

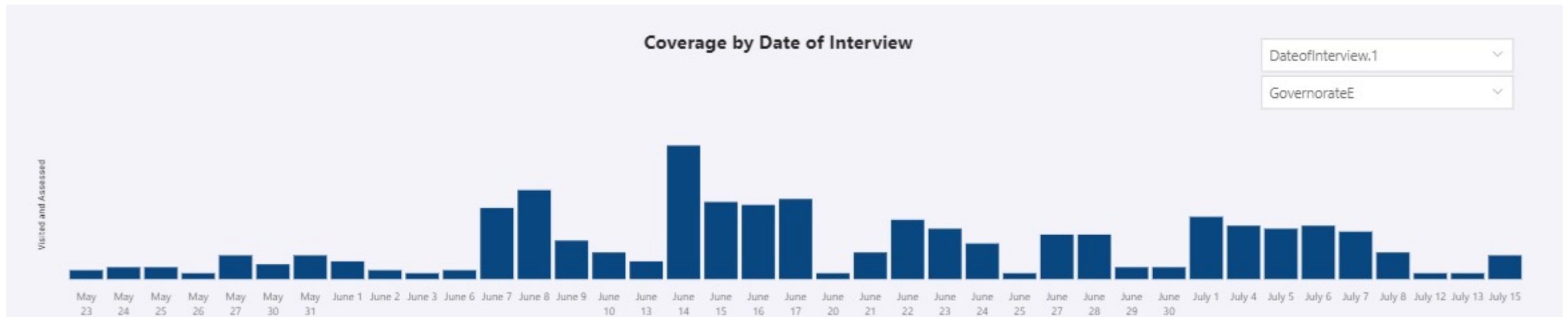


Displacement and Returns Update

Returns Working Group, 27 July 2021

Data collection

- The data collection for ILA VI, Master List Round 122 and Displacement Index is completed, covering May, June and July
- Datasets will be available early August
- Dashboards can be expected by mid-August

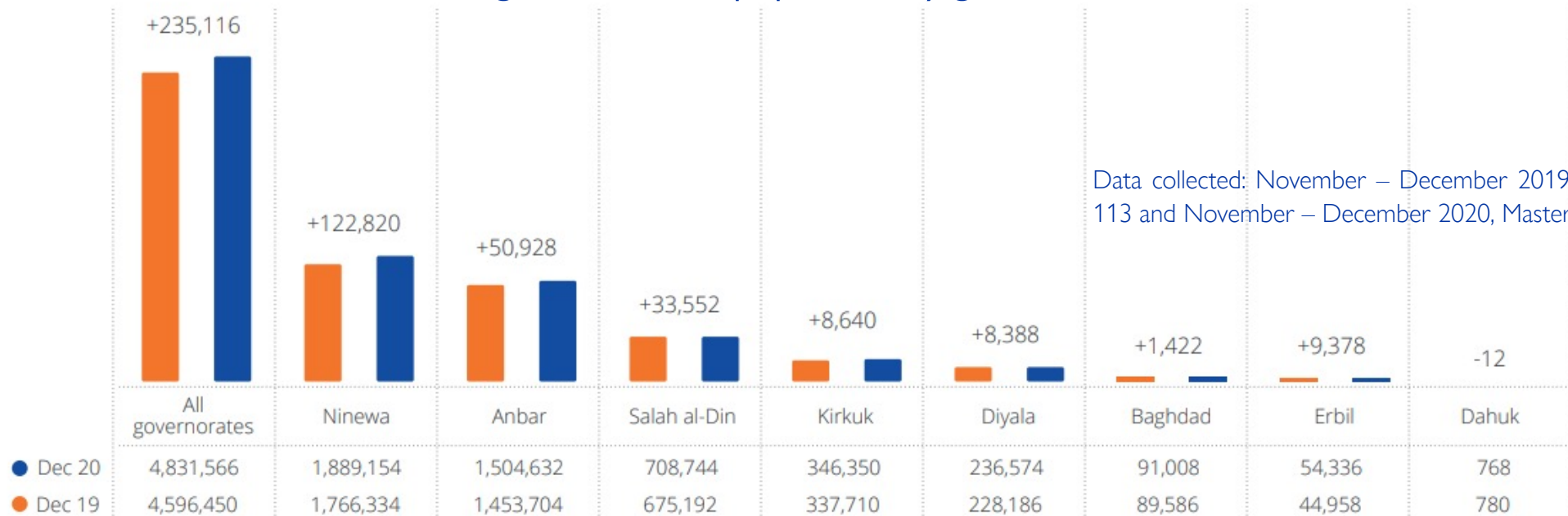


**Return Index:
the latest report
RETURNS IN IRAQ: 2020 OVERVIEW**

RETURNS IN IRAQ: 2020 OVERVIEW

- Between December 2019 and December 2020, the returnee population grew by 235,116, equivalent to roughly 39,186 households. This is around half the number of returnees recorded in the previous year, when 431,130 individuals returned (December 2018 to December 2019).
- Over half of returns between December 2019 and December 2020 were to Ninewa Governorate (122,820 individuals, 52%); Anbar accounted for around one in five returns (50,928 individuals, 22%) and Salah al-Din was the third major recipient of returnees (33,552 individuals, 14%).

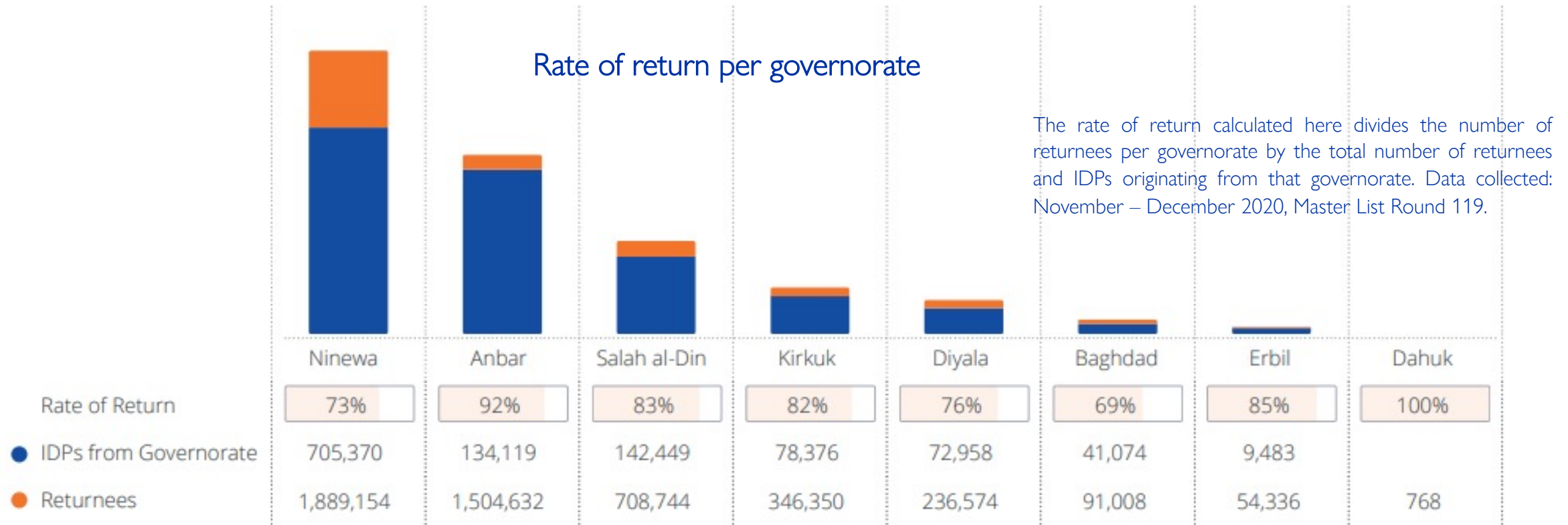
Changes in returnee population by governorate



Data collected: November – December 2019, Master List Round 113 and November – December 2020, Master List Round 119.

RETURNS IN IRAQ: 2020 OVERVIEW

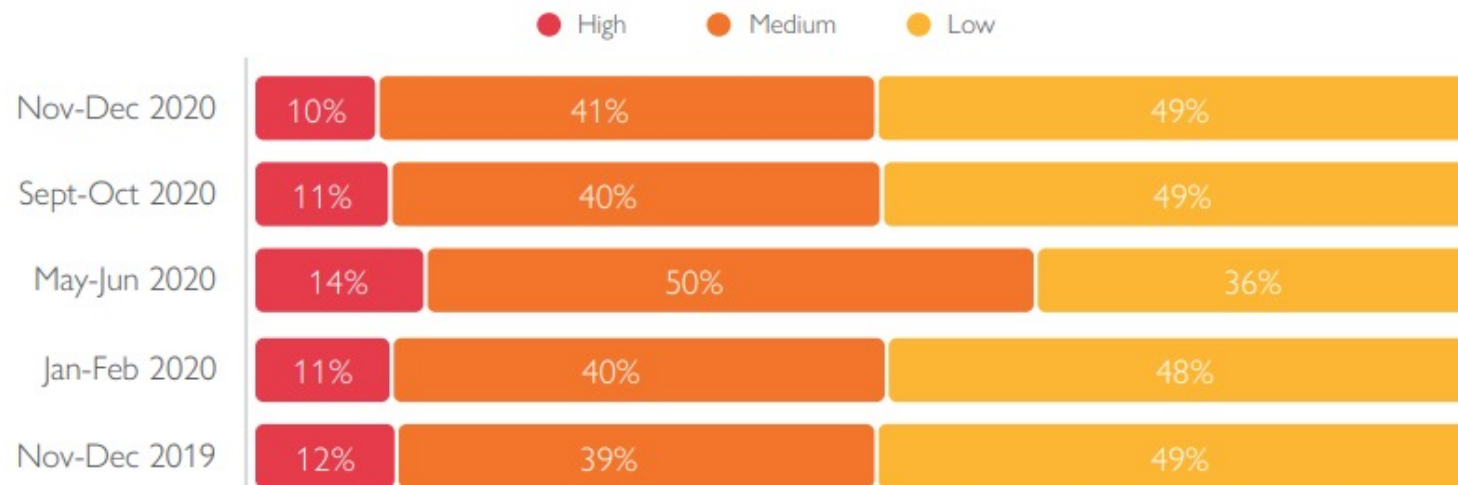
- As of December 2020, Ninewa hosted the largest number of returnees (1,889,154 individuals), with 73 per cent of the population displaced from that governorate having since returned.
- Nearly all of Anbar’s displaced population has returned (92%), with 1,504,632 returnees. Salah al-Din, with the third largest returnee population of 708,744 individuals, has a rate of return of 83 per cent.



RETURNS IN IRAQ: 2020 OVERVIEW

- As of December 2020, 10 per cent of all returnees in Iraq live in severe conditions, equivalent to 484,548 individuals.
- Overall, the proportion of returnees living in locations classified as high and medium severity stayed relatively constant over 2020. Between December 2019 and December 2020, the proportion of returnees in locations of high severity reduced from 12 to 10 per cent, a reduction of around 37,000 individuals.
- The notable increase in individuals living in high and medium severity conditions that occurred in May–June 2020 can be correlated to a deterioration in employment, concerns about sources of violence, and restrictions on daily public life associated with the measures imposed to curb the spread of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19).

