



WEST ANBAR PLAN OF ACTION

2021–2024



JUNE 2022

In March 2021, the Ministry of Planning (MoP) and the Ministry of Migration and Displacement (MoMD) presented the National Plan for Getting the Displaced Back to their Liberated Areas (National Plan) to the Council of Ministers Secretariat (COMSEC). The National Plan provides a national framework to address displacement by identifying priority population groups, activities—along with 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). Together, these mechanisms enhance existing efforts to support internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees and other displacement-affected populations to pursue and achieve sustainable solutions to displacement.

The National Plan and the Operational Framework recognize that durable solutions outcomes are pursued at both the national and local levels, as effective 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 and Shirqat); (6) Diyala (Muqdadiya, Jalawla and 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 – federal and regional authorities, humanitarian, recovery, development and peacebuilding organizations and donors and communities – to identify, plan and implement durable solutions at the operational level in a collective and coordinated way, under the leadership of the Government.

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GLOSSARY¹

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

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

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.

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

⁷ 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 redispaced to a new location within their area of origin.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ABC	Area-Based Coordination
COVID-19	Coronavirus disease 2019
COMSEC	Council of Ministers Secretariat
DMA	Directorate of Mine Action
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
ERW	Explosive Remnant of War
HLP	House, Land and Property
IDP	Internally Displacement Persons
IED	Improvised Explosive Device
ILA	Integrated Location Assessment
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IQD	Iraqi Dinar
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ISIL	Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant
MoMD	Ministry of Migration and Displacement
MoP	Ministry of Planning
PoA	Plan of Action
PHC	Primary Health Care
PSS	Psychosocial Support
UXO	Unexploded Ordnances
WTP	Water Treatment Plant
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (also WATSAN)

1. INTRODUCTION

Anbar is the largest governorate in the country but also the most sparsely populated. The governorate has two Plans of Action (PoA) to ensure effective coordination at the local level by dividing it into east and west Anbar.

Stretching from Baghdad's western suburbs to the borders of Jordan, Syria and Saudi Arabia, Anbar Governorate encompasses 32 per cent of the country's land area, but contains only about 5 per cent of its population. According to the Ministry of Planning (MoP), the estimate of Anbar's population is 1,914,165, with the majority living in the governorate's two most populous districts, Ramadi and Falluja. The rest of the population lives in west Anbar, which is mostly a desert and sparsely inhabited, and where the population is almost evenly divided between those living in urban settings (52%) and rural ones (48%), with almost all of the urban residents living in towns and cities stretching northwest of the governorate along the Euphrates River's valley to al-Qaim. To the south and southwest of this settled corridor lies Anbar Governorate's largest district, al-Rutba, and Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

Due to violence, destruction and threats, many residents in West Anbar were displaced during the conflict with the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL). The area also received 341,9410 returnees in Al-Ka'im, Ana, Heet and Haditha as of September 2021. In addition, the lack of rainfall has negatively affected agricultural activities and the area faces challenges caused by conflict and natural disasters. As of October 2021, eight partners are present in many subdistricts across six districts and provide multisectoral assistance for IDPs, returnees and host community. A total of 56,232,548 Iraqi dinars (IQD) have been committed across 129 projects in a variety of sectors, with education leading, (17%) followed by municipality (15%) and health (12%). Al-Ka'im has benefitted from most of the projects although Heet received the largest number of returnees as of September 2021 and is ranked higher in terms of severity for social cohesion and security compared to Al-Ka'im.

The west Anbar Area-Based Coordination (ABC) group, the local government and the displacement-affected populations have selected 11 initial target locations; Markaz Al-Ka'im, Karabla, See'da, T1 station, Rummaneh (Al-Ka'im district), Ma'adhed (Ana district) Haqlaniyah, Barwana (Haditha district), Al-Dolab, Hay Al Baker and Al Forat (Heet district).

1.1 West Anbar Plan of Action Structure

To ensure the effective execution and monitoring of the coordinated interventions on durable solutions, this PoA covers the west side of the governorate, notably the districts of Al-Ka'im, Ra'ua, Ana, Heet and Haditha.

Based on the Inter-Agency Durable Solutions Strategic and Operational Framework for Iraq as well as the National Plan for Getting Back the IDPs to their Liberated Areas, this PoA was developed with relevant stakeholders in West Anbar through round table discussions with the local government, as well as consultations and inputs from the concerned communities and both national and international partners. The ABC group in west Anbar facilitates the coordination of relevant stakeholders at the local level and leads the monitoring of the coordinated interventions described in this plan.

The PoA for west Anbar recognizes the Government's leadership in supporting displacement-affected populations to identify their preferred durable solutions pathway. The PoA also reaffirms the core principles that durable solutions can be 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. This entails gradually diminishing the needs and vulnerabilities of displacement-affected communities, while strengthening their capacities and skills, and increasing their resilience so that displaced persons can increasingly enjoy their human rights without discrimination based on their displacement.⁸ In Iraq, there are three main pathways to durable solutions:

1. Sustainable return and reintegration in the place/ area 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).

First, this plan presents the context analysis on the displacement situation in West Anbar, including of IDPs from west Anbar who are displaced within or outside west Anbar

8 Inter-Agency Standing Committee, Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons, 2010.

as well as the return conditions. This section is followed by a description of current and/or planned interventions per sector by the relevant stakeholders, followed by an analysis of the sectoral needs and challenges. Subsequently, this PoA focuses on the specific target areas and populations as the initial target, due to the limited resources available at the stage of the development of this plan. While considering and acknowledging the vast needs and gaps of returnees and those who intend to move to West Anbar, this PoA was carefully developed based on the government-identified priorities, needs of the affected populations, as well as the capacity of relevant partners. Additional priority locations and activities are also identified in this plan for future revisions of the document. In Annex A, the details of completed, ongoing and planned activities contributing to durable solutions outcomes in west Anbar can be found, while the monitoring and tracking of the plan has been included in Annex B.

1.2 Guiding Principles

Under Government's leadership, and in line with the Operational Framework, the west Anbar 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 that 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 are the primary consideration guiding all policies. As a key contributor to protection and solutions, IDPs, returnees and host communities will **participate** in the planning and implementation of actions and decisions affecting them.

3. All programming supporting durable solutions should ensure that voluntary, **safe and dignified choices** are available. Government and complementary support from local and international actors acknowledge that recognized choices or pathways to durable solutions may be achieved through:
 - Sustainable return and reintegration to areas of origin;
 - Sustainable local integration in areas of displacement;
 - Sustainable relocation and integration to another location in Iraq.
4. All efforts to resolve internal displacement must **adhere to human rights, protection and conflict sensitivity standards**, that is, the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement; the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons (IASC Framework on durable solutions); and other principles of Iraqi and international law.

The approaches adopted in this plan aim to achieve three main objectives:

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

1.3 Priority Target Groups

The PoA for west Anbar adopts an 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:

1. **IDPs:** This PoA recognizes that most IDPs from west Anbar are displaced outside of districts that are covered under this PoA including east Anbar, Baghdad and the Kurdistan Region of Iraq.
2. **Returnees:** In various subdistricts, returnees with perceived affiliation or with limited access to income due to the community's negative perception towards them.

3. **Host Community Members:** This PoA also targets the community members and stayees who reside in the initial target locations, as they also share common needs with IDPs and returnees. According to local authorities of Qaim, Rummanah, Ana, Haditha and Heet, more than 150,000 individuals have been forced to remain in their areas of origin during the ISIL control on west Anbar. Of these, the most affected group was that of those who remained in Haditha, which remained under the Government's control, but was then seized by ISIL.

