



# BA'AJ PLAN OF ACTION

## 2021–2024



JUNE 2022



In March 2021 the Ministry of Planning and the Ministry of Migration and Displacement 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 their estimated costs, and assigns specific responsibilities between the executive branches of government and local government.

Building on the National Plan, the humanitarian, development, stabilization, and peace community in Iraq is committed to supporting the Government of Iraq assist displacement affected communities through the Humanitarian Response Plan, United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework and Inter-Agency Durable Solutions Strategic and Operational Framework (Operational Framework). Working 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 durable solutions planning 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. The main task of the ABCs is to develop, implement, and monitor 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 to identify, plan and implement durable solutions at the operational level in a collective and coordinated way, under the leadership of the Government.

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

ABC	Area-Based Coordination Group
CAD	Civil Affairs Directorate
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CCCM	Camp Coordination and Camp Management
COMSEC	Council of Ministers Secretariat
DoE	Department of Education
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
HH	Household
HLP	Housing, Land and Property
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ISIL	Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant
LPC	Local Peace Committee
MHPSS	Mental Health Psychosocial Support
PHC	Primary Health Care
PoA	Plan of Action
RO	Reverse Osmosis
USD	United States dollars
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (also, WATSAN)

## GLOSSARY<sup>1</sup>

<b>Area-based approach</b>	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).
<b>Area-based coordination (ABC)</b>	A coordination approach that focuses on the specific area either at the governorate or district level.
<b>Area of origin</b>	A place of origin or habitual residence (home, neighbourhood or village).
<b>Critical shelter</b>	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). <sup>2</sup>
<b>Disputed areas</b>	Areas that fall under Article 40 of the Iraqi Constitution as territory that lies outside the agreed upon semi-autonomous Kurdistan Region of Iraq and remain in dispute between Baghdad and Erbil.
<b>Durable solutions<sup>3</sup></b>	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).
<b>Host communities</b>	Communities in which displaced persons reside.
<b>Housing</b>	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.

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 International Organization for Migration's Displacement Tracking Matrix definition.

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



<b>Informal settlement</b>	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. <sup>4</sup>
<b>Initial target locations</b>	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. <sup>5</sup>
<b>Internally displaced persons (IDPs)</b>	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.
<b>Movement intention</b>	Intention of IDPs about whether to remain in the current displacement location, return to their area or origin or relocate elsewhere
<b>Returnee</b>	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. <sup>6</sup>
<b>Priority target groups</b>	Groups of persons who are targeted to be supported within a set timeframe under the PoA.
<b>Protracted displacement</b>	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.

4 Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCCM) Cluster definition, technical guidance on Informal Site definition CCCC 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.

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.

<b>Secondary displacement</b>	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. <sup>7</sup>
<b>Shelter</b>	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.
<b>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)</b>	Availability or access to potable water, sanitation and hygiene, which includes aspects of water and sanitation (also, WATSAN).

<sup>7</sup> Iraq ICCG, Secondary Displacement Definition (endorsed by the Humanitarian Country Team), (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 re-displaced 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 re-displaced to a new location within their area of origin.

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# 1. INTRODUCTION

Ninewa Governorate had the highest displacement in Iraq during the 2014-2017 conflict with the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL). It is estimated that the pre-conflict population of Ninewa Governorate was about 3.5 million people.<sup>8</sup> According to the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), 2.6 million individuals were displaced; of these, 1.9 million (74%) have returned to Ninewa and 672,655 internally displaced persons (IDPs) remain displaced.<sup>9</sup> The governorate also suffered the most damage to its infrastructure, with 43 per cent of the reported damage to housing and 58 per cent of the total urban centre damage out of seven governorates assessed by The World Bank Group (namely Anbar, Babel, Baghdad, Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninewa and Salah al-Din).<sup>10</sup> Since the end of the conflict, returns have been motivated by the gradual resumption of services, improved security and the rehabilitation of infrastructure. While some progress has been made, the Iraq National Plan for Getting IDPs back to their Liberated Areas (National Plan) notes that housing destruction, lack of basic services (including basic infrastructure destruction), lack of livelihoods, fear of ISIL, psychological trauma and complex political issues such as the disputed areas are the main factors to why more than half a million IDPs from Ninewa are still displaced.<sup>11</sup>

While Ninewa has the highest number of returnees, it also has the highest number of people who remain displaced. Of the 1.2 million IDPs in Iraq, 672,655 individuals are from Ninewa and are currently displaced within the governorate and in other parts of the country, mostly Dahuk and Erbil. The primary areas of origin are Mosul (38%), Sinjar (30%), Ba'aj (14%) and Tel Afar (11%). In addition to accounting for a large proportion of the IDPs who remain displaced, Sinjar and Ba'aj districts have some of the lowest return rates in Ninewa at district level, with rates of 38 and 37 per cent when compared with the governorate return rate, which is 74 per cent. More than 80 per cent of the returnees in both districts are living in severe conditions, raising concerns about the sustainability of the returns.

Given the scale of the challenges in Ninewa, Sinjar, Ba'aj and Mosul have been identified as three of eight locations prioritized for the durable solutions area-based coordination groups (ABCs) in Iraq. The main task of the ABCs is to work with the Government, displacement-affected communities and other stakeholders to develop localized durable solutions plans of action (PoAs) that identify priority population groups, target locations, needs and interventions aimed at achieving durable solutions outcomes in the respective areas.

This plan of action focuses on Ba'aj District. IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) notes that of the 1.9 million returnees in Ninewa, 54,216 individuals have returned to Ba'aj out of 146,665 individuals displaced from the district.<sup>12</sup>

The Ba'aj PoA provides an overview of the Ba'aj displacement context, noting key challenges in the district, and making recommendations for interventions. It also gives an overview of ongoing and planned interventions contributing towards durable solutions across sectors (humanitarian, stabilization, development and peacebuilding) for the 2021–2024 timeframe, it identifies gaps and makes recommendations for additional support for priority locations where efforts could be better coordinated. The PoA also outlines the key indicators for each sector, which will serve as a collective monitoring and accountability tool against which commitments from Government, donors and implementation actors can be measured.

8 Iraq Humanitarian Needs Overview (September 2014). Available at [Iraq\\_Humanitarian\\_Needs\\_Overview\\_25\\_September\\_2014.pdf](#) (reliefweb.int).

9 DTM, Masterlist. Available at [Master List - IRAQ DTM](#) (iom.int). Unless indicated otherwise all tables, maps and figures are from DTM and data extracted from the DTM July 2021 master list.

10 World Bank Group (January 2018). Iraq Reconstruction and Investment: Part 2 Damage and Needs Assessment of Affected Governorates. Available at [World Bank Document](#).

11 Ministry of Planning and Ministry of Migration and Displacement (2021). Unofficial National Plan for Getting IDPs back to their Liberated Areas, pp. 14–38. Available at [2364.pdf](#) (iraqrecovery.org).

12 See DTM Master List Master List - IRAQ DTM (iom.int).

1. The approaches adopted in this plan aim to achieve the following:
2. Increasing the sustainability and quality of returns through the overall improvement of conditions in areas of return and targeted individual-level support.
3. Increasing the sustainability and quality of local integration and settlement elsewhere through overall improvement of conditions in areas of integration or settlement and targeted individual-level support.
4. Resolving displacement for those in priority displacement sites through comprehensive support including facilitated movements.

The Ba'aj PoA will be reviewed annually by Government and stakeholders to reflect the changing context and needs in the district.

## 1.1 Ba'aj PoA Structure

The first section of the PoA reaffirms the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement as outlined in the Operational Framework and Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Durable Solutions Framework. The second and third sections outline the priority target populations and the Ba'aj displacement context to give the background to the displacement situation, obstacles to durable solutions, and the movement intentions of IDPs displaced within and outside of the district. The fourth section is 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 to the eight Operational Framework specific objectives. The monitoring of the Ba'aj PoA is covered in the fifth section, which outlines the indicators that will be used to measure the attainment of durable solutions in Ba'aj.

An annex is attached to the PoA and contains details of completed, ongoing and planned activities contributing to durable solution outcomes in Ba'aj. Current activities look at the 2021–2022 planning period.

## 1.2 Guiding Principles

Under Government's leadership, and in line the Operational Framework, the Ba'aj PoA 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:
  - Sustainable return and reintegration to Areas of Origin;
  - Sustainable local integration in areas of displacement; or
  - Sustainable relocation and integration to another location in Iraq.
4. 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 Durable Solutions Framework); and other principles of Iraqi and international law.

### 1.3 Priority Target Population

The Ba'aj 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 Ba'aj PoA recognizes that the majority of IDPs from Ba'aj are displaced outside of the Ba'aj District and those IDPs who are displaced within the district include IDPs from neighbouring districts. The PoA therefore prioritizes the following groups of IDPs:
  - **IDPs within Ba'aj residing in critical shelter.**<sup>13</sup> This group includes IDPs who are from Ba'aj or elsewhere and are in secondary displacement,<sup>14</sup> such as those residing in Markaz Ba'aj (estimated at 1,554 individuals)
  - **IDPs outside of Ba'aj district residing in formal camps or critical shelter conditions in Dohuk and other parts of Ninewa.** This includes IDPs from Ba'aj who are currently displaced in neighbouring Sinjar District.

2. **Returnees:** The Ba'aj PoA recognizes that return to areas of origin does not mean that returnees have achieved durable solutions 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).

- **Returnees living in critical shelters;**<sup>15</sup>
  - **Returnees living in hotspots**<sup>16</sup> or in conditions of high severity.<sup>17</sup>
3. Vulnerable host community in locations with (a) and (b). In keeping with an area-based approach, the Ba'aj PoA recognizes that host communities where IDPs and returnees integrate may have comparable needs and will therefore be included in planning and implementation of activities.

13 Critical shelter includes uninhabitable rental apartment/house, tents, caravans, makeshift shelters, mud or block houses, unfinished/abandoned buildings, religious buildings, school buildings, public buildings or collective centres.

14 Iraq ICCG, Secondary Displacement Definition, (Version 06 June 2018) proposes that secondary displacement can occur 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 make a decision to leave again due to the inability to achieve durable solutions upon return.

15 Critical shelter includes residence of origin (uninhabitable), informal settlements, unfinished/abandoned buildings, non-residential structures, religious buildings, school buildings or other formal settlements/collective centres.

16 See DTM, [iom\\_dtm\\_Methodological\\_Overview\\_May\\_2020.pdf](#). The Return Index measures the severity of conditions in each location of return using 16 indicators grouped into two scales: (i) livelihoods and basic services, and (ii) social cohesion and safety perceptions. Some of the indicators under scale 1 include employment access, water sufficiency, recovery of agriculture, electricity sufficiency etc, under scale 2 the examples of indicators include community reconciliation, multiple security actors, blocked returns, illegal occupation of private residences, mines etc. The severity index ranges from 0 (all essential conditions for return are met) to 100 (no essential conditions for return are met). Higher scores denote more severe living conditions for returnees. The scores of the severity index can be grouped into three categories: 'low' severity conditions, 'medium', and 'high' (which also includes the identified 'very high' locations). Hotspots are subdistricts that score highly in terms of severity on at least one of the two scales or if they score medium but also hot relatively large numbers of returnees.

17 Returnees falling in both categories, that is, living in critical shelter in a hotspot, are not double counted.



## 2. BA'AJ DISPLACEMENT CONTEXT

### 2.1 Overview

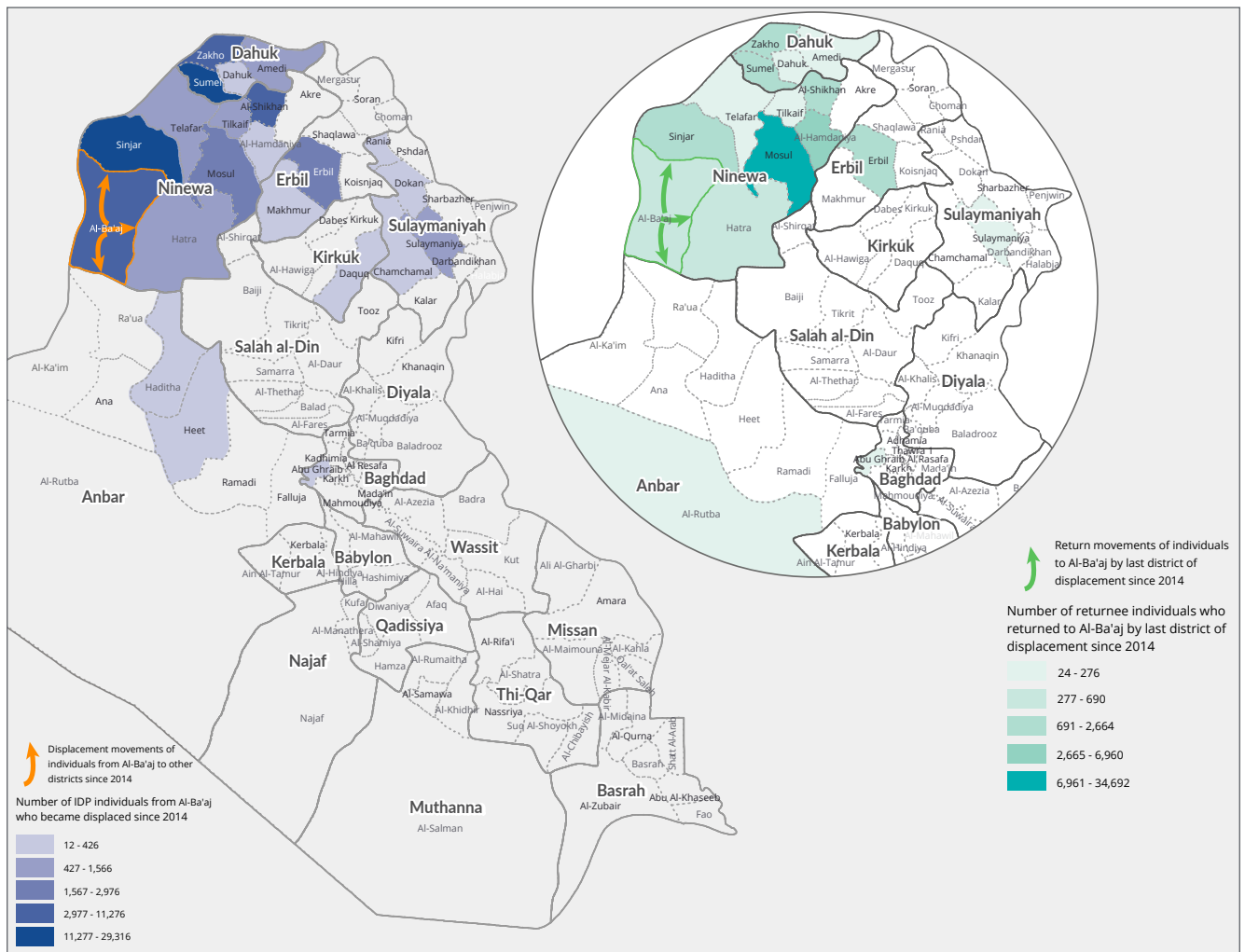
Ba'aj District is in the western part of Ninewa governorate on the border with Syria; to the north and east, the district is bordered by Sinjar and Hatra, and to the south by Anbar Governorate. The district is the second largest in terms of area after Hatra but has the third lowest population of all the districts in the governorate. The district has two subdistricts Markaz Ba'aj and Al Qahtaniya. There are also seven complexes: three fall under Qahtaniya (Qahtaniya, Adnaninya ,and Jazeera), and the other four are in and around Markaz Ba'aj (Al Saqqar, Al Resala, Al Hamdaniya, and Al Badiya). The residents of the centre of Ba'aj and its villages are mostly Sunni Arabs, while the residents of Al-Qahtaniya are mostly Yazidis who have not returned yet to their homes, apart from 200 families who returned to Qahtaniya centre. Notably, Al Qahtaniya was once part of Sinjar District until the 1970s when the central Government redrew the district's boundaries. There is a close relationship between

Qahtaniya and Sinjar and events in Sinjar have implications on returns to Qahtaniya.