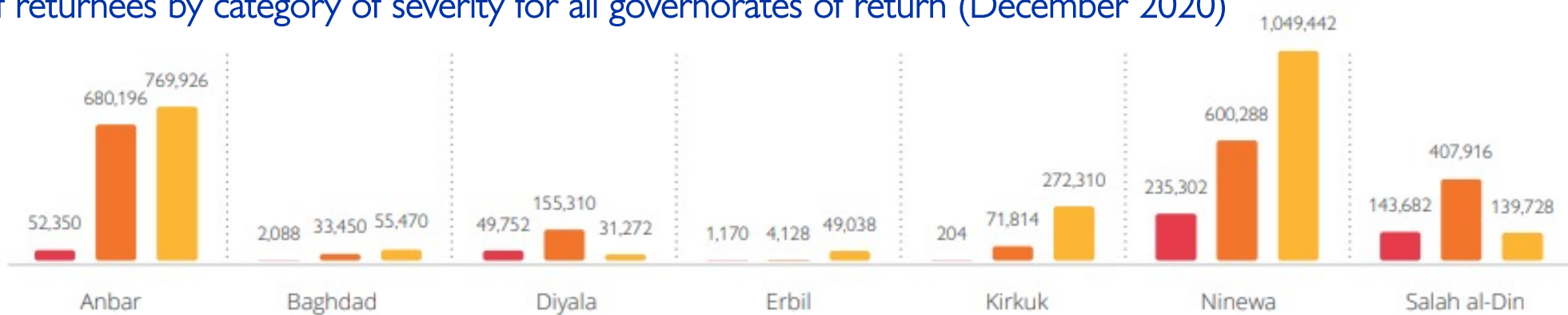
Yearly trend of proportion of returnees by category of severity



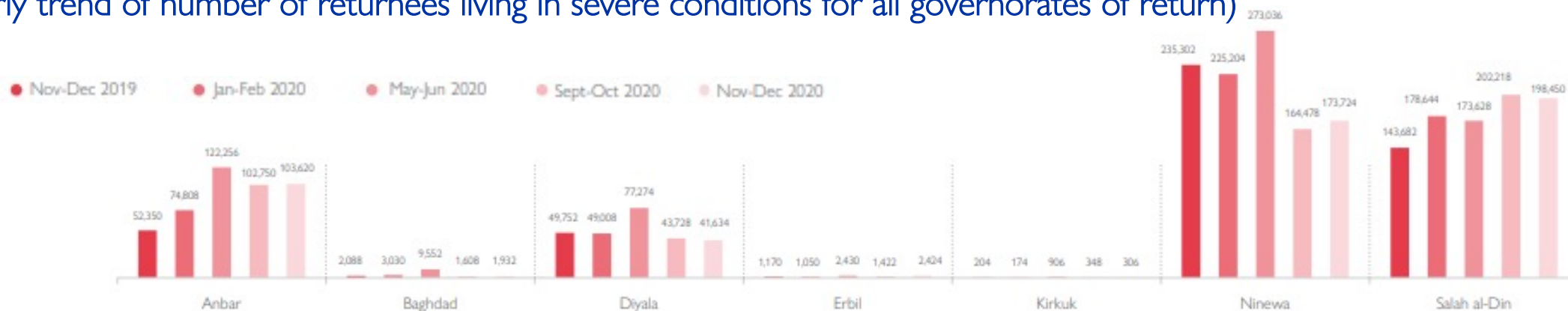
RETURNS IN IRAQ: 2020 OVERVIEW

- In absolute terms, the governorates with the highest number of returnees living in severe conditions are Ninewa (235,302 individuals) and Salah al-Din (143,682 individuals).
- The sharp increase in severity recorded in some locations during May–June was most pronounced in Anbar, Diyala, and Ninewa where, in each case, the number of returnees in severe conditions in September–October fell to pre-pandemic levels

Number of returnees by category of severity for all governorates of return (December 2020)



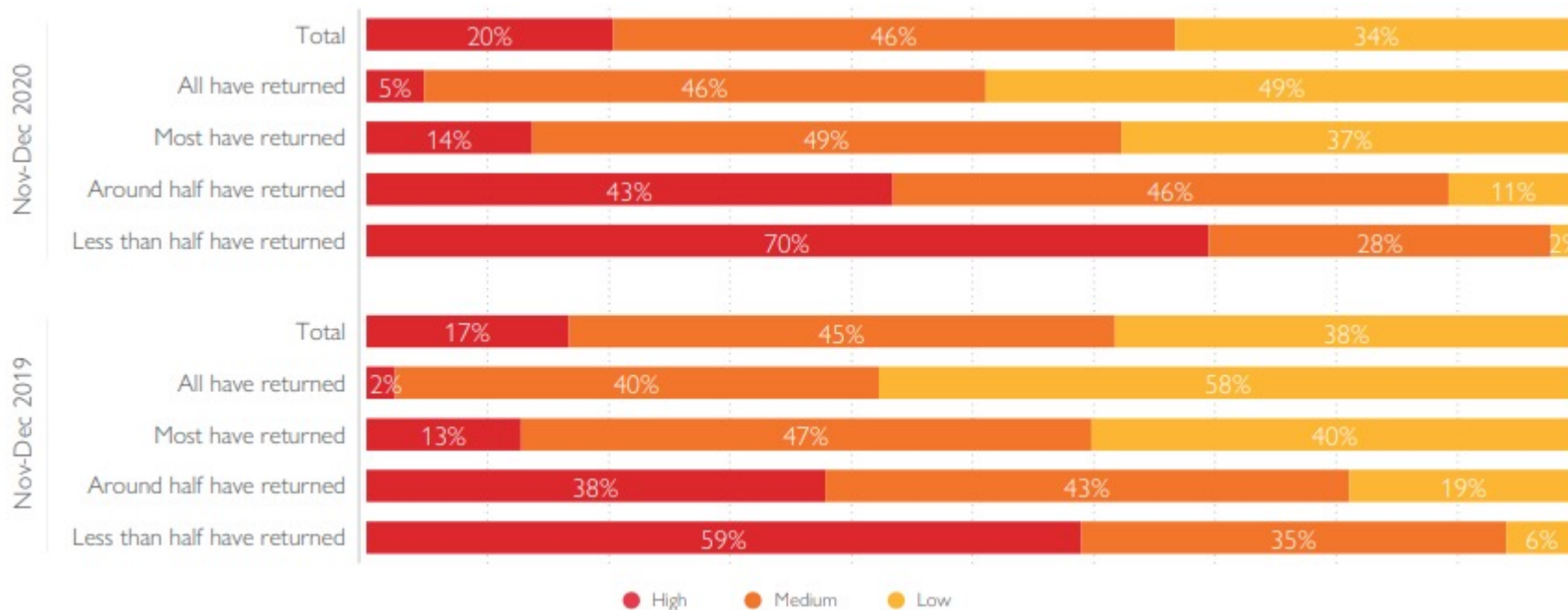
Yearly trend of number of returnees living in severe conditions for all governorates of return)



RETURNS IN IRAQ: 2020 OVERVIEW

- Analysis of Return Index data from December 2019 to December 2020 indicates a moderate association between the return rate and categories of severity.
- Locations classified as low severity have more often witnessed the return of all its displaced population while locations classified as high severity more often witnessed the return of less than half its displaced population.
- However, the proportion of locations that were high severity and where all the displaced population had returned increased slightly in 2020 (from 2% in December 2019 to 5% in December 2020).

Rate of return by overall severity (% of locations)

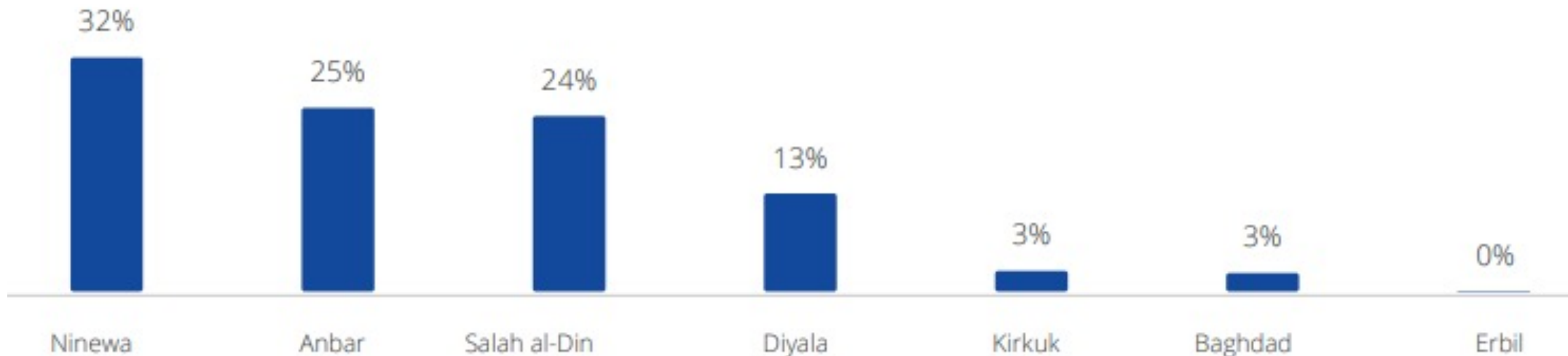


Moderate association (Cramer's V = 0.327, p < .001 in Round 11 and Cramer's V = 0.281, p < .001 in Round 7)

RETURNS IN IRAQ: 2020 OVERVIEW

- As of December 2020, 177,096 returnees reside in shelters in critical condition, representing around 4 per cent of the total returnee population nationwide. Specifically, most returnees in critical shelters reside in destroyed or heavily damaged pre-conflict residences.
- Around one third (56,670 individuals) of returnees in critical shelters are concentrated in Ninewa Governorate, followed by Anbar (25%), Salah al-Din (24%) and Diyala (13%).

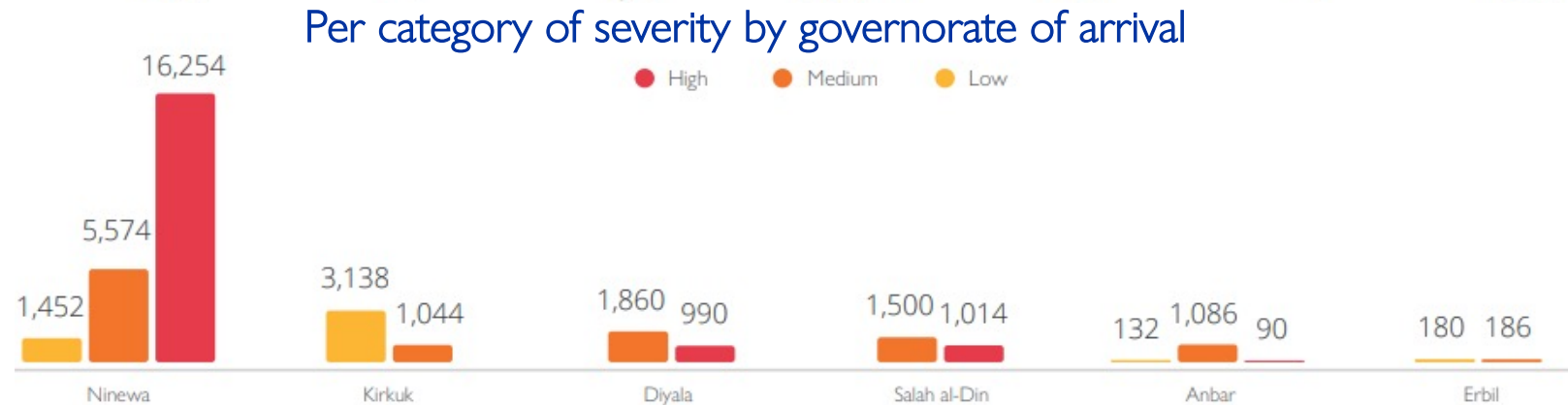
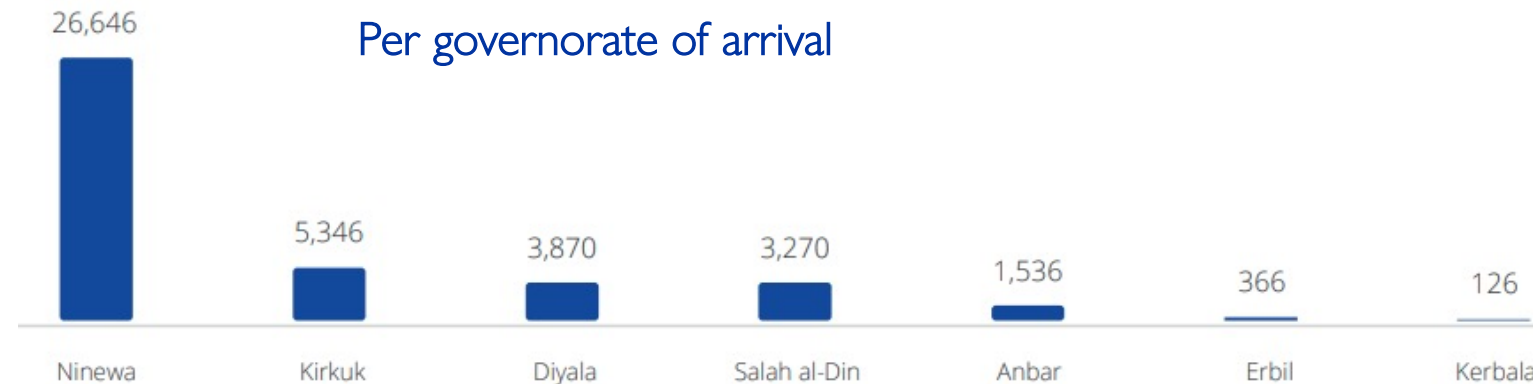
Returnee population in critical shelters by governorate (December 2020)



RETURNS IN IRAQ: 2020 OVERVIEW

- The closure of several IDP camps began around mid-October 2020 following the Government’s announcement to close and consolidate camps across the country. Between November and December 2020, a total of 41,160 individuals were recorded as leaving camps for non-camp settings.
- Around half of the individuals settled in locations with high severity. Ninewa Governorate hosted the largest population of camp arrivals who settled in high severity locations (16,254), followed by Salah al-Din, Diyala and Anbar governorates.

