



# SALAH AL-DIN PLAN OF ACTION

2021–2024



JUNE 2022

In March 2021 the Ministry of Planning and the Ministry of Migration and Displacement presented the National Plan for Getting the Displaced Back to their Liberated Areas (National Plan) to the Council of Ministers Secretariat (COMSEC). The National Plan provides a national framework to address displacement by identifying priority population groups, activities—along with their estimated costs, and assigns specific responsibilities between the executive branches of government and local government.

Building on the National Plan, the humanitarian, development, stabilization, and peace community in Iraq is committed to supporting the Government of Iraq assist displacement affected communities through the Humanitarian Response Plan, United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework and Inter-Agency Durable Solutions Strategic and Operational Framework (Operational Framework). Working together, these mechanisms enhance existing efforts to support internally displaced person (IDPs), returnees and other displacement-affected populations to pursue and achieve sustainable solutions to displacement.

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

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## GLOSSARY<sup>1</sup>

<b>Area-based approach</b>	An approach that focuses on achieving durable solutions for internally displaced persons who reside in a specific area or location (such as an informal settlement, a neighbourhood, village, town, subdistrict or district).
<b>Area-based coordination (ABC)</b>	A coordination approach that focuses on the specific area either at the governorate or district level.
<b>Area of origin</b>	A place of origin or habitual residence (home, neighbourhood or village).
<b>Critical shelter</b>	Includes collective shelters (such as religious buildings, schools or other public buildings), unfinished or abandoned buildings, tents, caravans and other temporary, substandard, or makeshift shelters; as well as severely damaged or destroyed habitual residences and long-term rental accommodations that are unfit for habitation (having the characteristics of unfinished or severely damaged buildings). <sup>2</sup>
<b>Durable solutions<sup>3</sup></b>	Are achieved when internally displaced persons no longer have specific assistance and protection needs that are linked to their displacement and such persons can enjoy their human rights without discrimination resulting from their displacement. There are three main pathways to durable solutions (1) Sustainable return and reintegration in the place of origin; (2) Sustainable local integration in the areas where the displaced persons have sought refuge; (3) Sustainable integration in another part of the country (settlement/relocation).
<b>Host communities</b>	Communities in which displaced persons reside.

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. The Durable Solutions in Practice Handbook states a returnee is an IDP who had returned to their places of origin or habitual resident and still has specific social or economic vulnerabilities linked to their displacement and are therefore yet to achieve durable solutions.

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



<b>Housing</b>	A place that provides access to adequate services including access to water, sanitation, energy for cooking, heating and lighting as well as provide physical safety in a location where basic services are available. It also concerns higher security of tenure and higher cultural adequacy and inclusion.
<b>Informal settlement</b>	An informal site is a site hosting a minimum of five displaced families – who were displaced to the location after 2014 – living together collectively in a site that is not built to accommodate people, and with substandard living conditions. Shelter type is substandard, including tents, makeshift shelters, unfinished or abandoned buildings, or buildings not meant for accommodation, such as schools and mosques. <sup>4</sup>
<b>Initial target locations</b>	Locations at the various administrative level where this Plan of Action (PoA) strategically targets to collectively support the priority target groups to achieve durable solutions within a set timeframe indicated in the PoA. <sup>5</sup>
<b>Internally displaced persons (IDPs)</b>	Persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or leave their homes or places of habitual residences as a result of, or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights, natural or human-made disasters and who have not crossed an international border.
<b>Movement intention</b>	Intention of IDPs about whether to remain in the current displacement location, return to their area or origin or relocate elsewhere
<b>Returnee</b>	Any person who was displaced internally or across an internationally recognized state border but has since returned to his/her place of habitual residence, irrespective of whether they have returned to their former residence or another shelter in their location of origin. The definition of returnees is not related to the criteria of returning in safety and dignity, nor with a defined strategy of durable solutions. <sup>6</sup>

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.

5 An initial target location is a location that has been identified as feasible, with the availability of safety, access for partners, the capacity of the government and the needs requiring collective effort over the medium to long term to achieve specific durable solutions outcomes.

6 As per IOM Emergency Manual. Note that according to the manual, in some contexts, returnees who were displaced across an internationally recognized state border are called “refugee returnees” to distinguish them from IDP returnees.

<b>Priority target groups</b>	Groups of persons who are targeted to be supported within a set timeframe under the PoA.
<b>Protracted displacement</b>	Refers to a situation where IDPs and returnees have been displaced for five years or more and where they still have assistance needs linked to their displacement and are not able to enjoy their human rights for reasons that are based on their displacement.
<b>Secondary displacement</b>	Occurs in situations where IDPs voluntarily or forcibly attempt to return home to conditions that are not favourable and unlikely to be sustainable or when IDPs decide to leave again due to the inability to achieve durable solutions upon return. <sup>7</sup>
<b>Shelter</b>	A temporary habitable covered living space providing protection from harsh living conditions. A shelter could be an emergency and transitional shelter, which is an incremental process that supports the shelter of families affected by natural or human-made disasters, as they seek to maintain alternative options for their recovery, including upgrades or to reuse, relocate, resell or recycle their shelter. There are also discussions to link a shelter and housing (shelter-housing spectrum) at the global level.
<b>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)</b>	Availability or access to potable water, sanitation and hygiene, which includes aspects of water and sanitation (WATSAN).

<sup>7</sup> Iraq ICCG, Secondary Displacement Definition (endorsed by the Humanitarian Country Team), (Version 06 June 2018) proposes that secondary displacement can occur in four situations (1) IDPs who are voluntarily or forcibly displaced to another displacement location and cannot achieve sustainable solutions. Situation (2) and (3): IDPs who voluntarily or forcibly return to their areas of origin but are unable to achieve sustainable solutions and are consequently re-displaced to their first place of displacement or to a new location of displacement. Situation (4): IDPs who voluntarily or forcibly return to their areas of origin but are unable to resume living in their former habitual residence and cannot achieve sustainable solutions and are consequently re-displaced to a new location within their area of origin.

## LIST OF ACRONYMS

<b>ABCs</b>	Area-Based Coordination groups
<b>CCCM</b>	Camp Coordination and Camp Management
<b>COMSEC</b>	Council of Ministers Secretariat
<b>DTM</b>	Displacement Data Matrix
<b>HLP</b>	Housing, Land and Property
<b>IDP</b>	Internally Displaced Person
<b>ILA</b>	Integrated Location Assessment
<b>IOM</b>	International Organization for Migration
<b>ISIL</b>	Islamic State or Iraq and the Levant
<b>IASC</b>	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
<b>MoMD</b>	Ministry of Migration and Displacement
<b>MoP</b>	Ministry of Planning
<b>O&amp;M</b>	Operation and Maintenance
<b>PHC</b>	Primary Health Care
<b>PoA</b>	Plan of Action
<b>SAD</b>	Salah al-Din (Governorate)
<b>WTP</b>	Water Treatment Plant
<b>WASH</b>	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (also WATSAN)

# 1. INTRODUCTION

According to the IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), Salah al-Din (SAD) had the third highest number of internally displaced persons (IDPs), with 878,606 people who fled their homes due to the conflict with the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL).<sup>8</sup> It is estimated that the pre-conflict population in SAD stood at 1.5 million people.<sup>9</sup> Of the 878,606 people who displaced, 84 per cent (740,880) have returned to areas of origin while 137,726 individuals remain displaced, some within SAD (51,462 individuals) and in other parts of Iraq, mostly in Sulaymaniyah (34,123 IDPs) and Erbil (22,898 IDPs) governorates.

Like most areas in Iraq, returns to SAD have been motivated by improved safety and security, rehabilitation of infrastructure, restoration of basic services, camp closures and nostalgia to return to areas of origin. In 2020, 15 locations in SAD witnessed returns for the first time.<sup>10</sup>

The governorate also has the third highest number of returns and the second highest number of returnees living in overall severe conditions (206,814 individuals: 24 per cent of the returnee population).<sup>11</sup> The main challenges are high levels of residential destruction, poor access to basic services, low livelihood opportunities, and safety and security concerns (fears around the re-emergence of the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), presence of explosive ordnances and presence and influence of armed actors in some return locations). These precarious return conditions also contribute to the reluctance of IDPs to return.

The **National Plan for Getting IDPs back to their Liberated Areas** (National Plan) developed by the Ministry of Planning (MoP) and Ministry of Migration and Displacement (MoMD) notes identical concerns cited by IDPs from SAD as the main obstacles to resolving their displacement: (1) housing and infrastructure damage (2) tribal retaliation and disputes due to perceived ISIL affiliation (3) lack of sustainable livelihoods (4) security and political related issues.<sup>12</sup>

This PoA focuses on Baiji and Shirqat districts, which have been selected as the initial areas of focus amongst the nine districts in SAD. A notable number of IDPs arrived to these districts following the October-December 2020 camp closures. Among them, 1,392 individuals arrived in Baiji, 960 to Shirqat and 840 to Balad.<sup>13</sup> While most of those who returned from camps returned to areas of origin, 60 per cent of those who returned to Balad arrived to new locations of displacement (that is, in secondary displacement to informal sites). In addition to hosting IDPs, Shirqat hosts the second highest number of returnees in SAD while Baiji hosts three of the 13 hotspots<sup>14</sup> that are home to 46 per cent of the returnees living in hotspots in SAD. Addressing protracted displacement in these two districts will contribute significantly to supporting IDPs and returnees in SAD to pursue and achieve durable solutions.

8 IOM DTM, Return Rate by governorate of origin accessed from Dashboard - IRAQ DTM (iom.int) on May 2022.

9 Iraq Humanitarian Needs Overview, September 2014 accessed from Iraq\_Humanitarian\_Needs\_Overview\_25\_September\_2014.pdf (reliefweb.int).

10 Returns Working Group and IOM DTM, Areas of No Return.

11 IOM DTM Return Index Round 15 Findings, Jan-March 2022.

12 MoP and MoMD, National Plan for Getting the Displaced Back to their Liberated Areas (Unofficial English Translation), November 2020 presented to COMSEC March 2021 accessed from <http://iraqrecovery.org/Files/2076/2364.pdf> on 30 June 2021 page.

13 DTM, Return Index Governorate Profiling: Return Dynamics in Salah al-Din Governorate, May 2021.

14 See DTM, [iom\\_dtm\\_Methodological\\_Overview\\_May\\_2020.pdf](#) accessed on 29 July 2021. 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.

The SAD PoA provides an overview of the Baiji and Shirqat displacement contexts, noting key challenges in the districts, and making recommendations for interventions. It also gives an overview of ongoing and planned interventions contributing towards durable solutions across sectors (humanitarian, stabilization, development, and peace) for the period 2021–2024.

The PoA identifies gaps and makes recommendations for additional support in priority locations where coordination efforts could be better enhanced. The PoA also outlines key indicators to serve as a collective monitoring and accountability tool against which commitments to Government, donors and clients can be measured.

The approaches adopted in this plan aim to achieve the following:

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 SAD PoA will continue to be adjusted at a minimum on an annual basis to reflect the changing context, coordination priorities and needs in the district.

## 1.1 Salah al-Din Plan of Action Structure

The first section of the PoA reaffirms Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement as outlined in the Operational Framework and Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Durable Solutions Framework. The second and third sections outline the priority target populations and the Baiji and Shirqat displacement context. 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 sectoral needs and challenges.

An annex to the PoA containing details of completed, ongoing and planned activities separated by locations and covering 2021 will be made available as an online resource.

## 1.2 Guiding Principles

Under the Government's leadership, and in line with the Operational Framework, the SAD PoA is built on the following guiding principles:

1. Recognition of the overall leadership role of national and local authorities. The Government of Iraq bears the ultimate responsibility to create conditions to end displacement. Interventions by aid actors should promote, encourage, support, and facilitate national and local authority ownership by mainstreaming processes that promote joint efforts with government counterparts who should be part of and/or leading planning, prioritization, implementation and monitoring of programmes. Local and international humanitarian, development, recovery and stabilization actors have a complementary role.
2. Programming supporting the attainment of durable solutions should ensure that the rights, needs and legitimate interests of IDPs should be the primary consideration guiding all policies. As a key contributor to protection and solutions, IDPs, returnees and host communities will participate in the planning and implementation of actions and decisions affecting them.
3. All programming supporting durable solutions should ensure that voluntary, safe and dignified choices are available. Government and complimentary support from local and international actors recognize that recognized choices or pathways to durable solutions may be achieved through:
  - Sustainable return and reintegration to Areas of Origin;
  - Sustainable local integration in areas of displacement; or
  - Sustainable relocation and integration to another location in Iraq.

All efforts to resolve internal displacement must adhere to human rights, protection and conflict sensitivity standards; the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement; the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons (IASC DS Framework); and other principles of Iraqi and international law.

## 1.3 Priority Target Population

The SAD 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. **Out-of-camp IDPs**, including in secondary displacement in city centres.
- b. **Returnees** in various subdistricts with significant returnee populations.
  - Returnees living in critical shelters in Shirqat (8,688 returnees);<sup>15</sup>
  - Returnees living in critical shelters in Baiji (16,782 returnees).<sup>16</sup>
- c. **In-camp IDPs**: While Baiji and Shirqat do not have formal camps, the majority of IDPs in Sulaymaniyah camps are from Yathrib subdistrict and Balad district in general and some of the IDPs in Jeddah 5 and in the East Mosul camps are from Shirqat. This plan notes that partners may include activities and target those IDPs who are linked with their areas of origin.
- d. **Host community member**: Vulnerable community members living in the same area, falling outside the categories above; stayees (never displaced).

<sup>15</sup> DTM data January–March 2022.

<sup>16</sup> DTM data January–March 2022.

## 2. BAIJI AND SHIRQAT DISPLACEMENT CONTEXT

SAD has nine districts: Baiji, Balad, Daur, Fares, Samarra, Shirqat, Amirli, Tikrit and Tooz; it is one of the most rural governorates in Iraq. The most populated districts are Samarra, Tikrit, Baiji, Shirqat, Balad and the least populated are Tooz and Daur. Shirqat and Baiji are neighbouring districts located in the north and north-east of Salah al-Din Governorate, with Shirqat sharing boundaries with Erbil, Ninewa and Kirkuk governorates while Baiji shares boundaries with Ninewa, Anbar and Kirkuk. The conflict with ISIL resulted in significant displacement, with the majority of IDPs displacing within the governorate or to Sulaymaniyah, Erbil and Kirkuk. While the conflict with ISIL affected the entire governorate, some areas were more affected than others, including Shirqat, Baiji and areas around Tikrit city.<sup>17</sup>

Shirqat houses historical Assyrian sites, such as ‘Ashur castle’ near Shirqat town (which, according to some local sources, marks the start/end point of a tunnel leading to Mosul). Shirqat district is located in the northeast of the governorate, neighbouring southwest Kirkuk (Hawija district), south Ninewa (Hathra district) and southwest Erbil (Makhmur district). This geographic location makes Shirqat vulnerable to conflict and displacement dynamics in the neighbouring

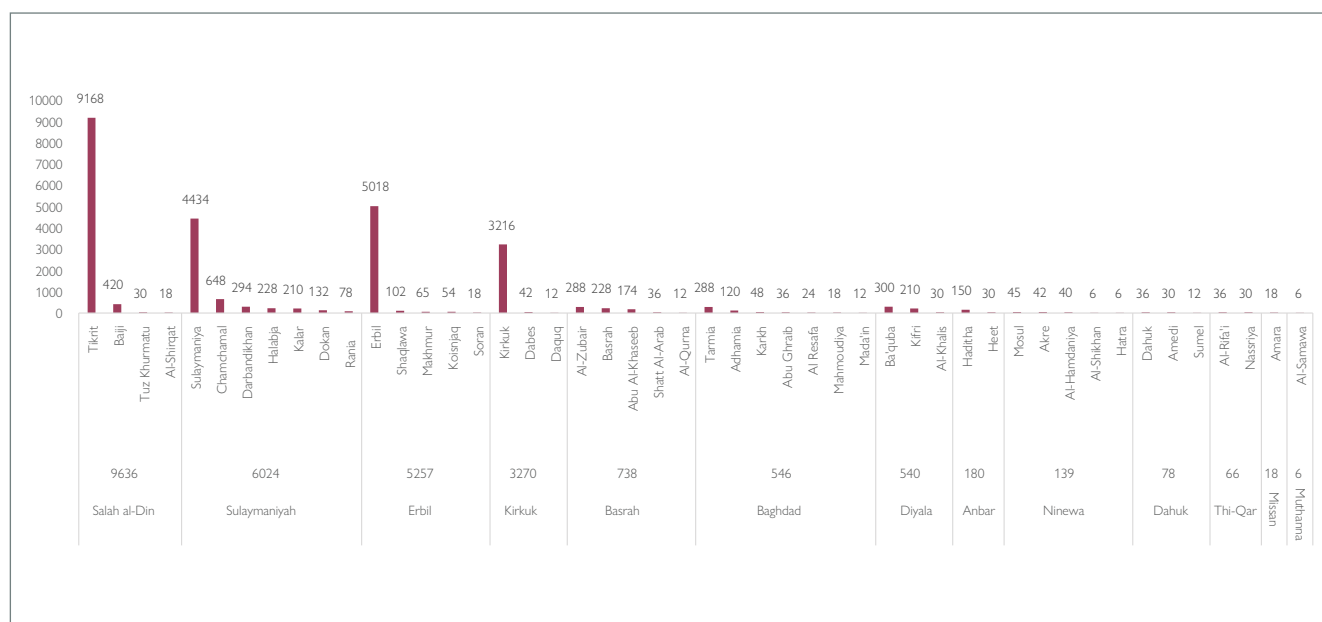
governorates, particularly since tribal and clan relations historically overlap administrative boundaries.<sup>18</sup>

### 2.1 Baiji District

Since 2014, 146,960 individuals have been displaced from Baiji. The majority of these IDPs fled to Tikrit district, Sulaymaniyah district, and Erbil district. According to DTM data, 120,462 individuals (82%) have returned to Baiji, indicating that 26,498 individuals are still in displacement at time of writing.

