



AREA-BASED COORDINATION IN KIRKUK GOVERNORATE

HAWIJA DISTRICT PLAN OF ACTION

2021–2024



JUNE 2022

In March 2021, the Ministry of Planning and the Ministry of Migration and Displacement (MoMD) presented the National Plan for Getting the Displaced Back to their Liberated Areas (National Plan) to the Council of Ministers Secretariat (COMSEC). The National Plan provides a national framework to address displacement by identifying priority population groups, activities (along with estimated costs) and assigning specific responsibilities between the executive branches of government and local government. Building on the National Plan, the humanitarian, development, stabilization, and peacebuilding community in Iraq have committed to supporting the Government of Iraq to assist displacement-affected communities through the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) and Inter-Agency Durable Solutions Strategic and Operational Framework (Operational Framework). Together, these mechanisms enhance existing efforts to support internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees and other displacement-affected populations to pursue and achieve sustainable solutions to displacement. The national plan and the operational framework recognize that durable solutions outcomes are pursued at both the national and local levels, as effective planning for durable solutions is area-based. An initial set of eight Area-Based Coordination Groups (ABCs) have been identified, including (1) east Anbar (Fallujah and Ramadi); (2) west Anbar (Al-Qa'im, Heet and Haditha); (3) Sinjar; (4) Ba'aj (5) northern Salah al-Din (Baiji & Shirqat); (6) Diyala (Muqdadiya, Jalawla & Saadiya); (7) Hawija; and (8) Mosul, all in priority displacement-affected governorates as outlined in the national plan. More areas will be added soon. The main task of these ABCs is to steer the work of developing, implementing and monitoring area-level durable solutions Plans of Actions (PoAs) jointly with authorities, displacement-affected communities and a wide range of additional stakeholders (other organizations working in the area and local government departments). The PoAs aim to provide a joint and coherent basis for all relevant actors – federal and regional authorities, humanitarian, recovery, development and peacebuilding organizations, and donors and communities to identify, plan and implement durable solutions at the operational level in a collective and coordinated way, under the leadership of the Government.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

GLOSSARY	5
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	7
1. INTRODUCTION	9
1.1 Plan of Action Structure	9
1.2 Guiding Principles	9
1.3 Priority Target Population	10
2. DISPLACEMENT CONTEXT	11
2.1 Overview of Hawija	11
2.2 Displacement	12
2.3 Overview of return movements	15
3. OVERVIEW OF ACTIVITY MAPPING	17
4. OVERVIEW OF SECTORAL NEEDS AND CHALLENGES	20
4.1 Government leadership	20
4.2 Housing and Housing, Land and Property (HLP)	21
4.3 Livelihoods	21
4.4 Basic Services	22
4.5 Documentation and Rights	25
4.7 Safety and Security	26
4.8 Facilitated Movements	27

5. INITIAL TARGET LOCATIONS	28
5.1 Markaz Hawija and Surrounding Villages	28
5.2 Al Abbassi	31
5.3 Riyadh	32
5.4 Al-Zab	34
ANNEX A: IMPLEMENTATION PLAN/PRIORITY ACTIVITIES	36
ANNEX B: MONITORING AND TRACKING	37

GLOSSARY¹

Area-based approach	An approach that focuses on achieving durable solutions for internally displaced persons who reside in a specific area or location (such as an informal settlement, a neighbourhood, village, town, subdistrict or district).
Area-based coordination (ABC)	A coordination approach that focuses on the specific area either at the governorate or district level.
Area of origin (AoO)	A place of origin or habitual residence (home, neighbourhood or village).
Critical shelter	Includes collective shelters (such as religious buildings, schools or other public buildings), unfinished or abandoned buildings, tents, caravans and other temporary, substandard, or makeshift shelters; as well as severely damaged or destroyed habitual residences and long-term rental accommodations that are unfit for habitation (having the characteristics of unfinished or severely damaged buildings). ² Durable solutions ³ are achieved when internally displaced persons no longer have specific assistance and protection needs that are linked to their displacement and such persons can enjoy their human rights without discrimination resulting from their displacement. There are three main pathways to durable solutions (1) Sustainable return and reintegration in the place of origin; (2) Sustainable local integration in the areas where the displaced persons have sought refuge; (3) Sustainable integration in another part of the country (settlement/relocation).
Host communities	Communities in which displaced persons reside.
Housing	A place that provides access to adequate services including access to water, sanitation, energy for cooking, heating and lighting as well as provide physical safety in a location where basic services are available. It also concerns higher security of tenure and higher cultural adequacy and inclusion.
Informal settlement	An informal site is a site hosting a minimum of five displaced families – who were displaced to the location after 2014 – living together collectively in a site that is not built to accommodate people, and with substandard living conditions. Shelter type is substandard, including tents, makeshift shelters, unfinished or abandoned buildings, or buildings not meant for accommodation, such as schools and mosques. ⁴
Initial target locations	Locations at the various administrative level where this Plan of Action (PoA) strategically targets to collectively support the priority target groups to achieve durable solutions within a set timeframe indicated in the PoA. ⁵
Internally displaced persons (IDPs)	Persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or leave their homes or places of habitual residences as a result of, or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights, natural or human-made disasters and who have not crossed an international border.

1 The terms provided are derived from the official definitions of the terms from various recognized sources (such as the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, the IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons and the Handbook on Durable Solutions in Practice, among others). Other definitions are extracted from the Iraq context including Iraq ICCG and other cluster guidelines or documents.

2 IOM DTM definition. The Durable Solutions in Practice Handbook states a returnee is an IDP who had returned to their places of origin or habitual resident and still has specific social or economic vulnerabilities linked to their displacement and are therefore yet to achieve durable solutions.

3 For refugees, a durable solution is also “any means by which the situation of refugees can be satisfactorily and permanently resolved to enable them to lead normal lives”. Source: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Master Glossary of Terms (2006).

4 CCCM Cluster definition, technical guidance on Informal Site definition CCCM Cluster Iraq, September 2020. It is noted that some sites may host former IDPs/returnees.

5 An initial target location is a location that has been identified as feasible, with the availability of safety, access for partners, the capacity of the government and the needs requiring collective effort over the medium to long term to achieve specific durable solutions outcomes.

Area-based approach	An approach that focuses on achieving durable solutions for internally displaced persons who reside in a specific area or location (such as an informal settlement, a neighbourhood, village, town, subdistrict or district).
Movement intention	Intention of IDPs about whether to remain in the current displacement location, return to their area or origin or relocate elsewhere
Returnee	Any person who was displaced internally or across an internationally recognized state border but has since returned to his/her place of habitual residence, irrespective of whether they have returned to their former residence or another shelter in their location of origin. The definition of returnees is not related to the criteria of returning in safety and dignity, nor with a defined strategy of durable solutions. ⁶
Priority target groups	Groups of persons who are targeted to be supported within a set timeframe under the PoA.
Protracted displacement	Refers to a situation where IDPs and returnees have been displaced for five years or more and where they still have assistance needs linked to their displacement and are not able to enjoy their human rights for reasons that are based on their displacement.
Secondary displacement	Occurs in situations where IDPs voluntarily or forcibly attempt to return home to conditions that are not favourable and unlikely to be sustainable or when IDPs decide to leave again due to the inability to achieve durable solutions upon return. ⁷
Shelter	A temporary habitable covered living space providing protection from harsh living conditions. A shelter could be an emergency and transitional shelter, which is an incremental process that supports the shelter of families affected by natural or human-made disasters, as they seek to maintain alternative options for their recovery, including upgrades or to reuse, relocate, resell or recycle their shelter. There are also discussions to link a shelter and housing (shelter-housing spectrum) at the global level.
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	Availability or access to potable water, sanitation and hygiene, which includes aspects of water and sanitation (WATSAN).

6 As per IOM Emergency Manual. Note that according to the manual, in some contexts, returnees who were displaced across an internationally recognized state border are called "refugee returnees" to distinguish them from IDP returnees.

7 Iraq ICCG, Secondary Displacement Definition (endorsed by the HCT), (Version 06 June 2018) proposes that secondary displacement can occur in four situations (1) IDPs who are voluntarily or forcibly displaced to another displacement location and cannot achieve sustainable solutions. Situation (2) and (3): IDPs who voluntarily or forcibly return to their areas of origin but are unable to achieve sustainable solutions and are consequently redispaced to their first place of displacement or to a new location of displacement. Situation (4): IDPs who voluntarily or forcibly return to their areas of origin but are unable to resume living in their former habitual residence and cannot achieve sustainable solutions and are consequently redispaced to a new location within their area of origin.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABC	Area-Based Coordination
AN	arche noVa - Initiative for People in Need
AoO	Area of Origin
CAD	Civil Affairs Directorate
CDC	Community Dialogue Committee
CRI	Core Relief Item
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
COVID-19	Coronavirus disease 2019
DoE	Department of Education
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
DoLSA	Department of Labour and Social Affairs
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GDoE	General Directorate of Education
HA	Heartland Alliance
HI	Handicap International
HLP	Housing, Land and Property
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICRC	International Committee for the Red Cross
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IQD	Iraqi Dinar (IQD 1457 = USD 1, at time of writing)
IRC	International Rescue Committee

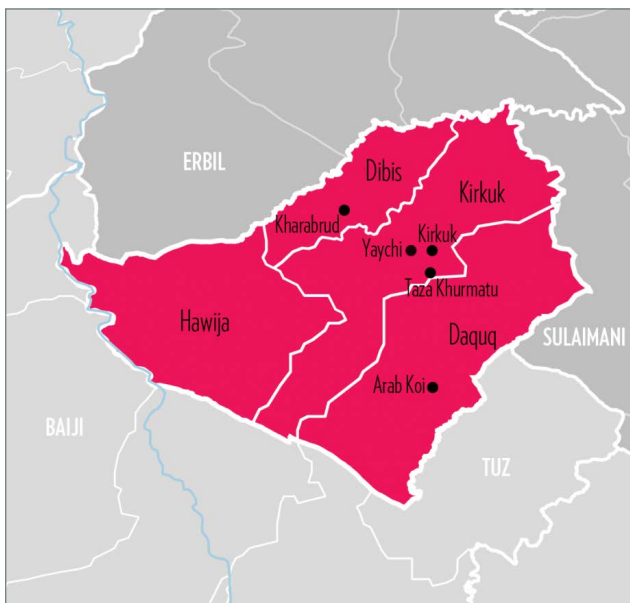
ISIL	Islamic State for Iraq and the Levant (locally known as Da'esh)
LPC / M	Local Peace Committee / Mechanism
MC	Mercy Corps
MdM	Doctors of the World
MCNA	Multicluster Needs Assessment
MHPSS	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support
MoMD	Ministry of Displacement and Migration
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PHC	Primary Health Centre
PHCC	Primary Health-Care Centre
PoA	Plan of Action
PoC	Persons of Concern
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations Refugee Agency
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNMAS	United Nations Mine Action Service
UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
USD	United States Dollar
WTP	Water Treatment Plants
WASH	Water and Sanitation Hygiene

1. INTRODUCTION

According to data from the Ministry of Migration and Displacement (MoMD), 24,436 families have so far registered their return to Kirkuk. The IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) reports that 351,618 individuals (82%) of the 427,459 individuals who were displaced from the governorate because of the conflict with the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) have returned to their Area of Origin (AoO). The Government of Iraq's National Plan for

Getting the Displaced back to their Liberated Areas (National Plan) recognizes three main obstacles to durable solutions for conflict-affected communities from Kirkuk; insecure areas, community objection and tribal retaliation. Earlier versions of the plan had also noted challenges related to civil documentation and the complete destruction of some villages.