Arrivals from camps to non-camp locations



RETURNS IN IRAQ: 2020 OVERVIEW

- The analysis presented in the final section focuses on five thematic areas of the Return Index indicators: residential destruction, livelihoods, access to essential service, social cohesion, and safety.
- To provide a more granular understanding of severity and obstacles to return, the Return Index indicators are grouped into five drivers of severity, which track problematic aspects that particularly contributing to severe conditions. This section presents an analysis of how the severity for each driver has changed across 'hotspots' between December 2019 and December 2020.

DRIVER	 RESIDENTIAL DESTRUCTION	 LIVELIHOODS	 ESSENTIAL SERVICES	 SOCIAL COHESION	 SAFETY AND SECURITY
INDICATORS	Residential destruction	Recovery of agriculture	Provision of government services	Daily public life	Concerns regarding mines and unexploded ordnance
		Recovery of business	Electricity sufficiency	Community reconciliation	Concerns about sources of violence
		Access to employment	Water sufficiency	Illegal occupation of private residences	Presence of multiple security actors
			Access to basic services	Blocked returns	Checkpoints controlled by other security actors

RETURNS IN IRAQ: 2020 OVERVIEW

RESIDENTIAL DESTRUCTION

- Overall, the extent of residential destruction and the presence of reconstruction efforts in most hotspot subdistricts is categorized as low severity. This means that, while there may be variation at the location level, in general, fewer than half of the households in these areas are destroyed, and reconstruction efforts are ongoing.
- A notable exception is Al-Nasir Walsalam in Baghdad Governorate, which remained at high severity for residential destruction throughout 2020. Similarly, Balad district in Salah al-Din Governorate has three subdistricts of return with high severity for residential destruction, and no improvement over the course of the year.
- Notably, the subdistrict of Al-Gamra, Anbar Governorate, saw significant improvements in residential destruction, moving from medium to low severity. However, a worsening severity was recorded in Al-Amerli subdistrict in Salah al-Din Governorate, which may be attributed to returns over the course of the year in newly assessed locations with moderate housing destruction.

RETURNS IN IRAQ: 2020 OVERVIEW

LIVELIHOODS

- Many hotspots witnessed significant variation in the recovery of economic activities and access to employment over the course of 2020. While the impact of restrictions associated with COVID-19 caused a notable worsening of severity in May–June, many hotspots recorded a worsening of severity over the course of the year with little sign of recovery although restriction measures were eased. This suggests the impact of other underlying structural factors such as low oil prices, widespread youth unemployment and poor access to financial services across many areas of return.
- Most hotspots within Ninewa Governorate recorded a worsening of severity regarding livelihoods, with subdistricts in Al-Ba’aj and Sinjar moving from medium to high severity.
- Balad district, Salah al-Din Governorate, recorded two hotspots that worsened significantly over the year – from low and medium to high severity. However, the uneven impact of market fundamentals on livelihoods is best exemplified by the subdistrict of Suleiman Beg, also in Salah al-Din, which recorded the largest overall improvement in severity during 2020.

RETURNS IN IRAQ: 2020 OVERVIEW

SERVICES

- Access to services remained good among all hotspots in Anbar and Baghdad governorates, and among some hotspots in Salah al-Din Governorate.
- Severity remained high, most notably in Sinjar district, Ninewa Governorate, where all hotspots reported high severity with regard to services. Significant worsening in severity was recorded in Al-Siniya, Markaz al-Balad and Al-Amerli subdistricts, Salah al-Din Governorate.
- Very few hotspots recorded a significant improvement in access to services over the course of 2020, though some districts such as Telafar, Ninewa Governorate, had low severity for services across all hotspots.

RETURNS IN IRAQ: 2020 OVERVIEW

SOCIAL COHESION

- While there was limited variation in social cohesion over the course of 2020, there was a pronounced escalation in severity recorded in May and June. For the most part, this increase in severity can be attributed to a worsening in daily public life and limited freedom of movement associated with the restriction measures introduced to curb the spread of COVID19. Across most hotspots, this sharp increase in severity related to daily public life returned to pre-COVID levels of severity.
- Two hotspots in Tuz Khurmatu district, Salah al-Din Governorate, witnessed significant improvement – moving from high to medium severity. Similarly, Markaz Telafar, Ninewa Governorate, improved from medium to low severity.

RETURNS IN IRAQ: 2020 OVERVIEW

SAFETY AND SECURITY

- Overall, more hotspots recorded high severity for safety and security driver than for any other driver.
- Three hotspots in Anbar Governorate recorded significant worsening of severity, driven by rising concerns over sources of violence, reported blocked returns and violent non-state actors in control of checkpoints.
- There were no significant variations in severity for hotspots in Diyala Governorate, although all remained high severity, except for one subdistrict which was newly assessed by the Return Index in 2020.
- Most hotspots in Ninewa Governorate improved in severity related to safety and security, most notably in Markaz Sinjar and Qaeyrrawan, both in Sinjar district, which moved from high to medium severity.
- Hotspots across Salah al-Din Governorate vary significantly in severity related to safety and security, with those in Tuz Khurmatu district recording the highest severity.

You can find all Iraq DTM products on the portal: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/>

RETURNS IN IRAQ: 2020 OVERVIEW

The screenshot shows a navigation bar with the following items: Dashboard, Reports, Governorate profiles, Thematic Reports (highlighted), Datasets, and Methodology. Below the navigation bar is the heading "THEMATIC REPORTS". There are six report cards displayed in a grid. Each card has a dark blue background with a light blue pattern of overlapping circles. The text on each card includes the "Return Index" logo, the report title, and the date. The first card is "RETURNS IN IRAQ: 2020 OVERVIEW" dated Jul 2021. The second is "Thematic Series Briefing: Re-displacement" dated Feb 2020. The third is "Actor Layer Mapping" dated Dec 2019. The fourth is "Thematic Series Briefing: Reconciliation" dated Nov 2019. The fifth is "Thematic Series Briefing: Housing" dated Jan 2019. The sixth is "Geographical Analysis of Indicators" dated Dec 2018.

Report Title	Date
RETURNS IN IRAQ: 2020 OVERVIEW	Jul 2021
Thematic Series Briefing: Re-displacement	Feb 2020
Actor Layer Mapping	Dec 2019
Thematic Series Briefing: Reconciliation	Nov 2019
Thematic Series Briefing: Housing	Jan 2019
Geographical Analysis of Indicators	Dec 2018



RWG Monthly Meeting

July 2021



1. **Introduction and adoption of minutes:** Review of June meeting and follow up on action points.
2. **Context updates:** Updates on IDP, Return Movements, Return Index (DTM), CCCM, governorate return updates.
3. **DSTWG Update:** DSTF Meeting update and DS updates.
4. **DORCAS :** Rapid Market and Needs Assessment Sinjar
5. AOB



Compensation

- In June 2021, Ninewa received 28+ B IQD as compensation allocation
- Compensation department directly disbursed allocations to beneficiaries
- 2,700 beneficiaries, out of 35,301 fully approved files, were covered by this batch
- Beneficiaries get money from Al Rasheed Bank- Mosul branch
- Around 22,000 files are not fully approved yet, at Baghdad level
- Beneficiaries of this batch hail from all areas of Ninewa
- Selection criteria is random, depending on correctly applied forms

Compensation continued...



- Categories:
 - The martyrs
 - The injured
 - The missing
 - Damaged houses/ buildings/ shops
 - Losses of furniture/ vehicles/ agriculture crops
- Documents required for eligibility of compensation are:
 - Personal ID
 - Ownership document
 - A detailed report of the incident
 - Photos of property (before & after the incident)
- Documenting a case requires approvals of police, court and compensation department. The process takes 4-6 months due to security inspection and approvals
- Before 2019, all compensation cases are approved at Baghdad level (1-2 years, lots of ministries' stamps, etc. After 2019, the process was amended (less than 30 B IQD are approved at Ninewa level, more than 30 B IQD are approved at Baghdad level)



- 1) 296 IDPs departed from Khazer & Hasan Sham camps to various areas of Ninewa. MoMD did not provide transportation but supported returnees with security clearance process and movement through checkpoints.
- 2) Returns from Duhok to Sinjar decreased in the last few months. Authorities attribute reasons to political instability, lack/ insufficient services and insufficient assistance to returnee HHs.
- 3) MoMD facilitated the return of **77 individuals** from Turkey to Ninewa. This is the second return movement from Turkey that MoMD recently facilitates (**on 19 June, 70 IDPs** returned from Turkey to Ninewa as well)



- Hawija ABC roundtable with Kirkuk authorities was conducted on 13 July 2021.
- Kirkuk authorities provided very useful inputs and feedback for Hawija ABC PoA
- Initial draft of roundtable report (Arabic) will be finalized soon. The report to be shared with authorities for feedback, and to be translated into English to support in drafting Hawija ABC PoA
- Wider outreach with non-ABC members and Hawija GCM members already conducted
- Next step is to draft the initial PoA for Hawija ABC (tentatively next month)



- **Salah al-din**
 - As of 15th July 2021, 239 IDP HHs have received the security badge to facilitate their return to Sayid Ghareeb,
 - Return to Channel 34
 - No developments regarding Ahbab Tal Al-Thahab, Al-Auja, Al-Asriyah neighborhood and 50 villages in Seniyah
 - Eviction of women and their children was made by MoMD and the relevant security authorities from Shirqat/Eitha village to Jadaa 5 camp
- **Anbar**
 - Following the fire incident in Ashty camp in Suly las week, the MoMD asks for more efforts from the operational agencies in Anbar to support to facilitate the return of the IDPs from the camp back to their AoOs, no time has been identified for potential camp closure
- **Babylon:**
 - Official announcement was made by the head of Al-Azim political alliance on 23rd July 2021 to announce for a regular, studied and well-prepared return of IDPs to Jurf Al-Sakhar.



- Area-based Coordination Groups

- Roundtable discussions with key governmental stakeholders
 1. 07th July 2021; East Anbar ABC
 2. 08th July 2021; West Anbar ABC
 3. 12th July 2021; Diyala ABC
 4. 13th July 2021; Salah al-din ABC
- Inputs to the POA; field-level selection of information by local administrative units → Local government/sectorial directorates → ABC
- Partners are encouraged to share their current DS-related activities with the respective FPs
- Timelines have been set for the initial version of the DS POAs – End of August 2021



- Supreme Committee for relief and support IDPs (responsible for implementing the NP)
 - Convened its first meeting on 5th July 2021, main action points:
 1. To convene a meeting for the committee each 15 days/based on need
 2. They agreed to add UNAMI and USAID as members, GIZ as observer
 3. Recommendation was made to the ICB to give more authorization to local governments to support the implementation of the National Plan's activities
 4. Recommendation was made to local governments to accelerate the process of finalizing/verifying the applications for Gol Compensation on damaged properties
 5. REFAATO was identified to be responsible for implementing all the projects that the committee's members will endorse them
- **The Sunni endowment has** established the committee responsible for providing compensation and cash support to IDPs, the TORs/structure/way forward are not finalized yet. National budget has allocated **40 B IQD** for grants to IDPs and additional **10 B IQD** for reconciliation-related compensations

DSTWG Update

Presented to RWG

27 July 2021

Contents

- Strategic Priority 5 on Durable Solutions & UNSDCF
- DSTWG General Updates
- ABC Updates

Strategic Priority 5 on Durable Solutions & UNSDCAF

Overview of Strategic Priority Areas



Each Strategic Priority Area is coordinated by a dedicated **Priority Working Group**, responsible for updating the Joint Work Plan – which sets out the activities for the next 4 years.

Priority Working Groups ensure that each activity compliments the relevant **national frameworks and priorities**. After the Joint Steering Committee (7-8 April), an additional Strategic Priority Area was included for **Durable Solutions**.

