



SINJAR PLAN OF ACTION 2021–2024



August 2021

In March 2021, the Ministry of Planning and the Ministry of Migration and Displacement (MoMD) presented the National Plan for Getting the Displaced Back to their Liberated Areas (National Plan) to the Council of Ministers Secretariat (COMSEC). The National Plan provides a national framework to address displacement by identifying priority population groups, activities (along with estimated costs) and assigning specific responsibilities between the executive branches of government and local government. Building on the National Plan, the humanitarian, development, stabilization, and peacebuilding community in Iraq have committed to supporting the Government of Iraq to assist displacement-affected communities through the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) and Inter-Agency Durable Solutions Strategic and Operational Framework (Operational Framework). Together, these mechanisms enhance existing efforts to support internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees and other displacement-affected populations to pursue and achieve sustainable solutions to displacement.

The national plan and the operational framework recognize that durable solutions outcomes are pursued at both the national and local levels, as effective planning for durable solutions is area-based. An initial set of seven Area-Based Coordination Groups (ABCs) have been identified, including (1) east Anbar (Fallujah and Ramadi); (2) west Anbar (Al-Qa'im, Heet and Haditha); (3) Sinjar; (4) Ba'aj (5) northern Salah al-Din (Baiji & Shirqat); (6) Diyala (Muqdadiya, Jalawla & Saadiya); (7) Hawija; and (8) Mosul all in priority displacement-affected governorates as outlined in the national plan. More areas will be added soon. The main task of these ABCs is to steer the work of developing, implementing and monitoring area-level durable solutions Plans of Actions (PoAs) jointly with authorities, displacement-affected communities and a wide range of additional stakeholders (other organizations working in the area and local government departments). The PoAs aim to provide a joint and coherent basis for all relevant actors – federal and regional authorities, humanitarian, recovery, development and peacebuilding organizations, and donors and communities to identify, plan and implement durable solutions at the operational level in a collective and coordinated way, under the leadership of the Government.

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GLOSSARY¹

Area-based approach	An approach that focuses on achieving durable solutions for internally displaced persons who reside in a specific area or location (such as an informal settlement, a neighbourhood, village, town, subdistrict or district).
Area-based coordination (ABC)	A coordination approach that focuses on the specific area either at the governorate or district level.
Area of origin (AoO)	A place of origin or habitual residence (home, neighbourhood or village). Includes collective shelters (such as religious buildings, schools or other public buildings), unfinished or abandoned buildings, tents, caravans and other temporary, substandard, or makeshift shelters; as well as severely damaged or destroyed habitual residences and long-term rental accommodations that are unfit for habitation (having the characteristics of unfinished or severely damaged buildings). ²
Critical shelter	
Disputed areas	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.
Durable solutions³	Are achieved when internally displaced persons no longer have specific assistance and protection needs that are linked to their displacement and such persons can enjoy their human rights without discrimination resulting from their displacement. There are three main pathways to durable solutions (1) Sustainable return and reintegration in the place of origin; (2) Sustainable local integration in the areas where the displaced persons have sought refuge; (3) Sustainable integration in another part of the country (settlement/relocation).
Host communities	Communities within which displaced persons reside.
Housing	A place that provides access to adequate services including access to water, sanitation, energy for cooking, heating and lighting as well as provide physical safety in a location where basic services are available. It also concerns higher security of tenure and higher cultural adequacy and inclusion.
Informal settlement⁴	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.

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

2 IOM DTM definition.

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).

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

Initial target locations	Locations at the various administrative level where this Plan of Action (PoA) strategically targets to collectively support the priority target groups to achieve durable solutions within a set timeframe indicated in the PoA. ⁵
Internally displaced persons (IDP)	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.
Movement intention	Intention of IDPs whether to remain in the current displacement location, return to their area or origin or relocate elsewhere
Returnee	Any person who was displaced internally or across an internationally recognized state border but has since returned to his/her place of habitual residence, irrespective of whether they have returned to their former residence or another shelter in their location of origin. The definition of returnees is not related to the criteria of returning in safety and dignity, nor with a defined strategy of durable solutions. ⁶
Priority target groups	Groups of persons who are targeted to be supported within a set timeframe under the PoA.
Protracted displacement	Refers to a situation where IDPs and returnees have been displaced for five years or more and where they still have assistance needs linked to their displacement and are not able to enjoy their human rights for reasons that are based on their displacement.
Secondary displacement	Occurs in situations where IDPs voluntarily or forcibly attempt to return home to conditions that are not favourable and unlikely to be sustainable or when IDPs decide to leave again due to the inability to achieve durable solutions upon return. ⁷
Shelter	A temporary habitable covered living space providing protection from harsh living conditions. A shelter could be an emergency and transitional shelter, which is an incremental process that supports the shelter of families affected by natural or human-made disasters, as they seek to maintain alternative options for their recovery, including upgrades or to reuse, relocate, resell or recycle their shelter. There are also discussions to link a shelter and housing (shelter-housing spectrum) at the global level.
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	Availability or access to potable water, sanitation and hygiene, which includes aspects of water and sanitation (WATSAN).

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.

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

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CSF:	Community Support Framework
CEAG:	Continuing Education Advisory Group
ENC:	Essential Newborn Care
GBV:	Gender-based Violence
H&N:	Health and Nutrition
IPC:	International Protection Community
IMCI:	Integrated Management of Childhood Illness
IYCF:	Infant and Young Child Feeding
PS:	Psychological Support
PDM:	Post Distribution Monitoring
PPE:	Personal Protective Equipment
PLW:	Pregnant and Lactating Women
PTA:	Parents and Teachers Association
PFA:	Psychological First Aid
TiCC:	Teachers in Crisis Conflicts

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1. INTRODUCTION

Ninewa Governorate had the highest displacement in Iraq due to the conflict with the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL). Studies estimate that the pre-conflict population of Ninewa Governorate was about 3.5 million people.⁸ 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.⁹ 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).¹⁰ 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 the housing and infrastructure destruction, lack of basic services, 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.¹¹

Although 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%). After Mosul, Sinjar is the area of origin with the highest number of IDPs in Iraq with 198,852 individuals displaced out of the 672,655 individuals who remain displaced following a significant decrease in the return rate since March 2021. In addition to accounting for a large proportion of the IDPs who remain displaced, Sinjar and Ba'aj 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 Sinjar District. While Ninewa Governorate has a return rate of about 75 per cent, at the district level Sinjar is significantly below the governorate average. The DTM notes that of the 1.9 million returnees in Ninewa, 119,430 individuals have returned to Sinjar out of 314,802 individuals who were displaced from the district.¹² Returns to Sinjar peaked between July and December 2017 and more recently between July and December 2020. Return to Sinjar has generally been attributed to the improved security situation, the clearing of mines and improvised explosive devices, rehabilitation of public infrastructure, mukhtars, local non-governmental organizations and other returnees encouraging IDPs to return.¹³ In addition, movement restrictions imposed in early 2020 due to the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) also played a role in encouraging many IDPs who resided in Dahuk and worked or farmed land in areas of origin in Sinjar to return. Return conditions in Sinjar remain particularly precarious with 88 per cent of the returnees living in severe conditions, a factor that also mitigates against the return of many other IDPs. Many IDPs in Sinjar are in situations of secondary displacement having left camp or out-of-camp locations in various parts of the country and have struggled to attain durable solutions in areas of origin. Notably in 2021, close to 300 families who returned to Sinjar from Dahuk have re-displaced to various parts of Dahuk.¹⁴ A complex security and political context, marked by the presence of multiple security actors, frequent security breaches, lack of access to basic services and the lack of a unified administration continue to hinder the full recovery of the district. Most IDPs from Sinjar have been displaced for longer than five years¹⁵ due to reasons including the precarious security situation, complex political and socioeconomic context marred with multiple security actors, frequent security breaches, attacks between conflicting armed actors, high levels of housing and infrastructure destruction, lack of basic services, and limited access to other forms of durable

8 Iraq Humanitarian Needs Overview (September 2014). Retrieved from: [Iraq_Humanitarian_Needs_Overview_25_September_2014.pdf \(reliefweb.int\)](#)

9 DTM, Masterlist Retrieved from [Master List - IRAQ DTM \(iom.int\)](#). Please note, unless indicated otherwise all tables, maps and figures are from DTM and data extracted from the DTM master list.

10 World Bank Group (January 2018). Iraq Reconstruction and Investment: Part 2 Damage and Needs Assessment of Affected Governorates. Retrieved from [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, page 14/38. Retrieved from [2364.pdf \(iraqrecovery.org\)](#).

12 See DTM Master List [Master List - IRAQ DTM \(iom.int\)](#).

13 See DTM Emergency Tracking (2020), page 2. Retrieved from: [20207301617643_DTM_ET_Sinjar_Baaj_Movements_27_Jul2020.pdf \(iom.int\)](#).

14 Dahuk Directorate of Migration and Crisis Response approval notices, September 2021.

15 According to DTM data, of 249,513 IDPs in Dahuk, 237,367 individuals have been in displacement since June and August 2014.

solutions, such as local integration in the areas of displacement. In October 2020, the Federal Government of Iraq and the Kurdistan Regional Government announced having reached the Sinjar Agreement, “Agreement of Stability and Normalization Conditions in Sinjar.” The agreement sets out some points to address administrative, security and reconstruction issues in the district. However, to date implementation of the agreement has been extremely limited, restricted to measures to remove certain armed groups from urban centres. Followed by the National Plan, the Inter-Agency Durable Solutions Strategic and Operational Framework and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, aid actors are committed to ensuring that displacement-affected communities are supported to pursue and achieve durable solutions through activities that complement government efforts to this end.

The Sinjar PoA provides an overview of the Sinjar displacement context, noting key challenges in the subdistricts and making recommendations for interventions. The plan 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, 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 that will serve as a collective monitoring and accountability tool against which commitments from government, donors and implementers can be measured.

In line with the objectives set out by the Inter-Agency Durable Solutions Strategic and Operational Framework, the approaches adopted in this plan aim to achieve the following objectives:

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

The Sinjar PoA will continue to be updated annually by government and stakeholders to reflect the changing context and needs in the district.

1.1. Sinjar Plan of Action Structure

The first section of the PoA reaffirms the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement as outlined in the Operational Framework and the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Durable Solutions Framework (DS framework). The second and third sections outline the priority target populations and the Sinjar displacement context to give the background to the displacement situation, obstacles to durable solutions and movement intentions of IDPs displaced within and outside 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.¹⁶ The monitoring of the Sinjar PoA is covered in the fifth section, which outlines the indicators that will be used to measure the pursuit and attainment of durable solutions in Sinjar.

An annex is attached to the PoA, with details of completed, ongoing and planned activities contributing to durable solution outcomes in Sinjar for the 2021–2022 planning period.

1.2. Guiding Principles

Under the Government’s leadership, and per the Operational Framework, the Sinjar Plan of Action is built on the following guiding principles:

1. Recognition of the overall leadership role of national and local authorities. The Government of Iraq (GoI) 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 the support to the attainment of durable solutions should ensure that the rights, needs and legitimate interests of IDPs are 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.

¹⁶In summary, the specific objectives are: Government Leadership, Housing and Housing, Land and Property, Livelihoods, Basic Services, Documentation and Rights, Social Cohesion, Safety and Security, and Facilitated Movements.

3. All programming of the support to durable solutions should ensure that voluntary, safe and dignified choices are available. Government and complementary 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 (AoO).
 - Sustainable local integration in areas of displacement.
 - 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 IASC DS Framework for IDPs; and other principles of Iraqi and international law.

1.3. Priority Target Population

The Sinjar 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:

- a. **IDPs:** The Sinjar PoA recognizes that most IDPs from Sinjar are displaced outside of Sinjar District and IDPs who are displaced within the district include IDPs from neighbouring districts. The Sinjar PoA therefore prioritizes the following groups of IDPs:
 - **IDPs in Sinjar residing in critical shelters.**¹⁷ This group includes IDPs who are from Sinjar or elsewhere¹⁸ and are in secondary displacement¹⁹ such as those residing on Mount Sinjar (in Al Shamal) and Markaz Sinjar. It is estimated that about 4,278 IDPs in Sinjar reside in critical shelter.
 - **IDPs outside of Sinjar district residing in formal camps or critical-shelter conditions in Dahuk and other parts of Ninewa.**²⁰ This includes camp IDPs. The Sinjar PoA prioritizes those IDPs who have expressed an intention to return to the district, while those electing other solutions in areas of displacement would be targeted by PoAs in those locations.²¹
- b. **Returnees:** The Sinjar 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 important displacement-related obstacles (access to housing, livelihood, basic services, social cohesion and safety and security) or might decide to pursue another solution pathway following return.
 - **Returnees living in critical shelters (8,112 returnees).**²²
 - **Returnees living in hotspots**²³ or in conditions of high severity (119,988 returnees in over 100 locations in the district).²⁴
- c. **Vulnerable host community in locations with IDPs and returnees.** In keeping with an area-based approach, the Sinjar 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.

17 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.

18 According to DTM data, 80 per cent of IDPs in Sinjar are from neighbouring Ba'aj district.

19 Iraq ICCG's 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.

20 UNHCR Camp Intentions Surveys (East Mosul Camps), March 2021, noted that 105 families who were interviewed came from Qaeryrwan, Markaz Sinjar and Al-Shamal subdistricts.

21 IDPs intending to locally integrate or relocate will be considered under the PoAs of those particular locations.

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

23 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 host relatively large numbers of returnees.

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

2. SINJAR DISPLACEMENT CONTEXT

2.1. Overview

Sinjar district is situated in the north-west of Ninewa Governorate, bordering Syria from the north and west, Tel-Afar on the east, and Ba'aj district on the south. However, because it is in Ninewa, the district is one of the disputed areas between Federal Iraq and the Kurdistan Region of Iraq.²⁵ The district has three subdistricts: Al-Shamal, Al-Qaeyrawan and Markaz Sinjar, and is characterized by a 70 km mountain known as Sinjar Mountain that divides the landscape into two areas, north (Al-Shamal) and south (Qaeyrawan and Markaz Sinjar). It is estimated that the pre-2014 population of Sinjar was about 340,000 individuals of diverse ethno-religious groups including Sunni Arabs, Yazidis, Sunni and Shia Kurds, Shia Turkmen and Christians. Al Shamal was mainly Yazidi with a minority of Arabs and Kurds. The subdistrict had six collective towns,²⁶ with Sinuni as its centre, and about 40 villages. Qaeyrawan had three densely populated urban centres (Qaeyrawan Centre and two complexes of Tal Banat and Tal Qasab) surrounded by 52 Arab

and Yazidi villages.²⁷ Markaz Sinjar²⁸ was the administrative centre with mostly Sunni Arab and Kurdish population. The centre was also home to Yazidi, Shia and Sunni Turkmen and a few dozens of Christian families. The villages surrounding the centre were diverse.

During the period of the conflict with ISIL (2014 - 2017), a total of 2.6 million individuals from Ninewa were displaced; of these, 314,802 individuals displaced from Sinjar, and 195,372 individuals remain displaced to date. According to DTM, 119,430 individuals (38 per cent) have returned to Sinjar. Sinjar has one of the lowest return rates in Iraq. Map 1 below shows the movements of individuals from Sinjar, as well as the return of some of these individuals back to Sinjar since 2014. The majority of IDPs fled to the Dahuk districts of Sumel and Zakho, while others fled to Shikhan and Mosul districts. The majority who remain displaced are still in these districts. Those who have returned to the district have mostly returned to Al-Shamal and Markaz Sinjar.

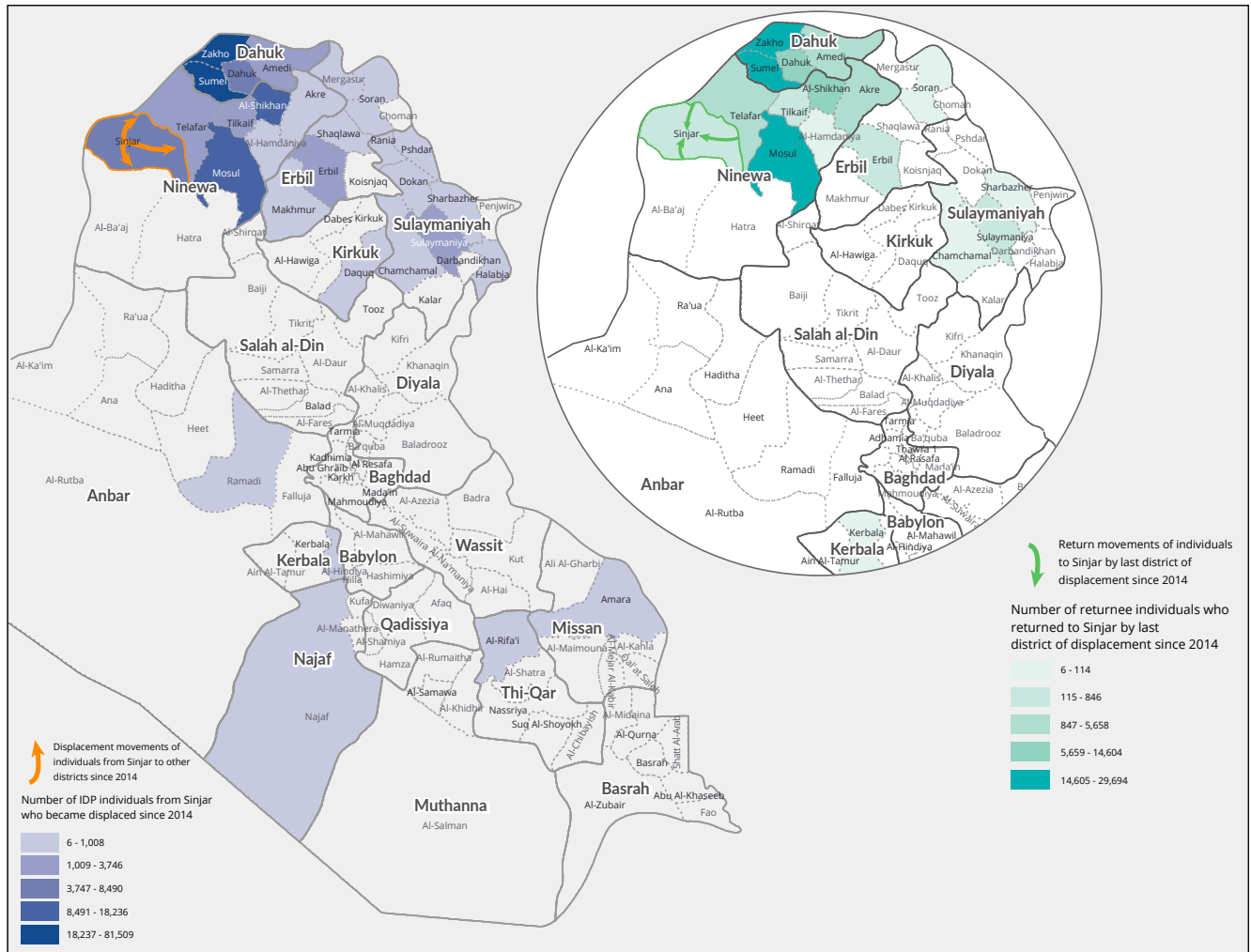
²⁵ Article 40 of the 2005 Iraqi Constitution refers to 14 administrative districts located in four governorates, areas that are under federal control and claimed by the Kurdistan region. The status of these is unresolved. The national plan notes that the disputed nature of certain areas one of the factors under the security and political reasons preventing return for 30 per cent of the IDPs interviewed by MoMD. See Table 14, National Plan.

²⁶ See UN Habitat Sinjar Urban Profile. Collective town or centres were created by the Ba'ath Party following the Algiers Agreement in 1975 between Iraq and Iran to end the Kurdish war, and entailed large-scale attempt to enforce the Arabisation (ta'rib) of the northern areas inhabited by Iraqi minorities through ethnic "dilution." This translated into the displacement of hundreds of thousands of Kurds and other minorities from their homes, in an attempt to resettle/repopulate the areas with Arabs from the south of Mosul, the north of Salah al-Din and the suburban area of Kirkuk city, in addition to a smaller number of Shia Arab farmers from southern Iraq. In Sinjar the application of the policy triggered the deportation of thousands of Yazidi villagers. The new settlements were known by the Arabic word mujamma'at (singular: mujamma) or "collectives." Deriving from an Arabic root that stands for the "gathering in one place of things that are scattered around," it was sometimes referred to as mujamma'at qasria, standing for "forced collectives" which distinguishes them from mujamma'at sakania, the low cost housing complexes built throughout the Arab region. At the same time, this process envisaged the Arabization of the Kurdish-majority city of Sinjar by confiscating transferable and non-transferable property or compulsory appropriation of Kurdish homes on charges of participating in the Kurdish movement before the 1975 Algiers agreement, and selling them by auction to Arab citizens from Mosul or the Baaj district, or by granting plots of land and residential housing to employees, officers, or affiliated Arabs from south Mosul and north Salah al-Din.

²⁷ It is estimated that Qaeyrawan had a population of about 74,000 individuals, divided between the centre, the two complexes and about 26,000 people living in 52 surrounding villages. Source: UN Habitat Sinjar Urban Profile.

²⁸ It is estimated that about 30,000 people lived in Sinjar Centre while 45,000 people of Arab, Yazidi, Kurdish and Turkoman origin lived in the surrounding villages.