Map 1: Kirkuk Governorate and its four districts: Daquq, Kirkuk Centre, Dibis and Hawija © GPPi



Map 2: Hawija and its four subdistricts: Riyadh, Hawija Centre, Abassi and Zab © INSO



1.1 Plan of Action Structure

The first section of the PoA reaffirms the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement as outlined in the Operational Framework and the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Durable Solutions Framework (DS framework). The second section outlines the priority target populations and the Hawija displacement context to give the background of the displacement situation, obstacles to durable solutions and movement intentions of IDPs displaced within and outside the district. The third and fourth sections provide a summary of all the current/planned activities at the subdistrict level, followed by an analysis of the identified priority locations and the sectoral needs and challenges aligned with the eight Operational Framework specific objectives. Annex A attached to the PoA, contains details of completed, ongoing and planned activities contributing to durable solution outcomes in Hawija for the 2021–2022 planning period. Finally, Annex B outlines the monitoring and tracking of the implementation of this plan.

1.2 Guiding Principles

Under Government's leadership, and following the Operational Framework, the Hawija Plan of Action is built on the following guiding principles:

1. Recognition of the overall **leadership role of national and local authorities**. The Government of Iraq bears the ultimate responsibility to create conditions to end displacement. Interventions by aid actors should promote, encourage, support and facilitate national and local authority ownership by mainstreaming processes that promote joint efforts with government counterparts who should be part of and/or leading planning, prioritization, implementation and monitoring of programmes. Local and international humanitarian, development, recovery and stabilization actors have a **complementary role**.
2. Programming supporting the attainment of durable solutions should ensure that the rights, needs and legitimate interests of IDPs should be the primary consideration guiding all policies. As

a key contributor to protection and solutions, IDPs, returnees and host communities will **participate** in the planning and implementation of actions and decisions affecting them.

3. All programming supporting durable solutions should ensure that **voluntary, safe and dignified choices** are available. Government and complimentary support from local and international actors acknowledge that recognized choices or pathways to durable solutions may be achieved through:
 - a. Sustainable return and reintegration to Areas of Origin (AoO);
 - b. Sustainable local integration in areas of displacement; or
 - c. Sustainable relocation and integration to another location in Iraq.
 - d. All efforts to resolve internal displacement must **adhere to human rights, protection and conflict sensitivity standards**; the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement; the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons (IASC Framework on DS); and other principles of Iraqi and international law.

The approaches adopted in this plan aim to achieve three main objectives:

1. Increasing the sustainability and quality of returns through the overall improvement of conditions in areas of return and targeted-level support.
2. Increasing the sustainability and quality of local integration and settlement elsewhere through overall improvement of conditions in areas of integration or resettlement and targeted individual-level support.
3. Resolving displacement for those in priority displacement sites through comprehensive support including facilitated movements.

1.3 Priority Target Population

The Hawija PoA adopts the area-based approach that targets priority displacement-affected populations and considers context specific barriers to advancing towards durable solutions. As such the plan targets the following:

1. IDPs: The Hawija PoA recognizes that the majority of IDPs from Hawija are displaced outside of the Hawija District and IDPs who are displaced within the district include a small number of IDPs from neighbouring districts. The PoA therefore prioritizes IDPs within Hawija residing in critical shelters. This group includes IDPs who are from Hawija or elsewhere and/or are in secondary displacement.
2. Returnees: The Hawija PoA recognizes that return to areas of origin does not mean that returnees have achieved a durable solution and that even after return, returnees may need to overcome key displacement-related obstacles (access to housing, livelihood, basic services, social cohesion and safety and security). The focus of the PoA is on returnees in Hawija living in critical shelters or with critical needs.
3. The Plan of Action further targets vulnerable host community in locations with (a) and (b). In keeping with an area-based approach, the Hawija PoA recognizes that in areas where IDPs and returnees integrate, host communities may have comparable needs and will therefore be included in planning and implementation.

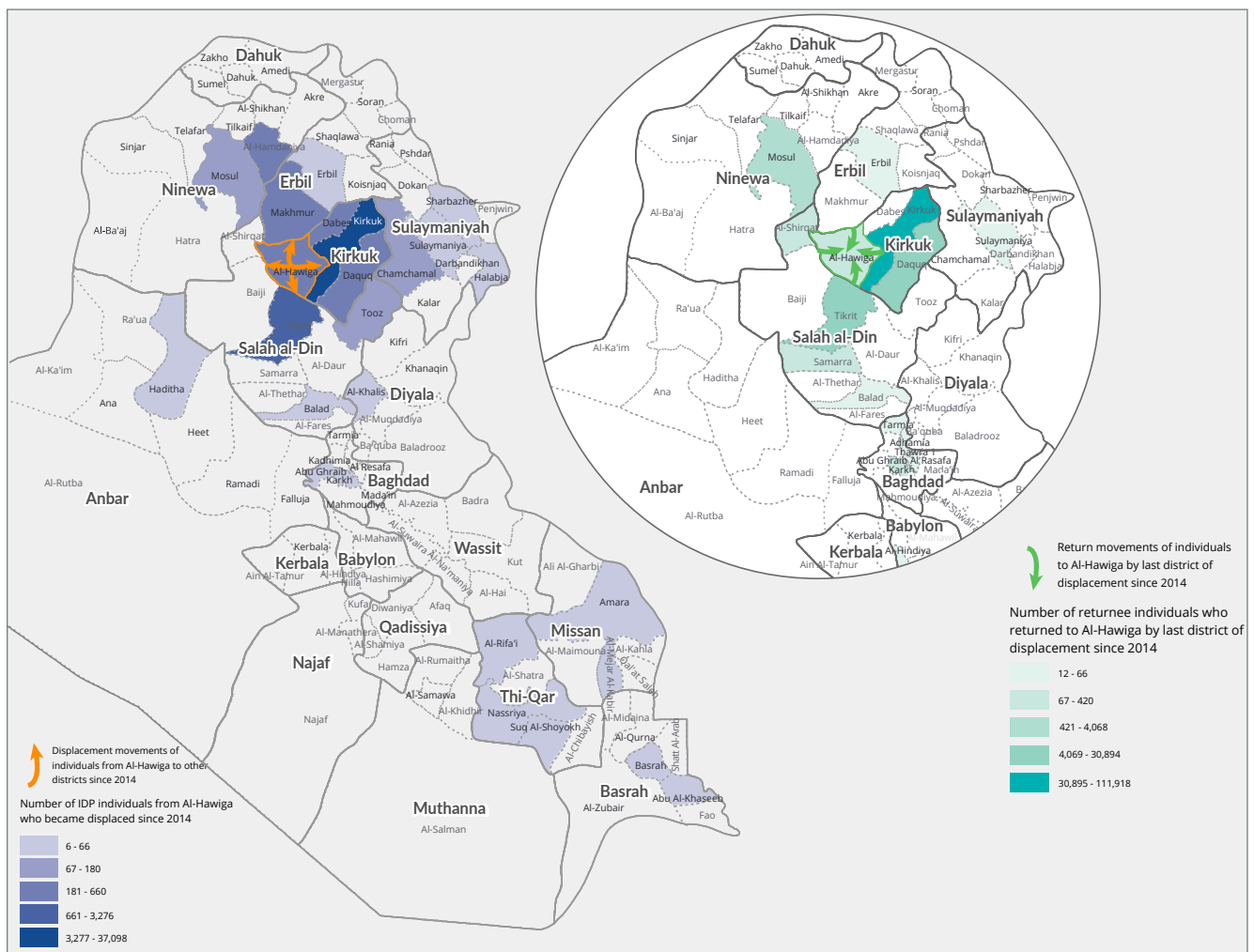
2. DISPLACEMENT CONTEXT

2.1 Overview of Hawija

During the ISIL conflict (2014–2017), 213,657 individuals displaced from Hawija, and 43,239 individuals remain displaced to date. According to DTM, 170,418 individuals (80%) have returned to Hawija⁸. Map 1 below shows the movements of individuals from Hawija, as well as the return of some of these individuals back to Hawija since 2014. As shown below, almost all IDPs fled from

Hawija to the district of Kirkuk in Kirkuk Governorate (37,098). The next highest number of IDPs fled to the district of Tikrit in Salah al-Din Governorate (3,278). All other districts have received fewer than 1,000 IDPs who displaced from Sinjar. Those who have returned have mostly gone back to the subdistricts of Markaz Al-Hawija, Al-Zab and Al-Abbassi.

Map 3: Displacement and returns of individuals from Hawija since 2014 (cumulative totals)⁹



8 IOM (2021). Master List 122 Dataset.

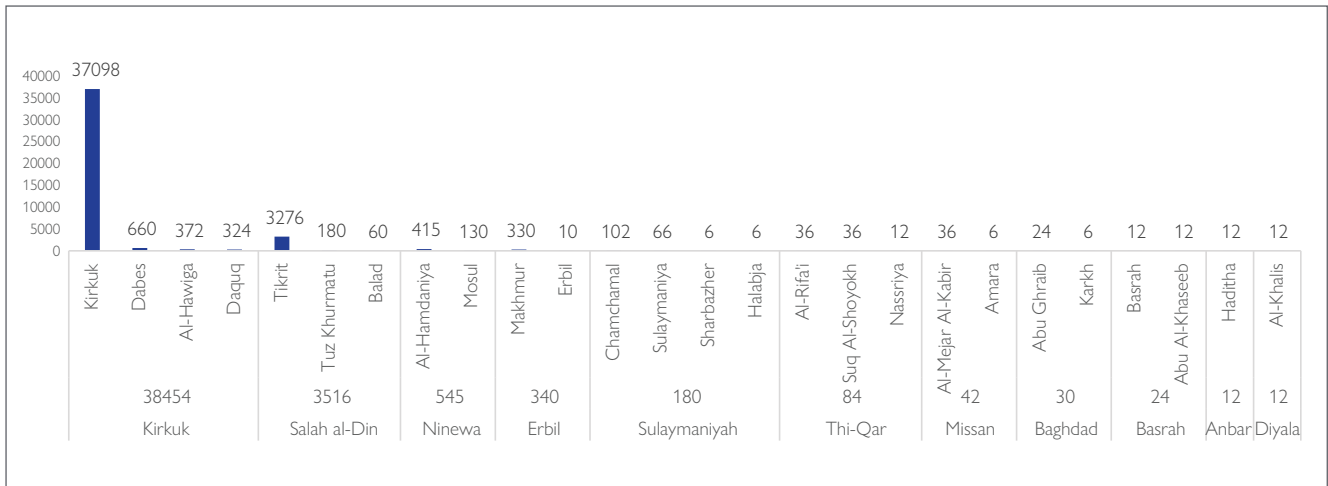
9 IOM (2021). Master List 122 Dataset.

2.2 Displacement

With 43,239 IDPs from Hawija who remain displaced in Iraq, understanding where these IDPs are and what their movement intentions are is important. The majority of IDPs from Hawija are displaced within Kirkuk Governorate (89%), almost all of whom are

in Kirkuk district (37,098; 86%). A significant number of individuals from Hawija are also displaced in Salah al-Din Governorate (3,516; 8%), mostly in Tikrit district (3,276; 8%).

Figure 1: Number of IDPs from Hawija, by district of displacement.



2.2.1 IDPs within Hawija

A small number of IDPs (516) are displaced within Al-Hawija. Amongst this group, 372 originate from within Al-Hawija, while 90 are from Mosul district and 54 are from Kirkuk district (Figure 2).

