



# Annual Report 2017

**Rebuild and Relief International NGO gGmbH**



Rebuild and Relief International NGO was founded as a non-profit and non-governmental organization in 2013. As part of the first country program called RIRP (Rebuild Iraq Recruitment Program) we have been providing humanitarian assistance already since 2004 and helping the Iraqi people to rebuild their country.

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# I Editorial Note

20. March 2018

Dear Sir and Madame,

The current situation in Iraq is characterized as one of the biggest humanitarian challenges worldwide. At no point in the Iraq-crisis the number of people in need was as high as in 2017. The ongoing operations of the Iraqi Security Forces to defeat ISIL, provoked many waves of migration. Over the year between 2.6 and 3.3 Mio people had to flee their homes and face displacement and inhuman conditions.

At the end of the year the Iraqi Government announced the full liberation of the Iraqi Territory and the successful defeat of ISIL, which motivated a great majority of IDPs to return to their communities. The total number of so called “returnees” exceeded the number of IDPs in December 2017 for the first time since the beginning of the conflict.

However, the number of people in need remains extremely high since returning families often face total destruction of their homes and communities. Around 11 Mio people requested humanitarian assistance in 2017 and the number is expected to remain stable until the majority of affected families have successfully been relocated to dignified homes, where they can meet their basic needs and live in safety.

The most urgent needs of IDPs and Returnees are access to water, shelter, sanitation facilities and hygiene services. Many people also require food assistance, health services and basic humanitarian aid. In the past year RRI focused on the most urgent demands and tried to extend its services in those sectors. With the support of 7 partners we realized 15 projects in the sectors of Shelter, WASH, Education and Nutrition. We constructed permanent and temporary shelters for IDPs and returnees. We provided WASH assistance through water trucking, installation of sanitation facilities and through the construction of wells with RO-systems for sustainable access to safe drinking water. Moreover we implemented the restoration and maintenance of many schools and installed temporary learning spaces.

We are looking forward to much more successful cooperation in the future to realize humanitarian assistance in Iraq and help people face emergencies.

Yours sincerely,

## 2 RRI at a glance



*"All the lives we touch shall no longer need the help we give"- RRI Vision.*



## 2.1 About RRI

Rebuild and Relief International (RRI) is a German non-governmental organization with a focus on Iraq and Syria. In early 2004, RRI began to operate in Iraq under the name “Rebuild Iraq Recruitment Program” (RIRP). Since then we have provided humanitarian assistance and support for the local population and have made huge efforts to restore a minimum life-standard for those people in need. Today RIRP is RRI’s Iraqi Country Program, alongside to RSRP (for Syria) and the planned Country Programs for Yemen (RJRP) and Libya (RLRP).

RRI utilizes its core values and committed methodology to achieve its objectives. Our core competences are “WASH” (water, sanitation and hygiene) and “Shelter Rehabilitation” (reconstruction of houses and buildings). RRI has specialized its work on so-called “hard-to-reach-areas” and provides humanitarian aid in zones where other humanitarian partners are hardly able to get to.

### 2.1.1 Mission and Approach

*Our Mission is to protect, accompany, advocate and serve for the rights of refugees and forcibly displaced people in Iraq and Syria.*

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 on a national and international level, 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’s operating ethos is based on the principles of loyalty, credibility, thoroughness and accuracy.

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

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 rights of people and 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

### 2.1.2 Project Partners

RRI is an implementing partner of the following organizations:

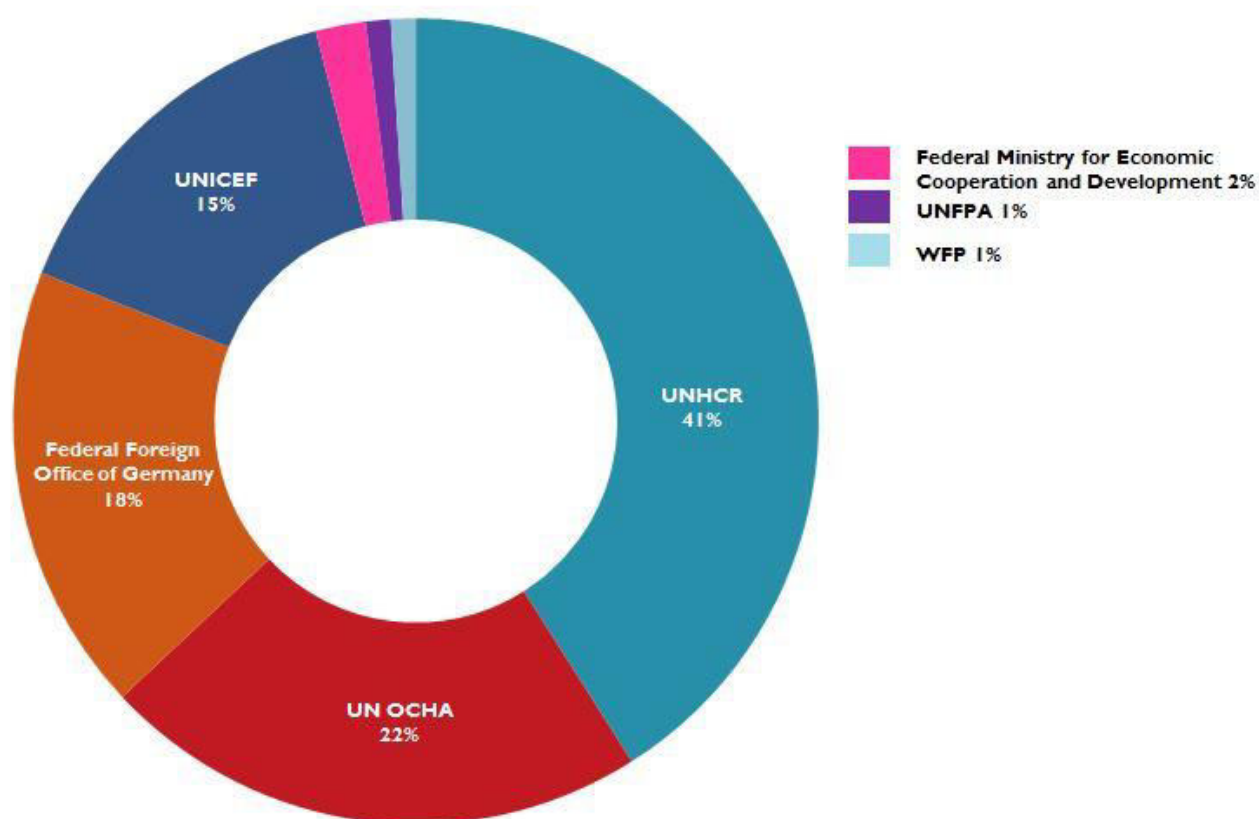


Beneficiary: Rebuild and Relief  
International  
Account Number: 22 588 559  
Bank Code: 100 208 90  
Hypo Vereinsbank  
IBAN: DE37 10020890 0022588559  
BIC: HYVEDEMM488

## 2.2 Financial Report

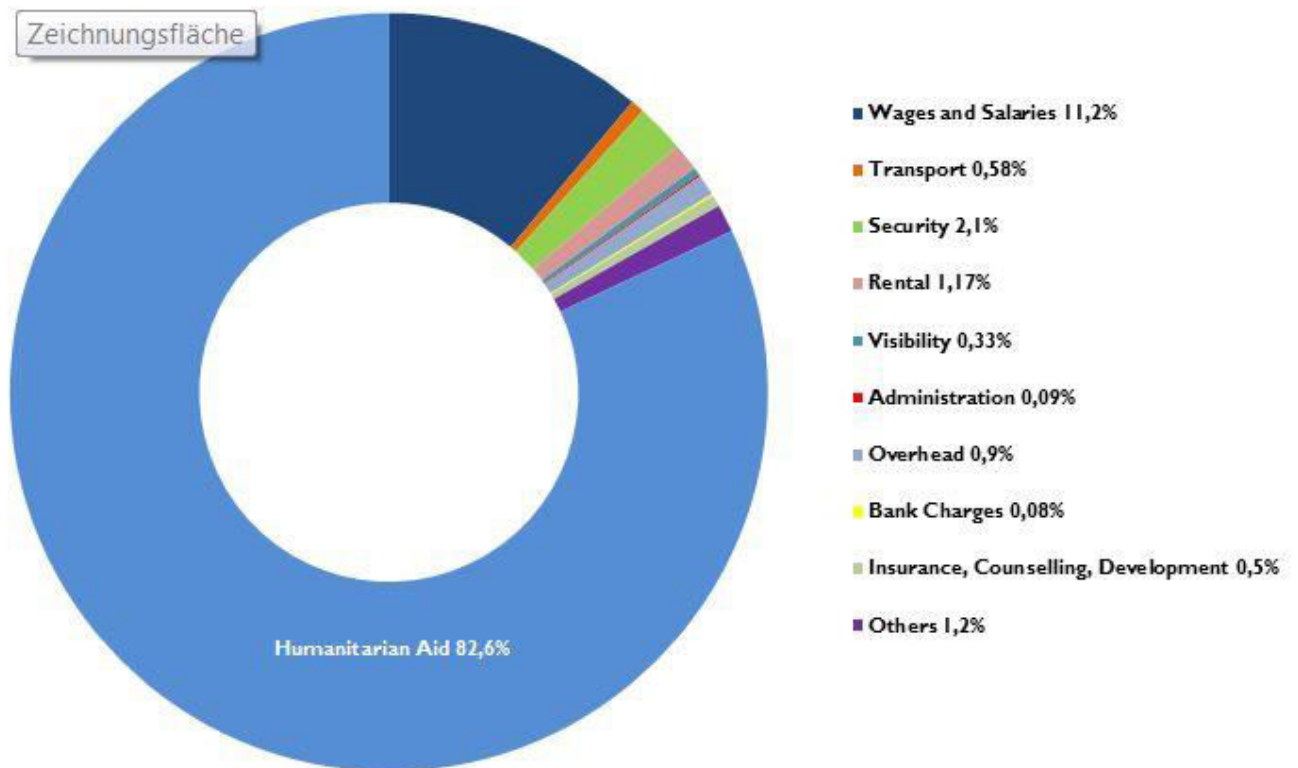
In 2017, RRI received a total of 20.443.585,21 USD funding for humanitarian assistance projects. The donors were UNHCR, UNICEF, UN-OCHA, UNFPA, WFP, the Federal Foreign Office of Germany and the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development. Please find the detailed description of the projects in the following chapter.