Map 1: Displacement and returns of individuals from Sinjar since 2014 (cumulative totals)²⁹



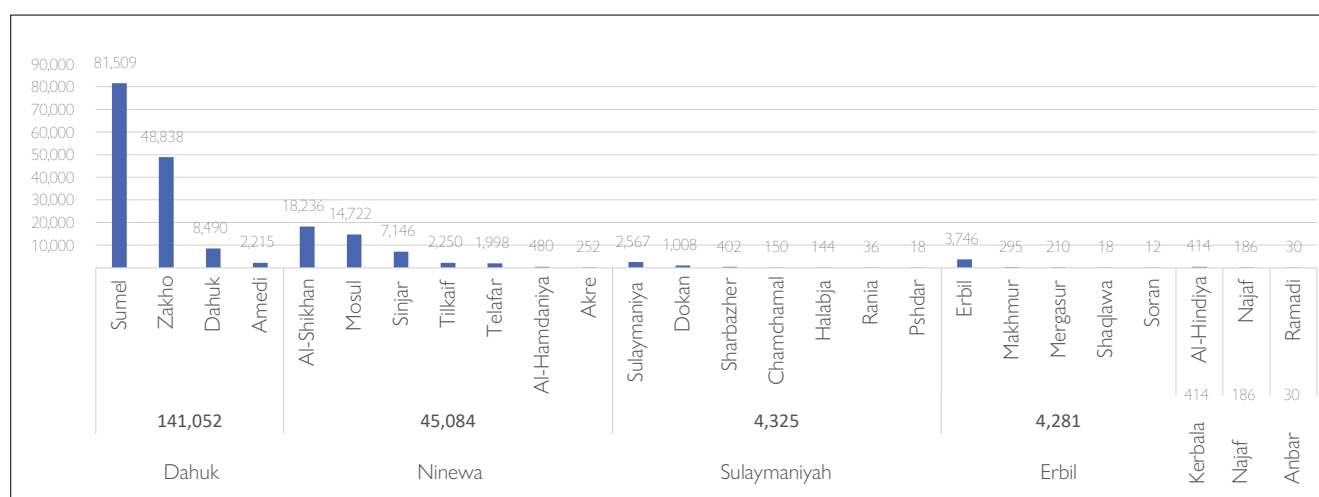
2.2. Displacement

With 195,372 IDPs from Sinjar who remain displaced in Iraq, understanding where these IDPs are and what their movement intentions are is important. The majority of IDPs from Sinjar are displaced in Dahuk Governorate (141,052; 72%), especially in the districts of Sumel (81,509; 42%) as well as Zakho (48,838; 25%). Many individuals from Sinjar are also displaced within Ninewa Governorate (45,084; 23%), in the districts of Al-Shikhan (18,236;

9%) and Mosul (14,722; 8%). A further 7,146 individuals are displaced internally within the Sinjar district (4%). Notably, according to Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) data, there are 101,195 individuals (19,985 households) from Sinjar who currently reside in 23 formal camps, while 97,657 are in out-of-camp locations.³⁰

²⁹ IOM (2021). DTM Master List 122.

³⁰ CCCM Cluster, Areas of Origin of camp IDPs, May 2021.

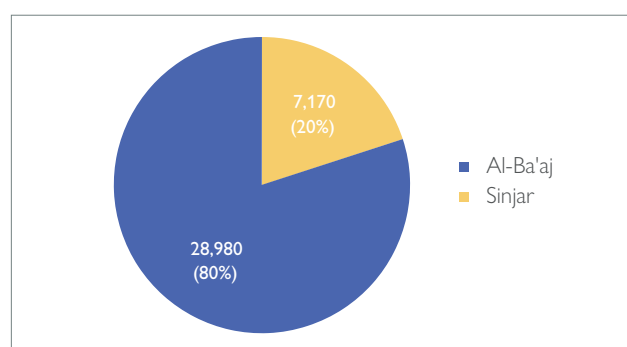
Figure 1: Number of IDPs from Sinjar, by district of displacement³¹

Furthermore, subdistricts hosting the highest number of IDPs from Sinjar include Fayida (32,511; 17%) and Markaz Sumel (27,675; 14%) in Sumel district, as well as Markaz Zakho (30,365; 16%) in Zakho district (Fig. 1). The Sinjar PoA recognizes that the majority of IDPs from Sinjar are displaced outside Sinjar and these IDPs will need to be factored into any future planning.

2.2.1. IDPs in Sinjar

In addition to the IDPs from Sinjar displaced outside of Sinjar district, a total of 36,462 individuals are displaced within Sinjar. Of these, a considerable number originate from neighbouring Al-Ba'aj district (29,316; 80%), while the rest originate from Sinjar district (7,146; 20%). Most IDPs in Sinjar's Al-Shamal and Markaz Sinjar subdistricts originate from Al-Ba'aj district. (Fig. 2).

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

Table 1: Individuals displaced in subdistricts within Sinjar, by district of origin³²

District of Displacement	Subdistrict of displacement	Governorate of origin	District of origin	Individuals
Sinjar	Al-Shamal	Ninewa	Al-Ba'aj	15,372
Sinjar	Al-Shamal	Ninewa	Sinjar	3,180
Sinjar	Markaz Sinjar	Ninewa	Al-Ba'aj	13,944
Sinjar	Markaz Sinjar	Ninewa	Sinjar	3,966

Supporting IDPs to find a solution to their displacement requires a clear understanding of the movement intentions and the freedom

of IDPs to make choices to either return, locally integrate or settle in other parts of the country.

³¹ Unless indicated otherwise, all tables, maps and figures are from DTM and data extracted from the DTM master list.

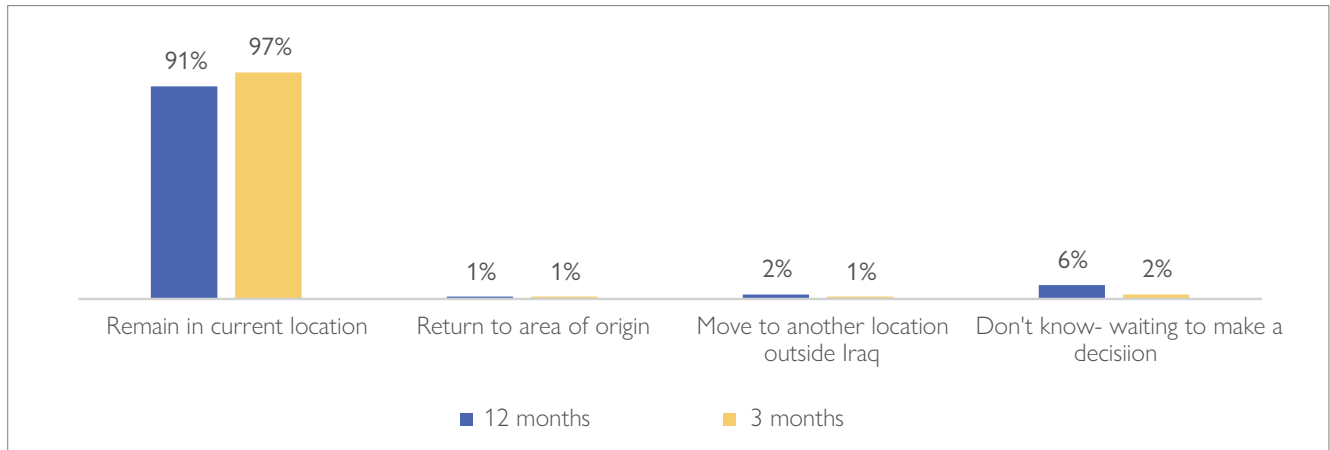
³² Source: DTM Iraq Master list 122.

2.2.2. Movement intentions and obstacles to durable solutions

As shown above, IDPs from Sinjar are displaced in various districts, governorates and in varied conditions with some IDPs residing in camps and others in out-of-camp locations. The movement intentions of IDPs vary depending on their personal circumstances and the conditions in their areas of origin. For instance, recent Multi Cluster Needs Assessment (MCNA) data indicate that 97 per cent

of in-camp IDPs in Dahuk camps³³ intend to remain Dahuk camps in the short-term while 91 per cent intend to remain in the next 12 months. Only 1 per cent of the in-camp IDPs in Dahuk intend to return to areas of origin in both the short and longer term. Notably there are variations at the subdistrict level, for example between IDPs in Zakho and those in Sumel³⁴ (Fig. 3).

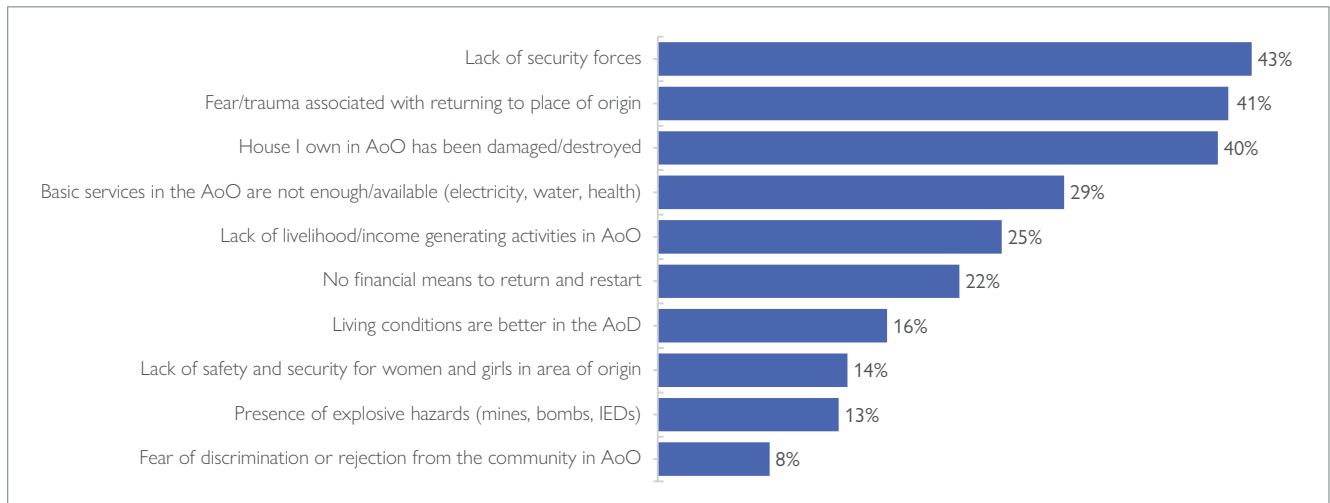
Figure 3: Short- and long-term movement intentions of Dahuk camp IDPs



Overall, for IDPs in Dahuk (including camp and out of camp IDPs), security - and trauma-related obstacles remain pertinent concerns. The main barriers relate to lack of security forces (43%) and fear/

trauma associated with returning to place of origin (41%); (Fig. 4). The third most common return barrier relates to housing destruction (40%) followed by inadequate access to basic services (29%).³⁵

Figure 4: Top 10 barriers faced by Dahuk IDPs in returning to their area of origin³⁶



33 The camp data in Dahuk include information from IDPs from Sinjar and Ba'aj.

34 See REACH MCNA findings [Iraq MCNA 2021 \(reach-info.org\)](https://reach-info.org) accessed on 21 October 2021.

35 Three camps in Erbil (Hasansham U2, U3 and Khazer M1) were not covered in the January REACH intentions assessment referred to above. However, they were covered in a UNHCR assessment in March 2021.

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

Recognizing the different intentions, preferences and needs of IDPs in locations such as Dahuk may require tailoring activities or programmes that will facilitate sustainable solutions. For the few intending to return, priority interventions which would facilitate their return to Sinjar relate to safety/security, provision of services that address fear and trauma, justice mechanisms and housing concerns.³⁷ While the security challenges are within the purview of the Government, aid actors can provide support towards strengthening institutional capacity through security sector reform trainings, community policing through the rehabilitation of police stations and other activities that would support the security components of the Sinjar agreement (which will be discussed in Section III). While these initiatives by partners would capacitate authorities, their success and effectiveness is dependent on the Government addressing the overarching political and security concerns in Sinjar.

The needs and preferences of IDPs in Dahuk camps can be compared with those IDPs who have returned to Sinjar and are yet to achieve sustainable return. Thousands of IDPs in Sinjar are in secondary displacement within the district, with many residing in informal sites³⁸ within the district. According to CCCM data there

are 477 informal sites in Iraq; of these, 160 sites are in Dahuk, 30 are in Sinjar, 19 are in Shikhan and 1 is in Akre. For those IDPs in Sinjar, return may seem like the preferred option; however, evidence exists that IDPs are choosing other solutions, including local integration. A February 2021 OCHA mission report indicated that 1,360 households (including host communities, IDPs and returnees) reside on Sinjar Mountain. Of these families, 380 former IDP families have bought land, built houses and locally integrated. Meanwhile, between 380 - 400 households have indicated an interest in returning to their areas of origin should they receive support to rebuild their homes and should authorities ensure basic services.³⁹

For both IDPs in camps and out of camps, the Government and partners would need to adapt activities, recognizing and respecting the preferences of IDPs, which might include: allowing IDPs to return at their own pace; supporting them to locally integrate, resettle elsewhere within the country or address factors that limit these options;⁴⁰ regulations around security clearance, residency requirements, movement or employment restrictions; in addition, housing, access to social assistance and public services may facilitate or hinder the ability of IDPs to locally integrate or resettle.

37 See also comparative information from the Protection Cluster, Protection Monitoring System-Duhok Factsheet, March - March 2021, (54% of respondents were from Sinjar District) which note that improved security, socioeconomic prospects, shelter/housing options, access to basic services and infrastructure were the changes they needed to see in the areas of return to enable their return.

38 See CCCM Cluster definition of informal site: 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 living in, such as schools and mosques. See Iraq CCCM Cluster Technical guidance on Informal Site definition September 2020.

39 Summary report for the Ninewa subnational ICCG OCHA/ Interagency missions carried out between 7 and 17 February 2021. Indicative data from Reach Informal Site Profiling of IDPs in Sinjar informal sites indicated that 91 per cent intended to remain in the informal site over the next 12 months, while 6 per cent intended to return. See [PowerPoint Presentation](#) (impact-repository.org). The survey also interviewed IDPs from Sumel's informal sites, a majority of whom are from Sinjar; of these, 78 per cent intended to remain, while 8 per cent intended to return.

40 IOM, Cities as Home: Location Factsheets and Case Studies of Local Integration January 2021 page 29. Retrieved from [CITIES AS HOME Location Factsheets and Case Studies of Local Integration | IRAQ MISSION](#) (iom.int).

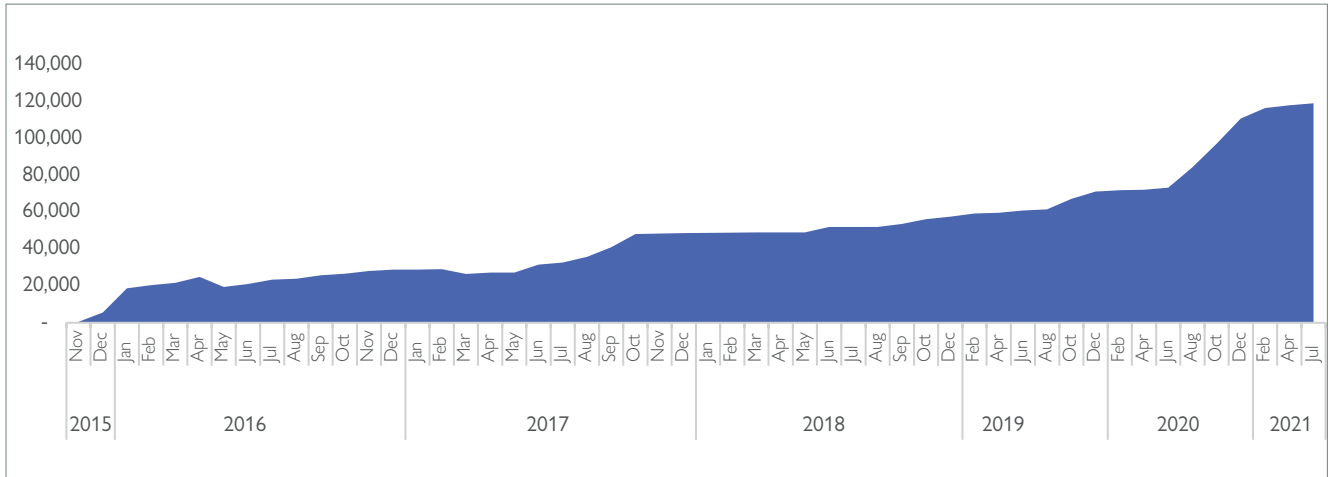
2.3. Returns

2.3.1. Overview of return movements

As of July 2021, a total of 119,430 individuals have returned to Sinjar. The highest number of returns took place between July and

December 2020 (37,722; 32%),⁴¹ while a significant wave of returns also took place between July and December 2017 (17,106; 14%); (Fig. 5).

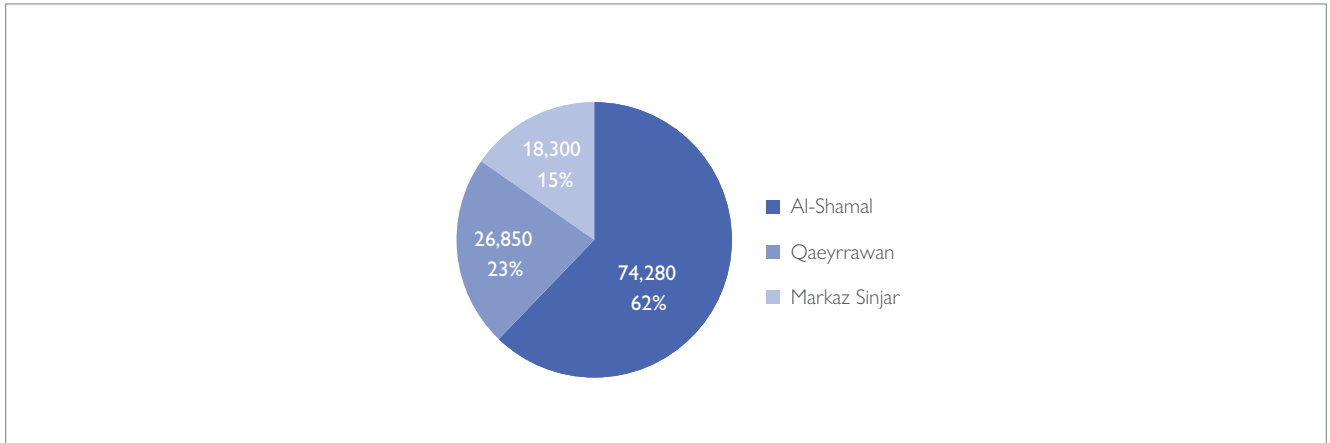
Figure 5: Number of returnees in Sinjar, December 2015 to July 2021 (rolling total)⁴²



Amongst the 119,430 returnees who have arrived in Sinjar, the majority are in the subdistrict of Al-Shamal (74,280; 62%), followed

by Qaeyrawan (26,850; 22%) and Markaz Sinjar (18,300; 15%).

Figure 6: Number of returnee individuals in Sinjar, by subdistrict of arrival



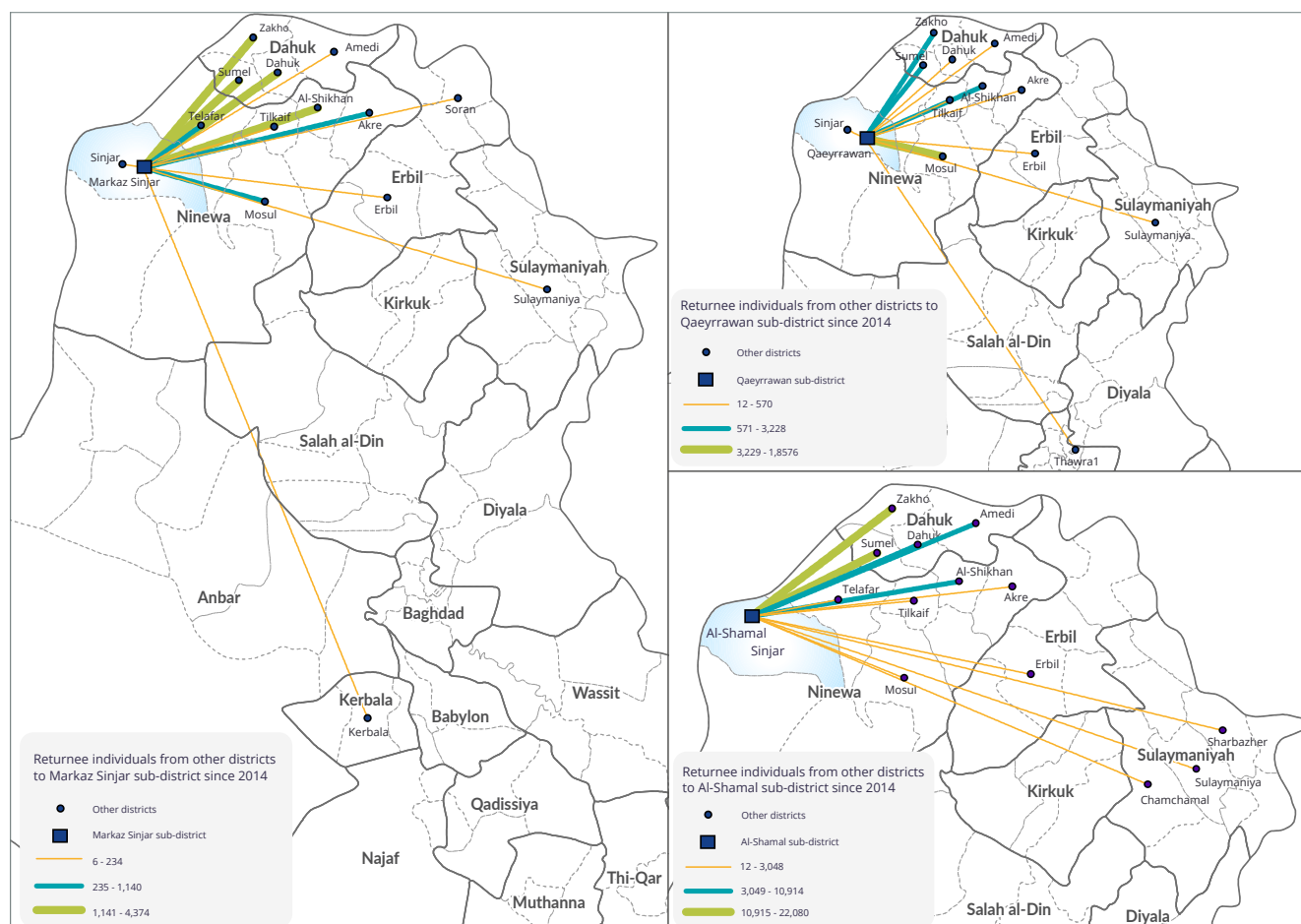
⁴¹ Between 8 June 2020 and 31 January 2021, DTM implemented an emergency tracking activity, capturing information on the returns during this time, which were mostly from Dahuk and Ninewa governorates. For more information, refer to: IOM (2020-21). DTM Emergency Tracking: Displacement and Returns to Sinjar and Al-Ba'aj District. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ldpMovements#Sinjar>

⁴² Source: DTM.