DTM estimates that during the period of the conflict with ISIL (2014–2017), 146,665 individuals displaced from Ba'aj. As at July 2021, 54,216 returnees have arrived back to Ba'aj, amounting to a 37 per cent return rate – one of the lowest across the country. A total of 92,449 IDPs from Ba'aj District remain displaced.

Map 1 shows the number of IDPs who are displaced from Ba'aj, as well as the number of returnees who have returned to Ba'aj. The highest number of IDPs from Ba'aj remain displaced in Sinjar District (29,316), followed by Sumel District (24,574). Additionally, the highest number of returnees who have returned to Ba'aj had been displaced in Mosul District (34,692).

Map 1: Displacement from and returns to Ba'aj since 2014 (as of July 2021, individuals)<sup>18</sup>

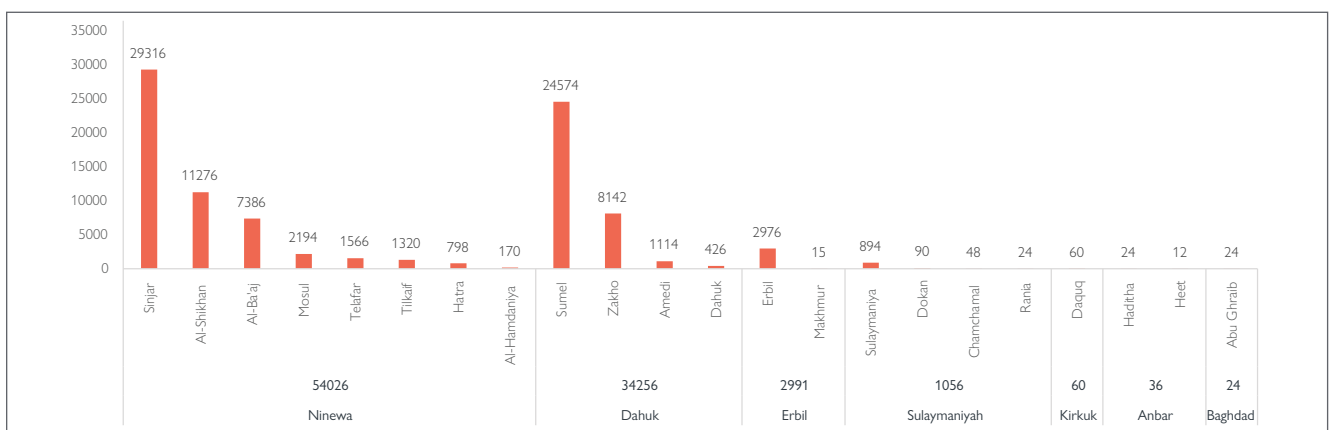


## 2.2 Displacement

With 92,449 IDPs from Ba'aj who remain displaced in Iraq, it is important to understand where these IDPs are and what their movement intentions are. Most IDPs from Ba'aj are displaced in the governorate of Ninewa (54,026; 58%)

– especially in the districts of Sinjar (29,316), Sumel (24,574) and Al-Shikhan (11,276), while 7,386 remain displaced internally within Ba'aj District.

Figure 1: Number of IDPs from Ba'aj, by district of displacement



18 IOM (2021). Master List 122 Dataset.

## 2.2.1 IDPs within Ba'aj

A total of 7,386 IDPs are displaced in the district of Ba'aj, all of who originate from Ba'aj. Table 1 shows that almost all

IDPs in Ba'aj District are in the subdistrict of Markaz Ba'aj (7,206), while only 180 IDPs are in Al-Qahtaniya.

Table 1: Individuals displaced in sub-districts in Ba'aj, by district of origin<sup>19</sup>

District of displacement	Subdistrict of displacement	Governorate of origin	District of origin	Individuals
Ba'aj	Al-Qahtaniya	Ninewa	Ba'aj	180
Ba'aj	Markaz Ba'aj	Ninewa	Ba'aj	7206

Supporting IDPs to find durable solutions 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 Types of shelters in IDP locations

In Ba'aj District, most IDPs are living with host families (4,242; 57%), who are all in the subdistrict of Markaz Ba'aj. Additionally, 1,470 IDPs (20%) are residing in apartments or houses that are in habitable condition but that they do not own<sup>20</sup>. The remaining IDPs are residing in shelters in critical condition – including 1,020 (14%) in informal sites and 534 (7%) in apartments/houses that are in uninhabitable conditions and are owned by someone else. All these IDPs living in these types of critical shelters are in the subdistrict of Markaz Ba'aj.

## 2.2.3 Movement intentions and obstacles to durable solutions

Ba'aj has the second highest number of locations in Iraq that have witnessed no return. These 32 locations (30 in Markaz Ba'aj and 2 in Qahtaniya) either have issues related to safety and security, social cohesion, lack of services, lack of livelihoods or housing destruction. Authorities have confirmed that a significant majority of those in secondary displacement in

Markaz Ba'aj lack shelter and basic services (including water and electricity) in their villages of origin. The lack of human resources for municipal and basic services is noted in the areas of waste management and health. The return index also notes that some of the main concerns in return areas relate to safety and security, particularly concerning renewed ISIL attacks and the high number of security actors controlling the area. Some concerns exist regarding ethnoreligious tensions, blocked returns and illegal occupation of residential property. In addition to the general concerns, for Qahtaniya, the lack of livelihood opportunities is a serious concern for this rural subdistrict, where agricultural livelihood opportunities are limited and alternative opportunities are needed.

## 2.3 Ba'aj returns context

### 2.3.1 Types of shelter in return locations

Most returnees in Ba'aj are living in their residence of origin in habitable conditions (47,250; 87%). A further 5,994 returnees are residing in critical shelters, most of them in the subdistrict of Markaz Ba'aj (4,602). An additional 972 returnees are living with host families.

<sup>19</sup> Source: DTM Iraq.

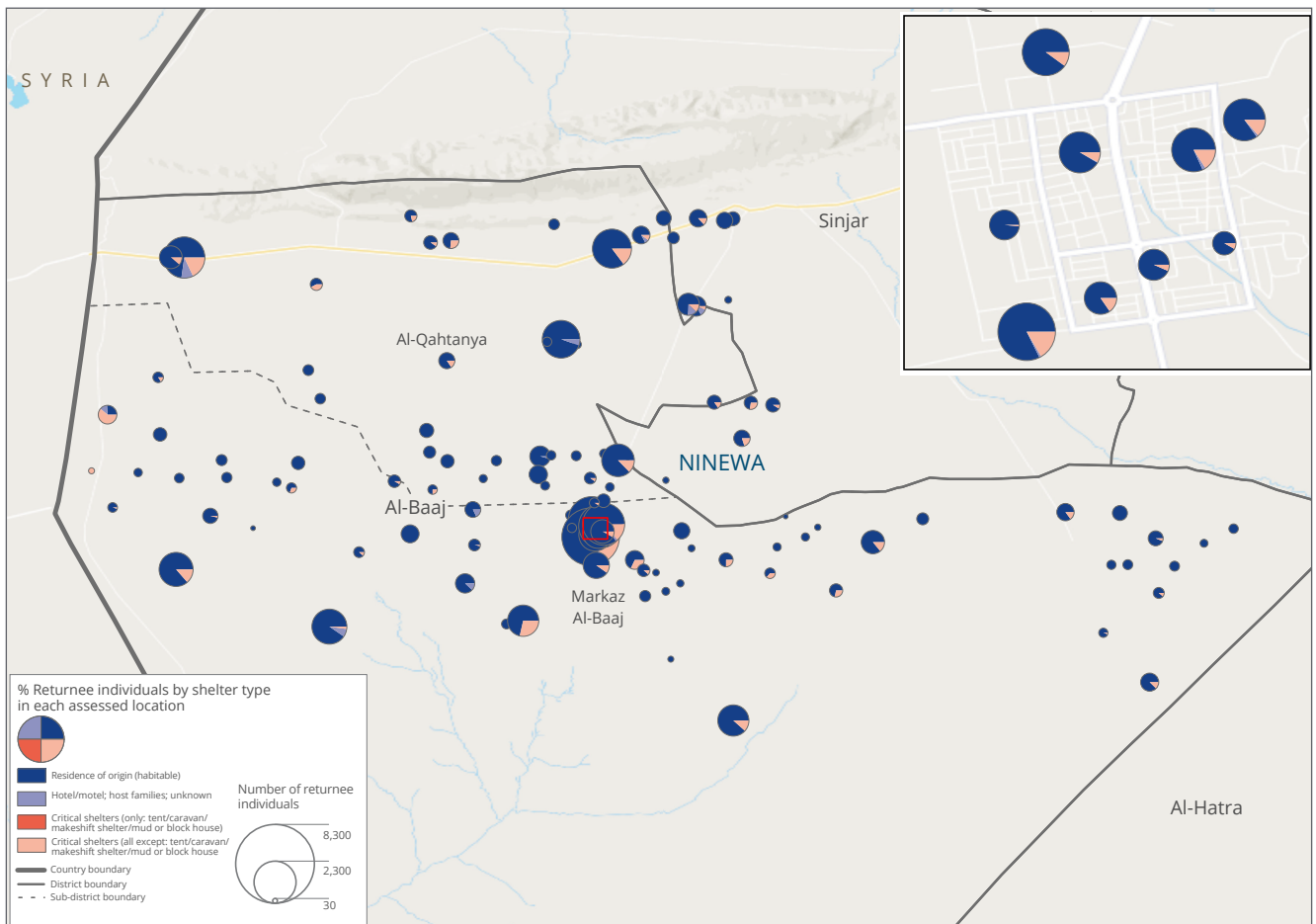
<sup>20</sup> DTM data shows that 1,5% of IDPs in Ba'aj own their own houses which may be an indicator of the intention to locally integrate.

Table 2: Returnees in Ba'aj by shelter type

Subdistrict	Residence of origin (habitable condition)	Critical shelters (all except tent/caravan/makeshift shelter/mud or block house)	Host families
Al-Qahtaniya	12 606	1392	516
Markaz Ba'aj	34 644	4602	456
Total	47 250	5994	972
%	87%	11%	2%

Map 2 shows the distribution of returnee individuals residing in different types of shelter across Ba'aj District.

Map 2: Distribution of returnees in Ba'aj, by shelter type and returnee population density



### 2.3.2 Conditions in return locations

The Return Index can assist in understanding the severity of conditions in return locations within Ba'aj district by looking at two scales. 1) livelihoods and basic services, and 2) social cohesion and safety perceptions.

Amongst all returnee individuals in Ba'aj, more than half (28,692; 53%) are living in locations classified as high severity regarding access to livelihoods and basic services. Amongst

this group, a total of 16,668 returnees are in the subdistrict of Ba'aj, while 12,024 are in the subdistrict of Al-Qahtaniya. Across the district, the next highest proportion of returnees are in locations classified as medium severity on the livelihoods and basic services scale (28%), while the remaining 18 per cent are in locations classified as low severity. There are more returnees in Qahtaniya living in precarious conditions and interventions targeting basic services and livelihoods could help improve return conditions.

Table 3: Returnees in Ba'aj, by severity of access to livelihoods and basic services

Subdistrict	High severity		Medium severity		Low severity		Total
	Individuals	Percentage	Individuals	Percentage	Individuals	Percentage	Individuals
Al-Qahtaniya	12 024	86%	2 004	14%		0%	14 028
Markaz Ba'aj	16 668	42%	13 062	33%	9 924	25%	39 654
Total	28 692	53%	15 066	28%	9 924	18%	53 682

In Ba'aj District, a very high number of returnees are living in areas classified as high severity related to social cohesion and safety perceptions. A total of 31,710 returnees are living in locations classified as high severity on this scale in the subdistrict of Markaz Ba'aj, while 9,162 returnees are living in locations classified in this way in the subdistrict

of Al-Qahtaniya. Out of all districts of return across the country, Ba'aj has one of the highest rates of returnees living in locations of high severity when it comes to safety and social cohesion and that activities addressing this should be a high priority of both government and the aid community.

Table 4: Returnees in Ba'aj, by severity of social cohesion and safety perceptions

Subdistrict	High severity		Medium severity		Total
	Individuals	Percentage	Individuals	Percentage	Individuals
Al-Qahtaniya	9 162	65%	4 866	35%	14 028
Markaz Ba'aj	31 710	80%	7 944	20%	39 654
Total	40 872	76%	12 810	24%	53 682

### 3. OVERVIEW OF ACTIVITY MAPPING

Map 2 shows the number of activities being implemented in Ba'aj per location and show that there are more than 12 locations where partners are implementing one or two

activities and where efforts and resources can be better coordinated and linked.

