

QANDIL

Qandil is a Swedish Development - Humanitarian Aid Organization, established and registered in Sweden, 1991.

Qandil is non-governmental, non-political and non-religious.

Qandil primary field of work is in:

- Water and sanitation
- Health
- Education
- Shelter for internally displaced people, returnees and refugees

www.qandil.org



Qandil has its headquarter in Stockholm, Sweden and its Country management office in Erbil, Iraq with offices in Dohuk, Diyala, Ninewa, Baghdad, Erbil, Kirkuk and Sulaimaniya.

In Sweden Qandil informs the public about the conditions in Iraq and about our relief efforts

www.qandil.org





No one can do everything but everyone can do something

I became a board member in the early stage of Qandil's work due to my work in human rights and particularly focusing on empowering disenfranchised populations. I was asked to rejoin the board in early 2000.

It is equally fascinating and impressive to meet all the dedicated, knowledgeable and skilled people working for the Qandil organization. I am extremely proud to be part of an organization filled with people who refuse to close their eyes and minds to the misery endured by the Iraqi people.

People who believe that change is possible and that they have the capacity with the cooperation of the Iraqi people, government and the support of other international organizations to contribute to sustainable development and help lay the foundation for a better future for everyone, regardless of their national origin, city of birth, religion, or gender.



Iraq is an emerging democracy still reeling from the effects of a totalitarian regime. The population of the country includes various disenfranchised groups, including: religious and ethnic sects, division based on gender inequality. Iraq is working towards establishing a government and rebuilding itself after years of war and violence. There is a dire need for development on all levels that will plant the seeds for democracy to sprout and flourish including: healthcare, education, judicial reform that will allow the citizens of Iraq to contribute to the future.

Qandil is a diverse organization which is firmly grounded in providing collective, consistent and relevant support that will help Iraq greet its future on solid ground and enable it to meet the challenges ahead.

*Marianne Andersson,
President of Qandil Board of directors,
Former Member of Parliament of Sweden*



The Tigris and Euphrates have for thousands of years brought prosperity and richness to the plains and valleys of Mesopotamia and witnessed the rise and fall of great cultures and civilizations.