### Sources of Funds:



The second chart shows in detail how the funds were allocated. It illustrates that in 2017 more than 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.

### Allocation of Funds:



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

1 USD = 1138,84 IDQ

1 EUR = 1,13 USD

We ask for your understanding, that the audited financial report for 2017 is not completed yet. Until the completion we present estimated values which will be updated soon.



## 3 Humanitarian Context

The past year 2017 has been characterized by intensive combat between the ISIL and Iraqi Security Forces. Many military operations forced millions of Iraqis to flee their homes, leaving a maximum of 3.35 Mio Iraqis displaced in the middle of the year, including 1.7 Mio newly displaced civilians. It's been proved, that more people have been vulnerable in 2017 than at any other time during the conflict. Especially families in the ISIL-controlled areas like Mosul, Hawiga and Tel Afar in the Governorates of Ninewa and Kirkuk but also in wide parts of Anbar-Governorate, faced some of the gravest threats in the Middle East and were in extreme danger of being caught in cross-fire and of being used as human shields. They also were in high risk of suffering aerial bombardment, artillery barrage, execution, abduction, rape, looting, detention and expulsion. The military operation to retake Mosul, starting in October 2016 and ending nine months later in July 2017, was the longest urban battle since World War II.

All in all, the humanitarian crisis in Iraq still remains one of the largest and most volatile in the world, however the high displacement-rate decreased by the end of 2017. Due to the declaration of successful ISIL defeat and the full liberation of the Iraqi Territory in December of the same year, the majority of displaced people stated to return to their communities, reducing the total number of IDPs to 2.6 Mio, while the total rate of returnees increased to a total amount of 3.2 Mio. For the first time, since the beginning of the armed conflict, IOM recorded more returnees than people displaced in Iraq.

Anyhow, three years of continuous conflict and economic stagnation have impacted nearly every aspect of the Iraqi society. The precarious situation in the contested areas forced 11 Mio people to require some sort of humanitarian assistance in 2017, just to meet their basic needs. Poverty rates in Anbar, Ninewa and Kurdistan-Region doubled and unemployment trebled in many communities. Agricultural production declined by 40 per cent, undermining the country's food sufficiency. Many hospitals were severely damaged or fully destroyed, which impeded a proper healthcare in many regions of Iraq. In addition the majority of schools in the governorates impacted by ISIL were destroyed, which forced the left ones to deal with a superelevated number of students. Nearly 3.7 Mio school-aged Iraqi children attended to school irregularly, or not at all, and more than 765,000 displaced children had missed an entire year of education.

Even though the conflict officially ended by the end of the year and efforts were made to stabilize the retaken areas, returning families were threatened by insufficient protection, unpredictable dynamics and asymmetric attacks. Many of them also had to face the full destruction of their homes and poor conditions in the returning areas (cf. HRP 2017: p. 4-10 and cf. HRP 2018: p. 4-10).

To reach the largest possible number of people in need and secure their survival, RRI concentrated its efforts in the governorates of Anbar, Ninewa, Salah al-Din, Baghdad and Diyala.

In order to address the priority needs and to prevent overlapping actions RRI coordinated the humanitarian assistance with the local UN-agencies and the Cluster-Managers. We were also in close contact to the local government and the beneficiaries themselves, to be able to respond to their very specific needs and requirements.

The following chapters will describe the projects we implemented in the clusters Shelter, WASH, Education and Nutrition. We realized 15 main projects in 2017 with a total budget of 20.443.585,21 USD, which enabled us 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 has been allocated for humanitarian assistance in Iraq, unfortunately it is still not enough to provide basic assistance for everyone in need.



