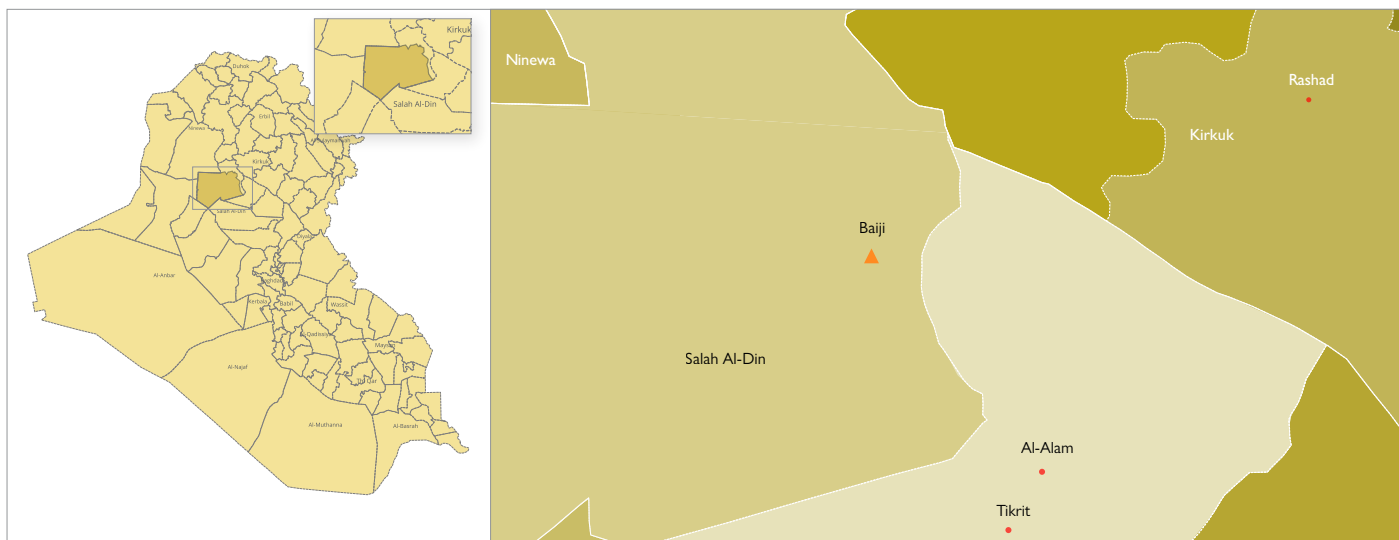




SALAH AL-DIN

JULY 20, 2022



LOCATION NAME	NUMBER OF RETURNEE ¹	NUMBER OF RETURN LOCATIONS ²	NUMBER OF IDPS ³	NUMBER OF DISPLACEMENT LOCATIONS ⁴	ESTIMATES OF IDPS REMAIN IN THE MAIN AOD ⁵	GOVERNORATES OF LAST DISPLACEMENT
Al-Siniya	20,946	7	132	1	TBD	Erbil, Kirkuk, Ninewa, Salah al-Din, Sulaymaniyah

