



NUMBER OF RETURNEE		ESTIMATES OF IDPS REMAIN IN THE MAIN AOD		GOVERNORATES OF LAST DISPLACEMENT
Tal Qasab	Tal Banat	Tal Qasab	Tal Banat	Ninewa, Duhok
503 Households	620 Households	4,000 - 5,000 Individuals	5,000 - 6,000 Individuals	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	NEEDS (FROM REACH AREA-BASED ASSESSMENT 2021)	IMPLEMENTED/ONGOING INTERVENTIONS	PLANNED INTERVENTIONS	REMAINING GAPS
<b>Education</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- School lack trained teachers as one of the main barriers</li> <li>- Schools need rehabilitation and equipment</li> <li>- High tuition/costs</li> </ul>	Rehabilitation of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Al-Waleed school for girls in Tal Banat (IHAC)</li> <li>- Tal Banat mixed secondary school (Taaffe through Nadia Initiative)</li> <li>- Tal Banat school (IOM)</li> <li>- Waleed primary school for boys</li> </ul> Rehabilitated by UNDP in Tal Banat <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Al Quds high school rehabilitated by UNDP in Tel Qasab</li> <li>- Al Thuha Primary school</li> </ul> Rehabilitated by UNDP in Tel Qasab <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Al Fajer Al Jadid Rehabilitated by UNDP in Tel Qasab.</li> </ul>	Rehabilitation of : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mahaba Primary School in Tel-Qasab (UNHABITAT)</li> <li>- E'alam Secondary school in Tel-Qasab (UNHABITAT)</li> <li>- Barkher mixed school in Tal Qasab (Nadia Initiative)</li> </ul>	Rehabilitation/supporting of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Al waleed high school for boys</li> <li>- Kurdistan high school of Tel Banat</li> <li>- Tel Qasab , Tadmer primary mixed school'- Trained teachers</li> <li>- Stationary and teaching supplies in different schools</li> <li>- Need for CFS in some of the schools</li> <li>- Documentation that allow children to access schools</li> </ul>
<b>Electricity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No major needs identified</li> <li>- need transformers</li> <li>- need rehabilitation internal distribution network.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poles and wires, and transformers rehabilitated (UNDP)</li> <li>- Tel Banat:50 electrical poles high tension, 14000 ML twisted cable/ Tel Qasab: 50 electrical poles high tension 8000 ML twisted cable. And will install 18 transformer's for both locations (UNHCR)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Qayrawan sub-station is under rehabilitation- this might support the power supply in the two areas (within 2-3 months) (government)</li> <li>- Installing Streetlights in the main streets of Tel- Banat and Tel-Qasab complexes (Taafi through a local actor)</li> </ul>	
<b>Health</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Accessible free of charge or reasonable fees healthcare that is close to the two areas for the people to access. Cost of health services and medicine is the main barrier to healthcare</li> <li>- Rehabilitation of the PHCCs in the two areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Al-Wardeia and Tal qasab villages + Others (Mobile clinic) is ongoing providing Reproductive Health services and Gynecological, Family planning, anti- and post-natal consultation services (IHAC)</li> <li>- UNDP rehabilitated one PHCC in each area</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MHPSS for 20 families in Tal qasab complex (IRC)</li> <li>- Supply medical equipment to Tel Qasab and Tel Banat PHCC (UNDP)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Shortage of equipment and supplies in the public healthcare facilities of the town, most notably of X-ray machines and basic medical supplies such as band-aids, needles, beds</li> <li>- Pharmacies of the PHCC might require support in medications/supplies</li> <li>- Gap in chronic diseases medications</li> </ul>

<b>Infrastructure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Tal Qasab needs rehabilitation of a youth center</li> <li>- Tel Banat need rehabilitation of a youth center.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 24 stores in the market rehabilitated in Tal Qasab (UNHABITAT)</li> <li>- Refurnished the court in Sinjar (UNDP)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lalish cultural office need rehabilitation (UNDP)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Electricity extensions for the rehabilitated stores</li> <li>- Public spaces, mainly public parks, youth and sports halls</li> </ul>
<b>WASH</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The areas rely mainly on water trucking and water networks are not enough for the needs- majority are not connected to the piped water network</li> <li>- there is also lack of WTP and pumping stations</li> <li>- Municipality capacity in waste collection and disposal is limited.</li> <li>- Tel Qasab and Tel Banat needs rehabilitation of Qeni water project and internal water distribution network.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rehabilitation and installation of RO system Tal Qasab water well (IOM)</li> <li>- Install a pump for handwashing in Al Salam school in Tal Qasab (IOM)</li> <li>- Rehabilitation and install RO system Tal Banat (Jiveriya) water well (IOM)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rehabilitation of 5 RO systems in Tal Qasab (the old and the new) and tal Banat (UNDP)</li> <li>- New units by UNDP in old and new Tal Qasab and tal Banat</li> <li>- RO unit in Tel Qasab complex and Tel Banat complex by UNDP.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Water in general is one of the key remaining gaps in both locations.</li> <li>- Rehabilitation of Qeni Water Project that exists in the mountain to feed Tal Qasab and Tal Banat complex</li> <li>- More RO systems are needed if more return happens. - Supporting the municipality capacity in waste collection and disposal</li> </ul>