*Displaced boy in Ninewa*

## 4 Projects 2017

Cluster	Project
<b>Shelter and WASH</b>	<p>1. Rehabilitation of shelter units, installation of IDP Camps and RHUs, connection to basic infrastructure and provision of water and facilities (01.01.2017-31.12.2017)</p> <p><b>Budget:</b> 8.368.797,72\$      <b>Project partner:</b> UNHCR      <b>Region:</b> Anbar, Ninewa, Salah al-Din</p>
	<p>2. Shelter Rehabilitation, Distribution of NFI Kits, Emergency WASH response in Mosul (15-10.2017 – 15.03. 2018)</p> <p><b>Budget:</b> 2.012.500,06\$      <b>Project partner:</b> Federal Foreign Office of Germany      <b>Region:</b> Ninewa</p>
<b>WASH</b>	<p>3. Emergency WASH response for IDPs in formal and informal settlements and the host community ( 01.05.2017-31.12.2017)</p> <p><b>Budget:</b> 1.069.570\$      <b>Project partner:</b> UNICEF      <b>Region:</b> Anbar, Salah al-Din, Baghdad</p>
	<p>4. Emergency WASH response for IDPs in Haj Ali Camp (01.04.2017- 31.10.2017)</p> <p><b>Budget:</b> 2.020.659\$      <b>Project partner:</b> UN OCHA      <b>Region:</b> Ninewa</p>
	<p>5. Emergency WASH response in IDP Camps of Salah al-Din and Haj Ali (01.11.2017-30.04.2018)</p> <p><b>Budget:</b> 1.966.702,82\$      <b>Project partner:</b> UN OCHA      <b>Region:</b> Salah al-Din, Ninewa</p>
	<p>6. Emergency WASH response for IDP's in formal settlements and IDP Camps (28.10.2017-15.02.2018)</p> <p><b>Budget:</b> 1.748.400,86\$      <b>Project partner:</b> Federal Foreign Office of Germany      <b>Region:</b> Salah al-Din, Ninewa, Anbar, Diyala</p>

	<p>7. Emergency WASH response (28.10.2017-28.12.2017)</p> <p><b>Budget:</b> 462.793,52\$      <b>Project partner:</b> Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development      <b>Region:</b> Anbar</p>
<b>WASH, Nutrition and Non Food Items (NFI)</b>	<p>8. Distribution of RRM kits (minimal life-saving kits), IRR (food rations), Dignity Kits for IDPs and Winterization (01.02.2017 -31.01.2018)</p> <p><b>Budget:</b> 976.372\$      <b>Project partner:</b> UNICEF      <b>Region:</b> Anbar, Salah al-Din</p>
	<p>9. Distribution of RRM kits, IRRs and Dignity Kits for IDPs (01.02.2017-30.06.2017)</p> <p><b>Budget:</b> 97. 317\$      <b>Project partner:</b> UNFPA      <b>Region:</b> Anbar, Salah al-Din</p>
	<p>10. Distribution of RRM kits, IRR and Dignity Kits for IDPs (01.07.2017-31.12.2017)</p> <p><b>Budget:</b> 94. 791\$      <b>Project partner:</b> UNFPA      <b>Region:</b> Anbar, Salah al-Din</p>
	<p>11. Distribution of RRM kits, IRRs and Dignity Kits for IDPs (01.02.2017-30.06.2017)</p> <p><b>Budget:</b> 100.864\$      <b>Project partner:</b> WFP      <b>Region:</b> Anbar, Salah al-Din</p>
	<p>12. Distribution of RRM kits, IRRs and Dignity Kits for IDPs (01.07.2017-31.12.2017)</p> <p><b>Budget:</b> 94.791\$      <b>Project partner:</b> WFP      <b>Region:</b> Anbar, Salah al-Din</p>
	<p>13. Rehabilitation of 40 Schools in Salah al-Din and 10 Schools in Baghdad, including the installation of 3 "caravan schools" (20.04.2017-20.08.2017)</p> <p><b>Budget:</b> 622.943,3\$      <b>Project partner:</b> UNICEF      <b>Region:</b> Salah al-Din, Baghdad</p>
<b>Education</b>	<p>14. Rehabilitation of 15 Schools in Baghdad and Salah al-Din, installation of 4 "Caravan Schools" (10.10.2017-10.12.2017)</p> <p><b>Budget:</b> 312.373,78\$      <b>Project partner:</b> UNICEF      <b>Region:</b> Salah al-Din, Bagdad</p>
	<p>15. Rehabilitation of 40 Schools in Heet, Haditha and Al Baghdadi (01.07.2017-30.09.2017)</p> <p><b>Budget:</b> 494.709,15\$      <b>Project partner:</b> UN OCHA      <b>Region:</b> Anbar</p>