Setting up Strategic Priority 5 (April 2021)



Setting up of SP 5 included the following processes and key documents:

1. Development **Joint Work Plan** for SP 5 specifying DS activities (submitted end of May): *Definition of Criteria, Outcomes, Outputs, Indicators, Baselines and Targets for SP 5*
2. Creation of **Alignment Table** specifying linkages to Iraqi NDPs and to the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development (SDGs), will be included as an Annex to the UNSDCF (submitted Mid-May)
3. Drafting of **Narrative section** of SP5 for the UNSDCF: *Theory of Change, Partnerships Sections, Key Interventions, Risks and Risk Management (submitted Mid-May)*
4. Submission of **M & E Plan** (submitted end of May)
5. Finalization of UNSDCF **Results Matrix** (submitted end of May)
6. Validation of UNSDCF (13th of June 2021)
7. Signing Ceremony of UNSDCF (September)

How is the UN **supporting** Durable Solutions through the Cooperation Framework?

- Alignment with **national level priorities, plans and frameworks.**
- UNSDCF can contribute up to **\$1.8 billion** towards **development** related Durable Solutions programming for UN agencies (2020 – 2024)
- Activities under UNSDCF will be implemented in the **same priority areas**; two additional locations (Baghdad and Babylon) under the National Plan.
- Programming areas in UNSDCF **support the four executive areas under the National Plan.**
- Coordination mechanisms at national level and at ABC level, **working with Supreme Committee for relief and support IDPs as well as at the Governorate level.**

** National Plan for getting the IDPs back to their liberated areas*

SP 5 Alignment with other National Documents

The Cooperation Framework compliments the following National level frameworks and plans:

- **National Plan for the return of IDPs**
- **SDGs and Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development** (can be directly and indirectly linked to achievement of all 17 SDGs but particularly strongly aligns with Goal 1 (End poverty), Goal 5 (Gender Equality), 10 (Reduce inequality), Goal 16 (Peaceful and inclusive societies, justice for all and accountable institutions) and Goal 17 (Global Partnerships for Sustainable Development))
- **National Development Plan 2018-2022** (particularly on Population and Workforce (Objective 1), Agriculture and Water Resources Sector (Objective 2), Energy and Transformation Industries Sector (Objective 3), Transportation Sector (Objective 4), Buildings & Services Sector (Objective 5), Spatial Development (Objective 8), and Human & Social Development (Objective 9)).
- **Iraq Vision 2030:** Vision 1, Vision 2, Vision 3 and Vision 4
- **KRG Vision 2020:** Put People First; Building the Region: Infrastructure; Putting Government to Work for the People; Creating an Economically Prosperous Region
- **Iraq's National Framework for Reconstruction and Development**

The **National Plan** refers to **Agenda 2030:**

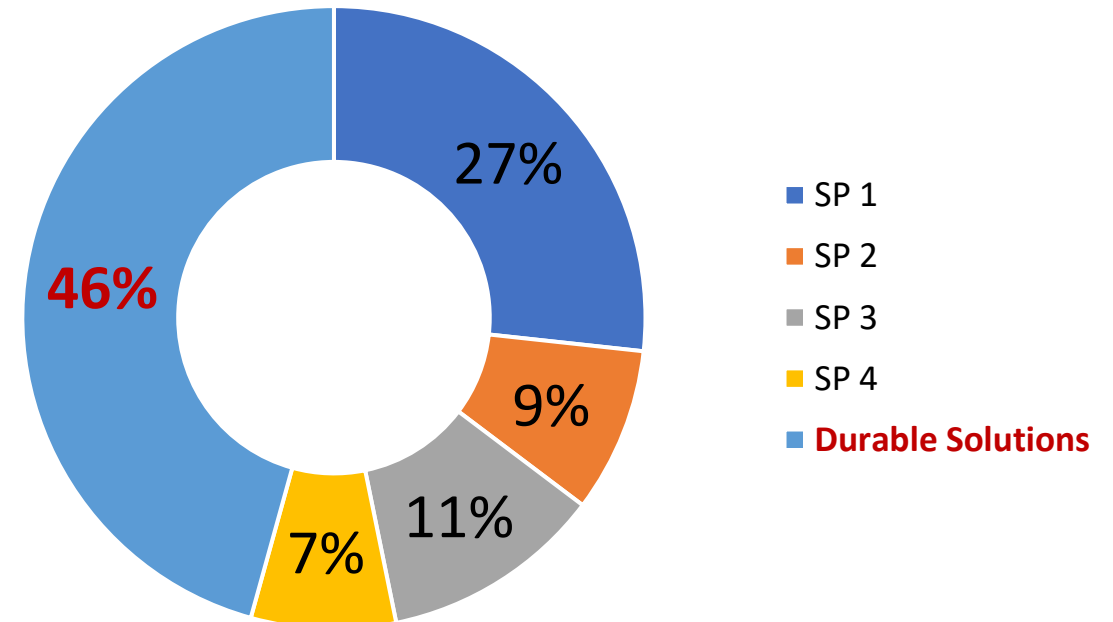
“The government's approach is in harmony and consistency with the global sustainable development agenda 2015-2030 and Iraq's vision 2030, under the slogan (Secure Iraq, a unified society, a diversified economy, a sustainable environment blessed with wise governance)”

NB: Both SP5 and the National Plan apply the approach underlined in the IASC Framework on Durable Solutions

Financial information for Strategic Priority 5 (1)

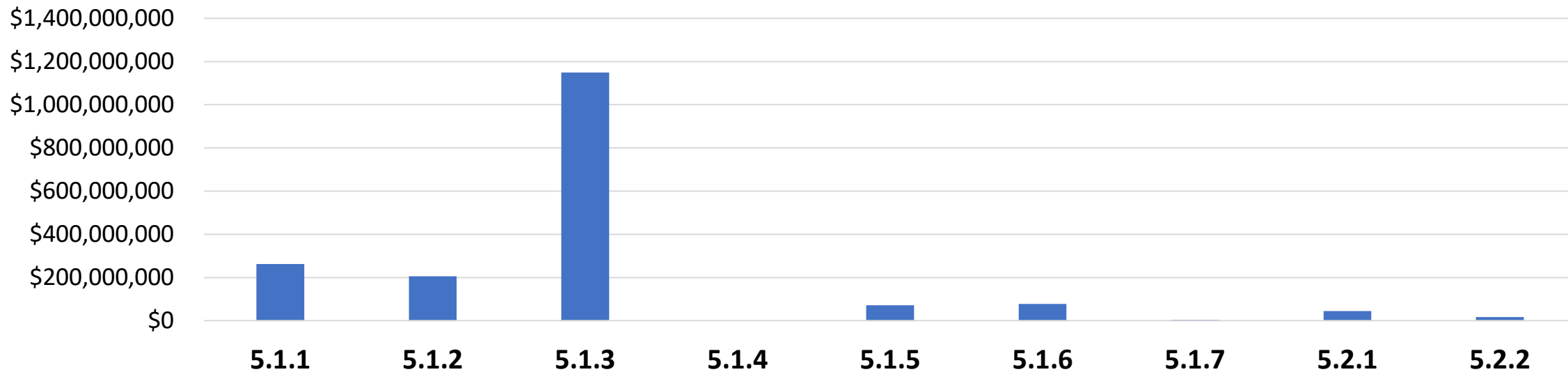
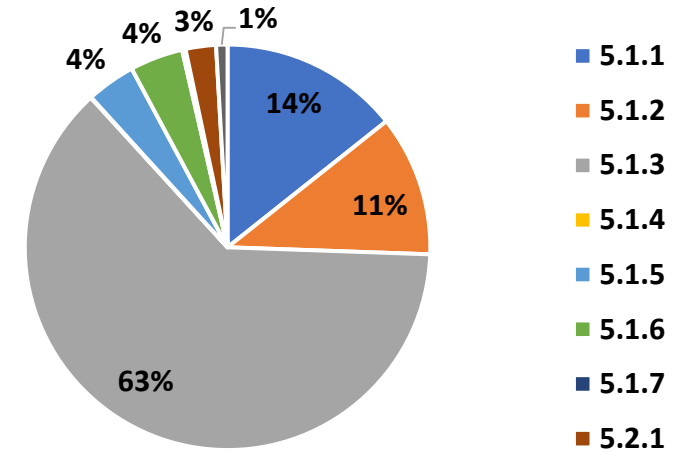
Inclusion of Durable Solutions in the UNSDCF has costed UN programming needs at \$1,833,144,732 amounting to 46% of the overall programming requirements (2020 – 2024).

SP Area	\$
SP 1	1,071,977,856
SP 2	343,384,622
SP 3	461,748,613
SP 4	301,341,483
Durable Solutions	1,833,114,732
Total Required amount	4,011,567,306



Financial information for Strategic Priority 5 (2)

- Output 5.1.1:** Housing and HLP (\$262,489,890)
- Output 5.1.2:** Livelihoods (\$205,942,986)
- Output 5.1.3:** Basic services (\$1,148,619,374)
- Output 5.1.4:** Documentation and rights (\$823,476)
- Output 5.1.5:** Social cohesion (\$71,570,127)
- Output 5.1.6:** Safety and security (\$77,591,206)
- Output 5.1.7:** Facilitated movements (\$5,072,464)
- Output 5.2.1:** Localized and national durable solutions planning,...facilitate the development and implementation of plans and approaches.. (\$44,364,390)
- Output 5.2.2:** Strengthened and effective government engagement and joint planning.. (\$16,640,819)





- With the adoption of the “National Plan for Resolving the Displacement of IDPs” – all of the UN efforts are geared to work closely with government counterparts, nationally and locally, to support the implementation of this plan and wider solutions to protracted displacement through the UN Durable Solutions Mechanism.
- Through the work of the framework process and support from the Government of Iraq, the UN plans to implement \$1.8 billion from now until 2024.

→ *Establishment of SP 5 on Durable Solutions in the UNSDCF a milestone at national level to kick-start this cooperation*



DSTWVG and ABC Updates

Area		Initial stakeholder mapping & scoping of priority locations/key issues	Local Authority Roundtables	Extended Partner Outreach/ Consultation	Community Outreach/ Consultation	Key Community actors	# of tentative priority areas	Drafting PoAs
Anbar	West Anbar (Qaim, Heet, Haditha)	Completed	Completed	Ongoing (Wider outreach completed)	Commenced and ongoing	Community leaders, Religious leaders, Government officials, Associations, Representatives from both returned and displaced populations, etc.	10	Under Development
	East Anbar (Fallujah, Ramadi)	Completed	Completed	Ongoing (Wider outreach completed)	Commenced and ongoing		9	Under Development
Kirkuk	Hawiga	Completed	Completed	Ongoing (Wider outreach completed)	Commenced and ongoing		Under analysis	Under Development
Ninewa	Sinjar	Completed	Completed	Ongoing (Wider outreach completed)	Commenced and ongoing		4	Zero Draft Shared with ABC members
	Ba'aj						4	
Diyala	Muqdadiya, Jalawla, Saadiya	Completed	Completed	Ongoing (Wider outreach completed)	Commenced and ongoing		23	Under Development
Salah al-Din	Shirqat, Baiji	Completed	Completed	Ongoing (Wider outreach completed)	Commenced and ongoing		18	Under Development