Map 3: Ba'aj Interventions Per Location

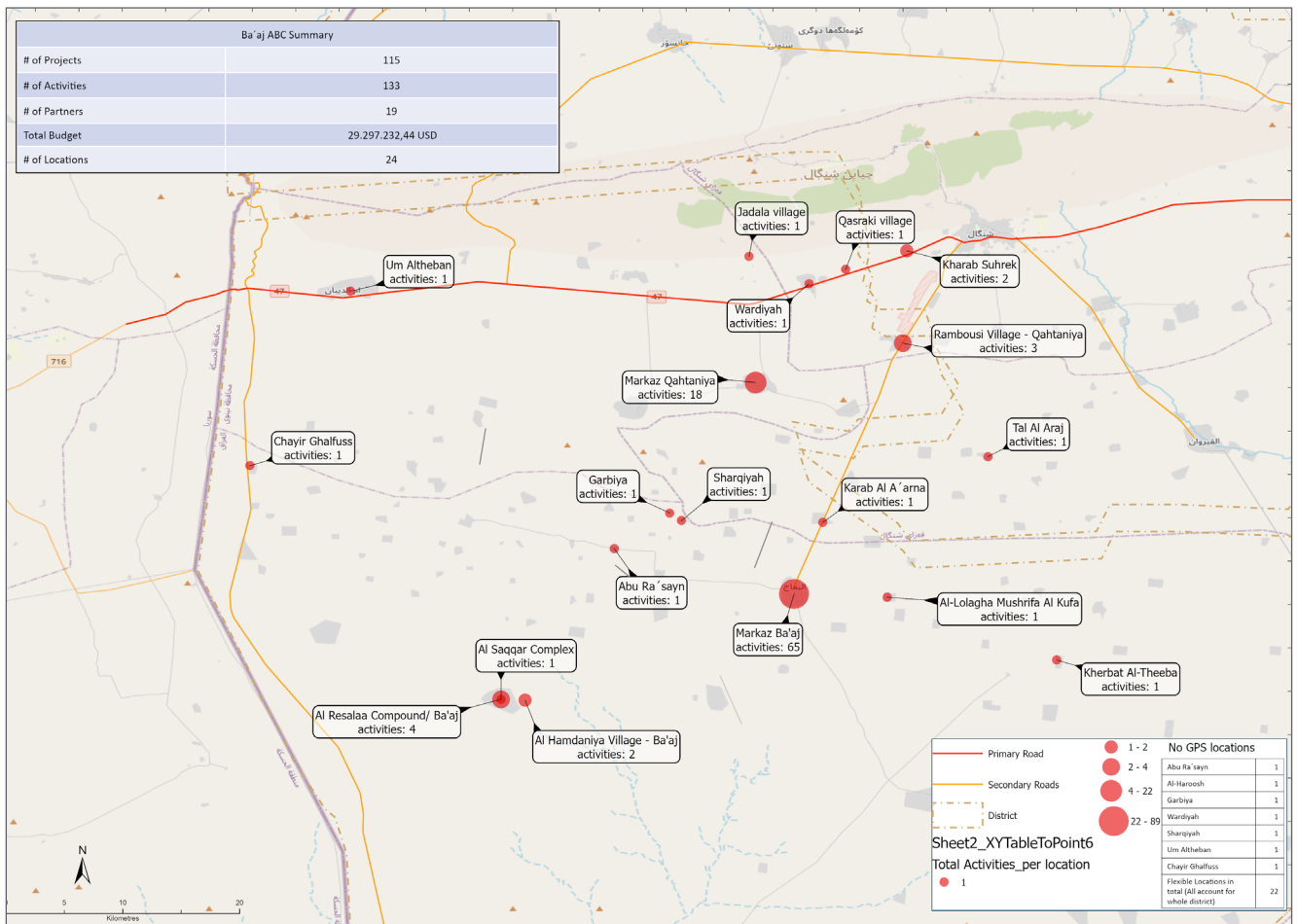


Table 5 reflects the current and planned activities across the spectrum of humanitarian, early recovery/stabilization, development and peacebuilding sectors according to the eight specific objectives of the Operational Framework.

While some activities are funded under the humanitarian funding streams, other activities including recovery and development activities are funded by other donors.

Table 5: Ba'aj Projects by Sector

Number of Partner Projects by Sector												
Housing & HLP	Education	WASH	Health	Electricity	Social Protection	Other Basic Services	Livelihoods	Documentation & Rights	Social cohesion	Safety & Security	Other	Total
8	24	15	8	7	2	6	25	8	4	8	0	115



Table 6: Ba'aj Summary of Activities (Partner and Government)

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES / ACHIEVEMENTS			
Sector	Total (Activity / Beneficiary)	Activity details	Total budget <sup>21</sup> in USD
<b>Housing &amp; Housing, Land and Property (HLP)</b>			<b>USD 3 266 500</b>
Shelter rehabilitation and reconstruction	1161 households (HHs)	Includes rehabilitation and reconstruction of cat 2–4 houses, low-cost shelter units	
Transitional/shelter support	563 HHs	Includes 255 HH shelter kits, 250 HH debris removal and 58 cash for shelter	
HLP support	1070 HHs	Includes 350 compensation files opened, awareness raising sessions on HLP & compensation claims to 720 HH	
Government		Compensation for Damaged Property	
<b>Livelihoods</b>			<b>USD 8 188 948.47</b>
Agricultural & livelihoods infrastructure rehabilitation, reconstruction and support	94+	Includes rehabilitation of 3 water channels, 4 local seed storage, 7 sheep dips, 52 home gardens, 1 poultry farm, 2 beekeeping units, 3 agricultural water wells, 21 bread oven, 1 marketplace	
Vocational training & apprenticeship	800+ individuals	Includes vocational training in various livelihood activities, business skills, training of trainers for agricultural extension workers, and market-based training, agriculture training	
Business grants/grant	1,130+ individuals	Includes 1130 business grants and 110 business creation support	
Government			
<b>Basic Services</b>			<b>USD10 703 875,47</b>
<b>Education</b>			<b>USD 2 710 679</b>
Schools rehabilitation and reconstruction		Includes the rehabilitation and reconstruction of primary schools and secondary schools (including repair of WASH facilities, food, electricity & furniture), rehabilitation of Directorate of Education building	

21 Note that some projects included in the activity list do not include budget information.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES / ACHIEVEMENTS			
Sector	Total (Activity / Beneficiary)	Activity details	Total budget <sup>21</sup> in USD
Education support, teaching and learning materials:	13,706+ students	Includes provision of teaching and learning materials, food, non-formal education	
Government	19 schools	Includes the rehabilitation of 4 and reconstruction of 5 schools in Markaz Ba'aj, villages, Al Sakar and Al-Hamdaniya complexes	
<b>WASH</b>			<b>USD 1 020 093</b>
WASH infrastructure under rehabilitation and reconstruction	21	Includes 5 water/solar water network repair/installation, 2 water pipes, 8 boreholes installation, provision of 3 water tankers, 3 pumping rooms rehabilitation	
Government			
<b>Health</b>			<b>USD 4 284 171</b>
Health infrastructure and support	3	Includes rehabilitation of 3 health centres (including provision of furniture, medical equipment)	
Capacity building		Includes capacity building to Department of Health, mobile unit health consultations	
Government	5 Primary Health-Care centres (PHCs)	Includes rehabilitation of PHC centres in Al Sakar, Al Hamdaniya, Abu Takia, Abu Racine and Thri Algarah	
<b>Electricity</b>			<b>USD 1 811 180</b>
Electrical infrastructure rehabilitation and equipment	7+	Includes supply of 2 generators, 2 transformers, installation/restringing of 3 overhead transmission, electrical poles, cables, power lifter	
Government	40 transformers	Includes supply of transformers, 1 vehicle and 1 crane basket	
<b>Social Protection</b>			<b>US\$ 370 000</b>

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES / ACHIEVEMENTS			
Sector	Total (Activity / Beneficiary)	Activity details	Total budget <sup>21</sup> in USD
Multipurpose Cash		Includes multipurpose cash grants	
Government			
<b>Other basic infrastructure</b>			<b>USD 507 752.47</b>
Road works, municipality and others	8	Includes rehabilitation of 2 roads and support to 6 municipality buildings (furniture, vehicle, rehabilitation)	
Government	3 buildings 31 km of road infrastructure	Includes rehabilitation of the mayor's office and municipal council buildings. Paving of internal roads in Ba'aj centre, paving of roads from Ba'aj centre to east and west Ba'aj villages and to south Qahtaniya. Rehabilitation of parks and supply of heavy vehicles.  Planned works include rehabilitation of communications department building	
<b>Documentation &amp; Rights</b>			<b>USD 3 306 170</b>
Documentation infrastructure rehabilitation	2	Includes the rehabilitation of 1 court and 1 national ID centre	
Legal assistance support, transitional justice	4830	Includes legal services, case management and community/awareness raising	
Government			
<b>Social cohesion</b>	<b>4 activities / 11 500 beneficiaries</b>		<b>USD 2 293 332</b>
Capacity building of women and youth	3500	Capacity building of women in youth to boost their role in promoting social cohesion, peace and prevention of violent extremism in their communities	
Capacity building of community-based organizations (CBOs) and local peace committees (LPCs)	8000	Capacity building and peace initiatives to strengthen CBOs and LPCs' role in their communities	

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES / ACHIEVEMENTS			
Sector	Total (Activity / Beneficiary)	Activity details	Total budget <sup>21</sup> in USD
Government			
<b>Safety and security</b>			<b>US\$ 708.757</b>
Safety infrastructure rehabilitation	2	Rehabilitation of 1 police station and 1 security building	
Mine-risk awareness activities		Includes explosive ordinance risk education in 2 locations	
Mental Health and Psychosocial		Includes mental health psychosocial support (MHPSS) and awareness raising	
Child protection/gender-based violence (GBV) case management / general protection case management	7100+	Includes child protection, GBV and general protection case management	
Government	1	Rehabilitation of the Police Directorate building	

## 4. OVERVIEW OF SECTORAL NEEDS AND CHALLENGES

Table 6 shows the support that local and international organizations are providing to the government to achieve durable solution outcomes in Ba'aj. The full information is contained in Annex A of this POA. Improved targeting and collaboration with the Government and among humanitarian, development, stabilization and peacebuilding actors could further facilitate durable solution outcomes. The needs in the district remain significant and an overview of the sectoral needs and challenges 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.

A governmental committee with focal points was formed to support the identification of needs and priorities in the districts under consideration. A list of potential projects was shared with the ABC and will form a central component of the coordination work of the ABC in 2022. Specific elements of the list are included on the section Sectoral Needs, Responses and Priorities below.

It is anticipated that the leadership role of the Government will increase during the implementation phase of this plan with clear responsibilities for authorities and those that will require support from the aid community.

### 4.2 Housing and HLP

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

The HLP context in Ba'aj over recent years has been relatively stable, with some challenges related to the availability and functionality of government administrative offices and courts. This includes the absence of a functional land registry office in Ba'aj, but the proximity of the land registry office in Sinjar, which administratively also covers Al Ba'aj has been a viable option for Ba'aj residents although this created a burden on the community with respect to transportation costs, timeliness and ease of access to/from Ba'aj.

The Directorate of Agriculture for Ba'aj, where agriculture lease contracts authorizing occupancy and use of agricultural lands is done, also provided a solution.

In 2019, government offices and administrative bodies resumed operations and the situation gradually improved. With the influx of returns to the district at its highest in mid-2019, challenges and obstacles related to documentation and HLP were highly complex.

Following appeals and requests by local authorities and community members to establish a land registry office, a temporary alternate location dedicated for HLP in Ba'aj was established in Tel Afar, where it currently remains.

The establishment of a functional Directorate of Agriculture located in the district of Ba'aj enabled access to services related to registration, renewal and transfer of agricultural lease contracts. This is also true for court and judicial-related processes, as a permanent Court was established in the district and is headed by a prosecutor and investigative judge.

Currently, three partners implementing eight activities under this sector focus on provision of shelter kits, shelter rehabilitation, reconstruction, and debris removal as well as other HLP support, with an estimated budget of USD 3,266,500.

#### Main challenges and gaps:

Currently, challenges related to HLP and tenure security can be summarized as follows:

- The absence of a functional land registry office in Ba'aj complicated the ability of the community to renew their HLP documentation. This in turn, hinders (i) access to property compensation due to a requirement on holding valid HLP documents, (ii) access to shelter support from government or humanitarian actors due to requirement on holding valid HLP documents, (iii) weakening tenure security of vulnerable households, particularly female-headed households.
- Lengthy security clearance processes, with clearances issued within 10–15 days on average.
- Large volume of unprocessed/unresolved inheritance claims. Many households do not hold valid HLP documents, most of which are registered in the name of a relative (father/grandfather).
- Large volume of purchase/sale contracts not registered or recorded at the land registry office. As a result, many households are holding property or title deeds that are registered in a previous owner's name.

## Recommendations:

- Rehabilitation of remaining housing particularly in Markaz Ba'aj, Al Badiya, Hamdaniya, Al-Risala and Al-Sakar;
- Continued focus on HLP support for homeowners lacking documentation in Markaz Ba'aj and Al Qahtaniya Subdistricts.

## 4.3 Livelihoods

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

Ba'aj is semi-urban; local communities rely on agriculture-based livelihoods (wheat and barley farming) and livestock keeping (sheep, goat and cow husbandry) as the main source of income generation. Due to the conflict, agricultural infrastructure was significantly impacted resulting in increased stress on smallholder farmers, who were already vulnerable to food insecurity. In Markaz Ba'aj, non-agricultural based livelihoods are common, such as small-scale agri-businesses, in addition to small businesses operating in the construction sector and businesses trading necessities. Notably, most business sectors are dominated by men, with few businesses operated by women (such businesses include home-based agriculture and livestock production, dairy production and hairdressing and beauty businesses) despite there being a significant number of female headed households

Currently, eight partners implement 25 livelihood activities projects focusing on developing agricultural infrastructure and irrigation systems, providing vocational training on rehabilitation and construction, giving out business/financial grants, designing home gardens and building local seed storages, with an overall budget of USD 8,188,948.47, which is the largest in this PoA.

### Main challenges and gaps:

Currently, challenges related to livelihoods can be summarized as follows:

- Seasonality of the agricultural sector. The jobs that the sector provides are not permanent and therefore need to be supplemented with diverse and longer-term income streams.
- Drought and the dependence on rainfed agriculture. Farmers are heavily affected in drought seasons. New

irrigation systems such as sprinklers and centre-pivot irrigation need to be introduced in the area.

- Lack of practical skills is another challenge that job seekers face when trying to find a job in the labour market. The most common skills that people have are related to agriculture and livestock production.
- Lack of support from the local agriculture department in terms of inputs and extension services for farmers. The prices of inputs (seeds and chemicals) are controlled by the suppliers and seed multipliers. In some cases, the prices get very high, especially in drought seasons where farmers are unable to buy seeds to plant their lands.
- Lack of opportunities for women.
- Transport routes and distance from markets. Ba'aj is located far away from Mosul District (about 150 km), and transportation costs have become more expensive, causing a spike in prices.

### Recommendations:

- Building the capacity of the Ba'aj Department of Agriculture to establish an agricultural plan and better support farmers.
- A multi-stakeholder resilience-building approach is needed to deliver food assistance and capacity strengthening interventions to vulnerable women, men and communities to address their short-term and longer-term needs in collaboration with implementing partners and national stakeholders.
- Restoration of the agricultural-based livelihoods of smallholder farmers through community-led efforts and boosting agricultural production of smallholder farmers through capacity building in modern agriculture techniques, provision of agricultural inputs, improving access to markets and supporting small scale agri-businesses.
- Implementation of activities that include or cater for women's preferences and needs.