As shown below, the majority of IDPs in Hawija district are in the subdistricts of Al-Abbassi (228) and Al-Riyadh (120). Otherwise, all 90 of the IDPs from Mosul district are residing in the subdistrict of Al-Zab (Table 1).

Figure 2: Individuals displaced in Hawija, by district of origin

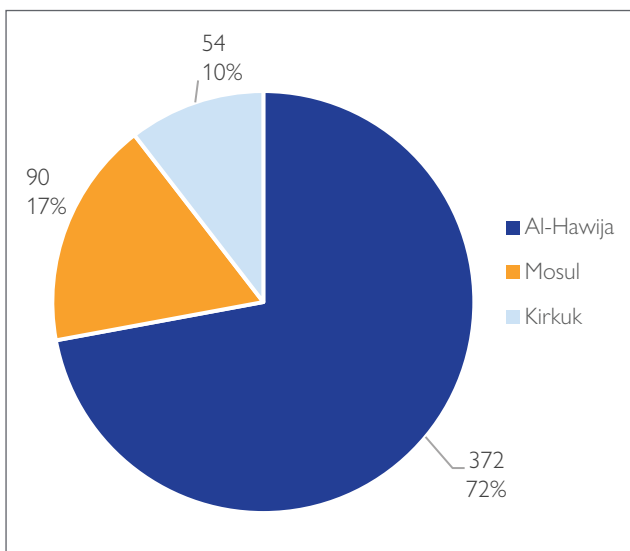


Table 1: Individuals displaced in subdistricts within Hawija, by district of origin¹⁰

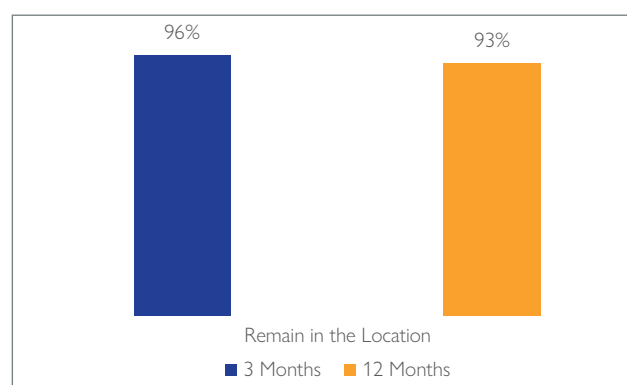
District of displacement	Subdistrict of displacement	Governorate of origin	District of origin	Individuals
Al-Hawija	Al-Abbassi	Kirkuk	Al-Hawija	228
Al-Hawija	Al-Riyadh	Kirkuk	Al-Hawija	120
Al-Hawija	Al-Zab	Ninewa	Mosul	90
Al-Hawija	Markaz Al-Hawija	Kirkuk	Kirkuk	54
Al-Hawija	Markaz Al-Hawija	Kirkuk	Al-Hawija	24
Total				516

Supporting IDPs resolve their displacement requires a clear understanding of the movement intentions and the freedom of IDPs to make choices to either return, locally integrate, or settle in other parts of the country.

2.2.2 Movement intentions and obstacles to durable solutions

As shown above, IDPs from Hawija are displaced primarily in Kirkuk district, in varied conditions and with most of the IDPs residing in out-of-camp locations. Understanding the movement intentions of IDPs and respecting their needs and rights is a core principle of IOM and essential to planning. The movement intentions of IDPs vary depending on their personal circumstances and the conditions in their areas of origin. The recent Multicluseter Needs Assessment (MCNA) data indicates that 96 per cent of IDPs in Kirkuk district intend to remain in their current location in the short-term while 93 per cent intend to remain in the next 12 months¹¹. Additionally, only about 15 per cent of the IDP households assessed attempted to return to their areas of origin in the past 12 months.

Figure 3: Movement intentions of Kirkuk district's out-of-camp IDPs (short and long term)



Overall, livelihood prospects, security and infrastructure for IDPs from Hawija, many of whom are in Kirkuk district, are concerns impeding their return to their respective areas of origin. According to DTM's latest Integrated Location Assessments, lack of livelihood opportunities, lack of safety and lack of housing were the top three reasons, in most locations, why most IDPs in Kirkuk do not want to return to their areas of origin (Figure 4).¹² During consultations, communities confirmed that the main obstacles to durable solutions in the district are lack of sustainable livelihood opportunities, lack of access to markets in remote villages, high food costs, no access to agricultural land and poor public infrastructure resulting in limited public services.¹³

¹⁰ Source: DTM Iraq.

¹¹ Source: [REACH MCNA data Iraq - Multi Cluster Needs Assessment \(MCNA\) IX-2021 - Humanitarian Data Exchange \(humdata.org\)](https://humdata.org/).

¹² Source: DTM Integrated Location Assessment 6 (ILA VI) See: <https://iraqdtm.iom.int/ILA6>.

¹³ Hawija Community Consultations, February 2022. Mistreatment by security forces and social cohesion were mentioned to a limited extent.

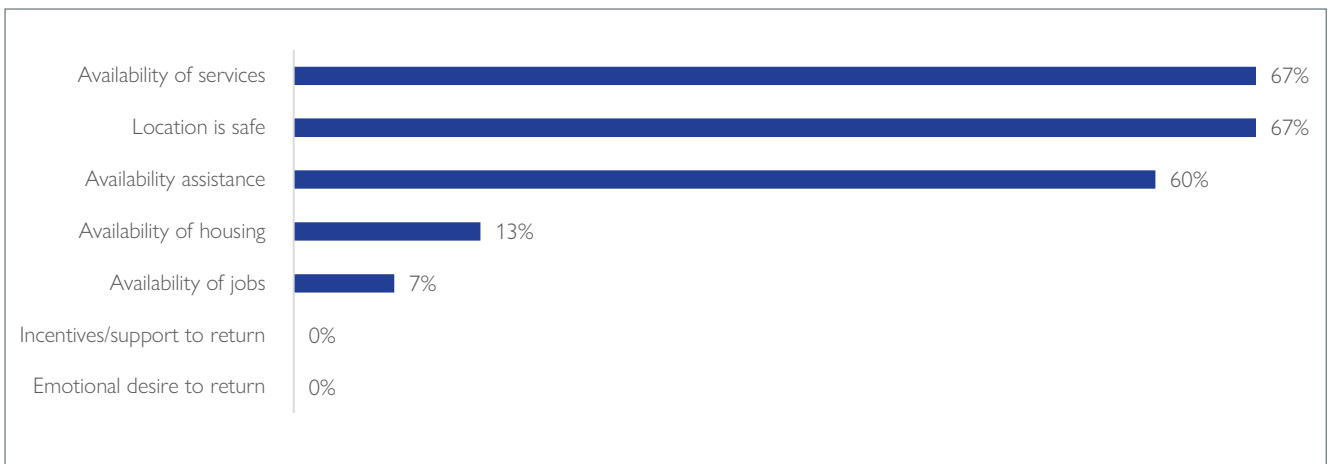
Figure 4: Main reasons why most IDPs in Kirkuk district do not want to return, percentage of locations (reasons related to location of return, % of all reasons given)



The data above show that activities may require tailoring activities that will facilitate sustainable solutions and are in line with the intentions and preferences of IDPs in Kirkuk. Around 67 per cent of IDPs in Kirkuk are secondarily displaced within the district according to the MCNA data, hence interventions in the priority concerns

might foster an increased intention to return to their respective areas of origin. In the long term, for those who are intending to return, availability of services, safety and availability of assistance are the top reasons to return (Figure 5).

Figure 5: Main reasons to return for IDPs in Kirkuk, for those who intend to, percentage of locations (reasons related to location of return, % of all reasons given)

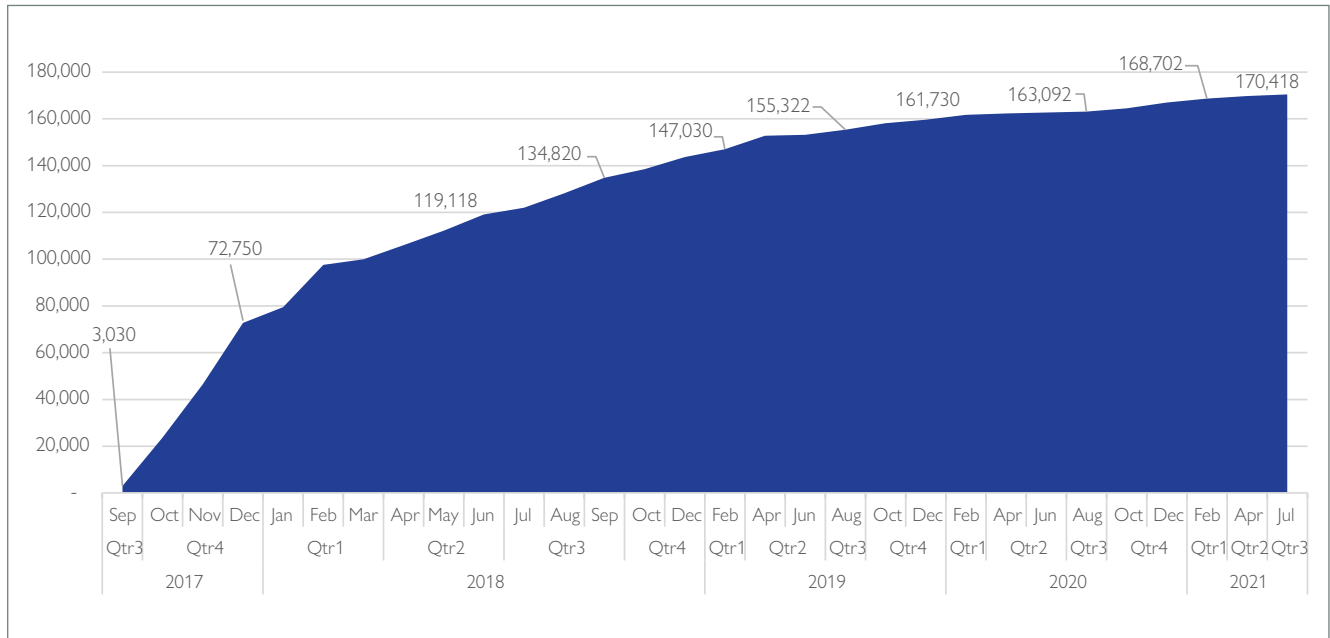


2.3 Overview of return movements

As of July 2021, a total of 170,418 individuals have returned to Hawija district. The highest number of returns took place between

October and December 2017 (69,720), followed by the period between January to March 2018 (27,240); (Figure 6).

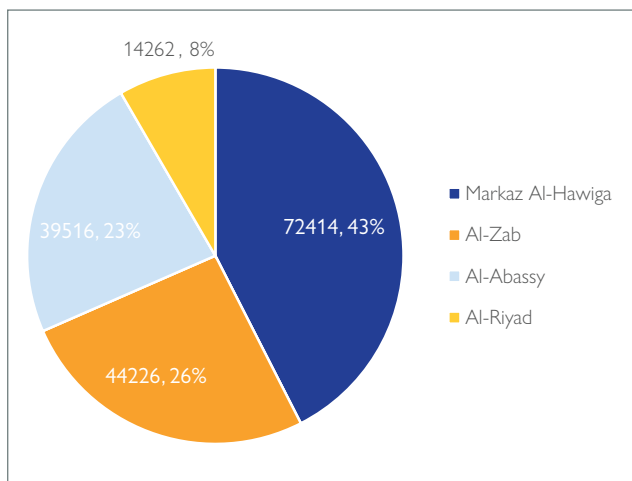
Figure 6: Number of returnees in Hawija, September 2017 to April 2021 (rolling total)¹⁴



Amongst the 170,418 returnees who have arrived in Hawija, the majority are in the subdistrict of Markaz Al-Hawija (72,414; 42%),

followed by Al-Zab (44,226; 26%) and Al-Abbassi (39,516; 23%). An additional 14,262 returnees (8%) have arrived to Al-Riyadh.