Initial priority areas

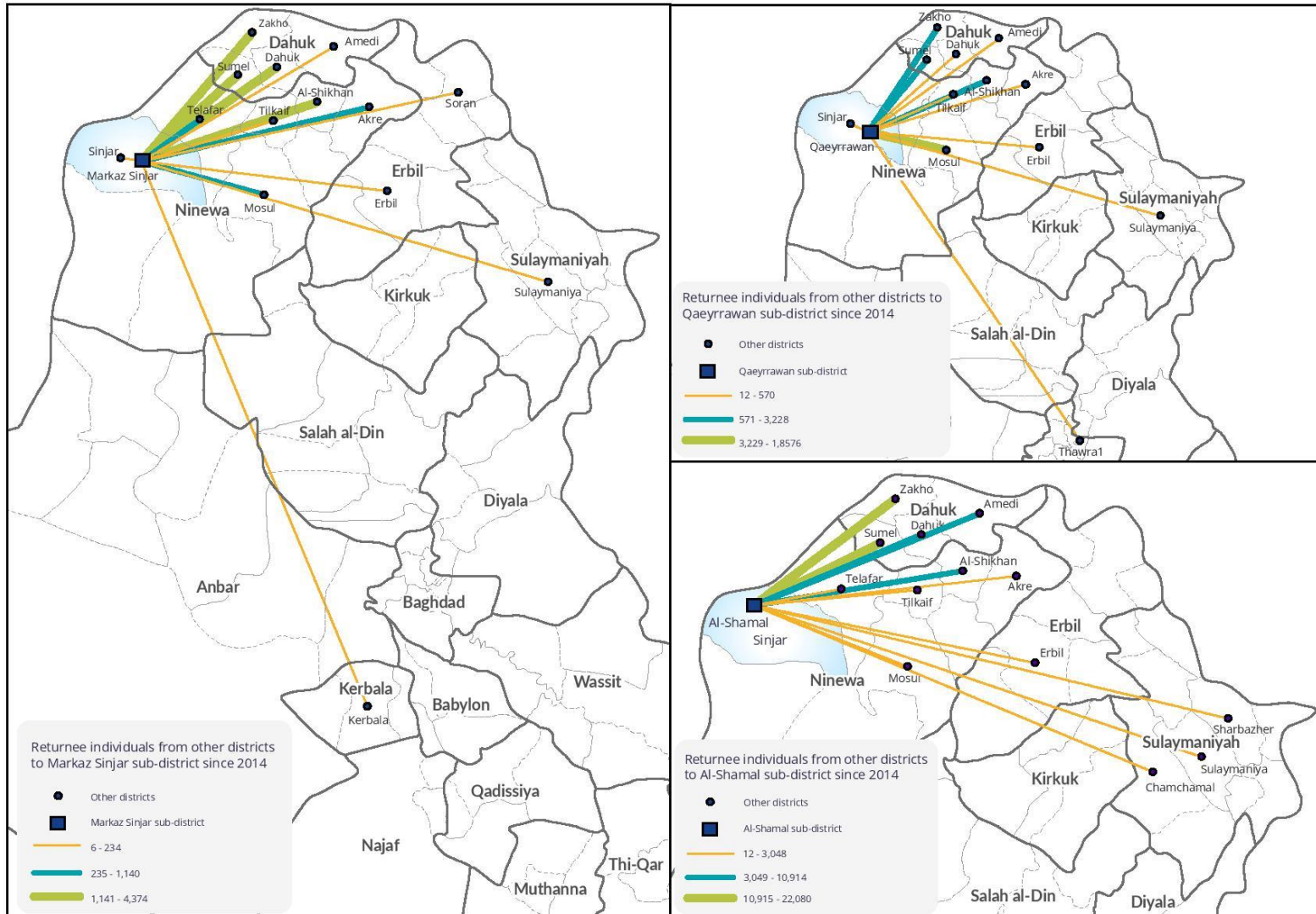
Governorate	Initial priority areas	
Anbar	West Anbar (Qaim, Heet, Haditha)	Haqlaniyah, Heet, Qaim Centre, Rummanah, T1 Station, Rayhana, Al Sagra, Barwana, Al-Forat, Dolab
	East Anbar (Fallujah, Ramadi)	Husai, Sobaihat, Al-Khairat, Al Shuhadaa, Al Tash, Saqlawiya, Hamira, Jazzirat al-Ramadi, Low-cost shelter complex in Habbaniyah
Kirkuk	Hawiga	Al Abassy, Al Riyad, Al Zab, Markaz Al Hawiga
Ninewa	Sinjar	Qaeyrawan (Tal Banet, Tal Qasab, Markaz Qaeyrawan)
	Ba'aj	Markaz Ba'aj, Markaz Qahtaniya, Complexes South of Ba'a (Bad'ia, Resala, Saqqar, Al Jamdaniya)
Diyala	Muqdadiya, Jalawla, Saadiya	To be confirmed
Salah al-Din	Baiji	Al Jedaeda neighbourhood, Al Shat neighbourhood, Al Sikak neighbourhood, Hay Al Resala
	Sirqat	West Sirqat
		East Sirqat (Gunaytira, Gan'us Sufla, Gan'us Olya, Shrai'a, Sahal Al Mudhof, Al Nahiya)

- **Plan of Action Template Content Table**

1. Overview/Executive Summary
2. Guiding Principles and Purpose
3. Situation and Context
4. Implementation Plan
5. Inter-area coordination
6. Government Roles and Responsibilities
7. Monitoring and Tracking

ABC Plan of Action – Sinjar (Context Analysis)

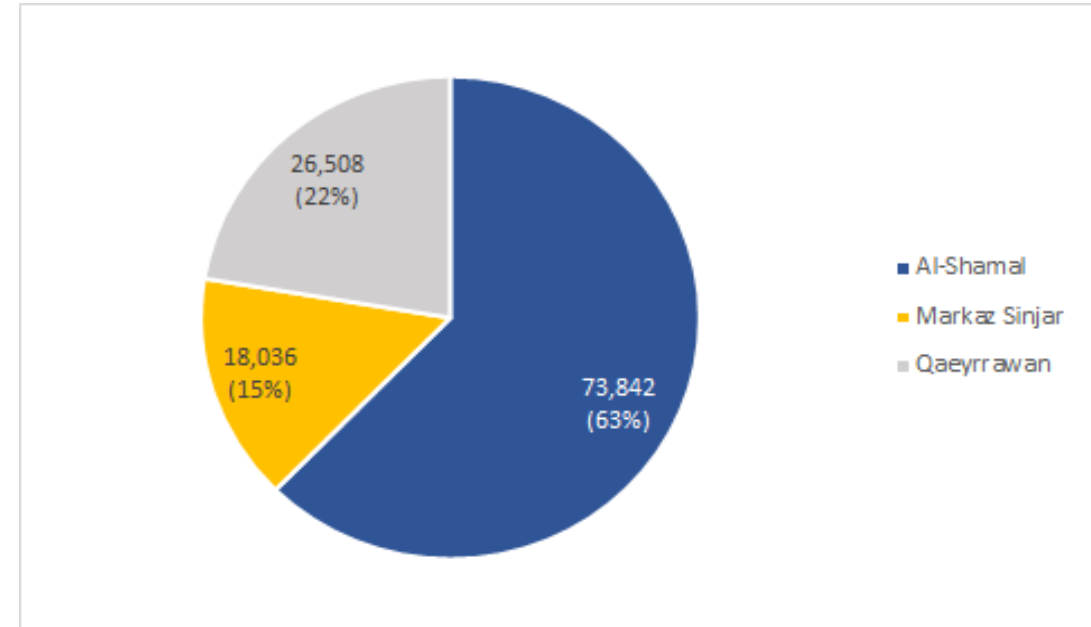
Return movements to Sinjar's sub-districts of Markaz Sinjar, Qaeyrrawan and Al-Shamal



ABC Plan of Action – Sinjar (Context Analysis Continued)



- Individuals displaced in Sinjar, by district of origin



- Individuals displaced in sub-districts within Sinjar, by district of origin

District of Displacement	Sub-district of displacement	Governorate of origin	District of origin	Individuals
Sinjar	Al-Shamal	Ninewa	Al-Ba'aj	15,126
Sinjar	Al-Shamal	Ninewa	Sinjar	3,174
Sinjar	Markaz Sinjar	Ninewa	Al-Ba'aj	13,854
Sinjar	Markaz Sinjar	Ninewa	Sinjar	3,960
Sinjar	Qaeyrrawan	Ninewa	Sinjar	36

ABC Plan of Action– Sinjar (Continued)

- **List of ongoing activities by partners**

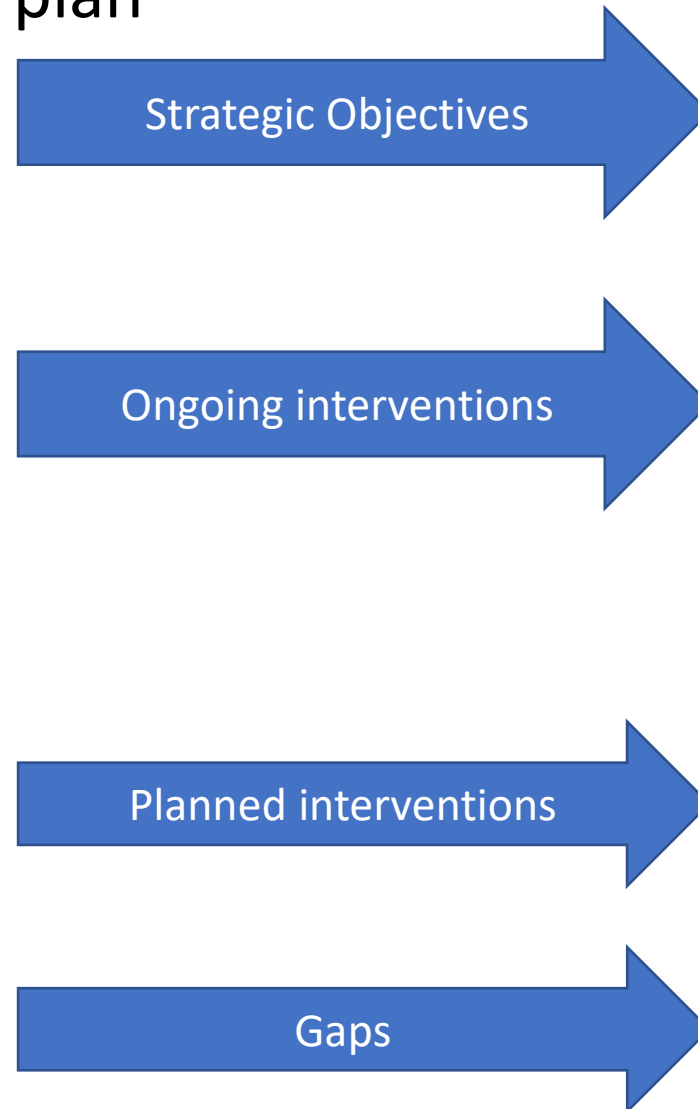
SO2 - Housing and HLP: Displacement affected populations have access to housing and security of tenure				
Sub-District	Locations	Number of activities	Implementing Partners	Budget
Al-Shamal	Dohola, Dogori, Hardan, Karshabaic	1	UN-Habitat	\$1,900,000
Markaz Sinjar	Sinjar Town, Solagh, Tal Qasab, Tal Banat	4	IOM, UNDP	\$2,600,000
Qaeyrawan	Tal Banat, Kocho, Markaz Qaeyrawan, Biski Jinoubi, Sibbayat Ammash, Tal Qasab, Tal Banat, Al-Subbahia, Al-Hatimia,	12	IOM, UNDP, UN-Habitat	\$10,687,413
All Sinjar	Throughout the district	4	Samaritan's Purse, UNHCR, UN-Habitat	\$11,165,000
				Total: \$26,352,413

- **Sectoral needs and challenges** (Housing and HLP, Livelihoods, Basic Services, Documentation and Rights, Social Cohesion, Safety and Security, Facilitated returns)

ABC Plan of Action – Sinjar (Continued)