2. WEST ANBAR SITUATION AND CONTEXT ANALYSIS

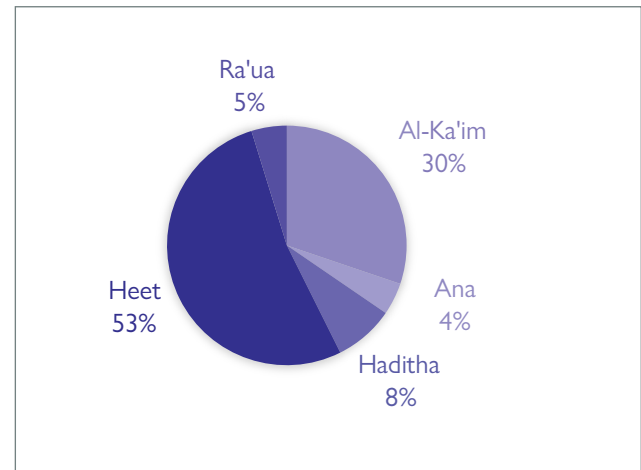
2.1 Displacement and return overview

During the ISIL conflict (2014–2021), fighting forced more than 1,500,000 individuals to flee from their habitual residences in Anbar Governorate, including 350,000 from the western areas, with 6,300⁹ individuals still displaced to date. Most are living inside the governorate (5,856; 93%) while the remaining are scattered among other governorates. As of September 2021, more than 6,300 individuals remain displaced in either formal or informal settlements. Thirty one per cent are displaced in Al-Qaim, followed by 30 per cent in Ana, 22 per cent in Heet and 17 per cent in Hadtha.¹⁰ In Al-Ka'im, the most are in Markaz Al-Ka'im, followed by Al-Obiadi. In Ana, most IDPs are displaced in Al Bor, followed by Al Tadamon and Hal Al Salam. As for Heet, the majority of IDPs are displaced in Markaz Heet and Kubaisa subdistricts, and they mainly originate from Al-Ka'im district, while most IDPs residing in Al-Baghdady subdistrict originate from Haditha district. In Haditha, most IDPs are displaced in Markaz Haditha subdistrict mainly originate from Al-Ka'im, Heet and Baiji districts in Anbar. Most of those displaced in Barwana subdistrict are originally from Baiji district in Salah al-Din and Heet district in Anbar. Other IDPs displaced in Al-Haqlaniya originate mainly from Al-Ka'im and Ra'ua districts in Anbar.¹¹

As for returns, west Anbar has witnessed returns, but fewer compared to East Anbar, which might be due to the rural and less densely populated nature of these locations and

their proximity to the Syrian border. According to the IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Master List Round 123, 341,9410 individuals were registered as returnees in Al-Ka'im, Ana, Heet and Haditha as of September 2021. Heet received 55 per cent (or 179,832) of the returnees in West Anbar, followed by Al-Ka'im (103,266), Haditha (27,654), Ra'ua (16,326) and Ana (14,862); (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Percentage of Returnees in West Anbar (September 2021)



Among these districts, Hay al Jury in Heet received the largest number of returnees (9,894), followed by Hay al Maamon in Al-Ka'im (8,268) and Basair in Heet (8,256).¹² Figure 2 shows the 10 locations that received the highest number of returnees as of September 2021.

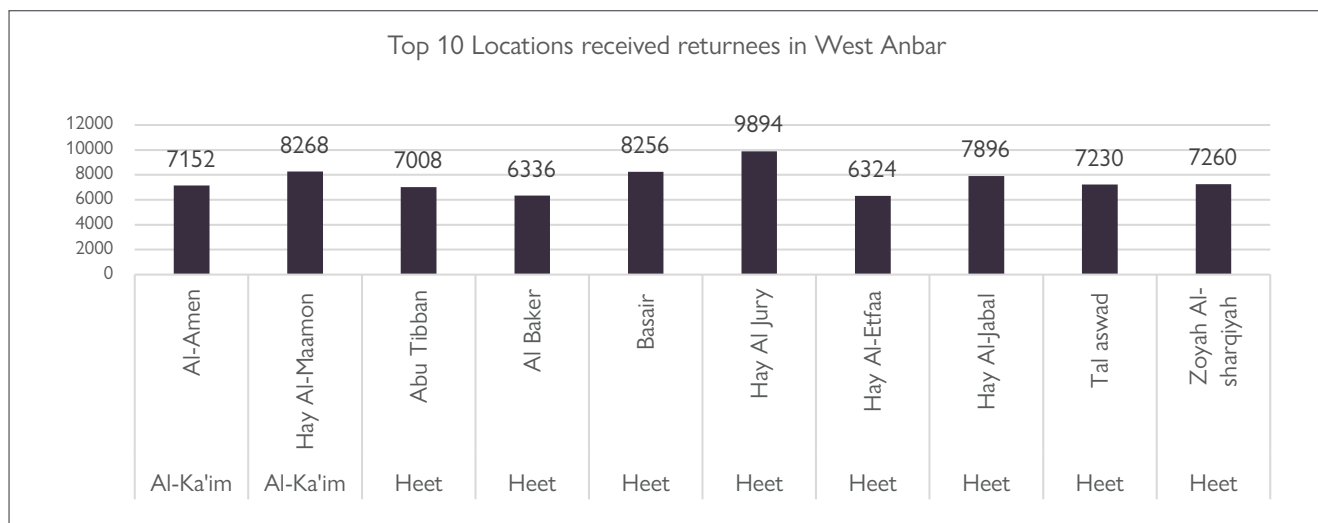
9 IOM Master List Report, Round 123.

10 Ibid.

11 Ibid.

12 Ibid.

Figure 2: Top 10 locations by number of returnees, west Anbar



Eight of out of 10 locations are in Heet district. The number of IDPs or returnees should not be regarded as the only criteria to select initial target locations under this PoA. Conditions in the areas of return, access to rights and services as well as social cohesion should also be factored in. The following section provides a brief analysis on the conditions in locations of return using the Return Index.

2.2 Conditions in locations of return

This section used two tools to assist in understanding the severity of conditions in return locations within Heet. These

scales are livelihoods and basic services, and social cohesion and safety perceptions. The scales were used to measure drivers of severity.¹³

2.2.1 Heet

Amongst all returnees in Heet, no individuals were living in locations classified as high severity regarding access to livelihoods and basic services. Some individuals are living in locations classified as medium severity with regards to livelihoods and basic services (50,406; 29%) with most of this group located in Al-Forat subdistrict. Most returnees are living in locations classified as low severity on this scale (126,048; 71%).

Table 1: Returnees in Heet, by severity of access to livelihoods and basic services

Subdistrict	High severity		Medium severity		Low severity		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Al-Baghdady	0	0%	10,698	53%	9,540	47%	20,238
Al-Forat	0	0%	25,578	100%	0	0%	25,578
Kubaisa	0	0%	0%	0%	21,270	100%	21,270
Markaz Heet	0	0%	14,130	13%	95,238	87%	109,368
Total	0	0%	50,406	29%	126,048	71%	176,454

¹³ DTM return index data.

Compared with the livelihoods and basic services scale, a significantly higher number of returnees in Heet are living in high severity conditions in terms of social cohesion and safety perceptions. Almost all individuals are living in locations

classified as high severity on this scale (28%), with the highest proportions recorded in the subdistrict of Al-Forat (87%). The remaining returnee individuals are living in locations classified as medium low severity on this scale (72%).