Among the 26,498 individuals from Baiji remaining in displacement, 36 per cent (9,636) are in Salah al-Din Governorate, particularly in Tikrit, which hosts 95 per cent of these IDPs. Other IDPs remain displaced in Sulaymaniyah Governorate (6,024; 23%), and Erbil Governorate (5,257; 19.8%). Camp Management and Camp Coordination (CCCM) cluster data indicates that a small proportion (198 people) of these displaced IDPs are hosted in seven formal camps, the majority in Debaga and Baharka camps.<sup>19</sup> Of the 198 IDPs in camps, 85 are from Al-Siniya subdistrict.

Figure 1. Number of IDPs from Baiji, by district of displacement



17 See IOM Salah al-Din governorate profile (reliefweb.int), May 2015.

18 See IOM, Shirqat district, Salah al-Din Governorate preliminary assessment of community and conflict dynamics, March 2020.

19 See CCCM Cluster, Area of Origin for in Camp IDPs, May 2021.

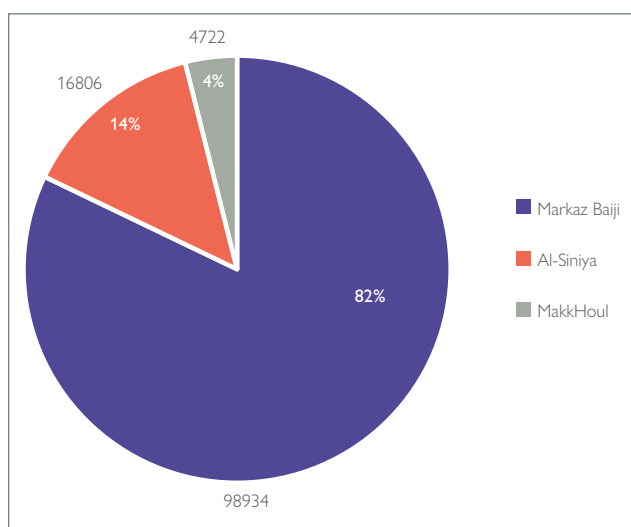
### 2.1.1. Displacement in Baiji

In addition to the IDPs from Baiji displaced outside of Baiji district, a total of 462 individuals are displaced within Baiji. Of these, the majority originate from Baiji district (420, including 132 from Siniya subdistrict; 91%) and Balad district (42; 9%) in Salah al-Din Governorate.

### 2.1.2 Returns in Baiji

As of July 2021, a total of 120,462 individuals have returned to Baiji. Amongst the 120,462 individuals who returned to Baiji, the majority are in Markaz Baiji (98,934; 82%), Al-Siniya (16,806; 14%) and MakkHoul (4,722; 4%).

Figure 2. Number of returnee individuals in Baiji, by subdistrict of arrival



### 2.1.3 Types of shelter in return locations

Most of the returnees in Baiji district are residing in their residence of origin in habitable conditions (105,120; 87%). A further 14,970 individuals are residing in critical shelters (outside informal settlements). The remaining 372 returnees (<1%) in Baiji are residing with host families (246) or in informal settlements (126), which are all located in Markaz Baiji.

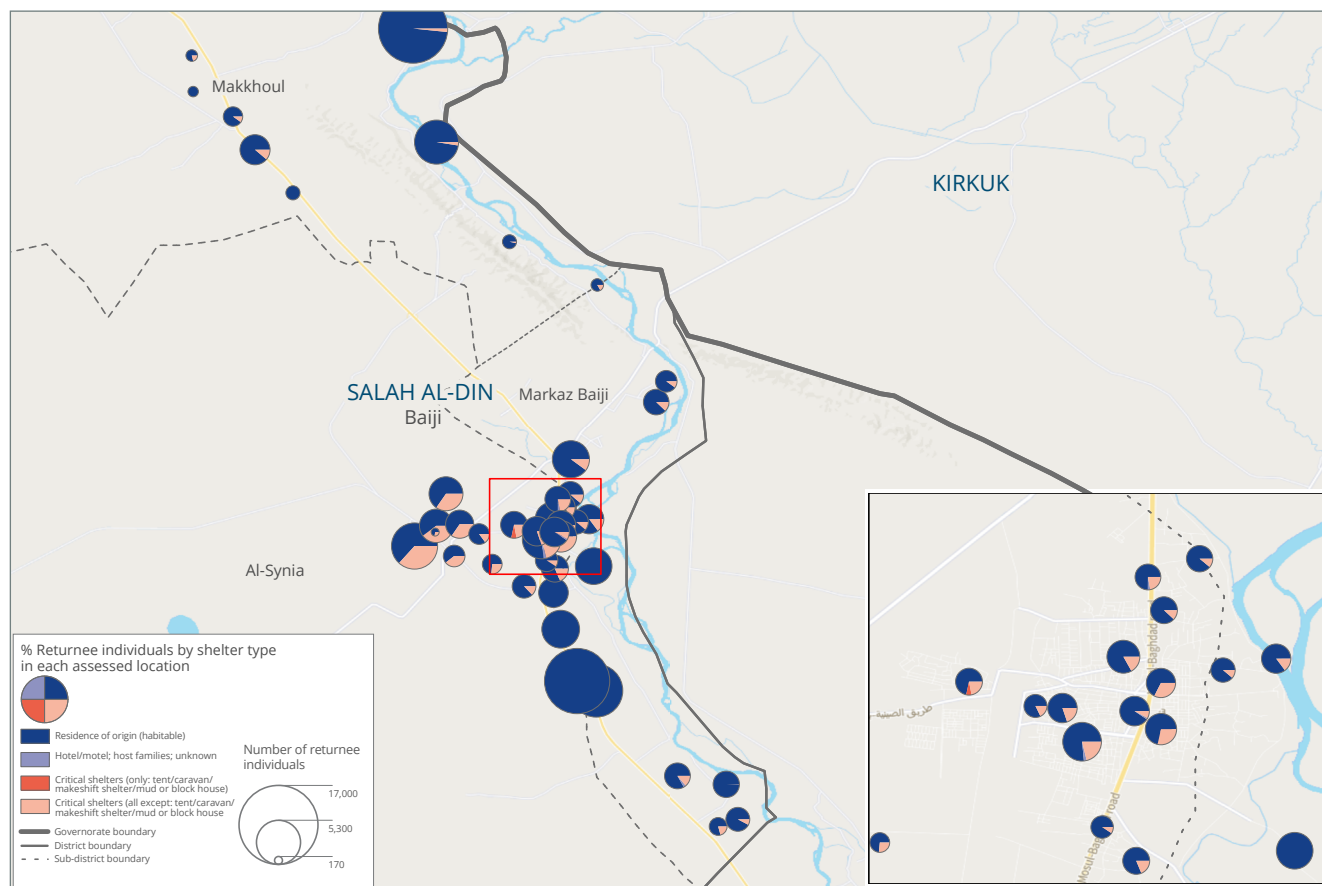
Table 1. Returnees in Baiji by shelter type

Subdistrict	Residence of origin (habitable condition)	Critical shelters (all except informal settlements)	Host families	Critical shelters (informal settlements)
Al-Siniya	10 884	5 922	0	0
MakkHoul	4 266	456	0	0
Markaz Baiji	89 970	8 592	246	126
Total	105 120	14 970	246	126
%	87%	12%	0.2%	0.1%

Figure 3 shows the distribution of returnee individuals residing in different types of shelter across Baiji district.



Figure 3. Distribution of returnees in Baiji, by shelter type and returnee population density



## 2.1.4 Conditions in Return Locations

### 2.1.4.1 Access to livelihoods and basic services

According to the Return Index, amongst all returnees in Baiji, about 37,152 individuals (31%) are living in locations classified as high severity regarding access to livelihoods and basic services, with Siniya subdistrict the most affected. Most

returnees are living in locations classified as medium severity with regards to livelihoods and basic services (43,320; 36%), while 39,618 returnees (33%) are living in areas classified as low severity on this scale.

Table 2. Returnees in Baiji, by severity of access to livelihoods and basic services

Subdistrict	High severity		Medium severity		Low severity		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Al-Siniya	16 782	100%	0	0%	0	0%	<b>16 782</b>
MakkHoul	1 218	26%	3 504	74%	0	0%	<b>4 722</b>
Markaz Baiji	19 152	19%	39 816	40%	39 618	40%	<b>98 586</b>
Total	<b>37 152</b>	31%	<b>43 320</b>	36%	<b>39 618</b>	33%	<b>120 090</b>

### 2.1.4.2 Social cohesion and safety perceptions

In Baiji district, 78,438 returnees (65%) are living in areas classified as high severity in terms of social cohesion and safety, with most of the group located in Markaz Baiji. Compared with the livelihoods and basic services scale, a significantly higher number of returnees are living in locations

with high severity conditions. Around 41,652 individuals (35%) of those who have returned to Baiji district are living in locations classified as medium severity, while there are no returnees living in areas classified as low severity on this scale.

Table 3. Returnees in Baiji, by severity of social cohesion and safety perceptions

Subdistrict	High severity		Medium severity		Low severity		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Al-Siniya	16 782	100%	0	0%	0	0%	<b>16 782</b>
MakkHoul	1 032	22%	3 690	78%	0	0%	<b>4 722</b>
Markaz Baiji	60 624	61%	37 962	39%	0	0%	<b>98 586</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>78 438</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>41 652</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>120 090</b>

## 2.2 Shirqat District

The Tigris River divides Shirqat district into two sections: the West Bank, which is the centre of the district, and the East Bank, considered the district's countryside. The area relies heavily on agriculture and many farms can be found on the banks of the Tigris. The district is surrounded by the Khanuka hills in the south (in Makhul district) and Al-Jarnafah hills in the north. The most powerful tribe in Shirqat is the Jubour tribe, to which between 85–90 per cent of the population belong, while remaining residents are from the Al Hamdani and Dulaim Jumayli, Lughaybi, Qaysi, and Luhaib tribal confederations and tribes. Al-Aytha on the West Bank of Shirqat is considered more diverse in terms of tribes than Gannous on the East Bank, where most residents belong to the Jubour tribe.<sup>20</sup>

### 2.2.1 Displacement in Shirqat<sup>21</sup>

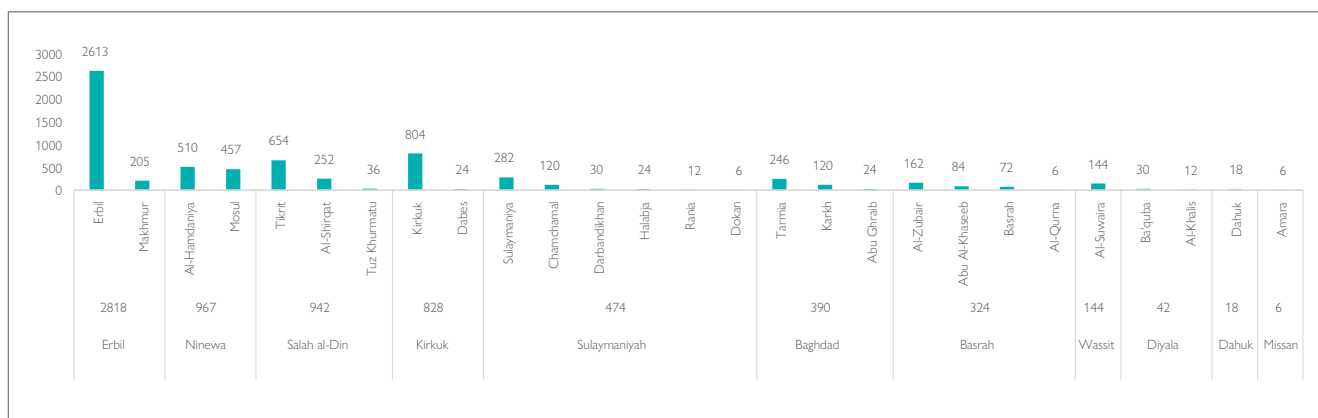
Since 2014, 169,745 individuals have been displaced from Shirqat. Most of them fled to Erbil and Kirkuk districts. According to DTM, 162,792 individuals (96%) have returned to Shirqat and 6,953 individuals remain in displacement. Among these, 41 per cent (2,818) are in Erbil Governorate, mostly in Erbil district, which hosts 93 per cent of these IDPs. Some individuals are displaced in Ninewa (967; 14%), including Al-Hamdaniya (510; 7%) and Mosul (457; 7%). In addition, CCCM data show that 1,149 individuals are residing in seven camps, the majority in Jeddah 5, Hasansham and Debaga, while the overwhelming majority (1,061 individuals) are from Markaz Shirqat.<sup>22</sup>

20 See IOM, Shirqat district, Salah al-Din Governorate preliminary assessment of community and conflict dynamics, March 2020.

21 No data is available at subdistrict level on DTM and Return Index.

22 CCCM Cluster, Area of Origin for In Camp IDPs, May 2021.

Figure 4. Number of IDPs from Shirqat, by district of displacement



A total of 270 individuals are displaced in Shirqat. These individuals originate from within Shirqat district (252) and Baiji districts (18) in Salah al-Din Governorate.

### 2.2.2 Returns in Shirqat

As of July 2021, a total of 162,792 individuals have returned to Shirqat district.

### Types of shelter in return locations

Most returnees in Shirqat are residing in their residence of origin in habitable conditions (149,088; 92%). A further 8,004 individuals are residing in critical shelters, 4,530 individuals (3%) are living with host families while a smaller number (1,170 individuals) reside in informal sites (Table 4).

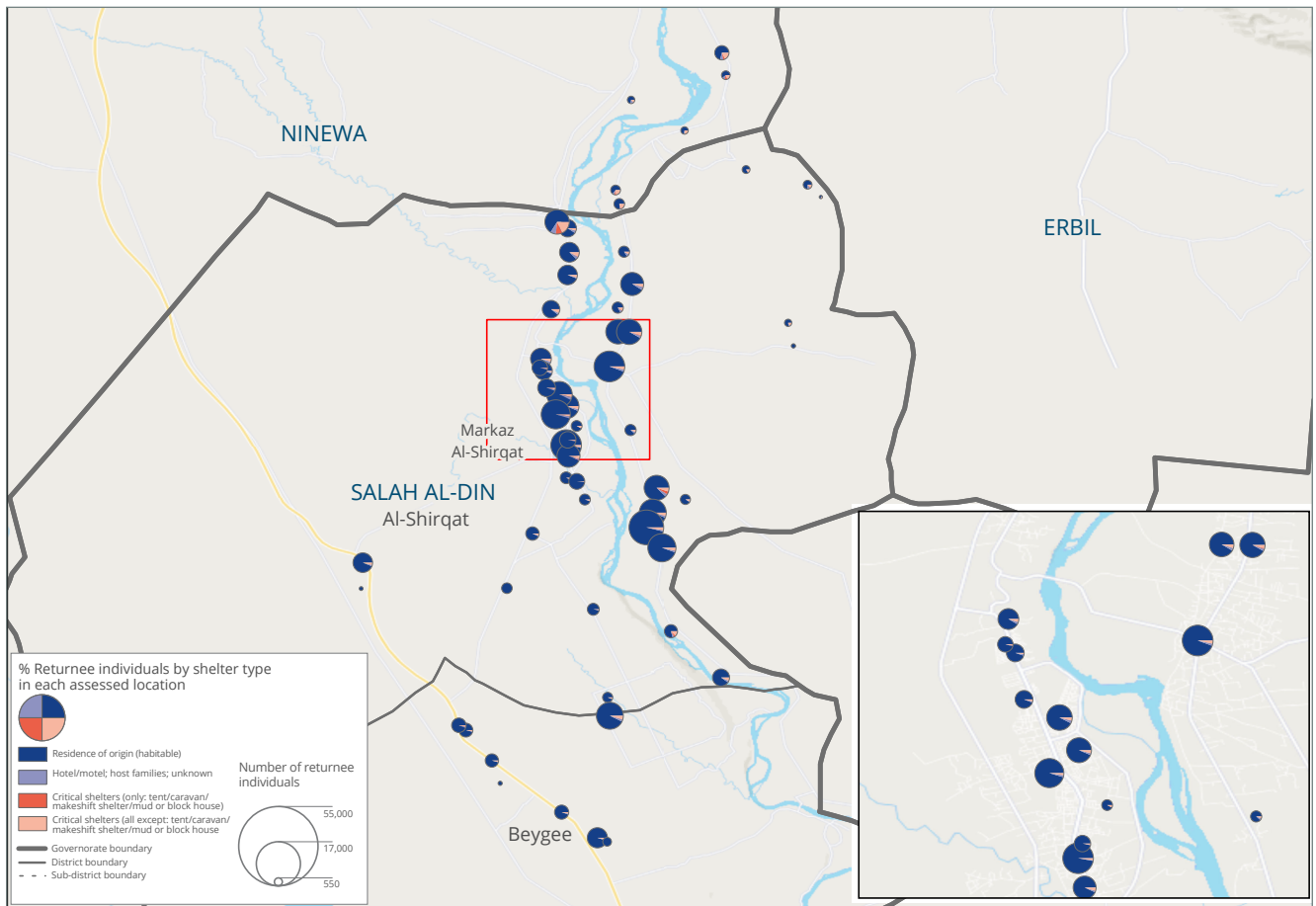
Table 4. Returnees in Shirqat, by shelter type

Residence of origin (Habitable condition)	Critical shelters (all except informal settlements)	Host families	Critical shelters (informal settlements)
149,088	8 004	4 530	1 170
92%	5%	3%	<1%

Overall, 5 per cent of returnee individuals are living in shelters in critical conditions (all types except informal sites) in Shirqat.

Figure 5 shows the distribution of returnee individuals residing in different types of shelter across Shirqat district.

Figure 5. Distribution of returnees in Shirqat, by shelter type and population density



## 2.2.3 Conditions in Return Locations

### 2.2.3.1 Access to livelihoods and basic services

Amongst all returnees in Shirqat, 9,432 (6%) are living in locations classified as high severity regarding access to livelihoods and basic services. Some returnees are living in locations classified as medium severity with regards to

livelihoods and basic services (31,554; 19%), while most of the returnees (121,530; 75%) are living in areas classified as low severity on this scale (Table 5).