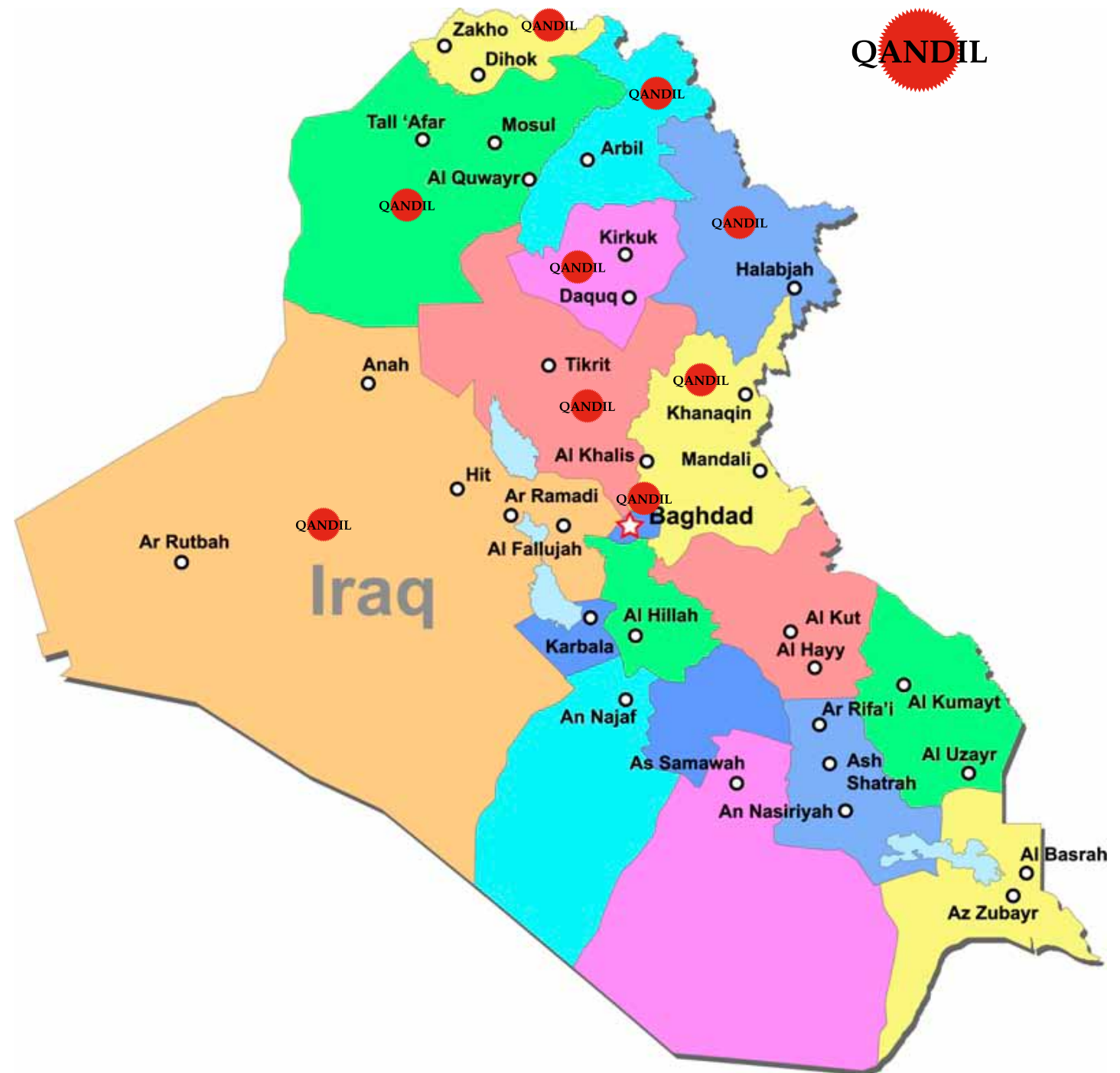
Iraq is the cradle of our most influential religions and cultures, sprung from the very same source.

Today Iraq is entering a new and vibrant chapter of its long and equally dramatic history.

The tools and means for a prosperous and peaceful tomorrow is within reach, but Iraq is still in need of support to build up a stable infrastructure that, guided by peace and reconciliation, provides services to all, regardless of ethnicity, religion or gender.

Today Qandil is present in nine of the eighteen governorates in Iraq and works in close partnership with beneficiaries and donors. Qandil aims to continue to be part of a positive and wide-reaching development program in Iraq.

Photo up left: Segirk, Duhok 2011
Photo down left: Sargaran, Kirkuk 2011
Photo up right: Makhmour camp 2011
Photo down right: Iraqi Kurds, Iran 1991
Photographer: Carina Hedenberg



The history of the last four decades have had a serious impact on the population of Iraq and has led to a diaspora of refugees, seeking asylum in Europe, the USA and all over the world.

Iraq has also received regional refugees that fled from neighbouring countries due to ethnic and political reasons. Due to the present unrest in the region one could expect further, forced or voluntary, relocation of people.

During the 2003 war, and its aftermath, a large number of Iraqi citizens fled to nearby countries and a vast number of internally displaced people have sought refuge in other parts of Iraq on ethnic, political, religious and economic grounds. This also includes a large group of Iraqis displaced by decrees issued during the Saddam era.

Qandil's work over the last twenty years to help internally displaced people and refugees with emergency aid and in long-term projects has created a mutual confidence between donors, beneficiaries and local authorities. Since 2003, Qandil has been assigned by UNCHR to provide assistance to refugees, asylum seekers, returnees and internally displaced people in Iraq reaching a total of 100 000 people.

In 1984 Kurds from eastern Turkey fled to Atrush in Ninawa Governorate, Iraq. In 1998, the Atrush camp was closed and the refugees were relocated to Makhmour Camp. Since 2003 Makhmour Camp has been receiving support from Qandil in collaboration with UNCHR. Makhmour Camp has 12 000 inhabitants and is also receiving support from the KRG, Kurdistan Regional Government, and the Baghdad Government.