Table 2: Returnees in Heet, by severity of social cohesion and safety perceptions

Subdistrict	High severity		Medium severity		Low severity		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Al-Baghdady	7,014	35%	13,224	65%	0	0%	20,238
Al-Forat	22,302	87%	3,276	13%	0	0%	25,578
Kubaisa	8,388	39%	12,882	61%	0	0%	21,270
Markaz Heet	11,118	10%	98,250	90%	0	0%	109,368
Total	48,822	28%	127,632	72%	0	0%	176,454

2.2.2 Haditha

Amongst all returnees in Haditha, a small proportion (432; 2%) are living in locations classified as high severity regarding access to livelihoods and basic services, all of them in Al-Haqlaniya subdistrict. Some returnees in Al-Haqlaniya subdistrict are living in locations classified as medium severity

with regards to livelihood and basic services (3,654; 13%), while most (23,490; 85%) are living in areas classified as low severity on this scale in the subdistricts of Al-Haqlaniya, Barwana and Markaz Haditha.

Table 3: Returnees in Haditha, by severity of access to livelihoods and basic services

Subdistrict	High severity		Medium severity		Low severity		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Al-Haqlaniya	432	5%	3,654	42%	4,644	53%	8,730
Barwana	0	0%	0	0%	1,458	100%	14,508
Markaz Haditha	0	0%	0	0%	4,338	100%	4,338
Total	432	2%	3,654	13%	23,490	85%	27,576

Compared with the livelihoods and basic services scale, a higher number of returnees in Haditha are living in high severity conditions in terms of social cohesion and safety perceptions. A total of 1,824 returnees (7%) are living in locations classified as high severity regarding access to

livelihoods and basic services, all in Al-Haqlaniya subdistrict. Some returnees are living in locations classified as medium severity with regards to social cohesion and safety perceptions (8,010; 29%), while most (17,742; 64%) are living in areas classified as low severity on this scale.

Table 4: Returnees in Haditha, by severity of social cohesion and safety perceptions

Subdistrict	High severity		Medium severity		Low severity		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Al-Haqhaniya	1,824	21%	3,414	39%	3,492	40%	8,730
Barwana	0	0%	4,170	29%	10,338	71%	14,508
Markaz Haditha	0	0%	426	10%	3,912	90%	4,338
Total	1,824	7%	8,010	29%	17,742	64%	27,576

2.2.3 Al-Ka'im

Amongst all returnee individuals in Al-Ka'im, a very small number (222; <1%) live in locations classified as high severity regarding access to livelihoods and basic services. All of these returnees are in the subdistrict of Al-Obiadi. Otherwise, a

total of 45,030 (44%) are living in areas classified as medium severity on this scale, while the remaining 51,042 (55%) are in areas classified as low severity on this scale.

Table 5: Returnees in Al-Ka'im, by severity of access to livelihoods and basic services

Subdistrict	High severity		Medium severity		Low severity		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Al-Obiadi	222	1%	10,902	67%	5,202	32%	16,326
Al-Rummaneh	-	0%	14,304	100%	-	0%	14,304
Markaz Al-Ka'im	-	0%	19,824	28%	51,042	72%	70,866
Total	222	<1%	45,030	44%	56,244	55%	101,496

In Al-Ka'im, a total of 3,564 returnees (4%) are living in areas classified as high severity on the scale related to social cohesion and safety perceptions. This group is spread relatively evenly across three subdistricts: Al-Rummaneh (1,272), Al-Obiadi (1,212) and Markaz Al-Ka'im (1,080). The

remaining 97,932 returnees are living in areas classified as medium severity on this scale, with over half of this group located in the sub-district of Markaz Al-Ka'im (69,786). No returnees in the district are living in areas classified as low severity in this scale.

Table 6: Returnees in Al-Ka'im, by severity of social cohesion and safety perceptions

Subdistrict	High severity		Medium severity		Low severity		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Al-Obiadi	1,212	7%	15,114	93%	-	0%	16,326
Al-Rummaneh	1,272	9%	13,032	91%	-	0%	14,304
Markaz Al-Ka'im	1,080	2%	69,786	98%	-	0%	70,866
Total	3,564	4%	97,932	96%	-	0%	101,496

The main concerns in west Anbar seem to be social cohesion and safety followed by the limited access to livelihood and basic services in Heet and Al-Ka'im. Especially in Al-Baghdady and Al-Forat, returnees face lack of livelihoods (recovery of agriculture and business), social cohesion issues (blocked

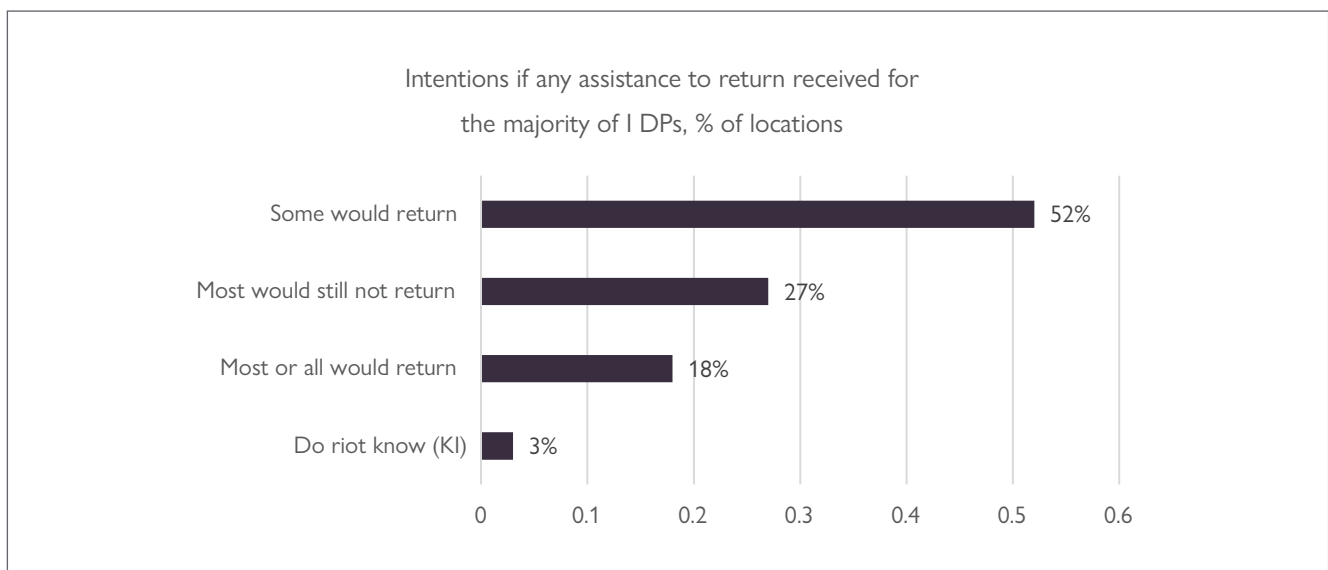
returns) and safety and security concerns (sources of violence and checkpoints controlled by other actors). Furthermore, Al-Ka'im has the highest number of returnees living in critical shelters in west Anbar, followed by Heet and Haditha.