## 4.1 Cluster: Shelter and WASH

1. **Rehabilitation of shelter units, installation of IDP Camps and RHUs, connection to basic infrastructure and provision of water and facilities**
2. **Shelter Rehabilitation, Distribution of NFI Kits, Emergency WASH response in Mosul**

*The Shelter-Cluster main-objective is to help ensure that conflict-affected families and vulnerable populations in priority locations are able to live safely and in dignity. According to the WASH-Cluster the aim is to also ensure that beneficiaries receive safe, sustained, equitable access to a sufficient quantity of water, sanitation and hygiene.*

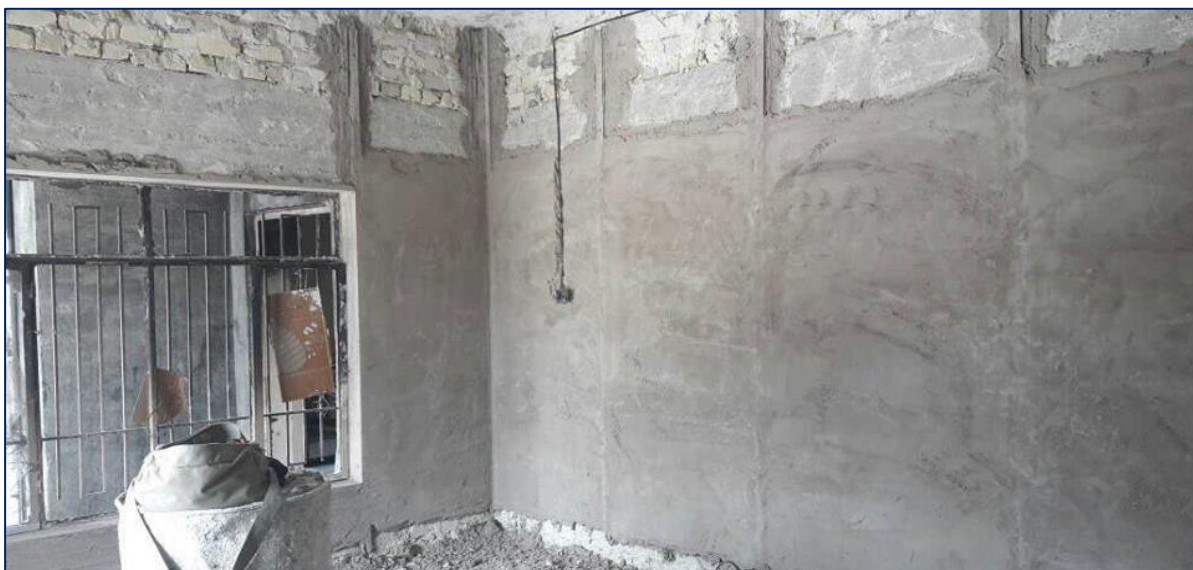
Projects often incorporate more than one cluster. RRI has a lot of experience in combining shelter and caravan construction with the provision of clean water and proper facilities. The two projects financed by UNHCR and the Federal Foreign Office of Germany were dedicated to the rehabilitation of permanent shelters for returnee-families and the provision of temporary shelters in IDP Camps in Anbar, Ninewa and Salah al-Din. The activities included civil work (land leveling, installation of fences, construction of tents base and installation of tents), electrical work (construction of columns and lightening poles, wiring, connecting the camp with electrical grid) and sanitation work (installation of kitchens and toilets). In the first phase of the permanent-shelter rehabilitation 592 shelters were build and 250 in the second phase. Each shelter had a budget of around 5000 USD and the priority was to rehabilitate the family rest room first and then take care of the kitchen and toilet

In the context of these projects four caravans were also installed for the camp management, subbase layer were laid in roads and gravel was scattered between the tents.



*Destroyed apartment building*





*Reconditioning of Floors, walls and ceilings*



*Plastering and painting of the walls*



*Electrical work*



*Fully rehabilitated family-restroom*



*IDP Camp in Anbar*





*Tents for IDPs*

Furthermore, RHUs (Refugee Housing Units) were installed in Anbar for those IDP returnees who found their homes in a damage-stadium, where rehabilitation was not an option anymore and alternative solutions were needed. These standardized, stable and upgradeable accommodations provide a new home to IDPs. RRI constructed 343 RHUs in Phase I of the project and 600 RHUs in Phase 2. When the RHU-tents were installed they were furnished and essential items were distributed to 600 of the beneficiary families (water tank, fire extinguisher, air cooler and mobile toilet).



