

Recovery and Rehabilitation Mosul

Strengthening the resilience of vulnerable populations in Nineveh, Iraq

The Challenge

The people in Nineveh Governorate have suffered seriously under the circumstances following the occupation of the so-called 'Islamic State' (IS). First, the occupation itself led to a refugee crisis, then the military liberation from the IS did as well. Mosul, a city with a previous population of approximately 1.4 million, has experienced widespread destruction of public and private infrastructure during its final liberation from the IS in July 2017. In other districts of the Nineveh Governorate, the situation is similarly grave. Nevertheless, people are returning to their ruined cities and communities. During the years spent under occupation or living as internally displaced persons (IDPs) outside the conflict zone, many households lost the means to secure their livelihoods. The health situation of many people has deteriorated, and children have not attended school for years. The resilience of vulnerable returnees and residents in many communities in Nineveh has been weakened.

Our approach

In cooperation with the Ministries of Planning (MoP), Health (MoH) and Education (MoE) and its directorates, the objective of the project is to strengthen the resilience of returnees, internally displaced persons, and host communities of the districts Mosul and Hamdaniya. To achieve this, basic public social infrastructure is rehabilitated, income-generating measures are implemented, and peacebuilding mechanisms are put in place. By addressing these three fields of activity in a singular approach, the physical reconstruction of social infrastructure in the areas of education and health is directly linked to the improvement of social cohesion (peacebuilding).

During the IS occupation, about 75% of the health facilities in Mosul have been rendered inoperable. For many displaced persons, the grave medical situation in Mosul is one of the biggest obstacles to return. To improve the health care in Mosul and the surrounding areas, the project constructed a relocatable health

facility that provides access to health care for approximately 1,500 outpatients and about 150 inpatients from Mosul and the surrounding area on daily basis and eventually 1.6 million people of the Nineveh Governorate will benefit from its medical services. Also, the facility's staff are trained to ensure the adequate treatment of patients, proper usage of the equipment and good management of the health facility.

Project name	Recovery and Reconstruction Mosul
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To improve the provision of basic education, six prefabricated schools have been built and twelve more schools have been rehabilitated. The respective schools have a capacity of 300 - 360 students each and as they are running in two shifts, almost 12,000 students benefit from schooling altogether.

To sustainably revive the local economy - which has been decimated by the physical destruction and displacement of the population - both short- and long-term income-generating activities are implemented. For quick impacts, that reach the most vulnerable groups, 'Cash for Work'-measures are being provided. For the long term, grants are given to small and medium enterprises to (re-)build livelihoods. The grants are provided in conjunction with business trainings and linked to the project's activities to support apprenticeships within the rebuilt companies, as well as technical and vocational trainings based on labour market analyses and needs assessments.

With regards to peacebuilding, the project supports the increase of local capacities for conflict transformation and peaceful coexistence, e.g. through trainings in conflict mediation and prevention for local peace advocates. Further, the project works with



Photo left: Children in their classroom at one of the rehabilitated schools.

Photo right: One of the livelihoods and business activation activity beneficiaries at his shop in Mosul.



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Photo left: Construction of the health care facility in Mosul.

Photo right: Bird view of the health care facility in Mosul.

young people to support initiatives, projects and campaigns to foster social cohesion in their respective communities.

Further, a conflict and context monitoring system were developed. Based on monthly data collection and along with information from various assessments and analyses it enables the project and its partners to adapt their programming to the continuously changing context in Nineveh.

Impact

Six prefabricated and twelve rehabilitated schools have been constructed and handed over to the Department of Education, enabling over 12,000 children to take up their education in a safe environment.

The construction of the health facility in Mosul began in 2017 and will be fully completed by Autumn 2021. This health facility consists of 150 beds and will give up to 1,500 outpatients and 150 inpatients the opportunity to receive adequate basic and special medical treatments. Furthermore, it consists of an emergency room, an operational theatre, an intensive care unit, a laboratory, a computed tomography (CT scan), and a cardiology station.

The livelihoods of more than 2,700 vulnerable households have improved through Cash Assistance and an additional 1,600 beneficiaries have taken part in 'Cash for Work'-activities to rehabilitate social infrastructure. More than 2,000 livelihood and business (re-) activation grants have been distributed, over 900 beneficiaries have participated in technical and vocational trainings, and 1,200 beneficiaries have completed an apprenticeship in the private sector.

To support social cohesion, more than 1,000 teachers have received trainings on dealing with traumatised children and didactic methods for dealing with large classes.

Political, religious and social leaders - along with women and youth groups - are trained on negotiation and mediation techniques, religious tolerance and media as an instrument of peace work.

In addition, youths have received trainings and participated in workshops to develop project ideas and engage in project activities that contribute to their sense of personal and social safety as well as to the wellbeing of their communities.

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