## 4.4 Basic Services

This specific objective aims to ensure that displacement-affected communities have access to basic needs including education, health, electricity, water and social protection, among others.<sup>22</sup>

<sup>22</sup> Other components of basic services include municipal services, roads and bridges. Throughout this plan, these are referred to as 'Other' basic services.



#### 4.4.1 Education

Ba'aj has 80 schools (68 primary and 12 secondary schools), while the education sector was severely affected by the conflict which resulted in schools being destroyed and children missing months and years of schooling. A situation further complicated by the COVID-19 pandemic. To date, aid partners and the Department of Education have rehabilitated several schools in the district.

Partners report that the current staffing for these 80 schools comprises 659 educators, 106 of who are contract teachers, while the required number of teachers is 1,500. The pupil-teacher ration has been a concern pre-conflict, but the conflict has worsened the situation. There is also a significant gap in specialized subject teachers, with some teachers travelling from Mosul to teach in Ba'aj.

While many villages have a primary school, secondary schools are fewer, overcrowded or have to do shifts, and children have to travel far to attend one. This, combined with the poverty and lack of child civil documentation, precludes many children from accessing education. Child labour is common (livestock herding being one of the most common forms) to support family income and the drop-out rate among female children is high.

Currently, 10 partners support the Department of Education (DoE) through the implementation of 24 activities that include the rehabilitation of schools, rehabilitation of the DoE, provision of furniture, capacity building for teachers and school campaigns. The current budget for this sector is USD 2,710,679.

#### Main challenges and gaps:

Currently, challenges related to education are as follows:

- Lack of teaching staff, especially females.
- Some villages do not have schools, so the children must walk more than 3 km to access education.
- Difficulty in transporting teachers to villages, as most of the roads are unpaved.
- Parents' lack of interest and follow-up on their children's education after the conflict and because of financial need.
- Overcrowded classrooms.
- Coronavirus disease 2019 restrictions: students attended school one day per week, lack of internet access to attend online.

- Limited access to education for returnees or other children who lack civil documentation.
- Limited support from the Ministry of Education.

#### Recommendations:

- Rehabilitation of primary and secondary school in Badiya.
- Rehabilitation of five village schools in Markaz Ba'aj subdistrict to reduce overcrowding and long-distance schooling.
- Basic furniture provision to 40 schools in Markaz Ba'aj.
- Advocacy to DoE to ensure adequate staff incentives to attract (particularly female) teachers for Ba'aj District
- Advocacy to DoE to allocate more funding/resources to education (including providing incentives to attract more teaching staff to Ba'aj, especially female teacher).
- Provision of computers and printers for the DoE building.
- Rehabilitation of 13 schools in Al Qahtaniya, Al Jazeera and Al Adnaniya

#### 4.4.2 WASH

The water supply for Ba'aj District comes from two sources: 25 per cent is from underground wells and a water pipeline in the Kharabazar and Al-Adnaniyah area 20 km north of Ba'aj, while 75 per cent is brought in by trucks and is paid for by households. This is costly and unsustainable. Some communities can sometimes access rainwater from the mountains.

Currently, six partners support the Department of Water Resources through the implementation of 15 activities, including the repair/installation of water networks, the repair of water pipes, the installation of boreholes, the provision of water tanks and the rehabilitation of pumping rooms. The current budget for this sector is USD 1,020,093.

#### Main challenges and gaps:

- A total of 175 wells need refurbishing in the villages surrounding Markaz Ba'aj subdistrict.
- General high dependency on water trucking (75%, high costs: USD 5/m<sup>3</sup>).
- Need for reverse osmosis (RO) plants in villages with low water quality.

- Rehabilitation of the rest of the wells in Qahtaniya subdistrict (currently 6 out of 17 have been refurbished).
- Water from main internal network shares is distributed according to a Department of Water schedule which does not meet people's needs (only 25% through the water network).
- There is only one water tank for Markaz Ba'aj subdistrict.

### Recommendations:

- Rehabilitation of remaining wells in Qahtaniya and Markaz Ba'aj subdistricts to accommodate water needs as returnee numbers increase, and to decrease dependency on water trucking.
- Rehabilitation and drilling of public wells in Badia Complex.
- Establishment of RO plants in Al Badia, Al Hamdaniyah, Al Risala and Al Sakar complexes according to an engineering plan, and later connect them to the internal water network.
- Provision of additional water tankers.
- Extension of existing conveyor line with a 12 inch, 18 km-long pipe.
- Extension of 6 km electrical line to connect water stations.

### 4.4.3 Health

Access to health-care services is facilitated through the Ba'aj General Hospital and the primary health care centres. The local Department of Health and partners have worked together to rehabilitate 11 PHCs.<sup>23</sup>

The primary health-care sector in Ba'aj is critical as it deals with Markaz Ba'aj and the residential complexes and villages of Ba'aj. The primary health-care building in Ba'aj, which manages all health centres in Ba'aj and its villages, is a small building with only four rooms, and is inadequately equipped compared to the number of workers it employs. In addition, the only model health centre in the city center was completely destroyed during the conflict and needs to be reconstructed. Furthermore, none of the PHCs have ambulances.

As well, many villages do not have functioning PHC centres so residents need to travel to access health care. In Ba'aj

town, the hygiene and quality of services at the hospital and the town's PHC centres are limited. There is a shortage of specialists, laboratory services, female doctors and medications for non-communicable diseases.

The lack of health services affect, among others, survivors of gender-based violence, and is linked to domestic violence including physical abuse, denial of resources and sexual violence which is one of the main protection concerns for women and girls in the district.

Four partners currently provide support to improve access to health services in Markaz Ba'aj and Qahtaniya, with an estimated budget of USD4,284,171. Partners supported the rehabilitation of some health centres and Ba'aj General Hospital, the provision of gynaecological and mobile health services as well as the provision of equipment and capacity building for health workers; however, staffing needs are yet to be met by the Directorate of Health.

### Main challenges and gaps:

- Rehabilitation of remaining PHC centres in Markaz Ba'aj and Qahtaniya subdistricts.
- Provision of medical equipment and furniture to PHC centres and Ba'aj General Hospital.
- Capacity-building and technical material for health workers.
- Building of medical storage house in Markaz Ba'aj subdistrict.

### Recommendations:

- Rehabilitation of Ba'aj, Kharab Alarna, Bab Al-Khair, Chair Gulfus PHCs and supply of medical devices/equipment.
- Supply of a refrigerated car to transport medicine from Mosul to Ba'aj District.
- Supply of basic furniture to seven PHC centres.
- Building of medical storage facility.
- Training of medical staff for the whole district of Ba'aj, especially for PHC staff in Qahtaniya.

<sup>23</sup> There are 11 primary health-care centres and four health homes, six of which have been rehabilitated in the villages of Baaj. Those that have been rehabilitated are (1) Al-Sakar PHC - 2020 DoH (2) Al-Hamdanyah PHC - 2020 DoH (3) Rambusi PHC - 2021 Nadia Initiative (4) Abu Racine PHC - 2020 DoH (5) Khrab Alarna PHC (6) Abu Takia PHC - 2020 DoH (7) Thri Algarah PHC - 2020 DoH (8) Bab Alkhair PHC (9) Chaer Gulfus PHC (10) Maysalon PHC (11) Four health homes in the form of small buildings or caravans.

#### 4.4.4 Electricity

Although electricity is a challenge in all of Iraq, the conflict with ISIL particularly affected the electrical network in Ba'aj. While the sector is recovering, electricity supply is currently being provided for 15 hours per day with the strength of supply at 170–180 volts in the winter against 220–240 volts in all other seasons. However, eight villages in Ba'aj District have no electricity supply.

Three partners currently support local government authorities through seven activities with an overall budget of USD 1,811,180, for the rehabilitation and re-stringing of transmission lines, supply of transformers and electrical items and the rehabilitation of substations.

##### Recommendations:

- Rehabilitation of the rest of 60 transformers in the villages in Al-Qahtaniya subdistrict (currently not carried out by government authorities).
- Reconstruction of Ba'aj Electricity Directorate building.
- Building two new warehouses for storage in Markaz Ba'aj subdistrict.
- Distribution of board transformers.

#### 4.4.5 Social Protection

There is a high degree of vulnerability among returnees, IDPs and host community members. Much of this is linked to the lack of livelihoods and the lack of access to basic services which affect socio-economic welfare.

Two partners currently support local government authorities through two social protection activities in Ba'aj District, with an overall budget of USD 370,000 through the provision of multipurpose cash grants and cash-for-work activities to help meet basic needs. Given the high need, these activities are not enough and would need to be connected with more sustainable livelihoods and stronger links to government social safety nets.

##### Main challenges and gaps:

- Lack of partners who could help with linking households with government schemes and with strengthening government capacities to improve social protection.

##### Recommendations:

- Partners to support in community outreach for government assistance schemes and enhancing inclusion capacity as well as overall partner engagement.

#### 4.4.6 Other Basic Services

The provision of other basic service activities mainly focuses on the rehabilitation of roads and other infrastructure as well as the reconstruction and support to municipality buildings (furniture, heavy duty vehicles).

Two partners currently implement six activities in this sector amounting for a budget of USD 507,752.47, including the rehabilitation of a 10 km sub-base road to Markaz Ba'aj and the rehabilitation of the road between Ba'aj and Talabta. Authorities have also tarmacked 41 km of road between Ba'aj and Qaeyrawan.

##### Recommendations:

- Rehabilitation/Recladding of roads connecting Markaz Ba'aj with surrounding villages.
- Construction/Rehabilitation of municipality shops in Al-Qahtaniya and Markaz Ba'aj subdistricts to foster livelihoods.

### 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.

During displacement, many displaced families lost their civil documentation, and moreover, during ISIL control, IDs for newborn babies were not issued. In the absence of valid civil documentation, people face difficulties in accessing employment and exercising freedom of movement. They are therefore at increased risk of being arrested and detained. The lack of documentation also limits access to basic social services including health, education and social protection. The Protection Monitoring System shows that for Ba'ak, 3/16 key informants reported that access to CAD office is bad while 9/11 reported it was good.<sup>24</sup>

Ba'aj's civil affairs directorate (CAD) office reopened in September 2019, in the centre of Ba'aj district. Since the reopening of the CAD in Ba'aj, 68,000 civil IDs have been issued. Many returnees from remote villages cannot access

24 National Protection Monitoring System—Civil Status and Documentation Round 5, Feb-March 2022, Microsoft Power BI.

the centre due to the distance and transportation costs. The process for the issuance of Iraqi national certificate is challenging. To have the document issued, the person needs to travel to either the CAD in Tel Afar or to Mosul city for the verification and documentation process. Partners are currently supporting access to these offices through CAD mobile missions to the district to provide support in issuing Iraqi nationality certificates to those who need it.

In addition to addressing concerns related to civil documentation, local authorities and communities who remain displaced continue to call for access to justice for harms committed during ISIL occupation. For some the non-resolution of this is a reason many families remain in displacement.<sup>25</sup>

Four partners are implementing eight activities related to documentation and access to justice including the provision of legal services, rehabilitation of documentation centres and legal representation to access documentation, with an overall budget of USD 3,306,170.

### Recommendations:

- Continue to support CAD missions that facilitate the issuance of Iraqi nationality documents to returnees in Ba'aj, while initiating additional missions for IDPs from Qahtaniya who are unable to return to their homes due to social cohesion issues.
- National-level policy support and engagement with communities to ensure access to documentation for children born during ISIL's occupation.
- Advocacy for IDPs to be allowed to obtain civil documents in their areas of displacement and more broadly anywhere in the country, in line with the Iraqi Constitution's provisions, which protect the rights of individuals to choose their place of residence. In particular, advocate for the Ministry of Interior to allow the use of Power of Attorney granted to legal actors to represent IDPs who cannot access civil documentation institutions in their areas of origin due to movement restrictions or security issues.
- Advocate with the Ministries of Interior, Justice and Defense to issue an instruction to governorate-level operation commands, courts and CADs to clarify that the issuance of identity and civil documentation does not require the applicant to obtain security clearance and/or undergo ikhbar or tabrea'a prior to obtaining identity or civil documentation.
- Advocacy to DoE to ensure children who lack some valid

civil documents are permitted to be enrolled in schools and attend exams.

- Adoption of victim-centered approaches at the local level including mechanisms for reparations.

## 4.6 Social Cohesion

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

Most of the population in Markaz Ba'aj are Sunni Arab, while most of the population of Qahtaniya are Yazidi. As a result, the main social cohesion barriers in Markaz Ba'aj relate to blocked returns, ethno-religious tensions and barriers to community reconciliation are more prevalent in al-Qahtaniya. To repair damage between the groups and work towards community reconciliation, Yazidis want their Sunni neighbours to apologize and work with security actors to detain ISIL perpetrators and supporters, and for justice institutions to hold those responsible for crimes accountable for their acts. Simultaneously, Sunni Arabs also feel they were also victims of ISIL and want those who actively joined and supported ISIL to be held accountable.

One partner is currently implementing four social cohesion activities focusing on the establishment and strengthening of LPCs, capacity-building of CBOs in peace initiatives, the launch of youth and women peace groups, and the promotion of prevention of violent extremism in peace processes, with an overall budget of USD 2,293,332.

### Main challenges and gaps:

- Community-reconciliation and the promotion of locally led peace initiatives;
- Stigmatization and reintegration of families/individuals with perceived ISIL affiliation;
- General lack of peacebuilding actors active in Ba'aj District;
- Fostering of group acceptance and social cohesion between ethno-religious groups.

25 Sinjar and Ba'aj Roundtable Notes.

## Recommendations:

- Reinforcement of traditional or formal dispute resolution mechanisms, which must be inclusive of returnees and displaced populations who remain in locations of displacement;
- Support for and engagement with the victims' families before and during the implementation of return and reintegration programmes;
- Support for local peace structures in encouraging return and in supporting returnee families in their settlement and reintegration process;
- Strengthening of participatory mechanisms to increase community engagement, awareness and representation in decision-making processes at the local and national level;
- Mapping of conflict assessments and social cohesion mappings at community level to engage targeted social cohesion actors.

## 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.

Due to its close proximity to Syria, Ba'aj District continues to serve as an entry point into Ninewa Governorate for ISIL fighters crossing from Syria, often as many 100 border crossings per week, according to security sources.<sup>26</sup> Due to the continued threat of ISIL in Ba'aj District, nearly 3,000 Peshmerga fighters are stationed at the Sheikh Sharafadin shrine.<sup>27</sup> Similarly to other districts in the region, the Ba'aj safety and security context continues to be decentralized, with returnees facing multiple security actors, frequent military clashes and the lack of a unified administrative authority.<sup>28</sup> Like the situation in Sinjar, the security situation in the district is fragmented and the Mayor is based in Dahuk. Armed actors control Qahtaniya, Jazeera and Adnaiya.