Map 2 below shows the number of individuals who have arrived in the three subdistricts in Sinjar since 2014. The most significant returns to Markaz Sinjar subdistrict have taken place from the districts of Zakho, Sumel and Dahuk in Dahuk Governorate. Otherwise, the

most significant returns to Al-Shamal subdistrict have taken place from Zakho and Sumel districts in Dahuk Governorate, while the highest number of returns to Qaeyrawan subdistrict have occurred from Mosul district in Ninewa Governorate.

Map 2: Return movements to Sinjar’s subdistricts of Markaz Sinjar, Qaeyrawan and Al-Shamal



2.3.2. Types of shelter in return locations

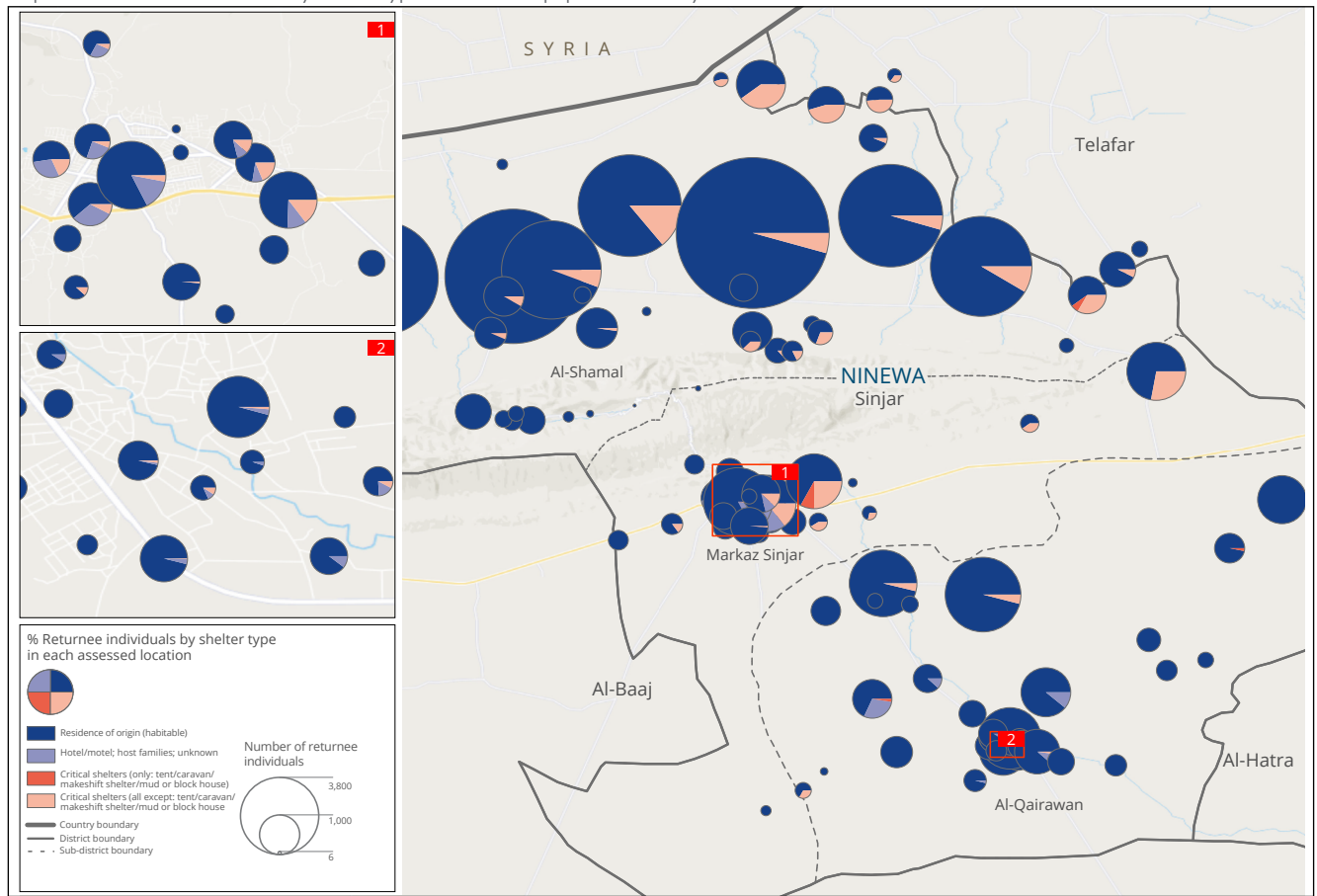
According to DTM data, most returnees in Sinjar are living in their residence of origin in habitable conditions (108,342; 91%). A further 8,112 individuals live in critical shelters, primarily returnees’ residences of origin in uninhabitable condition (7,854). Smaller numbers are residing with host families or in informal settlements (Table 2).

Table 2: Returnees in Sinjar by shelter type

Residence of origin (Habitable condition)	Critical shelters (all except informal settlements)	Host families	Critical shelters (informal settlements)
108,342	7,854	2,976	258
91%	7%	2%	<1%

Overall, 7 per cent of returnee individuals are living in shelters in critical condition (all types except informal settlements). The highest proportion of returnees who live in this shelter type are in the subdistrict of Markaz Sinjar (12%), followed by Al-Shamal (7%), and Qaeyrawan (2%).

Map 3: Distribution of returnees by shelter type and returnee population density



2.3.3. Conditions in return locations

The Return Index facilitates understanding the severity of conditions in return locations in Sinjar district. The Index uses two scales: 1) livelihoods and basic services,⁴³ and 2) social cohesion and safety perceptions.⁴⁴

2.3.3.1. Access to Livelihoods and basic services

Amongst all returnee individuals in Sinjar, a considerable proportion is living in locations classified as high severity in terms of access to

livelihoods and basic services (23%), while the remaining individuals are living in areas classified as medium severity (77%). Notably, around half of the returnees in Qaeyrawan and Markaz Sinjar are living in locations where access to livelihoods and basic services are identified as high severity, at respectively 51 and 47 per cent. No returnees are living in locations identified as low severity on this scale.

Table 3: Returnee individuals in Sinjar, by severity of access to livelihoods and basic services

Subdistrict	High severity		Medium severity		Total
	#	%	#	%	
Al-Shamal	5,892	8%	67,776	92%	73,668
Markaz Sinjar	8,466	47%	9,570	53%	18,036
Qaeyrawan	13,272	51%	13,008	49%	26,280
Total	27,630	23%	90,354	77%	117,984

43 For this scale, the indicators are: Residential destruction, employment access, water sufficiency, recovery of agriculture, electricity sufficiency, recovery of business, access to basic services and provision of government services. The methodology can be accessed from: http://iraqdtm.iom.int/images/ReturnIndex/iom_dtm_BUILDING_BLOCKS_OF_THE_RETURN_INDEX_Apr_2020.pdf

44 For this scale, the indicators are: Community reconciliation, multiple security actors, blocked returns, checkpoints controlled by other security actors, daily public life, illegal occupation of private residences, concerns about mine presence and sources of violence.

2.3.3.2. Social cohesion and safety perceptions

Compared with livelihoods and basic services, a significant number of returnees are living in high severity conditions in terms of social cohesion and safety perceptions. Almost all individuals are living in locations classified as high severity on this scale (91%), with the

highest proportions recorded in the subdistricts of Markaz Sinjar (95%) and Al-Shamal (94%). The remaining returnee individuals are living in locations classified as medium or low severity on this scale, at 9 and <1 per cent, respectively.

Table 4: IDPs in Sinjar, by severity of social cohesion and safety perceptions

Subdistrict	High severity		Medium severity		Low severity		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Al-Shamal	68,892	94%	4,458	6%	318	0.4%	73,668
Markaz Sinjar	17,130	95%	672	4%	234	1.3%	18,036
Qaeyrawan	20,928	80%	5,352	20%		0.0%	26,280
Total	106,950	91%	10,482	9%	552	0.5%	117,984

As noted above, for both IDPs and returnees, concerns around social cohesion, security and safety are the main obstacles to return, affecting both movement intentions and conditions in return areas. Activities addressing these obstacles are needed to address protracted displacement in the district. The Government must prioritize safety, security and peaceful coexistence among conflict-affected communities, as without these, returns will be precarious and IDPs will elect to remain in displacement.

The majority of IDPs in Sinjar are in situations of secondary displacement, having left camp or out-of-camp locations in various parts of the country, mostly from Dahuk Governorate, but have struggled to attain durable solutions in areas of origin. It is well known that IDPs who attempt to return but end up re-displacing usually do so when achieving durable solutions in areas of origin becomes untenable, which is frequently linked to poor physical and/or social conditions in these locations. With the majority of IDPs within Sinjar originating from Ba'aj, supporting these IDPs to pursue durable solutions may require further understanding what

their movement intentions, preferred solutions and needs are. Some IDPs have indicated a desire to locally integrate in the locations of displacement and may require shelter and livelihood assistance to enable sustainable local integration (notably for example IDPs on Mount Sinjar from Ba'aj/Qahtaniya who are unable to return). Others may have the intention to return to their areas of origin but with specific support to resolve existing obstacles including security-related obstacles.⁴⁵ Some of the current obstacles may be within the purview of national or local authorities such as those related to safety and security, and others may require authorities and partners to work closely together such as those related to shelter and basic services.

The following activity mapping and initial target location sections of the PoA detail the current activities partners are implementing to complement government efforts to resolve displacement in Sinjar. The sections also highlight identified gaps that partners can support with going forward.

45 See Ninewa Interagency Mission, March 2021.

3. OVERVIEW OF ACTIVITY MAPPING

The summary table below reflects the current and planned projects across the spectrum of humanitarian, early recovery/ stabilization, development and peacebuilding sectors according to the eight specific objectives of the Operational Framework. The full project mapping is annexed to this POA and consists of 34 partners implementing 241 projects (comprising 356 activities) in 84 locations in the three subdistricts in Sinjar. Of the 356 activities, 151 are being implemented in seven locations (Tal Qasab, Sinjar

City, Markaz Qaeyrawan, Sinuni Centre, Tal Banat, Dokry and Borek), while 205 activities are being implemented in 77 locations. In many locations, a single partner is implementing single activities. In addition, livelihoods, water, housing and education activities are the most represented sectors while health and social cohesion have the fewest activities; however, in terms of budget allocation documentation/rights and health are the lowest.

Table 5: Sinjar projects and budget summary

Current Projects Summary ⁴⁶	
No. of Projects	241
No. of Activities	356
No. of Partners	34
Total Budget ⁴⁷	USD 115,542,892
Markaz Sinjar	USD 25,110,517
Al-Shamal	USD 16,793,919
Qaeyrawan	USD 25,424,815
Unspecified for whole of Sinjar	USD 48,213,641
No. of Locations	84

Table 6: Sinjar projects by sector

Number of Partner Projects by Sector											
Housing & HLP	Education	Wash	Health	Electricity	Social Protection	Other Basic Services ⁴⁸	Livelihoods	Documentation & Rights	Social cohesion	Safety & Security	Total
30	49	42	16	11	0	5	42	8	11	27	241

HLP: House, Land and Property

⁴⁶ This table provides a summary of projects being implemented by partners. A project may comprise an activity being implemented by a partner across various locations.

⁴⁷ Note that 49 activities do not include budget information, therefore current budget information is of 181 number of projects that included budget information.

⁴⁸ Other basic services include infrastructure construction and rehabilitation for the provision of basic services such as roads and bridges.

Map 4: Sinjar project mapping⁴⁹

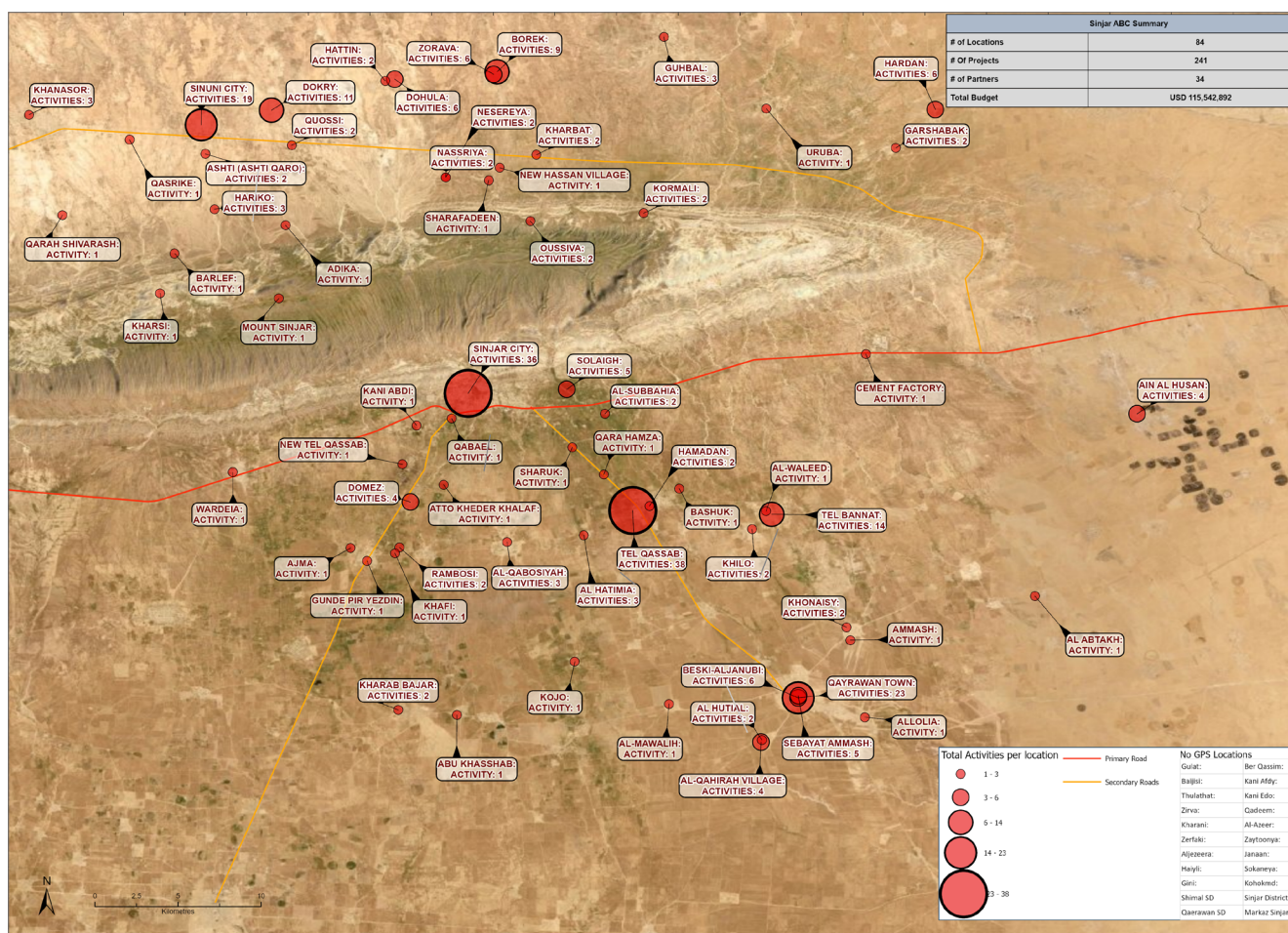


Table 7: Sinjar summary of activities (partners and government)




SUMMARY OF BUDGET AND ACTIVITIES⁵⁰

Sector	Total (activity/beneficiary)	Activity details	Total budget in USD
Housing & HLP			
Shelter rehabilitation and reconstruction	5,166 houses	Includes rehabilitation and reconstruction of category 2 - 4 houses, low-cost shelter units	
Transitional/shelter support	955 HH	Includes 955 sealing off kits, 555 debris removal and 90 cash for shelter	USD39,964,413
HLP support	1,350 HH	Includes 350 compensation files opened, legal assistance to 1,000 HH	
Government		Includes residential demining, and property compensation allocations	





⁴⁹Map created by WFP: Support Durable Solutions Maps Sinjar. 1 Sep 2021.

⁵⁰Table 7 is a summary of the activities that are included in Annex A (activity mapping), but it also includes government programmes that are not included in the mapping and for which budget information is not available. While some activities are listed in the summary, others are not and the full details are in Annex A.




SUMMARY OF BUDGET AND ACTIVITIES

Sector	Total (activity/ beneficiary)	Activity details	Total budget in USD
BASIC SERVICES			
 Education			
Schools rehabilitation and reconstruction	27 schools	Includes the rehabilitation and reconstruction of 7 primary schools and 20 secondary schools (including WASH repairs, electricity & furniture)	USD 29,875,392
Educational infrastructure support	1 rehabilitation	Rehabilitation of educational warehouse	
Teaching and learning material	3,130	Provision of teaching and learning materials	
Government	1 reconstruction	Reconstruction of Abdullah Bin Masoud primary school	
 Wash			
WASH infrastructure under rehab and recon	86 structures	Includes 16 water network repair/installation, 1 WTP installation, 10 Reverse Osmosis plants installation, 32 boreholes installation, 4 desalination units installation, 2 WASH infrastructure installation, 3 pumping stations rehabilitation	USD 17,569,165
Government		Includes rehabilitation of Kola Sodka water project, construction of tunnels	
 Health			
Health infrastructure and support	53	Includes rehabilitation of 3 health centres and 50 WASH infrastructure in health centres, supply of medical equipment and furniture	USD 3,229,861
Capacity building		Includes capacity building of health-care workers in the areas of maternal health, child nutrition, immunization, integrated SRH services	
Government		Includes the rehabilitation of 1 PHC, 1 PHCC and construction of 2 PHCCs	

SUMMARY OF BUDGET AND ACTIVITIES

Sector	Total (activity/ beneficiary)	Activity details	Total budget in USD
 Electricity			
Electrical infrastructure rehab and equipment	7+	Includes the rehabilitation of a 10 MVA substation, supply of 2 generators, transformers, installation of 2 overhead transmissions, electrical poles, cables	USD 4,978,077
Government		Includes the rehabilitation of a substation and of transmission lines	
 Social Protection			
Multipurpose Cash	1,800+ individuals	Includes cash for basic needs, soft skills training	USD 1,987,020
Cash for work	780+ individuals, 140 households	Cash-for-work activities	
Government	20,000 HH	PDS system and return grants	
 Other basic infrastructure			
Road works and others		Includes rehabilitation of roads, municipal infrastructure, bridges	
Government	5 structures	Includes the reconstruction of the civil defence directorate, rehabilitation of 3 municipal directorates and of mayor's office.	
		Includes the rehabilitation of road networks, walkways, lighting, 2 parks	
 Livelihoods			
Agricultural infrastructure rehabilitation and reconstruction	748	Includes 50 greenhouses, 75 vegetable farming installations, 7 km of canals, 203 livestock business creation, 101 poultry farming creation, 213 kitchen garden creation, 46 apiarist business creation, 50 agriculture wells installation	USD 35,369,331
Vocational training & apprenticeship	772 individuals	Includes vocational training in various livelihood activities, business skills, ToT's for agricultural extension workers, and market-based training, agriculture training	
Business grants/grant	1,273 individuals	Includes 1,163 business grants and 110 business creation support	
Government	1 project	Reconstruction of the agriculture building	

SUMMARY OF BUDGET AND ACTIVITIES

Sector	Total (activity/ beneficiary)	Activity details	Total budget in USD
 Documentation & Rights			
Documentation infrastructure rehabilitation	2 rehabilitations	Includes the rehabilitation of 2 civil affairs directorate offices	USD 2,139,308
Legal assistance support	7,000+ individuals	Includes legal assistance on civil documentation and family law	
Transitional justice	40 individuals	Includes training and capacity building to identify concerns that increase barriers to accessing justice for conflict-affected peoples	
Government	1 rehabilitation	Includes the rehabilitation of the Qaeyrawan civil status building	
 Social cohesion			
Social cohesion programmes	4 activities	Includes 1 religious leaders' activity and support to 3 community dialogue committees	USD 3,847,778
 Safety and security			
Safety infrastructure rehabilitation	3 stations	Rehabilitation of 3 police stations	USD 3,981,940
Explosive ordnance risk activities	14 activities	Includes 10 surveys and clearance, 4 explosive ordnance risk education	
Mental Health and Psychosocial	13,594 individuals	Includes MHPSS and awareness raising	
Protection/GBV case management	9,242 individuals	Includes protection and GBV case management	
Government	1 project	Construction of a community police centre	
Total			USD115,542,892

GBV: Gender-based violence; HH: Household; HLP: Housing, Land and Property; PDS: Public distribution system; PHC: Primary health clinic; PHCC: Primary health care centre; ToT: Training of trainers; USD: United States dollars; WTP: Water treatment plant; WASH: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene;

4. OVERVIEW OF SECTORAL NEEDS AND CHALLENGES

Table 7 shows the support that local and international organizations are providing to the government to achieve durable solution outcomes in Sinjar. The full information is contained in the Annex to the 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.