<b>Housing and HLP</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Around 78% of community in Tal Qasab reported that their current living space is damaged.</li> <li>- Around 67% of community in Tal Banat reported that their current living space is damaged</li> <li>- Destruction of houses was the most cited reason by IDPs from these areas for not returning home.</li> <li>- Around 60% reported owning their current shelter without documentation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Debris removal of Cat 4 houses for 200 houses in Tal Banat (IOM)</li> <li>- Registration of HLP claims for 1330 Yazidis has in Tal Qasab (UNHABITAT)</li> <li>- 340 houses reconstructed in Tal Banat (UNDP)</li> <li>- 198 houses reconstructed in Tal Qasab (UNDP)</li> <li>- Local compensation committee is established and started functioning in Sinjar (cover the two areas) (Government)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- construction of 65 houses in Tal Banat (UNHABITAT)</li> <li>- Rehabilitation of 102 houses in Tal Banat (UNHABITAT)</li> <li>- Construction of 45 houses in Tal Qasab (only fully destroyed houses)/ additional 50-60 are planned (UNHABITAT)</li> <li>- Supporting 1000 HHs to receive the compensation and HLP support (IRC)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Debris recycling</li> <li>- X of houses still require rehabilitation (to be confirmed based on a discussion between IOM, UNDP, and UNHABITAT).</li> </ul>
<b>Documentation and rights</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Court costs constituted an important barrier to accessing the formal justice system in the towns.</li> <li>- 40% of households in Tal Banat, 36% in Tal Qasab had at least one civil document that was lost, damaged or expired.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Supporting in personal documentation (UNHCR)</li> <li>- civil status and passport office in Sinjar (covering the two areas) (UNDP)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Supporting 200 individuals in addressing access barriers to government social assistance and documentations to reach to basic services in Tal Qasab complex (IRC)</li> </ul>	
<b>Livelihoods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Income generating activities are needed in both locations, all neighborhoods contained households that did not earn enough money to cover their expenses. Agriculture and construction have declined since 2014</li> <li>- Increased competitions for jobs, no enough jobs, available jobs are too far away.</li> <li>- need rehabilitation of Agricultural wells in both (Tel Qasab and Tel Banat)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Vocational training to 100 returnees in Tal Banat and 400 in Tal Qasab (UNHABITAT)</li> <li>- MPCA to 600 HH in both locations (UNHCR)</li> <li>- Garden rehabilitation and agricultural promotion, in Horyan School in Tal Banat (IOM)</li> <li>- Restoring 14 agricultural irrigation wells to support Agricultural Activities in Tal Qasab and Tal Banat (Taafi through local actor)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- CfW activity through rehabilitation of war-damaged houses/ construction of low-cost housint units (for the 167 houses) (UNHABITAT)</li> <li>- Providing multi-purpose cash grants for affected people to access a wider and more dignified choice of goods and services, based on their preferences in Tal Qasab and Tal Banat (UNHCR)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Critical gaps remain to support small businesses, agricultural projects, cash-based interventions, income generating, etc.</li> </ul>
<b>Safety and security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 21% in Tal Banat and 29% in Tal Qasab reported not feeling safe from harm/violence in their current location.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reconstruction of Tal Qasab police station (UNDP)</li> </ul>		
<b>Protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>in Tal Banat and Tal Qaab there is need for women and child protection projects. - Women are in need for awarness raising particularly on underage marriage which may be reason behind escalation of suicide cases among women in these communities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Protection community centre for referrals management, protection monitoring, Legal assistance, PSS, Case management, protection cash assistance and Community outreach volunteers for protection monitoring in Tal Banat (Dorcas/Harikar)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support the vulnerable individuals with special need fund or cash for protection as part of protection case management for 20 families in Tal Qasab complex (IRC)</li> <li>- Providing adequate protection services to affected people (case management, legal) in Tal Qasab and Tal Banat (UNHCR)</li> </ul>	
<b>Social cohesion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Need for Social-cohesion activities as there are tensions between Yazidi and Arab communties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Community center in Tal Banat rehabilitated and more work will be implemented using quick impact projects(IOM)</li> <li>- Social cohesion activates using sport and baking implemented with youth and women (IOM)</li> </ul>		
<b>Government leadership</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Garbage collection is ongoing.</li> <li>- Roads rehabilitated is ongoing.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No funded plans</li> <li>- No budget for public services other than electricity</li> </ul>
<b>Facilitated movement</b>	Nothing to report			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Movement intentions: 68% to remain in current camp/area, 4% to return to AoO, remaining do not know.</li> <li>- Top 5 conditions to return to area of origin: home rehabilitation, basic services, livelihood, healthcare services, education services.</li> <li>- Top 3 reasons to return to AoO for HHs intending to return: emotional desire, livelihood options available there, other family/community members have returned.</li> <li>- Top 3 reasons not to return to AoO for HHs not intending to return: damaged house, living conditions better in area of displacement, basic services in AoO not enough.</li> </ul>				