Photo up: Health Clinic Laboratory, Makhmour camp, Ninewa 2011

Photo down: Children in Makhmour camp, 2011

Photographer: Carina Hedenberg





In 2010, Qandil along with the UNCHR, initiated a project to support 360 returnee families from the villages of Kadir Karam, Al Rashad and Sargaran in Kirkuk Governorate to rebuild and renovate their homes.

Qandil with support from UNCHR in 2003 provided the people of Dashtamir camp, Zakho, near the border of Turkey with construction materials to build new homes. The people of Dashtamir are originally from Zumar Sub-district, Ninewa Governorate.

Photo up: Kadir Karam, Kirkuk 2011
Photo right: Dashtamir camp, Duhok 2011

Photographer: Carina Hedenberg





Friday evening, March 16, 1988

The poisonous gas attack on Halabja killed up to 5000 Kurdish children, women and men.

More than two decades after the attack the population still suffers from a variety of deadly cancers and other diseases directly linked to the gas attack in 1988.

The Iraqi High Criminal Court recognized the Halabja massacre as an act of genocide on March 1, 2010.

In 1998-99

Qandil with the support of the Swedish International Development Cooperation agency (Sida) built a 100 bed hospital in the city of Halabja.

In 2000 the hospital was handed over to the Ministry of Health and the Health Department of Sulaymania.

Since 1991 Qandil has built 30 hospitals and health clinics in the northern part of Iraq.

In areas where there is a severe lack of primary health care clinics, Qandil has been organizing mobile health teams in the KRG area in addition to the provinces of Kirkuk and Mosul.

More than a million people have benefited to date from Qandil's work in the health sector whose programs were funded by the Swedish International Development Cooperation agency (Sida) and UNCHR





In a country which has been suffering under dictatorship, genocides, wars and regularly struck by natural disasters, droughts and increasing problems with regional water distribution, the access to daily water is a question of life and death.

With more than twenty years presence in Iraq, Qandil has implemented 192 water projects in rural and in urban areas. The white and blue water tanks with the familiar logo of Qandil are seen all over the northern part of Iraq.

Qandil's water projects include the drilling of deep wells, extension of the water distribution network, installation of water storage tanks and the construction of pump rooms.

Three of these wells are located in the Governorate of Ninewa, providing a population of more than 13 000 people in the town of Mahat, Shekhan District with water. The population belongs to the religious minority, the Yazidians. The project was financed by IOM (International Organization for Migration).

The ECWNM, Erbil City Water Network Management Project, was conducted between 2008 and 2010. It was a pilot development project, funded by the Swedish International Development Cooperation agency (Sida) and implemented by Qandil in collaboration with Sustainable Engineering and Design (SWECO).

Global Reporting performed an awareness campaign. The objective of the project was to support the Department of Water (DOW) to develop improved methods for operating and maintaining the water distribution system in Erbil City.



Photo up left: Kawa Collective, Erbil 2011

Photo down left: Interior from Chambarakat, Duhok 2011

Photo right: Chambarakat, Duhok 2011

Photographer: Carina Hedenberg

The Duhok water intake; Chambarakat by Mosul Lake in northern Iraq, provides more than 300 000 people with water. Chambarakat was constructed by Qandil together with ECHO in 1997-98.

In total Qandil's work to improve the water and sewerage infrastructure in Iraq, today provides more than two million people in the villages and towns of northern Iraq with water.





In 2008, Qandil with support from UNCHR started work in the centre and south of Iraq. First, in the Governorate of Diyala and in 2010 in Baghdad. In 2011 Qandil expanded its projects to Anbar and Salahaddin.

As of today, more than 2100 houses have been renovated and rebuilt from the ground up in the Governorates of Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninewa and Baghdad.

In 2010 Qandil started providing support to 27 camps for internally displaced people in the Governorates of Anbar and Salahaddin, Diyala and Baghdad.