Figure 7: Number of returnee individuals in Hawija, by subdistrict of arrival



Most returnees who have arrived to Hawija had been displaced in the district of Kirkuk before arriving home. Additionally, a significant number of returnees arrived from the districts of Daquq and Tikrit.

2.3.1 Types of shelter in return locations

Almost all returnees in Hawija are residing in their residence of origin, in habitable conditions (167,772; 98%). A further 2,616 returnees are residing in critical shelters, which are almost all returnees' residences of origin in uninhabitable conditions (2,616; 2%). The remaining 30 returnees in Hawija are residing in hotels/motels, all located in the subdistrict of Al-Riyadh. Notably, no returnees are reported to be living with host families.

14 Source: DTM.

Table 2: Returnees in Hawija, by shelter type

Subdistrict	Residence of origin (habitable condition)	Critical shelters (all except tent/caravan/makeshift shelter/mud or block house)	Hotel/Motel
Al-Abassy	39 042	474	
Al-Riyad	13 902	330	30
Al-Zab	43 692	534	
Markaz Al-Hawija	71 136	1,278	
Total	167 772	2 616	30
%	98%	2%	0.02%

2.3.2 Conditions in return locations

Two tools from the Return Index can assist in understanding the severity of conditions in return locations within Hawija district. These scales are 1) livelihoods and basic services, and 2) social cohesion and safety perceptions. Amongst all returnee individuals in Hawija, a very low proportion are living in locations classified as high severity regarding access

to livelihoods and basic services (138; <1%), with all this group located in the subdistrict of Al-Riyadh. Most returnees are living in locations classified as low severity with regards to livelihoods and basic services (78%), while the remaining 22 per cent are in areas classified as medium severity on this scale.

Table 3: Returnees in Hawija, by severity of access to livelihoods and basic services

Subdistrict	Medium severity		Low severity		Total
	#	%	#	%	
Al-Abassy	34 938	89%	4 524	11%	39 462
Al-Riyad	11 484	86%	1 932	14%	13 416
Al-Zab	11 550	26%	32 616	74%	44 166
Markaz Al-Hawija	31 194	43%	40 548	57%	71 742
Total	89 166	53%	79 620	47%	168 786

In Hawija district, no returnees are living in areas classified as high severity related to social cohesion and safety perceptions. However, compared with the livelihoods and basic services scale, a significantly higher number of returnees (89,166; 53%) are living in locations

classified as medium severity on the social cohesion and safety perceptions scale. Most returnees who are living in such conditions are in the subdistricts of Al-Abbasi (34,938) and Markaz Al-Hawija (31,194).

Table 4: Returnees in Hawija, by severity of social cohesion and safety perceptions

Sub-district	High severity		Medium severity		Low severity		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Al-Abassy		0%	4 284	11%	35 178	89%	39 462
Al-Riyad	138	1%	10 548	79%	2 730	20%	13 416
Al-Zab		0%	6 822	15%	37 344	85%	44 166
Markaz Al-Hawija		0%	16 116	22%	55 626	78%	71 742
Total	138	0%	37 770	22%	130 878	78%	168 786

3. OVERVIEW OF ACTIVITY MAPPING

Table 5 shows the current and planned activities across the spectrum of humanitarian, early recovery/stabilization, development, and peacebuilding sectors according to the eight specific objectives

of the Operational Framework. While some activities are funded under the humanitarian funding streams, other activities are funded by other donors.

Table 5. Activity summary for Hawija subdistricts

Activities Summary	
# of Projects	320 projects
# of Partners	23 partners
Total Budget	USD 33 980 161,70
Markaz Hawija*	USD 23 184 322,90
Al Abbassi*	USD 974 114
Al Zab*	USD 693 354
Al Riyadh*	USD 65 762,90
Other/Multiple locations	USD 9 062 607,90
# of Locations	60 Villages

Table 6. Projects by sector in Hawija subdistricts

Number of Projects by Sector	Livelihoods	89
	Health	29
	Education	64
	Safety and Security	13
	Other Basic Services	3
	Social Cohesion	11
	Other Basic Infrastructure	4
	Documentation and Rights	13
	Social Protection	37
	Housing/HLP	3
	WASH	39
	Electricity	15

Table 7. Summary of Budget by sector

SUMMARY OF BUDGET BY SECTOR			
Sector	Total (beneficiaries/projects)	Activity details	Budget (USD)
HOUSING & HLP			55 000
Shelter support		Rehabilitation and reconstruction	
Transitional shelters		Provision of emergency shelter and CRI	
HLP support	7,850+ individuals	Legal assistance on HLP rights	
Government			
BASIC SERVICES			18 891 730
EDUCATION			5 062 666
School rehabilitation and reconstruction	100+ schools	Rehabilitation of 59 primary and 52 secondary schools, renovation of classrooms, provision of prefab caravans, rehab of school WASH infrastructure	
Educational infrastructure	2 units	Reconstruction of Department of Education (DoE) building and Education Warehouse, provision of furniture	
Educational support	120+ teachers	Teacher training and educational campaigns with DoE	
Educational materials	7,890+ students	Supply of furniture and teaching & learning materials	
Government		Supply of furniture and teaching & learning materials	
WASH			4 610 659
WASH infrastructure	10	Rehabilitation and reconstruction. Includes 3 water network repair/installation, 6 Water Treatment Plants (WTP) rehabilitation and installation, and repair of bridges and associated roads	
Other WASH support	9 units	Supply of specialist vehicles to Department of Water	
Government		Water Treatment Plant materials, rehabilitation of Khadhimiha phase 1, installation of Haroon 100m3/hr WTP	
HEALTH			778 162
Health infrastructure and support	11+ units	Includes rehabilitation and reconstruction of 10 primary health centres (PHC) and doctor's residence in Hawija new hospital, supply of medical equipment and furniture for the PHCs and hospitals, building of paediatrics ward and two maternity wards in Zab and Riyadh, as well as medical warehouse in Hawija	
Capacity building		Capacity building and training in maternal health, child nutrition, immunization, integrated sexual and reproductive health services	
Government		Construction of 200-bed hospital and tuberculosis hospital	

SUMMARY OF BUDGET BY SECTOR			
Sector	Total (beneficiaries/projects)	Activity details	Budget (USD)
ELECTRICITY			4 491 261
Electrical infrastructure rehabilitation and equipment	9+ units	Includes rehabilitation of 3 substations, supply of transformers, electrical materials, installation of electrical network in Industrial Zone	
Electrical infrastructure support	6+ vehicles	Support to department of electricity with 6 specialist vehicles, manpower support	
Government			
SOCIAL PROTECTION			1 919 232
Multipurpose Cash		Provision of multipurpose cash assistance, emergency cash, cash for winter	
Cash for work			
Government		MoMD return Grants	
OTHER BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE			949 750
Roadworks and others		Rehabilitation of internal streets, culvert bridge, recon of garage, storage warehouse and workshop	
Other basic services		Support to municipal service provision	1 080 000
Government		Cleaning and waste removal from cities, maintenance of internal streets, reconstruction of stadium	
LIVELIHOODS			12 443 757
Agricultural infrastructure rehabilitation and reconstruction	11	Rehabilitation and reconstruction of Department of Agriculture and Forestry buildings, rehabilitation of 2 factories, irrigation canal cleaning, reconstruction of 9 agricultural warehouses	
Vocational training	150 individuals	Business development training, including apprenticeships	
Business grants/grant	75	Grants for small businesses	
Government		Distribution of fertilizer to farmers	
DOCUMENTATION & RIGHTS			467 537
Documentation		Documentation for infrastructure rehabilitation	
Legal assistance support	5,670+ individuals	Provision of information services, legal assistance/representation for documentation, family law	
Transitional justice			
Government			
SOCIAL COHESION			780 888
Social cohesion support		Support to local peace committees (LPCs), quick impact projects, local peace initiatives, capacity building	
Government			

SUMMARY OF BUDGET BY SECTOR			
Sector	Total (beneficiaries/projects)	Activity details	Budget (USD)
SAFETY AND SECURITY			1 341 250
Safety infrastructure rehabilitation	3 units	Rehabilitation of 3 police stations, civil defense office, police building, supply of furniture and security cameras	
Mine-risk activities		Provision of risk education sessions on mine/explosive remnants of war/improvised explosive device contamination	
Mental Health and psychosocial support	2,989 individuals	Includes cases management and psychosocial support, community training	
Protection/Gender-Based Violence case management			
Government			
TOTAL			33 980 162

4. OVERVIEW OF SECTORAL NEEDS AND CHALLENGES

Tables 5, 6 and 7 show the support that the local and international aid community is providing to the Government to achieve durable solution outcomes in Hawija District. The overview below also reflects some of the needs and challenges raised during the community consultations.¹⁵ Seventeen partners are implementing 280 projects across multiple sectors. Most activities are in the livelihoods, education, safety & security, water, hygiene and sanitation (WASH) and health sectors with housing and documentation having the fewest activities. Most activities are being implemented in Markaz Hawija with less investment noted in the other three subdistricts. Given the limited resources among partners, improved targeting and collaboration with the government among humanitarian, development, stabilization and peacebuilding actors could further facilitate the advancement of durable solution outcomes in Hawija.

An overview of the identified sectoral needs, along with the activities being implemented, is provided below.

4.1 Government leadership

This specific objective pertains to national and local authorities leading the development and implementation of inclusive and effective strategies to support durable solutions to displacement in Iraq for all displacement-affected people.

Governorate and district authorities have been active in leading the development of strategies to resolve displacement in Kirkuk Governorate and in Hawija. Authorities have highlighted the

need to secure an adequate allocation from the general annual Government budget. Doing so would enable the governorate to accelerate rehabilitation/ improvement work, which would result in resolving many displacement-related issues. This is crucial, as consulted communities largely requested support with engaging municipal actors in providing public services – waste management, electricity, education, and health care. Allocations from the central Iraqi government to Kirkuk Governorate are low, compared to the number of affected people, level of infrastructure destruction and insufficiency of basic services. Authorities have prioritized basic services and security sectors as follows:

1. IQD 123,759,387,350 are allocated through Kirkuk Governorate's annual budget to cover the sectors of municipalities, roads and bridges, water, sewage, health, youth and sport, electricity, education, endowments, security, water resources, state institutions and agriculture.
2. IQD 24,500,000,000 are allocated through the Reconstruction Fund for Areas Affected by Terroristic Operations (REFAATO) to cover the sectors of water, municipalities, education, electricity and roads.
3. IQD 18,750,000,000 are allocated through the governorate's budget of stabilization to cover the sectors of water, electricity, roads and security.
4. Partners are providing sectoral capacity building to support strengthening the capacity of authorities to lead on strategies that will empower authorities.

¹⁵ A total of 24 community consultations were conducted in Hawija, Al-Abbasi, Al-Riyadh and Al-Zab subdistricts.

4.2 Housing and Housing, Land and Property (HLP)

The Housing and HLP specific objective aims to ensure that displacement-affected populations have sustainable access to housing and security of tenure.