2.3 Movement intentions and obstacles to durable solutions

To understand the movement intentions of IDPs, the following data are extracted from the Integrated Location Assessment (ILA). At the time of the survey (May–July 2021), the short-term intention for the overwhelming majority of

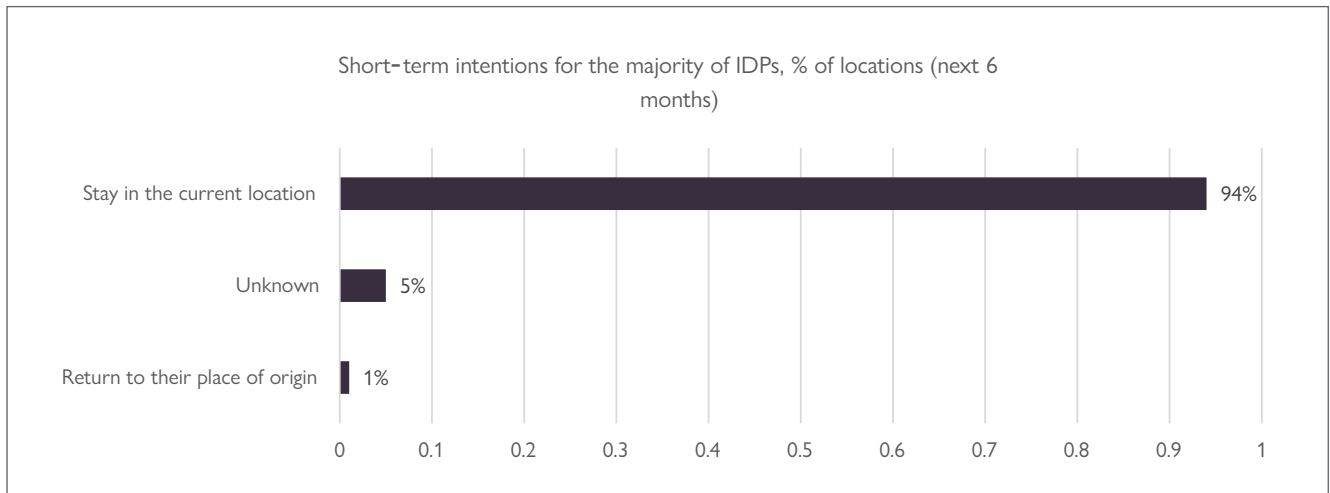
IDPs (89%) was to stay in their current location (Figure 3). In Anbar Governorate, the figure reached 94 per cent (Figure 4). With assistance, 70 per cent of IDPs across the country are willing to return to their area of origin (Figure 3), and 66 per cent in Anbar (Figure 4).¹⁴

Figure 3. Intentions at the national level



¹⁴ The ILA gathers detailed information on displaced and returnee families living in locations identified through the latest round of the Master list. Available from <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ILA6>.

Figure 4. Intentions at the Anbar Governorate level



In the longer term intentions (beyond the next 6 months) among the ILA respondents in the governorate, most IDPs (45%, representing 56% of those who have decided) are willing to locally integrate into their current location.

At the governorate scale, families do not want to return because of a lack of livelihoods opportunities (53%), housing

(51%) but also blocked returns (42%). There is also a strong feeling of safety and security (31%) in their current location. The reason to return, for those who intend to do so, is mainly the absence of financial means to stay (37%) when it is linked to the area of displacement. Availability of housing (68%) and emotional desire to return (68%) are the main drivers to go back to areas of origin.

3. OVERVIEW OF ACTIVITY MAPPING

The summary table below reflects the current and planned activities across the spectrum of humanitarian, early recovery/ stabilization, development and peacebuilding sectors according to the eight specific objectives of the Operational Framework. While some activities are funded under the humanitarian funding streams, other activities are funded by other donors and funding schemes.

The following section provides the information on the ongoing durable solutions interventions by partners per sector as well as per district.

As of October 2021, 129 partner interventions were identified as active programmes in different sectors. Most of the interventions are implemented in Al-Ka'im district, followed by projects that target multiple districts. In terms of the sectors, education, health and municipality sectors have the highest number of interventions.

Table 7 summarizes the current activities, by partners. The total allocated budget covers ongoing and projects/ activities in the pipeline reported by partners.

3.1 Current Activities Analysis

Table 7: Summary of ongoing activities

Current Partner Activities Summary			
Number of projects: 129			
Number of partners: 15			
Number of locations: 6 districts			
Sector	# of projects	Estimated Budget (IQD)	Ratio
Agriculture	1	65,000	1%
Child Protection	8	81,895	6%
Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence	1	300,000	1%
Education	22	1,356,712	17%
Electricity	9	5,366,262	7%
Health	16	2,436,947	12%
Legal	1		1%
Livelihoods	7	8,751,809	5%
Municipality	19	25,729,227	15%
Other Protection	5		4%
Sewage	2	700,000	2%

Sector	# of projects	Estimated Budget (IQD)	Ratio
Social Cohesion	12	5,303,332	9%
WASH	9	780,671	7%
Water	10	4,937,693	8%
Health and Nutrition	6	73,000	5%
General Food Distributions	1	350,000	1%
Grand Total	129	56,232,548	100%

Table 8. Summary of ongoing activities per sector and location

Sector / Location	Ana	Haditha	Heet	Multi Locations	Al-Ka'a'im	Ra'ua	Total
Agriculture			1				1
Child Protection	1	2			3	2	8
Child Protection/Gender-Based Violence	1						1
Education	2	2	1	6	5	6	22
Electricity	2	1	1		3	2	9
Health	2	1			13		16
Legal					1		1
Livelihoods	2		3		2		7
Municipality	1	4	2	7	4	1	19
Protection	1	1	1		1	1	5
Sewage					1	1	2
Social Cohesion				7	5		12
WASH	1	2	3	2		1	9
Water	2	1	2		5		10
Health and Nutrition					2	4	6
General Food Distributions				1			1
Grand Total	15	14	14	23	45	18	129

Currently, more than 855,000 individuals have benefitted from the above projects in Ana, Haditha, Heet, Al-Ka'im and

Ra'ua, which exclude those who benefit from infrastructural construction or rehabilitation, shown in Table 9.

Table 9: Number of beneficiaries and targets

Sector	# of beneficiaries	Notes
Livelihoods		
Agricultural infrastructure and support	360 individuals	Restoration of 2 agricultural oases, rehabilitation of 1 agricultural forest and vocational training on agricultural services
Cash for work	3,355 individuals	Trainings for cash-for-work beneficiaries, and cash-for-work opportunities for semi- and non-skilled women and men
Basic Services		
Schools under rehabilitation	8+	Both primary and secondary schools
Educational infrastructure supplied	6,267+ individuals	Including school furniture, IT equipment, laboratory equipment, student kits, and teacher kits
Electrical infrastructure installed	11+	Including testing devices and maintenance tools, specialized equipment and 11 transformers,
Electrical infrastructure rehabilitated	4	Including 2 electrical feeders and 2 electrical networks
WASH infrastructure installed	9+	Including 2 Unplasticized Polyvinyl Chloride pipes , 1 chlorine generator set, 5 reverse osmosis stations, maintenance materials for water stations and networks
WASH infrastructure rehabilitated	22+	Including 13 water compact units, WASH facilities in 2+ schools, 1 unified water plant, and 1 water network, 1 water center and workshop building, 1 pumping station, 2 water treatment plants (WTPs) and specialized WASH equipment
Health infrastructure supplied	394,670 individuals	Such as medical equipment for primary health clinic (PHC) centres , enzyme-linked immunoassay and Medical Waste Management Unit, as well as furniture
Health infrastructure rehabilitated	1	General hospital
Municipality equipment supplied	334,000 individuals	Such as specialized equipment for municipality directorates
Documentation and Rights		
Legal support provided	450 individuals	Provision of legal assistance and committees training
Social Cohesion		
Trainings and capacity building	9,800 individuals	Capacity building and training of local peace committee members, young media professionals, and community-based organizations

Educational sessions	1,000 individuals	Such as on countering violent extremism religious tolerance, empowerment of women and girls, psychosocial support (PSS) mechanism, implementing peace initiatives, proposal writing
Community forums and infrastructure	25,500 individuals	Such as establishment of Young Media Professionals forums and youth and women groups, provision of 4 caravans for women centres
Safety and Security		
Protection services and awareness sessions	45,700+ individuals	Such as case management, PSS, mental health psychosocial support, gender-based violence, protection monitoring services, and awareness raising for coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), child protection and mine prevention
Protection awareness sessions provided	24,500+ individuals	Including awareness raising for COVID-19, child protection and mine prevention

However, partners and donors might need to pay additional attention to analyse which specific locations require what type of interventions. Table 10 was developed based on

Table 8 and on the number of IDPs and returnees available in the IOM DTM Master List Round 123.