The total number of beneficiaries is 35 000.

WFP has supported projects implemented by Qandil and there are more than 2500 beneficiaries today who can support their families by planting trees, cleaning irrigation channels, painting public buildings and working within other Qandil projects.

Qandil projects also include construction and repairing of roads. Roads are key infrastructure that will support all other forms of progress here including moving goods, providing key services, and connecting populations. They are the gateway to continued progress.

Photo left: Baghdad 2011

Photo up right: Diyala 2011

Photo down right: Diyala 2011

Photographer: Qandil staff





To provide emergency aid during unstable situations is not only a question of providing tents, health care, construction material for houses, electricity and other basic needs.

Regardless if you have been a refugee for one year or two decades you need a place to meet family and friends and where you can celebrate marriages and commemorate departed loved ones.

Qandil has constructed eight community centers in various refugee camps in northern part of Iraq and three women's fitness centers in Duhok, Erbil and Sulayimaniya.

Photo up: Community Centre in Barika Camp, Sulaimaniya Governorate 2011

Photo: Children in Kawa Collective camp, Qushtapa Erbil.

Playground constructed by Qandil in 2010.

Photo right: Women Training Centre, Sulaimaniya 2011

Photo right: Girls in Qushtapa, Kawa Collective camp, Erbil 2011

Photographer: Carina Hedenberg







In 2008, Qandil together with the Ministry of Education (MoE) in Erbil, have modified 5 schools to be accessible to children with physical disabilities.

In various areas of the city of Erbil 39 wheelchair ramps were constructed, 24 houses for paraplegic people modified and 16 sanitation units for disabled people were constructed.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Health, Qandil held three workshops to discuss the special requirements for disabled people and essential building features necessary to accommodate them for future building designs and master plans.

Schoolteachers and parents were also provided with information and capacity building.

The project was implemented by Qandil and financed by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida)

Photo: Sign in the city of Erbil 2011

Photographer: Carina Hedenberg



From 1991 Qandil has constructed and renovated 5 750 houses and buildings in Iraq.

After the uprising in 1991 many Kurdish people returned to their villages and started to rebuild their homes.

During The Anfal campaign, 1986-1989, approximately 4 500 Kurdish villages in the areas of northern Iraq were destroyed and at least a million of the country's then estimated 3.5 million Kurdish population displaced.

In 2008, Qandil with the support from UNCHR expanded to other parts of Iraq to help the population to rebuild their homes that had been destroyed or abandoned due to the increase of sectarian violence and terror attacks during the aftermath of 2003.

Approximately 1.3 million Iraqis are today internally displaced and 167 000 are registered by UNCHR as refugees in the neighbouring countries. The vast majority lives in Syria followed by Jordan.

Photo left: House in Sargaran, Kirkuk 2011

Photographer: Carina Hedenberg

Between 1996-2010 Qandil constructed and renovated 130 schools in the Governorates of Duhok, Erbil, Suleimanyia, Kirkuk and Ninewa, thereby providing education facilities for more than 70 000 children between 7-17 years old. Qandil's school health programs (school health education and public awareness) have reached more than 300 000 children.

Photo: School, Qushtapa, 2011

Photographer: Carina Hedenberg





In the past 20 years, Qandil has proven to be a versatile and reliable organization, capable of providing critical emergency aid and showing equal capacity when implementing long term projects.

Qandil's first emergency aid provisions began during 1991 and have grown to capacity building projects today.

Qandil's clear strategy and future plans for creating a sustainable and vibrant Iraq is one of the founding pillars on which Qandil's work is based.

Qandil has a unique view on aid which is founded on the philosophy that when responsibilities are shared it creates a climate of ownership among beneficiaries and a mutual trust on which to build.

Qandil began work in Iraq during it's most difficult times, stayed during internal and external conflicts and today contributes to aid and securing the survival of an emerging democracy in the heart of the Middle East.

Photo: Iraqi Kurds, Iran 1991

Photographer: Carina Hedenberg