Table 5. Returnees in Shirqat, by severity of access to livelihoods and basic services

District	High severity		Medium severity		Low severity		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Shirqat	9 432	6%	31 554	19%	121 530	75%	<b>162 516</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 432</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>31 554</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>121 530</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>162 516</b>

### 2.2.3.2 Social cohesion and safety perceptions

Compared with the livelihoods and basic services scale, a significantly higher number of returnees in Shirqat are living in high severity conditions in terms of social cohesion and safety perceptions. A total of 17,022 returnees (28%) are living in

locations classified as high severity. The majority of returnees are living in locations classified as medium severity according to this scale (142,290; 88%), while there are no returnees living in areas classified as low severity on this scale (Table 6).

Table 6. Returnees in Shirqat, by severity of social cohesion and safety perceptions

District	High severity		Medium severity		Low severity		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Shirqat	20 226	12%	142 290	88%	-	0%	<b>162 516</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>17 022</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>142 290</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>162 516</b>

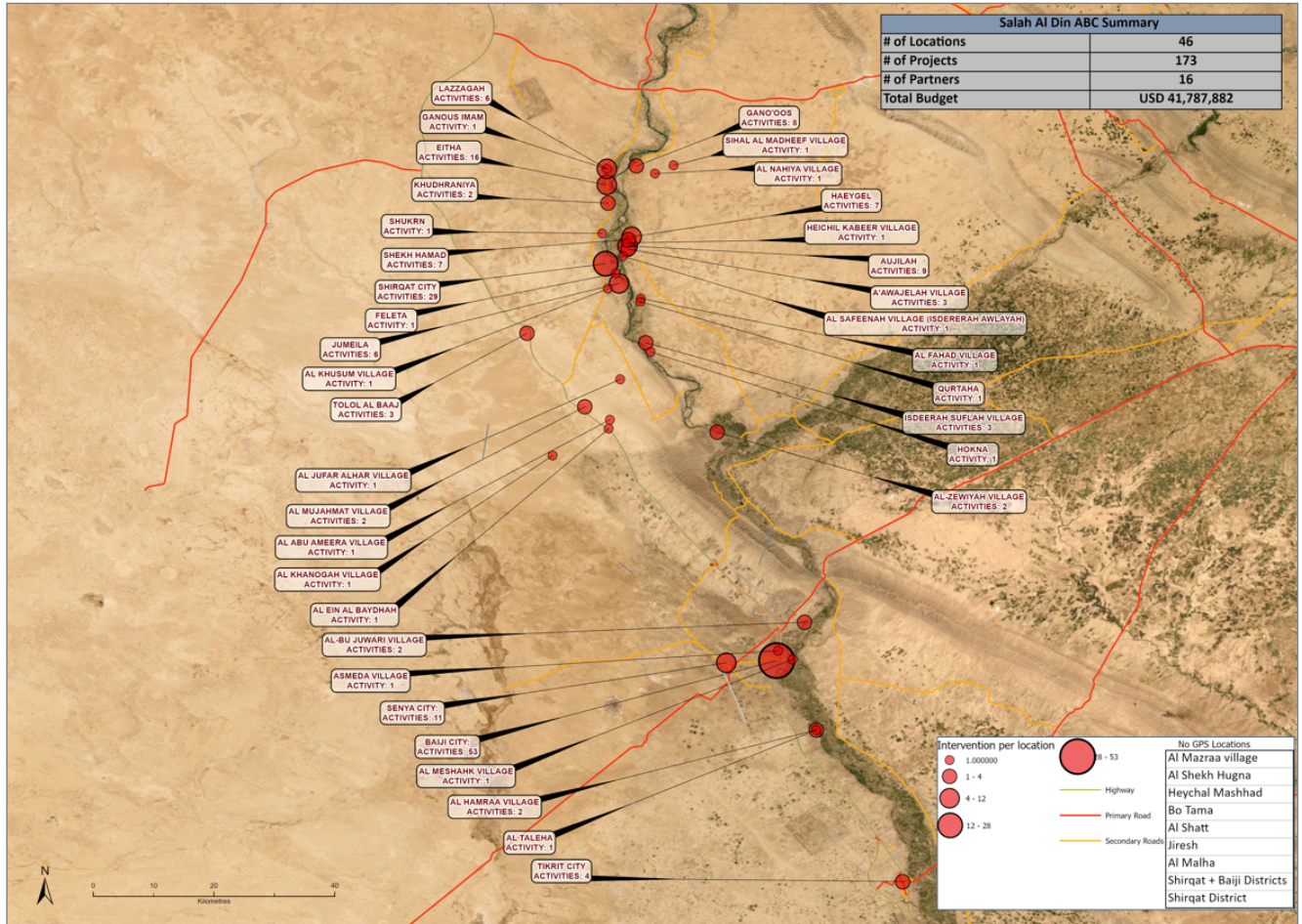
## 2.3 Areas of No Return

According to local authorities, 50 villages/hamlets in Jazerat Baiji (around Seniya), and additional villages in Jazerat al Shirqat are blocked for return. Military operations are still ongoing in these locations. This situation is resulting in secondary

displacement (mostly in the three city centres, Seniya, Baiji and Shirqat, and Tikrit city), but also preventing villagers from accessing their farms and agricultural land, which in turn affects their livelihoods.

# OVERVIEW OF ONGOING ACTIVITIES

Table 7 reflects the current and planned activities (2021) across the spectrum of humanitarian, early recovery/ stabilization, development and peace sectors.



### 3.1 Current and Planned Activities

Table 7. Baiji and Shirqat Projects and Budget Summary and Projects by Sector

Current Activities Summary									
No. Projects					173				
No. Activities					214 <sup>23</sup>				
No. Partners <sup>24</sup>					16				
No. Locations					46				
<b>Total Budget<sup>25</sup></b>					<b>USD 41 787 882</b>				
Nbr of Project per Sector									
Housing & HLP	Education	Water	Health	Electricity	Protection & Documentation	Livelihoods	Social cohesion	Other	Total
13	42	27	22	9	24	20	7	9	173
7%	24%	16%	13%	5%	14%	12%	4%	5%	100%
Budget per Sector <sup>26</sup>									
2,203,422	1,925,573	6,469,554	2,474,726	2,187,886	688,115	19,114,935	2,572,700	4,150,971	41,700,000
5%	4.5%	16%	6%	5%	1.5%	47%	5%	10%	100%

When considering activities (number of projects breakdown by locations) 50 out of 214 activities target education (23% of activities), followed by water with 38 activities (18%), protection and documentation with 29 activities (14%) and

livelihoods with 28 (13%). Social cohesion programming remains a sectoral gap in Salah al-Din with seven projects (11 activities) currently implemented.

23 Projects are separated by location of implementation giving Nbr of activities for all locations.

24 Arbeiter Samariter Bund (ASB), COOPI, DRC, IHAO, IMC, IOM, IRC, Mercy Corps, Near East Foundation, PIN, SSDF, UNDP, UN-Habitat, UNHCR, WFP, World Vision.

25 Some projects did not include budget information.

26 Due to missing budget data, this section is only indicative.

### 3.2 Locations with the Highest Number of Activities

Table 8. Activities in the most targeted locations

Total no. of Activity	Sector	7 Locations with most activities							Total
		Baiji City	Shirqat City	Eitha	Senya town	Aujilah	Ganous	Sheik Hamad	
38	Water	39%	8%	3%	8%	3%	3%	0%	63%
25	Health	44%	8%	0%	4%	0%	4%	4%	64%
11	Social Cohesion	9%	9%	9%	9%	0%	9%	9%	55%
13	Housing	38%	15%	8%	23%	0%	8%	0%	92%
50	Education	12%	18%	4%	0%	14%	0%	2%	50%
9	Other	22%	44%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	66%
11	Electricity	27%	36%	9%	0%	9%	0%	0%	82%
29	Protection	14%	7%	14%	7%	0%	14%	14%	69%
28	Livelihood	21%	7%	21%	4%	0%	0%	0%	54%
<b>214</b>	<b>Total Activities</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>133</b>
<b>100%</b>	<b>% of Total</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>62%</b>
		<b>62%</b>							

The seven locations (out of 46) with the largest number of activities benefit from 62 per cent of all activities implemented in Shirqat and Baiji in 2021. By contrast, 29 locations (63% of the locations currently targeted) only benefit from one activity or activities in only one sector. Similarly, the above seven locations concentrate more than 50 per cent of the activities for each sector, while Baiji city concentrates a quarter of all activities implemented in Shirqat and Baiji

districts. The 29 locations<sup>27</sup> where only one activity or one sector are targeted and that are currently supported by only one partner each, remain locations of concern under this PoA. Information on needs remain scarce in most of these locations, which calls for strengthened coordination at the ABC level to fill gaps and for conducting assessments, key informant interviews and focus group discussions.

27 Al Abu Ameera, Al Ein al Baydhah, Al Fahad, Al Jufar Alhar, Al Khanogah, Al Khusum, Al Madheef, Al Malha , Al Meshahk, Al Nahiya, Al Safeenah, Al Shatt, Al Shekh Hugna, Al Taleha, Al-Zewiyah, Asmeda, Bo Tama, Feleta, Ganous Imam, Ganous Khemisat, Haeygel, Heichil Kabeer, Heychal Mashhad, Hokna, Isdeerah Sufлах, Jiresh, Qurtaha, Sihal, Shukrn.



Table 9. Flexible Location Projects

Flexible Location Projects			
Locations	Sector	No. of projects	Total
Shirqat + Baiji Districts	Social Cohesion	2	6
	Education	1	
	Protection	2	
	Livelihood	1	
Shirqat District	Social Cohesion	1	2
	Housing	1	

Among the 173 projects implemented under the ABC in Salah al-Din in 2021, 8 flexible projects have been identified. 6 projects (social cohesion, education, protection, livelihood) can target any locations in both Shirqat and Baiji districts, while 2 projects (social cohesion and housing) can target any locations in Shirqat District. Out of these 8 projects, 6 are ongoing (3 social cohesion, 2 protection, and 1 housing) and can support the priority locations detailed under the “initial target locations” section below.

Table 10 shows a summary of the collective achievements of the ABC SAD partners for 2021 separated by sectors. The analysis of activities and achievements highlights important aspects that partners can use for future coordination and joint implementation. Under the durable solutions approach, impact can be on the short term or long term. The rehabilitation of 1,358 housing units have a long-term impact, while the 325 households benefiting from critical shelter upgrades and shelter kits have short-term impact. These 325 households remain a priority under this plan, as further support such as referral to housing rehabilitation or livelihoods are required to achieve durable solutions. The

325 units are implemented under two projects that can be implemented in any locations across the governorate (flexible location projects). A careful coordination is required among the ABC to determine which locations will be best served by these projects and which partners can further support through long-term durable solution impact projects.

A similar analysis can be conducted regarding the water trucking projects implemented in six locations in 2021 (Eitha, Feleta, Mojama't, Ganous Imam, Ganous Khemisat, and Lazzagah). Long-term impact water durable solution projects should be coordinated and implemented in these six locations.

Table 10. Summary of Achievements 2021

Summary of Achievements 2021		
Sector	Activities	Achievements
Housing, Land and Property (HLP)	Housing rehabilitation	1,358 units
	Critical shelter upgrade	175 units
	Shelter kits	150 households
	Legal assistance (HLP)	1,000 beneficiaries

Summary of Achievements 2021		
Sector	Activities	Achievements
Education	School rehabilitation	17 units
	Furniture distribution	9 initiatives
	Engineering college rehabilitation	1 unit
	Capacity building for school staff and Department of Education	267 beneficiaries
	Creation of parents/teacher association	80 beneficiaries
	Catch up classes and non-formal education	11 initiatives (including 7 non-formal education centres in Baiji and Shirqat cities)
	Education kits distribution	5,300 beneficiaries
	School enrolment awareness campaigns	7 units
	Out-of-school-children case management	90 schools (5,000 students)
	Water	Water treatment plant rehabilitation/installation
Water network rehabilitation		6 initiatives (11 km)
Compact unit installation		4 units
Lifting pump station		3 units
Transfer pipe		1 initiative
Water tank		615 units
Hygiene kits		4,328 units
Latrine/shower/handwashing		290 units
Solid waste management collectors		2 initiatives
Drainage		1 initiative
Equipment for Water Department		1 initiative
Water trucking		6 locations (Eitha, Feleta, Mojama`at, Ganous Imam, Ganous Khemisat, Lazzagah)
Health		Primary health-care centre rehabilitation
	Secondary health centre rehabilitation	2 units
	Medical equipment distribution	7 initiatives
	Gynaecology/ante/post-natal consultation	1 initiative
	Capacity building of health staff	2 initiatives

Summary of Achievements 2021		
Sector	Activities	Achievements
Electricity	Transformer distribution	12 units
	Overhead hardware distribution	2 initiatives
	Substation rehabilitation	1 unit
	Electricity network repair	3 units
Protection and documentation	Protection monitoring and referrals	2 initiatives
	Community-based protection	3 initiatives (8,038 beneficiaries)
	Cash for protection	3,560 beneficiaries
	Mental health and psychosocial support/psychosocial support activities	7 initiatives
	Gender awareness	3 campaigns
	Legal documentation, legal assistance, legal consultations	4,502 beneficiaries
Livelihoods	Rehabilitation of ID office	1 unit
	Market shop rehabilitation/construction	230 units
	Cash for work	4,231 beneficiaries
	Multipurpose cash assistance	1,920 beneficiaries
	Value chain study/market assessment	3 surveys
	Micro and small business creation	3 initiatives
	Business grants	4,455 beneficiaries
	Business training	2,168 beneficiaries
	Internship/apprenticeship	40 beneficiaries
	Vocational training	7 initiatives
	Job placement and job market entry support (legal)	4 initiatives and 100 beneficiaries for legal support (documentation)
Land reclamation, irrigation, greenhouse, poultry farming	1,088 beneficiaries	
Social Cohesion	Peace training	1,000 beneficiaries
	Capacity building of civil society	8,000 beneficiaries
	Peace awareness campaign	10 campaigns
	Support to government-led peace initiative	1 initiative

Summary of Achievements 2021		
Sector	Activities	Achievements
Other	Baiji asphalt factory rehabilitation	1 unit
	Department of Water building rehabilitation	1 unit
	Agriculture section building rehabilitation	3 units
	Equipment for municipality	1 initiative
	Police station rehabilitation	2 units
	Veterinary centre rehabilitation	1 unit
	Baiji electricity directorate building rehabilitation	1 unit
	Park creation	1 unit

## 4. INITIAL TARGET LOCATIONS<sup>28</sup>

The Government and partners recognize that working towards durable solutions is a process that requires determining not only key issues and trends, but also identifying needs, gaps and locations where partners can collectively focus their efforts.

This section includes key information supporting planning and prioritization alongside proposed interventions at the local level aiming at achieving durable solutions.

### 4.1 General Situation and Needs

The most common drivers of severity across hotspots correspond to indicators in Scale 1 (livelihoods and basic services), including recovery of agriculture and business, access to employment and provision of government services and also social cohesion (community reconciliation) under Scale 2. Consistent with most hotspots in Salah al-Din Governorate, there is a widespread disruption in the business environment, with most small businesses not operating yet.

IDPs in secondary displacement or in protracted displacement have been reported in all city centres (Baiji, Shirqat, Seniya) and in Tikrit city. Furthermore, Seniya is one of the most critical hotspots in the governorate according to the return index round 11. Forty per cent of IDPs from Al-Seniya subdistrict have reportedly returned to their area of origin. In Seniya town, according to local authorities, only 3,000 households out of 8,000 returned.

#### 4.1.1 Government Leadership

*This specific objective pertains to national and local authorities leading the development and implementation of inclusive and effective strategies to support durable solutions to displacement in Iraq for all displacement-affected people.*

A government committee was formed to support the determination of needs and priorities in the districts under consideration. A list of potential projects was shared with the

ABC and will form a central component of the coordination work of the ABC in 2022. Specific elements of the list are included on the section Sectoral Needs, Responses and Priorities.

The committee is chaired by the Deputy Governor for Technical Affairs and includes the Manager of the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Center, the Manager of the Engineering Department in SAD and the Manager of the Governorate Affairs Department. This committee remains the main governmental counterpart of the ABC SAD. The leadership of the Government will gradually increase during the implementation phase of the ABC. Following the coordination of activities between the ABC members, subsequent meetings will be conducted with the committee to inform them on what can be supported by the ABC and what needs the Government will have to address. This venue will also support joint financing of projects and information sharing with government counterparts in 2022.

#### 4.1.2 Housing, Land and Property (HLP)

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

According to the World Bank, while Salah al-Din sustained 20 per cent of the share of total housing damage (a lower percentage compared to Ninewa, which suffered 43 per cent of housing damage), it has nonetheless the highest percentage of destruction to rural homes of all the seven most affected governorates.<sup>29</sup> Damage to houses is particularly prevalent in Baiji district, including Baiji City, which is ranked as one of the most affected of 16 cities assessed in Iraq.

According to DTM, 15,432 returnees are living in critical shelter conditions in Baiji.<sup>30</sup>

In addition, it is estimated that 2,680 houses are damaged in Seniya subdistrict, including 1,230 fully damaged houses and 1,450 partially damaged. In Shirqat, DTM reports

<sup>28</sup> An initial target location is a location that has been identified as feasible (safety for displacement affected communities, capacity of government, access for partners) and identified needs requiring collective effort over the medium to long term to achieve specific durable 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 solutions outcomes within available resources. The PoA is a living document and will be reviewed regularly. In accordance with assessment findings, activities impact, and the evolution of the situation on the ground, priority locations might be added or deemed completed during subsequent revisions of the PoA.

<sup>29</sup> See the World Bank Group Report Damage and Needs Assessment of Affected Governorates, 2018, page 17.

<sup>30</sup> DTM, Returnee Master List (31 Sep. 21), Critical Shelter.

