

Expanded Stabilization Funding Facility for Stabilization

A number of priority FFES projects have already been identified. All of these initial projects are expected to anchor local economies, incentivize families to remain in their homes, generate numerous jobs and consolidate infrastructure grids and corridors between liberated areas.

Anbar Governorate:

Repair Ramadi University US\$30 million

Repair Ramadi Teaching Hospital US\$20 million

Repair Ramadi Maternity Hospital US\$10 million

Reconstruction 40 schools in Ramadi US\$30 million

Reconstruction 5 linking bridges Ramadi US\$25 million

Repair high voltage lines Haditha-Ramadi-Baghdad US\$50 million

Reconstruction Al Waraar power plant US\$50 million

Ninewah Governorate:

Repair power lines Awinat-Sinuni-Sinjar US\$15 million

Reconstruction agricultural systems Sinjar US\$20 million

Salah al-Din Governorate:

Repair Tikrit Teaching Hospital US\$12 million

Repair Tikrit University US\$40 million

Repair linking roads Tikrit district US\$15 million

Reconstruction Tikrit sanitation system US\$16 million

Construction 2 Governorate power stations US\$35 million

Diyala Governorate:

Repair Al Saadiyah Hospital US\$15 million

Repair linking roads Mandaly Baladruz, Al -Adhaim US\$16 million

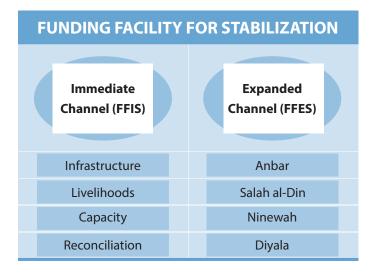


Expanded Stabilization Funding Facility for Stabilization



In April 2016, UNDP opened a second stabilization channel known as the Funding Facility for Expanded Stabilization (FFES). FFES is an intermediate mechanism designed to quickly consolidate the gains made during immediate stabilization by generating large numbers of jobs in newly liberated cities and stabilizing the corridors between liberated districts.

The aim of FFES is to fast-track implementation



of a selected range of medium-sized, high-impact, low-cost, visible projects in liberated areas. Rather than risking set-backs due to the slow pace of reconstruction in some of the country's most sensitive cities and districts, FFES builds on the relationships established at federal, governorate, district and local levels during the period of immediate stabilization to ensure continuing progress.

The focus of FFES is on the rehabilitation of large public institutions, including universities and public hospitals, which provide work for thousands of employees and incentivize families to remain in, rather than leave, liberated areas. Priority is also given to repairing the sections of the transport, electricity, sanitation and agricultural corridors that link liberated cities to each other.

FFES is a tightly scoped instrument, for use in liberated areas where discouraged families have begun to leave their homes and delays in longer-term stabilization and reconstruction are undermining the achievements made during the first months after liberation. FFES coordinates closely with reconstruction partners to ensure that the funding mobilized through this accelerated channel does not crowd-out or substitute for longer-term efforts.

Like the immediate stabilization channel, FFES uses fast-track procedures to avoid complex contracting and implementation modalities often required for multi-lateral and bi-lateral projects. The average cost of a FFES project is expected to range from US\$15 to 30 million and the average implementation period from four to a maximum of 18 months. FFES includes four windows, one for each of the governorates liberated from ISIL.

FFES includes four windows, one for each of the governorates liberated from ISIL. FFES is seeking an immediate injection of US\$100 million with total requirements estimated at \$400 million over two years.