The World Bank Damage and Needs Assessment report notes that Kirkuk Governorate suffered 7 per cent damage to its housing stock due to the conflict with ISIL, with more significant losses to rural housing than to urban housing. Given the rural/agricultural nature of the district, authorities and communities in the district report various HLP issues including illegal occupation of houses sometimes by security forces in Hawija Centre and Al Abbassi, boundary disputes, expropriation of land and housing destruction. Notably, local authorities report that 660 houses in the Riyadh subdistrict and its villages were destroyed partially or completely, and 10 villages have not witnessed any returns. The community consultations also revealed that while women have ownership rights, some of these rights are undermined in inheritance practices where women are at the mercy of the goodwill of family members.

Compensation for property loss due to the conflict remains low. According to the Kirkuk legal task force report (August 2021) the Kirkuk compensation committee has received 12,772 cases, 3,558 cases have been successfully closed, and 9,214 cases are pending completion of some related paperwork. Authorities note that for those who remain displaced in Kirkuk district and are from Hawija, housing destruction and lack of basic services are the main reasons these households remain in displacement and solving this issue would facilitate their return to Hawija.

Three partners are currently working on HLP issues covering all the subdistricts of Hawija Centre, Al Abbassi, Al Zab and Al-Riyadh, providing emergency shelter support, capacity building in HLP dispute resolution, and providing legal assistance to support families to claim HLP rights and access compensation. No partner is providing shelter rehabilitation support.

Recommendations

- a. Advocacy with authorities to assist families to regain possession of occupied homes.
- b. Capacity building support to the compensation committee to process applications more efficiently.
- c. Partners to implement Category 1–4 shelter rehabilitation.

4.3 Livelihoods

This specific objective aims to ensure that displacement-affected populations have access to sustainable livelihoods and income.

Agriculture is the main source of livelihoods in Hawija district. Livelihoods were severely affected due to the conflict with ISIL. Al-Abbassi subdistrict is in an agricultural area and most of the population depends on cultivation and livestock raising. In Al-Zab subdistrict, yellow corn is a crucial crop for cultivation. Farmers lost machinery, livestock and access to their farming lands. Community consultations in Al-Zab also confirmed that restoring economic activities and reconstruction of markets are the top priorities. In addition to affecting livelihoods, conflict losses affected food production and security. These challenges have also been complicated and worsened by the consequences of water scarcity for crop production. In addition, there are livelihoods needs in and near city centres where urban and peri-urban displacement often take place. These needs tend to be critical because many people who move to peri-urban areas have no access to land or property, may not have access to social and peer support networks, and have few means of sustaining their households.

Communities recommended cash-for-work activities, business and agriculture support, infrastructure rehabilitation, reconstruction of destroyed shops, and small projects – including for women who are interested in participating in the labour market. Farmers and agricultural entrepreneurs prioritized the provision of materials, such as fertilizers, pesticides and fodder, while authorities highlighted the need for irrigation networks. Five partners are currently implementing 76 activities that include rehabilitation of agricultural facilities, factories, warehouses, irrigation canals, business grants to farmers, supply of agricultural inputs and business development training. Costed activities indicate an investment of USD 12,443,757 by all aid actors.

Recommendations

- a. Training and capacity building of farmers in the areas of sustainable farming methods, modern irrigation.
- b. Rehabilitation of storage facilities for produce in areas like Al-Zab where farmers produce many tons of maize but have no storage and marketing capacity.
- c. Small projects that ensure the inclusion of women in the labour market.
- d. Setting up of maize splitting and drying plants.
- e. Support for veterinary clinics to improve livestock health.

4.4 Basic Services

This specific objective aims to ensure that displacement-affected communities have access to basic services including education, health, electricity, water, and social protection.

Although a significant portion of IDPs from Hawija District have returned (79%), the sustainability of some of these returns is affected by issues related to basic services, especially in the more remote/rural areas of origin. Some IDPs and their families have resettled in Kirkuk and other district towns due to the unavailability of basic services in their areas of origin.

Basic service activities account for close to half the budgeted activities in this PoA, with education, WASH, and health being the most represented sectors while electricity and social protection have the fewest activities. Currently, more than 10 partners support basic services, through the rehabilitation of infrastructure such as schools, Primary Health Centres (PHCs), WASH facilities, and the rehabilitation of electricity power lines and substations. The restoration of all basic services to returnees requires significant rehabilitation of infrastructure, and this needs large capital injection of funds. The main challenge for the restoration of basic services to Hawija is the unavailability of sufficient budget, as the current budget allocations by the Government and international partners are insufficient. Local authorities report that the disparity between service provision in urban centres and rural areas is notable in Hawija. However, this disparity is difficult to operationalize due to a lack of baseline-data pre-ISIL.

The lack of basic services is one of the main reasons for the non-return of many displaced families to their villages of origin in Hawija. IDPs have firmly decided to remain in displacement in areas where services are available. Lack of access to adequate electricity, water, health care, and education contribute to unsustainable return conditions. The National Plan notes that 96 per cent of IDPs in camps report lack of basic services as the leading reason for non-return. Many IDP families have resettled in Kirkuk and other district towns due to unavailability of basic services in their areas of origin.

DTM data shows that return to urban locations is higher than to the more rural locations in Kirkuk generally, with Kirkuk district witnessing 88 per cent return and locations such as Debis (75%) and Daquq (73%) having lower returns. Concerns about access to basic services require attention. The governorate identified the need for basic services, particularly for electricity and water; in some villages, there are gaps in health and education services, in addition to urgent needs for shelter, as IDPs from 138 villages whose houses are destroyed are settled temporarily in informal settlements in Kirkuk and neighbouring governorates. According to the governorate's planning department, the limited allocated funds (by the central government) are not sufficient to cover the

returnees' needs in all areas of return, and this represents the main challenge for the sustainable return of displaced people.

Recommendations

- a. Rehabilitation of basic service infrastructure, particularly in industrial areas.
- b. Increased engagement of municipal actors in providing public services, such as waste management, electricity, education and health care.

4.4.1 Education

Prior to the conflict, 539 primary, 329 intermediate and 137 secondary schools operated within Hawija district, and 73 schools closed due to lack of staff. According to the DoE in Hawija, the number of students is 10,3627 students in both primary and secondary schools. There are currently five partners supporting this sector and implementing 58 activities with a budget of USD 5,062,666 through the rehabilitation of schools and provision of furniture, and teaching and learning materials. Partners are also providing curriculum support and programmes to encourage child and youth enrolment. Notably, 49 activities are being implemented in Hawija Centre with other subdistricts significantly underserved.

An assessment conducted in August 2021 by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the General Directorate of Education (GDoE) across the Kirkuk Governorate and that included Hawija revealed that 41 per cent of schools in Hawija are only partially functional. The main challenges relate to insufficient school supplies, rehabilitation needs including extensions and additional classrooms, and poor condition of WASH facilities. Early Childhood Education and accelerated learning needs have been noted as gaps alongside concerns about overcrowding, high dropout rates and non-attendance of female children.

Education is a key social and cultural right and plays an important role in reducing poverty and child labour. Furthermore, education promotes democracy, peace, tolerance, development and economic growth. The absence of education has negative implications on every aspect of a child's life, as well as protection implications. Lack of education increases the risk of child marriage, child labour, and worse forms of child labour including association with armed forces and groups.

School closures during the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic have put 21,968 students out of school in Hawija as there were major disruptions to education with almost no formal learning opportunities available to children between March and November 2020. Although 64 per cent of children have accessed online alternatives to education, the remaining 36 per cent have not accessed any education at all. Ninety per cent of respondents in a recent assessment conducted by UNICEF and the GDoE covering all schools in Hawija district

highlighted that no accelerated learning opportunities/catch up classes are provided either in schools or the wider community. Whilst schools are now open, access to education in Hawija is hampered by the condition of education facilities in the district. For example, 44 per cent of school personnel respondents in the GDoE-UNICEF assessment indicated that their school is only partially functional, because they have insufficient school supplies, buildings require rehabilitation, extensions, additional classrooms, and/or upgrades and repairs to WASH facilities. The School Based Management (SBM) approach, which is currently rolled out in 27 schools in Hawija, engages caregivers, teachers and other members of the school community to develop a school improvement plan, which then attracts funds to implement listed activities. This intervention can be scaled up /expanded to cover a larger number of schools in Hawija on a needs/priority basis.

The lack of formal education and appropriate/accessible education alternatives has significantly impacted and delayed children's learning outcomes and is likely to continue to increase the number of children who eventually drop out of the education system altogether. Significant efforts will be required, including catch up classes/accelerated learning opportunities to recover the lost learning. Indeed, the most recent MCNA conducted by REACH found that 7.7 per cent of children are unable to access education in Hawija because they are unable to register, whilst 31 per cent of families have at least one child who has dropped out of school in the last year, and 48.2 per cent of families have at least one child who has not attended regularly even when the school was open.

A "back to learning" campaign undertaken by the DoE and UNICEF, currently ongoing in Hawija, will provide clearer evidence/data on the number of children across the Hawija district who have dropped out of the education system, or have never enrolled, and their needs. However, the number of children out of school is likely to be much higher than that identified in the previous campaign completed in October 2020, which identified 578 children out of school in Hawija District (228 of which, girls). Further returns of IDPs to Hawija, the impact of COVID-19 on school closures and increased poverty will likely impact school attendance. The main reasons for children dropping out of school as identified in the back-to-learning campaigns include lack of interest, learning difficulties, child labour, civil documentation issues and dangers in getting to school.

Recommendations

- a. Rehabilitation of schools.
- b. Provision of Early Childhood Education and accelerated learning.

4.4.2 WASH

Five partners are currently partners contributing to this sector, with an estimated budget of USD 4,610,659 (second highest in the POA) through 36 activities including rehabilitation of water treatment plants, the provision of equipment and devices and expansion of the water network.

However, some challenges and gaps persist in this sector. Water supply is affected by the irregular supply of electricity; households receive 10–12 hours of national grid power during winter and 4-6 hours in the summer. Water Treatment Plants (WTPs) in Hawija, Abbassi and Al Zab districts lack generators to run the water sources, and water projects are mostly run at night because of the voltage drop in the national electricity – which is below the standard of 220 volts and dips as low as 160–170 volts. This low voltage is pushing the governmental operators to run WTPs intermittently to avoid losing their capacity.

A recent WASH assessment conducted by the Directorate of Water and Directorate of Sewerage in Kirkuk in collaboration with UNICEF, and which included Hawija centre, Al Riyadh and Abbassi, highlighted a significant gap in the availability of WASH services and infrastructure in communities and institutes, as emphasized by the community consultations as well. Lack of access to water was reported by 67 per cent of assessed households in both Abbassi and Hawija centre, while issues related to water were reported by 57 per cent of the interviewed households in Abbassi, 65 per cent in Hawija centre and 83 per cent in Riyadh. Furthermore, waterborne diseases were reported by 58 per cent of the interviewed families in Hawija centre. Furthermore, access to water is lowest in Hawija Centre (69%) and highest in Al-Riyadh, where all the interviewed families reported that they had no other choice but to purchase water.

The lack of rain has affected the intake units installed at the riverbanks as there is no water recovery at the source, causing residents to rely on boreholes for drinking water. During the rainy season, there is a spike of turbidity levels, which can reach up to 200 to 400 Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (known as NTU), meaning nearly all WTPs are forced to pause operation to avoid deterioration of filters. Furthermore, the directorate of water does not provide adequate supplies of powder chlorine for the WTPs. As a result of the water shortage, some partners have installed central reverse osmosis (RO) units to provide drinking water; however, acquiring approvals – and the length of the process – are a challenge, as these units require a minimum 72m² of land, and most lands by the riverbank are farming lands. This situation makes legislating on the use of these lands and negotiating with their owners difficult, which has pushed some partners to install household RO units to overcome this challenge. The issue of approvals is a critical one that would benefit from support especially from the Directorate of Water.

