was not creating the right learning space and atmosphere for the students. During rainy days, water came through the roof into one of the classrooms. The roof joints needed to be filled and repaired with mastic.

Concentrated studying is very difficult under these circum-



Hallway tiles before and after restoration



stances. Therefore, RIRP implemented the maintenance activities in the Al-Ascharay School in December 2015. First, we detected the inadequate and potentially dangerous state of the architecture of the school and then provided a safe and suitable learning place. Thanks to the measurements conducted the children are able to study in an appropriate environment



again. Now, they can focus fully on their work without being irritated by the external circumstances.



**New tables and chair for the students**



# Cluster Coordination and Common Service

## **(11) Rule of Law (GIZ, GFA and European Union)**

The project "Rule of Law" carried out in the period from August 2014 until November 2017 aims to strengthen governance mechanisms within the police, the justice system and penitentiary institutions within Iraq.

The project is carried out by the consortium of GIZ, GFA and RRI for the European Union (EU) in Baghdad and is the successor of the EUJUSTLEX mission (2006-2012). The objectives relate to the Cooperation Agreement between the EU and Iraq and the second Iraqi National Development Plan 2013-2017, in which the rule of law is particularly anchored.

The current project is designed to strengthen the independence of the judiciary, to establish standards within the system and therefore to protect human rights. The project focuses on improving of the work of the judicial police, the courts and prisons as well as strengthening the cooperation between the police and the judiciary. In addition, the legal aid system is to be improved in such a way so that vulnerable groups have better access to legal counseling.

The target groups of the project are in particular the Ministry of Justice, the Higher Judicial Council, the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, the Ministry of Human Rights, the independent Human Rights Commission, the Council, the Commission representative integrity and the civil society as a whole.

The project is financed by the European Union.

# Success Stories

## **Mesopotamia – The land of natural wealth suffers from water shortage**

When we were on our way to deliver the water to Alkhalidya City in Anbar province, I got distracted by two women. They were standing and watching the implementation of UNICEF work. One of them was crying, the other one was pointing at us and laughing with all her heart.

After the completion of our mission, I decided to investigate what was the matter and so, I went to meet them. After introducing myself and explaining my work with the UNICEF and how they serve the humanitarian needs when there's an extraordinary circumstance, I asked them why they were laughing and crying at the same time.

They welcomed me, and crushed laughing again; I was astonished again and asked them to explain what's going on.

Mary introduced herself as a history teacher (she was the one laughing), and her colleague



**Distribution of Water in Alkhalidya**

(who was crying) Sundus was a geography teacher; both of them were co-worker in Alkhalidya primary school. They asked me to listen to this paradox:

Mary said: While you were (referring to us) busy in installing and filling the water tanks, my colleague Sundus told me a story with one of her students. It was a year ago when Sundus was telling them about our country and how rich it is with all the natural wealth. God has blessed this country with plenty of rivers, streams and natural lakes, that's why it is called Mesopotamia. Then her student Hind raised her hand to ask an innocent question: what will be our condition if the water were cut off from our cities?

Sundus replied smiling: this will never happen, our country is very wealthy with water, and there won't be any lack in water. Hind sat down relieved from her teacher answer.

But today the water has become scarce in their city due to the acts of sabotage carried out by the terrorist gangs that invaded their city. They had been obliged to look for another source of water; if they found it, it will not be clean. Also its price has increased more than before, and it is not safe to use it for personal hygiene.

We all laughed together. I told the ladies that they won't be disappointed, and their answer will always be true as long as the UNICEF there. I invited them to see the water tanks that were just installed, and ready to be used for drinking cooking and hygiene use.