1 Returnee figure are based on DTM Dataset Round 126, covering the months of April, May, and June 2022

2 Hay Farabee, Hay Alressala, AL-Khalifa, Hay ALSaad, Hay Alfarouk, Hay Almathana, Hay AIDahash

3 IDP figure are based on DTM Dataset Round 126, covering the months of April, May, and June 2022

4 AL-Khalifa

5 Area of displacement figure are based on other sources

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	NEEDS	IMPLEMENTED/ ONGOING	PLANNED INTERVENTIONS	REMAINING GAPS
<p>Basic services Education</p>	<p>5 school buildings fully destroyed, in need for reconstruction</p> <p>Sa'ad Bin Abi Waqqas high school (24 classes)</p> <p>Al-Wafaa high school (18 classes)</p> <p>Ammar Bin Yassir secondary school (12 classes)</p> <p>Al-Adheem primary schools (12 classes)</p> <p>Al-Qamar Al-Sa'eed primary school (12 classes)</p> <p>3 school buildings with several damages, in need for rehabilitation</p> <p>Ahmed Orabi primary school (12 classes)</p> <p>Seniya vocational high school (12 classes)</p> <p>Al-Batool primary school (12 classes)</p> <p>WATSAN facilities for 4 school buildings, in need for rehabilitation</p> <p>Al-Farabi primary school (12 classes)</p> <p>Al-Farouq primary school (18 classes)</p> <p>Wardat Al-Yasameen primary school (12 classes)</p> <p>Al-Jana'en primary school (12 classes)</p>	<p>UNDP rehabilitated 3 school buildings</p> <p>Tdh rehabilitated 3 school buildings</p> <p>DRC rehabilitated 1 school building</p>	<p>UNDP is going to rehabilitate Alyasameen Kindergarten, in addition to Al-Resala and Rafah Schools in AlSenia</p> <p>Local government is planning to rehabilitate 3 schools</p> <p>Sa'ad Bin Abi Waqqas high school (24 classes) – REFAATO</p> <p>Al-Wafaa high school (18 classes) – REFAATO</p> <p>Al-Adheem primary schools (12 classes) – Chinese loan</p>	<p>Support the laboratories in the schools with equipment</p> <p>Activities to encourage pupils to stay in school</p> <p>Rehabilitation of Al-Farooq primary schools for girls and boys as it was slightly rehabilitated by DRC in 2020 as it needs for electrical rehabilitation</p> <p>Focusing on rehabilitation or construction of reception room in the entrance of each rehabilitated or constructed schools as it is important especially for the girls schools.</p> <p>Focusing on establishment of Child-friendly spaces in schools and kindergarten or any suitable facilities</p>
<p>Basic services Electricity</p>	<p>The city center electricity network is in need for rehabilitation (replacing the damaged/looted electricity poles, cables and transmitters)</p> <p>The neighborhoods in need for assistance are Al-Qaryah Al-Asriyah, Al-Khulafaa, Al-Muthana and Al-Dahash</p>	<p>UNDP and DRC did partial rehabilitation for the electricity network</p> <p>Targeted neighborhoods were Al-Farouq, Saad and Al-Farabi</p>	<p>UNDP is going to rehabilitate the internal electrical networks in AlSenia including Al- Farabi, Sa'ad and al-Farooq neighborhoods</p> <p>Nothing reported by the local government</p>	<p>The rehabilitation of electrical network needs to include all the neighborhoods in Siniya</p>
<p>Basic services Health</p>	<p>Rehabilitation of 2 fully destroyed PHCC buildings</p> <p>Al-Seniyah PHC</p> <p>Al-Qaryah Al-Asriyah PHC</p> <p>Provide the Main PHCC with the required medical tools and instruments</p>	<p>UNDP rehabilitated the main PHCC of the city</p>	<p>UNDP is going to rehabilitate the PHCC in Seniyah</p> <p>Nothing reported by the local government</p>	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	NEEDS	IMPLEMENTED/ ONGOING	PLANNED INTERVENTIONS	REMAINING GAPS
<p>Basic services Infrastructure</p>	<p>Paving the internal roads (12 KMs) 2 KM in Al-Farabi neighborhood 4 KMs in Al-Farouq neighborhood 2 KMs in Al-Qaryah Al-Asriyah neighborhood 2 KMs in Al-Muthana neighborhood 2 KMs in Saad neighborhood Provision of garbage trucks (X2) Provision of other municipality service trucks Bulldozer (X1) Grader (X1) Specialized crane Electricity maintenance (X1) Shuffles (X4) Remove the debris of damaged buildings, shelters, and shops. Around 900 cubic meters of debris</p>	<p>IOM and Oxfam provided garbage bins for several neighborhoods Local government paved 4 KMs (in Al-Khulafaa and Dahash neighborhoods)</p>	<p>Nothing reported by the local government</p>	<p>Specialized equipment for the municipality of Siniya waste management and recycling Planting a green belt around the city Rehabilitation the 3 football fields in the city Rehabilitation and paving the road linking Baiji with Siniya of 7 km. Supplying recycle bins to houses and shops of different capacity</p>
<p>Basic services WASH</p>	<p>Extending the existing potable water network for: North part of Al-Farouq neighborhood Outskirts of Al-Farabi neighborhood Outskirts of Dahash neighborhood BOQs and further details can be collected from the mayor office Rehabilitation of the Discharge Station of Al-Qaryah Al-Asriyah neighborhood (capacity; 200 cm/hr) Relocate the main water pipe from its current location to another one to avoid the illegal connections which cause a lack of access to water for many families (10 Kms; 18inch pipe)</p>	<p>UNDP reconstructed the main Water Plant (200 cubic meter/hr) Partial rehabilitation of water network by UNDP UNDP rehabilitated the maintenance building of Baiji Water Plant Oxfam rehabilitated part of the Old Water Plant UNDP rehabilitated the water network of Saad neighborhood IOM rehabilitated the water network of Al-Farouq and Dahash neighborhoods</p>	<p>Nothing reported by the local government</p>	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	NEEDS	IMPLEMENTED/ ONGOING	PLANNED INTERVENTIONS	REMAINING GAPS
<p>Housing and HLP</p>	<p>Reconstruction of 1,200 fully damaged shelters</p> <p>Rehabilitation of 1,650 partially damaged shelters</p>	<p>UNDP rehabilitated 400 partially damaged shelters</p> <p>DRC rehabilitated 280 partially damaged shelters</p> <p>IOM rehabilitated 80 partially damaged shelters</p> <p>ICRC rehabilitated the WASH facilities of 60 shelters</p>	<p>UNDP is going to rehabilitate 151 housing units in Sa'ad neihbrohood</p> <p>UNDP is going to rehabilitate 155 housing units in Al-Dahash Neighborhood / Al-Seneia,</p>	
<p>Documentation and rights</p>	<p>The Unified ID and Police station building is need for rehabilitation</p>		<p>The local government is planning to reconstruct the building of unified ID and police station</p>	
<p>Livelihoods</p>	<p>Provision of SMEs</p> <p>CfWs to respond to the immediate financial needs of the vulnerable families with lack of access to financial means</p> <p>Rehabilitation of 250 partially damaged shops</p> <p>Rehabilitation of thousands of acres of agricultural lands (provision of water submersible pumps, rehabilitation of water wells, provision of materials, ...etc)</p> <p>Rehabilitation of 40 artificial fish ponds</p>	<p>IOM implements SMEs project in Seniya (target is not identified yet)</p> <p>IOM implements CfW project for 120 M&F youth</p> <p>UNDP rehabilitated 117 shops</p>		<p>Supporting the agriculture through technology especially in terms of fodder manufacturing</p> <p>Supporting SMEs in the city, especially the projects related to technology and make competition for success stories</p> <p>Construction of central bazar of 60 X 30 m area truss type of 12 m height containing 40 shops of 9 m2.</p> <p>Construction of special bazaar for butchers for health and hygiene purposes</p>
<p>Safety and security</p>	<p>Construction of Community Policing Station</p> <p>Cleaning some areas from the remaining UXOs and IEDs especially the agricultural lands and remote villages as the area was a frontline for four years during the war against ISIL militants</p> <p>Awareness campaigns in schools and communities on IED/UXOs hazards</p>	<p>Halo trust worked in Seniyah outskirts and identified the contaminated areas, however, not all the outskirts of the sub-district have been targeted</p>		