8,850 returnees living in critical shelter conditions.<sup>31</sup> HLP concerns are also reported in Baiji and Shirqat, including occupation of houses and access restriction to land. Salah al-Din Governorate ranks second in terms of HLP issues according to the Protection Monitoring System report 1, 2021, with respectively damage or destruction of housing, lack of financial compensation, and lack of financial resources to afford accommodation being the most cited.<sup>32</sup>

According to the District-Level Factsheet on Housing, Land and Property Rights in Iraq,<sup>33</sup> 7 per cent of returnee households in Shirqat are living in locations where there are incidences of private residences being occupied without permission. Furthermore, 38 per cent of returnee households reported risk of eviction, one of the highest rates nationwide. Finally, according to the factsheet, 4 per cent of returnee households are missing HLP documents proving ownership of their original residence.

In Baiji, reportedly 33 per cent of returnee households are living in locations where there are incidences of private residences being occupied without permission and 42 per cent reported risk of eviction –some of the highest rates in the country. Finally, 13 per cent of returnees live in critical shelter condition and 7 per cent are missing HLP documents according to the factsheet.

### 4.1.3 Livelihoods

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

Livelihoods is the main driver of severity in Salah al-Din, including in Shirqat and Baiji. According to the Protection Monitoring System (2021), 28 per cent of the key informants in Salah al-Din reported that the capacity of people at their locations to meet their basic needs is bad to very bad. The economy in both Baiji and Shirqat was severely affected during to the ISIL crisis. The oil industry, agriculture (wheat, barley, and corn) and the public sector were the main income sources. Investment in agricultural economy such as greenhouse and solar pumps for irrigation systems were mentioned during community consultations as priorities.

Destruction of the irrigation systems led to a reduction of 70–75 per cent of the agricultural production; damage to the oil refinery, the fertilizer company and two power plants, which were the largest job providers in the area, further increased the livelihood challenges faced in the two districts. According to some reports, the refinery is currently only operational at 35 per cent of its capacity and the power plants and fertilizer company are not operational. Furthermore, small businesses and marketplaces in Baiji, Shirqat and Seniya town are not back to pre-2014 level alongside agricultural enterprises. Unemployment is high, with families reporting negative coping mechanisms including child labour. Access to employment and livelihood opportunities for women are a critical need in Shirqat and in Baiji districts, including for female heads of households.<sup>34</sup> Community consultations revealed that access to education and livelihoods for women are influenced by community norms regarding female education and employment, with some participants advocating for home-based employment opportunities and also for the opening of kindergartens to facilitate access to education for children while enabling women to work.

### 4.1.4 Basic Services

*This specific objective aims to ensure that displacement-affected communities have access to basic services including education, health, electricity, water, and social protection.*

As noted above, the lack of adequate access to basic services is a concerns for many IDPs who elect to remain in displacement and for returnees who are living in conditions of high severity, especially in Seniya. Furthermore, the Protection Monitoring System shows that the rate of access to food security through the Public Distribution System is comparatively lower in the governorate (90%) than in the rest of the country (95%), while the rate is even lower for IDPs compared with non-displaced persons.<sup>35</sup>

31 DTM, Returnee Master List (31 Sep. 21), Critical Shelter.

32 Protection Monitoring System Report 1, Feb. 2021, Protection Cluster. Available from: [www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/protection\\_monitoring\\_report\\_-\\_february\\_2021.pdf](http://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/protection_monitoring_report_-_february_2021.pdf) Protection Monitoring System Report 1, Feb. 2021, Protection Cluster. Available from: [www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/protection\\_monitoring\\_report\\_-\\_february\\_2021.pdf](http://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/protection_monitoring_report_-_february_2021.pdf).

33 Housing, Land, and Property Rights in Iraq, District-Level Factsheets Assessing Progress Towards Durable Solutions in Line with the Pinheiro Principles, Nov.2021.

34 See Protection Monitoring System, Salah al-Din Factsheet, March to May 2021.

35 World Bank Group, Damage and Needs Assessment of Affected Governorates, accessed from World Bank Document page 33.

#### 4.1.4.1. Education

The integrated Location Assessment Round VI (ILA VI) identified 2 per cent of respondents (46 in total) in Baiji district reporting no access to primary school. However, 57 per cent of them reported insufficient teachers.<sup>36</sup> Overcrowding in classes and the use of three shifts are generally reported across both Baiji and Shirqat districts. Despite important efforts already dedicated to support the education sector, additional efforts are required to increase learning spaces and rehabilitate the remaining damaged schools in both districts. Support is required for strengthening the education system at the governorate level. Community consultations in Shirqat revealed a mismatch between the demand for schools and available schools, including at secondary level. Participants noted the need for specialized schools or classes to cater for children with special needs who would require certain accommodations to enable them to access schools.

#### 4.1.4.2 Water and Sanitation

Access to water has been hindered by the ISIL crisis and lack of maintenance. According to ILA VI, 26 per cent of the respondents in Baiji district declare having to always rely on water trucking and 17 per cent having to do it sometimes. In Shirqat, 47 per cent of respondents indicated relying sometimes on water trucking for their consumption.<sup>37</sup> Water trucking was supported by ABC partners in six locations in 2021 (Eitha, Feleta, Mojama'at in west Shirqat and in Ganous Imam, Ganous Khemisat, and Lazzagah in east Shirqat). Damage to the water network, absence of sewer network and insufficient water treatment infrastructure are widespread in the two districts. Garbage collection/solid waste management has also been identified as a challenge, with 31 per cent of the ILA VI respondents in Shirqat and 26 per cent in Baiji declaring that no such service is available in their location. Figures for desludging services are similar.<sup>38</sup>

#### 4.1.4.3 Health

Primary health care is mostly available in Baiji and Shirqat districts. Nineteen per cent of the ILA VI respondents reported having no access to primary health facilities in their location. This figure drops to 9 per cent in Baiji. However, 58 per cent report no hospital within 10 km of

their residence in Shirqat, while this figure reaches 89 per cent for Baiji. Community consultations also revealed that the lack of primary health services in Eitha and Mojama'at particularly affects women. Women have to travel to Shirqat General Hospital for childbirth and to treat chronic illness. This finding also reflects the general lack of secondary health-care facilities available in the districts. Lack of medicine and equipment are reported at the primary health-care (PHC) level, as well as lack of female doctors, and gynaecology and birthing facilities. WASH facilities have also been reported as a specific needs for PHC centres. Support is required for strengthening the health system at the governorate level.

#### 4.1.4.5 Electricity

Baiji and Shirqat districts, as well as the governorate are facing the same general issue with electricity than the rest of Iraq. Damages and looting have been reported in multiple locations across the two districts. Dependency on generators and fuel for domestic consumption and production is linked to irregular and limited access to the grid and the low availability of renewable energy options. Community consultations in Seniya revealed that while locations like Al-Farooq have received assistance through the rehabilitation of the electrical network, other locations require similar support.

#### 4.1.5 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.*

The context in Baiji and Shirqat is similar, with both districts sharing most of the documentation- and rights-related concerns. Protection monitoring conducted through key informants reveals that while movement restrictions are below the national average, restrictions are highest in Shirqat and Baiji, with barriers related to the need to show a civil ID and/or security clearance, and the presence of security actors at checkpoints.<sup>39</sup>

The lack of civil documentation is reportedly the highest in Tikrit, Shirqat, Balad and Baiji. The main reported barriers are the complexity, length and cost of the administrative process, the cost of transportation, the inaccessibility of the Civil Affairs Directorates and distrust of public institutions

36 Integrated Location Assessment VI (services), available here: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ILA6>

37 Integrated Location Assessment VI (infrastructure). Available here: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ILA6>.

38 Ibid.

39 Protection Cluster, Protection Monitoring System, Salah al-Din Factsheet, March-May 2021.

and authorities. The proportion of households who departed camps and who are still missing civil documentation reaches 47 per cent in Shirqat district.<sup>40</sup> The main issues affecting children are linked to lack of access to education (including school drop-out), child labour, psychosocial issues, child marriage and abuse or neglect.<sup>41</sup>

#### 4.1.6 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.*

Social cohesion needs are among the most pressing in the two districts, especially in Shirqat. Social cohesion and integration, and reconciliation projects are key to stabilize the communities in the area, especially with the presence and future return of many families with suspected affiliation. About 20 per cent of the Protection Monitoring System key informants in Salah al-Din reported that social tensions and conflict occur sometimes or frequently, which is higher than for Ninewa. Across Iraq, 25 districts report concerns with social tension and conflict frequently; in Salah al-Din, three districts report such concerns: Shirqat, Baiji and Tikrit.

Tribes are particularly powerful in Salah al-Din and need to be involved to ensure social cohesion, stability and mitigation of tensions surrounding returns. The Tribal Council of Salah al-Din includes a conflict resolution committee, which has apparently been effective in diffusing tensions around the return to Shirqat of families with a perceived affiliation to ISIL. The sponsorship mechanism has been described as a type of tribal reconciliation, and some tribal leaders have pointed to the necessity of engagement with victim families. If this process is not properly carried out, there is a concern that threats of retribution and revenge will

continue, even intergenerationally. Community consultations in Hugna and Esdera Sufla confirmed the importance of addressing concerns raised by victim families. According to tribal customs, tribal leaders have recommended some types of compensation/reparations for bereaved families, pointing out that, in numerous cases, affected/bereaved families have lost their only breadwinner(s).

#### 4.1.7 Safety and Security

*This specific objective aims to ensure that displacement-affected populations feel safer and more secure in their areas of settlement.*

Shirqat residents suffer from a pervasive sense of insecurity. ISIL remains active in nearby areas and local residents feel unsafe because community leaders are frequently targeted by attacks and improvised explosive devices. Although compared to pre-2014, the security in Shirqat is considered to have improved, the local population still fears the return of ISIL and armed confrontations. The presence of armed actors also infringes upon freedom of movement and access to agricultural lands in the area.

#### 4.1.8 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. With the support of the Government, 180 families were supported to return to SAD from Jed'ah Camp in Ninewa in 2020–2021. Partners have planned to expand the facilitated movement project for IDPs in formal and informal sites.

40 Op Cit, Protection Monitoring System Report 1, Feb. 2021, Protection Cluster.

41 Ibid.



## 5. SECTORAL NEEDS, RESPONSE, AND PRIORITIES PER LOCATION

This section presents sectoral needs, proposed activities and priorities at the micro level and key interventions that need to take place at the governorate/district level to positively impact the micro level. It also highlights some of the key roles of the ABC mechanisms.

### 5.1 Coordination under the ABC

One of the core roles of the ABC in Salah al-Din is to coordinate the activities between partners, including a location-by-location approach (based on the below list of initial priority locations, the 29 villages and towns where only one activity/sector is implemented, and any other

location in the targeted areas considered as a priority by the members) where current response, partners capacities, as well as needs and gaps are discussed to strengthen the impact of the durable solution response at the micro level. Such coordination also includes focusing on short-term impact projects in each of the locations and potential for partners to support in the short to medium term with long-term impact response. The ABC considers projects with flexible locations when coordinating the response and focus within the list of activities provided by the Government, and the below list of proposed activities when coordinating the response and facilitating referral/joint implementation amongst ABC partners.

### 5.2 Proposed activities at the governorate/gistrict Level

<b>Health</b>	
<b>Proposed priority activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advocacy with Ministry of Health and technical support for ensuring appropriate staffing for hospitals and PHC centres</li> <li>• Capacity building and health system strengthening</li> </ul>
<b>Water</b>	
<b>Proposed priority activity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity building and water and sanitation system strengthening, including investment strategy and waste management planning</li> </ul>
<b>Education</b>	
<b>Proposed priority activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advocacy with the Ministry of Education and technical support for ensuring appropriate staffing in schools (including training and recruitment of new teachers)</li> <li>• Capacity building and education system strengthening</li> <li>• Advocate for and support the inclusion of girls and children with special needs into the education system</li> <li>• Develop options and advocate for remedial education for over-aged children or alternative educational options</li> </ul>
<b>Livelihoods</b>	
<b>Proposed priority activity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public-private partnership development</li> <li>• Market access facilitation/support</li> <li>• Support/advocacy for freedom of movement, including in relation to accessing economic opportunities across the governorate</li> </ul>
<b>Social Cohesion</b>	

<b>Proposed priority activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Peace and social cohesion campaigns, including in relation to the reintegration of IDPs</li> <li>• Capacity building in mediation and conflict prevention</li> </ul>
<b>Additional Activities</b>	
<b>Proposed priority activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessing and promoting local integration options of IDPs in secondary displacement or protracted displacement in the targeted locations and cities</li> <li>• Coordination with the Government, including advocacy for the Government to implement the proposed priority activities</li> </ul>

## 5.3 Needs, Response and Proposed Activities at the Micro Level

### 5.3.1 Baiji City (Including surrounding villages)

<b>Housing</b>	
<b>Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Damaged houses (number and level of damage to be determined)</li> <li>• Financial resources to afford accommodation</li> <li>• Access to compensation</li> <li>• Debris removal</li> </ul>
<b>Current response</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation of 819 housing units</li> <li>• Livelihood support (see below for details)</li> </ul>
<b>Proposed priority activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Damaged house assessments</li> <li>• Housing rehabilitation and core housing units for totally damaged houses</li> <li>• Debris removal</li> <li>• Referral to livelihoods programmes</li> <li>• Awareness on the compensation system</li> </ul>
<b>Water and Sanitation</b>	
<b>Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Damaged water network</li> <li>• Sewage network coverage</li> <li>• Operation and maintenance</li> <li>• Water conservation</li> <li>• Solid waste management</li> </ul>
<b>Current response</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation of sewage transfer pipes and wastewater pumping station</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of 2 lifting stations (2,800m<sup>3</sup>/h)</li> <li>• Drainage</li> <li>• Supply of heavy equipment</li> <li>• Water network and water treatment plant (WTP) rehabilitation, including Al Maliha WTP and the southern water network in Al Asri</li> <li>• Installation of WASH facilities (hospitals, informal sites)</li> <li>• Distribution of hygiene kits and hygiene promotion</li> <li>• Solid waste management support</li> </ul>

<b>Proposed priority activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evaluation of water/sewage network and rehabilitation/repairs/extension</li> <li>• Extension of water networks in Al-Shuwaish and Al-Hinshi</li> <li>• Capacity building of Department of Water on Operation &amp; Maintenance (O&amp;M) and technical support on the maintenance, and cleaning of rainwater drainage systems (Al Garage network) Al Tameem filter system, al-Baiji water complex, Salman water complex</li> <li>• Capacity building on waste management planning</li> <li>• Short term solid waste management cash-for-work projects (linked to livelihood)</li> <li>• Awareness raising on water conservation</li> </ul>
<b>Electricity</b>	
<b>Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Damaged/looted electricity network equipment</li> <li>• Electricity network coverage</li> <li>• Reducing dependency on generators (fuel)</li> </ul>
<b>Current response</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation of Baiji Electricity Directorate building</li> <li>• Electricity network rehabilitation (Hay al'Tameem)</li> </ul>
<b>Proposed priority activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promoting renewable energy options</li> <li>• Evaluation of the electricity network</li> <li>• Provision of poles, transformers, cables, etc. for underserved areas, and to facilitate agriculture resumption</li> </ul>
<b>Livelihoods</b>	
<b>Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employment</li> <li>• Agricultural activities resumption</li> <li>• IDPs in protracted or secondary displacement</li> </ul>
<b>Current response</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash for work</li> <li>• Reconstruction/rehabilitation of 119 shops</li> <li>• Micro and small business creation</li> <li>• Job placement</li> <li>• Value chain study</li> <li>• Reclamation of agricultural land, including rehabilitation of irrigation systems</li> <li>• Greenhouse installation and poultry farming</li> </ul>
<b>Proposed priority activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vocational training, apprenticeship, job placement</li> <li>• Business grants, loans</li> <li>• Business incubators</li> <li>• Agriculture resumption projects, including strengthening market access and value chain</li> <li>• Solar power generation for businesses and irrigation systems (water conservation methods)</li> </ul>
<b>Additional Activities</b>	

<b>Proposed priority activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection monitoring, case management, referral</li> <li>• Psychosocial support / mental health and psychosocial support</li> <li>• School drop-out assessments</li> <li>• Evaluation of WATSAN facilities in school and potential remedial actions</li> <li>• HLP support (including in relation to land dispute in surrounding villages)</li> <li>• Social cohesion initiatives (including in neighbourhoods with large number of IDPs)</li> <li>• Assessing and supporting the local integration of IDPs present in the city</li> <li>• Explosive ordnance risk education, explosive remnants of war clearance</li> </ul>
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### 5.3.2 Seniya Town

<b>Housing</b>	
<b>Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2,680 houses are reported damaged in Seniya subdistrict, (1,230 fully damaged houses and 1,450 partially damaged)</li> <li>• Financial resources to afford accommodation</li> <li>• Access to compensation</li> </ul>
<b>Current response</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation of 598 housing units</li> </ul>
<b>Proposed priority activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Damaged houses assessments (number of houses requiring rehabilitation)</li> <li>• Housing rehabilitation and core housing units for totally damaged houses</li> <li>• Referral to livelihoods programmes</li> <li>• Awareness on the compensation system</li> </ul>
<b>Education</b>	
<b>Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 6 schools require rehabilitation and 4 are totally damaged</li> <li>• Lack of trained teachers</li> </ul>
<b>Current response</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No education actor is present in the location</li> </ul>
<b>Proposed priority activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment of educational needs, including number of schools required and shift system in place</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of the 6 schools including Al-Wafa High School for Girls and the kindergarten (Hay Saad), (this requires engagement with authorities to ensure that staffing needs with be met ie provision of teachers)</li> <li>• Reconstruction of the Happy Moon School</li> <li>• Capacity building of teachers and school principals</li> <li>• Evaluation of school attendance, drop-out</li> <li>• Remedial education, catch up classes based on the findings of the evaluation and referral to protection/livelihood actors</li> </ul>
<b>Water and Sanitation</b>	
<b>Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The water network is reportedly 40% fully operational</li> <li>• O&amp;M of two pumping stations</li> <li>• No sewage network</li> <li>• The rainwater evacuation network (4 km) is damaged</li> </ul>

