

Project Information

Stabilization, Reconstruction and Employment – Iraq

Funding Facility for Expanded Stabilization (FFES)

UNDP's FFES project, which has been co-financed by KfW since 2017, makes an important contribution to strengthening the Iraqi government's capacity to act and to effectively carry out stabilisation and reconstruction measures. In areas liberated from IS (mainly Mosul), public infrastructure is being repaired or rebuilt, which ensures that the local population has basic supplies and allows internally displaced refugees to return permanently to their home towns.

Current situation

The battles against IS and the Mosul offensive came to an end in July 2017. However, around 1.6 million Iraqis are still considered internally displaced, while around 4.3 million have been able to return to their homes (as at July 2019). Due to extensive destruction, delays in reconstruction and simmering ethnic conflicts, many people are still unable to go back to their home regions. Of the 4.3 million returnees, 38% are from the province of Nineveh and 31% from the province of Anbar. The destruction of the hard-won city of Mosul was particularly large-scale and massive. 70% of the infrastructure there was considered to have been destroyed, which is significantly higher than the level of destruction in other Iraqi cities. Western Mosul was and is particularly hard hit, where 15 residential areas were completely destroyed (approx. 230,000 inhabitants were affected) and another 23 residential areas were also affected by the fighting. While the population of eastern Mosul (about 600,000 people) has almost completely returned, the inhabitants of western Mosul are still only able to return to a limited extent.

Project approach

The project focuses on the reconstruction of hospitals in Mosul and Ramadi and the university campus in Mosul. In 2019, it will be expanded to include other districts in the liberated areas. The following measures have been carried out in three phases so far: campus of the University of Mosul in eastern Mosul: the University of Mosul is the second largest university in the country and has high symbolic value for the country. It comprises 24 faculties spread over an area of 250 ha. Before the IS regime, the university had some 40,000 students and 11,000 teachers. All students will have returned to the university by summer 2019. The university experienced enormous destruction as it was used by the IS as a headquarters and munitions factory and warehouse. The need for rehabilitation is estimated at around USD 350 million. Within

the scope of the project, the university hall of the University of Mosul is slated for repair with approximately EUR 6.8 million. It is one of the campus's most prominent buildings and is used as a central meeting, conference and theatre hall. In addition, the central library of the University of Mosul is currently being rebuilt at a cost of around EUR 5.1 million. IS deliberately destroyed the building as a symbolic centre of education (with hundreds of thousands of books, manuscripts and archives) with rocket fire and shelling. The central library serves all 23 of the university's faculties. The Al Jameaa transformer station on the university campus (EUR 3.7 million) will also be repaired, thus ensuring the supply of electricity on campus. Another EUR 3.8 million will be used to finance renovation of the student union with cafeteria, bookstore and medical facilities, three

Project title	UNDP stabilization, reconstruction and employment (FFES)
Commissioned by	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)
Country/Region	Iraq: Mosul (Nineveh Province), Ramadi and Fallujah (Anbar Province)
Project partner	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Total costs/financing	FFES Phase 1: EUR 40 million Phase II: EUR 30 million Phase III: EUR 30 million





Floor of the hospital in Ramadi destroyed by mortar shells.
Source: KfW Group, photographer: Chris Willach

engineering faculty laboratories and smaller-scale measures at the Fine Arts College.

Maternity and children's hospital in Ramadi

Rehabilitation and repair of the maternity and children's hospital in Ramadi: the hospital is partly operational and provides adequate emergency care for residents. Several hundred employees, including doctors and nurses, have returned to their workplaces and receive regular salaries from the Ministry of Health. At present, operation is still hampered by an unreliable electricity supply, inadequate water supply, lack of medical equipment and instruments (which have largely been plundered or damaged) and structural damage to the building. After the measures within the scope of the German contribution have been completed by the end of 2019, the hospital is expected to be 100% operational again and sufficiently equipped with medical instruments, thereby ensuring adequate medical care for 400,000 people in Ramadi. The Ministry of Health, together with the operator, the Anbar Directorate of Health, has agreed to assume responsibility for the hospital's operation and running costs.

Oncology clinic in the Al Shifa

Oncology clinic in the Al Shifa medical complex in western Mosul: the clinic was built in the 1980s and was the largest oncology facility in northern Iraq with 100 beds and many treatment facilities spread over two floors. Due to the almost complete destruction by artillery fire, shelling and explosives, the hospital is currently not in operation. Patients currently have to go to either Erbil or Baghdad for treatment.

Ibn Al Atheer Children's Hospital in Mosul

Ibn Al Atheer Children's Hospital in eastern Mosul: the hospital is currently the only children's hospital in Mosul, since the children's clinic in the western part of the city is still too severely damaged. It is not just the 600,000 people in eastern Mosul who will benefit from its rehabilitation, but also other sections of the population.

In 2019 additional funds are earmarked for the rehabilitation of the training hospital and the sewage and water treatment plant in Fallujah, as well as for a hospital in the district town of Ba'aj

in Nineveh Province and smaller-scale agricultural rehabilitation measures around Hawija.

The project measures and regions are selected on the basis of Iraqi priorities and by a steering committee consisting of the head of the Prime Minister's Office (Chief of Staff), the UNDP Resident Representative, the governors of the four provinces and important FFES donors, including Germany.

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