*Land Leveling*



*RHU fundament*



*RHU frame*





*Installed RHU from the outside*



*RHU from the inside*



As part of these projects RRI also distributed so-called CRI-kits (Core Relief Items) to IDPs in Anbar and Kurdistan. These kits consist of 12 essential items (mattress, blanket, quilt, water jerry can, kerosene jerry can, plastic sheet, sleeping mat, heater stove, rechargeable fan, kitchen set, hygiene kit, cooking stove, solar lamp, tent, etc. – amongst others) and are given as one full package. RRI distributed 2794 CRIs in Salah al-Din and 5105 CRIs in Anbar.



*Distribution of CRI-kits*

## 4.2 Cluster: WASH

### 3.-7. Emergency WASH response for IDPs in formal and informal settlements, IDP Camps and host communities

*The WASH-Cluster main-objective is to ensure that at-risk communities receive safe, sustained, equitable access to a sufficient quantity of water, sanitation and hygiene.*

In the past year RRI's engagement in the WASH-Cluster was extensive and diverse. The projects were implemented in cooperation with UNICEF, UN-OCHA, Federal Foreign Office of Germany and the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development. The three main goals were to:

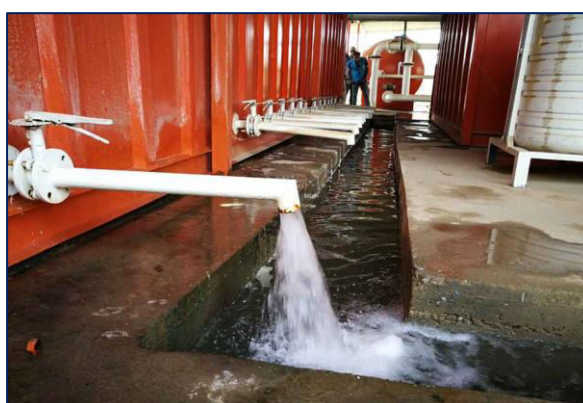
- Provide adequate access to a sufficient amount of clean water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene for vulnerable groups
- Provide access to culturally appropriate and gender-sensitive facilities and services that enable dignified hygiene behavior.
- Provide access to hygiene products and have a broader understanding of hygiene behavior through hygiene trainings and hygiene promotion measures.

The unbearable water and hygiene situation in many IDP-Camps has been highly improved by RRI activities. The access to potable water is a major problem, since many of those camps have no proper water-infrastructure, leaving people unable to meet their basic needs. RRI's WASH-services facilitated the access to water, improved sanitation and promoted health and hygiene issues for the IDP's in Camps located in Anbar, Ninewa, Salah al-Din, Bagdad and Diyala.

RRI assessed the situation of the camps and coordinated its activities to improve health and hygiene and facilitate access to clean water for more than 200.000 beneficiaries. The concrete services included the construction of water-networks, the provision of safe drinking water (for example through water trucking and the installation of water tanks), the distribution of hygiene kits, the construction of sanitation facilities, the realization of sanitation- and hygiene-trainings and garbage collection campaigns.

Another main activity in the context of the WASH-services was the excavation of boreholes and installation of water treatment systems, the so-called "Reverse Osmosis Units" to target the acute water shortage.





*Construction of water networks and installation of water tanks*



*Water trucking to fill the water tanks*





Reverse Osmosis Units



Wash facilities



The distribution of hygiene kits and dignity kits helped people, especially women and girls facing menstruation, to maintain their dignity. Those kits consist of menstrual hygiene products, sanitary napkins, underwear, soap, toothpaste, water packages, shower gel and laundry soap and allow IDPs to meet their very basic personal hygiene-needs, even under difficult living conditions.



*Distribution of water, hygiene kits and dignity kits*





Hygiene awareness trainings





*Provision of waste containers and garbage-collection campaign*

## 4.3 Cluster: WASH, Nutrition and Non Food Items (NFI)

### 8.-12. Distribution of RRM (minimal life-saving kits), IRR (food rations), Dignity Kits and Winterization for IDPs in Anbar and Salah al-Din

*The aim of the RRM-related projects combined with the WASH-Cluster is to deliver immediate, life-saving supplies within 72 hours to vulnerable people and ensure their access to safe potable water.*

In context of the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) first line response activities were realized and RRM kits and essential products were provided to vulnerable IDPs. These minimal life-saving kits comprise a weekly supply of water and food for a family of five, hygiene items and female dignity items. With funding from UNICEF, UNFPA and WFP more than 400.000 beneficiaries in Anbar and Salah al-Din could be supported.