Solid waste management remains a gap that partners have addressed through short-term projects and the provision of tools and equipment. Major gaps in sanitation were also identified in Hawija, particularly in Abbassi and Hawija centre. A total of 88 per cent of assessed populations in Abbassi and 46 per cent in the Hawija centre reported issues in accessing WASH facilities and indicated that the sewage system was inadequate, while 56 per cent in Abbassi, 89 per cent in Hawija centre and 73 per cent in Riyadh reported lack of solid waste management. Furthermore, a recent WASH Infection Prevention and Control assessment conducted in 42 Health Care facilities in Hawija revealed that 52 centres in those facilities have an inadequate wastewater management system, whereby water is discharged to the environment without treatment.

Recommendations

- a. Extension of water transmission lines.
- b. Establishment of new water networks.
- c. Rehabilitation/construction of water treatment and irrigation systems.
- d. Establishment of a desalination plant and water testing.
- e. Provision of water sedimentation tanks.
- f. Construction of chlorine storage units by the Directorate of Water.
- g. Provision of medical waste incinerators.

4.4.3 Health

Eight partners are currently implementing 29 health activities across the four districts, with an estimated budget of USD 778,162. Partners have supported authorities to rehabilitate health centres, provide furniture and equipment, build a medicine storehouse in Hawija and provide medical staff with capacity building and training.

Existing challenges relate to insufficient Expanded Programmes of Immunization, child growth monitoring programmes as well as maternal-child health services at primary health care subcentres. Antenatal care and postnatal care) services were not available in more than half of the subcentres while two-thirds of subcentres do not provide growth monitoring services for children. Rehabilitation of the maternity halls in Al-Zab as well as Riyadh will contribute alleviating this issue.

Secondary health services are only available at Hawija Hospital, placing significant strain on this one facility. The hospital provides medical consultations, paediatrics care, surgeries, a maternity ward, gynecological-obstetric services, and an ear, nose and throat-specialist.

The health system in Hawija district is divided into two sectors, under the management of the Kirkuk Department of Health. Several international and national organizations are supporting the provision

of health care through the rehabilitation of health facilities, capacity building, provision of medical equipment, drugs and consumables and of Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) services, among others.

The gaps observed in Hawija are mainly related to the organization of health services and the shortage of medical doctors, needs of rehabilitation, unavailability of sexual and reproductive health services, and shortage in drugs and laboratory consumables. A recent assessment completed by the Directorate of Health in Kirkuk with UNICEF, which included 38 facilities in the Hawija district, revealed gaps in the availability of primary health-care services. Two PHCCs were not operational: Noor PHCC because of security reasons and Al-Rashad PHCC because it is destroyed. All remaining 38 PHCC (8 main PHCC and 30 subcentres) are providing services in the Hawija district, while many of the subcentres are currently run by a medical assistant without the presence of a medical doctor. Routine immunization services are provided in 29 of those PHCC (8 main PHCC and 21 subcentres).

While all above facilities have the required supplies for vaccination including vaccination cards, syringes and registration books, 49 per cent do not have enough functional vaccine carriers and 41 per cent do not have sufficient functional cold boxes. Furthermore, only 69 per cent of PHCCs with vaccination services have adequate space for this service during peak hours, and this was even less in PHCC subcentres. In addition, only 23 per cent of assessed health facilities are equipped to provide child nutrition services. Seventy-seven per cent of those were main PHCC, whilst only 6 per cent of subcentres have those services available. The assessment also identified that only 15 out of 38 health centres provide ante-natal and post-natal care services for pregnant and lactating women (8 PHCC and 7 subcentres)..

None of the 38 health facilities assessed in Hawija had delivery rooms, which means that families are required to travel to main hospitals to receive this service. According to the REACH MCNA (2021) only 44.5 per cent of households with women of reproductive age (15–49 years) and in households with a live birth in the last two years in Hawija district, had a live birth in the last two years at a location with skilled health personnel present.

Recommendations

- a. Capacity building for the staff working on primary health-care services.
- b. Support establishing more delivery rooms in Hawija.
- c. Support mobile immunization teams in hard-to-reach areas.

4.4.4 Electricity

During community consultations, requests for support with electrical infrastructure were frequent, especially in areas such as Hawija centre, where industrial areas heavily depend on functional infrastructure. Furthermore, local authorities highlighted the need for support to the electrical network to secure public services over the next four years.

Two partners are currently implementing 12 activities that include installation of overhead cables and provision of transformers to improve access to electricity to the district's centre and to other villages, with an estimated budget of USD 4,491,261. Partner activities include installation of overhead cables, provision of transformers to improve access to electricity to the district's centre and to other villages. A mobile substation and the installation of poles, wires and transformers will improve the functioning of the industrial zone, with regulated power to all stores.

Recommendations:

- a. Electrical network support to address the insufficient supply of electricity.

4.5 Documentation and Rights

This specific objective aims to ensure that displacement-affected communities have access to personal and other civil documentation and have equal access to justice.

Four partners are implementing seven activities for a total of USD 467,537, which include the rehabilitation of the civil status building, legal assistance, counselling in the areas of civil documentation, family law and training in alternative dispute resolution. The Hawija Civil Affairs Directorate (CAD) building in Hawija is not yet complete due to the lack of government funding, and individuals need to commute to Kirkuk to have their IDs issued.

Up to 26 September 2021, the CAD was issuing national ID cards and nationality certificates. Since then, this service has been closed, and the office moved to Kirkuk to start issuing National Unified Identity Document. The CAD building in Hawija was not completed due to a shortage of Government funding, and the office will move to Hawija once the new building is completed and ready to be used.

Moving civil affairs documentation issuance from Hawija to Kirkuk will put extra barriers for people to access civil documentation, as people have to go through multiple security checkpoints on their way from Hawija to Kirkuk. This constraint was highlighted during consultations with the community, where one of the main issues flagged was the inefficiency of the governmental compensation scheme and the impact this has on access to legal documentation and services, which was one of the highest priorities for most

consulted stakeholders. Courts also expect increasing complexity with obtaining documentation due to procedural changes. An overall documentation assessment identified documentation needs for IDP and returnees including support with legal actions and lawsuits, requests for exoneration or the Tabriya process – which involves denouncing a family member for ISIL affiliation, leading to the security clearance of the plaintiff.

As part of supporting sustainable return, an aid actor prepared a proposal for an infrastructure project to support the CAD office in Hawija. The proposal included constructing toilets and shading areas, as well as providing furniture and office supplies/devices. The project aims to support the Government in their efforts for sustainable returns and to make the CAD fully functional through adequate and timely provision of civil documentation. The proposal was put on hold after the CAD's decision to move and operate from Kirkuk city.¹⁶

The needs and obstacles of civil documentation and legal assistance among group of families with specialized protection needs who lack key civil documentation also need to be addressed, as they are exposed to a variety of protection risks and limiting their access to key services. Around 17 per cent of children younger than five years in Hawija had no birth certificates, which means that almost one out of every five children remain vulnerable as they are less likely to access services without such documentation. A coordinated effort is necessary to address legal and procedural bottlenecks contributing to limited access to civil documentation, which is also a cause for arbitrary detention. Evidence-based, high-level advocacy for policy reform, expansion of legal support to families (missing legal documents) and provision of mobile services for registration and legal documents is necessary to ensure universal access to birth registration and legal documents. Partners are providing legal services and documentation assistance to persons of concern (PoC) through a combination of mobile teams and static legal officers to ensure that civil registration and civil status documentation can be accessed. Legal services include legal awareness, legal representation, legal counselling and legal assistance. Advocacy on behalf of our PoCs was raised many times with governmental interlocutors, including courts and CAD offices. Legal advocacy for children in need of documentation, advocacy with the concerned government departments and courts were maintained to allow PoCs to benefit from the services that are offered by the government.

Recommendations

- a. Improving the efficiency of the governmental compensation scheme and access to civil documentation.
- b. Improving access to civil documentation through mobile CAD missions.

16 UNHCR proposal.

4.6 Social cohesion

The aim of this specific objective is to ensure that displacement-affected populations are able to live together peacefully and in safety, with intercommunal trust strengthened.

Three partners are implementing 12 activities in this sector, with an estimated budget of USD 780,888. Most activities are being implemented in Hawija centre and in Al Abbasi, with activities promoting community dialogue and peace, in coordination with other efforts to support durable solutions. Few partners currently target Al Zab, with the exception of IOM and Peace Paradigms.

The atrocities committed by ISIL have left communities and families fractured. As highlighted in the National Plan, community rejection of families with perceived affiliation remains a major challenge to return and reintegration in Kirkuk. Successful reintegration efforts are also complicated by the continued presence of ISIL sleeper cells in certain areas. However, efforts at reconciliation have shown signs of progress, including through the work of Local Peace Committees, as well as the signing of the Peaceful Coexistence Principles between the tribes in southwest Kirkuk. That said, considerable work remains to be done in to support local communities in Hawija, and for the successful and sustainable reintegration of families with perceived ISIL affiliation into Hawija's communities.

International and local partners are working on social cohesion, MHPSS, and reconciliation-related programming activities in Hawija. Activities focus on promoting community dialogue and peace, in coordination with other efforts to support durable solutions, including the following:

1. Support to local reconciliation structures or Local Peace Committees (LPC), Local Peace Mechanisms (LPM), and Community Dialogue Committees (CDC) at the district and subdistrict level. In particular, this work looks to support LPC/LPM/CDCs with technical and in-kind support in the areas of mediation and community engagement to further reconciliation efforts;
2. Community-based activities to promote social cohesion, de-stigmatization, and community acceptance of returnees, implemented alongside activities to support increased resilience of communities and community members including through provision of MHPSS services, legal support and livelihoods activities; (iii) Programming to support the socioeconomic reintegration of families with perceived ISIL affiliation;

3. Support provided to local communities to increase resilience to conflict and violence including through development of local mediator networks, local peace initiatives and ongoing consultation, dialogue sessions and community engagement activities.
4. Furthermore, special efforts will be made to engage and support the capacity building of adolescents (boys and girls) to facilitate their engagement in community policing and social cohesion activities. Age-appropriate activities for adolescents (boys/girls), vocational training, including peer-to-peer, and other adolescent- and youth-led activities are important for the development of adolescents and youth and for their meaningful participation in social and economic activities, and to prevent risks such as recruitment by extremist groups.

Recommendations

- a. Increase the engagement of youth in social and economic initiatives.
- b. Creation of job opportunities and vocational trainings for youth by the Ministry of Youth.

4.7 Safety and Security

This specific objective aims to ensure that displacement-affected populations feel safer and more secure in their areas of settlement.

The lack of safety and security makes it difficult for IDPs to sustainably reintegrate. In addition, security incidents targeting security forces by ISIL sleeper cells are still being reported. Due to the volatile situation, which is exacerbated by ethnic and sectarian tensions, safety and security concerns will likely persist in some areas, requiring government response. Eight partners are supporting authorities through 43 activities (more than half implemented in Hawija centre) including the rehabilitation of police stations, mine risk education, protection, gender-based violence and child protection case management, MHPSS sensitization and establishment of community police forums, among others. The estimated budget for this area is USD 1,341,250.

Hawija was one of the very last areas of Iraq to be retaken from ISIL. Most inhabitants in Hawija are Sunnis, and it is one of the districts most affected by the armed conflict. Following successful military operations, the area is now under the control of the Government of Iraq.

The security situation is generally perceived as stable by both authorities and communities, particularly in subdistrict centers, with a general perception that the likelihood of security incidents increases the further away the location is from the centre.