Initiatives contributing to community policing, capacity building of police and institutional strengthening may further support the Government given that concerns around safety and security are some of the main obstacles to durable solutions for both returnees within Ba'aj and those displaced and wishing to return. Currently, eight project activities implemented by five partners in this sector mainly focus on

the rehabilitation of security buildings, explosive ordnance risk education as well as GBV and psychosocial support case management/general protection case management with an overall budget of USD 708,757.

## Main challenges and gaps:

- Rehabilitation of main police stations in Jazeera, Adhaniya and Bab Shalo.

## Recommendations:

- Construction of local police stations in bigger villages in Al Qahtaniya subdistrict;
- Removal of unexploded ordinances in Adhaniya.
- Support awareness raising and capacity building of police, court, health and other local authorities on prevention and response to GBV in the community.

## 4.8 Facilitated returns

Since 2019, partners have responded to the identified need to assist families who have expressed an intention to return but are hindered by material obstacles such as damaged housing, HLP issues, lack of basic services etc. With the support of the Ninewa Ministry of Migration and Displacement, partners have assisted the voluntary return of 302 families to Ba'aj centre and areas within Ba'aj District from the IDP camps in Ninewa Governorate, including Jadaa and Salamiya. IDPs were provided with information sessions, as well as "go and see" visits for IDPs to see their home areas or "come and tell" visits where local authorities visited the camp from their areas of origin to ensure that all returns were informed and voluntary.

Partners planned to expand these projects to IDPs in Dohuk for 2021 and 2022. So far, most spontaneous returns have been for IDPs in camps in Dohuk who are returning to towns outside of Ba'aj centre, to the primarily Yazidi towns of Tel Ezear or Wardiya. Further facilitated voluntary returns are planned to be coordinated for IDPs who are currently living in other areas of Ninewa, including Mosul and Qayarah, and from within Ba'aj for IDPs who are currently residing in Markaz Ba'aj, but are originally from villages outside of the city. Currently, no specific activities have been highlighted for this PoA.

26 <https://www.rudaw.net/english/middleeast/iraq/20022021>.

27 <https://www.rudaw.net/english/middleeast/iraq/20022021>.

28 IOM Iraq 'Reconsidering the Security Sector in Sinjar and the Ninewa Plains' May 2021.

## 5. INITIAL TARGET LOCATIONS<sup>29</sup>

The Government and partners recognize that working towards durable solutions is a process that requires determining not only the key issues as highlighted in the previous section, but also identifying locations where partners can collectively focus efforts over the next two to three years. Given the needs in the district, Markaz Ba'aj, some of the surrounding villages, Qahtaniya and some of its surrounding villages have been selected as 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 consider achievements from previous periods.

### 5.1 Markaz Ba'aj and surrounding villages

Locations: Ba'aj Centre <sup>30</sup>, Al Badia complex, Hamdaniya complex, Al Risala complex, Al Sakar Complex

Partner presence: 18 partners (multiple locations)

Returnees: 39,654 individuals

IDPs: 7,206 individuals

**Markaz Ba'aj** comprises four complexes/collectives, all established in 1979 under the rural settlement programme. The housing in these complexes is mostly mud brick.

**Badia complex** is 48 km southwest of Markaz Ba'aj and is close to the Iraq-Syria border; most residents are from the Shammar and al-Aqidi tribes, and all of them are Sunni Arabs. Authorities estimate that the number of households prior to ISIL was about 6,300, and the number of returnees at the time of writing was about 2,000. Some of them live in

the complex, and others own livestock and live between the complex and the pasture areas in the depths of the island on the border with Anbar Governorate. Those who have not returned live in camps, Ba'aj centre, the city of Mosul, or the city of Erbil. According to CCCM cluster data, there are 15 informal sites in Ba'aj with just under 3,000 individuals residing in them.<sup>31</sup>

**Hamdaniyah complex** is 37 km southwest of Ba'aj District; its residents are from Shammar, Aqidi, Jabouri and Hadidi tribes and all are Sunni Arabs. Authorities estimate that before the conflict with ISIL, the complex's population was about 6,000; the number of returnees is currently about 1,500. As with most returnees, some live in the complex while others move between pastoral lands; those who have not returned are in camps, Ba'aj centre, Mosul city or Erbil city.

**Al-Risala complex** is 10 km south of Ba'aj District. Like Hamdaniya, Risala is connected to Ba'aj centre via a very bad road. The complex has a school and partners are rehabilitating a guest house linked to the school. The community is Sunni Arab, and belongs to the tribes of Shammar and al-Aqidi. Before ISIL, the population was estimated to be about 6,000, and there currently are 2,000 returnees. Those who have not returned live in camps, Ba'aj centre or Mosul City.

**Al-Sakar complex** is 23 km south of Ba'aj area. All residents of the complex are from the Sunni Arab al-Jugaifi tribe; before of ISIL the complex had a population of about 15,000, and the number of returnees is currently about 8,000. Some of these returnees live in the complex and others own livestock and reside between the complex and the grazing areas in the depths of the island at the borders with Anbar Governorate.

<sup>29</sup> An initial target location is a location that has been identified as feasible (safety for displacement affected communities, capacity of government, access for partners) and identified needs requiring collective effort over the medium to long-term to achieve specific durable solutions outcomes. The identification of initial target locations does not imply that partners cannot or should not target other locations, but rather that partners are committed to working together to provide a multi-sectoral response to specific locations to work towards durable solutions outcomes within the limited resources. The PoA is a living document and will be reviewed regularly. In accordance with assessment findings, activities impact, and the evolution of the situation on the ground, priority locations might be added or deemed completed during subsequent revisions of the PoA.

<sup>30</sup> Including some informal sites such as Al Aloua, Al Askary, Al Jabaly, Al mamal, Al Rahma, Al Intsar, Al Sheeshan, Al Thawrah 1, 2, 3, Al Qadisiyah, Al Gaby and Hutin.

<sup>31</sup> See CCCM Cluster Informal Site Masterlist



### 5.1.1 Sectoral Needs, Response and Priorities

<b>Housing and HLP</b>	
Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation and construction of houses</li> <li>• Processing compensation claims</li> </ul>
Current response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation of houses (Category 4) +/- 400</li> <li>• Debris removal for HHs</li> <li>• Provision of shelter kits</li> <li>• Rental assistance</li> </ul>
Proposed priority activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Housing rehabilitation (Ba'aj Centre, Al Badiya, Hamdaniya, Al-Risala and Al Sakar) (many are mud houses)</li> <li>• Catalysing compensation claims processes, for example through supporting capacity of local compensation committees and beneficiaries through counseling, and issuance of necessary documents</li> </ul>
<b>Livelihoods</b>	
Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agricultural infrastructure rehabilitation projects (wells, sheep dips, milk machinery)</li> <li>• Reclaiming land</li> <li>• Practical skills for job seekers</li> <li>• Capacity building of the Department of Agriculture to facilitate support to farmers</li> <li>• Livelihood opportunities for women and youth</li> <li>• Diversification of agriculture</li> <li>• Equipping farmers with solar energy systems</li> </ul>
Current response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vocational training and employment for rehabilitation and construction</li> <li>• Business grants, small business support</li> <li>• Business and financial management training</li> <li>• Home gardening (seeds, toolkits), including for female-headed households</li> <li>• Distribution of milk mechanisms for sheep owners, bread ovens</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of water channel and local storage, beekeeping, sheep dips, poultry farm</li> </ul>

Proposed priority activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Small business support (business grant, business and vocational training, inclusion of women and youth to promote and diversify their interventions)</li> <li>• Modern agricultural techniques (irrigation systems such as pivot irrigation to reduce reliance on rainwater)</li> <li>• Poly tunnel vegetable development</li> <li>• Capacity building of staff at Directorates of Water and Agriculture</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of agricultural wells and other agricultural infrastructure</li> <li>• Livestock infrastructure and restocking</li> <li>• Capacity building to farmers in modern agricultural techniques</li> <li>• Home garden and community groups on good nutrition and income generation activities</li> </ul>
<b>Basic Services</b>	
<b>Health</b>	
Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation of health centres</li> <li>• Establishment of new PHCs (Al-Risala, Al-Badia)</li> <li>• Medical equipment and furniture</li> <li>• Staffing</li> <li>• Medical storage unit</li> </ul>
Current response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation of Ba'aj Hospital, furnishing and medical equipment</li> <li>• Rehabilitation, furnishing and equipping of Um Rabian PHC centre</li> <li>• Mobile services (Al Hamdaniya and Abo Rasen)</li> <li>• Capacity building of health-care workers</li> <li>• Gynaecological services (delivery room and consultations)</li> </ul>
Proposed priority activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation of Ba'aj PHC centre (estimated cost USD 525,000)</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of Kharab Alarna PHC centre (estimated cost USD 150,000)</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of Bab Al-Khair PHC centre (estimated cost USD 150,000)</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of Chair Gulfus PHC centre (estimated cost USD 150,000)</li> <li>• Supply of medical devices/equipment to the PHC centres</li> <li>• Supply of a refrigerated car to transport medicines from Mosul to Ba'aj and from Ba'aj to the PHC centres.</li> <li>• Supply of basic furniture to seven PHC centres</li> <li>• Medical storage unit</li> </ul>
<b>WASH</b>	
Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 175 wells need refurbishing in the villages, and depending on water quality may also need RO plants</li> <li>• Expansion of sewage network</li> <li>• Equipping of municipality with sewage suction truck</li> </ul>

Current response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Renovation of WASH facilities in Aum Al Zabaneer, al-Haroosh, Kherbat Al-Theeba</li> <li>• Supply and installation of RO Units for boreholes (Karab Al A'arna and Ba'aj Centre)</li> <li>• Renovation of WASH facilities (Al-Lolagha)</li> <li>• Upgrade of 3 water systems</li> <li>• Drilling of boreholes in Qaserki and Jaddala villages</li> <li>• Provision of pumps and power lister to the Ba'aj water project</li> <li>• Restoration of damaged water pipeline in Hay al-Risala</li> <li>• Provision of trash containers to HHs</li> <li>• Construction of feeding water pipe for Ba'aj hospital</li> </ul>
Proposed priority activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation and drilling of public well in Badia, RO plants (Al Badia, Al Hamdaniyah, Al Risala and Al Sakar)</li> <li>• Expansion of internal water network</li> </ul>
<b>Education</b>	
Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation of primary and secondary schools in Al Badia</li> <li>• Warehouse for storing books and desks</li> <li>• Computers and printers for schools = 50</li> <li>• Basic furniture for 40 schools</li> <li>• Laboratory equipment for 2 schools</li> </ul>
Current response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of teaching and learning material</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of primary school (Ba'aj First School for Girls)</li> <li>• Provision of school furniture</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of teacher guest house</li> <li>• School feeding schemes</li> <li>• Training and capacity building for Alternative Learning Centre ) teaching staff</li> <li>• Non-Formal Education for out-of-school youth.</li> <li>• Advocacy campaigns, 'back to school' campaigns for parents</li> <li>• Mediation support for out-of-school youth enrolment</li> <li>• Renovation of WASH facilities (Al-Badiya School for Girls and Anmar Bin Yaser Secondary School for Boys)</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of Al-Ashaary Primary School for Boys and Girls in Ba'aj</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of Ba'aj First School for Girls</li> </ul>

Proposed priority activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation of primary and secondary schools in Badiya</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of 5 village schools to reduce overcrowding and address long distance to schools</li> <li>• Advocacy with Ministry of Education to ensure adequate staffing/incentives to attract teachers, especially female teachers</li> <li>• Basic furniture provision for 40 schools</li> <li>• Computers and printers for the DoE building</li> </ul>
<b>Electricity</b>	
Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reconstruction of Ba'aj Electricity Directorate building</li> <li>• Warehouses</li> <li>• Electrical equipment (poles, transformers, capacitors, circuit breakers)</li> <li>• Vehicles</li> <li>• Expansion of electricity network (Al-Sakar)</li> </ul>
Current response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation and re-stringing for 33kv overhead transmission line between (Sinjar Mobile 132kv SS) and (Ba'aj 33kv SS)</li> <li>• Supply of distribution transformers (75 x 250 kVA) to Ba'aj to villages south of Ba'aj</li> <li>• Supply of electrical items to Ba'aj (poles, transformers, capacitors, circuit breakers)</li> <li>• Supply transformers (80 x250 kVA) to centre of Ba'aj</li> <li>• Refurbishment of Domez substation</li> </ul>
Proposed Priority Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reconstruction of Ba'aj Electricity Directorate building</li> <li>• Building of 2 warehouses for storage</li> <li>• Distribution board transformers</li> </ul>
Others (Roads & Municipality)	
Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Road rehabilitation and street lighting (Ba'aj centre)</li> </ul>
Current response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation of roads</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of Workshop and Maintenance Department in Ba'aj municipality</li> </ul>
Proposed priority activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation/recladding of connecting Ba'aj with villages (to facilitate movement of, for example, teachers)</li> <li>• Construction of municipality shops inside Ba'aj District</li> </ul>
<b>Social Protection[MP5]</b>	
Current response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Multipurpose cash assistance</li> </ul>
<b>Documentations and Rights</b>	
Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CAD to start operating on unified ID cards</li> </ul>

Current response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legal service provision, civil documentation assistance</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of Ba'aj court and provision of furniture</li> <li>• Community support centre (awareness raising and counseling on legal matters)</li> </ul>
Proposed priority activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue prioritizing CAD mobile missions to process pending cases of Iraqi nationality certificates, until CAD centre is fully operational for unified ID cards</li> </ul>
Social Cohesion	
Current response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevention of violent extremism</li> <li>• Local peace committees</li> <li>• Capacity building of CBOs</li> </ul>
<b>Safety and Security</b>	
Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthening customs and border protection activities (focus on sustainable interventions)</li> </ul>
Current response [MP6]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>• GBV, child protection, case management</li> <li>• Parenting support programmes, awareness raising</li> <li>• Interagency referrals</li> <li>• Rehabilitation and furniture for National Security building in Ba'aj</li> <li>• Rehabilitation and furniture of Ba'aj police station building</li> </ul>
Proposed priority activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work with existing community leaders and committees</li> <li>• Target government institutions through capacity building (social police, women empowerment departments etc.) and establish effective referral mechanisms with partners</li> </ul>

## 5.2 Qahtaniya and surrounding villages

**Locations:** Qahtaniya Centre, Adnaniya, Al Jezira

**Partner presence:** 10 partners (multiple locations)

**Returnees:** 14,028 individuals

**IDPs:** 180 individuals

Qahtaniya used to have about 80,000 residents, but only 500 families are back because of several reasons, including the presence of PKK, lack of services, and the collective trauma experienced at the hands of ISIL.