The Ninewa and Sinjar authorities, with the support of international and local actors, have worked together on the development of the Sinjar PoA. Partners are providing sector-specific technical capacity building; however, more support is needed to ensure that the local directorates have the adequate capacity to maintain infrastructure, as well as the skills to deliver services to the displacement-affected community. However, Sinjar's complicated political context is

a notable challenge, with authorities noting the absence of legitimate administration as an obstacle to durable solutions.⁵¹ The uncertainty on district administrative and government leadership has implications on service delivery, safety and security; these are issues that feature prominently when IDPs are asked about reasons for not returning.

4.1.1. The Sinjar Agreement

Issues related to governance and legitimate authority in Sinjar are some of the main challenges to addressing displacement that federal and regional authorities have tried to address through the Sinjar Agreement of October 2020.⁵² The Sinjar Agreement is yet to be implemented and considerable effort is required to restore trust between authorities and the displacement-affected community

in Sinjar. Local authorities are of the opinion that restoration of legitimate authority, security stability and access to basic services are preconditions to sustainable returns in Sinjar.⁵³

The Sinjar agreement aims to restore security and stability in the district by implementing a systematized approach, divided into three frameworks detailing various steps to be taken:

Table 8: Sinjar Agreement Frameworks

Framework	Steps
Administrative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assign a new Mayor according to the constitution and due legal process. • Review of all administration positions by a Joint Committee.
Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sinjar Police, Iraqi National Security Service, and Iraqi National Intelligence Agency Services to have exclusive control over security in the district • Hire 2,500 people from within the district, including IDPs from camps, to enhance internal security • End PKK presence in Sinjar and its vicinities
Reconstruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of a joint committee from Gol and KRG to rehabilitate the district in close coordination with Ninewa authorities. ToRs of this committee to be endorsed by the PM of GOI and PM of KRG

Gol: Government of Iraq; KRG: Kurdistan Regional Government; PM: Prime Minister; PKK: Kurdistan's Workers Party; ToR: Terms of reference.

⁵¹ See ABC Sinjar Authority Round Table meeting minutes, page 4.

⁵² Sinjar ABC Roundtable, authorities believe that the implementation of the agreement will instill confidence and persuade displaced families to return to the district.

⁵³ ABC Sinjar, Authority Roundtable Minutes, page 3 - 4.

Recommendation:

- Enhance participation and ownership of the local community in implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Sinjar Agreement, with a special focus on women and youth.

4.2. Housing and HLP (Housing, Land and Property)

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

The housing challenges in Sinjar are multiple and complex, and interlinked with other concerns including access to services, livelihoods and access to documentation. A World Bank report notes that the conflict with ISIL affected some cities more severely than others, with Sinjar City's housing assets among the top five (of the 16 cities that were analysed) with 70 per cent damage.

⁵⁴The Arabisation policy of the 1970s saw the deportation of minorities into collective townships, the expropriation of land, and the non-registration of ownership titles in Sinjar.⁵⁵ Returnees, especially minorities, face significant challenges in proving their ownership or occupancy rights due to the lack of cadastral maps delimiting property boundaries and rights. This affects the ability of households to access rehabilitation support from aid actors and to claim compensation for damaged/destroyed properties under the national compensation scheme. The Operational Framework notes that housing damage is most reported among IDPs in Dahuk (the majority of whom are from Sinjar) and that many require support in rebuilding category 4 (fully damaged housing) shelters.⁵⁶ Additional information may be required to plan for those IDPs who remain displaced and for whom housing is the main obstacle to durable solutions.

The most conflict-affected areas are those to the south of Mount Sinjar (Qaeyrawan and Markaz Sinjar). Because many villages and houses were abandoned, many families who have returned from displacement have occupied the homes of those who remain in displacement.

The National Plan notes specific solutions that include activities led and coordinated by the Government and those that international and local actors could support the Government in implementing. Some include the Central Committee for Compensating the Affected people from ISIL and military operations, providing families

with construction materials, mine and unexploded ordnance clearance from affected homes, alternative dispute resolutions of HLP issues and local government establishment of low-cost housing.⁵⁷ Authorities have noted that while few areas still require mine clearance, Iraqi Security Forces are assisting with clearance activities.⁵⁸ However, for Sinjar, it remains unclear to what extent the local government will compensate Sinjar families for damaged properties given the lack of ownership documentation challenges faced by Yazidis, or whether the local government will provide construction materials as envisaged in the National Plan. In addition, mine action partners report that there are areas in Sinjar that are yet to be surveyed for explosive ordnance contamination. These areas would need to be surveyed for the full extent of needs to be identified, and partners would need to engage with Iraqi Security Forces to complement the needs that they would not cover.

Local and international actors in Sinjar have allocated the highest budget to this sector. During the reporting period, eight partners reported on HLP issues in all the three subdistricts on various activities including the repair of war-damaged housing, debris removal with support from mine action partners and access to HLP legal services. The current activities are estimated to cost 40 million United States dollars (USD). Partners are rehabilitating close to 5,200 houses, category 1 - 4 in all the three districts. Additional support is required to solve disputes around secondary occupation of homes. The 106 billion Iraqi dinars (IQD) compensation scheme allocated by the government has not kept up with the applications it has received⁵⁹ and it remains unclear how distributions will be done equitably and noting the needs of returnees in each district, such as the historical problems related to property ownership for minorities.

⁵⁴ See world bank report. Other cities in the top 6 included Ba'aj (96 percent), Baiji (94 percent), Heet (68 percent), Mosul (65 percent) and Jalawla (62 per cent).

⁵⁵ See UN Habitat, *Emerging Land Tenure Issues Among Displaced Yazidis from Sinjar, Iraq: How chances of return may be further undermined by a discrimination Policy dating back 40 years*, November 2015.

⁵⁶ Iraq Durable Solutions Operational Framework, page 11.

⁵⁷ National Plan, page 26. Other interventions included providing loans through government banks and under government guarantee.

⁵⁸ See Sinjar ABC, Authority Round Table Meeting Minutes, page 9.

⁵⁹ See UN Habitat, which estimates that to date, only 10 per cent of the Ninewa applications to the Compensation Committee have received compensation.

Recommendations:

- National advocacy to ensure quicker, wider and equitable disbursement of property compensation schemes.
- Provide support to returnee/IDP families in preparing documentation for compensation files.
- National and local policy advocacy to ensure security for tenure for minorities, through legislation and other reforms including addressing the concerns around the lack of ownership documents.⁶⁰
- Assessment of residential explosive ordnance contamination in Sinjar and associated activities.
- Sustain and enhance support for the reconstruction of war-damaged houses, while ensuring special care to the heritage and vernacular architecture in the area.

4.3. Livelihoods

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

Prior to 2014, livelihoods in Sinjar were driven by agriculture, with wheat, barley, figs, tobacco and livestock (sheep, poultry etc) as the main products. Sinjar had a silo, a flour factory. Commercial activities (retail and manufacturing including a cement factory) thrived in the main centres of Sinuni, Markaz Sinjar and Qaeyrawan centre. Some activities have reopened but significant parts of Markaz Sinjar remain damaged. Partners have assisted in the rehabilitation of the cement factory, and this could help boost employment and the local manufacturing industry.

Eleven partners are currently engaged in livelihood activities ranging from activities in vocational training, soft-skills training, cash for work, grant support, market-based activities, agricultural infrastructure support such as the rehabilitation of wells, provision of greenhouses and improvement of irrigation systems. Partners have budgeted USD 34 million to boost income security in the district; however, there are significant needs, particularly in restoring the damaged agricultural economy and in providing alternative sustainable livelihoods.

Recommendations:

- Authorities have proposed the diversification of the economy to include tourism and investment into the Al-Jazeera Irrigation Project, which will help revitalize agricultural activities.⁶¹
- Generate agriculture-based employment opportunities, as 90 per cent of Sinjaris are farmers, which makes agriculture a key potential source of income.
- Sustain and enhance support to vulnerable affected families with livelihood opportunities, particularly gender-based violence (GBV) and ISIL survivors.
- Integration of mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) interventions within the vocational training and livelihood activities will be essential for the recovery of the community.
- Improved vocational and apprenticeship training opportunities to provide better skills and enable a competitive and sustainable market.

⁶⁰ Sinjar and Ba'aj Roundtable Minutes of Meeting 26 May 2021, issue raised of how Yazidi and Kurdish households were prevented from owning property and how legal processes to amend this in law have been pending. UN habitat has supported households with occupancy bonds rather than title deeds (to check with HLP cluster).

⁶¹ See ABC Sinjar Meeting Minutes page 7.

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.⁶²

For returnees in Sinjar, the lack of access to adequate electricity, water, health care and education contribute to unsustainable return conditions.⁶³ Local authorities are committed to prioritizing this sector as it is perceived as critical to the sustainability of durable solutions.⁶⁴

Out of more than 30 projects, local authorities in Sinjar have rehabilitated road infrastructure, resumed work on the Kola Sodka water project substations and rehabilitated some health centres. In addition, rehabilitation of the municipality directorates in Markaz Sinjar and Al-Qaeyrawan are completed while a directorate has been constructed in Tal Qasab. In many sectors, international and local partners have provided infrastructural support such as generators, rehabilitated schools and health centres. However,

local authorities are required to maintain the infrastructure by providing fuel or by providing the staffing for schools and health centres. Currently, 15 partners support basic service provision implementing activities across various sectors. The total budget for basic services in Sinjar is approximately USD 30,040,133 with close to 60 per cent of this dedicated to WASH. Local authorities are committed to prioritizing this sector as it is perceived as critical to the sustainability of durable solutions. They require the support of partners in developing and implementing sustainable service provision solutions, while combining efforts and resources when feasible. Furthermore, partners should work with local authorities to build capacity to maintain infrastructure and continue operation of improved services provided by partners in the different sectors.

4.4.1. Education

UN Habitat estimates that prior to the conflict, 200 preparatory, primary, intermediate and secondary schools operated within Sinjar district.⁶⁵ According to the Sinjar Director of Education, a total of 158 schools operated in Sinjar prior to the conflict.

All schools were either destroyed or damaged, including furniture, teaching and learning materials, as well as records. Currently, 66 schools are open, after the government rehabilitated seven schools, while the rest were rehabilitated by partners. In this plan, nine partners have budgeted USD 3.2 million towards supporting government to improve access to education, with current activities engaged in the rehabilitation of schools, supply of furniture and capacity building of educators.

Notable gaps exist in the district as to adequate staffing at schools, an issue that has been raised with authorities. In some areas, education quality is compromised due to overcrowding, and access is an issue for those children residing in informal sites.⁶⁶ Recent surveys indicated that 47 per cent of interviewed families reported that distance was a concern for those wanting to access formal schools. In addition, mechanisms are required to cater for children who missed formal schooling due to displacement as they may not be accommodated in public schools due to age restrictions.⁶⁷ This situation has led to families preferring to remain in displacement, where facilities catering for their children are more accessible.⁶⁸

Recommendations:

- Provision of adequate staff for schools.

62 Other components of basic services include municipal services, roads and bridges. Throughout this plan, these are referred to as 'Other' basic services.

63 See REACH ReDS Factsheet for Qaeyrawan (August 2020) and Markaz Sinjar (November 2020). Retrieved from: https://www.impact-repository.org/document/reach/0c69f66e/REACH_IRQ_ReDS_RA_Factsheet_Markaz_Sinjar_November2020.pdf

64 Sinjar ABC, Authority Round Table Minutes, page 3.

65 UN Habitat, Sinjar Urban Profile, page 45.

66 Reach Initiative, Informal Sites Preliminary Findings *PowerPoint Presentation* ([impact-repository.org](https://www.impact-repository.org))

67 REACH ABA Tal Banat and Tal Qasab showed that inability to pay tuition was more of a barrier in Tal Qasab (47%) compared with Tal Banat (23%) while other concerns also included inability to register, challenges with catching up on missed classes and disability or health concerns.

68 It has been noted that patterns of return often coincide with the school terms.

4.4.2. Wash

The main source of water in Sinjar before the conflict with ISIL was artesian wells, the majority of which were destroyed or contaminated. In addition to the well, communities relied on rainwater from the mountain. Several wells have been rehabilitated. However, rain scarcity and the high salinity of the wells has led to communities relying on water trucking, which is costly and unsustainable. The water concerns are widespread in Tal Banat and Tal Qasab, where more than 80 per cent of the households rely on water trucking as their primary source of accessing water.

Ten partners are working to improve access to water and sanitation services with a budget of USD 17,569,165, with activities ranging from repairing/upgrading the water network, installing desalination plants and provision of water pipes and pumps. WASH activities

account for 60 per cent of the basic service sector. The sector is crucial to improved quality of life and livelihoods of the mostly agrarian community. Authorities have indicated a need for desalination systems to be included in the wells rehabilitation. However, while some partners are already assisting in doing so, significant gaps remain. Submersible pumps in rehabilitated wells require regular maintenance because of many reasons including the low voltage of electricity and the lack of Government capacity to regularly conduct preventative maintenance. In addition, given the drought or lack of rainfall, activities that support water sustainability and better resource management are much needed if solutions are to be sustainable.

Recommendations:

- Advocate for water management awareness to assist with water use, such as rainwater harvesting;
- Advocate for increasing allocation of required services by the government for long-term strategic water projects depending on surface water;
- Promote community participation in water conservation behaviours, operation and maintenance of WASH facilities;
- Locally maintain reverse osmosis wells and other WASH infrastructure.

4.4.3. Health

Prior to the conflict, Sinjar had two general hospitals (Markaz Sinjar and Sinuni) alongside several health centres. The general hospitals provided specialized services, surgery, internal medicine, radiology and gynaecology. Currently, only Sinuni general hospital provides emergency assistance and less than half of the existing health centres are functioning. Most of the functioning centres are in Al-Shamal, with Markaz Sinjar and Qaeyrawan residents having to travel long distances when more complex procedures are needed.⁶⁹ Meanwhile, local authorities have rehabilitated and constructed Hay Al Shuhadaa

PHCC, Hay al Nasir PHC, Ain Fathi and Zikdikhan primary health-care centres (PHCCs).

Seven partners are currently providing support to improve access to health services in Al-Shamal, Markaz Sinjar, and Qaeyrawan, with an estimated budget of USD 3,578,710. Partners supported with the rehabilitation of some health centres and have also provided equipment and capacity building for health workers; however, staffing needs are yet to be met by the directorate of health.

Recommendations

- Provision of adequate staffing by the directorate of health.
- Advocacy for the resumption of routine immunization service provision for children, as it was impacted by the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) outbreak.
- Advocacy to provide essential maternal and neonatal health-care services at Sinjar hospitals.

⁶⁹ UN Habitat, Sinjar Urban Profile, page 43. Assessments conducted by REACH found that 31 per cent of respondent households in Tal Banat needed health-care services in the three months prior to the assessment and 20 per cent of the households were not able to access the services.

4.4.4. Electricity

Although electricity is a challenge Iraq as a whole, the electrical network in Sinjar was impacted by the conflict with ISIL and is slowly recovering. Electricity supply varies between 10 - 12 hours per day with the remainder complemented by generators that cost about IQD 7,000 per ampere. Sinjar authorities have rehabilitated Al-Qaeyrawan substation and the main transmission line between Markaz Sinjar and Qaeyrawan. This rehabilitation could help alleviate

electricity challenges which affect livelihoods and basic needs and could encourage further returns. Currently, three partners support activities in this sector with a total budget of just under USD 5 million. Partners are supporting the Government with transformers, poles, power cables and general rehabilitation of the electricity network.

Recommendations

- Advocate for Government buildings such as schools and primary health centres (PHCs) that are mainly used during the daytime to have a solar component rather than solely relying on mains.
- Establish a solar farm so that communities can become more self-sufficient.

4.4.5. Social protection

Prior to 2014, an estimated 96,000 public distribution system (PDS) ration cards were registered in Sinjar, compared to the current 20,000 in the district.⁷⁰ In addition to the PDS system, the Ministry of Migration and Displacement (MoMD) provides a return grant to families once they have returned to areas of origin. The disbursement of this grant has been sporadic, and of the 171,567 families from Ninewa who have registered their return with MoMD to be eligible for the IQD 1.5 million grant, only 16,396 families have received it. It is unclear how many of these families are from

Sinjar District. The criteria for disbursement, which relies on a first-come-first-served system, implies that IDPs from locations that were retaken later or where returns have been slow are behind in the priority list. Several partners are providing multipurpose cash and cash-for-work activities to help meet basic needs. Gaps exist in partners who could help in linking households with Government schemes and in further strengthening the Government's capacity to identify beneficiaries and better strengthen social protection.

Recommendation

- Partners to support in community outreach for government assistance schemes and enhancing inclusion capacity and process.

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.

Sinjar is one of the locations with the highest number of people missing documentation due to complex and costly procedures. Without appropriate documentation, IDPs and returnees are unable to access humanitarian and recovery assistance, grants and compensation schemes. Protection post - return monitoring reports⁷¹ show that returnees face various challenges in obtaining and renewing civil documentation. For Sinjar's IDPs who remain displaced, surveys conducted in Dahuk show that lack of civil documentation is prevalent in Sumail and Zakho due to distances and lack of transport.⁷² Access to civil documentation is essential

for sustainable return, and while protection actors have played a crucial role in ensuring that IDPs and returnees have access to documentation, some challenges persist.

To address some of these concerns, seven partners are currently working on documentation and rights and are engaged in various activities including the rehabilitation of two civil affairs directorate offices (Sinuni and Markaz Sinjar), provision of legal services (static and mobile), case management and capacity building for access to justice, with a budget of USD 2,439,308. While physical barriers to civil documentation can be resolved easier, policy barriers remain.⁷³

⁷⁰ See Sinjar ABC Authority Round Table Meeting minutes page 8.

⁷¹ Protection Cluster, Protection Monitoring System Dahuk and Ninewa Fact Sheet, March to May 2021.

⁷² Protection Cluster, Protection Monitoring System Dahuk and Ninewa Fact Sheet, March to May 2021.

⁷³ IOM (January 2021). *Cities as Home: Location Factsheets and Case Studies of Local Integration*. Retrieved from *CITIES AS HOME Location Factsheets and Case Studies of Local Integration | IRAQ MISSION (iom.int)*

Recommendation

- Adoption of victim-centred approaches at the local level including mechanisms for reparations;
- National-level policy support and engagement with communities to ensure access to documentation for children born under ISIL.

4.5.1. Transitional Justice

Authorities have also raised the issue of access to justice for survivors of rights violations and locating missing persons, pointing at the need for more actors to support the communities who have returned and those for whom transitional justice and reconciliation are the main barrier to durable solutions.⁷⁴ Activities at the national and local level are limited. Concrete solutions and processes for

those who are perceived as affiliated to ISIL should balance individual responsibility, individual rights, community or tribal customs/values and victim/survivor sensitivity. In practice, this is challenging, as formal justice mechanisms and traditional dispute resolution may clash with each other.

Recommendations

- National-level support is required in relation to the approval of the Yazidi Women Survivors Law.
- Increased community participation and engagement in formal and informal justice mechanisms including restorative justice and truth-seeking approaches. Initiative may also involve increased transparency regarding results of judicial processes related to ISIL crimes.
- National-level support for compensation claims could alleviate feelings of injustice and frustration of the affected community.
- Partner initiatives to strengthen formal and informal dispute resolution mechanisms to enhance access to justice.
- Support capacity building on transitional justice and reconciliation among formal and informal leaders.

4.6. Social Cohesion

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

Prior to 2014, Sinjar was home to diverse groups living in peaceful coexistence. However, the ISIL conflict and the atrocities committed left social bonds fractured between the diverse groups and with individuals and families perceived to have affiliation with ISIL facing rejection and stigmatization, while survivors and victims remain traumatized and call for compensation and justice.⁷⁵ Fear and trauma associated with areas of return is cited as a significant reason for non-return for many IDPs from Sinjar displaced in Dahuk. Some community leaders have also linked returns with the need for transitional justice.⁷⁶ At the national level, the National Plan recommends reconciliation programmes that would include abolishing the sectarian quota system, engaging religious institutions in enhancing tolerance, and strengthening the role of civil society in mediating between the government and communities.⁷⁷ It is estimated that at the national level, such interventions could help

facilitate the return and reintegration of 9,000 families.⁷⁸ For Sinjar, targeted initiatives may be required to restore social relations between community members and trust in authorities.

Currently, five partners are working on social cohesion/reconciliation related programming in the district, with a combined budget of USD 3,847,778. Related activities focus on building community dialogue and promoting peace with Sinjar through: (i) establishment of grassroots peace initiatives such as community dialogue/local peace committees, youth and women groups and (ii) capacity building of community-based organizations (CBOs) and the empowerment of religious/tribal leaders. Single activities further address the justice-related component of displacement-affected populations and the provision of psychosocial support to vulnerable adolescents and youth.

