



# RAMADI URBAN RECOVERY AND SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

LOCAL AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME - EU



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# RAMADI URBAN RECOVERY AND STRATEGIC SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

LOCAL AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

UN-Habitat Iraq thanks the European Union for its support and interest in the urban recovery in Iraq and the implementation of the New Urban Agenda in the country.

This report was developed under the Local Area Development Programme (LADP) by Anna Soave and Bozhan Hawizy with contributions from Natacha Rohmer, Heitham Obaid, Ivan Thung, Ameer Hussain, Sakar Mustafa, Mohammed Al-Baie, Maan Samir, Abdul Hamid Saad, Hameed Mahdi and from UN-Habitat Ramadi office: Ahmed Al-Qaisi, Ahmed Al-Kubaisi and Noor Adil.

The UN-Habitat team would like to thank the following Anbar Governorate local authorities for their contributions: H.E. Mohammad Al-Halbosj, Anbar Governor, Khalid Thueni Ahmed, Anbar Governorate Planning and Follow Up Directorate; Adnan Abdulla Bardan, Anbar Governorate Office; Omer Al-Anbari, Anbar Planning Directorate; Mohammed Hasim Namer, Planning Directorate; Adnan Abdulla Bardan, Anbar Governorate Office; Muhanad Ibrahim Turki, Investment Commission; Thaar Shakir Mahmood, Anbar University; Jassim Mohammed Abdullah, Anbar Governorate Office; Omer Mishaan Dabus, Ramadi Municipality; Hashim Abdulmajead Ahmed, Ramadi Municipality; Husaan Mohammed Ibrahim, Housing Directorate; Essam Hashim Khalil, Anbar housing directorate; Mazin Nawaf Hamid, Anbar Governorate Office; Munaf Kamil Yussief, Planning Directorate; Amar Farouq Sayed, Urban Planning Directorate; Abdul Ghafor Ibrahim Mubarak, Anbar education directorate; Monem Mohammed Khalaf, Ramadi electricity directorate; Qassim Mohammed Hamid, Anbar roads and bridges; Andan Hamlan, Anbar roads and bridges; Ahmed Mohammed Khazal, Ramadi water directorate; Mohammed Khalaf Hameed, Anbar Health directorate; Omer Rajab Mohsin, Anbar planning directorate.

Finally, UN-Habitat acknowledges the support of the Iraqi Ministry of Planning, namely H.E. Dr Maher Johan, Deputy Minister; Dr Mohammed Al-Sayed, Director General of Local and Regional Development; and Dr Sawsan Jabbar Ibraheem, Head of Local Development Department.

Graphic design by Bozhan Hawizy

Cover page: Ramadi City © UN-Habitat

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## Local Area Development Programme

The Local Area Development Programme (LADP), funded by the European Union (EU) and implemented by UNDP in partnership with UN-Habitat, in close coordination with the Ministries of Planning (MOP) of the Federal and Kurdistan Region governments and Governorate level authorities, was designed to address the main issues that hinder planning at the local level, the implementation of plans and related delivery of service to citizens of Iraq.

The overall objective has been to contribute to the stability and socioeconomic development of the country by strengthening its government systems and enhancing the capacity to plan and execute budgets at the local level

Over the course of the past three years, LADPEU has supported the development of coherent strategic frameworks for local planning that aimed to link investment expenditures to the achievements of the larger strategic investment priorities at both local or national levels embodied by the National Development Plan 2018-2022 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The proposed strategic spatial plan focuses on rebuilding communities by linking housing recovery, basic services and infrastructure upgrading, with the trade-based economy of the city. In looking ahead to the medium to long-term future of the city, the plan promotes a more equitable and sustainable use of land and environmental resources,

The Ramadi Strategic Urban Recovery and Development Plan developed through intensive data collection, damage assessments, consultations, and joint planning work, aims to assist the local needs and reconstruction priorities.

Destruction in Ramadi has notoriously been more severe than anywhere else in Iraq. As of today, since its liberation, the scale of the physical destruction of homes, public facilities, services and infrastructure is still apparent and humbling. The analysis of satellite imagery revealed that over 7,500 buildings have been partially or totally destroyed including nearly 200 public facilities and road infrastructure. UNDP, UN-Habitat and other agencies and NGOs engaged in the physical rehabilitation of several hundreds of homes of returnees, yet there are still many severely damaged neighbourhoods where the damage is so extensive that few families have been able to return.

The proposed strategic spatial plan focuses on rebuilding communities by linking housing recovery, basic services and infrastructure upgrading, with the trade-based economy of the city. In looking ahead to the medium to long-term future of the city, the plan promotes a more equitable and sustainable use of land and environmental resources,

relocate selected polluting industries and reuse brownfields; create infill opportunities within the city centre to reduce the need for future urban expansion; address residential encroachments on land earmarked for public use and the informal growth of fertile agricultural land; and spatially guide public and private investments towards identified future economic poles and infrastructure nodes where they will have a multiplier effect on the future socioeconomic prospects of the city. The Ramadi Strategic Urban Recovery and Development Plan hinges a set of critical pillars (physical, infrastructural, environmental, socioeconomic, services and facilities, land tenure, accessibility etc.) and economic development where to maximize potentials for growth and investments by donors and government agencies.

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UN-Habitat is the United Nations Programme for Human Settlements. It is mandated by the UN General Assembly to promote socially and environmentally sustainable towns and cities with the goal of providing adequate shelter for all. Its activities contribute to the overall objective of the United Nations system to reduce poverty and promote sustainable development within the context and the challenges of a rapidly urbanizing world.