Table 10: Number of projects vs. number of IDPs and returnees

	Ana	Haditha	Heet	Al-Ka'aim	Ra'ua
Percentage of projects (%)	12	11	11	35	14
# of IDPs	1,890	1,098	1,386	1,926	-
# of Returnees	14,862	27,654	179,382	103,266	16,326

Thirty five per cent of the current projects concentrate on Al-Ka'im and the rest is distributed equally among Ana, Haditha, Heet and Ra'ua. Considering the high number of returnees and severity of access to livelihood and basic services in Heet, a significant gap exists in Heet as those

displacement-affected individuals who reside in Heet might have not had sufficient support in achieving their durable solutions. To address this gap, sectoral needs and gap analysis will be presented in the next section.

4. OVERVIEW OF SECTORAL NEEDS AND CHALLENGES

The tables presented in the previous section show the support that local and international communities and organizations are providing the government in assisting all displacement-affected populations to achieve durable solutions in west Anbar. Noting the current number of 129 of active projects implemented in west Anbar, the following subsections provide in-depth analysis on sectoral needs and challenges.

4.1 Government Leadership

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

The Government of Iraq, with the support of international and local actors, has made strides in working towards inclusive area-based plans that started with the development of the National Plan and the continued efforts to implement policies and plans in different sectors linked to addressing displacement concerns. Under the National Plan for Getting Back the IDPs Back to their Liberated Areas, the Government emphasized identified obstacles for IDPs to return to Anbar Governorate include the lack of access to documentation, trauma and psychological barriers as a result of actions perpetrated by ISIL, and non-acceptance of widows and children of persons with perceived affiliation to ISIL. Under the National Plan, the Government also identified the need to restore basic services; in Anbar Governorate, they have identified needs in WASH, health and energy. They have also indicated the need for 10 projects under WASH, 14 under health and 21 under energy. Other gaps and needs are as follows:

- Advocate for more financial allocation for the housing compensation scheme;
- Low-cost housing for fully damaged housing;
- Demining contaminated and damaged housing;
- Facilitating returns to no-return or blocked-areas, especially in Qaim district.

4.2 Housing and 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

Housing destruction and the absence of reconstruction are key drivers of severity across many locations in West Anbar. In terms of residential destruction, Anbar Governorate has 10 locations where approximately half or more than half of the houses are destroyed: across Falluja (3 locations), Ramadi (6 locations) and Haditha (1 location). Husaibah Al-Sharqiah is a hotspot where housing destruction is the main driver of severity, as four locations have seen around half of the houses destroyed.

According to the Iraq war Damaged Shelter Rehabilitation Dashboard, a total of 3,495 houses were rehabilitated and 2,247 houses are under rehabilitation in Al-Ka'im, Ana, Haditha, Heet and Ra'ua. Furthermore, 6,072 houses are expected to be rehabilitated in the future. Despite the massive destruction in Haditha and the high number of returnees in Heet, 58.7 per cent of housing rehabilitation efforts concentrate on Al-Ka'im, followed by Ana (26%), Haditha (12%), Heet (3%) and Ra'ua (0.3%). Among the rehabilitation projects, whether completed, ongoing or planned, a total of 1,440 housing rehabilitation initiatives have been targeted in Haditha and a total of 327 houses are targeted in Heet. Reportedly, only UN-HABITAT plans to rehabilitate 150 houses in Al Baker in the near future, while UNDP is currently rehabilitating houses in Haqlaniya and Barwana in Haditha. Since 88 per cent of returnees in Heet reportedly live in areas where residential destruction has taken place and reconstruction has yet to start, partners and donors might be required to focus on examining the actual needs in Heet.

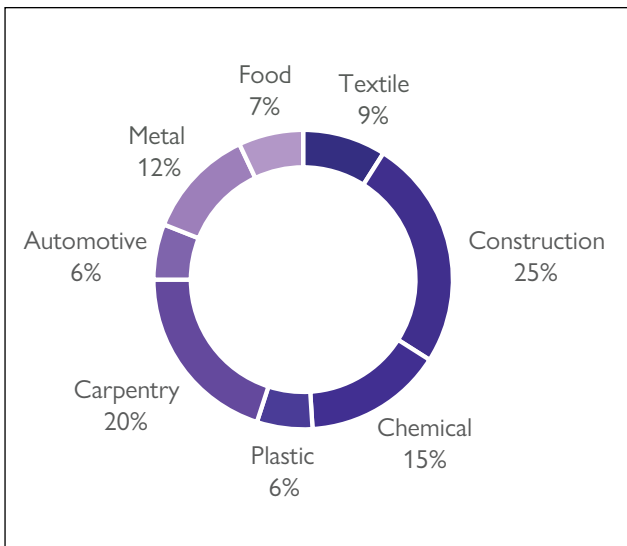
In addition to the rehabilitation of damaged houses, access to compensation schemes and Housing, Land Property (HLP) also play key roles in supporting displacement-affected populations in approaching towards their durable solutions. However, only 1 per cent of returnees are missing HLP documents proving the ownership of their residences.

4.3 Livelihoods

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

Within Anbar Governorate, the most popular industrial business types are construction and carpentry (Figure 5).

Figure 5: Industrial Businesses in Anbar



Anbar has historically been Iraq's breadbasket, due to good, arable land and sufficient water supply from the Euphrates River and surrounding lakes. Agriculture has been the main provider of jobs and livelihoods for the (semi-) rural population before the ISIL war, especially for Anbar's women, of whom more than 40 per cent earned their income in agriculture. Due to the destruction of infrastructure and outdated farming methods, Anbar's agricultural sector is currently not able to compete with cheaper, imported goods from Iran and Turkey. According to the Rapid Market Assessment in Heet, 63 per cent of survey respondents

answered that their income is from their daily labour, including agriculture, followed by 19 per cent from construction work, 15 per cent from their own business and 10 per cent from regular farming.¹⁵ Unemployment is also high, as 66 per cent of women or 85 per cent of men also responded that there is no work in the area.¹⁶ As to future employment opportunities, retail business, agriculture, food services are listed as high potential.¹⁷ Considering that only 5 per cent of the current projects aim to support access to livelihood, this distribution represents a gap that needs to be addressed.

4.4 Basic Services

This specific objective aims to ensure that displacement-affected communities have access to basic needs including education, health, electricity, water and social protection, among others

4.4.1 Education

Although education has the highest number of projects supported under durable solutions in West Anbar, gaps and needs in the education sector still require projects for the partial and full rehabilitation of schools, furniture supply for schools, distribution of kits for students and teachers, formal and non-formal training for teachers, as well as supply and installation of language and computer laboratory equipment. There is a severe lack of schools, especially in Rummaneh, Al-Ka'im and Jazerat Heet. Moreover, the lack of teachers is also an issue. For example, 100 per cent of respondents to the ILA Round VI in Ra'ua indicated that they do not have sufficient teachers; the same was the case in Al-Ka'im (48%).¹⁸

4.4.2 WASH

Decades of war and violence have severely damaged water supply and sanitation infrastructure and weakened the Government's capacity at all levels to manage WASH services, resulting in lack of access to potable water and basic sanitation facilities. Rural-urban disparities are wide and about half of water users, and a quarter of sanitation users, report unreliable services.