74 RWG Applied Training Report, Dahuk (20 January 2021). Training Report. Retrieved from <http://iraqrecovery.org/Files/2097/2343.pdf>.

75 IOM Iraq (January 2020). Barriers to Return for Ethno-Religious Minorities in Iraq.

76 Returns Working Group, Dahuk Applied Training Report, <http://iraqrecovery.org/Files/2097/2343.pdf> The report notes that community representatives called for an independent court to be established to resolve community and tribal conflicts relating to perceived ISIL affiliation, particularly between Yazidi and non-Yazidi groups.

77 National Plan, Programs and activities related to the security and political aspects and national reconciliation.

78 National Plan, page 31.

Recommendations

- Reinforcement of traditional or formal dispute resolution systems, which must be inclusive of returnees and displaced populations who remain in locations of displacement.
- Enhancement of trust-building mechanisms between returnees and stayees, and between the community and local authorities, including security and administrative institutions.
- Support for and engagement with victim's families before and during the implementation of return and reintegration programmes.
- Strengthening of participatory mechanisms to increase community engagement, awareness and representation in decision-making processes at the local and national level.
- Support for local peace structures that encourage return and support returnee families in their settlement and reintegration process.

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.

A recent report has described the Sinjar safety and security context as 'fractured and decentralized'.⁷⁹ Returnees are faced with multiple security bodies, frequent military clashes between these actors,⁸⁰ and the lack of a unified administrative authority,⁸¹ which all contribute to an unstable and precarious situation and further limits sustainability. Furthermore, the politicization of security actors also inhibits the return of IDPs with opposing political allegiances due to perceptions or fear of prejudice.

Authorities bear the responsibility of ensuring safety, security and re-establishing a functioning administration in the district.⁸² One of the three components of the Sinjar agreement aims to address the fractured nature of security in the district by proposing exclusive security control by the Sinjar police, Iraqi National Security Service, and Iraqi National Intelligence Agency Services.⁸³ However, the

agreement is yet to be implemented and for now security remains a significant concern.

The issue of the lack of a unified security force is not the only issue of concern, the Directorate of Mine Action Operations indicates that there are 188 open explosive ordnance (EO) hazardous areas (6,907,929 m²) in 14 cities in Sinjar, that are yet to be cleared. Of these, 90 per cent of the contaminated areas are in Sinuni, Borek and Sinjar and the contamination is blocking access to roads and infrastructure.

Aid actors are supporting the government with initiatives that range from explosive ordnance clearance, surveys, mine risk education, rehabilitation of police stations, mental health psychosocial support and gender-based violence services. The current budget for this sector is USD 3,981,940.

Recommendations

- Initiatives contributing to community policing, capacity building of police, and institutional strengthening of the safety and security sectors would further support the government given that concerns around safety and security are some of the main obstacles to durable solutions for both returnees within Sinjar and those displaced and wishing to return.
- Support might be needed to enable government or partner provision of safe houses/shelter for survivors of GBV.

79 IOM Iraq (May 2021). Reconsidering the Security Sector in Sinjar and the Ninewa Plains.

80 Notably, the bombardment of Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK) locations by the Turkish Army.

81 The district currently has two administrators/Mayors. One is appointed by authorities and based in Sinjar and the other is elected by the provisional council and based in Dahuk.

82 See Sinjar Agreement, October 2020.

83 Agreement of Stability and Normalization Conditions in Sinjar, Page 1.

4.8. Facilitated Movements

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 and lack of basic services, among others. To date, partners have supported 481 families with cash grants, shelter rehabilitation, debris removal

and livelihoods.⁸⁴ It is anticipated that similar programming will be initiated for IDPs who face material/resource barriers to return in Dahuk for 2021 and 2022, while continuing to support to returns from various locations in Ninewa.

Recommendations

- Camps and informal sites could be entry points to prioritize population groups, providing information to better inform assistance packages.
- Consultations with IDPs in Sinjar and in other governorates to ensure proper understanding of communities' intentions, preferences and needs to be addressed to support voluntary, safe and dignified returns should be central to any planning of interventions.
- Cooperation among organizations should be scaled up to support a higher number of IDPs to return or relocate in Sinjar in a voluntary, safe and dignified manner.
- Any facilitated return intervention should consider community dynamics to ensure no group is deprived of access to durable solution pathways in the future.
- The process to submit claims for compensation should be revisited to enable Yazidis to submit compensation claims so that they can be considered eligible even in situations where they don't have land titles.
- A detailed mapping of services upon return should be compiled and made available to prospective returnees.

⁸⁴ IOM data indicate that 481 families have been provided with installation grants in Qaeyrawan, 38 returnee households have been supported with shelter support and 57 vulnerable host communities have been supported with shelter support in the same location. Five households were supported to return to Markaz Sinjar with an installation grant. Source: IOM.

5. INITIAL TARGET LOCATIONS⁸⁵

The Government and partners recognize that working towards durable solutions is a process that requires determining not only the key issues highlighted in the previous section, but also identifying locations where partners can collectively focus efforts over the next two to three years. Needs in Sinjar are significant: 88 per cent of

returnees to Sinjar are living in conditions of high severity. However, capacity and resource constraints have to be prioritized in order to have the highest impact on communities and resolve displacement in a coherent and coordinated manner.

5.1. Qaeyrawan subdistrict

Locations	Markaz Qaeyrawan, Khelo, Sebaiat Amash, Al Qahera, Beski, Khunesi, Tal Qasab, Tal Banat, Al Subbahia, Hatimia, Kojo, Alaoula, Al Huzail, Al Razaq, Ain Al Husan, Um Amer, Al Abtakh Ammash, Allolia Al Mawalih, Qara Hamza, Kani Afdy, Kani Edoo, Qadeem, Al Azeer.
Partner presence	14 Partners (multisector)
Returnees	26,850 individuals
IDPs	36 individuals

5.1.1. General considerations

Qaeyrawan has the second highest number of returnees in Sinjar district after Al-Shamal. There is potential for more returns if the main needs of IDPs are addressed. Basic service provision is low compared with other locations, making the location suitable for multisector programming. Qaeyrawan witnessed significant levels of infrastructural and residential housing damage (compared with Al-Shamal subdistrict), forcing many IDPs who returned into secondary displacement in the centre and in other parts of Sinjar. Qaeyrawan has several locations that have seen the return of diverse population groups, and locations such as Tal Banat have been mentioned as good examples of where Yazidi and Sunni leaders and mukhtars work together, the security situation is stable in the

area with a good presence of Iraqi Security Forces, and access to aid actors is provided.⁸⁶

Local authorities have invested in 33 projects that include rehabilitating roads, municipal offices and directorates, the agricultural building and the civil status office to meet the needs of the recent returnees and to encourage further returns. These efforts have encouraged aid actors to support Government efforts by providing a multisector response to complement activities that will address obstacles to durable solutions. Out of 167 projects being implemented in the top 10 locations in the district, 79 projects are implemented in Qaeyrawan, with most projects in Tal Qasab (38), Markaz Qaeyrawan (23) and Tal Banat (14).

5.1.2. Financial Allocation

The financial allocation for districts is dependent on population size.⁸⁷ This means that districts such as Sinjar will continue to receive a fraction of the budget until IDPs return; however, IDPs will not return until safety and basic services are available. Invariably, this allocation will also affect subdistricts such as Qaeyrawan. 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 is that the gaps identified below, particularly relating to basic services such as provision of schools, hospitals and staffing for these services may require advocacy.

⁸⁵ 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 where identified needs require collective effort on the medium to long term to achieve specific durable solution 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 multisectoral response to specific locations to work towards durable solution outcomes within the limited resources. The Plan of Action 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 Plan of Action.

⁸⁶ DTM data: under the scale for safety, security and social cohesion, 80 per cent of returnees in Qaeyrawan are living in conditions of high severity compared with 95 and 94 per cent for Markaz Sinjar and Al-Shamal.

⁸⁷ Sinjar ABC Roundtable Meeting Minutes page 11.

5.1.3. General gaps

5.1.3.1. Security and institutional strengthening

Concerns about safety and security remain one of the biggest challenges in Sinjar overall. As is the case in the whole district, trust building between community members (who feel excluded from decision making) and authorities is needed. Given the complicated nature of the administration issues in Sinjar, priority locations would benefit from activities directed at strengthening the social contract between communities, local and governorate state authorities. Such activities would include security sector reform, community security capacity building of police and other institutional strengthening work at the local and governorate level.

5.1.3.2. Housing and HLP

Housing and HLP concerns are significant and complex, as is the case in the entire district. Many returnees are living with relatives and friends as they wait for long term shelter solutions and/or repair of damaged housing, with the need to rehabilitate houses underlined during consultations with Mukhtars in the target locations. Additional support is needed to facilitate obtaining HLP documents (tapu), particularly for minorities who are unable to obtain ownership documents. Furthermore, some housing violations have been reported by authorities including mud houses that have also been built on Government land in Markaz Qaeyrawan, prompting concerns about evictions. Debris removal is also needed, while in Tal Qasab, reportedly 600 mud houses have been destroyed while current partner projects are targeting 450 houses.

5.1.3.3. Livelihoods

IDPs and returnees have reported that sustainable livelihoods is an extremely important gap in Qaeyrawan, as the area remains strongly dependent on agriculture. According to consultations conducted with Mukhtars in the target locations, support for the resumption of agricultural activities is vital, for example through supplying harvesters, seeds, sprayers and livestock, as well as the use of renewable energy. Community counterparts also underlined the importance of supporting access to markets through the rehabilitation and establishment of shops, which is important to support economic security. Furthermore, economic diversification and the creation of economic opportunities for women and youth should also be considered as key responses under this plan of action.

5.1.3.4. Basic Services

According to authorities, basic service needs remain critical in Qaeyrawan despite the infrastructural development supported by partners.⁸⁸ The subdistrict relied on wells, the majority of which were destroyed. The turbidity of the groundwater is too high, while some wells are contaminated and therefore unsuitable for drinking. Recently, the availability of water has been affected by low rainfall and drought, forcing communities to depend on water trucking which is costly and unsustainable. Challenges related to water and electricity have a ripple effect on livelihoods as the community is agrarian and small businesses cannot afford the costs linked with generators. The power station in Qaeyrawan was destroyed and the feeder line from Markaz Sinjar was not operational.⁸⁹ Local authorities have since rehabilitated the 33 KV substation and the transmission line between Sinjar and Al-Qayrawan has been rehabilitated. The work on the substation is expected to be completed by early 2022.

5.1.3.5. Health

Access to health services is a major gap, as while the main health centre is operational and provides emergency first aid to the subdistrict and the surrounding villages, during the conflict it was partially damaged, had equipment looted, and no specialist services are available, which forces returnees to travel to Mosul for treatment. The Government has constructed a health centre in Ain Fathi village, but it is not operational. Partners have also rehabilitated health centres in Tal Banat and Tal Qasab. An adequate provision of staff, medical equipment and medicines could help alleviate some of the challenges faced by the communities in accessing health services.

5.1.3.6. Education

An important number of school-aged children are currently out of school. The analysis of the causes and remedies behind school drop-out and/or non-reintegration into the educational system following return should be carefully considered in the response.

Several families from Qaeyrawan remain in displacement, either in-camp or in out-of-camp settings. Intention surveys and return facilitation are considered as key interventions under this plan of action.

⁸⁸ Sinjar ABC, Roundtable Meeting with Authorities, Minutes page 11, it was noted that electricity, municipal services, water, health and education are the top priorities for the district.

⁸⁹ UN Habitat, Sinjar Urban Profile page 53.

6. SECTORAL NEEDS⁹⁰, RESPONSE AND PRIORITIES

Assessing the needs in the target locations is crucial for planning partner and governmental response. Partners have conducted

assessments to identify needs, and consultations have also been conducted with local communities and mukhtars.⁹¹

6.1. Markaz Qaeyrawan

Basic services



Health

Needs

- Lack of medical equipment, medicines
- Absence of a maternity ward
- Lack of health specialist staff, forcing communities to travel long distances for medical treatment
- Staffing of PHCs

Current response

- Capacity building

Proposed priority activities

- Rehabilitation of Qaeyrawan hospital including installation of a maternity ward
- Distribution of equipment
- Advocacy with Ministry of Health for ensuring appropriate staffing in Qaeyrawan hospital and Ain Fathi PHC
- Capacity building and health system strengthening



Wash

Needs

- No water feeding the water network, leading to over-reliance on water trucking

Current response

- RO and water desalination plants installation
- Rehabilitation of boreholes in Al Abtakh, Ammash, Khonaisy, Qara Hamza, and Qaeyrawan

Proposed priority activities

- Verification of the status of the water network and repairs
- Connecting water sources to the water network
- Installation of desalination units as well as well rehabilitation
- Water conservation measures, including awareness raising
- Capacity building and water system strengthening
- Water trucking for short-term support

⁹⁰For needs in Tal Banat and Tal Qasab, see also REACH Initiative Sinjar ABA: https://reach-info.org/irq/sinjar_aba/

⁹¹See also REACH REDs and ABA assessments conducted in Qaeyrawan, Retrieved from [Iraq | REACH Resource Centre](#).

Education

- Needs**
- School rehabilitation, including sanitation facilities in Sibaya Haroush, Al Hudail, Kharaj Al Amoud, Al Mawahil, Ain Ghazal and Qahira
 - Rehabilitation of Qaeyrawan education directorate
 - 44% of children reportedly not attending school in Qaeyrawan City
 - Staffing in schools is insufficient to ensure quality education

- Current response**
- School rehabilitation and furniture distribution in Markaz Qaeyrawan and surrounding villages (Ain Al Husan, Al Razaq, Um Amer, Alaoula, Al Huzail)

- Proposed priority activities**
- School rehabilitation in Sibaya Harous, Al Hudail, Kharaj Al Amoud, Al Mawahil, Ain Ghazal, Qahira, and Qaeyrawan town
 - Rehabilitation of Qaeyrawan Directorate of Education
 - Back to school campaign, catch-up classes, remedial education, school drop-out survey
 - Protection monitoring to determine reason behind low school attendance and case management
 - Advocacy with Ministry of Education to ensure proper staffing in schools
 - Capacity building and education system strengthening

Electricity

- Needs**
- Lack of transformers
 - Low voltage units
 - Insufficient electrical poles and power cables

- Current response**
- No response from partners at this stage

- Proposed priority activities**
- Capacity building for staff for maintenance
 - Provision on infrastructure

Livelihoods

- Needs**
- Main market needs rehabilitation
 - Boreholes and sprinklers are needed
 - Destroyed shops need repair and restocking through business grants
 - Rehabilitation of 70 wells
 - Rehabilitation of shops
 - Provision of seeds, sprayers, livestock and chicken farms
 - Establishment of main vegetable market

- Current response**
- Individual livelihood packages
 - Agricultural infrastructure rehabilitation projects
 - Market-based activities and trainings
 - Supply and installation of solar system for agricultural wells

- Upgrading irrigation systems
- Rehabilitation of boreholes
- Proposed priority activities
 - Grants to support the purchase of high-quality drought resistant seeds and pesticides
 - Rehabilitation of businesses that were destroyed
 - Grant support to boost market activity and restore diversity

Housing

- Needs
 - Rehabilitation and construction of houses (mostly mud houses)

- Current response
 - Rehabilitation of more than 1,000 houses
 - Debris removal for 400 HHs

- Proposed priority activities
 - Housing rehabilitation remains a need
 - Debris removal
 - HLP support for homes build on government land
 - Initiatives to support social cohesion for houses that were intentionally destroyed
 - Establishment of property registration offices by the Qaeyrawan municipality to facilitate the sale, rent and allocation of property

6.2. Tal Banat

Health

- Needs
 - Equipment for Tal Banat PHC
 - Unavailability of treatment for heart disease, diabetes and high blood pressure
 - Una Tal Banat PHC needs rehabilitation support
 - vailability of equipment including shortage of x-ray machines and basic medical supplies

- Current response
 - No response from partners at this stage

- Proposed priority activities
 - General rehabilitation of PHC
 - Medical equipment, supplies and vaccines
 - Directorate of Health could meet staffing needs (specialist doctor, gynaecologist) and provide general maintenance once the PHC has been rehabilitated

Education

- Needs
 - 6 schools need rehabilitation
 - Lack of trained teachers
 - Lack of equipment and supplies

Current response • Rehabilitation of Walid Secondary School, Primary School for Girls, and Tal-Banat Primary School for Boys

Proposed priority activities • Rehabilitation of the remaining three schools
 • Until one of the high schools is rehabilitated, support from Department of Education to provide additional staffing to existing schools as a temporary measure
 • Transportation for the 60 students who travel to Markaz Sinjar to access education

Wash

Needs • Drinking water is unavailable due to the destruction and contamination of water wells
 • Water pipes and pumping stations need rehabilitation

Current response • Partners are rehabilitating the water network

Proposed priority activities • Construction of a 5 km water network to connect Tal Banat to the Qani project

Electricity

Needs • 47% of HHs reported that they have access to electricity for 9 - 12 hours per day
 • Rehabilitation of the electrical networks in neighbourhoods
 • Rehabilitation of transformers, broken poles and wires

Current response • No response from partners at this stage

Proposed priority activities • Provision of 15 transformers (3 for Al Shahwaniya, 5 for Old Village, 3 for Rashkan, and 4 for Al-Azawiya)

Livelihoods

Needs • Rehabilitation of 38 agricultural wells
 • Support for livestock and poultry farmers
 • 300 businesses were operating prior to the conflict, with only 100 currently running due to a lack of funds
 • 61% of active household members older than 18 years reported not earning enough income through employment
 • High competition for jobs was reported to be the main obstacle for employment as per REACH data (95%)

Current response • Individual livelihood packages

Proposed priority activities • Rehabilitation of agricultural wells, which could benefit 200 families in the area
 • Business grants would help restore economic activity in the area

Housing

Needs • 60% of houses are damaged or destroyed
 • Debris removal is needed to enable communities to rebuild
 • 62% of HHs reported owning shelter without documentation

Current response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of 430 houses • Building 40 low-cost housing units • Debris removal targeting 200 HHs
Proposed priority activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HLP support and advocacy with national authorities for HHs unable to register ownership

6.3. Tal Qasab

Health

Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main PHC needs rehabilitation and supplies • As per REACH data collected in August 2021, of the 38% of HH members who reported needing health care over the previous 3 months, 32% reported not having been able to access it • Surgical procedures, cancer treatment, treatment for chronic diseases, and diagnostic procedures
Current response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main PHC needs rehabilitation and supplies • As per REACH data collected in August 2021, of the 38% of HH members who reported needing health care over the previous 3 months, 32% reported not having been able to access it • Surgical procedures, cancer treatment, treatment for chronic diseases, and diagnostic procedures
Proposed priority activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General rehabilitation and supplies for PHC • Department of Health could meet staffing needs and provide general maintenance once the PHC is rehabilitated

Education

Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 schools need rehabilitation • Lack of trained teachers • Lack of equipment and supplies
Current response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 schools are targeted (Mahaba, A'alam, and Tal Qasab Mixed)
Proposed priority activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of the remaining three schools • Until one of the high schools is rehabilitated, support from Department of Education to provide additional staffing to existing schools as a temporary measure • Transportation for the 60 students who travel to Markaz Sinjar to access education

Wash

Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 93% of HHs reported using water trucking as primary source for drinking water • Rehabilitation of water infrastructure, including water pipes, pumping stations, and WTPs
Current response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of water network

Proposed priority activities • Availability of drinking water remains a significant gap

Electricity

Needs

- Generators for electricity access
- Fuel provision by the government
- 36% of HHs reported having access to electricity for more than 8 hours
- Rehabilitation of infrastructure, wires and electrical poles
- Provision and rehabilitation of transformers

Current response • No response from partners at this stage

Proposed priority activities • 5 additional transformers needed, particularly in Haskan, Shaqa'ao, and Al Meherkan neighborhoods

Housing

Needs

- 90% of shelter affected by war
- Debris removal
- 60% of HHs reported owning shelter without documentation

Current response

- Rehabilitation of 320 houses
- HLP documentation support

Proposed priority activities

- 340 houses need rehabilitation
- Debris removal

Livelihoods

Needs

- High competition for jobs is reported as the biggest obstacle to finding work
- 63% of economically active HH members older than 18 years reported to not be gaining income through working
- 87% of HHs reported that high competition for jobs is main obstacle for employment

Current response

- Rehabilitation of market
- Rehabilitation of 8 agricultural wells
- Installation of solar systems
- Vocational Training
- Cash-for-work schemes

Proposed priority activities

- Business grant support for carpentry, factories, livestock and poultry businesses
- Agricultural income support
- Rehabilitation of 14 artesian wells

6.4. Kojo Village

Health

Needs • Staffing and capacity building for staff in MHPSS

Current response • Construction and equipping of the PHC

Proposed priority activities • Staffing and capacity building for staff in MHPSS

Education

Needs • Teaching and learning materials
• Staffing by Department of Education
• Facilities for catch-up classes and informal education

Current response • Construction and furnishing of a school with 12 classrooms

Proposed priority activities • Provision of teaching and learning materials
• Department of Education to provide staff for school
• Provision of facilities for catch-up classes and informal education

Livelihoods

Needs • Survey currently being conducted, which will inform the needs of the community
• Support to restart central markets, shops and places of business
• Training on business administration, vocational training for youth and women

Current response • No response from partners at this stage

Proposed priority activities • Support to restart central markets, shops and places of business
• Provision of trainings on business administration and vocational training for youth and women
• Administered spaces such as women and youth centres to support reintegration, dialogue, and other services

HH: Household; HLP: House, Land and Property; MHPSS: Mental Health and Psychosocial Support; PHC: Primary Health Clinic; RO: Reverse osmosis; WTP: Water treatment plant.