Urbanization has increasingly been recognized as a key driver of the transformation of national economies and as an effective instrument for poverty alleviation. However, rapid urbanization is often taking place in a context of weak urban and territorial planning at different scales and levels. As a result, its outcomes are uncertain, as urbanization can only deliver economic transformation and prosperity if it is guided and supported by effective sectoral and spatial national policies, frameworks and implementation tools.

To harness urbanization and mitigate its negative externalities, and promote an coordinated approach and clear policy directions based on a spatial framework.

UN-Habitat is developing new tools and new responses to support countries to look at

urbanization as part of their overall economic transformation. In this regard, efforts to develop National Urban Policies and National Spatial Plans are critical to maximize the opportunities offered by a specific system of cities to promote sustainable development. UN-Habitat has strengthened its areas of work around three main areas: urban planning, urban economy and urban legislation.

Through LADP, UN-Habitat is supporting Iraq to develop National and Governorate Urban Strategies, policies and spatial plans based on context-specific drivers, dynamics and structural transformations of urban growth.

### Ramadi Urban Recovery and Spatial Development Plan

In the pilot governorate of Anbar, LADPs supported the drafting of an urban recovery and development plan for Ramadi city. This learning-by-doing component was being implemented by UN-Habitat under the umbrella of the United Local Area Development Programme (LADP), led by UNDP. It focuses essentially on capacity building and providing substantive technical support in achieving results.

The Ramadi Strategic Urban Recovery and Development Plan offers a set of effective

urban planning strategies to facilitate return, recovery, development and reconciliation in one of the worst conflict-affected cities in Iraq.

The proposed approach of building back better [ Z ] upon opportunities to relocate selected land uses and spatially guide investments towards future economic poles and infrastructure nodes where they will have a multiplier effect on the future socio economic prospects of the city.

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In an effort to understand the scale of urban destruction, population displacement and consequent economic crisis that governorate of Anbar has suffered as a consequence of the violent conflict with ISIL, LADPam worked closely with the local authorities to develop a comprehensive physical damage assessment, prioritize needs in infrastructure, housing and services & facilities to be addressed by Strategic Urban Recovery and Development Plan. The consultations brought together officials and civil society, providing a % o š { } Œ u Á Z Œ š } Œ •• ] š š sequence of information gathering and aspirations with a view to facilitate return, recovery, development and reconciliation.

The consultations workshops were organised as a step-by-step participatory process that offered participants a holistic platform to discuss the transition from humanitarian assistance and recovery efforts to sustainable urban development in these areas will entail large and long-term multi-sectorial investments from both the public and private sectors, with support from multilateral agencies, donors and lending institutions. The workshops were attended by officials from Ministry of Planning, Anbar governorate, Ramadi Municipality, urban planning directorate, planning directorate, Anbar housing directorate, Anbar University, Anbar

education and infrastructure directorates (water, electricity, roads, bridges), buildings directorate investment board. The planning process was concluded with presentation of the proposed plan to Ministry of Planning in Baghdad and to the local authorities in Ramadi.

This report aims to capture the information gathered so far on the level of destruction in the urban areas and summarise the outcomes of the consultation and planning process.

### Planning steps

The team and the participants involved in this initiative have contributed to the following sequence of information gathering and planning steps:

- fDrafting of detailed GIS map on (1) Ramadi city land use (2) damage assessment of housing, services, education, health, sewage stations, water treatment plans and pumping stations (3) priority areas for rehabilitation (4) overview of rehabilitation projects of public facilities implemented in Ramad (5) informal settlement boundaries
- fDrafting dashboards for (1) who is doing what in Ramadi (2) Informal settlements and informal urbanisation on agricultural lands
- fEnvironmental assessment for the industrial zone in Ramadi.

fSet of presentations (post conflict planning and building back better) anchoring physical recovery to socioeconomic growth,

fSituation update on housing, industrial, commerce, agriculture, education, health;

fState of infrastructure and public services

fSWOT and Stakeholders analysis;

fOne-to-one consultations of officials in the Directorates of Water, Sewage, Electricity, Municipality, Urban Planning, Planning

fDelivery of consultation panels

(1) damage to housing, infrastructure, services and public facilities

(2) Proposed Development Poles

(3) viable Housing Recovery Solutions

(4) Ramadi priority projects and cost estimation;

fSet of 3D illustrations for core housing unit development and Ramadi west;

fProposed institutional framework for Ramadi reconstruction

fProposed housing assistance strategies

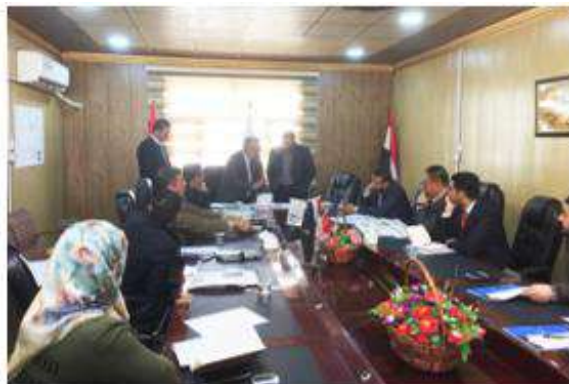
fHousing finance;

fPresentations in Ministry of Planning in Baghdad and Ramadi;

fPunctual consultations on selected topics;

fCollation of illustrative panels to describe proposed interventions.

fSharing of final plans with local stakeholders for feedback



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