<b>Current response</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation of the water network</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of Seniya WTP (located in Baiji)</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of the Department of Water building</li> </ul>
<b>Proposed priority activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment of the water network, including coverage</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of al-Farabi water network and Chinese water complex (500m<sup>3</sup>/h), including 1 km line (250 mm)</li> <li>• Minor repair to the rain-water network</li> <li>• O&amp;M capacity building and provision of equipment</li> <li>• Awareness raising on water conservation</li> </ul>
<b>Health</b>	
<b>Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seniya health centre is damaged and has been reclassified as a general PHC without a delivery room</li> </ul>
<b>Current response</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extension of Seniya PHC centre</li> </ul>
<b>Proposed priority activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support to the building of a delivery room and capacity building in reproductive health</li> </ul>
<b>Electricity</b>	
<b>Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 70 electricity transmitters out of 170 prior to June 2014 remaining.</li> <li>• The town is supported by single-phase power and limited amperes and some locations require network extension.</li> <li>• Overreliance on generators</li> </ul>
<b>Current response</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No actor present</li> </ul>
<b>Proposed priority activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promoting renewable energy options, including in relation to agriculture resumption</li> <li>• Evaluation of the electricity network</li> <li>• Provision of poles, transformers, cables, etc. for underserved areas</li> </ul>
<b>Protection and Documentation</b>	
<b>Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 600 female-headed households have been reported as requiring protection and other livelihoods services</li> </ul>
<b>Current response</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender-based violence awareness</li> <li>• Psychosocial support / mental health and psychosocial support</li> <li>• Creation of community-based protection network</li> <li>• Cash for protection</li> </ul>
<b>Proposed priority activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ongoing protection activities, including in relation to documentation with a focus on female headed-households and those in secondary displacement</li> <li>• Referral to livelihood and housing actors</li> </ul>
<b>Livelihoods</b>	

<b>Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 60 out of 250 shops are operational</li> <li>• Unemployment, including youth</li> <li>• Lack of financial resources</li> <li>• 600 female headed-households reported by the Government with limited access to income sources (including social safety net)</li> <li>• No return area around the town is preventing the resumption of agricultural activities at its pre-2014 level. Agriculture is the main income source in the town</li> </ul>
<b>Current response</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation/construction of 127 shops</li> </ul>
<b>Proposed priority activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation of the remaining 63 shops</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of the fish farms in Jazirat al-Seniea</li> <li>• Land reclamation and irrigation (water conservation) in Jazirat al-Seniea</li> <li>• Business creation, business grant, loans</li> <li>• Market survey/skills assessment to identify alternative income sources for the farmers, youth and women</li> <li>• Support to farmers to gradually reaccess their lands</li> <li>• Vocational trainings for youth and women</li> </ul>

### 5.3.3 Shirqat City

<b>Water and Sanitation</b>	
<b>Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment of the water network coverage and sewage network</li> <li>• Operation and maintenance</li> <li>• Solid waste management</li> </ul>
<b>Current response</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hygiene kits distribution</li> <li>• Drainage</li> <li>• Supply of solid waste management equipment</li> </ul>
<b>Proposed priority activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evaluation of water/sewage network</li> <li>• Capacity building of the Department of Water on O&amp;M and technical support</li> <li>• Capacity building on waste management planning</li> </ul>
<b>Electricity</b>	
<b>Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessments</li> <li>• Reducing dependency on generators (fuel)</li> </ul>
<b>Current response</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supply of transformers and overhead hardware</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of substation</li> </ul>
<b>Proposed Priority Activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promoting renewable energy options</li> <li>• Evaluation of the electricity network</li> </ul>
<b>Livelihoods</b>	

<b>Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unemployment</li> <li>• IDPs in protracted or secondary displacement</li> </ul>
<b>Current response</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash for work</li> <li>• Micro and small business creation</li> <li>• Job placement</li> <li>• Value chain study</li> </ul>
<b>Proposed priority activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vocational training, apprenticeship, job placement</li> <li>• Business grants, loans</li> <li>• Business incubators</li> <li>• Installing press for olive oil</li> </ul>
<b>Additional Activities</b>	
<b>Proposed priority activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection monitoring, case management, referral...</li> <li>• Psychosocial support / mental health and psychosocial support</li> <li>• School drop-out/school attendance assessments and remedial actions</li> <li>• Education system assessment (availability of teachers, overcrowding, shifts)</li> <li>• Assessing and supporting the local integration of IDPs present in the city</li> </ul>

#### 5.3.4 West Shirqat (Eitha, Feleta, Mojama'at, Jumeilah and Tolol Al Baj)

<b>Housing (Eitha, Tolol Al Baj)</b>	
<b>Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 500 houses are reported damaged in Eitha, some families are living in tents</li> <li>• The Government reports 200 damaged houses in Tolol Al Baj</li> <li>• Debris removal</li> <li>• Financial resources to afford accommodation</li> <li>• Access to compensation</li> </ul>
<b>Current response</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No housing actor present</li> </ul>
<b>Proposed priority activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Damaged houses assessments</li> <li>• Housing rehabilitation and core housing units for totally damaged houses</li> <li>• Referral to livelihoods programmes</li> <li>• Awareness on the compensation system</li> <li>• Debris removal and referral to mine action</li> </ul>
<b>Education (Eitha, Feleta, Mojama'at, Jumeila and Tolol Al Baj)</b>	
<b>Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Partially damaged schools are reported in Eitha</li> <li>• Assessments of the education system in the five villages</li> <li>• Three shifts reported in most schools</li> <li>• Lack of trained teachers</li> </ul>
<b>Current response</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation of one school in Eitha, one school in Jumeila, and one in Tolol Al Baj</li> <li>• IT and Psychological First Aid trainings in Eitha and Jumeila</li> </ul>

<b>Proposed priority activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment of educational needs, including school damage, access to WATSAN in school, availability of teachers, overcrowding, shifts</li> <li>• Evaluation of school attendance, drop-out</li> <li>• Remedial education, catch-up classes based on the findings of the evaluation and referral to protection/livelihood actors</li> </ul>
<b>Water and Sanitation (Eitha, Feleta, Mojama`at, Jumeila, Tolol Al Baj)</b>	
<b>Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WTP filtration system in Eitha is not operational (only sedimentation)</li> <li>• Water networks damaged and with insufficient coverage in the five villages</li> <li>• Installation of a 500 m3/h water complex in Eitha</li> <li>• Jumeilah water network is ongoing partial rehabilitation</li> <li>• Solid waste management</li> <li>• Water conservation</li> </ul>
<b>Current response</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water trucking is implemented in Eitha, Feleta, and Mojam`at</li> <li>• Water tanks/shower/latrines installation (Eitha, Feleta, Mojama`at)</li> <li>• Hygiene kits distribution (Eitha, Feleta, Mojama`at)</li> <li>• Cash for work – Solid waste management (Eitha, Feleta, Mojama`at)</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of 5 km of the water network in Jumeila</li> <li>• No WATSAN activities in Tolol Al Baj</li> </ul>
<b>Proposed priority activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment of the water networks, including coverage in the 5 locations</li> <li>• Extension and repair to water network in Jumeila</li> <li>• Installation of a full WTP system in Eitha</li> <li>• Long-term impact activities to transition from water trucking (Eitha, Feleta, Mojama`at), for example network repair, extension, handing over water trucking to government, boreholes...</li> <li>• O&amp;M capacity building and provision of equipment</li> </ul>
<b>Health (Eitha, Feleta, Mojama`at, Jumeila, Tolol Al Baj)</b>	
<b>Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One PHC exists in Eitha but no delivery room is available and no female doctor</li> </ul>
<b>Current response</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Medical equipment supplies for Tolol Al Baj PHC</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of Mojama`at PHC (sandwich panel)</li> <li>• No health activities in Eitha, Feleta, and Jumeila</li> </ul>
<b>Proposed priority activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support the building of a delivery room and capacity building in reproductive health in Eitha</li> <li>• Advocate for the recruitment of female doctors</li> <li>• Assessment of the PHC centres, local needs and catchment area in the 5 locations</li> </ul>
<b>Protection and Documentation (Eitha, Feleta, Mojama`at, Jumeila and Tolol Al Baj)</b>	
<b>Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tolol Al Baj host IDPs from the no return villages in Jazerat al Shirqat</li> <li>• Use of Tabrea reported in the locations</li> <li>• Restriction of freedom of movement</li> </ul>



<b>Current response</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to documentation support, legal awareness, legal consultation (Eitha)</li> <li>• Gender-based violence awareness campaign (Eitha, Jumeila)</li> <li>• No protection activities in Mojama'at and Tolol Al Baj</li> </ul>
<b>Proposed priority activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitated return and referral/coordination with social cohesion actors</li> <li>• Protection monitoring, case management, referral...</li> <li>• Access to documentation, legal support</li> <li>• Referral to livelihood and housing actors</li> </ul>
<b>Livelihoods (Eitha, Feleta, Mojama'at, Jumeila and Tolol Al Baj)</b>	
<b>Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unemployment, including for youth, women and IDPs</li> <li>• Lack of financial resources</li> <li>• Resumption of agricultural activities</li> </ul>
<b>Current response</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vocational training and internship programme (Eitha)</li> <li>• Land reclamation, including irrigation (Eitha, Jumeila)</li> <li>• Poultry farming, greenhouse installation, kitchen garden (Eitha, Jumeila)</li> <li>• Job market entry support (legal) (Eitha)</li> <li>• Business training and business start-up kits (Eitha)</li> <li>• No livelihood support in Feleta, Mojama'at and Tolol Al Baj apart from cash-for-work (mentioned under the section on Water) for solid waste collection in Feleta and Mojama'at</li> </ul>
<b>Proposed priority activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Business creation, business grant, loans</li> <li>• Agriculture resumption projects, including strengthening market access and value chain</li> <li>• Solar power generation for businesses and irrigation systems (water conservation methods)</li> <li>• Vocational trainings for youth, women, IDPs and cash for work for quick impact</li> </ul>
<b>Social Cohesion (Eitha, Feleta, Mojama'at, Jumeila and Tolol Al Baj)</b>	
<b>Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vulnerable groups at risk</li> <li>• Tribal tensions and community reconciliation</li> </ul>
<b>Current response</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awareness raising to promote the reintegration of IDPs (Eitha)</li> </ul>
<b>Proposed priority activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supporting projects of peace and reconciliation committees</li> <li>• Facilitated return projects</li> <li>• Capacity building on mediation and conflict prevention</li> <li>• Peace and livelihood joint projects</li> <li>• Context analysis</li> </ul>
<b>Additional Activities (Eitha, Feleta, Mojama'at, Jumeila, and Tolol Al Baj)</b>	
<b>Proposed priority activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment of the electricity networks in the 5 locations, promotion of renewable energy options</li> </ul>

### 5.3.5 East Shirqat (Ganous area,42 Lazzaga, Auijilla, Haeygel, Hokna and Eldera Sulfa “Isdeerah Sufлах”):

<b>Housing: (Ganous area, Hokna, and Eldera Sulfa)</b>	
<b>Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 160 houses are reported damaged in Ganous area, 70 in Hokna, and 50 in Eldera Sulfa (some families are reportedly living in tents next to their destroyed houses)</li> <li>• Debris removal</li> <li>• Financial resources to afford accommodation</li> <li>• Access to compensation</li> </ul>
<b>Current response</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No housing actor present</li> </ul>
<b>Proposed priority activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Damaged houses assessments</li> <li>• 280 housing rehabilitation and core housing units for totally damaged houses– rehabilitation in Hokna and Eldera Sulfa should consider the latest data on return</li> <li>• Referral to livelihoods programmes</li> <li>• Awareness on the compensation system</li> <li>• Debris removal and referral to mine action</li> </ul>
<b>Education: (Ganous area, Lazzaga, Auijilla, Haeygel, Hokna and Eldera Sulfa)</b>	
<b>Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 schools reported damaged in Ganous area and 3 totally destroyed schools (1 in Gan’us and 2 in Sihal Al Madheef)</li> <li>• 6 schools reported in need of rehabilitation in Hokna and Eldera Sulfa</li> <li>• Three shifts reported in most schools</li> <li>• Lack of trained teachers</li> </ul>
<b>Current response</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation of 3 school in Eldera Sulfa, 2 in Auijilla, 1 in Haeygel and supply of equipment</li> <li>• Training on Ticc, CHAST, Psychosocial support, Psychological First Aid, for school staff and Department of Education (Auijilah, Haeygel)</li> <li>• Training of Department of Education on education planning, IT, data management, school monitoring (Auijilah, Haeygel)</li> <li>• Creation and training of PTAs (Auijilah, Haeygel)</li> <li>• Catch up classes, non-formal education (NFE), recreational activities (Auijilah, Haeygel)</li> <li>• School enrolment campaigns (Auijilah, Haeygel)</li> <li>• Education and hygiene kits distribution (Auijilah, Haeygel)</li> </ul>
<b>Proposed priority activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment of educational needs, including school damage, access to WASH in school, availability of teachers, overcrowding, shifts</li> <li>• School rehabilitation in Ganous area, Hokna, Eldera Sulfa upon confirmation of trained teacher availability from Department of Education and needs of students</li> <li>• Evaluation of school attendance/drop-out and remedial interventions including referral to protection/livelihood actors</li> <li>• Remedial education, catch-up classes based on the findings of the evaluation</li> <li>• Extension of the capacity building activities implemented in Auijilah and Haeygel to the other locations</li> </ul>

42 Ganous area includes and is not limited to: Ganous Imam, Ganous Khemiset, Kanoos (general area), Al Nahiyah, Sihal Al Madheef.

<b>Water and Sanitation (Ganous area, Lazzaga, Auijilla, Haeygel, Hokna and Eldera Sulfa)</b>	
<b>Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 WTPs present in Ganous area but without filtration system (only sedimentation)</li> <li>• Water networks damaged or insufficient coverage in Ganous, Auijilla, Haeygel and status unknown in Hokna and Eldera Sulfa</li> <li>• Solid waste management</li> <li>• Water conservation</li> </ul>
<b>Current response</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water trucking is implemented in Ganous Imam, Ganous Khemisat and Lazzaga</li> <li>• Partial rehabilitation/extension of the water network in Auijilla (6 km) – covers 50% of the needs</li> <li>• 2 WTPs rehabilitation in Ganous area</li> <li>• Water tanks/shower/latrines installation (G.Imam, G. Khemisat, Lazzaga)</li> <li>• Hygiene kits distribution (G. Imam, G. Khemisat, Lazzaga)</li> <li>• Cash for Work – Solid waste management (G. Imam, G. Khemisat, Lazzaga)</li> <li>• No WATSAN activities in Hokna and Eldera Sulfa</li> </ul>
<b>Proposed priority activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment of the water networks, including coverage in the 5 locations</li> <li>• Extension and repair to water network in Auijilla</li> <li>• Installation of filtration system in Ganous</li> <li>• Long-term impact activities to transition from water trucking (Ganous Imam, Ganous Khemisat and Lazzaga), including network repair, extension, handing over water trucking to government, boreholes...</li> <li>• O&amp;M capacity building and provision of equipment</li> </ul>
<b>Health (Ganous area, Lazzaga, Auijilla, Haeygel, Hokna and Eldera Sulfa)</b>	
<b>Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No PHC is operational in Ganous area (1 is under rehabilitation in 2021)</li> <li>• Ashour subdistrict only has two ambulances covering a population of more than 30,000 individuals</li> </ul>
<b>Current response</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation of one PHC centre in Ganous area</li> <li>• Supply equipment to Auijilla PHC centre</li> </ul>
<b>Proposed priority activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment of the PHC centres, local needs and catchment area in the locations</li> </ul>
<b>Protection and Documentation (Ganous area, Lazzaga, Auijilla, Haeygel, Hokna and Eldera Sulfa)</b>	
<b>Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to documentation and legal support are required</li> <li>• Movement restrictions are reported in the locations, particularly in Hokna and Eldera Sulfa</li> <li>• Reportedly, 75 families have returned to Hokna and Eldera Sulfa villages out of 250 households remaining in displacement. It is estimated that 75% of the families who returned are female-headed households</li> </ul>
<b>Current response</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to documentation support, legal awareness, legal consultation (Ganous and Hokna)</li> </ul>
<b>Proposed priority activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitated return and referral/coordination with social cohesion actors</li> <li>• Protection monitoring, case management, referral...</li> <li>• Access to documentation, legal support</li> <li>• Referral to livelihood and housing actors</li> </ul>

<b>Livelihoods (Ganous area, Lazzaga, Auijilla, Haeygel, Hokna and Eldera Sulfa)</b>	
<b>Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unemployment, including for youth and women</li> <li>• Lack of financial resources</li> <li>• Resumption of agricultural activities, including livestock, kitchen gardening</li> </ul>
<b>Current response</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Only Lazzaga benefits from livelihood activities (apart from cash for work for solid waste under Water in Ganous Imam and Ganous Khemiset)</li> <li>• Vocational training (Lazzaga)</li> <li>• Poultry farming, kitchen garden (Lazzaga)</li> <li>• Job market entry support (legal) (Lazzaga)</li> <li>• Business training and business start-up kits (Lazzaga)</li> </ul>
<b>Proposed priority activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Livelihood activities specifically supporting the needs of female-headed households in Hokna and Eldera Sulfa in addition to support to access documentation and basic services</li> <li>• Business creation, business grant, loans</li> <li>• Agriculture resumption projects, including strengthening market access and value chain</li> <li>• Solar power generation for businesses and irrigation systems (water conservation methods)</li> <li>• Vocational trainings for youth, women, IDPs and cash-for-work activities for quick impact</li> </ul>
<b>Social Cohesion (Ganous area, Lazzaga, Auijilla, Haeygel, Hokna and Eldera Sulfa)</b>	
<b>Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vulnerable groups at risk</li> <li>• Tribal tensions and community reconciliation</li> </ul>
<b>Current response</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No social cohesion activities currently implemented</li> </ul>
<b>Proposed priority activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supporting projects of peace and reconciliation committees</li> <li>• Facilitated return projects</li> <li>• Capacity building on mediation and conflict prevention</li> <li>• Peace and livelihood joint projects.</li> <li>• Context analysis</li> </ul>
<b>Additional Activities (Ganous area, Lazzaga, Auijilla, Haeygel, Hokna and Eldera Sulfa)</b>	
<b>Proposed priority activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment of the electricity networks, promotion of renewable energy options</li> </ul>

## 5.4 Activities Supporting Future Revision of the PoA

### 5.4.1 Proposed priority locations

**Displacement-affected populations outside of Shirqat and Baiji** have important needs. As part of future revisions of this PoA, the plan aims to extend durable solutions programming to Toz and Balad areas. A focus on IDPs currently in displacement in Tikrit should also be considered in the future (key activities supporting this group in Tikrit are already included in this PoA).