Meanwhile, a huge capacity gap exists among concerned Government and non-government child protection and juvenile justice system actors in Kirkuk and Hawija Department of Labour and Social Affairs (DoLSA), who is mandated with ensuring social and protection services for children, lacks dedicated child protection team and trained social workers. There is no reformatory centre in Kirkuk Governorate because juveniles who receive detention orders from the court are sent to detention facilities in Baghdad. Comprehensive training of DOLSA social workers and juvenile justice actors is necessary to transfer knowledge and skills required by social workers to Government and local non-governmental organization's social workers and to support a child-friendly justice system in the region. Police, juvenile courts, DOLSA and other actors such as teachers and health workers do not have the required number of staff, skills or knowledge to identify child protection risks and provide the needed services.

Recommendations

- a. Training of DOLSA and juvenile justice actors to identify child protection risks and support child friendly justice system.

4.8 Facilitated Movements

While the governmental counterparts supported infrastructure rehabilitation and basic services departments renovation, various organizations respond to the various needs of returnees and support them to access remedies and strengthen their sustainable return through advocacy, legal assistance, documentation assistance, multipurpose cash assistance and core relief item assistance.

In November 2020, authorities closed Laylan 1 camp in Kirkuk and supported the transportmovement of the residents to their areas of origin. A total of 909 families returned to Hawija after forced camp closures. MoMD provided transportation, and a some families received a return grant. Although there are challenges in the areas of return such as community tensions, , the Government enabled those with protection needs to settle in their houses.

However, upon the departure of IDPs from the camp, protection partners conducted remote monitoring interviews with key informants to follow up on returns. Key informants reported that returnees face challenges such as lack of documentation, denial of return for some families, secondary displacement, personal safety concerns and damaged houses. Recovery or development actors are needed to support the long-term return through integrated approaches.

5. INITIAL TARGET LOCATIONS

Government and partners recognize that working towards durable solutions in Hawija requires identifying the key issues and priority areas that require collective effort over the next two to three years. Given the considerable needs in the district, Markaz Hawija, Al-Abbasi, Riyadh and Al-Zab subdistricts have been selected as the initial focus locations.

This section includes key information supporting planning and prioritization alongside proposed interventions at the local level aiming at achieving durable solutions. This section will be updated regularly to include information collected through assessments and surveys and to take into consideration achievements from previous periods.

Table 9. Partner presence in Hawija subdistricts

District	Subdistrict	Location (town, village)	Partner Presence
Hawija	Markaz Hawija	Al Agdat village, Al Musana village, Aresha olya, Aresha sofla, Bagara village, Hawija centre, Hawija Industrial Zone, Hawija Technical Institute, Huad Sta village, Ibrahimia village, Jdaida village, Kadhmia, Lazaka village, Mahafeef, Qabzua village, Rangee village, Sabagya village, Tal Ali village, Nafila, Azizia, Amina, Salman Gharb, Almusana, Almahmodya, Alkhan, Alraydh, Alqudis (30), Khan, Minizla, Shamlan, Al-Neda'a & Al-Sarra neighborhoods, Saray, Naser, Al-Askari	UNDP, IOM, UNICEF, Mercy Corps, NRC, TdH, HI, IHAO, PIN, DAMA, UNFPA, arche noVa, CRS, UNHCR, Oxfam, SSDF, IRC, IOM
Hawija	Al-Abbasi	Markas Abbasi, Shagildi, Hawdh 7, Hawdh 6, Tal Agub, Al-Said Abid, Arasa village, Salihiyah, Saadiyah, Lazaga, Shmit, Al-Grayeb Village, Al-Mustafa Alabas, Hude, Alshajaara, Lazaga, Al-Thaura, Al-Nida (18)	arche noVa, UNDP, MdM, NRC, TdH, UNICEF, UNHCR, PIN, IOM, Mercy Corps, IHAO, Oxfam, IRC, IOM
Hawija	Riyadh	Riyadh Centre, Al Murra Village (2)	UNDP, UNHCR, arche noVa, Mercy Corps, IHAO, DAMA, UNICEF, Oxfam, IRC, IOM
Hawija	Al-Zab	Al-Sabaghiyah, Hulwa, Sader, Talao, Utera, Rangee (7), Zab city	UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, IHAO, IOM, Mercy Corps, PIN, CRS, Oxfam

5.1 Markaz Hawija and Surrounding Villages

Locations: Al Agdat village, Al Musana village, Aresha olya, Aresha sofla, Bagara village, Hawija centre, Hawija Industrial Zone, Hawija Technical Institute, Huad Sta village, Ibrahimia village, Jdaida village, Kadhmia, Lazaka village, Mahafeef, Qabzua village, Rangee village, Sabagya village, Shmat village, Tal Ali village, Hawdh 7, Nafila, Hawdh 6, Azizia, Amina, Salman Gharb, Almusana, Almahmodya, Alkhan, Alraydh, Alqudis, Khan, Minizla, Shamlan, Al-Neda'a

and Al-Sarra neighborhoods, Saray, Naser and Al-Askari.

Partner presence: 17 Partners (UNDP, IOM, UNICEF, Mercy Corps, NRC, TdH, HI, IHAO, PIN, DAMA, UNFPA, arche noVa, CRS, UNHCR, Oxfam, SSDF, IRC).

Returnees: 72,414 individuals .

IDPs: 78 individuals.

Housing and HLP	
Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,278 shelters are in critical condition: Shelter rehabilitation
Current response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rebuilding of municipal structures Cash-for-work for debris removal Provision of emergency shelter and core relief items
Proposed Priority Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of shelter kits for light rehabilitation works Shelter rehabilitation (coupled with HLP legal assistance)
Livelihoods	
Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased job and income opportunities Greater support to agricultural sector Increased job and income opportunities
Current response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business grants and cash-for-work Agricultural grants (for farming equipment and irrigation supplies) Irrigation canal/system cleaning Supply and installation of hulling and drying equipment Business development training and small grants for microbusinesses Business grants to facilitate business growth and increase employees
Proposed Priority Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business and agricultural grants Further agricultural infrastructure rehabilitation Sustainable electrification of farms and businesses
Basic Services	
Health	
Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of hospitals
Current response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of mobile health services (immunizations) Provision of basic health services Rehabilitation of health centres (for accessibility for persons with disabilities) Provision of reproductive health-care services
Proposed Priority Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of paediatric ward Building of a warehouse to store medicines

WASH	
Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Access to potable drinking water · Better water management (water treatment, infrastructure)
Current response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Provision of potable water (water infrastructure) · Solid waste management support · Provision of personal protective equipment · Rehabilitation of water treatment plant · Provision of garbage bins · Support with access to safe water
Education	
Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Improved access and quality of formal and non-formal education · Rehabilitation of schools and training for education sector staff
Current response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Increased access to formal and non-formal education · Rehabilitation and furnishing of schools · Teacher training · Non-formal education classes (remedial, basic literacy numeracy, catch up) · Establishment of Parent Teacher Associations (PTAs) · Support to Department of Education · Distribution of teacher and student kits · Distribution of hygiene materials
Proposed Priority Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Access increase to formal and non-formal education and remedial classes · Rehabilitation and furnishing of schools · Teacher training · Establishment of Parent Teacher Associations (PTAs) · Distribution of teacher and student kits as well as hygiene materials
Electricity	
Current response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Supply of transformers and electrical materials (Hawija Industrial Area) · Rehabilitation of electrical infrastructure
Proposed Priority Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Supply of transformers and electrical materials to villages in Hawija District
Other (Roads & Municipality)	
Proposed Priority Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Rehabilitation of olive oil Factory (Hawija) · Rehabilitation of municipality structures and furniture

5.2 Al Abbassi

Locations: Markas Abbassi, Shagildi, Hawdh 7, Hawdh 6, Tal Agub, Al-Said Abid, Arasa village, Salihyah, Saadiyah, Lazaga, Shmit, Al-Grayeb Village, Al-Mustafa Alabas, Shmit, Hude, Alshajaara, Lazaga, Al-Thaura and Al-Nida.

Partner presence: 14 Partners (arche noVa, UNDP, NRC, MdM, TdH, UNICEF, UNHCR, PIN, IOM, Mercy Corps, IHAO, Oxfam, IRC, IOM).
Returnees: 39,516 individuals.

IDPs: 228 individuals.

Housing and HLP	
Current response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of emergency shelter and core relief items
Livelihoods	
Current response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Furniture for Sayed Hammid Technical School Business development training and small grants for microbusinesses Cash-for-work (e.g. cleaning irrigation canals) Business grants to facilitate business growth and increase employees Capacity building and mentoring for farmers on agricultural methods Provision of modern irrigation sprinklers
Proposed Priority Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building of greenhouses, provision of farming inputs and irrigation supplies Cash-for work
Basic Services	
Health	
Current response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of mobile health services (immunizations) Provision of reproductive health-care services
WASH	
Needs	Installation of generators for WTPs
Current response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of community water infrastructure Building of water networks and cleaning of irrigation canals Installation of voltage regulator and pump for water treatment plant (increase capacity) Installation of new, and rehabilitation of sanitation units at schools Provision of garbage bins Provision of cleaning materials and hygiene campaigns in public health centres
Education	
Needs	
Current response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of furniture to Al-Rahman Secondary School for Boys Educational support to teachers and students

Electricity	
Current response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Supply of transformers and overhead hardware fittings for multiple villages · Rehabilitation of community electrical infrastructure
Other (Roads & Municipality)	
Current response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Rehabilitation of community infrastructure (water, electricity, education)
Proposed Priority Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Rehabilitation of Abassi Youth Club
Documentations and Rights	
Current response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Provision of legal and procedural support to IDPs and returnees with access to documentation including missing documents, issuance of new documents and marriage registration.
Social Cohesion	
Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Placing greater emphasis on host community needs (review vetting criteria)
Current response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Implementation of community reconciliation processes · Establishment of Community Committees to promote community self-management · Identification and referral of individuals with specific needs to community activities · Implementation of peaceful coexistence activities (i.e. structured peace education sessions)
Safety and Security	
Current response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Trust-building activities between community and law enforcement actors (development of community policing approach) · Small grants for children (younger than 18 years) who are in contact/conflict with law enforcement · Protection monitoring and registration of IDPs and returnees to ensure fair access to rights and services through referrals and follow up · Establishment of community committees, and community protection structures, to promote community self- management and improve community protection. · Provision of case management of GBV cases, including PSS, mainstreaming responses, and mitigation mechanisms · Provision of case management of child protection cases, including PSS · Identification, counselling and referral of persons with specific needs

5.3 Riyadh

Locations: Riyadh Centre, Al Murra Village.

Returnees: 14,262 individuals.

Partner presence: 10 Partners (UNDP, UNHCR, arche noVa, Mercy Corps, IHAO, DAMA, UNICEF, Oxfam, IRC, IOM).

IDPs: 120 individuals.