15 UNDP and Caritas Czech Republic, Rapid Market Assessment in Heet District, Anbar Governorate, 2021.

16 Ibid.

17 Ibid.

18 IOM, ILA Round VI.

The Multi-Indicator Cluster Survey in 2018 shows that only 39 per cent of Iraq's population have access to safely managed water services,¹⁹ while 23 per cent have access to safely managed sanitation services. Needs for support to increasing access to and improving quality and sustainability of WASH services and facilities will continue in the future. An expanding and diversifying economy will also mean higher demands on water resources. Government efforts to expand agriculture, which already uses up to 90 per cent of available raw water resources, will increase strain on a nation that already suffers from significant water stress.

According to the ILA VI, no major access issues to latrines exist, but the residents of West Anbar reportedly face challenges in accessing potable water. Sixty-four per cent of respondents in Al-Ka'im, 100 per cent in Heet and 100 per cent in Ra'ua indicated that they do not have potable drinking water.²⁰

4.4.3 Health

The health sector ranks as benefitting from the third highest number of active projects in west Anbar but more than 80 per cent of these are implemented in Al-Ka'im. While the results of ILA VI did not indicate dire needs for access to primary health-care services, partners and donors might need to focus on supporting health facilities outside Al-Ka'im as well as access to specialized doctors and medical services.

4.4.4 Electricity

The deficit in electricity in Iraq is nearly 8,000 megawatts, since the amount of electrical energy available nowadays is around 14,000 megawatts (30% of which is imported from neighbouring countries) while the actual need is around 22,000 megawatts. Some of the major challenges that the electrical sector faces include the damage to the power plants and transmission lines as a direct result of violence and military operations to retake areas from ISIL, in addition to the ageing of electric distribution networks, in addition to the trespassing of the network by consumers and businesses. Therefore, power shortages remain a severe problem. It is estimated that 480 megawatts would be required for all five districts listed in Table 11.

Table 11: Electricity demand per district

District	Demand Megawatts (MW)
Heet	160
Haditha	120
Ana	40
Ra'ua	40
Al-Ka'im	120
Total demands	480
Actual supply (40%)	192
Gap	288

4.5 Documentation and Rights

This specific objective aims to ensure that displacement-affected communities have access to personal and other civil documentation and have equal access to justice.

Many IDPs (whether still in displacement or having returned home) are unable to enjoy their rights as Iraqi citizens and fully engage in the recovery and reconstruction of post-conflict Iraq. A foundational reason for this situation is that they do not have proof of their legal identity. Some people lost their documents as they fled their homes; others had them confiscated by various parties to the conflict, and others were issued ISIL documentation, which is of no value now. These undocumented people, because they lack critical state-issued civil documents, such as birth certificates, marriage certificates, nationality cards and civil identification documents, find themselves denied human rights, barred from a range of public services and excluded from recovery and reconstruction efforts.²¹

19 Safely managed water services are defined as an improved drinking water source on premises which source water was tested and free of E. coli and available when needed; sustainable development goal indicator 6.2.1.

20 IOM, ILA Round VI.

21 https://drc.ngo/media/ko5ni4fn/paperless_people_medium_single_pages1.pdf.

The local and international humanitarian community have collectively helped tens of thousands of Iraqis over the last few years obtain, renew, or replace civil documents lost as a result of the most recent crisis. However, an estimated 80,000 families across the country still have family members missing at least one civil document. The number of children missing documents is likely much higher. At least 45,000 displaced unaccompanied children living in camps are estimated to be missing birth certificates. Without these essential civil papers, they are at risk of statelessness and find it very difficult to access services such as education and health care.

A combination of the civil ID and other Government issued documents, including the Public Distribution System card, nationality card and housing card, are required to access a range of public rights-based services in Iraq. While the application of the official requirements varies across governorates and districts, this research shows that many undocumented people are consistently denied their most basic rights as Iraqi citizens, including access to services such as education and medical services, and government-led social protection programmes.

Overcrowded and over-stretched institutions mean people cannot obtain papers. With civil directorate offices chronically under-resourced, many Iraqis must endure extremely lengthy waits and processing times, multiple visits to the offices, and extended bureaucratic processes. Severe overcrowding at civil directorate offices was cited as a barrier by more than half of all respondents surveyed across Anbar, Ninewa, and Salah Al-Din. This emerged as the second most common barrier to accessing civil documentation.

Undocumented people who cannot return home are barred from attempts to obtain their documents. IDPs are often required to return to their areas of origin to replace documentation. For several reasons, doing so is frequently not feasible, either because they cannot afford to, or because they are blocked by the security actor in control of that area, which is often interlinked with security clearance processes. About 10 per cent of those interviewed who were missing and who attempted to obtain their documentation reported being unable to do so because they could not return to

their area of origin or because they had to return to their areas of origin to issue or renew key documentation for themselves or for their relatives, or to obtain certifications or letters from the mukhtar in their area of origin for missing or deceased relatives. As a result, those who are blocked from returning to their areas of origin, or who fear returning due to security concerns, are often not able to fulfil the process to obtain civil documents.

The residents of rural areas and remote villages in west Anbar normally face challenges in accessing documentations as the designated relevant entities are distant from these locations.

4.6 Social cohesion

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

More support to social cohesion and peacebuilding initiatives is required, particularly in Heet and Al-Kai'm. The need for social cohesion is not only due to the displacement and subsequent returns but also linked to affiliation to ISIL as well as tribalism. In Anbar, in some instances, returned IDPs with perceived affiliation have secondarily displaced after having been rejected by their communities of origin, which highlights important challenges to advancing towards a durable solution and to restoring trust and social peace. At the same time, communities have put in place mechanisms to facilitate and regulate return. Despite their controversial nature, if tailored to comply with a rights-based approach and do-no-harm principles, these mechanisms could be used as entry points for interventions looking at facilitating accepted returns. Although some communities have advanced towards a more nuanced understanding that having cohabited with ISIL does not necessarily imply affiliation, community members who have family or tribal ties with those accused of having an affiliation continue to be perceived as sympathizers of the group.

Furthermore, COVID-19 also affected the most vulnerable groups in many aspects, including social cohesion, economic and security ones. As UNDP's study concludes, existing grievances could be further aggravated, as pressure on services, the economy and communal relations intensifies. At the same time, COVID-19 has fostered a common narrative that could unite the population, similar to the way the fight against ISIL did.²² Due to movement restrictions and other obstacles, many tribal councils and local fora for dialogue between returnees and host communities have been unable to meet, and key partners could not support such processes. As a result, reconciliation activities have paused.

4.7 Safety and Security

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

IOM's Report on Return Dynamics in Anbar²³ lists Al-Forat in Heet district and Markaz Ra'ua in Raua district as high severity in terms of safety and security. Concerns related to unexploded ordnances, various sources of violence and checkpoints controlled by other security actors remain critical. As a result, it remains difficult for some IDPs to return to their areas of origin.

22 UNDP, Impact of COVID-19 on Social Cohesion, 2020.

23 IOM, DTM Return Dynamics in Anbar, June 2021.

5. INITIAL TARGET LOCATIONS

The Government and partners recognize that working towards durable solutions in Anbar requires determining not only key issues as highlighted in the previous section but also identifying feasible locations where partners collectively focus their efforts on until 2024. While the needs in the district are significant, capacity and resource constraints require prioritization, to yield the highest positive impact on the needs of communities to resolve displacement in a particular location.

An initial target location is a location that has been identified as feasible, with the presence of safety, access for partners, Government capacity to respond in the area, and the needs requiring collective effort over the medium to long-term to achieve specific durable solutions outcomes. The identification of initial target locations does not imply that partners cannot or should not target other locations with identified needs but rather that partners are committed to working together to

provide a multisectoral response to specific locations to work towards durable solutions outcomes with limited 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.

In this section, an overview of the locations that are considered as priorities by the local Government for durable solutions needs, followed by the presence of partners, is presented. Afterwards, this section will provide the list of initial target locations to be specifically targeted under this PoA.