• Implementation plan



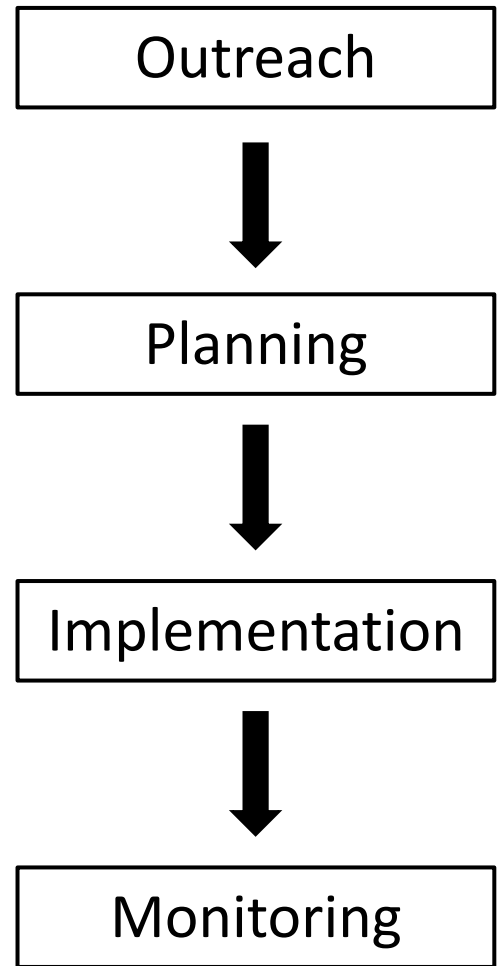
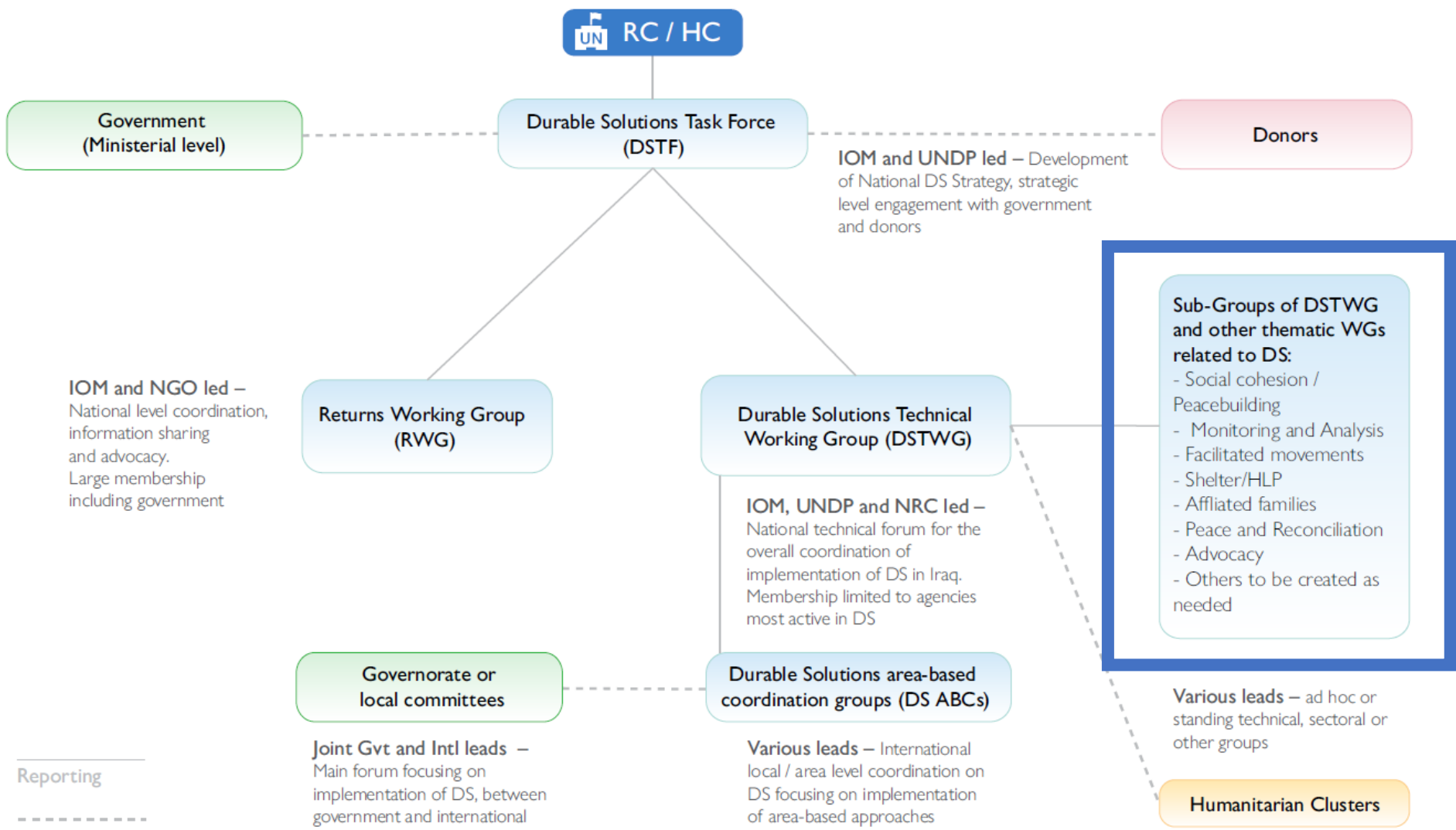
S02 - Housing and HLP: Displacement affected populations have access to housing and security of tenure						
Sector/priority area	Location	Activity & Technical details	Estimated Number of Direct Beneficiaries HH/Ind	Implementer	Government contribution	Time
						Frame / end date
Current interventions						
Shelter	Markaz Sinjar	Set up of debris recycling and brick factory; management of operations	150 houses	IOM		Dec-23
Shelter	Solagh, Markaz Sinjar	Debris removal and reconstruction of Cat 4 houses, construction through SP	200 houses	IOM		Dec-21
Shelter	Al Shuhadaa, Rozh Halat, Krtk, Weran Shar, Al Nasir neighborhoods – Markaz Sinjar	Rehabilitation of 200 war-damaged houses	200 returnee HHs	UN-Habitat		Mar-21
Shelter	Tal Banat	Debris removal of Cat 4 houses and HLP	200 houses	IOM		Dec-21
Shelter	Tal Banat	Rehabilitation of war-damaged houses/construction of low-cost housing units to replace fully destroyed houses in-situ	200 returnee HHs	UN-Habitat		Mar-22
Shelter	Kocho	Construction of Kocho and memorialization of Yazidi genocide	150 houses	IOM		Dec-23
Shelter	Markaz Qayrawan	Debris removal of Cat 4 houses	55 houses	IOM		Apr-21
Shelter	Markaz Qayrawan	Debris removal of Cat 4 houses	50 houses	IOM		Dec-21
Shelter	Biski Jinoubi	Debris removal of Cat 4 houses	50 houses	IOM		Dec-21
Shelter	Sibbayat Ammath	Debris removal of Cat 4 houses	50 houses	IOM		Dec-21
Shelter	Tal Qasab	Construction of 150 low-cost housing units to replace fully destroyed houses in-situ	150 returnee HHs	UN-Habitat		Aug-22
Shelter	Dokry, Shimal sub-district	Construction of 95 low-cost housing units to replace fully destroyed houses in-situ	95 returnee HHs	UN-Habitat		Sep-21
Shelter	Markaz Sinjar	Rehabilitating Category 1 war-damaged shelters	900 shelters	Samaritan's Purse		May-21
Shelter	Markaz Sinjar	Rehabilitating Category 2, 3, and 4 war-damaged shelters	472 shelters	Samaritan's Purse		May-22
Shelter	Markaz Sinjar	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-21
HLP	Markaz Sinjar	Mapping of housing, land and property rights claims and issuance of occupancy certificates, and awareness raising on housing, land and property rights	6,000 Yazidi HHs	UN-Habitat		Sep-21
HLP	Tal Qasab	Mapping of housing, land and property rights claims and issuance of occupancy certificates, and awareness raising on housing, land and property rights	4,000 Yazidi HHs	UN-Habitat		Aug-22
HLP	Tal Qasab	Legal assistance	1,000 HHs	IRC		TBC
Planned interventions						
Shelter	Tal Qasab	Rehabilitation of 170 houses in Tal Qasab village	1,360 individuals	UNDP		TBC
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	Old Tal Qasab, Al-Subbahia, Al-Hatimia	Rehabilitation of 131 houses	145 HHs	UNDP		TBC
Shelter	Markaz Sinjar	Potential transitional shelter and NFIs	150 HHs	UNHCR	Debris removal Allowing access + transportation of materials	TBC
GAPS		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Tal Banat, Qayrawan: support needed in providing/facilitating HLP documents (tapu), which would directly benefit 630 HHs Tal Qasab, Qayrawan: support needed in removing debris. 666 houses are reported to be destroyed (in addition to other categories of damage), with current and planned interventions targeting 450 houses. Markaz Qayrawan: HLP services need targeting, as many HHs live in mud houses which are built on government-owned land, and some fear to eventually be evicted from that house/land. Cairo and Basky North were also identified as villages with burned housing that require rehabilitation. Markaz Sinjar: Shimal: 				



- Sinjar PoA draft is close to complete pending final:
 - Feedback sessions with the local government authorities, civil society, non-governmental stakeholders
 - Translation and layout prior to circulation
- Additional PoAs for the other areas are being drafted now. We anticipate completion of the PoAs by end of September, allowing sufficient time for review, consultation, translation, etc.
- Feedback from DSTWG members
 - While PoAs have been drafted following local government and partner consultations, we will share the finalized Sinjar PoA and feedback from DSTWG members
 - We welcome review on substantive elements (geographic and sectoral priorities, gaps, etc.), we are especially interested in normative elements, e.g., input on format, key elements and sections to include, etc., such that the POAs respond to the needs of all stakeholders

- Looking into the expansion of geographical areas
- Procedures to create a new ABC group (mapping, selection criteria, etc.)

Sub-Group Updates



Reporting

Coordination

1. Facilitated Movement (IOM)

- Toolkit is finalized and is currently under final layout for publishing.

2. Shelter/HLP (UN-Habitat/UNDP/NRC)

- ToR for Shelter/HLP has been finalized. Received expressions of interest from several partners.

3. Monitoring & Assessment (IOM/REACH)

- Developed a broad analysis framework with a compendium of DS outcomes which need to be aligned to SO from OP Framework – have shared with members to try to develop a common set of indicators, it is an ongoing process. Timeline for completion of the outcome framework is tentatively August 31.

4. Social Cohesion (IOM + UNDP through TCC)

- TCC Guidance Note on Social Cohesion received and discussed. Continued priority of National DSTWG to ensure to engage/incorporate social cohesion expertise in ABC Plans of Actions (PoAs).



Questions?



DORCAS AID INTERNATIONAL - IRAQ

RAPID MARKET and NEED ASSESSMENT

Ninawa Governorate, Sinjar District, June 2021

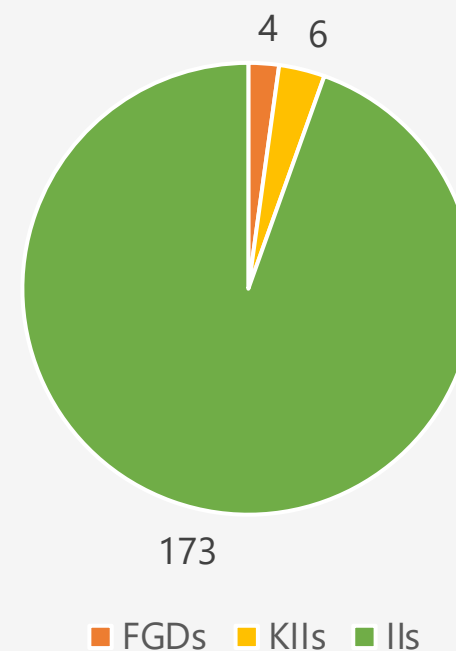
Purpose and objective of Rapid Market and Need Assessment (RMNA):

- Provide a sound footing for the proposed project implementation and design by clarifying current conditions, available opportunities, and risks.
- Understand the livelihoods options and skills among the IDP, returnee, and host community of Sinjar District, and the challenges and opportunities for employment and small business creation to shape programming in skills training and capacity building.
- Informing livelihoods priorities in the selected area.
- RMNA, in general, focused on evaluating the overall situation among the IDP, returnee, and host community of Sinjar district (Sinjar center, Sinuni sub-district, and sardashte), with particular emphasis on economic reality within the locations. The evaluation of economic reality focused on different subjects that included material and human needs in order to improve different production sectors by focusing on agriculture, livestock, poultry, and short and long-terms small business grant (SBG) in particular.

Methodology:

The quantitative assessment was conducted based on an internally designed questionnaire focusing on the aspects of households' income, expenditures, and evaluating the overall situation.

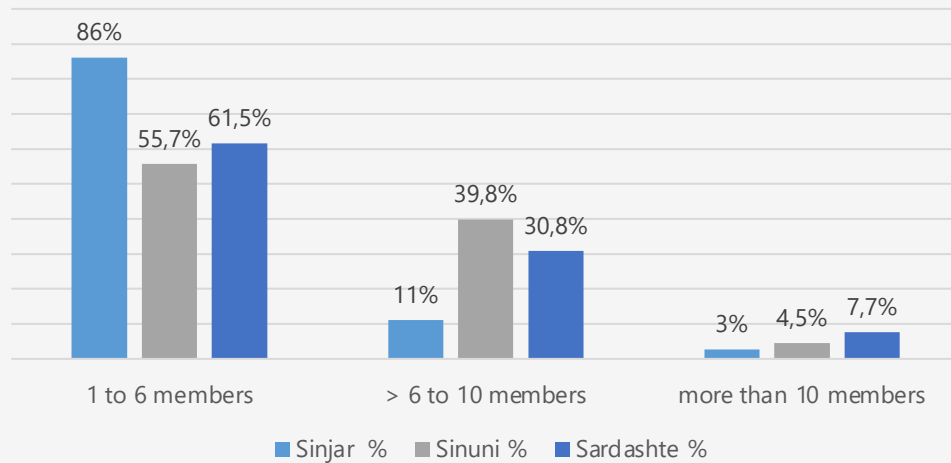
- The assessment took on five days (from 13th to 17th of June 2021).
- Recorder: 4 project staff (3 males and 1 female) and 6 enumerators (3 males and 3 females).
- 4 FGDs were conducted among the groups of people in the locations; (two FGDs has conducted in Sinuni, one in Sinjar, and one in Sardashte).
- 6 KIIs were conducted in the locations with each of (Sinuni Sub mayor, Sinuni and Sinjar DOAs, Sardashte, a Mukhtar in Sinuni, and an shop`s owner in Sinjar).
- 173 individual interview.