6.5. Non-Geographical Priorities

6.5.1. Conflict sensitivity

In addition, conflict sensitivity is essential in implementing activities to ensure that tensions do not arise, including the engagement with IDPs who are displaced outside of Qaeyrawan. In some locations, shelter

was damaged during acts of retaliation, indicating a need for social cohesion components to be incorporated in activities. Joint economic development initiatives may help build trust.

6.6. Activities supporting future revision of the PoA

6.6.1. Proposed priority locations

Initial analysis indicates that Markaz Sinjar has significant gaps, and many actors are conducting several multisectoral activities there and in the surrounding villages. Currently, 35 projects are being conducted in the Markaz Sinjar, which is also the administrative and municipal centre of the district and is also the second highest area of origin for in-camp IDPs with 43,714 individuals.⁹² These factors make Markaz Sinjar a priority location. The Markaz also has the highest number of returnees living in critical shelters and the highest incidents of illegal occupation of houses. It has the lowest return rate of the three subdistricts, with concerns around the blocked return of Sunni Arab IDPs and important HLP issues. The rehabilitation of the directorates of services for the district could encourage return; however, this issue is linked to the lack of clarity on the administrative and government roles and addressing the issue of blocked returns of Arab families.

6.6.2. Proposed priority activities

Additional information on Markaz Sinjar is needed to better understand the movement intentions for IDPs from Sinjar, and what their preferred solutions are, while further assessments are required to better understand the level of needs in the Markaz. Alongside Markaz Sinjar, the area north of Mount Sinjar also witnesses an important level of needs and has the highest level of return. The presence of partners in the north of the district is important. However, additional long-term durable solutions activities are required, particularly regarding housing rehabilitation and basic services system building/strengthening. A better understanding of the needs would allow for the inclusion of these locations in future revisions of this plan of action.

6.7. Government priority activities

Ninewa authorities have noted that while IQD 400 billion have been allocated to the governorate for ongoing projects, an amount of IQD 65 billion is for additional projects. However, allocations are distributed based on population size.⁹³ Despite this challenge, authorities have committed to focusing on the available resources on the restoration of basic services. Local authorities have indicated that the main priorities in Sinjar relate to electricity, municipal services, water, health and education.⁹⁴ Advocacy points: Distribution of budget to be factored using population size or deprivation (considerations of weak security or other reasons); the deprivation criterion has not been applied in Ninewa and could benefit Sinjar and Ba'aj who have low return rates.

⁹² CCCM camp data.

⁹³ Sinjar and Ba'aj Roundtable, Minutes of Meeting 26 May 2021, page 10.

⁹⁴ Sinjar and Ba'aj roundtable Minutes, page 11.

7. INTER-AREA COORDINATION

Because a considerable number of people from Sinjar remain displaced in areas outside of the district, coordination between governorates/districts is crucial for the facilitation of movement for 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. Close coordination is particularly important for locations such as Ba'aj, the district of origin for the majority of IDPs within Sinjar, the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) and other parts of Ninewa that host many IDPs from Sinjar.

Ba'aj

About 80 per cent of the IDPs in Sinjar are from Ba'aj, most from Qahtaniya. Some have expressed a preference to locally integrate while others intend to return to areas of origin if they are provided with assistance to rebuild their homes. Those who prefer to return will need to be connected to programming in area.

Areas controlled by the Kurdistan Region of Iraq

Some IDPs in Dahuk Governorate may intend to return to areas of origin through facilitated movement support or through

spontaneous returns. Those IDPs who intend to locally integrate or resettle elsewhere may also require assistance through activities that will enable sustainable durable solutions in areas of displacement or resettlement.

Mosul and other parts of Ninewa

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

8. MONITORING AND TRACKING

This section outlines the periodic implementation monitoring of this plan, the methodology used, the partners responsible – linking back to the objectives and targets outlined in the PoA. Impact will be

measured by the Durable Solutions monitoring framework. Specific monitoring indicators were developed for each strategic objective at both outcome and output levels (outcome indicators in Annex C).

ANNEX A: IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

This Annex details the changing needs, gaps as well as implementation plans and will be updated every six months. Activities listed in this annex are both ongoing and future projects regardless of the funding confirmation status.

SO1 Government leadership: National authorities lead the development and implementation of effective and inclusive strategies to support durable solutions to displacement in Iraq for all displacement-affected people

Sector/priority area	Location	Activity & Technical details	Estimated number of direct beneficiaries (HH/Individuals)	Implementer	Government contribution	Timeframe/Start - end date
Sinjar		Durable solutions plan of action support				Ongoing

SO2 - Housing and HLP: Displacement affected populations have access to housing and security of tenure

Sector/priority area	Location	Activity & Technical details	Estimated number of direct beneficiaries (HH/Individuals)	Implementer	Government contribution	Timeframe / end date
Completed Projects						
Shelter	Shimal subdistrict (Dohola, Dogori, Hardan, Karshabaic)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 activity Provision of SOKs to returnees 	542 HHs	UNHCR		
Shelter	All Sinjar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitating Category 1 war-damaged shelters 	900 shelters	Samaritan's Purse		May 2021
Shelter and Livelihoods	All Sinjar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitating Category 2 war-damaged shelters, provide in-kind poultry inputs, and cash livelihoods assistance 	55 shelters, 50 HHs receive poultry support, and 90 HHs receive cash livelihoods support	Samaritan's Purse		Apr 2021
Current interventions						
Shelter	Markaz Sinjar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Setup of debris recycling and brick factory; management of operations 	150 houses	IOM		Dec 2023
Shelter	Solagh, Markaz Sinjar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Debris removal and reconstruction of Category 4 houses, construction through SP 	200 houses	IOM		Dec 2021
Shelter	Tal Banat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of war-damaged houses/construction of low-cost housing units to replace fully destroyed houses on-site 	200 returnee HHs	UN-Habitat		Mar 2022

SO2 - Housing and HLP: Displacement affected populations have access to housing and security of tenure						
Sector/priority area	Location	Activity & Technical details	Estimated number of direct beneficiaries (HH/Individuals)	Implementer	Government contribution	Timeframe / end date
Current interventions						
Shelter	Kocho	• Construction of Kocho and memorialization of Yazidi genocide	150 houses	IOM		Dec 2023
Shelter	Markaz Qayrawan	• Debris removal of Category 4 houses	55 houses	IOM		Apr 2021
Shelter	Markaz Qayrawan	• Debris removal of Category 4 houses	50 houses	IOM		Dec 2021
Shelter	Qaeyrawan - Biski Jinoubi	• Debris removal of Category 4 houses	50 houses	IOM		Dec 2021
Shelter	Qaeyrawan - Sibbayat Ammash	• Debris removal of Category 4 houses	50 houses	IOM		Dec 2021
Shelter	Tal Qasab	• Construction of 150 low-cost housing units to replace fully destroyed houses on-site	900 returnees	UN-Habitat		Aug 2022
Shelter	Dokry, Shimal subdistrict	• Construction of 95 low-cost housing units to replace fully destroyed houses on-site	95 returnee HHs	UN-Habitat		Nov 2021
Shelter	All	• Rehabilitating Category 2, 3, and 4 war-damaged shelters	870 shelters	Samaritan's Purse		May 2022
Shelter	Qaeyrawan - Beski-Aljanubi Village, Sebayat Ammash village, Al-Qahirah village	• Cash for Shelter programme for Shelter damaged under Category 2,3,4	90 HHs	ACTED		Sep 2021
Shelter	Al Shimal	• 156 Category 3 and 200 Category 4		Samaritan's Purse		Jun 2022
Shelter	Qayrawan - Khelo, Sebaiat Amash, Huthail Middle, Al Qahera, Beski, Khunesi	• Provision of SOKs and plastic sheets to returnees	413 HHs	UNHCR	Allowing access and transportation of materials	Under Implementation
HLP	Markaz Sinjar	• Mapping HLP rights claims and issuance of occupancy certificates, and awareness raising on HLP rights	7,300 Yazidi HHs	UN-Habitat		Nov 2021
HLP	Tal Qasab	• Mapping of HLP rights claims and issuance of occupancy certificates, and awareness raising on HLP rights	4,000 Yazidi HHs	UN-Habitat		Aug 2022
HLP	Tal Qasab	• Legal assistance	1,000 HHs	IRC		TBC
Planned interventions						
HLP	Tal Qasab	• Awareness raising on HLP rights and compensation claims	720 returnees	UN-Habitat		Aug 2022
Shelter	Tal Banat	• Rehabilitation of 270 Housing units in Tal-Banat Village	1,780 individuals	UNDP		TBC

Shelter	Markaz Qayrawan	• Rehabilitation of 150 houses in Qayrawan subdistrict	1,200 individuals	UNDP		TBC
Shelter	Markaz Sinjar	• Potential transitional shelter and NFIs	150 HHs	UNHCR	Debris removal; Allowing access + transportation of materials	TBC
Shelter	Shimal - Kormali, Oussiva, Hardan, Harigo, Kharbat, Nasiriya and Quossi	• 1) Rehabilitation of houses with damage level of category 2 2) Installation of HH waste management structures 3) Installation of rainwater catchment tanks		International and Samaritan's Purse		

HH: Household; HLP: Housing, Land and Property; NFI: Non-food item; SP: Service provider; SOK: Sealing-off kits; TBC: To be confirmed.

SO3 - Livelihoods: Displacement affected populations have access to sustainable livelihoods and income

Sector/ priority area	Location	Activity & Technical details	Estimated number of direct beneficiaries (HH/ Individuals)	Implementer	Government contribution	Timeframe / end date
Completed Projects						
Livelihoods	Markaz Sinjar	• 1 activity: Rehabilitation of Agricultural Water Wells (Well # 1- Atto Kheder Khalaf)	Direct: 35 individuals Indirect: 180,000 individuals	UNDP		
Livelihoods	Shimal	• Individual livelihood packages	37 individuals	IOM		Dec 2020
Livelihoods	Markaz Sinjar	• Individual livelihood packages	38 individuals	IOM		Dec 2020
Livelihoods	Shimal - Kormali, Oussiva, Hardan, Harigo, Kharbat, Nasiriya and Quossi	• Distribution of agricultural cash grants for 90 HH. • Construction of 50 chicken coops and providing HH with chickens.	140 HH	Malteser International and Samaritan's Purse	Coordination	Apr 2021

SO3 - Livelihoods: Displacement affected populations have access to sustainable livelihoods and income						
Sector/ priority area	Location	Activity & Technical details	Estimated number of direct beneficiaries (HH/ Individuals)	Implementer	Government contribution	Timeframe / end date
Completed Projects						
Livelihoods	All Sinjar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify assets and activities for cash for asset creation at both community and household level (through focus group discussion, key informant interviews etc). Implement cash for asset creation activities in the identified locations. Technical assessment by WHH team to determine the inputs to be provided to each project participant. Procurement and distribution of inputs to the selected female participants, including livestock Nutrition awareness training for female participants in household asset creation Selection, verification and registration of farmers to receive inputs (seeds, tools and livestock). Procurement and distribution of inputs to the selected participants. Conduct trainings on identified topics Construction of nursery for the Department of Agriculture for growing seedlings. 				
Current Interventions						
Livelihoods	Gulat and Ain Al-Hesan villages, Markaz Sinjar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural infrastructure rehabilitation projects, agricultural support, market-based activities and trainings 	1,200 farmers with agricultural and livestock inputs and extension services; 150 beneficiaries for business grants and business management	NRC	Coordination and support from technical departments	Dec 2022
Livelihoods	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enterprise Development Fund 	33 firms	IOM		Dec 2021
Livelihoods	Markaz Sinjar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash for work 	400 individuals	IOM		TBC
Livelihoods	Borek and Zorava villages, Shimal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural infrastructure rehabilitation projects, agricultural support, market-based activities and training 	1,200 farmers with agricultural and livestock inputs and extension services; 150 beneficiaries for business grants and business management	NRC	Coordination and support from technical departments	Dec 2022
Livelihoods	Dokry, Shimal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vocational training and employment of graduates for construction of low-cost housing units 	100 returnees	UN-Habitat		Jul 2021

SO3 - Livelihoods: Displacement affected populations have access to sustainable livelihoods and income

Sector/ priority area	Location	Activity & Technical details	Estimated number of direct beneficiaries (HH/ Individuals)	Implementer	Government contribution	Timeframe / end date
Current Interventions						
Livelihoods	Markaz Qayrawan	• Individual Livelihood Packages	69 individuals	IOM	The government will provide farming trainers only	Jun 2021
Livelihoods	Markaz Qayrawan	• Cash for work	100 individuals	IOM	Supervise workers and provide machines (garbage collector)	Mar 2021
Livelihoods	Markaz Qayrawan	• Supply and install solar systems for 8 agricultural wells in Qayrawan	240 people	UNDP		
Livelihoods	Markaz Qayrawan	• Rehabilitation of 8 agricultural water wells in Qayrawan subdistrict	240 people	UNDP		
Livelihoods	Tal Qasab + Tal Banat	• Individual Livelihood Packages	200 individuals	IOM		
Livelihoods	Tel Qasab	• Rehabilitation of marketplaces and agri- cultural water facilities, and vocational training and employment of graduates for rehabilitation/construction activities		UN-Habitat		Aug 2022
Livelihoods	Tal Banat	• Vocational training and employment of graduates for rehabilitation of war-dam- aged houses/ construction of low-cost housing units	400 returnees	UN-Habitat		Mar 2022
Livelihoods	Qaeyrawan - Beski-Ajjanubi Village, Sebayat Ammash village, Al-Qahirah village	• Cash for work (tree planting and lighting rehabilitation)	140 HHs	ACTED		Sep 2021
Livelihoods	All Sinjar	• 32 FFS schools are established; 800 farmers have the inputs towards better income and practices. Department of Agriculture extension officers are trained	800 farmers, 16 extension officers and 22 staff from Department of Agriculture	Arbeiter Samariter Bund		Sep 2021
Livelihoods	Markaz Sinjar	• Rehabilitation of water channels (2 channels, 7 km long), local seed storage (construction or rehabilitation) (1 unit), sheep dips (3 unit), beekeeping (1 unit), poultry farm (1 unit), home gardening (seeds, toolkits)	Approximately 480 HHs	WFP	Technical Assistance in implementation and follow up of WFP Projects	Nov 2021

SO3 - Livelihoods: Displacement affected populations have access to sustainable livelihoods and income						
Sector/ priority area	Location	Activity & Technical details	Estimated number of direct beneficiaries (HH/ Individuals)	Implementer	Government contribution	Timeframe / end date
Current Interventions						
Livelihoods	All Sinjar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide technical support to Sinjar apiarists and assist in the creation of an apiary association, provide kitchen gardens to new returnees, distribute NFIs to vulnerable HHs, provide business cash grants, and provide professional MHPSS services 	45 apiarists trained, 60 kitchen gardens, 200 NFI touchpoints, 30 business cash grants, and 530 MHPSS clients	Samaritan's Purse		Dec 2021
Livelihoods, agriculture infrastructure rehab, community development	Markaz Sinjar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural infrastructure rehabilitation projects, agricultural support, market-based activities and training 		NRC	Coordination and support from technical departments	Dec 2022
Livelihoods, community development	Sinjar city	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitate the Al-Shuhada neighbourhood park – the largest in Sinjar district 		Shingal Engineering Organization (SHEO)	Coordination and cooperation	Sep 2021
Livelihoods	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation / rehabilitation of agricultural and livestock infrastructures. Implementation of transversal measures. Establishment, training and support of committees for infrastructure maintenance Provision of agricultural and livestock inputs. Technical training in agricultural and livestock production. Promotion of agricultural organizations by establishing six producer groups Behaviour-change training and awareness raising in diversified nutrition. Organization of community events on nutrition and social cohesion. 				
Planned Interventions						
Livelihoods	TBC, Markaz Sinjar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business grants and vocational training 	30 business grants 30 business training	Solidarites International		Sep 2021
Livelihoods	All Sinjar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medium-term livelihood and employment opportunities for youth and women in Nineveh Plains and Sinjar 		UNDP		Mar 2022
Livelihoods	Tal Qasab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vocational training and employment of graduates for rehabilitation/construction activities 	400 returnees	UN-Habitat		Aug 2022
Livelihoods	All Sinjar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 90 agribusinesses (45 of which with female participation) are established. 90 non-agribusinesses (45 of which with female participation) are established and still functioning after one year of setup and still functioning after one year of setup. 32 private companies actively participate in the vocational training initiative until the end of the project 	110 HHs	Arbeiter Samariter Bund		Aug 2022

SO3 - Livelihoods: Displacement affected populations have access to sustainable livelihoods and income						
Sector/ priority area	Location	Activity & Technical details	Estimated number of direct beneficiaries (HH/ Individuals)	Implementer	Government contribution	Timeframe / end date
Planned Interventions						
Livelihoods	All Sinjar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of technical advice and guidance on diversified production and sustainable agriculture • Study on Climate-Smart Agricultural interventions and provision of technical advice to improve resilience to climate change • ToT's for agricultural extension workers and key farmers on resources and efficient agricultural practices • Regional exchange visits for key farmers • Promotion of egg and poultry production • Rehabilitation of production facilities and provision of agricultural equipment • Kitchen gardens and small animal husbandry trainings • Trainings on processing techniques of vegetables, fruit and dairy products • Development of feed (fodder) production • Use of innovative technologies to inform producers of current market and price conditions • Establishment, facilitation and steering of self-help groups • Installation of solar pumping systems for irrigation and animal watering • Solar electrification of rural businesses for professional processing and storage of agricultural goods • Innovation and Research in EE and RE • Capacity building of local companies and market integration of WHH pioneered innovation 				
Livelihoods	TBD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 790 households start businesses after receiving business cash grants, in-kind assistance and technical or vocational training • 200 beneficiaries start agricultural and livestock activities with the received agriculture inputs and livestock 	990 HHs	Malteser International and WRO	Coordination	Apr 2024

FFS: Farmer Field School; HH: Household; MHPSS: Mental Health Psychosocial Support; NFI: Non-food item; ToT: Training of Trainers.