The local government as well as partners and displacement-affected populations in west Anbar consider the following areas as priority locations:

Table 12: List of initial target locations

Districts	Initial target subdistricts/ locations
Rummaneh	Markaz Rummaneh
Al-Ka'im	Markaz Ka'im, Karabla, See'da, T1 station
Ana	Ma'adhed
Haditha	Haqlaniyah and Barwana
Heet	Al-Dolab, Hay Al-Baker, Al-Forat

5.1 Selection Process of Initial Target Locations

First, the west Anbar ABC group identified these locations to be targeted by this PoA. The suggested list of initial target locations was then consulted with extended partners on 20 June 2021 to get further information and clarifications regarding needs in these locations. After discussing the proposed selection, an initial agreement was made during the meeting on the proposed locations with several extended partners providing additional information on gaps and needs. The same list was also consulted with government authorities during the roundtable discussion on 14 June 2021, and there was mutual agreement to target them specifically under this PoA. The financial allocation for reconstruction and for maintaining services in Iraq in general, and in Anbar in particular, is mainly decided based on population density.

Therefore, the rural areas where population density is quite low were selected as the initial target locations. The detailed needs and gap analysis provided under the section of General Gaps in the Initial Target Locations were also considered in finalizing the list.

In addition, during the roundtable discussion, mayors of the proposed locations mentioned that many returnees do not have sufficient access to adequate health, education and other basic services as a result this financial allocation system. Such lack of access also has an impact on the recovery of the local economy as well as on access to livelihoods and job opportunities in general. If this situation continues, it may cause secondary displacement and/or failed returns, especially in areas of Rummaneh, Ka'im, Al-Forat and Al-Maadhed.

5.2 General Gaps in the Initial Target Locations

5.2.1 Heet District – Al-Dolab, Hay Al-Baker, Al-Forat

Housing/HLP – Al-Dolab, Hay Al-Baker, Al-Forat	
Needs	Dolab: 24 war damaged shelters (cat.5) need rebuilding Al-Forat: 32 war damaged shelters (cat. 3, 4, 5) need rehabilitation
Current response	UN-Habitat supports the rehabilitation of shelters for 212 individuals
Proposed priority activities	Rehabilitation of damaged shelters (56 units) Advocate with local authorities on supporting the conflict-affected population with access to the government's compensation scheme on damaged properties Debris removal Coordinate with Directorate of Mine Action (DMA) and other relevant authorities to clear the area from the remaining war remnants and improvised explosive devices (IEDs) as some of the damaged shelters are believed to be highly contaminated with IEDs or unexploded ordnances (UXO)
Livelihoods – Al-Dolab, Hay Al-Baker, Al-Forat	
Needs	Dolab, Al-Forat, and Heet center: Need for small business projects and agricultural development Heet center: Need for projects to support women's livelihoods
Current response	Al-Forat: Project to restore Oasis 46 Heet center: cash-for-work opportunities for semi and non-skilled women and men, skills development of cash-for-work beneficiaries Heet centre: Establishment of small and micro businesses Heet centre: Job placement opportunities for young men and women Heet centre: Vocational trainings on agricultural services and poultry farming Al-Bakir: Individual livelihood assistance through vocational training and grant business support services and on-the-job training
Proposed priority activities	Establishment of SMEs for the most vulnerable families Provision of vocational training and asset replacement packages Rehabilitation of damaged shops, workshops, and small private factories Advocate with local authorities on supporting the conflict-affected population with access to the government's compensation scheme on damaged properties
Education - Al-Dolab, Hay Al-Baker, Al-Forat	
Needs	Dolab: Rehabilitation, increasing of learning spaces, staffing, and provision of furniture needed in 5 schools Al-Forat: Al Murbid primary school, Hajir secondary school for girls, Hajir primary school for girls, and Musa bi Naseer for boys need reconstruction Al-Forat: 10 schools in need rehabilitation and extension Al-Forat: Lack of furniture and staffing Heet centre: 2 schools need rehabilitation
Current response	Heet: Furniture supply in Al Intefada school in Heet

Proposed priority activities	<p>Rehabilitation of damaged school buildings (13 buildings)</p> <p>Establishing 5 Child Friendly Spaces or Safe Playing Areas for children</p> <p>Provision of school furniture for 13 schools</p>
WASH – Al-Dolab, Hay Al-Baker, Al-Forat	
Needs	<p>Dolab: 3 villages (Zewiya, Hay Sakani, and Yarda) need new water projects</p> <p>Dolab: 1 WTP serving Dweliya Al-Sharqya needs rehabilitation</p> <p>Dolab: 3 additional WTPs serving Dweliya Al-Gharbya, Dweliya Al-Sharqya and Aelya need maintenance</p> <p>Al-Forat: 3 WTPs in Al-Bomanaa, Jubail, and Bofanash need rehabilitation</p> <p>Al-Forat: Main water network needs rehabilitation and extension</p> <p>Heet centre: 3 water stations need rehabilitation</p> <p>Heet centre: Need for water networks</p>
Current response	<p>Heet centre: Supply, installation and operation of chlorine-generator sets</p> <p>Heet centre: Rehabilitation of water compact units</p> <p>Heet centre: Full rehabilitation of water network centre and workshop building</p> <p>Heet centre: Rehabilitation of main water pumping station for Western Desert Water Project</p>
Proposed priority activities	<p>Construction of 5 new water treatment plants to cover the increased need for access to clean drinking water</p> <p>Provide rehabilitation for 6 existing water treatment plants</p> <p>Provide rehabilitation for two community water networks in Al-Forat and Al-Dolab</p>
Electricity – Al-Dolab, Hay Al-Baker, Al-Forat	
Needs	<p>Dolab: 5 villages lack diesel generators</p> <p>Dolab: Farmers have no access to electricity</p> <p>Al-Forat: Electricity network needs extension to serve returnees in remote areas</p> <p>Al-Forat needs private generators</p> <p>Heet centre: Farms need access to electricity</p> <p>Heet centre: Electricity network needs rehabilitation</p>
Current response	<p>Heet centre: Rehabilitation of Electrical Feeder and Network in Abu-Teeban</p>
Proposed priority activities	<p>Extend the existing electricity network to serve the agricultural lands in Al-Dolab and Al-Forat as the agriculture reported to be one of the two main income sources for the residents of these locations</p> <p>Support the rehabilitation of the electricity network in Al-Bakir neighbourhood (provision of transmitters and cables)</p>
Roads and Bridges – Al-Dolab, Hay Al-Baker, Al-Forat	
Needs	<p>Bridge with Jazeera area needs to be rehabilitated</p> <p>Roads need rehabilitating and paving</p>
Proposed priority activities	<p>Local government of Anbar is considering the possibility of funding the reconstruction of the main bridge that connects the city centre with the rural areas of Al-Jazeera</p>

Safety and Security – Al-Dolab, Hay Al-Baker, Al-Forat	
Needs	Al-Dolab: Many agricultural lands around Dolab reported hazard risks including explosive remnants of war (ERWs), UXOs, and IEDs Al-Forat: IED contamination reported in agriculture lands Heet centre: ERW contamination in Mamora and Hay Al-Askary areas
Current response	Heet centre: Protection activities, referrals, awareness raising
Proposed priority activities	Mine clearance in coordination with DMA and relevant local authorities Mine awareness campaigns
Additional Activities	