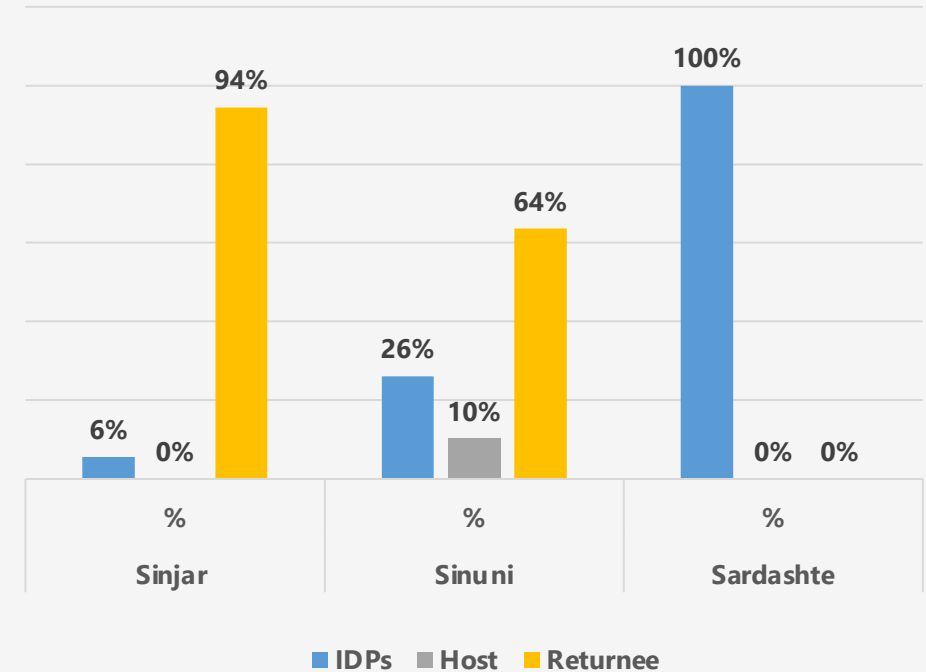
Main Findings:

- The assessment targeted a total of 173 households.
- 42% of the participants in Sinjar district, 51% of them were IDPs from sardashte and 8% of them were from Sinuni.
- The assessment targeted 15 villages in Sinjar district, 12 Villages in Sinuni and IDPs in sardashte.

Total Family size in Households



Sample status



Household`s livelihood source situation and income:

Sinjar

- ✓4% of the households there was at least one family member having a permanent job (government salary /pension).
- ✓31% unskilled manual labour”.
- ✓28% of them are working in agriculture and farming.
- ✓24% of them did not have any livelihood income source.
- ✓The total average income per household per month was (226,000 IQD in approximately) 156\$.
- ✓11.1% that reported that their income was equal to or more than 400,000IQD.

Sinuni

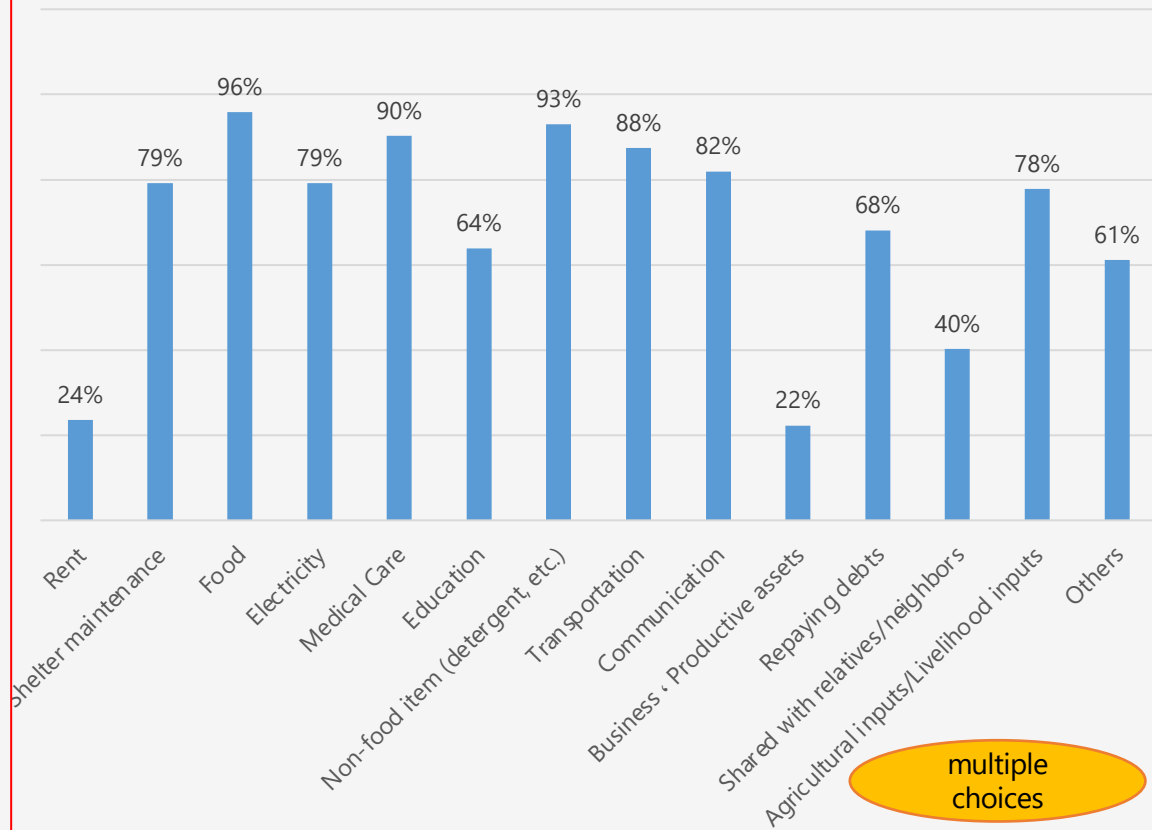
- ✓14.8% of the households there was at least one family member having a permanent job (government salary /pension).
- ✓44.3% unskilled manual labour”.
- ✓13.6% of them are working in agriculture and farming.
- ✓13.6% of them did not have any livelihood income source.
- ✓The total average income per household per month was (199,000 IQD in approximately) 137\$.
- ✓14% that reported that their income was equal to or more than 400,000 IQD.

Sardashti

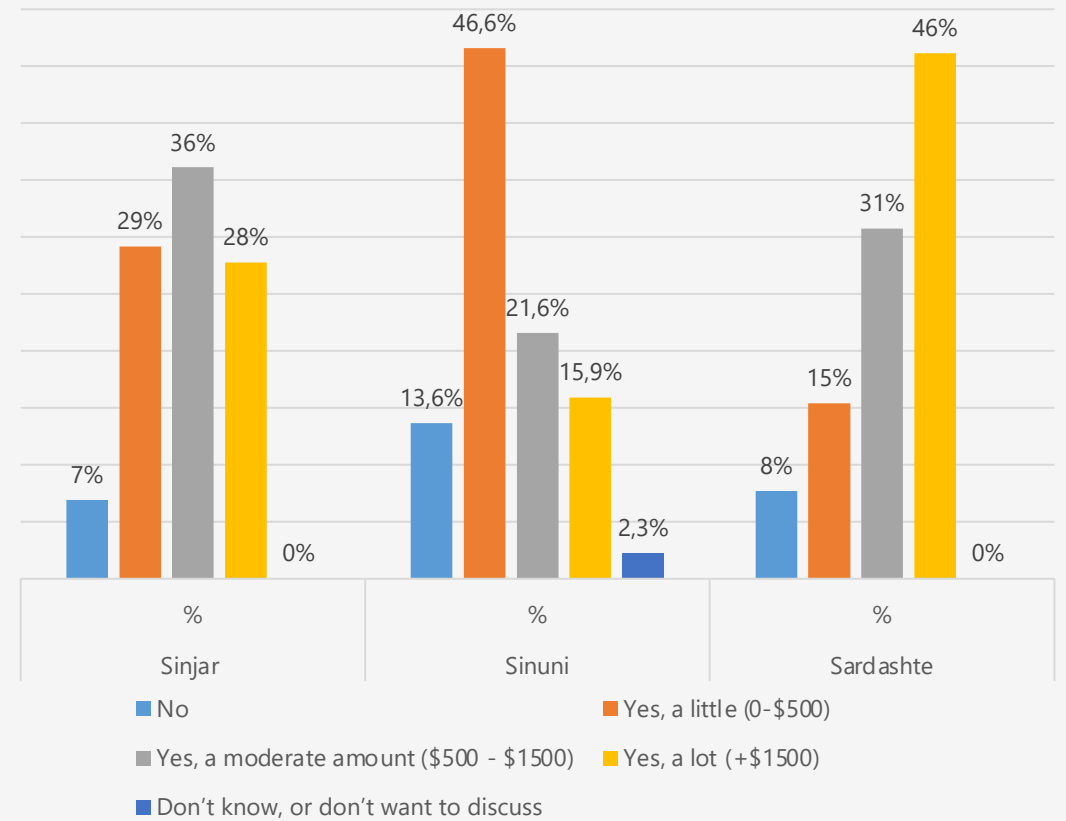
- ✓8% of the households there was at least one family member having a permanent job (government salary /pension).
- ✓15% unskilled manual labour”.
- ✓38% of them are working in agriculture and farming.
- ✓23% of them did not have any livelihood income source.
- ✓The total average income per household per month was (238,000 IQD in approximately) 164\$.
- ✓15% that reported that their income was equal to or more than 400,000 IQD.

Expenditures and debts:

Expenditures



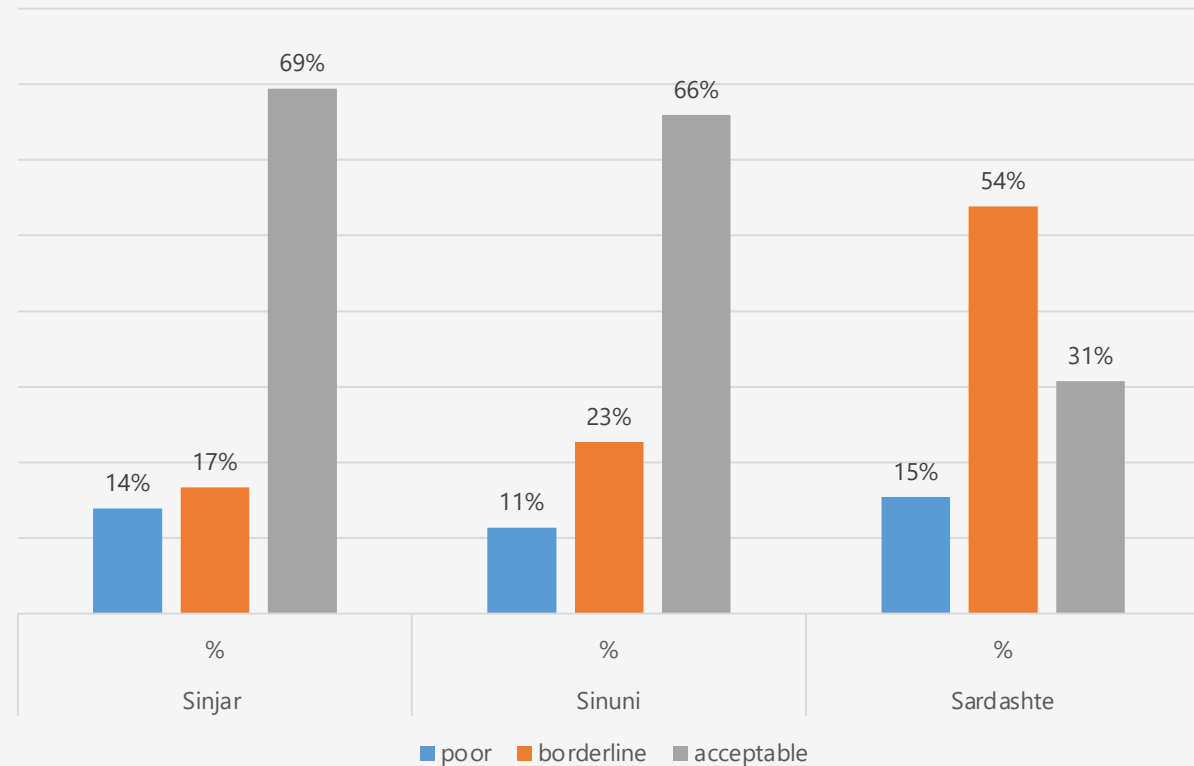
Household debts



Food Consumption - FC

- frequency of consuming specific food groups during the 7 days before data collection. Overall, it can be deduced that a high level of food insecurity is still present in the area, despite humanitarian tentative in addressing the difficulties of the target population in accessing basic needs.