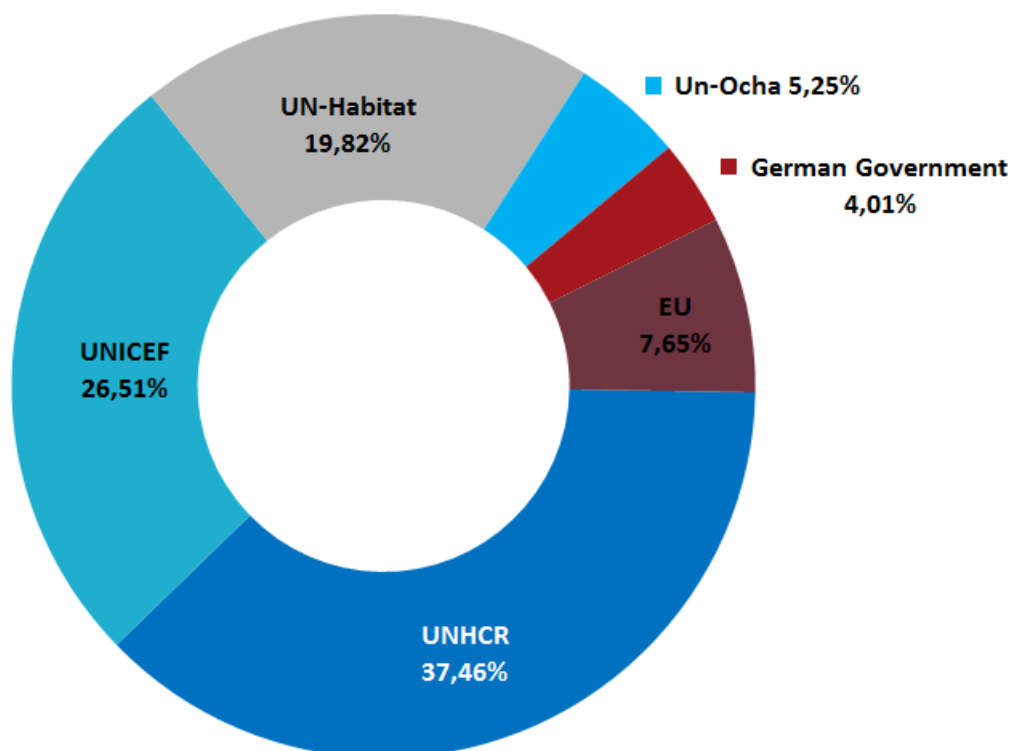
They were very thankful for the UNICEF and their support, to provide all of their needs and to ease the living for them.

This story was told by Hadeel, an RIRP engineer.

# Financial Report

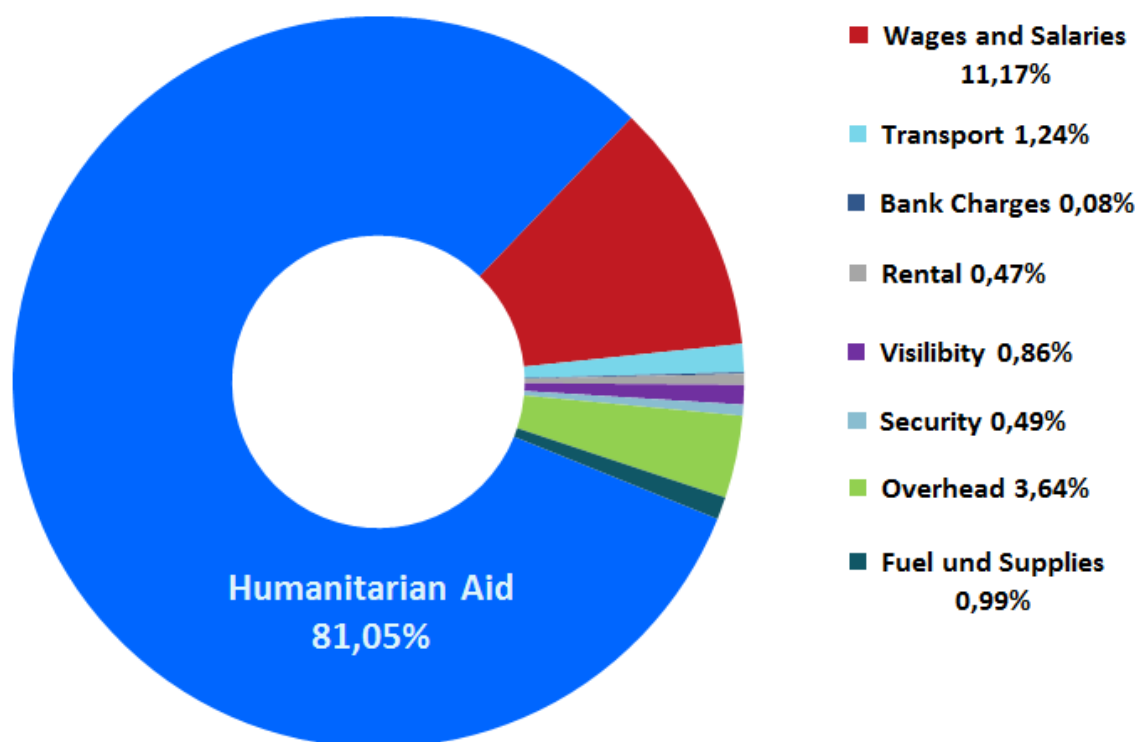
In 2015, RRI NGO received a total of 15.295.243,88 USD funding for humanitarian aid projects. The donors were UNHCR, UNICEF, Un-Habitat, Un-Ocha, the Federal Foreign Office of Germany, the German Embassy in Baghdad and the European Union, as shown in this chart. Please find the detailed description of the projects in the previous chapter.