Housing and HLP	
Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Debris removal · Shelter rehabilitation
Current response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Provision of emergency shelter and Core Relief Items
Proposed Priority Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Advocacy with the Government of Iraq to fund compensation committees
Livelihoods	
Proposed Priority Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · More support to job creation
Basic Services	
Health	
Current response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Mobile vaccination provision in high-risk areas · Provision of reproductive health-care services · Basic primary health care · Immunization campaigns for children younger than 5 years
WASH	
Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Additional support to water treatment plants
Current response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Provision of 660 L garbage bins · Provision of water pumps, chlorine system and electricity board to water treatment plant
Proposed Priority Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Additional support to water treatment plants
Education	
Current response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Support to teachers and students in target schools
Electricity	
Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Additional support to increase power grid capacity (electricity supply)
Current response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Provision of transformers and overhead hardware fittings for greater access to electricity
Documentations and Rights	
Current response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Provision of legal support to access (lost) civil documents for IDPs and returnees
Proposed Priority Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Rehabilitation and provision of furniture for the civil status office
Social Cohesion	
Current response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Implementation of community reconciliation processes · Establishment of Community Committees to promote community self-management · Identification and referral of individuals with specific needs to community activities

Safety and Security	
Current response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection monitoring and registration of IDPs and returnees to ensure fair access to rights and services through referrals and follow up Establishment of community committees, and community protection structures, to promote community self-management and improved community protection. Provision of case management of GBV cases, including PSS, mainstreaming responses, and mitigation mechanisms Provision of case management of child protection cases, including PSS Identification, counselling and referral of persons with specific needs

5.4 Al-Zab

Locations: Al-Sabaghiyah, Hulwa, Sader, Talao, Utera, Rangee, Zab city.

Returnees: 44,226 individuals.

IDPs: 90 individuals.

Partner presence: 9 Partners (UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, IHAO, IOM, Mercy Corps, PIN, CRS, Oxfam).

Housing and HLP	
Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient shelter options for IDPs and returnees
Current response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of emergency shelter and Core Relief Items
Livelihoods	
Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support job creation or increased employment opportunities Increased support to agricultural sector, including irrigation Reconstruction of markets
Current response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business development training and small grants for microbusinesses Cash-for-work Provision of business grants to facilitate business growth and increase employees
Proposed Priority Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reconstruction of markets
Basic Services	
Health	
Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of maternity halls
Current response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobile Immunization campaign in high-risk areas Hygiene Campaign in public health centres
Proposed Priority Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of maternity halls

WASH	
Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · WASH intervention in (Hussainia and Shraeya) villages (WTPs)
Current response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Rehabilitation of community water infrastructure · Access to basic primary health care and essential laboratory services for children older than 5 years. · Provision of cleaning materials · Extension of water networks and transmission lines (Talao and Zab Centre)
Proposed Priority Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · UNICEF is planning to establish water networks in four return villages in Hawija and to rehabilitate two water storage tanks in Al Ryadh · Installation of WTPs in Husaina and Shraeya villages
Education	
Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Improved access and quality of formal and non-formal education · Rehabilitation of schools and training for education sector staff
Current response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Provision of furniture for Al Salhiyah School (Sader) · Provision of remote non-formal education services (Utera, Zab Centre) · Rehabilitation of WASH facilities in Schools · Rehabilitation and furnishing of schools · Teacher training · Remedial classes · Distribution of teacher and student kits · Distribution of hygiene materials
Electricity	
Current response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Provision of transformers and overhead hardware fitting for greater access to electricity
Other (Roads & Municipality)	
Current response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Rehabilitation of community infrastructure (water, electricity, education)
Proposed Priority Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Rehabilitation of Ashmeet bridge
Social Protection	
Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · More support for female-headed households
Proposed Priority Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Increased support for female-headed households
Documentations and Rights	
Current response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Provision of legal consultation and representation to IDPs · Provision of legal services including counseling representation and referral (CD, HLP, and Family Law)

Social Cohesion	
Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Increased support to persons with perceived ISIL affiliation
Current response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Support to local peace committees to develop a community engagement plan (including dialogue and consultation sessions with community) · Provision of small grants for local peace building organizations · Rehabilitation of communal infrastructure and needs · Social cohesion and peacebuilding activities (sports, art, and cultural events)
Safety and Security	
Current response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Implementation of trust building activities between community and law enforcement actors (development of community policing approach) · Protection monitoring and registration of IDPs and returnees to ensure fair access to rights and services through referrals and follow up · Establishment of community committees, and community protection structures, to promote community self-management and improved community protection. · Provision of case management of GBV cases, including PSS, mainstreaming responses and mitigation mechanisms · Provision of case management of child protection cases, including PSS · Identification, counselling and referral of persons with specific needs

5.5 Funding Modalities

The ABC process raised high expectations that identified and prioritized needs would be met; however, these, as well as the PoA’s objectives, can only be met if the projects/programmes included therein are adequately funded and implemented by Government and partners. Thus, adequate funding modalities are important to confer legitimacy to, and confidence in the ABC process.

Given the modalities of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for Iraq (UNSDCF), NGOS and INGOs participating in Hawija’s ABC suggest that funding should include NGOs as recipients of funding right from the outset. Partners

could set up an ABC funding mechanism similar to the international humanitarian fund (managed by OCHA), administered by a board in which donors, NGOs, as well as the UN entities would be adequately represented.

UN partners as well as NGOs would reach out to potential donors interested in funding the durable solution trust fund and their contributions would be earmarked for distribution in allocation rounds similar to those set up under the international humanitarian fund.

ANNEX A: IMPLEMENTATION PLAN/PRIORITY ACTIVITIES

Please see link below to review implementation Plan:

ANNEX B: MONITORING AND TRACKING

This section outlines the periodic monitoring of the various phases of this plan, the methodology used and the partners responsible – linking the monitoring to the objectives and targets of this PoA. The impact of activities will be measured by the Durable

Solutions monitoring framework. Specific monitoring indicators were developed for each specific objective at both outcome and output levels.

OP Specific Objective	IASC Adapted Criteria	Sub-criteria	Indicators	Existing sources
SO 1 - Government leadership: National and local authorities lead the development and implementation of effective and inclusive strategies to support durable solutions to displacement in Iraq for all displacement-affected people	Participation in public affairs	Participation in political affairs	Proportion of adult population/ households reporting they are able to play a role in local decision-making	MCNA
			Proportion of eligible adult target population registered to vote	NPC Community-Level Protection Monitoring
		Participation in community activities	Proportion of population reporting actively participating in community, social or political organizations	REACH (subdistrict) Return and Durable Solutions profiles (ReDS)
	N/A	Strong institutions	Number of localized durable solutions plans of action inputted and approved by authorities at area level	Reflective of UNSDCF - Meeting reports, workshop reports, plans of action participant lists

OP Specific Objective	IASC Adapted Criteria	Sub-criteria	Indicators	Existing sources	
SO2 - Housing and HLP: Displacement-affected populations have access to housing and security of tenure	Adequate standard of living	Housing Conditions	Proportion of population living in housing that qualifies as sustainable*	Reflective of UNSDCF Framework Master List, DTM, collected every 2 months across the country [could be drawn upon from priority geographic areas if necessary to refine indicator] NPC	
			Proportion of population with access to a safe and healthy housing enclosure unit	MCNA	
	Access to effective mechanisms to restore HLP or to provide compensation	Restitution mechanisms	Tenure security	Target population with documents to prove ownership rights/tenancy of housing, land and property left behind (% of total target population who left behind HLP)	
			Proportion of target population with access to mechanisms for resolving HLP disputes	NPC	
				Proportion of the population reporting [barrier] to receiving property compensation	MCNA
	SO3 - Livelihoods: Displacement-affected populations have access to sustainable livelihoods and income	Access to livelihoods and employment	Employment	Proportion of the adult population who are economically active	Reflective of UNSDCF Framework - ILA DTM; MCNA MCNA
Proportion of population formally employed, by type of employment (public/private)					
Child labour			Target population aged 5-17 engaged in child labour	NPC	
Training			Proportion of population reporting accessing technical or vocational training in the past 12 months		
Access to Markets			Proportion of target population with access to markets*	MCNA	

OP Specific Objective	IASC Adapted Criteria	Sub-criteria	Indicators	Existing sources
SO4 - Basic Services: Displacement-affected populations have equitable access to basic services (school, health, electricity, water and social protection)	Adequate standard of living	Access to basic services	Proportion of the population reporting access to basic services (education, health, electricity, WASH) through government provision or public infrastructure	
			Proportion of the population reporting facing barriers or restrictions to access essential services	NPC
		Education	Primary and secondary school attendance ratios	MCNA
		Health	Proportion of individuals who report having a health care need in the last 3 months that was unmet	MCNA
			Proportion of households reporting children or adults with psychological distress	MCNA
		Food security	Proportion of households reporting an acceptable food consumption score	MCNA, WFP
			Proportion of households relying on stress/crisis/emergency strategies to cope with a lack of resources to meet basic need (coping strategy index)	
		Electricity	Proportion of the population with stable* access to electricity	
		WASH	Proportion of population with access to an improved water source in sufficient quantities for drinking and domestic purposes	MCNA
			Proportion of population with access to improved functional sanitation facilities	MCNA
		Social protection	Proportion of target population covered under social security schemes* (public or private)	

OP Specific Objective	IASC Adapted Criteria	Sub-criteria	Indicators	Existing sources
SO5 - Documentation and Rights: Displacement-affected populations have access to personal and other civil documentation and have equal access to justice	Access to and replacement of personal and other documentation	Documentation	Proportion of target population currently in possession of valid birth certificates, national ID cards or other personal identification documents relevant to the context	MCNA
		Access to and replacement of personal and other documentation	Proportion of the population reporting challenges renewing or replacing personal identification documents	NPC; ReDS; MCNA
	Access to remedies	Access to Justice	Proportion of the population rating the level of access to courts as good	NPC
SO6- Social Cohesion: Displacement-affected populations are able to live together peacefully and in safety, with inter-communal trust strengthened	Long-term security, safety and freedom of movement	Capacity of authorities to address disputes	Proportion of the population reporting local authorities are effective in resolving disputes within/between community(ies)	
		Social relations	Proportion of population reporting disputes within their neighborhood or between communities in the last 6 months	ReDS
			[If relevant] Proportion of the population describing the effect of new IDPs or returnee arrivals on social cohesion, conflicts and relationships in the community as good	NPC
			Population reporting that people in the community generally trust each other	ReDS

OP Specific Objective	IASC Adapted Criteria	Sub-criteria	Indicators	Existing sources	
SO7 - Safety and security: Displacement-affected populations feel safer and more secure in their areas of settlement	Long-term security, safety and freedom of movement	Freedom of movement	Proportion of the population reporting people can freely move within this location (camp, settlement, neighborhood etc.) and between locations	NPC CPM	
		Safety and security	Proportion of population reporting the area is safe/they feel safe in their location	NPC; REACH ReDS	
		Confidence in security actors	Proportion of population reporting good relationships between the civilian populations and armed actors	NPC	
		Gender-based violence	Proportion of population reporting prevalence of one or more type of GBV in the area	NPC; MCNA	
		Child protection	Proportion of population reporting prevalence of one or more type of child protection issues in the area	NPC; MCNA	
		Efficiency of rights-protection mechanisms	Proportion of population reporting that mechanisms (law, institutions, community initiatives etc.) that protect civilians against violence and violations are effective	NPC	
SO8 - Facilitated Movements: Displaced people in priority displacement sites are supported to pursue their intentions in a safe and dignified manner	IDPs future preferences and plans	Movement intentions	Number of IDPs reporting intention to return, relocate or stay in the site in the next 3 months	MCNA; REACH Camp intentions data	
			The top 5 - most commonly reported reasons families are not planning on returning to their AoO in the next 3 to 12 months	MCNA; REACH Camp intentions data	
	Voluntary family reunification	Family reunification	Target population with separated household members	Proportion of the population with household members separated reporting access to services for family reunification	PWG 5 of UNSDCF

AoO: Area of origin; GBV: Gender-based violence; IDP: Internally displaced person; HLP: Housing, Land and Property; SO: Specific objective; WASH: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene.

AREA-BASED COORDINATION IN KIRKUK GOVERNORATE

HAWIJA DISTRICT PLAN OF ACTION

2021-2024

حلول دائمة في العراق
Iraq Durable Solutions