Strengthening the work already accomplished by durable solutions partners to facilitate the return of **IDPs in camps and out-of-camp settings** is also part of the future strategy of the ABC SAD. Intention surveys and the identification of villages/towns of return or integration is key to successfully achieving durable solutions, alongside social cohesion activities.

**The 29 villages and towns** that only benefited from one activity or one sector in 2021 and the villages proposed in the Government's list are not targeted by this PoA. During community consultations, participants noted that remote villages such as Al-Sahal should also be considered to ensure collective efforts.

### 5.4.2 Proposed priority activities

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

## ANNEX A: IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO3	Livelihoods	West Al-Shirqat	Sherqat	Rehabilitation and providing Furniture for Building of Sherqat Agriculture section	5000 farmers with their families 25000 will get benefit from this project + 98 employees 78 male +20 female	25000		UNDP	Planned
SO3	Livelihoods			<p>Output 1: Value-chain Study and Rapid Market Assessment completed in the target area to guide the project interventions under outputs 2-5.</p> <p>Output 2: Skills development of CFW beneficiaries through short term trainings</p> <p>Output 3: Municipal basic services and community infrastructure rehabilitated through cash-for-work opportunities for semi and non-skilled women and men.</p> <p>Output 4: Small and micro businesses established to create employment opportunities for youth, women, and vulnerable members of returnee and host communities.</p> <p>Output 5: Job placement opportunities are created for young women and men from the target communities.</p>	CFW, SME and VT	905 individuals	\$ 1,740,531	UNDP	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods			<p>Output 1: Value-chain Study and Rapid Market Assessment completed in the target area to guide the project interventions under outputs 2-5.</p> <p>Output 2: Skills development of CFW beneficiaries through short term trainings</p> <p>Output 3: Municipal basic services and community infrastructure rehabilitated through cash-for-work opportunities for semi and non-skilled women and men.</p> <p>Output 4: Small and micro businesses established to create employment opportunities for youth, women, and vulnerable members of returnee and host communities.</p> <p>Output 5: Job placement opportunities are created for young women and men from the target communities.</p>	CFW, SME and VT	3750 individuals	\$ 5,516,273	UNDP	Completed

Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO3	Livelihoods	Al sahi al Akhdhar	Eitha, Lazzagha villages	-250 hours of lifeskills training for a total number of 120 people divided in 3 cohorts. -Provision of 5 types of vocational training: repairs and carpentry, IT, sewing, small breeding and kitchen gardens, basics of financial and administrative management. 80 participants in the technical and management training courses will be supported in setting up a microbusiness in one of the identified sectors and will have to present a business plan to the selection committee. Approved business plans will receive in-kind support.	120 youth and women	\$ 213,700	COOPI	Completed	
SO3	Livelihoods	Al sahi al Akhdhar	Eitha, Lazzagha villages	An 8-week internship will be organised in cooperation with local businesses. During this period the participant will receive short-term economic support and will improve his/her professional skills in the working world, while the host business will benefit from free labour to support its activities during the ongoing economic crisis.	80 women and youth	\$ 113,500	COOPI	Completed	
SO3	Livelihoods	Al sahi al Akhdhar	Eitha, Lazzagha villages	Supply of Furniture for Qurtajah Mixed School for Boys	262 will get benefit from this project, the maximum capacity of the school is 480 direct beneficiaries= 268 boys+262girls , indirect = 12male teachers + 2 female teachers	40 women and youth	\$ 43,300	COOPI	Completed
SO4	Education	East Al-Shirqat	Qurtajah	Rehabilitation and Supply Furniture for Anmar Bin Yassir primary mixed school	260 will get benefit from this project, the maximum capacity of the school is 240 direct beneficiaries = 123boys+137girls , indirect = 4male teachers	530		UNDP	Planned
SO4	Education	East Al-Shirqat	AL Nahiyah Village	Rehabilitation of Al Farasdaq Primary Mixed school-Sherqat District & supply furniture	122 will get benefit from this project, the maximum capacity of the school is 240 direct beneficiaries= 1122 boys+56 girls , indirect = 2male teachers	260		UNDP	Planned
SO4	Education	East Al-Shirqat	Sihal AL Madheef Village			122		UNDP	Planned

Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO4	Education	West Al-Shirqat	Al khusum village	Supply furniture for Al khusum middle school for boys	141 will get benefit from this project, the maximum capacity of the school is 240 direct beneficiaries= 256 boys , indirect = 3male teachers	256		UNDP	Planned
SO4	Education	West Al-Shirqat	Shukm Village	Supply of Furniture for Ibn Tufail Primary School for Boys	416 will get benefit from this project, the maximum capacity of the school is 360 direct beneficiaries= 416 boys , indirect = 9 male teachers	416		UNDP	Planned
SO4	Education	West Al-Shirqat	Al Jufar Alhar village	Rehabilitation of Al Jufar Alhar primary mixed school	217 will get benefit from this project, the maximum capacity of the school is 240 direct beneficiaries= 117 boys+100 girls , indirect = 7 male teachers	217		UNDP	Planned
SO4	Education	East Al-Shirqat	Asdeerah Sufiah Village	Rehabilitatio & supply furniture of Ibn Sireen Primary School for Boys in Sherqat	556 students have returned to studies in rehabilitation school , 200 female + 356 male, the maximum capacity of the school is 350. The school's ability is lower than the number of students now studying at the school. 4500 Number of people who have returned to their areas, 2070 women + 2430 men	556		UNDP	Planned
SO4	Education	East Al-Shirqat	Isdeerah Sufiah Village	Rehabilitation & supply furniture of Al Inaam Ali Secondary school for boys	651 students have returned to studies in rehabilitation school , 251 female + 400male, the maximum capacity of the school is 500. The school's ability is lower than the number of students now studying at the school. 6000 Number of people who have returned to their areas, 3200 women + 2800 men	651		UNDP	Planned



Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO4	Education	East Al-Shirqat	Isdeerah Sufiah Village	Rehabilitation of Al Twadhaa Primary School for boys in Sherqat	333 will get benefit from this project, the maximum capity of the school is 440 direct beneficiaries= 333 boys , indirect = 5 male teachers	333		UNDP	Planned
SO4	Education	West Al-Shirqat	Tolol al Baj	Rehabilitation of Tolol Al baj secondary school for boys	141 will get benefit from this project, the maximum capity of the school is 240 direct beneficiaries= 141 boys , indirect = 4 male teachers	141		UNDP	Planned
SO4	Education	East Al-Shirqat	Awegyiah Village	Rehabilitation & supply furniture of Al Harith Primary mixed school	Direct beneficiaries: 400 students, 250 students (boys), 150 students(Girls), Indirect beneficiaries: (13) Teachers employed and The population of around 3,500 people (1,600 male and 1,900 female),the maximum capity of the school is 450	400		UNDP	Planned
SO4	Education	East Al-Shirqat	Heichil Kabeer Village	Rehabilitation & supply furniture of Al Atyaaf Secondary school for Girls	Direct beneficiaries: 350 female students Indirect beneficiaries: 10 Teachers employed and population of around 2300 people (1000 male and 1,300 female), the maximum capity of the school is 350	350		UNDP	Planned

Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO4	Education	West Al-Shirqat	Sherqat	Rehabilitation of Meeting Room and Cafeteria for Engineering College of Sherqat / Rehabilitation of Two Workshops for Engineering College of Sherqat / Rehabilitation of Dean's Building in College of Engineering / Rehabilitation of Classrooms Building of Engineering College	Rehabilitation Buildings of Colleges (engineering college)	53 students have returned to studies in rehabilitation E.college , the maximum capacity of the collage is 500 No. of employees 37 24,000 Number of people who have returned to their areas, 100,000male + 140,000 female direct		UNDP	Completed
SO4	Education	Al-Shirqat	Shirqat	Supply of Equipment for College of Engineering in Sherqat	Rehabilitation Buildings of Colleges (engineering college), and the resume of engineering education	53 students have returned to studies in rehabilitation E.college , the maximum capacity of the collage is 500, No. of employees 37		UNDP	Planned
SO4	Education	Al-Shirqat	Shirqat	Rehabilitation of Al Ibdāa Primary School for Boys- Sherqat District-Salahdin Governorate + Furniture	200 students will get benefit from this project,	200		UNDP	Planned
SO4	Education	Al-Shirqat	Shirqat	Rehabilitation of Al Sharea'a Primary Mixed School in Sherqat-Salahaddin Governorate + Furniture	250 students will get benefit from this project,	250		UNDP	Planned
SO4	Education	West Al-Shirqat	Eitha, Jumellah, Al-Katmir	- Rehabilitation of the school buildings/prefabs and outdoor areas; - Rehabilitation of WASH facilities. -Distribution of materials and equipment			\$ 245,900	COOPI	Completed
SO4	Education	East Al-Shirqat	Aujilah, Haeygel					COOPI	Completed

Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO4	Education	East Al-Shirqat	Aujjilah, Haeygel	School staff and DoE training on TIC by INEE, inclusive education, education non formale, CHAST (Children Hygiene and sanitation training), PSS, PFA, PTA functioning		100 school staff	\$ 24,960	COOP-SSDF	Completed
SO4	Education	East Al-Shirqat	Aujjilah, Haeygel	Education planning, IT and data management, school monitoring		20 DoE staff		COOP-SSDF	Completed
SO4	Education	East Al-Shirqat	Aujjilah, Haeygel	Creation/activation and training of PTAs		80 members of the PTs/ SMCs		COOP-SSDF	Completed
SO4	Education	East Al-Shirqat	Aujjilah, Haeygel	Organize catch-up classes, summer schools, recreational activities and NFE in collaboration with the schools' staff (also lecturers with incentives)		1000 students	\$ 88,000	COOP	Completed
SO4	Education	East Al-Shirqat	Aujjilah, Haeygel	Distribution of educational and Hygiene kits to out of school children involved in the programme		300 school children	\$ 11,000	COOP	Completed
SO4	Education	East Al-Shirqat	Aujjilah, Haeygel	Awareness campaigns to encourage school enrollment and sensitization on importance of education, disability, hygiene, gender equality, children wellbeing.			\$ 3,000	COOP-SSDF	Completed
SO4	Education	Markaz Al-Shirqat	Markaz Al-Shirqat	NFE (Open ALCs) to enroll out of schools youth		Opening 3 centers to register 244 students	\$ 22,865	Mercy Corps	Completed
SO4	Education	Markaz Al-Shirqat	Markaz Al-Shirqat	NFE, providing prep courses for the students to prepare them for the national exams		129 students	\$ 2,100	Mercy Corps	Completed
SO4	Education	Markaz Al-Shirqat	Markaz Al-Shirqat	training and capacity building for ALCs teaching staff		22	\$ 4,911	Mercy Corps	Completed
SO4	Education	Markaz Al-Shirqat	Markaz Al-Shirqat	Advocacy Campaign		2250	\$ 23,360	Mercy Corps	Completed
SO4	Education	Markaz Al-Shirqat	Markaz Al-Shirqat	Providing PSS, Protection and mediation support for out of school youth to enroll them		144	\$ 23,575	Mercy Corps	Completed

Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO4	Education	Al-Shirqat	Mixed Primary School of Al Qatmeer ,Mixed Remedial School of Al Nassar(Al Qatmeer (West Shirqat)),( Gernaf Sharqi Primary Mixed School , Ettha (west Shirqat): (Girls Jumailah Primary School,Boys Jumailah Primary School, Jumailah (west shirqat)) (Boys Al Shumukh Primary School ,Girls Al Shumukh Primary School,(Heychal Mashhad ( Ashur sub-district East shirqat). (Mixed Primary School of Al Shekh Hamad,Shekh Hamad (East shirqat) ). (Al Haret Primary School for girls, Al Haret Primary School for boys. (Aujillah (East Shirqat).	_IT training & _PFA training	A population of (110,000) people currently benefit from improved access to electricity.	_IT training for 10headmastes from atargeted schools&10 from DoE staff. _PFA training for 94 teachers &lectruteers from atargeted schools.		SSDF	Completed
SO4	Electricity	West Al-Shirqat	Shirqat city center	Supply of Transformer to Shirqat	A population of (25000) people currently benefit from improved access to electricity.	110000		UNDP	Planned
SO4	Electricity	West Al-Shirqat	Shirqat city center	Supply of Over Head Hardware Fittings to Shirqat		30000		UNDP	Planned

Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO4	Electricity	West Al-Shirqat	Shirqat city center	Supply and Install Transformers and Over Head Hardware Fittings to Shirqat District	A population of (95000) people currently benefit from improved access to electricity.	95000		UNDP	Planned
SO4	Electricity	West Al-Shirqat	Shirqat city center	Rehabilitation of 33/11 KV Sharqat Substation	A population of (50000) people currently benefit from improved access to electricity. The facility has the capacity to serve a catchment population of 80000	30000		UNDP	Planned
SO4	Electricity	West Al-Shirqat	Altha, and Khudhraniya (Al Sahel al Akhdhar)	10 electric transformers 400Kva with network rehabilitation in villages of Altha, and Khudhraniya		2,500 to 3,000 beneficiaries	\$ 227,500	UNHCR	n/a
SO4	Electricity	West Al-Shirqat	Jumaila Village	Rehabilitation and extension of electricity network in Jumaila Village.		This project will improve the electricity network for this area and will provide better and steady electricity for 13400 individuals living in Jumaila village		IOM	Completed
SO4	Electricity	East Al-Shirqat	Awegyla village	Rehabilitation and extension of electricity network in Awegyla village		This project will improve the electricity network for this area and will provide better and steady electricity for 11200 individuals living in this area		IOM	Completed

Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO4	Health	East Al-Shirqat	Gano'os	Rehabilitation of Gano'os PHCC	An estimated 1000 men and women, boys and girls benefit from improved healthcare services	2000		UNDP	Planned
SO4	Health	East Al-Shirqat	Awegyah Village	Supply of Furniture for Main Health Center (Al Namodhajya) in Shirgat	A population of approximately (95000) benefit from improved access to basic health services	96000		UNDP	Planned
SO4	Health	West Al-Shirqat	AL Khanogah Village	Rehabilitation of Al Khanogah PHCC	An estimated 3000 men and women, boys and girls benefit from improved healthcare services	4000		UNDP	Planned
SO4	Health	West Al-Shirqat	Tolol al Baj	Supply Medical Equipment and furniture to Tolol Al baj PHCC	A population of approximately (95000) benefit from improved access to basic health services	25000 + 25000		UNDP	Planned
SO4	Health	West Al-Shirqat	Al Ein al Baydhah village	Rehabilitation of Al Ein Al Baydhah PHCC	An estimated 5000 men and women, boys and girls benefit from improved healthcare services	1000		UNDP	Planned
SO4	Health	West Al-Shirqat	Al Abu Ameera village	Rehabilitation of Al Bu Ameera PHCC	An estimated 2000 men and women, boys and girls benefit from improved healthcare services	1000		UNDP	Planned
SO4	Health	West Al-Shirqat	Al Mujmaat Village	Rehabilitation of Al Mujmaat PHCC from sandwich panel	An estimated 25000 men and women, boys and girls benefit from improved healthcare services	4000		UNDP	Planned
SO4	Health	Markaz Al-Shirqat	Al-Sheikh Hamad village	Providing gynecological, Anti-post- natal and family planning consultations.	Host Community, returnees and IDPs		\$ 32,400	IHAO	Completed
SO4	Health	Al-Shirqat	Al Khadranyah (Shirqat 1 KM outside SAD)	Al Khadranyah primary health care center is constructed, equipped and operational and providing health services with required staff	N/A			Ar-beiter Samariter Bund (ASB)	Completed
SO4	Municipality	West Al-Shirqat	Shirqat city center	Provision of Spare Parts and Repairing of Municipality Equipment in Shirgat	The municipality have increased capacity to serve 60000 people of Shirgat	60000		UNDP	Planned

Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO4	WASH	Al-Shirqat	Markaz Al-Shirqat	Provision and distribution of garbage bins	The water treatment plant and pump station requires rehabilitation. It is currently operating at only 60% of the designed capacity, and must be upgraded to meet the needs of the area. The project will benefit 40,000 individuals in Sdera Ulla area (Ashour sub-district) with improved access to water	4800 individuals		Mercy Corps	Completed
SO4	Water	East Al-Shirqat	Isdeerah Awlayah/ Alsafeenah Village	Rehabilitation of Al-Safena WTP (650 m3/hr) and Supply Compact Unit (230m3/hr)		40000		UNDP	Planned
SO4	Water	West Al-Shirqat	Eitha, Feleta, Mojama at	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Water tanks installation: 300 units;</li> <li>- Female hygiene kits distribution: 582 kits;</li> <li>- Baby hygiene kits distribution: 582 kits;</li> <li>- Latrines installation (prefabs): 60 units;</li> <li>- Showers installation: 60 units;</li> <li>- Water trucking;</li> <li>- Cash for work: solid waste collection</li> </ul>	Provision of WASH services	Returnees and IDPs in informal settlements: Total number of beneficiaries is 6886 individuals	\$ 413,000	COOPI	Completed
SO4	Water	East Al-Shirqat	Ganous Imam, Ganous Khemisat, Lazzagah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water tanks installation: 300 units;</li> <li>- Female hygiene kits distribution: 582 kits;</li> <li>- Baby hygiene kits distribution: 582 kits;</li> <li>- Latrines installation (prefabs): 60 units;</li> <li>- Showers installation: 60 units;</li> <li>- Water trucking;</li> <li>- Cash for work: solid waste collectio</li> </ul>				COOPI	Completed
SO4	Water	East Al-Shirqat	Gana'os, Al Khumaisat, Al Shekh Hugna	Repair 3 WTP (Gana'os WTP, Al Khumaisat WTP, Al Shekh Hugna WTP)		9,000 to 15,000 beneficiaries	\$ 285,000	UNHCR	n/a
SO4	Water	East Al-Shirqat	Aweylya village	Extension of water network in Aweylya village 6 Km		this project will cover the need of 50% of people living in this village those have hard access to water network.		IOM	Completed

Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO4	Water	West Al-Shirqat	Jumaila Village	Extension of water network in Jumaila Village 5 Km		this project will cover the need of 40% of people living in this village those have hard access to water network.		IOM	Completed
SO4	Water	Markaz Al-Shirqat	Sherqat	Supply and distribution of student hygiene kits		1000 student		Mercy Corps	Completed
SO5	Documentation and rights	Al sahi al Akhdhar	Eitha, Lazzagha villages	A service will be provided to access the legal documentation needed to enter the formal labour market and/or the official registration of economic activities.	100 people will be legally supported for civil documentation	100 people supported	\$ 4,600	COOPI	Completed
SO5	Documentation and rights	Ashur	Atha, Hokna, Kanoos	Advocacy to issuing documentation and provide legal assistance (Documentation, legal awareness session and Legal Consultation)		300 beneficiaries		IRC	n/a
SO5	Documentation and rights	Al-Shirqat	Sherqat	Rehabilitation of the Unified ID Office			\$ 47,500	UNHCR	n/a
SO6	Social cohesion	Al sahi al Akhdhar	Eitha, Lazzagha villages	Organization of awareness-raising activities and implementation of 10 awareness-raising campaigns to promote the reintegration of returnees	10 awareness raising campaigns and awareness raising sessions activities	500 people (250 returnees, 250 members of the host communities) involved	\$ 19,700	COOPI	Completed
SO6	Social Cohesion			Partnering and funding of Government led social cohesion efforts/initiatives and use of the ad-hoc (semi static) community centre established in Shirqat through INTERSOS to offer a variety of community mobilization and peaceful coexistence activities. Social cohesion will not be done as a stand alone activity by UNHCR. Instead social cohesion and peace building activities carried out by other actors will be supported by lending them UNHCR/INTERSOS run ad-hoc (semi static) community centres established in Shirqat.		6,200 (estimated 950 households have a perceived affiliation with extremist groups)	\$ 15,000	UNHCR	n/a



Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO7	Safety and security	East Al-Shirqat	Aweglyah Village	Rehabilitation and Furniture for Directorate of Sahel Al-Ayser Police Station in Shirqat	will serve more than 750 policemen their are mission availing the protection for more than 96,000 person in east Shirqat			UNDP	Planned
SO7	Safety and security	Al-Shirqat	Shirqat	Rehabilitation and Furniture for Directorate of Sahel Al-Ayman police station		100000		UNDP	Planned
SO7	Safety and security	Al-Shirqat	Aujilah (East Shirqat),Shekh Hamad (East shirqat) . ( Ashur sub-district) East shirqat, Jumallah (west shirqat), Eitha (west shirqat, Al Qatmeer (West Shirqat).	awareness campaign about gender		1500 individuals		SSDF	Completed
SO2	Housing and HLP	Markaz Baiji	Asmeda village	Rehabilitation Housing Works of 184 units in Al-Asmeda Neighbourhood, Baiji - Salahaldeen governorate	Direct Benef. 60, youth 24 indirect 330	1300		UNDP	Planned
SO2	Housing and HLP	Al-Siniya	Al Farouq	Rehabilitation Housing Works of 325 units in Al-Farouq Neighbourhood / Al-Seneia / Baiji.	Direct Benef. 85, youth 34 indirect 468	1163		UNDP	Planned
SO2	Housing and HLP	Markaz Baiji	Baiji City (Tal Al-Za tar)	Rehabilitation Housing works of 426 Units in Tal Al-Zatar in Baiji	Rehabilitation of Housing	1285 accumulative workers till Feb.13,2021 - 426 housing units		UNDP	Completed
SO2	Housing and HLP	Markaz Baiji	Baiji City (Al Asr)	Rehabilitation of approx. 120 war damaged houses	Rehabilitation of damaged houses	Approx. 900 people with safer and more dignified living conditions	\$ 700,000	UN-Habitat	Completed

Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO2	Housing and HLP	Al-Siniya	Bajji Center, Siniya.	Rehabilitation of war damaged households.	Vulnerable returnees and IDPs have access to safe, secure, and dignified shelters.	273 HHs		DRC	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Markaz Bajji	Askary, Sikak, Talaljarad	Rubble Removal and Clean up Project in West Bajji (Askary, Sikak, Talaljarad)	Youth 40% (52) and indirect Benef. 715	131		UNDP	Planned
SO3	Livelihoods	Al-Siniya	Markaz Al-Siniyah	Rehabilitation of 117 Partly Damaged Markets in Seniea / Bajji	Direct beneficiaries are shops owners (117), more than 700 persons.	700		UNDP	Planned
SO3	Livelihoods	Markaz Bajji	Bajji city	Reconstruction of 16 Shops and Rehabilitation of 54 Shops in Bajji Markets lot 1		70		UNDP	Planned
SO3	Livelihoods	Markaz Bajji	Bajji city	Reconstruction of 24 Shops and Rehabilitation of 6 shops in Bajji Vegetable market lot2		90		UNDP	Planned
SO3	Livelihoods	Markaz Bajji	Markaz Bajji	Output 1: Value-chain Study and Rapid Market Assessment completed in the target area to guide the project interventions under outputs 2-5. Output 2: Skills development of CFW beneficiaries through short term trainings Output 3: Municipal basic services and community infrastructure rehabilitated through cash-for-work opportunities for semi and non-skilled women and men. Output 4: Small and micro businesses established to create employment opportunities for youth, women, and vulnerable members of returnee and host communities. Output 5: Job placement opportunities are created for young women and men from the target communities.	CFW, SME and VT	905 individuals	\$ 1,740,531	UNDP	Completed

Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO3	Livelihoods	Markaz Baiji	Markaz Baiji	Rehabilitation of Al-Riāia market in Baiji (19 shops)	improving economic sector in Baiji	20 to 60 individuals will be direct BNF's from this project (Shop Owners + workers), in the other hand the whole area will benefit indirectly from economy improvement in Baiji.		IOM	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Al-Siniya	Markaz Al-Siniyah	Construction of new market in Al-Siniyah (8-10 shops)	improving economic sector Al Siniyah	10 to 45 individuals will be direct BNF's from this project (Shop Owners + workers), in the other hand the whole area will benefit indirectly from economy improvement in Al-Siniyah area.		IOM	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Markaz Baiji	Al Hamra, Al Taleha, Jameia , Bo-Tama	Training of Trainers for change agents; capacity building for business in the food retail and value chain; Food for Asset cash based transfers for the rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructure; training on and provision of kitchen gardens, greenhouses, and food processing	1) Enhancement of the business environment through capacitated change agents 2) Improvement of access to food, technical knowledge and agricultural assets for food insecure women and men.	480		PIN	Completed

Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO4	Education	Markaz Baiji	Baiji City (Al Asri)	[Proposed] Retrofitting of Baiji Intermediate and Secondary School with a focus on climatic comfort	[Proposed] Renovation of Baiji Intermediate and Secondary School	Over 1,200 male and female students have access to improved education facility	\$ 200,000	UN-Habitat	Completed
SO4	Education	Markaz Baiji	Markaz Baiji	NFE (Open ALCs) to enroll out of schools youth	Children and youth have increased capacity and opportunity for engagement in education and community	Opening 4 centers to register 286 students	\$ 22,865	Mercy Corps	Completed
SO4	Education	Markaz Baiji	Markaz Baiji	NFE, providing prep courses for the students to prepare them for the national exams	Children and youth have increased capacity and opportunity for engagement in education and community	90	\$ 2,100	Mercy Corps	Completed
SO4	Education	Markaz Baiji	Markaz Baiji	Training and capacity building for ALCs teaching staff	Children and youth have increased capacity and opportunity for engagement in education and community	33	\$ 7,366	Mercy Corps	Completed
SO4	Education	Markaz Baiji	Markaz Baiji	Advocacy Campaign	Children and youth have increased capacity and opportunity for engagement in education and community	2250	\$ 23,360	Mercy Corps	Completed
SO4	Education	Markaz Baiji	Markaz Baiji	roviding PSS, Protection and mediation support for out of school youth to enroll them	Learning environments are safer and more inclusive	79	\$ 23,575	Mercy Corps	Completed
SO4	Electricity	Markaz Baiji	Baiji city	Rehabilitation of internal electric networks for Baiji center in Baiji				UNDP	Planned

Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO4	Electricity	Markaz Baiji	Baiji City	Rehabilitation of Baiji Electrical Directorate Building – Salahuddin Governorate	Rehabilitation Directorate Building	A population of (75000) currently benefit from improved access to electricity. The facility has the capacity to serve a catchment population of (85000).		UNDP	n/a
SO4	Electricity	Markaz Baiji	Hay Al-Taameem	Rehabilitation of electricity network in Hay Al-Taameem.	Better and sufficient electricity network	This project will improve the electricity network for this area and will provide better and steady electricity for 8500 individuals living in Hay Al-Taameem		IOM	Completed
SO4	Health	Markaz Baiji	Baiji general hospital	Rhabilitation of emergency building in Baiji general hospital		120000		UNDP	Planned
SO4	Health	Markaz Baiji	Baiji city	Supply and installation of Medical oxygen generator unit by (PSA)		100000		UNDP	Planned
SO4	Health	Markaz Baiji	Baiji city	Supply and install medical equipment in Baiji Main PHCC / Salahaldin	A population of approximately (10000) benefit from improved access to basic health services	10000		UNDP	Planned
SO4	Health	Markaz Baiji	Baiji city	Supply and install of medical equipment in 3 Operation Theaters in Baiji General Hospital		100000		UNDP	Planned
SO4	Health	Al Zewiyah	Al Mesahak village	Rehabilitation of Al Mesahak village Sub - PHC in Baiji		11000		UNDP	Completed
SO4	Health	Al-Siniya	Markaz Al-Siniyah	Extension of Al Senia main PHC in Baiji		30000		UNDP	Planned

Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO4	Health	Markaz Baiji	Baiji City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Handwashing facilities provision: 25 units;</li> <li>- Latrines for patients and health workers installation (prefabs): 6 units + 1 for PwDs;</li> <li>- Showers for health workers installation (prefabs): 1 unit;</li> <li>- Water tanks installation: 15 units;</li> <li>- IEC materials provision;</li> <li>- Solid and medical waste collection equipment provision;</li> <li>- 10 cleaning and disinfection kits distribution</li> </ul>	Rehabilitation of WASH facilities in Baiji Generia Hospital	Baiji General Hospital Patients (approximately 2310 per month)	\$ 28,159	COOPI	Completed
SO4	Health	Markaz Baiji	Baiji City	Rehabilitation of Al Shat secondary health center in Baiji	Rehabilitation of PHC	A population of approximately (35000) benefit from improved access to basic health services		UNDP	Completed
SO4	Health	Markaz Baiji	Markaz Baiji	Supply and install Oxygen generator in Baiji hospital	improving health sector for better respond to COVID pandemic	This project will cover Oxygen needs in Baiji hospital for COVID cases and other health purposes. All of Baiji people will be direct BNFs from this project because it is the only hospital in the district.		IOM	Completed

Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO4	Health	Markaz Baiji	Baiji city (Hay al Asri)	Health facility support including supplying Medical Commodities including Pharmaceuticals, Delivery of Primary Health Care, and Capacity building and mentorship. Provide medical consultations to treat common infectious illnesses and conditions, and refer cases needing further management to nearby referral health facilities. Managing non-communicable diseases such as hypertension, diabetes, and commonly seen injuries in line with national and international guidelines. Services are provided in coordination with local health authorities and relevant stakeholders, to ensure proper integration of services with current best practices.	Improve access to primary health care and mental health services for conflict-affected people	4291	\$ 346,196	IMC	Completed
SO4	Health	Markaz Baiji	Al Bwiwary	Al Bwiwary secondary health care center is constructed, equipped and operational and providing health services with required staff	Primary health care services have increased availability, accessibility and equity of providing high quality health services and equitable access to gender-sensitive health services.	N/A		Arbeiter Samariter Bund (ASB)	Completed
SO4	Health	Markaz Baiji	Baiji City (Al Kahrbaa) and Al sikak villages	Households have access to basic hygiene practices in a dignified and culturally appropriate manner and can access timely to appropriate hygiene items.	Improved knowledge in hygiene promotion and behaviour change practices for poor vulnerable community and children	230	\$ 2,000	World Vision	Completed
SO4	Health	Markaz Baiji	Baiji City (Al Asry), and Askary villages	Faciliate mother to mother groups; Study Dietary/ food diversity in Salahadin & markey survey impeding the adoption of IYCF practices and tackle chronic malnutrition in the districts; and promote and adoption of IYCF practices at HH Level. Adaptation of the national IYCF Curriculum and contextualization based on the survey findings	Improved Knowledge, Attitude and Behaviour Change of Women/caregivers towards Infant and Young Child Feeding practices among targeted populations.	230	\$ 5,900	World Vision	Completed
SO4	Municipality	Markaz Baiji	Baiji city	Rehabilitation of Baiji Asphalt Factory	Creation of Al Asri Park	200000		UNDP	Planned
SO4	Municipality	Markaz Baiji	Baiji City (Al Asri)	Landscaping of a public open space, equipped with multi-purpose sports facilities, playgrounds, shaded areas for families.	Over 1,000 youth have access to a safe and inclusive space for sports and open air activities		\$ 500,000	UN-Habitat	Completed

Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO4	WASH	Markaz Baiji	Markaz Baiji	Supporting municipalities in SWM campaigns + Collectors	Environmental health	4800 individuals		Mercy Corps	Completed
SO4	Water	Markaz Baiji	Baiji city	Rehabilitation of Transfer Pipe and Collection Manholes, Waste Water Lifting Pump Station in Baiji	A population catchment area of approximately (20,000) men and women, boys and girls benefit from improved sewage services.	12000		UNDP	Planned
SO4	Water	Al-Siniya	Markaz Al-Siniyah	Extension of AlSeniah WTP in Baiji				UNDP	Planned
SO4	Water	Al-Siniya	Markaz Al-Siniyah	Rehabilitation of AlSenia DOW building in Baiji		10000		UNDP	Planned
SO4	Water	Al-Siniya	Markaz Al-Siniyah	Rehabilitation of water network in AlSenia district in Baiji		30000		UNDP	Planned
SO4	Water	Markaz Baiji	Al-Bu Juwari village	Extension of Al-Bu Juwari Compact Unit in Baiji		15000		UNDP	Planned
SO4	Water	Al Zewiyah	Al Zewiyah viillage	Rehabilitation of Emergency Power Supply line for Al Zewiyah WTPs in Baiji		16000		UNDP	Planned
SO4	Water	Al Zewiyah	Al Zewiyah	Extension of Alzewia Compact Unit in Baiji		16000		UNDP	Planned
SO4	Water	Markaz Baiji	Al Hamraa village	Rehabilitation of AlHamraa C.U 50m3/hr.				UNDP	Planned
SO4	Water	Markaz Baiji	Al Mazraa village	Rehabilitation of lift station and intake for AlMazraa WTP				UNDP	Planned
SO4	Water	Markaz Baiji		Supply heavy equipment's for Baiji water Department	Supply Heavy Equipment - Directorate	A population catchment area of approximately 100,000 men and women, boys and girls benefit from improved access to safe drinking water		UNDP	Completed



Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO4	Water	Markaz Baiji	Baiji City	Rehabilitation of water network in center of Baiji - Salahuddin Governorate	Rehabilitation of Water Distribution Network	A population catchment area of approximately 40,000 men and women, boys and girls benefit from improved access to safe drinking water		UNDP	n/a
SO4	Water	Markaz Baiji	Baiji City (Al Mazra'a)	Supplementary works for Rehabilitation of Al Mazra'a WTP in Baiji	Rehabilitation of Water Treatment Plant	A population catchment area of approximately (25000) men and women, boys and girls benefit from improved access to safe drinking water		UNDP	Completed
SO4	Water	Markaz Baiji	Al-Askeere 2	- Latrines installation (prefabs): 8 units + 1 for PwDs; - COVID-19 Hygiene kits distribution; - Hygiene promotion via PHAST approach	Provision of WASH services for returnees and IDPs in informal settlements	Returnees and IDPs in informal settlements. Total number of beneficiaries is approximately 18 749 individuals	\$ 28,850	COOPI	Completed
SO4	Water	Markaz Baiji	Tal Abu Garad					COOPI	Completed
SO4	Water	Markaz Baiji	Baiji City (Al Asri)	Rehabilitation of Al Maiha Water Treatment Plant	Rehabilitation of Al Maiha Water Treatment Plant	Approx. 1,500 houses have access to more regular water	\$ 200,000	UN-Habitat	Completed

Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO4	Water	Markaz Baiji	Baiji City (Al Asri)	Upgrading of potable water network	Upgrading of Al Asri Southern Potable Water network	Approx. 2,000 houses have access to clean drinking water	\$ 250,000	UN-Habitat	Completed
SO4	Water	Markaz Baiji	Hay Al-Ta'meem & Hay Al-Askary1	Supply and install control valves for water network in Hay Al-Askary1 & Hay Al-Ta'meem.	Butter and sufficient water network	The project will improve the water network in both communities and will make the network more controllable, more efficient, easy to maintain and covering the need of water for 15300 total individuals living in both communities.		IOM	Completed
SO4	Water	Markaz Baiji	Al-Garaje (Neighborhood)	Rehabilitation of Al-Garaje lifting station (1000 m3/hr)	Rehabilitation and capacity restoration	30000 individuals		Mercy Corps	Completed
SO4	Water	Markaz Baiji	Al-Tamim (Neighborhood)	Rehabilitation of Al-Tamim lifting station (1800 m3/hr)	Rehabilitation and capacity restoration	20000 individuals		Mercy Corps	Completed
SO4	Water	Markaz Baiji	Markaz Baiji	Supply and distribution of student hygiene kits	Provision of hygiene kits	1000 student		Mercy Corps	Completed
SO5	Documentation and rights	Al-Siniya	Jresh, Al mazreaa, Al Malha)	Court representation for civil documentation, support to obtain civil documentation, legal awareness and trainings sessions and Legal Consultation.	Safe access to services including access to job market and civil documentation, rehabilitation of housing.	3089 Individuals		DRC	Completed

Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
S05	Documentation and rights	Al-Siniya	Baiji, Sinyah	Focuses on increasing the capabilities of Civil Society Actors to identify, prioritize and advocate for the needs of the rights-holders they represent, while also working with the capacity of local duty-bearers to respond. _Empower the local civil society so they have the space and ability to advocate for durable solutions and promote the achievements of goals especially the goal of sustainable development for peace, justice and strong institutions _ implementing the project with local partner and associated coordination and capacity building"	Supporting a strong and diversified civil society to vocally advocate for more equitable decision-making and service delivery	N/A		DRC	Completed
S07	Safety and security	Markaz Baiji	AlShatt Village	Case Management and MHPSS services	working to improve capacity of government, human rights institutions and local civil societies to prevent and respond to GBV and to promote women empowerment including humanitarian settings	Returns/HC	\$ 30,000	IHAO	Completed
S07	Safety and security	Al-Siniya	Markaz Al-Siniyah	GBV awareness and MHPSS	working to improve capacity of government, human rights institutions and local civil societies to prevent and respond to GBV and to promote women empowerment including humanitarian settings	Returns/HC		IHAO	Completed
S07	Safety and security	Markaz Baiji	Baiji city (Hay al Asri)	1. Awareness sessions 2. PSS sessions 3. Recreational activities 4. Adolescents girls 5. Case Management	Increase protection for women and girls and provide critical response services for survivors of gender-based violence.	713	\$ 145,131	IMC	Completed
S07	Safety and security	Markaz Baiji	Baiji city (Hay al Asri)	Strengthen mental health service provision at the PHC level and support pathways to additional MHPSS support	Support conflict-affected people in improving their psychosocial wellbeing and help them to overcome daily hardships	720	\$ 236,809	IMC	Completed

Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO7	Safety and security	Al-Siniya	Baiji, Sinyah	Establishment of community-based protection networks. Provision of PSS activities, capacity building training and awareness raising sessions, provision IPA (In cash) to the most vulnerable individual in the community to reduce the protection risk and increase their coping mechanism capacity.	Promoting community-based protection mechanism, improving wellbeing of the affected population, protection capacity building, identification, and support to vulnerable individual.	8038 Individuals		DRC	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Tikrit	Name of Village or Community	<p>Output 1: Value-chain Study and Rapid Market Assessment completed in the target area to guide the project interventions under outputs 2-5.</p> <p>Output 2: Skills development of CFW beneficiaries through short term trainings</p> <p>Output 3: Municipal basic services and community infrastructure rehabilitated through cash-for-work opportunities for semi and non-skilled women and men.</p> <p>Output 4: Small and micro businesses established to create employment opportunities for youth, women, and vulnerable members of returnee and host communities.</p> <p>Output 5: Job placement opportunities are created for young women and men from the target communities.</p>	CFW, SME and VT	4100 individuals	\$ 6,639,000	UNDP	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Al Alam	villages centered on Alam centre	Training of Trainers for change agents, capacity building for business in the food retail and value chain; Food for Asset cash based transfers for the rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructure; training on and provision of kitchen gardens, greenhouses, and food processing	<p>1) Enhancement of the business environment through capacitated change agents</p> <p>2) Improvement of access to food, technical knowledge and agricultural assets for food insecure women and men.</p>	608		PIN	Completed

Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO3	Livelihoods	Tikrit	Tikrit	Soft skills training, Business development training, Vocational and employment training (for 18-25 years) and Agricultural extension training	Improved economic well-being and protection for 1,080 vulnerable Iraqi IDPs, returnees, and host community households (1172: 540).	70% IDPs, Returnees and 30% Host Community (50% male, 50% female)	\$ 3,000,000	Near East Foundation	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Tikrit	Tikrit	"Using cash-for-work approach, provide short-term employment to most vulnerable social segments (among returnee, IDP and host communities) and rehabilitate basic services and community infrastructure to facilitate recovery of the crisis-affected communities; Provide basic skills training in market orientated vocations for cash-for-work beneficiaries to improve their prospects for long-term employment opportunities; Using asset replacement grants for the crisis-affected businesses, facilitate employment creation, business development and community recovery; Through micro-start-up grants, market linkages and business training, create sustainable employment opportunities for vulnerable young women and men; Provide accredited vocational and on-the-job trainings (or apprenticeships) to improve skills of the targeted young women and men, and support job-placement in the private sector; Disburse small grants to existing businesses for creating employment opportunities for returnee, displaced and host communities; Contribute to private sector development and facilitate local economic recovery by supporting new businesses and sourcing qualified labor."	Promoting self-reliance and improving access to livelihoods opportunities for displacement-affected in Salah al-Din	4100 individuals		DRC	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Tikrit	Tikrit	Increase the ability of vulnerable conflict-affected households to meet basic needs through Multi-purpose cash assistance	Harmonized Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance for Displaced and Returning Populations in Iraq	320 households		DRC	Completed

Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO5	Documentation and rights	AL Duoim & Al Muaskarat	AL Duoim & Al Muaskarat	Court representation for civil documentation, support to obtain civil documentation, legal awareness and trainings sessions and Legal Consultation.	Safe access to services including access to job market and civil documentation, rehabilitation of housing.	716 Individuals		DRC	Completed
SO7	Safety and security	Tikrit, Aziz Balad	Tikrit, Aziz Balad	Establishment of community-based protection networks, Provision of PSS activities, capacity building training and awareness raising sessions, provision IPA (In cash) to the most vulnerable individual in the community to reduce the protection risk and increase their coping mechanism capacity.	Promoting community-based protection mechanism, improving wellbeing of the affected population, protection capacity building, identification and support to vulnerable individual.	3560 Individuals		DRC	Completed
SO4	Education	Balad Center	Balad Center	Teacher training and preparedness workshop for teachers and community	Improve access to quality education	360		PIN	Completed
SO2	Housing and HLP	Baiji, Tikrit, Balad, Samaraa, Shirqat	Baiji, Tikrit, Balad, Samaraa, Shirqat	Shelter Kits distribution	Vulnerable returnees and IDPs have access to safe, secure, and dignified shelters.	150 HHs.	\$ 82,500	DRC	Completed
SO2	Housing and HLP	Baiji, Tikrit, Balad, Samaraa, Shirqat	Baiji, Tikrit, Balad, Samaraa, Shirqat	Critical Shelter Upgrades	Vulnerable returnees and IDPs have access to safe, secure, and dignified shelters.	175 HHs.	\$ 262,500	DRC	Completed

Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO3	Livelihoods	Ishaqi, Balad, Shirqat, Al Alam, Al Door and Baiqi	Romaliat, Ishaqi, Aziz Balad, Al Eitha, Al Khadraniya, Al Sahel Al Akhdhar, Shukran, Zaaya, Al Jazeera, Rubaidha, Khazamiya, Albu Ajeel, Albu Hayazea, Albu Dalaf, Baij center and Hijjaj area	FFA activities in these areas to reclamation of agricultural land and small greenhouses and poultrys which will sustain their agricultural and poultry farming activities in the long term. in-field networking events between business owners and farmers, creation and rehabilitation of pre-existing irrigation schemes/ agriculture infrastructures by local food-insecure people, installation of GHs.	To enhance the sustainable livelihood- vulnerable returnees and agriculture lands rehabilitation	3,288 participants (19,848 beneficiaries)		WFP	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	IDPs-returnees within Tikrit, Baiji and Shirqat	IDPs-returnees within Tikrit, Baiji and Shirqat	Business development through training and support through business grant, job placement, and consumption support	Promoting self-reliance and improving access to livelihoods opportunities for displacement-affected in Salah al-Din	355 Individuals		DRC	Completed
SO4	Education	Al-Shirqat, Baiji		follow up the OOSC who were registered in the academic years 2019-2020 and 2020-2021, distribution of students kits, TICC, PSS, MRE and PTA trainings, distribution of basic needs for schools	Improving Access to Quality and Inclusive Education with Gender Equality for Out of School Children (OOSC) in Iraq	5000 students and 90 schools		SSDF	Completed
SO4	Health	Baiji, Tikrit, Balad, Samaraa, Shirqat	Baiji, Tikrit, Balad, Samaraa, Shirqat	Hygiene Promotion	Improve sustainable and appropriate access to safe water and sanitation for IDPs and returnees	5000 individuals	\$ 6,000	DRC	Completed
SO4	Water	Baiji, Tikrit, Balad, Samaraa, Shirqat	Baiji, Tikrit, Balad, Samaraa, Shirqat	Rehabilitation of WTPs	Improve sustainable and appropriate access to safe water and sanitation	35000 Individuals	\$ 300,000	DRC	Completed
SO4	Water	Al-Bu Obaid area	Al-Bu Obaid area	Solid waste management	Improve sustainable and appropriate access to safe water and sanitation	5000 Individuals	\$ 40,000	DRC	Completed
SO4	Water	Baiji, Tikrit, Balad, Samaraa, Shirqat	Baiji, Tikrit, Balad, Samaraa, Shirqat	Drainage based interventions	Improve sustainable and appropriate access to safe water and sanitation for IDPs and returnees	5000 individuals	\$ 30,000	DRC	Completed
SO5	Documentation and rights	Al-Shirqat, Baiji		Legal assistance - documentation; Legal assistance – detention representation; Awareness raising – GP				UNHCR	n/a

Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO5	Documentation and rights	Bajji, Tikrit, Shergat	Bajji, Tikrit, Shergat	Court representation for civil documentation, support to obtain civil documentation, legal awareness and trainings sessions and Legal Consultation.	Safe access to services including access to job market and civil documentation, rehabilitation of housing.	397 Individuals		DRC	Completed
SO6	Social cohesion	Governoratewide	Governoratewide	Build capacity in peace negotiations, leaderships, conflict resolution, create local meeting halls for women, create mobile PSS for women led by women, creation of media highlighting inspirational women, coach and train women in promoting PVE in their communities	Combat and prevent violent extremism through empowering women and youth, building peace skills, and enabling them to play a key role in promoting PVE and peace	Approximately 1000 women, Youth Groups TBD	\$ 60,000	UNDP	Planned
SO6	Social Cohesion	Governoratewide	Governoratewide	Train CBOs on implementing peace initiatives and proposal writing and other relevant skill sets, provide grants to CBOs for peace initiative implementation in their communities	Build capacity of CBOs, support their engagement with their community	Approximately 8000 individuals	\$ 2,000,000	UNDP	Completed
SO7	Safety and security	Al-Shirqat, Bajji		1. Protection monitoring; 2. Referrals of special cases to specialized partners; 3. Training and capacity building activities – GP; 4. Community based protection activities; 5.Cash for protection				UNHCR	n/a



## ANNEX B: MONITORING AND TRACKING

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

plan will be measured by the Durable Solutions monitoring framework. Specific monitoring indicators were developed for each strategic objective at both outcome and output levels.

OP Specific Objective	IASC Adapted Criteria	Sub-criteria	Indicators	Existing sources
SO 1 - Government leadership: National and local authorities lead the development and implementation of effective and inclusive strategies to support durable solutions to displacement in Iraq for all displacement-affected people	Participation in public affairs	Participation in political affairs	Proportion of adult population/ households reporting they are able to play a role in local decision-making	MCNA
			Proportion of eligible adult target population registered to vote	NPC Community-Level Protection Monitoring
		Participation in community activities	Proportion of population reporting actively participating in community, social or political organizations	REACH (subdistrict) Return and Durable Solutions profiles (ReDS)
	N/A	Strong institutions	Number of localized durable solutions plans of action inputted and approved by authorities at area level	Reflective of UNSDCF - Meeting reports, workshop reports, plans of action participant lists

OP Specific Objective	IASC Adapted Criteria	Sub-criteria	Indicators	Existing sources	
SO2 - Housing and HLP: Displacement-affected populations have access to housing and security of tenure	Adequate standard of living	Housing Conditions	Proportion of population living in housing that qualifies as sustainable*	Reflective of UNSDCF Framework Master List, DTM, collected every 2 months across the country [could be drawn upon from priority geographic areas if necessary to refine indicator] NPC	
			Proportion of population with access to a safe and healthy housing enclosure unit	MCNA	
	Access to effective mechanisms to restore HLP or to provide compensation	Restitution mechanisms	Tenure security	Target population with documents to prove ownership rights/tenancy of housing, land and property left behind (% of total target population who left behind HLP)	
				Proportion of target population with access to mechanisms for resolving HLP disputes	NPC
				Proportion of the population reporting [barrier] to receiving property compensation	MCNA

OP Specific Objective	IASC Adapted Criteria	Sub-criteria	Indicators	Existing sources
SO3 - Livelihoods: Displacement-affected populations have access to sustainable livelihoods and income	Access to livelihoods and employment	Employment	Proportion of the adult population who are economically active	Reflective of UNSDCF Framework - ILA DTM; MCNA MCNA
			Proportion of population formally employed, by type of employment (public/private)	
		Child labour	Target population aged 5-17 engaged in child labour	NPC
		Training	Proportion of population reporting accessing technical or vocational training in the past 12 months	
		Access to Markets	Proportion of target population with access to markets*	MCNA

OP Specific Objective	IASC Adapted Criteria	Sub-criteria	Indicators	Existing sources
SO4 - Basic Services: Displacement-affected populations have equitable access to basic services (school, health, electricity, water and social protection)	Adequate standard of living	Access to basic services	Proportion of the population reporting access to basic services (education, health, electricity, WASH) through government provision or public infrastructure	NPC
			Proportion of the population reporting facing barriers or restrictions to access essential services	
		Education	Primary and secondary school attendance ratios	MCNA
		Health	Proportion of individuals who report having a health care need in the last 3 months that was unmet	MCNA
			Proportion of households reporting children or adults with psychological distress	MCNA
		Food security	Proportion of households reporting an acceptable food consumption score	MCNA, WFP
			Proportion of households relying on stress/crisis/ emergency strategies to cope with a lack of resources to meet basic need (coping strategy index)	
		Electricity	Proportion of the population with stable* access to electricity	
		WASH	Proportion of population with access to an improved water source in sufficient quantities for drinking and domestic purposes	MCNA
			Proportion of population with access to improved functional sanitation facilities	MCNA
		Social protection	Proportion of target population covered under social security schemes* (public or private)	

OP Specific Objective	IASC Adapted Criteria	Sub-criteria	Indicators	Existing sources
SO5 - Documentation and Rights: Displacement-affected populations have access to personal and other civil documentation and have equal access to justice	Access to and replacement of personal and other documentation	Documentation	Proportion of target population currently in possession of valid birth certificates, national ID cards or other personal identification documents relevant to the context	MCNA
		Access to and replacement of personal and other documentation	Proportion of the population reporting challenges renewing or replacing personal identification documents	NPC; ReDS; MCNA
	Access to remedies	Access to Justice	Proportion of the population rating the level of access to courts as good	NPC
SO6- Social Cohesion: Displacement-affected populations are able to live together peacefully and in safety, with inter-communal trust strengthened	Long-term security, safety and freedom of movement	Capacity of authorities to address disputes	Proportion of the population reporting local authorities are effective in resolving disputes within/between community(ies)	
		Social relations	Proportion of population reporting disputes within their neighborhood or between communities in the last 6 months	ReDS
			[If relevant] Proportion of the population describing the effect of new IDPs or returnee arrivals on social cohesion, conflicts and relationships in the community as good	NPC
			Population reporting that people in the community generally trust each other	ReDS

OP Specific Objective	IASC Adapted Criteria	Sub-criteria	Indicators	Existing sources
SO7 - Safety and security: Displacement-affected populations feel safer and more secure in their areas of settlement	Long-term security, safety and freedom of movement	Freedom of movement	Proportion of the population reporting people can freely move within this location (camp, settlement, neighborhood etc.) and between locations	NPC CPM
		Safety and security	Proportion of population reporting the area is safe/they feel safe in their location	NPC; REACH ReDS
		Confidence in security actors	Proportion of population reporting good relationships between the civilian populations and armed actors	NPC
		Gender-based violence	Proportion of population reporting prevalence of one or more type of GBV in the area	NPC; MCNA
		Child protection	Proportion of population reporting prevalence of one or more type of child protection issues in the area	NPC; MCNA
		Efficiency of rights-protection mechanisms	Proportion of population reporting that mechanisms (law, institutions, community initiatives etc.) that protect civilians against violence and violations are effective	NPC

OP Specific Objective	IASC Adapted Criteria	Sub-criteria	Indicators	Existing sources
SO8 - Facilitated Movements: Displaced people in priority displacement sites are supported to pursue their intentions in a safe and dignified manner	IDPs future preferences and plans	Movement intentions	Number of IDPs reporting intention to return, relocate or stay in the site in the next 3 months	MCNA; REACH Camp intentions data
			The top 5 - most commonly reported reasons families are not planning on returning to their AoO in the next 3 to 12 months	MCNA; REACH Camp intentions data
		Facilitated movement	Percentage of households in remaining key informal settlements and sites supported with facilitated movements for purpose of supporting pathways to durable solutions (return, integration, relocation)	PWG 5 of UNSDCF
			Target population with separated household members	
	Voluntary family reunification	Family reunification	Proportion of the population with household members separated reporting access to services for family reunification	
AoO: Area of origin; GBV: Gender-based violence; IDP: Internally displaced person; HLP: Housing, Land and Property; SO: Specific objective; WASH: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene.				

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