*Compilation of life-saving kits*





*Distribution of life-saving kits*



*An extremely hard-to-reach area in western Anbar where IDPs could only be supplied with life-saving kits by boat, since the roads and bridges were completely destroyed. RRI was the only Organization which was able to reach and support IDPs in this zone.*

As part of the UNICEF-RRM project RRI also realized a “Winterization” campaign to protect displaced people (especially children) from the harsh winter weather through the provision of winter clothes and blankets. It was an emergency project addressing the needs of IDP-children primarily living in camps and being unprepared for cold temperatures. Therefore, the RIRP team conducted the required assessments in the targeted area, identified the number of IDP children and the exact locations within Anbar and SAD provinces and then initiated the distribution of winter clothes and blankets.



Winterization Campaign in Anbar



## 4.4 Cluster: Education

**13. Rehabilitation of 40 Schools in Salah al-Din and 10 Schools in Baghdad, including the installation of 3 "Caravan Schools"**

**14. Rehabilitation of 15 Schools in Baghdad and Salah al-Din, installation of 4 "Caravan Schools"**

**15. Rehabilitation of 40 Schools in Heet, Haditha and Al Baghdadi**

*The aim of the Education-Cluster is to expand access to quality, safe and protective learning spaces for children and youth affected by conflict.*

These projects were realized to improve the educational situation in schools of Anbar, Baghdad and Salah al-Din Governorates. With the support of UNICEF and UN OCHA and a total funding of around 1.4 Mio Dollars, 105 Schools could be rehabilitated and nearly 100.000 children could benefit from our services.

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 psycho-social distress they suffered from displacement and violence.

The rehabilitation of war-affected schools enables students to attend to classes. Therefore destroyed classrooms and sanitation facilities were renewed (civil work and electrical work) with a total budget of around 10.000 Dollars for each school. "Back to school" awareness campaigns were also part of RRI's activities to inform the students and their parents about the necessity of learning.

All the activities were planned, coordinated and implemented in cooperation with the Directorate of Education (DoE), the Ministry of Education (MoE) and community representatives, including Parents-teachers associations (PTA).



*Rehabilitated school*



*Rehabilitated Classroom*





School awareness campaign

## 5 Project Planning, Implementation and Monitoring

### 5.1 Project Planning and Preparation

#### 5.1.1 Beneficiary Selection Committee

To implement the projects, RRI's standard procedure includes the establishment of a Beneficiary Selection Committee (BSC) which consists of a representative of the local authorities, a local community tribe leader, community members, a representative from RIRP and a representative of the donator.

In Shelter-related projects the BSC chooses the beneficiary families by visiting them personally and proving their need of assistance. After selecting the beneficiaries of the project, the BSC requests the beneficiary registration papers from the local Community Councils, to ensure that there will be no conflict in reference to the ownership of the shelters.

In WASH-related projects the BSC identifies and assesses the existing infrastructure supply and delivery systems in different camps and informal settlements through the RIRP WASH Officers and chooses sites where WASH-assistance will be given.

#### 5.1.2 Tendering Phase

In the second phase RIRP realizes a stakeholder analysis that includes local government departments, small-scale service-providers, private operators and NGO/CBO run entities. In doing so capabilities and capacities of different actors are assessed and the inter-organizational cooperation is promoted. The potential subcontractors are requested to perform site visits. Whenever possible, RIRP invites local companies to submit their offers since experience has proven, that working with locals facilitates the project procedure and ensures the availability of contact persons in case some sort of problems arise even after concluding the project.

RIRP selects the local partners according to their know-how, experience (past performance) and a realistic cost ratio. After choosing the right subcontractors the decision is submitted to the donor for approval.

The subcontractor's activities need to be based on some guidelines, for example the compliance of the best Iraqi construction specification and the use of the best materials available in the market. Furthermore the sub-contractor should employ at least 80% of local staff (at best from the neighborhood will be working in) - preferential the returnees.

## **5.2 Project Implementation**

### **5.2.1 Implementation Phase**

Implementation options and alternative technologies for the viable priority projects are identified and trainings on the planned services are conducted before RRI and the subcontracting company start to work. During the project implementation RIRP and its co-partners ensure the donors' visibility and place the donor's logo along with the RIRP logo.

### **5.2.2 Monitoring Phase**

For every project RRI establishes mechanisms for transparent and participatory project monitoring and evaluation. Though field monitors and in close collaboration with the responsible Department and the targeted beneficiaries, RIRP supervises all phases of the project implementation.

The field supervisors conduct regular monitoring site visits and submit daily reports to the RIRP project management. The RIRP management submits regular (weekly and monthly) monitoring reports to the donor.

The purpose of the monitoring is to make sure that the work is followed up as planned, avoiding delays and guaranteeing the high-quality of the services.

Evaluation is done periodically to identify potential problems on time, provide fast and adequate reaction when needed, to improve or accelerate activities and to learn lessons for the future.

The donor is invited to also perform regular spot-check visits to the selected and rehabilitated locations.