In Qahtaniya subdistrict various Yazidi tribes exist, in addition to one Kurdish Muslim tribe, Aswadky in Rambosi Sharqiyah village. Almost all residents fled during the conflict with ISIL and capture of Ninewa in August 2014, causing mass displacement to Duhok. Currently, IDP families from Qahtaniya, Jezira and Adnaniya complexes/collectives reside in Sinjar town, Sinuni and camps in Dohuk.

Markaz Al Qahtaniya: Located south of Sinjar Mountains, and part of disputed territories. Yazidis are the largest population group in the town. Before the conflict, Markaz Al Qahtaniya had 6,000 families, but only 535 families currently reside here.

Al Jezira complex: Located west of Markaz Al Qahtaniya, and part of disputed territories. Yazidis are the largest population group in the town. Before the conflict, Al Jezira complex had 7,000 families, but only 58 families are currently known to inhabit the complex.

Al Adnaniya complex: Located east of Markaz Al Qahtaniya, and part of disputed territories. Currently, none of the families have returned – of the previous 2,000 families who lived in Al Adnaniya complex.

## 5.2.1 Sectoral Needs, Response, and Priorities

<b>Housing and HLP</b>	
Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Large number of homes remain destroyed in Qahtaniya town and surrounding villages, many of which were mud houses</li> <li>• Many of the destroyed houses are considered category 4 and require total reconstruction.</li> <li>• Many homeowners lack formal ownership documentation and require support in acquiring such documentation</li> <li>• Processing compensation claims</li> </ul>
Current response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Housing rehabilitation</li> </ul>
Proposed priority activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Housing rehabilitation of currently destroyed homes</li> <li>• Debris removal</li> <li>• HLP support for homeowners lacking documentation</li> <li>• Catalyzing compensation claims processes (support capacity of local compensation committees, support beneficiaries through counseling and issuance of necessary documents)</li> </ul>
<b>Livelihoods</b>	
Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agricultural infrastructure rehabilitation projects (wells, sheep dips, milk machinery)</li> <li>• Reclaiming of land</li> <li>• Practical skills for job seekers</li> <li>• Capacity building of agricultural department staff to facilitate support to farmers</li> <li>• Livelihood opportunities for women and youth</li> <li>• Diversification of agriculture</li> </ul>
Current response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vocational training and employment for rehabilitation and construction</li> <li>• Business grants, small business support</li> <li>• Business and financial management training</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of water channels and local storage, beekeeping, sheep dips, poultry farm</li> <li>• Home gardening (seeds, toolkits)</li> </ul>
Proposed priority activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Small business support (business grant, business and vocational training, inclusion of women and youth to promote and diversify their interventions)</li> <li>• Modern agricultural techniques (irrigation systems to reduce reliance on rainwater)</li> <li>• Poly tunnel vegetable development</li> <li>• Capacity building of staff at Directorates of Water and Agriculture</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of agricultural wells and other agricultural infrastructure</li> <li>• Livestock infrastructure and restocking</li> <li>• Capacity building to farmers in modern agricultural techniques</li> <li>• Home garden and community groups on good nutrition and income generation activities</li> </ul>
Basic Services	



<b>Health</b>	
Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refurbishment of Qahtaniya, Rambousi, Al Jazeera, Adnaniya and Al Wardia PHCs</li> <li>• Upgrading of Qahtaniya PHC to include delivery room</li> <li>• Provision of medical equipment, furniture</li> <li>• Capacity building of staff</li> </ul>
Current response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of medical equipment, furniture</li> </ul>
Proposed priority activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When families fully return, 2 PHC centres will have to be built in remote areas</li> </ul>
<b>WASH</b>	
Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation of rest of the wells in Qahtaniya (currently only 6 out of 17)</li> <li>• Water filtration systems</li> </ul>
Current response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Currently only 6 out of 17 wells have been rehabilitated</li> </ul>
Proposed priority activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation of rest of the wells in Qahtaniya (currently only 6 out of 17)</li> </ul>
<b>Education</b>	
Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5 schools in Al Qahtaniya not rehabilitated</li> <li>• 4 schools in Al Jazeera need to be refurbished</li> <li>• 4 schools in Al Adnaniya need rehabilitation</li> </ul>
Current response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 schools have been rehabilitated in the centre of Al Qahthania,</li> <li>• 2 schools in Al Jazeera complex</li> <li>• 1 school in Al Adnania complex</li> <li>• 1 school in Wardia village</li> <li>• 1 school in Rambosi village</li> </ul>
Proposed priority activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation and light refurbishment of schools mentioned under needs</li> </ul>
<b>Electricity</b>	
Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation of Al Qahthania Substation 33/11KV (2×31.5MVA) in centre of Al Qahthania.</li> <li>• Rehabilitation transmission line high voltage 33KV between Domiz-Al Qahthania.</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of Al Qahthania electricity internal network with 30 no 240 kVA transformers, poles and wires</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of Al Jazeera complex electricity internal network</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of Al Adnania complex internal electricity networks</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of transmission line high voltage 11KV between Al Qahthania to all villages</li> <li>• Supply 30 no 250 kVA transformers to all villages in Al Qahthania subdistrict</li> </ul>
Current response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The government and NGOs supply and install 34 transformers in centre of Al Qahthania, Al Jazeera complex, Al Adnania complex and various villages</li> </ul>
Proposed priority activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation of the rest of 60 transformers</li> </ul>

<b>Other (Roads &amp; Municipality)</b>	
Current response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation of shops</li> </ul>
Proposed priority activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reopening of the rest of the shops to create job opportunities</li> </ul>
<b>Documentations and Rights</b>	
Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CAD to start operating on unified ID cards</li> </ul>
Current response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>• Community support centre in Ba'aj covering the area through mobile teams (awareness raising and counseling on legal matters)</li> </ul>
Proposed priority activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue prioritizing CAD mobile missions to process pending cases of Iraqi nationality certificates until CAD centre is fully operational for unified ID cards</li> </ul>
<b>Social Cohesion</b>	
Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community reconciliation</li> <li>• Foster group acceptance and social cohesion between ethno-religious groups</li> </ul>
Proposed priority activities	
<b>Safety and Security</b>	
Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation of main police stations in Jazeera, Adnaniya, Bab Shalo</li> <li>• Strengthening customs and border protection activities (focus on sustainable interventions)</li> </ul>
Current response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation of Al Qahtaniya police station (Government)</li> </ul>
Proposed priority activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of local police stations in bigger villages</li> <li>• Removal of unexploded ordnances (particularly in Adnaniya)</li> <li>• Work with existing community leaders and committees</li> <li>• Target government institutions through capacity building (social police, women empowerment departments etc.) and establish effective referral mechanisms with partners</li> </ul>
<b>Facilitated Returns</b>	
Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As durable solutions require services in all above categories (shelter, services, security, etc.) needs for facilitated returns are covered in topics listed above</li> </ul>
Current response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitated voluntary returns process, wherein IDPs returning from camps in Dohuk Governorate are provided with transportation fees, livelihoods and shelter support</li> </ul>
Proposed priority activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Targeted shelter assistance to returnees</li> <li>• Targeted livelihoods support to returnees</li> <li>• Coordination with government authorities to facilitate voluntary returns</li> </ul>

## 5.3 Non-Geographical Priorities

### Financial Allocation

The financial allocation for districts is dependent on population size.<sup>32</sup> The implications of this system is that districts such as Ba'aj, which has fewer returns, continue to receive a fraction of the budget until IDPs return; however, IDPs will not return until safety and basic services are available. Authorities have proposed that deviation criteria be applied to locations so that additional resources can be allocated to facilitate basic works that will encourage returns. The implications of the population-linked allocation are that the gaps identified above, particularly relating to basic services such as schools, hospitals and staffing for these services may require advocacy.

#### 5.3.1 Conflict sensitivity

Some aspects of durable solutions in Ba'aj are closely linked with Sinjar. Some minority groups have indicated a reluctance to return to Ba'aj due to trauma and unresolved community tensions. In addition, some communities have made it clear that certain ethno-religious groups will not be allowed to return due to perceived affiliation with ISIL. Conflict

sensitivity is essential in implementing activities to ensure that tensions do not arise, including the engagement with victims and survivors' families, whether displaced outside of Ba'aj or returnees.

## 5.4 Activities Supporting Future Revision of the PoA

### 5.4.1 Proposed priority locations

Current and planned activities in Ba'aj are focusing on Markaz Ba'aj and Qahtaniya and their immediate surrounding villages. More remote villages will be the next priority.

### 5.4.2 Proposed priority activities

Assessments, surveys, key informant interviews and focus group discussions should be conducted and shared with the ABC to strengthen knowledge on needs/gaps and priority locations at the village/city level. Furthermore, the current situation of IDPs in secondary or protracted displacement in city centres deserves a deeper analysis, including regarding local integration options.



<sup>32</sup> Sinjar and Ba'aj ABC Roundtable Meeting Minutes page 11.



## 6. INTER-AREA COORDINATION

Given the considerable number of IDPs from Ba'aj who remain displaced in other districts, coordination between governorates/districts is crucial to facilitate the movement of those intending to return and for security clearance approvals; as well, documentation for those electing other pathways to durable solutions such as local integration or resettlement is needed. A significant number of IDPs are displaced in neighbouring Sinjar, Shikhan, Sumel and Zakho. Priority may include those displaced in camps and informal sites.

### 6.1 Sinjar

Currently, about 29,000 individuals from Ba'aj are in secondary displacement in Sinjar, most from Qahtaniya. Although some have bought land and settled in Sinjar, some have indicated intention to return to their areas of origin if they are provided with assistance to rehabilitate their homes, restore livelihoods, and have access to basic services. For those who have elected to locally integrate, support in formalizing their stay and accessing livelihood opportunities is needed.

### 6.2 KRI (Kurdistan Region of Iraq) controlled areas

It is estimated that there are 46,000 IDPs from Ba'aj who are displaced in Shikhan, Sumel, Zakho and Erbil districts. Intentions surveys indicate that most prefer to remain in areas of displacement, others have intentions to integrate sustainably locally, and a few require assistance to return. Some solutions could be implemented through facilitated movement activities but also through close engagement with authorities who are best placed to facilitate documentations and processes require for all the solutions.

### 6.3 Mosul and other parts of Ninewa

To also include the return of Arab IDPs from Sinjar in other parts of Ninewa, partners conducting peacebuilding or reconciliation activities in the community and the camps may coordinate with local peace committees to facilitate the return of families with perceived affiliation.



## ANNEX A: IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO2	Housing and HLP	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	Cat 4 houses	Debris removal and reconstruction of destroyed houses belonging to Host community and returnees	80 households	\$ 400,000	IOM	Completed
SO2	Housing and HLP	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	providing customized shelter kits for the returnees in Ba'aj city	Vulnerable returnees and IDPs have access to safe, secure, and dignified shelters.	255 households	\$ 130,000	Danish refugee council	Completed
SO2	Housing and HLP	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	Cash for rent assistance to be provided for the returnees, IDPs and host community	Vulnerable returnees and IDPs have access to safe, secure, and dignified shelters.	58 households	\$ 31,500	Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	Completed
SO2	Housing and HLP	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	Cat 4 houses	Debris removal and reconstruction of destroyed houses belonging to Host community and returnees	55 households	\$ 275,000	IOM	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	Rehabilitation and supply furniture of Al- Baaj Agriculture Building	Providing a place for the employees of the Agriculture Department who manage all agricultural and livestock operations in the region "the main source of income"	50000	\$ 200,000	UNDP	Planned
SO3	Livelihoods	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	Business grants	Providing a maintenance place for municipality vehicles that work to provide municipal services to the residents of the district center	40000	\$ 45,000	UNDP	Planned

Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO3	Livelihoods	Al-Ba'aj	Al-Ba'aj	Rehabilitating 10 boreholes that have been damaged during the conflict (provide pumps, electricity, water transmission pipe)	creation / rehabilitation of agricultural and livestock infrastructures Activity	70 households	\$ 165,000	WFP	Ongoing
SO3	Livelihoods	Al-Ba'aj	Al-Ba'aj	Construction of 2 local seed storage	Access to cultivation areas and water is improved through rehabilitation of agriculture infrastructure		\$ 183,000	WFP	Ongoing
SO3	Livelihoods	Al-Ba'aj	Al-Ba'aj	Designing and installing 50 home gardens for female headed household	Food security and nutrition of vulnerable households improved through home gardening and social cohesion strengthened through communal events	50 households	\$ 46,000	WFP	Ongoing
SO3	Livelihoods	Al-Ba'aj	Al-Ba'aj	construction of 2 sheep dips for livestock	Access to cultivation areas and water is improved through rehabilitation of agriculture infrastructure	150 households	\$ 53,000	WFP	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Al-Ba'aj	Al-Ba'aj	Distribution of Milk mechanics for sheep owners	Production and management capacity of farmers improved through trainings and asset/ input provision.	100 households	\$ 56,000	WFP	Ongoing
SO3	Livelihoods	Al-Ba'aj	Al-Ba'aj	constarcting 20 bread oven		60 households	\$ 70,000	WFP	Ongoing
SO3	Livelihoods	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	Villages surrounding Markaz Ba'aj	Irrigation system, Local seed storage (construction or rehabilitation), Rehabilitation water channel, Sheep dips, Beekeeping Poultry Farmers Home Gardening (seeds, Toolkit...) Bread Oven	strengthen the resilience of food insecure vulnerable households in Sinjar and Baaj districts (Livelihood asset creation through CFW)	700 CFW	\$ 750,000	WFP	Completed

Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO3	Livelihoods	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	Villages surrounding Markaz Ba'aj	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rehabilitation of water channel (2 channels, 7 km)</li> <li>- local seed storage (construction or rehabilitation) (1 unit) - Sheep dips (3 unit) - Beekeeping (1 unit) - Poultry farm (1 unit) - Home gardening (seeds, toolkits)</li> </ul>	Livelihoods Recovery and Enhanced Resilience of Communities through improved irrigation infrastructures and water availability. Also through provision of seeds productivity of local population would improve while rehabilitation of orchards and gardens would further help improving food security of the communities.	Approx 480 Households/ Returnees/ IDPs	\$ 1,000,000	WFP	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	Business grants	Provision of livelihoods assistance for vulnerable individuals with a livelihoods project	80 households	\$ 120,000	IOM	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	Villages surrounding Markaz Ba'aj	Business grants	Provision of livelihoods assistance for vulnerable individuals with a livelihoods project	70 households	\$ 105,000	IOM	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	Construction of a sheep market	Provision of a market place for sheep, one of the main livelihoods activities in Ba'aj	750 households	\$ 80,000	IOM	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	Livelihoods Activation Grants, Micro Business Grants, Protection (Legal + CBP & awareness raising), S&I (Water channels rehabilitation)	To improve the overall situation of the conflict affected people and recent camp returnees in the areas of origin.		\$ -	Danish Refugee Council	Ongoing
SO3	Livelihoods	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	Livelihood activation grants	Vulnerable households have reduced reliance on negative coping strategies	450 direct beneficiaries	\$ 443,000	Danish Refugee Council	Completed