SO4 - Basic Services: Displacement affected populations have equitable access to basic services (school, health, electricity, and water)						
Sector/priority area	Location	Activity & Technical details	Estimated number of direct beneficiaries	Implementer	Government contribution	Timeframe / Start-end date
Completed Projects						
WASH	Markaz Sinjar	• Installation of new main water pipe (150 mm) between Barbarosh P.S. and the elevated water tank in Sinjar	12,000 individuals	UNDP	Maintain the pipe	Completed
WASH	Tal Banat	• Water trucking to cover emergency needs	3,221 returnees	Solidarites International		Completed
Education	Markaz Qayrawan	• Rehabilitation of schools in Qayrawan centre and Basky Jenoby village	551 individuals	IOM	Government is responsible for the operation of the schools, provision of teachers and maintenance of the schools	Completed
Education	Markaz Qayrawan	• Rehabilitation of schools Al-Qayrawan Alaoula and Al-Huzail elementary schools	500 individuals	IOM	Government is responsible for the operation of the schools, provision of teachers and maintenance of the schools	Completed
Education	Markaz Qayrawan	• Supply of furniture for Um Amer Mixed School in Qayrawan	400 individuals	UNDP	Maintain furniture, provision of teachers and maintenance of the schools	Completed
Education	Markaz Qayrawan	• Supply of furniture for Al Razaq School for Boys in Qayrawan	400 individuals	UNDP	Maintain furniture, provision of teachers and maintenance of the schools	Completed
Education	Markaz Qayrawan	• Rehabilitation and supply furniture of Ain-Alhusan Secondary School for Boys in Ain Al-Husam village in Qayrawan	260 individuals	UNDP	Maintain building and provide salaries for teachers, provision of teachers and maintenance of the schools	Completed
Education	Markaz Qayrawan	• Supply furniture for Ain-Alhusan Secondary School for Boys in Ain Al-Husam village in Qayrawan	260 individuals	UNDP	Maintain furniture, provision of teachers and maintenance of the schools	Completed
Education	Markaz Sinjar	• Distribution of teaching and learning materials	3,130 students	UNICEF	Assist in the distribution, provision of teachers and maintenance of the schools	Completed

SO4 - Basic Services: Displacement affected populations have equitable access to basic services (school, health, electricity, and water)						
Sector/priority area	Location	Activity & Technical details	Estimated number of direct beneficiaries	Implementer	Government contribution	Timeframe / Start-end date
Completed Projects						
Electricity	Gini village, Shamal	• Provision of a 250 KVA generator to support electricity provision		UNHCR	Ensure public supply is efficiently reaching targeted village	Completed
Electricity	Markaz Sinjar	• Supply furniture for Cement Factory 132 KvA SS in Sinjar	25,000 individuals	UNDP	maintain the furniture	Completed
MPCA	Markaz Sinjar – Hay Al Naser	• Distribute MPCA to vulnerable households affected by secondary displacement after camp consolidations and closure processes or displaced by emergency events		IOM	Coordination with CWG	Completed
Current Activities						
Health	Shamal	• Upgrading the WASH facilities using WASH FIT (Facilities Improvement Tool) upgraded in coordination with Ministry of Health	WASH facilities in the PHCs to be more climate resilient	UNICEF	Assessment and monitoring of the ongoing activities and approval of the technical document	Aug 2021
Health	Markaz Sinjar	• As part of system strengthening and capacity building, support the immunization activity for under-5 children and pregnant women by providing training sessions for the staff on EPI and support the mobile teams for far villages	45,000 individuals	UNICEF	Site assessment, draft proposals, office facilities, monitoring, supervision, etc.	Dec 2021
Health	Markaz Sinjar	• As part of system strengthening and capacity building, H&N section is currently supporting (following interventions in returnee areas) to enable HCW to provide basic H&N services effectively and efficiently, also supporting the staff by training on IYCF and growth charts with nutrition counselling	45,000 individuals	UNICEF	Site assessment, draft proposals, office facilities, monitoring, supervision, etc.	Dec 2021
Health	Markaz Sinjar	• Supporting the staff at the delivery rooms through ENC training and IMCI training	45,000 individuals	UNICEF	Site assessment, draft proposals, office facilities, monitoring, supervision, etc.	Dec 2021
Health	Shamal	• As part of system strengthening and capacity building, support the immunization activity for under-5 children and pregnant women by providing training sessions for staff on EPI and support mobile teams that cover far away villages	18,000 individuals	UNICEF	Site assessment, draft proposals, office facilities, monitoring, supervision, etc.	Dec 2021

SO4 - Basic Services: Displacement affected populations have equitable access to basic services (school, health, electricity, and water)						
Sector/priority area	Location	Activity & Technical details	Estimated number of direct beneficiaries	Implementer	Government contribution	Timeframe / Start-end date
Current Activities						
Health	Domez compound, Sinjar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build the infrastructure of the PHC • Supply the needed medical devices & equipment • Supply the needed furniture and non-medical equipment 	Domez area	Doctors Aid for Medical Activities DAMA	Coordination, allocation of the staff after work completion	Mid-2022, depending on military presence in the compound
Health	Hay Al-Qadisia, Markaz Sinjar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reproductive health services and gynaecological, family planning, anti- and post-natal consultation services 	IDPs, Returnees, Host community	IHAO	Provide uninterrupted electricity and fuel support	Dec 2021
Health	Al-Wardeia and Tal Qasab villages + others, Markaz Sinjar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reproductive health services and gynaecological, family planning, anti- and post-natal consultation services 	IDPs, Returnees, Host community	IHAO	Provide uninterrupted electricity and fuel support	Dec 2021
Health	Tal Qasab complex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of Tal Qasab PHC: painting, water, electricity, furniture, sewage, medicine, and medical equipment 	6,000 HHs	IRC	Coordination and advocacy	TBD
Health	Tal Qasab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of health clinic and/or WASH facilities 	TBD	UN-Habitat		Aug 2022
Health	Tal Banat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reproductive health services and gynaecological, family planning, anti- and post-natal consultation services 	IDPs, Returnees, Host community	IHAO	Provide uninterrupted electricity and fuel support	Dec 2021
Health	Markaz Sinjar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing an orthopedic specialist to lead physical therapy 		Cordaid	Department of Health Sinjar cooperation	Oct 2021
Health	Sinjar Town	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MHPSS, physical rehabilitation, GBV, PSS and PFA 		Cordaid	Department of Health Sinjar Cooperation	Ongoing
Health/Protection	Markaz Sinjar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing PSS & MHPSS/GBV services with psychotropic medications 		Cordaid	Department of Health Sinjar Cooperation	Ongoing
WASH	Markaz Sinjar - To be decided based on needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One borehole to rehabilitate or drill • Capacity to rehabilitate water network • Water trucking • Water network rehabilitation • Borehole rehabilitation 	Sinjar or Baaj returnees	Solidarites International		Sep 2021
WASH	Tal Qasab Tal Banat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of water distribution network that exists in the mountain to feed Tal Qasab and Tal Banat complex 	17,000 HHs	IRC	Coordination and advocacy	TBD
WASH	Tal Qasab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of RO plants to boreholes in Tal Qasab 	1,000 HHs	IOM	Letter of support	Sep 2021
WASH	Markaz Qayrawan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of boreholes and installation of water desalination plants 	20,300 individuals	IOM		ongoing

SO4 - Basic Services: Displacement affected populations have equitable access to basic services (school, health, electricity, and water)						
Sector/priority area	Location	Activity & Technical details	Estimated number of direct beneficiaries	Implementer	Government contribution	Timeframe / Start-end date
Current Activities						
WASH	Markaz Sinjar	• Installation of new main water pipe (150 mm) between Barbarosh P.S and the elevated water tank in Sinjar	15,000 individuals	UNDP	Maintain the project	ongoing
WASH	Markaz Qayrawan	• RO Plant #1 of 20 m3/hr. capacity to supply Qayrawan Centre with water		UNDP		
WASH	Markaz Qayrawan	• RO Plant #2 of 20 m3/hr. capacity to supply Qayrawan Centre with water		UNDP		
WASH	Markaz Qayrawan	• RO Plant #3 of 20 m3/hr. capacity to supply Qayrawan Centre with water		UNDP		
WASH	Al-Abtakh, Qayrawan	• Provision of water to Qayrawan villages: RO Plant # 1 of 10m3/hr capacity		UNDP		
WASH	Ammash, Qayrawan	• Provision of water to Qayrawan villages: RO Plant # 2 of 10m3/hr capacity		UNDP		
WASH	Allolia, Qayrawan	• Provision of water to Qayrawan villages: RO Plant # 3 of 10m3/hr capacity		UNDP		
WASH	Al-Mawali, Qayrawan	• Provision of water to Qayrawan villages: RO Plant # 4 of 10m3/hr capacity		UNDP		
WASH	Khonaisy, Qayrawan	• Provision of water to Qayrawan villages: RO Plant # 5 of 10m3/hr capacity		UNDP		
WASH	Al-Hatimiyyah, Qayrawan	• Rehabilitation of pump stations, plant #1 of 10m3/hr		UNDP		
WASH	Southern Qara Hamza, Qayrawan	• Rehabilitation of pump stations, plant #2 of 10m3/hr		UNDP		
WASH	Al-Qahira, Qayrawan	• Rehabilitation of pump stations, plant #3 of 10m3/hr		UNDP		
WASH	Sinuni	• Rehabilitation of the Sinuni-Ashty water distribution network	15,000 individuals	UNDP	Maintain project	Under implementation
WASH	Sinuni	• Rehabilitation of Al Shamal (Sinuni) water distribution network	30,000 individuals, 14,000 males and 16,000 females.	UNDP	Maintain the project	under implementation
WASH	Sinuni	• Rehabilitation of the Uruba water distribution network	18,000 individuals	UNDP	Maintain the project	Under implementation
WASH	Sinuni	• Rehabilitation of the Dahoola water distribution network	18,000 individuals	UNDP	Maintain the project	Under implementation
WASH	Sinuni	• Rehabilitation of the Hattin water distribution network	12,000 individuals	UNDP	Maintain the project	Under implementation
WASH	Markaz Sinjar	• Installation of water pipes	323 returnee HHs	UN-Habitat		Mar 2021

SO4 - Basic Services: Displacement affected populations have equitable access to basic services (school, health, electricity, and water)						
Sector/priority area	Location	Activity & Technical details	Estimated number of direct beneficiaries	Implementer	Government contribution	Timeframe / Start-end date
Current Activities						
WASH	Tal Qasab, Tal Banat and Hamadan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrading of 5 water systems by installation of new submersible pumps, elevated tanks and water network. 	Water to be affordable, accessible, and available on premises (Safely managed systems)	UNICEF	Assessment and monitoring of ongoing activities and approval of the technical documents	Sep 2021
WASH	Markaz Sinjar Khansor Sinoni Dogorij Doholaj Borek Gohbal Zorava Hardan Kharanij ambosi Zerafki TelQassab Aljezeera	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling 9 new water boreholes + Construction of pump rooms and water tanks, water pipelines and electrical power lines Rehabilitation of 7 water boreholes Rehabilitation of water network Construction of new water network Rehabilitation of 17 schools Conduct hygiene promotion activities in 35 schools 				
WASH	Shimal villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water quality monitoring through testing samples and referring to partners and health centres and delivering hygiene sessions Training and capacity building for government officials (1 centralized training) Rehabilitation of household sanitation and bathing facilities Child Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (CHAST) sessions Household visits to deliver hygiene promotion sessions to families Distribution of hygiene kits 	5,640	Save The Children international	Coordination	Jun 2021
WASH	Markaz Sinjar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Installation of an electro-chlorination unit at the Barba Rozh distribution point (200 m3/day) in Sinjar that will deliver safe drinking water to approximately 17,000 beneficiaries Provide health and hygiene information and resources to vulnerable families to help them protect themselves against COVID-19 transmission and infection Conducting hygiene supply distributions through a local partner in Sinjar Capacity building for Ninewa Department of Water officials and train them on operating electro-chlorination systems 	38,000 individuals	Save The Children international	Coordination	Dec 2021

SO4 - Basic Services: Displacement affected populations have equitable access to basic services (school, health, electricity, and water)						
Sector/priority area	Location	Activity & Technical details	Estimated number of direct beneficiaries	Implementer	Government contribution	Timeframe / Start-end date
Current Activities						
WASH	Markaz Sinjar – Al-Qadisiya quarter	• Rehabilitation of existing bore-hole (pumping test and water quality test) and connecting Al-Sada quarter borehole to Al-Qadsiah water storage	466 HHs	TdH-F		Dec 2021
WASH	Markaz Sinjar – Al-Qabusiya Village	• Install a new water pipeline 2500 m length of size 4 inches, type of polyethylene	200 HHs	TdH-F		Dec 2021
WASH	Markaz Sinjar – Kharab Bajar Village	• Rehabilitation of borehole, protection room and chlorination room, extending electrical cable, installing solar system, installing generator	76 HHs	TdH-F		Dec 2021
WASH	Al Qaeyrawan – Khilo Village	• Rehabilitation of borehole, building protection room and chlorination room, extending electrical cable, generator, extending new water network	257 HHs	TdH-F		Dec 2021
WASH	Markaz Sinjar – Al-Qadisiya Village	• MHM and general hygiene promotion activities	466 HHs	TdH-F		Dec 2021
WASH	Markaz Sinjar – Al-Qabusiya Village	• MHM and general hygiene promotion activities	200 HHs	TdH-F		Dec 2021
WASH	Markaz Sinjar – Kharab Bajar Village	• MHM and general hygiene promotion activities	76 HHs	TdH-F		Dec 2021
WASH	Qaeyrawan – Khilo Village	• MHM and general hygiene promotion activities	257 HHs	TdH-F		Dec 2021
WASH	Tal Qasab/Tal Banat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To conduct emergency repairs and construct water supply infrastructure • To provide emergency stocks of pipes, spare parts, and tools for the Department of Water. • To rehabilitate and/or construct water and sanitation facilities in 9 schools 	Total of 110 former volunteers, approximately 1000 community members in the target locations	UNDP		Dec 2021
Education	Al Shimal – Hardan Village	• School rehabilitation – Hardan Mixed Primary School	90 children	TdH-F		Sep 2021
Education	Al Shimal – Dogore Complex	• School rehabilitation – Qurtuba Mixed Primary School	300 children	TdH-F		Sep 2021
Education	Qaeyrawan – Abu Khashab Village	• School rehabilitation – Um Al-Rabeain Secondary School	98 children	TdH-F		Sep 2021
Education	Markaz Sinjar – Hay Al-Nasir	• School rehabilitation – Mohammad Al-Qasim High School	400 boys	TdH-F		Sep 2021
Education	Tal Qasab complex	• Rehabilitation of Tal Qasab Mixed Primary School: painting, water, electricity, furniture and sewage	400 students	IRC	Coordination and advocacy	TBD

SO4 - Basic Services: Displacement affected populations have equitable access to basic services (school, health, electricity, and water)						
Sector/priority area	Location	Activity & Technical details	Estimated number of direct beneficiaries	Implementer	Government contribution	Timeframe / Start-end date
Current Activities						
Education	Tal Qasab complex	• Rehabilitation of Al Fajer Al Jadidia Primary School for Boys (painting, water, electricity, furniture and sewage)	400 students	IRC	Coordination and advocacy	TBD
Education	Tal Qasab complex	• Rehabilitation of Al Duha Primary School for Girls: painting, water, electricity, furniture and sewage	800 students	IRC	Coordination and advocacy	TBD
Education	Tal Qasab complex	• Rehabilitation of Al Salam Primary School for Boys: painting, water, electricity, furniture and sewage	500 students	IRC	Coordination and advocacy	TBD
Education	Tal Qasab complex	• Rehabilitation of Al Salam Primary School for Boys (painting, water, electricity, furniture and sewage)	675 students	IRC	Coordination and advocacy	TBD
Education	Kharsi, Shimal	• Rehabilitation of the Kharsi School	400–500 students	IOM	Provided support letter; Government is responsible for the operation of the schools	Mar 2021
Education	Khanasor, Shimal	• Rehabilitation of water bore-hole for Al Tamim School	400–500 students	IOM	Provided support letter; Government is responsible for the operation of the schools	Mar 2021
Education	Sinuni, Shimal	• Rehabilitation of water bore-hole for Sinuni Secondary Mixed School	400–500 students	IOM	Provided support letter; Government is responsible for the operation of the schools	Mar 2021
Education	Sinuni, Shimal	• Rehabilitation of water bore-hole for Sinuni Secondary for Girls	400–500 students	IOM	Provided support letter; Government is responsible for the operation of the schools	Mar 2021
Education	Dogere, Shimal	• Rehabilitation of water bore-hole for Hiteen-Al-qartuba School	400–500 students	IOM	Provided support letter; Government is responsible for the operation of the schools	Mar 2021
Education	Dogere, Shimal	• Rehabilitation of water bore-hole for Hiteen-Jabal Sinjar School	400–500 students	IOM	Provided support letter; Government is responsible for the operation of the schools	Mar 2021

SO4 - Basic Services: Displacement affected populations have equitable access to basic services (school, health, electricity, and water)

Sector/priority area	Location	Activity & Technical details	Estimated number of direct beneficiaries	Implementer	Government contribution	Timeframe / Start-end date
Current Activities						
Education	Duhola, Shimal	• Rehabilitation of water bore-hole for Blistan Preparatory School	400–500 students	IOM	Provided support letter; Government is responsible for the operation of the schools	Mar 2021
Education	Borek, Shimal	• Rehabilitation of water bore-hole for Iraq First School for Boys	400–500 students	IOM	Provided support letter; Government is responsible for the operation of the schools	Mar 2021
Education	Borek, Shimal	• Rehabilitation of water bore-hole for Iraq Secondary School	400–500 students	IOM	Provided support letter; Government is responsible for the operation of the schools	Mar 2021
Education	Borek, Shimal	• Rehabilitation of water bore-hole for Barhinqar School	400–500 students	IOM	Provided support letter; Government is responsible for the operation of the schools	Mar 2021
Education	Zorava, Shimal	• Rehabilitation of water bore-hole for Zorava Secondary School	400–500 students	IOM	Provided support letter; Government is responsible for the operation of the schools	Mar 2021
Education	Dokry, Shimal	• Rehabilitation of Dokry Secondary School and Rawabi Secondary School for Boys	Dkory Secondary School' and 'Rawabi Secondary School for Boys'	UN-Habitat		Mar 2021

SO4 - Basic Services: Displacement affected populations have equitable access to basic services (school, health, electricity, and water)						
Sector/priority area	Location	Activity & Technical details	Estimated number of direct beneficiaries	Implementer	Government contribution	Timeframe / Start-end date
Current Activities						

Education	Shamal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of stakeholders* who report positive changes in the quality and inclusiveness of education in formal schools, and in children's academic and psychosocial capacity to continue with their education • Number of individuals benefiting from teaching and learning kit(s) • Number of teachers and other education personnel receiving periodic, relevant and structured training according to needs and context. Covers pedagogical (Obj1) and protection training • Percentage of trained education personnel who can correctly identify key messages/ skills covered in pedagogical/ protection training Protection training relates to Obj 2 • Percentage of beneficiaries who report an improved sense of safety and well-being at the end of the programme • Percentage of beneficiaries who report an improved sense of safety and well-being at the end of the programme • Percentage of teachers using learned inclusive learning practices • Number of children receiving protective accompaniment on their way to and from school • Number of children accessing ECD services • Number of children/ youth enrolled and regularly attending alternative education programmes (at least 70% of sessions) • Percentage of targeted children/ youth with improved learning outcomes in alternative education programmes • Number of individuals participating in activities of PTAs, child/ youth committees, CEAGs and CSFs • Percentage of PTAs, child/ youth committees, CEAGs and CSFs that remain operational after project completion. 	TBC	Save The Children International	Coordination	Aug 2023
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SO4 - Basic Services: Displacement affected populations have equitable access to basic services (school, health, electricity, and water)						
Sector/priority area	Location	Activity & Technical details	Estimated number of direct beneficiaries	Implementer	Government contribution	Timeframe / Start-end date
Current Activities						
Education	Markaz Qayrawan	• Rehabilitation of Al Razaq School for Boys in Qayrawan	400	UNDP		
Education	Markaz Qayrawan	• Rehabilitation of Um Amer Mixed School		UNDP		
Education	All	• Construction / rehabilitation of child friendly WASH facilities in 41 schools in areas of return	WASH facilities in the schools to be more climate resilient	UNICEF	Assessment and monitoring of the ongoing activities and approval of the technical document	Aug 2021
Education	All	• Providing 1500 two-seat desks		UNICEF		Ongoing
Education	All	• Repairing 1500 two seat desks	3,000	UNICEF	Implementation of the repairs	Ongoing
Education	All	• Applying School-Based Management in 10 schools in the governorate	45,000	UNICEF	Implementation of the School-Based Management	2022
Education	Markaz Sinjar – Solagh, Tal Qasab	• Construction of a new school in Tabba/Solagh • Rehabilitation of Al Salam School in Tal Qasab • Rehabilitation of Niseriya School • Rehabilitation of Haiyali water borehole	4,389	Dorcas		May 2021
Roads	Tal Qasab complex	• Paving the main streets	6,000 HHs	IRC	Coordination and advocacy	TBD
Electricity	Tal Qasab complex	• Supply a generator to the complex	800 houses	IRC	Coordination and advocacy	TBD
Electricity	Tal Qasab complex	• Rehabilitation of electrical poles, installation of cables and transformers in the complex	2,000 houses	IRC	Coordination and advocacy	TBD
Electricity	Markaz Qayrawan	• Supply electrical PPE to Qayrawan		UNDP		
MPCA	To be confirmed	• Access to basic needs		German Red Cross	Access and coordination	Oct 2021
MPCA	All villages, Qaeyrawan	• MPCA, soft skills training	300 HHs	NRC	Coordination and support from technical departments	Apr 2021
Planned Interventions						
Education	Markaz Sinuni	• Construction of temporary school building for primary and secondary schools, provision of school furniture, teacher training on TiCC, hygiene, and PSS/life skills, conducting life skills activities, and provision of mine-risk education	180 students and 14 teachers	IVY	Government is responsible for operating school	Aug 2022

SO4 - Basic Services: Displacement affected populations have equitable access to basic services (school, health, electricity, and water)						
Sector/priority area	Location	Activity & Technical details	Estimated number of direct beneficiaries	Implementer	Government contribution	Timeframe / Start-end date
Planned Interventions						
Education	Markaz Sinjar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of school building, provision of school furniture, opening vocational school, job-related training for youth 	200 students	IVY	Opening vocational school and deployment of teachers	Dec 2021
Education	Markaz Sinjar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> School rehabilitation, provision of school furniture and teacher training on hygiene, and hygiene promotion 	300 students and 13 teachers	IVY	Opening vocational school and deployment of teachers	Dec 2021
Health	Sinuni, Shimal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supply furniture for Al Urubaa PHC in Al Urubaa Complex 		UNDP	Maintain furniture	Tendering process
Health	Sinuni, Shimal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supply medical equipment for Uruba PHC 	10,000 individuals, 4,500 males and 5,500 females	UNDP	Maintain equipment	Recently awarded
Health	All communities in Ninewa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support Directorate of Health in Sinjar with medical waste collection truck Collection of medical waste from Sinjar PHCCs and transport them to the incinerator in Sinjar Training of the Department of Health staff in all PHCC & Sinjar Hospital on proper medical waste segregation and destruction 	Sinjar area	Doctors Aid for Medical Activities DAMA	Coordination, allocation of the staff after work completion	Planned
Health	Sinuni	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposed project will provide essential and basic PHC services for both diagnostic and treatment procedures to the women, children, elderly and other vulnerable people in Zorava and Zirwa area. The project includes a standardized package of outpatient services, through enhancing the inter-sectorial and external referral system as part of the strengthening of the national capacity. A capacity building component will be carried out covering topics such as COVID19 IPC and case management for health-care workers and to be performed in coordination with the World Health Organization and the Department of Health. 	6,348 individuals	VIYAN Organization		June 2022
Health	Markaz Sinjar, Hay Al-Naser	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of primary health-care services 	7,000 returnees	VIYAN Organization		October 2022
WASH	Markaz Qaeyrawan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of boreholes and installation of water desalination plants in Biski Jinoubi 	5,000 individuals	IOM		Planning