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	NEEDS	IMPLEMENTED/ ONGOING	PLANNED INTERVENTIONS	REMAINING GAPS
Protection (not a standing alone SO, but better to distinguish it from safety/ security)	Access to identification documents and other necessary legal documents			Rehabilitation and construction of public halls for spreading awareness in various topics such as early marriage and pandemics.
Social cohesion	<p>Social cohesion campaigns and reconciliation sessions between the families of victims and families with perceived affiliation to ISIL. This would facilitate the return of more families who can't return for the time being due to tribal-related issues</p> <p>Support the families with perceived affiliation and enable them to reintegrate since most of them are headed by females</p>			More support is needed by the durable solutions approach on the subject of social cohesion in Siniya
Government leadership	The local government in Salah al-din tries to address the needs in Seniya as well as the city of Baiji as these two locations were subjected to massive destruction, however, the level of massive damages in most of SAD's districts (due to ISIL-conflict) doesn't enable authorities responding to the needs immediately, therefore, the international community's support is still required			

IMPORTANT CONSIDERATIONS

Main challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Top 3 obstacles to return to area of origin: home destruction associated with lack of access to Gol compensation on damaged properties, access to economic opportunities and livelihoods, and some of the basic services • One of the most impacted locations in Al-Seniyah is Al-Assriyah neighborhood which almost 95% of its infrastructures and private shelters have been subjected to massive damage during the conflict • Top 3 reasons for HHs intending to return to AoO: improved security and access to essential services, tribal linkages and intention to return to their own area and properties, difficult living situation in the areas of displacement
Intentions of IDPs in AOD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to local authorities and key tribal and community leaders: • 70% of the remaining IDPs have the intention to return in the near future if the obstacles to return are addressed • The remaining 30% reported having sense of short-term integration and they could consider the return as a long-term solution