The beneficiaries are encouraged to report on any shortage in the quality or quantity of the distributed services in all locations.



### 5.2.3 Gender, Equity and Sustainability

RRI ensures, wherever possible, to include female community members into the projects, since experience has proved that women often provide an additional point of view and can help to change the perspective of men towards the role and skills of women within their community.

Female headed households often suffer from much more difficult conditions by providing for her family. To encourage and empower women, RRI ensures that every response incorporates a gender perspective in assessment, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. In addition RRI provides separate gender specific services whenever needed (for example well-lit and lockable latrines and bathing facilities for females and males and realizes 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).

### 5.2.4 Completion Phase

On completion, the BSC evaluates and verifies the implementation activities and RIRP elaborates a final report, verified by the donor.



*Cooperation with the beneficiaries*

## 6 Success Stories

### 6.1 Shelter Rehabilitation and RHU-Installation Project in Anbar

#### 6.1.1 Ahmed Naser's rehabilitated home in Fallujah

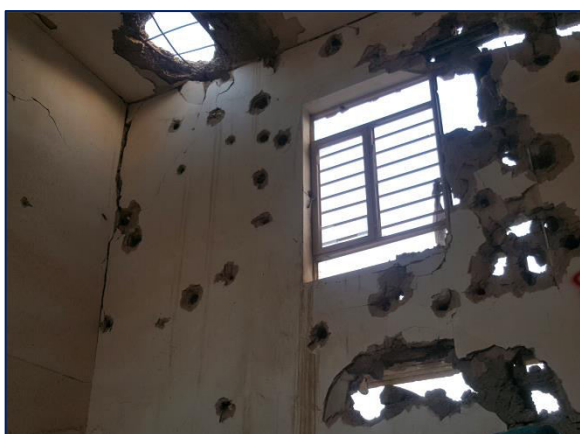
Years of conflicts in the west of Iraq, especially in Fallujah and Ramadi, Al Anbar governorate, destroyed a vast majority of the infrastructure, hospitals, roads, houses and schools, to name but a few. Following cessation of the military operations, thousands of families find themselves without shelter or a place to call home. As a UNHCR implementing partner RIRP conducted a project that realized the rehabilitation of 250 shelters and installation of 600 Refugee Housing Units (RHU) in Ramadi and Fallujah.

This is the story of Ahmed Naser, beneficiary of the project in North Fallujah:

In the early morning of 3rd Nov 2014, while Ahmed Nasser was about to go to his work as a taxi driver, an ISIS mortar landed on his house causing severe damage to the house and also badly injuring one of his legs. This was the moment that he decided to move with his family and leave the city in which he was born. Ahmed was raised in Fallujah which is one of the most important cities in western Iraq with a population of one million, but also a city that has been at the center of conflict since 2003. The first station of Ahmed, his wife and two young daughters was Erbil, the capital of Kurdistan North Iraq.. In spite of his injured legs, he started work as a construction laborer but struggled with his health and the heavy work and found it hard to support and feed his family, due to the economic and political circumstances and the fact that housing rent was very expensive. In 2016 he decided to move to Baghdad where the housing costs are less expensive than in Kurdistan but unfortunately still too much for someone who has to work with injured legs.

When the military operations against ISIS finished in late 2017 and the Iraqi security forces liberated Ramadi and Fallujah, Ahmed returned back to his home city of Fallujah but found his home in terrible conditions and was forced to require rehabilitation work, to make it habitable for his family again. Ahmed was one of our project beneficiaries and plastering, painting and roof repairs were carried out on his property during our shelter response.

*Destruction level of Ahmed's house before starting the shelter rehabilitation:*



*When RRI shelter rehabilitation work started:*





#### Results of the rehabilitation work



Ahmed has now moved back into his house with his family, works as a taxi driver and is very thankful for all that help that he received.

#### 6.1.2 Ibtesam Hazah Hais' new home in Ramadi

Ibtesam has lived in a village in eastern Ramadi Island since 1980. During the last armed conflict she lost her husband and her son to ISIS, left Ramadi with her children and relocated her family to an IDP camp in Baghdad. Due to the successful military operations and the defeat of ISIS, she decided to return back to Ramadi. Unfortunately she found her former home severely destroyed. The 90% damage ratio left no option for rehabilitation works to be carried out. In cases such as these, the only viable option is the installation of a RHU, in order to provide immediate shelter to the affected family and protect them from the climate, provide privacy and security.



*Damage level of Ibtesam's home in Ramadi*



*Constructing the base for the RHU*



*Installed RHU for Ibtesam and her family*

RRI could successfully support Ibtesam through the provision of a safe shelter. She gladly moved into her new home and has a safe space now to live with her children.

## 7 Legal Notice

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