SO4 - Basic Services: Displacement affected populations have equitable access to basic services (school, health, electricity, and water)						
Sector/priority area	Location	Activity & Technical details	Estimated number of direct beneficiaries	Implementer	Government contribution	Timeframe / Start-end date
Planned Interventions						
WASH	Qaeyrawan, Biski Jinoubi	• Rehabilitation boreholes and installation of water desalination plants. in Al-Huthial Village / Qaeyrawan subdistrict)	10,570 individuals	IOM	Operation of schools	Planning
Education	Markaz Sinjar	• Rehabilitation of Sinjar education warehouse	55,000 individuals	UNDP	Maintain the building	Tendering process
Education	Markaz Sinjar	• Rehabilitating 2 schools	700	UNICEF	Monitoring the implementation	Planning
General services	All	• Donation of camp assets (generators, caravans, containers, chairs, desks, etc.)	TBD	UNHCR	Allowing access and transportation of materials from camp	Pending
General services	Tal Qasab	• Rehabilitation of public facilities and rehabilitation of market-places and agricultural water facilities		UN-Habitat		Aug 2022
Electricity	Markaz Qaeyrawan	• Supply transformers and electrical materials for Qaeyrawan	Total 70,000 individuals, 33,600 males and 36,400 females	UNDP	Maintain delivered equipment	Tendering process
Electricity	Domez, Sinjar	• Rehabilitation of 33/11.5 kV 10MVA Substation in Sinjar-Domez	25,000 individuals	UNDP		Tendering process
Electricity	Domez, Sinjar	• Rehabilitation and stringing of 33kV SC Overhead transmission line between Sinjar Mobile SubStation and Domez 33kV SS in Ninewa Governorate	25,000 individuals	UNDP		Tendering process
Electricity	Markaz Sinjar	• Rehabilitation and stringing of 11kV SC Overhead Transmission Line and LV Electrical Network for (Domez SS) in Sinjar	5,700 individuals	UNDP		Tendering process
Electricity	Shimal – Huteen, Al-Tameem, Al-Qadisiyah, Al-Andulis, Hardan, Korshobic, Ber Qasim	• Donation, procurement and installation of electrical poles, cables and transformers to support the public electrical grid	All populations in targeted villages	UNHCR	Ensure public supply is efficiently reaching targeted villages	Tendering process
Electricity	Qayrawan – Tal Banat, Tal Ksab, Kani Afdy, Tal Qasab, Qadeem, Al-Azeer	• Donation, procurement, and installation of electrical poles, cables and transformers to support the public electrical grid	All populations in targeted villages	UNHCR	Ensure public supply is efficiently reaching targeted villages	Tendering process

SO4 - Basic Services: Displacement affected populations have equitable access to basic services (school, health, electricity, and water)						
Sector/priority area	Location	Activity & Technical details	Estimated number of direct beneficiaries	Implementer	Government contribution	Timeframe / Start-end date
Planned Interventions						
Electricity	Markaz Sinjar – Sinjar town, Al-Sabahiya, Al-Solakh, Zaytoonya, Janaan, Hamadan, Al-Qabosiyah, Nesereya, Sokaneya, Kohokmd	• Donation, procurement, and installation of electrical poles, cables and transformers to support the public electrical grid	All populations in targeted villages	UNHCR	Ensure public supply is efficiently reaching targeted villages	Tendering process
Roads	To be confirmed	• Medium and large rehabilitation (roads, services, buildings)		ACTED		Planned
Camp Infrastructure	Informal sites in Hai Alnaser	• Site maintenance and improvement and risk mitigation	417 IDP families	IOM		Ongoing
Camp Infrastructure	Informal sites on Sinjar Mountain	• Site maintenance and improvement	1280 IDP families	IOM		Ongoing

CSF: xxx; CEAG: xxx; COVID-19: coronavirus disease 2019; ENC: xxx; ECD: Early Childhood Development; GBV: Gender-based violence; H&N: xxx; HH: Household; HCW: Health Care Workers; IDP: Internally displaced person; IPC: xxx; IMCI: xxx; IYCF: xxx; MHM: Menstrual hygiene management; MPCA: Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance; PS: xxx; PDM: xxx; PPE: xxx; PTA: xxx; PFA: xxx; PHC: Primary Health Centre; PSS: Psychosocial support; RO: Reverse Osmosis; TBD: To be discussed; TiCC: xxx; WASH: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene.

SO5 - Documentation and Rights: Displacement-affected populations have access to personal and other civil documentation and have equal access to justice.						
Sector/priority area	Location	Activity & Technical details	Estimated number of direct beneficiaries	Implementer	Government contribution	Timeframe / Start-end date
Completed Projects						
Municipality	Sinuni, Shimal	• Rehabilitation of National Identification Document Centre	28,000 HHs	UNHCR	Provision of adequate equipment and activation of the centre	Completed
Current Interventions						
Municipality	Markaz Sinjar	• Rehabilitation and supply of furniture for the Nationality and Civil Status Building	100,000 individuals	UNDP		Ongoing
Protection	Tal Qasab Complex	• Legal assistance with different needs	200 individuals	IRC	Coordination	Aug 2021
Protection	All	• Legal representation and counselling at the Juvenile Court, training Juvenile Justice stakeholders and advocacy for Juvenile Justice reintegration including vocational training and job placement. Implemented in all Ninewa district	children, Juvenile Justice stakeholders	UNICEF		Jun 2021

SO5 - Documentation and Rights: Displacement-affected populations have access to personal and other civil documentation and have equal access to justice.

Sector/priority area	Location	Activity & Technical details	Estimated number of direct beneficiaries	Implementer	Government contribution	Timeframe / Start-end date
Current Interventions						
Protection	Sinuni Villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection monitoring at HH and community level • Legal assistance on Civil Documentation and Family law • Awareness raising on General Protection • Referrals of cases (emergency cash and referral support to services) • HLP legal assistance • HLP Awareness raising • Psychosocial Support - GP (through Harikar in a joint project) • Remote legal counselling of HH threatened with eviction due to COVID-19lockdown • Cash for Protection (through Harikar) • Setup of referrals of cases to deliver cash for rent support • Case Management - GP (through Harikar) • Information –provision of generic information on durable solutions rights awareness 				
Protection	Markaz Sinjar - Alshuhadaa, Azadi, Wranshar and Anasr	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counselling • Legal assistance – providing beneficiaries with legal representation and collaborative dispute resolution (such as mediation assistance, or support for a case to be resolved. Support with legal identity including obtaining civil documentation necessary to access rights and services 	5,000 individuals	NRC	Coordination and support from technical departments	Dec 2021
Transitional Justice	Tal Qasab complex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training and capacity building 	40 individuals	IRC	Place to conduct the activity	Apr 2021
Legal Services	Sinjar town and surrounding villages, including Qaeyrawan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal counseling and representation on civil documentation, HLP and family law 	Approximately 3,000 individuals	IOM	Support on recognizing community-endorsed ownership certificates + expedited procedures for obtaining civil and HLP documentation	Ongoing

SO6 - Social Cohesion: Displacement affected populations are able to live together peacefully and in safety, with inter-communal trust strengthened.						
Sector/priority area	Location	Activity & Technical details	Estimated number of direct beneficiaries	Implementer	Government contribution	Timeframe / Start-end date
Current interventions						
Legal Services	Sinuni, Solagh, Kojo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct legal assistance, including counselling, representation and referral services on civil documentation, HLP and family law. • Information dissemination and awareness-raising activities on civil documentation, HLP and family law. • Legal support on filing claims for compensation (property + missing persons). • Capacity building and training of local authorities and community-based groups. 	900 individuals	IOM	Support with the implementation and issuance of HLP and civil documents for people in the target areas	Ongoing
Legal Services	Sinuni, Solagh, Kojo, Qaeyrawan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct legal assistance, including counselling, representation and referral services on civil documentation, HLP and family law. • Information dissemination and awareness-raising activities on civil documentation, HLP and family law. • Legal support on filing claims for compensation (property + missing persons). • Capacity building and training of local authorities and community-based groups. • Legal assistance 	450 individuals	IOM	Support with the implementation and issuance of HLP and civil documents for people in the target areas	Ongoing
Social cohesion	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting sustainable peace and development in Iraq (medium-term livelihood and employment opportunities for youth and women in Nineveh Plains and Sinjar) 		UNDP		
Social cohesion	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This programme builds on the previous one, implemented by Promediation since July 2019, in cooperation with various UN agencies, including IOM and UNAMI. The programme will be based on two main activities: • (1) Meetings between local actors to adapt the solutions that were developed to the changing context and to develop the talks initiated; • (2) Facilitating dialogue between Sinjari representatives and for federal and KRG authorities, enabling the definition of a governance model accepted by all parties involved. 	Government officials (Gol & KRG), Sinjari representatives (returnees and IDPs), resource people (activists, journalists, etc.)	Promediation	No funds expected. We are in regular contact with Gol NSA and KRG-MoI, which stressed their support for our activities	Feb 2022
Social Cohesion	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Religious Leaders Programme - Programme on improving the capacity of 100 religious leaders through peacebuilding workshops and establishing a Coexistence Network to foster dialogue in communities. The capacity building focuses on tolerance and community solidarity and on countering violent extremism 		UNDP		Mar 2021

SO6 - Social Cohesion: Displacement affected populations are able to live together peacefully and in safety, with inter-communal trust strengthened.						
Sector/priority area	Location	Activity & Technical details	Estimated number of direct beneficiaries	Implementer	Government contribution	Timeframe / Start-end date
Current interventions						
Social Cohesion	Markaz Sinjar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community engagement, community referral to service providers, support PWSN via NFI, awareness campaigns, local community-driven project 	1000 individuals	NRC	Support with the implementation of the community-driven projects	Dec 2021
Social Cohesion	Sinjar City, Tal Banat, Tal Qasab, Markaz Qaeyrawan and surrounding villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community engagement, intercommunal dialogue, peacebuilding activities, sports and arts for social cohesion 		IOM	Facilitation of access and securing needed approvals.	Ongoing
Planned Interventions						
Social Cohesion	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 subnational meeting with local authorities and community leaders 	Approximately 5000 individuals	UNDP		May 2022
Social Cohesion	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train CBOs on implementing peace initiatives and proposal writing and other relevant skillsets, provide grants to CBOs for peace-initiative implementation in their communities 		UNDP		Jun 2022
Social Cohesion	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Produce 10 episodes on Social Cohesion with Youth from Ninewa 	60,000 beneficiaries	GIZ		Dec 2022
Social Cohesion	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support to three community dialogue committees (CDCs) in Sinjar to identify social conflicts, especially concerning women and youth, and address community needs, capacity building support to the CDCs 		GIZ	Close coordination with CDSP	Dec 2022
Social Cohesion	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support intra- and inter-communal dialogue in the target areas in Qaeyrawan subdistrict and potentially in al Shamal subdistrict that aim to strengthen peaceful coexistence and to stabilize cohesion between the population and recently returned IDPs 		GIZ		Dec 2022
Social Cohesion	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of a youth center in Sinjar district 		GIZ		Dec 2022

CBO: Community-based organization; CDC: community dialogue committee; GP: xxx; HH: Households; HLP: Housing, Land and Property; LPC: xxx; NFI: Non-food item; PWSN: xxx.

SO7 - Safety and security: Displacement affected populations feel safer and more secure in their areas of settlement						
Sector/priority area	Location	Activity & Technical details	Estimated number of direct beneficiaries	Implementer	Government contribution	Timeframe / Start-end date
Current interventions						
Protection	Sinuni	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Support Centre to provide protection services, including legal assistance, prevention and response services for GBV, child protection case management and civil documentation (in partnership with TDH) 	9,242 individuals	UNHCR	Collaboration on referral cases, if required	Continuous
Protection	Qaeyrawan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide protection services, including legal assistance, prevention and response services for GBV, child protection case management and civil documentation with remote and mobile coverage 		UNHCR	Collaboration on referral cases, if required	Continuous
Protection	Tal Qasab complex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support vulnerable individuals with special need fund or cash for protection 	20 HHs	IRC		Apr 2021
Protection	Markaz Sinjar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist with enrolment for ex-camp residents, in coordination with CWG 		UNHCR		Ongoing
MHPSS	Tal Qasab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reintegration of Yazidi survivors 	20 HHs	IRC	Quick approval of Yazidi Women Survivors Law	Jul 2021
Municipality	Qaeyrawan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitate and supply furniture for Qaeyrawan police station Organize MHPSS awareness sessions for a group of people MHPSS group counselling or clinical group trauma treatment sessions Organize MHPSS support group sessions MHPSS individual sessions Organize individual psychological counselling sessions 	70,000 individuals	UNDP	Maintain building	Ongoing
MHPSS	Adika Sinuni Sinjar Guhbal Borek Dogere Duhola Zorava	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Referrals and follow-up sessions provided Organize a workshop to strengthen referral pathways Provide dignity kits for women and girls who experienced GBV MHPSS training provided to Primary Health Care Centres (health workers), schools (teachers) and community leaders with specialized referrals (including GBV) integrated Conduct four-day MHPSS training Care Practices awareness sessions provided to PLW Care Practices support group sessions provided to PLW Organize a cycle of care practice group sessions for PLW individuals 	12,994 individuals	Action Against Hunger	Coordination support, support in identifying individuals for participation in training, participation in workshops	Dec 2021
Protection	Markaz Sinjar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Psychosocial support, case management, issuing civil documents for children, parenting program, awareness raising on CP issues, training gov staff and community members on CP core concerns. Also includes Baaj, Hatra and Mosul district 	Children, parents, government staff	UNICEF		Mar 2022

SO7 - Safety and security: Displacement affected populations feel safer and more secure in their areas of settlement						
Sector/priority area	Location	Activity & Technical details	Estimated number of direct beneficiaries	Implementer	Government contribution	Timeframe / Start-end date
Current interventions						
PSS, Social Cohesion, Livelihoods	All Sinjar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing training to children, adolescents, youth and caregivers in psychosocial support. • Providing psychological consultations and referrals. • Organizing social cohesion events in Sinjar. • Training youth in drafting grant proposals, selection and funding of the best proposals submitted. • Conducting regular behavioural communication campaigns in Sinjar, awareness sessions and focus group discussions among residents. 	11,265 individuals	Mercy Hands in cooperation with Mercy Corps		May 2022
Safety and Security	Markaz Sinjar- Ajma	• Survey and clearance of explosive ordnance		MAG		Ongoing
Safety and Security	Qaeyrawan - Bashuk	• Survey and clearance of explosive ordnance		MAG		Ongoing
Safety and Security	Al Shimal - Dokri	• Survey and clearance of explosive ordnance		MAG		Ongoing
Safety and Security	Markaz Sinjar - Kani Abdi	• Survey and clearance of explosive ordnance		MAG		Ongoing
Safety and Security	Markaz Sinjar - Qabael	• Survey and clearance of explosive ordnance		MAG		Ongoing
Safety and Security	Sinjar Center	• Explosive ordnance risk education to promote safe behaviours and raise awareness	All people in the village	MAG		Aug 2021
Safety and Security	Markaz Sinjar - Solagh	• Explosive ordnance risk education to promote safe behaviours and raise awareness	All people in the village	MAG		Sep 2021
Safety and Security	Tal Banat	• Explosive ordnance risk education to promote safe behaviours and raise awareness	All people in the village	MAG		Sep 2021
Safety and Security	Tal Qasab	• Explosive ordnance risk education to promote safe behaviours and raise awareness	All people in the village	MAG		Sep 2021
Protection	Markaz Qaeyrawan	• Protection monitoring, general protection case management, recreational activities	Returnee and host community HHs	IOM		Ongoing
Protection	Mount Sinjar	• Protection monitoring, general protection and GBV case management, recreational activities		IOM		Ongoing
Protection	Sinjar City, Tal Banat, Tal Qasab, Markaz Qaeyrawan and surrounding villages	• Community-based MHPSS programming, including specialized case managements.		IOM	Facilitation of access and securing needed approvals	Ongoing
Planned Activities						
Municipality	Markaz Sinjar	• Rehabilitation and furniture for Directorate of police in Sinjar	250	UNDP		Tendering process
Municipality	Sinuni, Shimal	• Rehabilitation and furniture for Directorate of police in Sinuni	365	UNDP		Tendering process

SO7 - Safety and security: Displacement affected populations feel safer and more secure in their areas of settlement						
Sector/priority area	Location	Activity & Technical details	Estimated number of direct beneficiaries	Implementer	Government contribution	Timeframe / Start-end date
Planned Activities						
Municipality	Sinuni, Shimal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation and furniture for national security building in Sinuni 6,000 community members received mass information on gender equality, combating violence against women and MHPSS 	90	UNDP		Tendering process
Social Cohesion	TBD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 500 key stakeholders received trainings on gender equality and combating violence against women 3 community spaces/infrastructure in the targeted areas are rehabilitated, established and successfully handed over to local authorities. 	6,000 community members, 500 key stakeholders	Malteser International and WRO		Apr 2024

CP: Child Protection; CWG: xxx; GBV: Gender-based violence; HH: Household; MHPSS: Mental Health Psychosocial Support; PLW: xxx.

SO8 – Facilitated Movement: Displaced people in priority displacement sites are supported to pursue their intentions in a safe and dignified manner						
Sector/priority area	Location	Activity & Technical details	Estimated number of direct beneficiaries	Implementer	Government contribution	Timeframe / Start-end date
Current interventions						
Facilitated Returns and relocation	All, depending on areas of destination of families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full package of FVM activities 	400 HHs	IOM	Facilitation of security clearance at local level, provision of documentation to returnees	2021 - 2022

FVM: Facilitated Voluntary Movement; HH: Household.

ANNEX B: BREAKDOWN OF ACTIVITIES PER LOCATION⁹⁵

This annex provides a breakdown of the proportion of activities being implemented in the seven most targeted locations in Sinjar. The table provides a breakdown for each of these locations and displays how activities in each sector are distributed between the seven locations.

# of Activity	Sector	Top 7 Locations with most activities							Total
		Tal Qasab	Sinjar City	Qayrawan	Sinuni town	Tal Banat	Dokry	Borek	
58	Water	9%	14%	9%	3%	5%	2%	2%	43%
19	Health	11%	11%	0%	11%	5%	0%	0%	37%
10	Social Cohesion	0%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%
59	Housing	14%	3%	5%	0%	7%	3%	2%	34%
51	Education	16%	8%	12%	8%	2%	8%	8%	61%
27	Safety and Security	15%	19%	4%	11%	4%	7%	0%	59%
2	Roads	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
29	Electricity	10%	3%	7%	3%	3%	0%	0%	28%
25	Protection	12%	16%	0%	8%	0%	4%	4%	44%
76	Livelihood	5%	11%	8%	7%	4%	1%	3%	38%
356	Total Activities	38	36	24	19	14	11	9	151
100%	% of Total	11%	10%	7%	5%	4%	3%	3%	42%

⁹⁵In this table, the total number of activities is higher than the number of projects cited in tables in this document. One project could include multiple activities as multiple locations may be targeted, but this table focuses on each activity being implemented in each location.

ANNEX C: OUTCOME INDICATORS

OP Strategic 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of adult population/households reporting they are able to play a role in local decision-making 	MCNA
		Participation in community activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of eligible adult target population registered to vote • Proportion of population reporting actively participating in community, social or political organizations 	NPC Community-Level Protection Monitoring REACH (subdistrict) Return and Durable Solutions profiles (ReDS)"
		Strong institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
	N/A			Reflective of UNSDCF Framework
SO2 - Housing and HLP: Displacement-affected populations have access to housing and security of tenure	SO2 - Housing and HLP: Displacement-affected populations have access to housing and security of tenure	Housing Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of population living in housing that qualifies as sustainable* 	Master List, DTM, collected every 2 months across the country [could be drawn upon from priority geographic areas if necessary to refine indicator]
		Tenure security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of population with access to a safe and healthy housing enclosure unit • Target population with documents to prove ownership rights/tenancy of housing, land and property left behind (% of total target population who left behind HLP) 	NPC MCNA
	Access to effective mechanisms to restore HLP or to provide compensation	Restitution mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of target population with access to mechanisms for resolving HLP disputes • Proportion of the population reporting [barrier] to receiving property compensation 	NPC MCNA

OP Strategic 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of the adult population who are economically active 	Reflective of UNSDCF Framework - ILA DTM; MCNA MCNA
		Child labour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of population formally employed, by type of employment (public/private) • Target population aged 5-17 engaged in child labour 	NPC
		Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of population reporting accessing technical or vocational training in the past 12 months 	
		Access to Markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of target population with access to markets* 	MCNA
		Access to basic services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of the population reporting access to basic services (education, health, electricity, WASH) through government provision or public infrastructure 	
SO4 - Basic Services: Displacement-affected populations have equitable access to basic services (school, health, electricity, water and social protection)	Adequate standard of living	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of the population reporting facing barriers or restrictions to access essential services • Primary and secondary school attendance ratios 	NPC MCNA
		Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of individuals who report having a health care need in the last 3 months that was unmet 	MCNA
		Food security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of households reporting children or adults with psychological distress • Proportion of households reporting an acceptable food consumption score • Proportion of households relying on stress/crisis/emergency strategies to cope with a lack of resources to meet basic need (coping strategy index) 	MCNA MCNA, WFP
		Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of the population with stable* access to electricity 	
		WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of population with access to an improved water source in sufficient quantities for drinking and domestic purposes 	MCNA
		Social protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of population with access to improved functional sanitation facilities • Proportion of target population covered under social security schemes* (public or private) 	MCNA

OP Strategic 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)	ReDS
		Social relations	• Proportion of population reporting disputes within their neighborhood or between communities in the last 6 months	
			• [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
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 Strategic 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of IDPs reporting intention to return, relocate or stay in the site in the next 3 months 	MCNA; REACH Camp intentions data
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target population with separated household members Proportion of the population with household members separated reporting access to services for family reunification 	

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