## Sources of funds 2015



The second chart shows in detail how the funds were used and illustrates that in 2015 over three quarter of the funds were spent directly on humanitarian aid. Only about 20% of the money was used to run the organization, which includes the payment of salaries, lease payment for office premises and security measures. Money allocated in the overhead cash register serves as a reserve fund for emergency actions and covers the NGO's operational management procedures. Moreover this money is used to contribute to certain projects, in which the partner expect an own contribution.

### Application of funds 2015



The exchange rates that have been used for the calculations are:

1 USD = 1200 IDQ

1 USD = 0,90 EUR

We ask for your understanding, that the audited financial report for 2014 and 2015 is not completed yet. Until the completion we recommend to review the financial report for 2013 for further information. It can be accessed at [www.bundesanzeiger.de](http://www.bundesanzeiger.de) or on our website (<http://www.rirp.org/transparency>).

# About RRI

*Our Mission is to Protect, Accompany, Advocate and Serve for the rights of refugees and forcibly displaced people in Iraq and Syria.*

Rebuild and Relief International NGO (RRI) commenced activities in early 2004 under the designation Rebuild Iraq Recruitment Program (RIRP) in Baghdad, Iraq. Since this date RIRP has provided humanitarian assistance and support for those Iraqis in need and utilized RIRP's core values and committed methodology to achieve our objectives.

RRI shall promote and protect the rights of all Iraqi and Syrian people, regardless of their race, religion, nationality or political convictions. This will be achieved by acting as an independent and courageous spokesman for their rights nationally and internationally, by providing humanitarian assistance in emergency situations, and by strengthening the capacity of the UN organizations to offer and coordinate international aid and protection. RRI shall in all ways seek to provide viable, durable solutions with regard to both its spokesman activities and its emergency relief efforts.

RRI's operating ethos is based on the principles of loyalty, credibility, thoroughness and accuracy.

The team has significant knowledge and experience gained from operating in diverse and challenging situations in Iraq. This experience is the core platform on which successful project delivery is built.

RRI is confident of project delivery based on:

- Our extensive experience gained during successful completion of reconstruction, multiple human resources and training projects throughout Iraq
- RRI being a German organization, with senior management based in Baghdad, able to make executive decisions rapidly and put them into effect without the need to consult a higher office
- Our strong German independent position that allows us to invest in the right people to provide an excellent service
- RIRP being a specialized provider of highly qualified local Iraqi staff
- RIRP providing Iraq wide Evaluation and Monitoring projects with a mixture of high level International and Iraqi staff

Beneficiary: Rebuild and Relief International  
Account Number: 22 588 559  
Bank Code: 100 208 90  
Hypo Vereinsbank  
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# Legal Notice

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