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SO3	Livelihoods	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	Provision of Business and Financial Management and Life skills training followed by Micro business grant	The capacity of local enterprises to meet market demand for construction materials and services is strengthened.	450 direct beneficiaries	\$ 675,000	Danish Refugee Council	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	Villages surrounding Markaz Ba'aj	Business grants	Provision of livelihoods assistance for vulnerable individuals with a livelihoods project	50 households	\$ 75,000	IOM	Completed
SO4	Education	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	Ba'aj secondary school for girls	Supply and installation of RO units for the existing borehole	Schools children and teachers have access to safe drinking water		\$ 4,000	UNICEF	Completed
SO4	Education	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	Ba'aj secondary school for boys Ammar Bin Yaser Secondary for Boys Ba'aj Evening secondary School for Boys	Supply and installation of RO units for the existing borehole	Schools children and teachers have access to safe drinking water		\$ 4,000	UNICEF	Completed
SO4	Education	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	Al-Badyaschool for girls	Construction works of new WASH facilities, with renovation for the existing facilities	Schools children and teachers have access to basic WASH services		\$ 33,253	UNICEF	Completed
SO4	Education	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	Al-Lolagha	Construction works of new WASH facilities, with renovation for the existing facilities	Schools children and teachers have access to basic WASH services		\$ 18,471	UNICEF	Completed
SO4	Education	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	Aum Al-Zanabeer	Construction works of new WASH facilities, with renovation for the existing facilities	Schools children and teachers have access to basic WASH services		\$ 19,220	UNICEF	Completed
SO4	Education	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	Al-Haroosh	Construction works of new WASH facilities, with renovation for the existing facilities	Schools children and teachers have access to basic WASH services		\$ 21,299	UNICEF	Completed

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SO4	Education	Markaz Al-Baaj	Kherbat Al-Theeba	Construction works of new WASH facilities, with renova- tion for the existing facilities	Schools children and teachers have access to basic WASH services		\$ 14,299	UNICEF	Completed
SO4	Education	Markaz Al-Baaj	Markaz Al-Baaj	Rehabilitation and supply furni- ture of Al-Baaj First School for Girls in Al Baaj District	Rehabilitation of the school to provide free primary education for more than a thousand female students	1000	\$ 130,000	UNDP	Planned
SO4	Education	Markaz Al-Baaj	Markaz Al-Baaj	Rehabilitation of Al-Ashaary primary school for boys and girls	Providing primary education for more than 750 students (male and female)	750	\$ 42,630	UNDP	Completed
SO4	Education	Markaz Al-Baaj	Markaz Al-Baaj	Supply Furniture for Al-Ashaary primary school for boys and girls	Providing primary education for more than 750 students (male and female), 40 employees.	750	\$ 14,236	UNDP	Completed
SO4	Education	Markaz Al-Baaj	Markaz Al-Baaj	Supply Furniture for Directorate of Education of Al-Baaj	manages the educational process for all district schools and villages, 35 employees.	50000	\$ 6,815	UNDP	Completed
SO4	Education	Markaz Al-Baaj	Al-Resala	Rehabilitation of primary school and teacher's guesthouse, and provision of school furniture	Improving access to education	280 students	\$ 92,000	UNHCR	Completed

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SO4	Education	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	Providing Formal and Non Formal Education support in 20 schools in Ba'aj district; Back Learning Messaging for parents and guardians; Education facilitator incentivization; Teacher training in TICC, BLP, Basic Literacy and Numeracy; Distribution of Teaching and Learning materials for teachers and children; Teachers and education personnel training on CSG, PSEA and GBY; Establishment of Adolescent Girls Clubs; Establishment of Mother Groups and Provision of PSS using NRC's BLP	Transformational change at system and community levels facilitating improved access to and quality of formal education, provision of safer and more inclusive learning environments and increased capacity and opportunity for engagement for children and youth resulting in improved learning outcomes, resilience and well-being for vulnerable, conflict-affected children and youth in Iraq. Strengthened capacity of the education system to accommodate the child's needs, and the capacity of the child to access and thrive in education and their community.		\$ 380,000	NRC	Ongoing
SO4	Education	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	NFE (Open ALCs) to enroll out of schools youth	Children and youth have increased capacity and opportunity for engagement in education and community	225 students	\$ 34,298	Mercy Corps	Completed
SO4	Education	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	NFE, providing prep courses for the students to prepare them for the national exams	Children and youth have increased capacity and opportunity for engagement in education and community	100 students	\$ 2,100	Mercy Corps	Completed
SO4	Education	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	Training and capacity building for ALCs teaching staff	Children and youth have increased capacity and opportunity for engagement in education and community	28	\$ 6,250	Mercy Corps	Completed

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SO4	Education	Markaz Al-Baaj	Markaz Al-Baaj	Advocacy Campaign	Children and youth have increased capacity and opportunity for engagement in education and community	2250	\$ 23,360	Mercy Corps	Completed
SO4	Education	Markaz Al-Baaj	Al-sahlan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1-Expanding 6( 5 in center &amp; 1 in Alqhtanya) schools by adding 9 prefabricated classrooms</li> <li>2- Provision of teaching and learning materials to 10,649 students.</li> <li>3- Provision of 1000 two seat desks and 20 white boards to DoE Baaj to be distributed as per the agreed plan.</li> <li>4- Support catch up classes (from May 2021)</li> <li>5- Support school rehabilitation works</li> </ul>	Increased Access to education	15,696	\$ 336,290	UNICEF	Ongoing
SO4	Education	Markaz Al-Baaj	Markaz Al-Baaj	trainings for teachers and principals	Teachers improved capacity on distance learning and preparedness to go back to school	90 teachers	\$ 1,200	People in Need	Completed
SO4	Electricity	Markaz Al-Baaj	Markaz Al-Baaj	Rehabilitation and Re-Stringing for 33kv Over Head Transmission Line between (Sinjar Mobile 132kv SS) and (Baaj 33kv SS)	Rehabilitation of the 7-km transmission line, to ensure and strengthen the 33,000-volt transmission line, the main feeder for Al-Baaj and all its villages	50000	\$ 490,000	UNDP	Completed
SO4	Electricity	Markaz Al-Baaj	Markaz Al-Baaj	Supply of Distribution Transformers ( 75 x 250 KVA) to Baaj	Provided electricity to four large housing complexes and more than 15 villages in the district	30000	\$ 307,500	UNDP	Completed

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SO4	Electricity	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	Supply of Electrical items to Baaj	Comprehensive rehabilitation of the electrical network of the district center	40000	\$ 330,000	UNDP	Completed
SO4	Electricity	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	Supply Transformers ( 80 x250 KVA) to Centre of Ba'aj	Provided national electricity to all citizens' homes in the city center	40000	\$ 322,560	UNDP	Completed
SO4	Electricity	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	Supply a Generator 50 KVA for Baaj Municipality Building	Providing electricity for wells for watering gardens in the city center	40000	\$ 9,130	UNDP	Completed
SO4	Electricity	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	Supply a Generator 100 KVA for Baaj Municipality Building	Providing alternative electricity to the municipality building of Al-Baaj	40000	\$ 11,990	UNDP	Completed
SO4	Health	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	Providing gynecological, Anti-post-natal and family planning consultations and delivery room services for normal vaginal deliveries.	Strengthen the capability of the Department of Health in Baaj to provide reproductive health services to the women and girls of the area	Host community, IDPs and returnees	\$ 171,000	IHAO	Completed
SO4	Health	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	Villages surrounding Markaz Ba'aj	Providing gynecological, Ante-post-natal and family planning consultations via a mobile team which visits the villages to provide the services.	Strengthen the capability of the Department of Health in Baaj to provide reproductive health services to the women and girls of the area	Host community, IDPs and returnees	\$ 49,800	IHAO	Completed
SO4	Health	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	Rehabilitation of Al-Ba'aj General Hospital in Al-Ba'aj District-Ninawa Governorate	one of the largest projects done by UNDP in western Nineveh. Providing free health services to the residents of Al-Baaj and its villages, more than 55,000 people. the only health facility in the region.	50000	\$ 2,249,371	UNDP	Completed

Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO4	Health	Markaz Al-Baaj	Markaz Al-Baaj	Supply and install of medical equipment for Baaj Hospital	Providing free health services to the residents of Al-Baaj and its villages, more than 55,000 people. the only health facility in the region	50000	\$ 1,000,000	UNDP	Planned
SO4	Education	Markaz Al-Baaj	Markaz Al-Baaj	Rehabilitation of the Directorate of Education of Al-Baaj	Rehabilitation of the Directorate of Education, which manages the educational process for all district schools and villages	50000	\$ 77,986	UNDP	Completed
SO4	Municipality	Markaz Al-Baaj	Markaz Al-Baaj	Professional Engineering Designing services for Tel Abta-Baaj Asphalt Road -Al Baaj District	Providing a main road linking Al-Baaj to Tel Abta and then to the city of Mosul, reducing travel hours from 5 hours to two hours, supporting and strengthening agricultural and animal activities along the road's path, a major boom in the economy, and finish of reprisals between Arabs and Yazidis that occur as a result of the current road (Baaj-Sinjar-Mosul).	250000	\$ 99,968	UNDP	Completed
SO4	Municipality	Markaz Al-Baaj	Markaz Al-Baaj	Rehabilitation of building and garage of Municipality Maintenance department in Baaj and supply furniture	The garage was built and provided a safe place for municipality vehicles.	40000	\$ 57,476	UNDP	Completed
SO4	Municipality	Markaz Al-Baaj	Markaz Al-Baaj	Supply furniture to the Mayor building	Furnishing the Mayor building to provide services to the residents of the district center and its villages	50000	\$ 5,615	UNDP	Completed

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SO4	Municipality	Markaz Al-Baaj	Markaz Al-Baaj	Supply Heavy equipment for Baaj Municipality ( Tipper/ Dump Truck 16 m3)	The vehicle entered service a long time ago, providing all municipal services to the residents of the city center	40000	\$ 149,638	UNDP	Completed
SO4	Municipality	Markaz Al-Baaj	Markaz Al-Baaj	Supply of Front End Loader ( XCMG/LW300KN) for Baaj Municipality Directorate	The vehicle entered service a long time ago, providing all municipal services to the residents of the city center	40000	\$ 40,055	UNDP	Completed
SO4	Municipality	Markaz Al-Baaj	Al-Resala	Rehabilitation of 100 km sub-base road to Markaz Al-Baaj	Improving access to and out of the village, especially during rainy season	310 households	\$ 155,000	UNHCR	Completed
SO4	Social Protection	Markaz Al-Baaj	Villages surrounding Markaz Baaj	Needed	Access to basic needs	1500	\$ -	German Red Cross	Completed
SO4	WASH	Markaz Al-Baaj	Markaz Al-Baaj	Supply of Heavy Duty Vehicles( Grader & Water Tanker 16000 liter) for Baaj Municipality Directorate	The vehicles entered service a long time ago, providing all municipal services to the residents of the city center	40000	\$ 304,008	UNDP	Completed
SO4	WASH	Markaz Al-Baaj	Markaz Al-Baaj	Provision of water tanker for Markaz Baaj	Enhanced capacity for Baaj water department and provision of water to extended number of households at lower cost	13000 individuals	\$ 60,000	IOM	Completed
SO4	WASH	Markaz Al-Baaj	Markaz Al-Baaj	Provision of RO plant and rehabilitation of borehole in Markaz Baaj	Enhanced capacity for Baaj water department and provision of water to extended number of households at lower cost	30000 individuals	\$ 100,000	IOM	Completed



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SO4	WASH	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	Karab al Aarna	Provision of RO plant and rehabilitation of borehole in Kharab al Urna	Enhanced capacity for Ba'aj water department and provision of water to extended number of households at lower cost	30000 individuals	\$ 60,000	IOM	Completed
SO4	WASH	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	Resala / Saqqar	Provision of water tanker for Reseala and Saqqar complexes	Enhanced capacity for Ba'aj water department and provision of water to extended number of households at lower cost	13000 individuals	\$ 60,000	IOM	Completed
SO4	WASH	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	restoration of damaged water pipeline in Hay Al-Risala	Improve sustainable and appropriate access to safe water and sanitation	3000 individuals	\$ 20,150	Danish Refugee Council	Completed
SO4	WASH	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	construction the feeding water pipe for Ba'aj hospital	Improve sustainable and appropriate access to safe water and sanitation	25000 individuals	\$ 16,033	Danish Refugee Council	Completed
SO4	WASH	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	Providing trash containers at Household level	Improve sustainable and appropriate access to safe water and sanitation	2485 individuals	\$ 5,600	Danish Refugee Council	Completed
SO4	WASH	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	Ba'aj city center and surrounding villages	Supporting the Ba'aj Water Directorate and fixing them, in addition to maintaining the project's cable			\$ 140,000	Shingal Engineering Organization ( SHEO )	Ongoing
SO4	WASH	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	Providing safe drinkable Water through water trucking	Access to safe drinking water with improved quality (Quality and Quantity)	4751 individuals	\$ 23,302	Mercy Corps	Completed

Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO5	Documentation and rights	Markaz Al-Baaj	Markaz Al-Baaj	Rehabilitation and supply furniture of Nationality and Civil Status Building in Baaj	One of the best buildings in Nineveh Governorate, The building was completely built and furnished, providing all civil status services to the residents of the district center and its villages.	60000	\$ 237,228	UNDP	Completed
SO5	Documentation and rights	Markaz Al-Baaj	Markaz Al-Baaj	Rehabilitation and furniture for Baaj court-Baaj District-Ninawa Governorate	Providing an official and convenient place for the employees of Al-Baaj Court to provide all judicial services in the city and its villages, more than 25 employees	50000	\$ 300,000	UNDP	Planned
SO5	Documentation and rights	Al-Baaj	Al-Baaj	Community Support Centre providing protection services, including legal assistance, prevention and response services for GBV, child protection case management, and civil documentation with remote and mobile coverage for Al-Qahtaniyah returnees	Providing adequate protection services to affected people		\$ 70,000	UNHCR	Ongoing
SO5	Documentation and rights	Markaz Al-Baaj	Markaz Al-Baaj	"(A) Case Management (B) Legal support (C) Community based Awareness raising"	Provide support for an improved protection environment in Iraq, to enable people to live a life of dignity where their rights are respected	4630 individuals	\$ 755,000	Danish Refugee Council	Ongoing
SO5	Documentation and rights	Markaz Al-Baaj	Markaz Al-Baaj	A- Case management B- Legal support	Conflict-affected and vulnerable men, women, boys, and girls are better protected, and durable solutions are sought through equitable access to specialized services		\$ 536,942	Danish refugee council	Ongoing

Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO6	Social cohesion	Al-Ba'aj	Al-Ba'aj	Provide educational sessions on religious tolerance, empowerment of women and girls, and PSS mechanism, empower men, women and girls through community sports groups, organize exchange visits in other communities	Combat and prevent violent extremism through empowering women as well as youth, building peace skills, and enabling them to play a key role in promoting PVE and peace	Approximately 1000 women, Youth groups	\$ 60,000	UNDP	Ongoing
SO6	Social cohesion	Al-Ba'aj	Al-Ba'aj	Develop capacity and skills of existing LPCs through trainings and arranging partnerships with CBOs to amplify impact in communities	Communities address social cohesion issues through strengthening of Local Peace Committees (LPCs)		\$ 166,666	UNDP	Ongoing
SO6	Social cohesion	Al-Ba'aj	Al-Ba'aj	Train CBOs on implementing peace initiatives and proposal writing and other relevant skill sets, provide grants to CBOs for peace initiative implementation in their communities	Build capacity of CBOs, support their engagement with their community	Approximately 8000 individuals	\$ 2,000,000	UNDP	Ongoing

Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO6	Social cohesion	Al-Ba'aj	Al-Ba'aj	Hold regular meetings with established groups, support the development of internal policies and work plans, provide trainings on initiative development and countering violent extremism, support groups in the design and implementation of community initiatives, provide cash grants to groups, establish a network consisting of groups and LPCs, organize conferences at a national level and a sub-national meeting with local authorities and community leaders	Youth and women groups are empowered to promote peace and social cohesion in their communities	Approximately 2500 individuals	\$ 66,666	UNDP	Completed
SO7	Safety and security	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	Support structured PSS, CP case management and referral to specialized services; Support Parenting program; Support awareness raising on CP issues	Resilience building for children	5000	\$ 75,000	UNICEF	Completed
SO7	Safety and security	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	Rehabilitation of National Security Building in Baaj district-Ninawa Governorate & of Police Station in Baaj District-Ninawa Governorate + Furniture	Providing official places for members of the security forces to provide security in the region and to extend the rule of law, More than 100 security persons.	50000	\$ 350,000	UNDP	Planned
SO7	Safety and security	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	working to provide case management services and PSS to returnees and IDPs	working to improve capacity of government, human rights institutions and local civil societies to prevent and respond to GBV and to promote women empowerment including humanitarian settings		\$ 30,000	IHAO	Completed

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SO7	Safety and security	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	Providing PSS, Protection and mediation support for out of school youth to enroll them	Learning environments are safer and more inclusive	390	\$ 23,575	Mercy Corps	Completed
SO7	Safety and security	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	GBV case management - GBV, Provision of dignity kits - GBV, Cash for protection - GP, Structured psychosocial support - GBV, Support for income-generating opportu- nities (job placement) - GBV, Inter-agency referrals and follow-up - GBV	To provide forced IDP returnees in Ninewa governorate with multi-sectoral GBV services to help them overcome the effects of GBV and cope with the related trauma	2100	\$ 200,000	NCA	Completed
SO2	Housing and HLP	Al-Qahtaniya	Markaz Al-Qahtaniya	Construction of low-cost housing units to replace fully destroyed houses in-situ	Returnees have access to adequate housing	900 individuals	\$ 1,500,000	UN-Habitat	Ongoing
SO2	Housing and HLP	Al-Qahtaniya	Markaz Al-Qahtaniya	Debris removal	Households can build their houses	250 households	\$ 500,000	IOM	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Al-Qahtaniya	Mixed Areas	30 business grants 30 business training 7,500 EUR for business grants, 27,000 for business trainings	Business grants and vocational training	80 returnees	\$ 40,800	Solidarites International	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Al-Qahtaniya	Markaz Al-Qahtaniya	Rehabilitation of public facilities and rehabilitation of marked- places and agricultural water facilities	Returnees have improved living conditions		\$ 280,000	UN-Habitat	Ongoing

Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO3	Livelihoods	Al-Qahtaniya	Markaz Al-Qahtaniya	Vocational training and employment of graduates for rehabilitation/construction activities	Returnees have enhanced livelihoods	400 returnees	\$ 470,000	UN-Habitat	Ongoing
SO4	Education	Al-Qahtaniya	Markaz Al-Qahtaniya	NFE, Formal education, TLM, trainings for teachers			\$ 1,162,000	INTERSOS	Ongoing
SO4	Education	Al-Qahtaniya	Villages surrounding Al-Qahtaniya	rehabilitation of schools	Ensure access to the education		\$ 70,000	Dorcas Aid International	Completed
SO4	Education	Al-Qahtaniya	Tal Azir	Rehabilitation of 3 schools including provision of furniture	Enhancement of education services in Tal Azer	250 households	\$ 90,000	IOM	Completed
SO4	Health	Al-Qahtaniya	Markaz Al-Qahtaniya	providing primary health care services that involving above and below five consultations also providing essential laboratory services	Strengthen the capability of the Department of Health in Baaj by providing primary health care to the male and female the area aslo to provide the vaccinations and the nutrition to the children there		\$ 45,000	IHAO	Completed
SO4	WASH	Al-Qahtaniya	Markaz Al-Qahtaniya	Upgrading of 2 solar power water projects in Qahtaniya Installation of environmen- tally friendly systems - 2 solar systems including solar panels, inverter, frames and cable installation;	Children and their families to live in water climate resilient commu- nities by using renewable energy.		\$ 110,000	UNICEF	Completed

Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO4	WASH	Al-Qahtaniya	Markaz Al-Qahtaniya	One borehole in Qahtaniyyah to rehabilitate  Capacity to rehabilitate water network in Qahtaniyyah and Ba'aj (2km)  25,000 EUR for Water network rehabilitation  52,000 EUR for borehole rehabilitation	Water network rehabilitation and borehole rehabilitation	1,850 returnees	\$ 91,000	Solidarites International	Completed
SO4	WASH	Al-Qahtaniya	Tal Azir	Rehabilitate 7 boreholes in Sibay to serve population of Sibay	Enhancement of water availability in Tal Azir	750 households	\$ 140,000	IOM	Completed
SO5	Documentation and rights	Al-Qahtaniya	Markaz Al-Qahtaniya	Rehabilitation of National Identification Document Centre	Improving access to civil documentation		\$ 47,000	UNHCR	Completed
SO7	Safety and security	Al-Qahtaniya	Kharab Suhrek	Explosive Ordnance Risk Education to promote safe behaviors and raise awareness	The risk of Injury/death from EO in communities reduced		\$ -	MAG	Completed
SO7	Safety and security	Al-Qahtaniya	Khrabsur	Explosive Ordnance Risk Education to promote safe behaviors and raise awareness	The risk of Injury/death from EO in communities reduced		\$ -	MAG	Completed
SO7	Safety and security	Al-Qahtaniya	Ger Azeer	working to provide case management services and PSS to returnees and IDPs	working to improve capacity of government, human rights institutions and local civil societies to prevent and respond to GBV and to promote women empowerment including humanitarian settings		\$ 30,000	IHAO	Ongoing



Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO2	Housing and HLP	Mixed Areas	Qahtaniyah and Markaz Ba'aj	Compensation claims filed	Housing, land and property rights of returnees addressed	200	\$ 130,000	UN-Habitat	Ongoing
SO2	Housing and HLP	Mixed Areas	Qahtaniyah and Markaz Ba'aj	Returnees benefit from awareness raising sessions on HLP and compensation claims	Awareness raising on housing, land and property rights and compensation claims	160	\$ 300,000	UN-Habitat	Ongoing
SO3	Livelihoods	Mixed Areas	Mixed Areas	Rehabilitation of (8) Agricultural Water Wells in Ba'aj	agriculture is the main source of income for the region, Returning agricultural activity to the lands that were left due to the theft of the well's contents. the target farmers are now cultivating their lands again as a result of this project.	175	\$ 126,990	UNDP	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Mixed Areas	Mixed Areas	Rehabilitation of (9) Agricultural Water Wells in Ba'aj -Lot-2	agriculture is the main source of income for the region, Returning agricultural activity to the lands that were left due to the theft of the well's contents. the target farmers are now cultivating their lands again as a result of this project.		\$ 158,855	UNDP	Planned

Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO3	Livelihoods	Mixed Areas	Mixed Areas	<p>The creation / rehabilitation of agricultural and livestock infra-structures</p> <p>The implementation of transversal measures</p> <p>Establishment, training and support of committees for infrastructure maintenance</p> <p>Provision of agricultural and livestock inputs</p> <p>Technical training in agricultural and livestock production</p> <p>Promotion of agricultural organizations by establishing 6 producer groups</p> <p>Behavior-change training and awareness raising in the area of diversified nutrition</p> <p>Organization of Community Events on Nutrition and Social Cohesion</p>	Strengthen the resilience of food insecure vulnerable households in Sinjar and Ba'aj districts in Ninewa governorate through capacity building and asset creation/rehabilitation		\$ 1,318,303	W/HH Iraq	Ongoing
SO3	Livelihoods	Mixed Areas	Baaj centre, All-Guran, Swejen, Al-Reasala and Al-Hamdanyia villages	<p>Agricultural infrastructure rehabilitation projects, agricultural support, market based activities and trainings</p>	<p>1. The agricultural productive capacity of farmers within the targeted areas is increased; 2. Revitalization of markets within the agricultural value chain provides for increased employment opportunities in the targeted areas; 3. Targeted communities enhance their resilience to future shocks.</p>		\$ 1,500,000	NRC	Ongoing

Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO3	Livelihoods	Mixed Areas	Tel-Azeer Village	Deliver vocational trainings Monitor and report job placement Produce Social Media Content	The Project aims at the delivery of vocational training for unemployed returnees is a critical component of the area-based integrated project that UN-Habitat is implementing in the targeted locations in Sinjar District, Iraq	3,095 returnees	\$ 228,000	WHH Iraq	Ongoing
SO4	Education	Mixed Areas	Markaz Baaj and Qahtaniya	Provision of school feeding meals to students of primary schools , complementary activities through awareness raising sessions in subjects related to nutrition , hygiene and health through specialized team from our CP , door to door sessions to raise awraeness about nutrition , hygiene and health.	Increasing students Enrolment in primary schools and attendance. (specifically, For girls) , Ending short-term hunger , , Improved nutrition of school children , Improving learning outcomes through better cognitive performance. , Empowerment of school-based management and women on project , strengthen the capacity of small business owners through purchasing the food items from the local market facilitates the creation of hundreds of livelihood opportunities in Baaj district.	350 individuals	\$ 577,804	WFP	Ongoing
SO4	Electricity	Mixed Areas	Rambosiy, Sharqiyah, Garbiya, Wardiyah, Um Altheban and Chayir Ghalfuss.	Donation, procurement and installation of electrical poles, cabling and transformers to support public electrical grid	Improving access to electricity	720 individuals	\$ 340,000	UNHCR	Completed

Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO4	Health	Mixed Areas	Mixed Areas	Mobile Units providing consultations (adult and pediatric consultations, NCD screening, treatment and referral, FP, and ANC) and GBV prevention and response activities			\$ 769,000	INTERSOS	Ongoing
SO4	Health	Mixed Areas	Mixed Areas	As part of system strengthening capacity building, support training of HCWs on EPI; Support mobile teams to undertake immunization activities for under five children and pregnant women.	Child Health and Immunization System: Integrated Management of Childhood illness and Immunization services for Children, adolescents and pregnant women		\$ 12,000	UNICEF	Ongoing
SO4	Health	Mixed Areas	Mixed Areas	System strengthening capacity building: Support training on IYCF and growth monitoring to enable HCWs to provide basic H&N services effectively and efficiently.	Infant, Young Children and Adolescent Nutrition: Increased quality of relevant key nutrition services for infants, children and adolescents		\$ 7,000	UNICEF	Ongoing
SO4	Social Protection	Mixed Areas	Mixed Areas	ASSIST enrolment for ex-camp residents, in coordination with CWG	Providing multi-purpose cash grants for affected people to access a wider and more dignified choice of goods and services, based on their preferences		\$ 370,000	UNHCR	Ongoing

Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO4	WASH	Mixed Areas	1.Qasraki village 2. Jadala village 3. Tal Al-Araj	Upgrading of 3 water systems in returnees areas in Ba'aj <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drilling of 2 boreholes in Qaserki and Jaddala villages.</li> <li>• Installation of submersible pumps for the 3 boreholes.</li> <li>• Conduct chemical and biological laboratory tests for the 3 boreholes.</li> <li>• Upgrading of the water network using PE pipes from the boreholes to the household level.</li> <li>• Upgrading of the 3 pumping rooms including electrical works, provide and installation of 50KV diesel generators and water chlorination device.</li> <li>• Provide materials to construct the base and the structure for the 30m3 galvanized elevated storage tank that should be connected to the upgraded water boreholes</li> </ul>	Children and their families to live in water climate resilient communities by upgrading the water system as long term intervention .	8000	\$ 250,000	UNICEF	Completed
SO4	WASH	Mixed Areas	Qahtaniyyah city center, Rambousi, Ba'aj City Center	1549 BNF supported through tanks kits or sanitation 1549 BNF supported through tanks kits or sanitation 700 given access to sustainable potable water source	Privacy kits, water tanks, HP, Hk Privacy kits, water tanks, HP, Hk Water network rehabilitation	8000	\$ -	Solidarites International	Completed
SO5	Documentation and rights	Mixed Areas	Mixed Areas	Legal assistance for juveniles and assistance in reintegration of disengaged or at risk children	Legal assistance for juveniles and assistance in reintegration of disengaged or at risk children		\$ 100,000	UNICEF	Completed

Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO5	Documentation and rights	Mixed Areas	Qahtaniyah and Markaz Baaj	Provision of legal services ( awareness, counselling, court representation,..). Case management for PWSNs GBV and CP, Cash for protection, ad hoc assistance, structured PSS		66 primary schools , 12488 students	\$ 1,260,000	INTERSOS	Ongoing

## ANNEX B: OUTCOME INDICATORS

This section outlines the periodic monitoring of the various phases of this plan, the methodology used, the partners responsible – linking to the objectives and targets outlined in the implementation plan. 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	

OP Specific Objective	IASC Adapted Criteria	Sub-criteria	Indicators	Existing sources
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

OP Specific Objective	IASC Adapted Criteria	Sub-criteria	Indicators	Existing sources
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
		Facilitated movement	Percentage of households in remaining key informal settlements and sites supported with facilitated movements for purpose of supporting pathways to durable solutions (return, integration, relocation)	PWG 5 of UNSDCF
	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	
	<p><i>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.</i></p>			

# BA'AJ PLAN OF ACTION

2021-2024

حلول دائمة في العراق  
Iraq Durable Solutions