Food consumption:



Coping Strategies - CS

Sinjar

88% bought food
 99% of them have used the negative copying strategies; 68% spent savings on credit, 76% borrowed money to purchase food, 46% reduced essential none food items, 19% Sold household goods (jewelry, phone, furniture, electrical appliance, bicycle, etc.) 1% acceptable high risk, 3% sent adults children to beg, 32% sold productive assets, 6% withdrew children from school, and 19% children work and involved to get income generation.

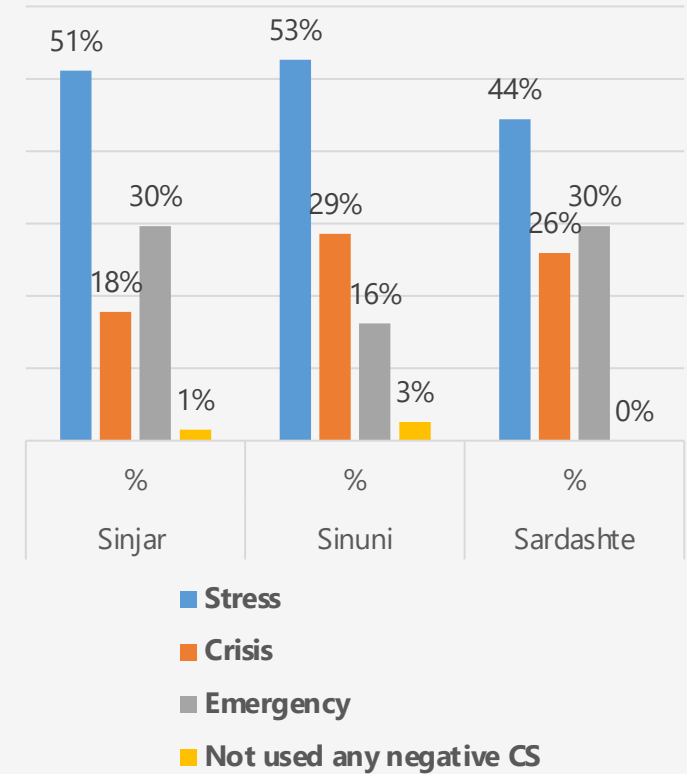
Sinuni

97% of them have used the negative copying strategies; 59% spent savings, 81% bought food on credit, 78% borrowed money to purchase food, 49% reduced essential none food items, 48% Sold household goods (jewelry, phone, furniture, electrical appliance, bicycle, etc.) 8% acceptable high risk, 6% sent adults children to beg, 16% sold productive assets, 8% withdrew children from school, and 13% children work and involved to get income generation.

Sardashte

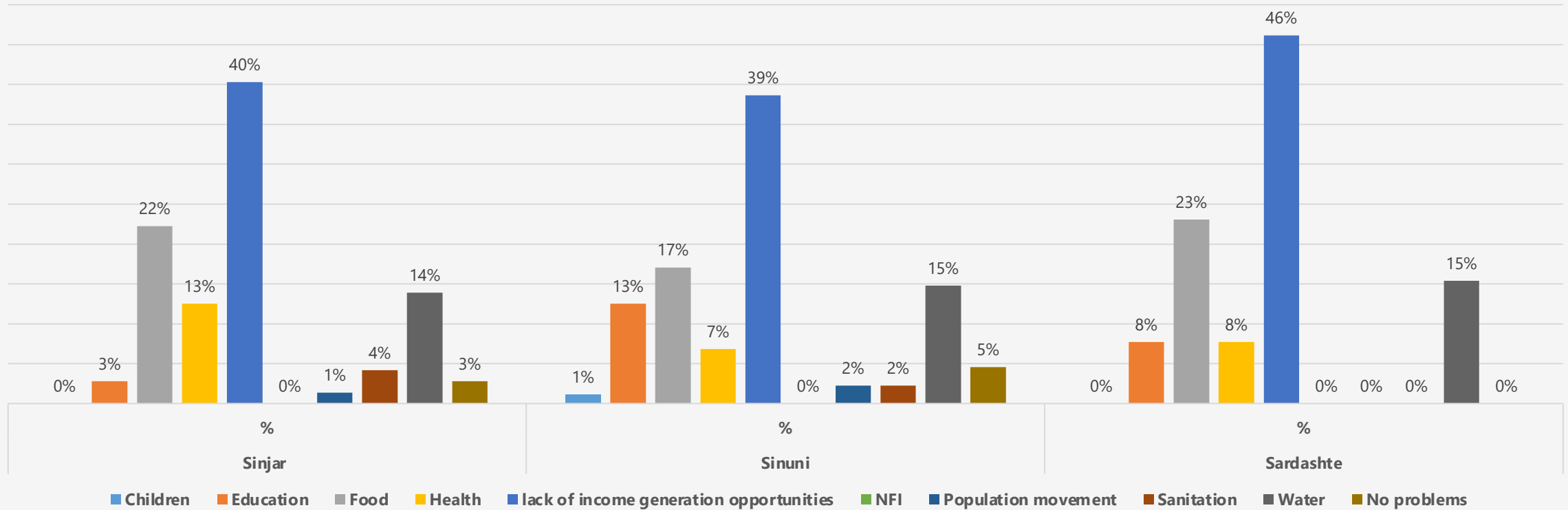
46% spent savings, 92% bought food on credit, 69% borrowed money to purchase food, 62% reduced essential none food items, 46% Sold household goods (jewelry, phone, furniture, electrical appliance, bicycle, etc.) 8% acceptable high risk as well as same percentage in sent adults children to beg, 15% withdrew children from school, and 62% children work and involved to get income generation.

Coping Strategies



HH problems per sector

Household problems



General challenges and problems

Dry season

85% in Sinjar, 61% in Sinuni and 69% in Sardashte are affected with dry season issues.

Covid 19 pandemic

39% in Sinjar, 66% in Sinuni and 38% in Sardashte were decreased work/ activity intensity decreased.

In Sinjar; 63% lost their income, 11% job losses – temporary, 7% job losses – permanently, 57% school closures, 26% reduction of consumption of food. In Sinuni; 64% lost their income, 20% job losses – temporary, 5% job losses – permanently, 82% school closures, 58% reduction of consumption of food. In Sardashte; 46% lost their income, 23% job losses – temporary, 54% school closures, 31% reduction of consumption of food.

Devaluation of the Iraqi dinar

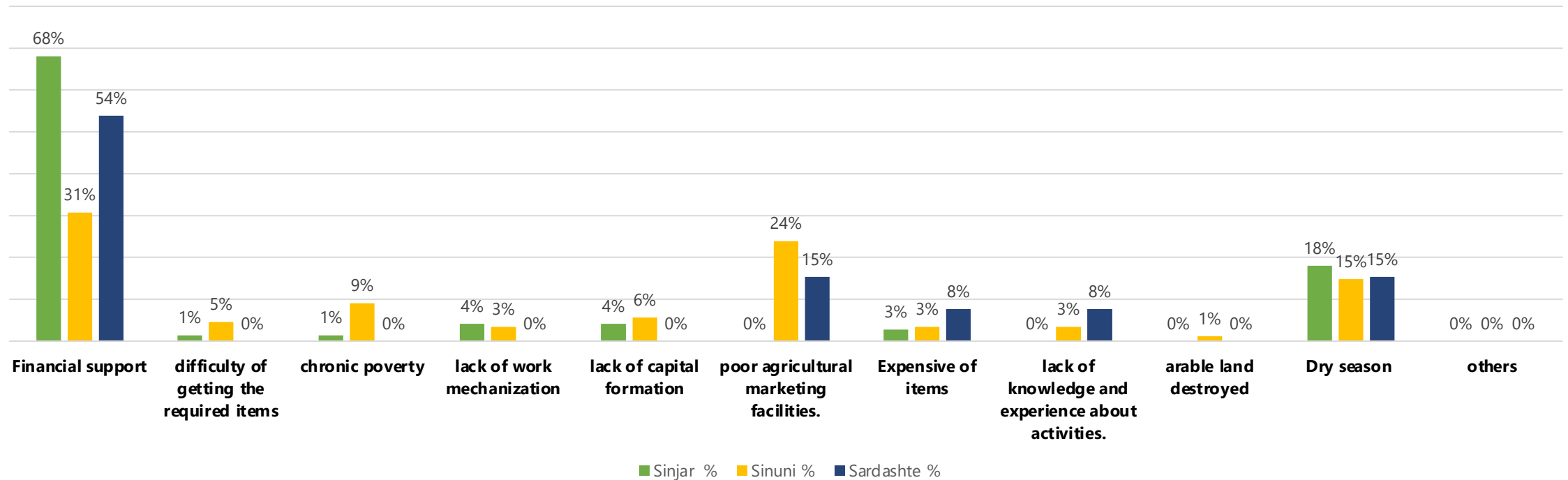
in Sinjar; 63% of the participant have reduced their food consumption, 78% were reported that the price of food items is too expensive, 43% “too expensive of none food items”, 31% of them were confirmed that “too expensive the agriculture inputs”.

In Sinuni, 72% of the participant have reduced their food consumption, 56% were reported that the price of food items is too expensive, 47% “too expensive of none food items”, 7% of them were mentioned that “too expensive the agriculture inputs”.

in sardashte, 77% of the participant have reduced their food consumption, 31% were reported that the price of food items is too expensive, 38% “too expensive of none food items”, 15% of them were reported that “too expensive the agriculture inputs”.

HH challenges and problems

Challenges that have faced in implementing the livelihood activities



Main needs and interested livelihoods activities:

Cash for work

68% in Sinjar, 67% in Sinuni and 85% in sardashte participants were reported about the main need and most interested and suitable of CFW activity in the area.

vocational training

18% in Sinjar, (n=23 of 88) 26% in Sinuni and 15% of IDPs in sardashte were reported interested about the vocational training in the area.

small business grants

56% of Sinjar participants, 58% in Sinuni and 31% in sardashte participants were reported that the most preferred /interested business through granting for opening up businesses.

seasonal and multi-seasonal cultivation

96% of the participants in Sinjar, 86% in Sinuni, and 31% in Sardashte were reported that this activity is suitable and preferable in the area.

Livestock farming

76% of the participants in Sinjar, 82% in Sinuni, and 85% in Sardashte were confirmed that they have enough space or suitable land for rearing the livestock; sheep, cows, and sheep in the area.

Conclusions

According to the analyzed data of FGDs, KII, and the individual interviews with participants on three locations, they mentioned that for Livelihood sector;

- ✓ **Females (Girls and Women): Generally vulnerable groups, such as FHHs, widows do not have access to job opportunities, because they have young children and they have no one to look after their children, and/ or young girls are not skilled.**
- ✓ **Males (Boys and Men): Men are keen and can access any kind of job if opportunities are available. The main issue is not having job opportunities.**
- ✓ **People with Disabilities (PWDs): do have access to job opportunities but this depends on their gender and physical ability, if they have skills, abled body and culturally acceptable.**
- ✓ **Cash for work activity is considered as the most suitable business for youth and adult male gender.**
- ✓ **Regarding small businesses – through cash grants; the suitable and preferable businesses for youth & adult women are; sewing and beauty salons, also, for youth & adult men; barber and electrical skills. providing them with vocational training.**
- ✓ **Seasonal and multi-seasonal businesses are considered the most important sources of income in Sinjar and Sinuni only. In general, the suitable and preferable groups of people to work under this activity were; youth, adults, and even the elderly for both genders.**
- ✓ **Livestock farming is a suitable business for all groups of people and ages., and the poultry garden business is the most suitable activity for the female than male.**

Thanks a lot for your kind listening