5.2.2 Haditha District – Barwana, Haqlaniyah

Housing/HLP – Barwana, Haqlaniyah	
Needs	Barwana: 19 war damaged shelters (cat. 3, 4, 5) need rehabilitation Haqlaniyah: 17 houses need rehabilitation
Proposed Priority Activities	Rehabilitation of 19 houses in Barwana Rehabilitation of 17 houses in Haqlaniyah Advocate with local authorities on supporting the conflict-affected population with access to the government's compensation scheme on damaged properties Debris removal Coordinate with DMA and other relevant authorities to clear the area from the remaining ERWs and IEDs as some of the damaged shelters are believed to be highly contaminated with IEDs or UXOs
Livelihoods – Barwana, Haqlaniyah	
Needs	Barwana and Haqlaniyah: Need small business projects and agricultural development
Current response	Rehabilitation of municipality building, market, workshop, garage etc (20,000 beneficiaries)
Proposed priority activities	Establishment of SMEs for the most vulnerable families Provision of vocational training and asset replacement packages Rehabilitation of damaged shops, workshops, and small private factories Advocate with local authorities on supporting the conflict-affected population with access to the government's compensation scheme on damaged properties
Education - Barwana, Haqlaniyah	
Needs	Barwana: 1 school (Al-Stiqal intermediate school for girls) needs reconstruction Barwana: 20 schools need rehabilitation and extension Barwana: Lack of staffing and school furniture Haqlaniyah: 5 schools need rehabilitation

Proposed priority activities	<p>Rehabilitation of damaged school buildings (26 buildings)</p> <p>Establishing 10 Child Friendly Spaces or Safe Playing Areas for children</p> <p>Provision of school furniture for 17 schools</p>
WASH – Barwana, Haqlaniyah	
Needs	<p>Barwana: 1 WTP needed for Shaai and Tahanini villages</p> <p>Barwana: 1 WTP in Al-Shurta needs rehabilitation</p> <p>Haqlaniyah: 1 water station and reverse osmosis stations need rehabilitation</p>
Current response	Haqlaniyah: Rehabilitation of water compact unit
Proposed priority activities	<p>Construction of 2 new WTPs to cover the increased need for access to clean drinking water</p> <p>Provide rehabilitation for 3 existing WTPs</p>
Electricity – Barwana	
Needs	Lack of access to electricity in agricultural lands
Proposed priority activities	Extend the existing electricity network to serve the agricultural lands as agriculture is reported to be one of the three main income sources for the residents of these locations – in addition to jobs with the government and local small businesses
Roads and Bridges – Haqlaniyah	
Needs	Roads need rehabilitation and paving
Proposed priority activities	Pavement of 41 km (internal and external roads, to support transporting agricultural products from the rural areas toward the urban settings)
Safety and Security – Barwana, Haqlaniyah	
Needs	<p>Barwana: Farming fields around Barwana reported contamination with IEDs</p> <p>Haqlaniyah: ERW contaminations in Buhayat, Zawya and Khasfa villages</p>
Proposed priority activities	<p>Mine clearance in coordination with DMA and relevant local authorities</p> <p>Mine awareness campaigns</p>

5.2.3 Ana District (Ma'adhed Al-Sagra, Rayhana)

Housing/HLP – Al-Sagra, Rayhana	
Needs	<p>Al-Sagra: 12 war damaged shelters (cat 3,4,5) need rehabilitation</p> <p>Rayhana: 40 war damaged shelters (cat 3,4,5) need rehabilitation</p>
Proposed priority activities	<p>Rehabilitation of damaged shelters (52 units)</p> <p>Advocate with local authorities on supporting the conflict-affected population with access to the government's compensation scheme on damaged properties</p> <p>Debris removal</p> <p>Coordinate with DMA and other relevant authorities to clear the area from the remaining ERWs and IEDs as some of the damaged shelters believed to be highly contaminated with IEDs or UXOs</p>
Livelihoods – Al-Sagra, Rayhana	
Needs	<p>Al-Sagra: Access to SMEs and support to farmers</p> <p>Rayhana: Farmers need support with the provision of fertilizers and seeds, and with marketing of their products</p>
Proposed priority activities	<p>Establishment of SMEs for the most vulnerable families</p> <p>Provision of vocational training and asset replacement packages</p> <p>Rehabilitation of damaged shops, workshops, and small private factories</p> <p>Advocate with local authorities on supporting the conflict-affected population with access to the government's compensation scheme on damaged properties</p> <p>Reconciliation dialogue with neighbouring tribes to facilitate access of Al-Sagra fishermen to the nearby lake for fishing</p>
Education – Al-Sagra, Rayhana	
Needs	<p>The area is served by 3 schools, one of which is a new building that was constructed 3 months ago:</p> <p>A primary school for boys, with 110 students, the education staff is 5 teachers and 10 lecturers</p> <p>A primary school for girls, with 95 students, the education staff is 4 teachers and 10 lecturers</p> <p>One mixed high school with 75 students, the education staff is 4 teachers and 8 lecturers</p> <p>The education services in the area seem to be sufficient and faces no issues; however, certain needs are mentioned in the below points</p> <p>While the return is ongoing from Jadaa centre and other areas of displacement towards the location, it is expected that some children are left with no identification documents that allow them to enroll in mainly the primary schools. Additional follow-up would be required in consultation with protection partners</p> <p>There is one kindergarten, the building was damaged and looted during the conflict with ISIL and therefore needs rehabilitation</p>
Current response	Al-Sagra: Supply and installation of IT equipment for 2 kindergartens
Proposed priority activities	<p>Rehabilitation of damaged school buildings (6 buildings)</p> <p>Establishing 4 Child Friendly Spaces or Safe Playing Areas for children</p> <p>Provision of school furniture for 9 schools</p> <p>Support children with access to documentation to facilitate their enrolment into schools</p>

WASH - Al-Sagra, Rayhana	
Needs	Al-Sagra and Rayhana: The agriculture irrigation plant needs rehabilitation, and irrigation canals need cleaning and pavement Rayhana: Need to rehabilitate water network, and need for irrigation project
Current response	Al-Sagra: Rehabilitation of water network Al-Sagra: Provision of heavy equipment for Al-Sagra water plant
Proposed priority activities	Construction of 2 new water treatment plants to cover the increased need for access to clean drinking water Provide rehabilitation for 3 existing water treatment plants Provide rehabilitation for the irrigation plant
Health – Al-Sagra, Rayhana	
Needs	Al-Sagra: Need for specialized doctors and medicines Rayhana: Both health centres in Rayhana have no doctors, only skilled nurses
Current response	Al-Sagra: Provision of medical equipment for Al-Sagra PHC centre
Proposed priority activities	The most important need in both locations is the provision of a medical cadre to provide services to the communities, as the area is only served by ad-hoc humanitarian health services and the local government has to take steps towards solving the issue of the lack of a medical cadre There is a need to rehabilitate the delivery room in Al-Sagra primary health care centre
Electricity – Al-Sagra, Rayhana	
Needs	Al-Sagra and Rayhana: Lack of electricity in agricultural lands
Proposed priority activities	Extend the existing electricity network to serve the agricultural lands as agriculture is reported to be one of the two main income sources for the residents of these locations, in addition to fishing Support the rehabilitation of the electricity network (provision of transmitters and cables)
Safety and Security – Al-Sagra, Rayhana	
Needs	Al-Sagra and Rayhana: Presence of ERVs around the villages
Current response	Ongoing mine clearance activities
proposed priority Activities	Increase mine clearance activities in coordination with DMA and relevant local authorities Mine awareness campaigns

5.2.4 Ka'im District – Markaz Kai'im, See'da, T1 station, Karabla, Rumanneh

Housing/HLP – T1 station, Karabla, Rumanneh	
Needs	<p>T1 station : 20 war damaged shelters need rehabilitation</p> <p>Throughout Ka'im: 340 houses need rehabilitation</p> <p>Rumanneh: 240 houses need rehabilitation or rebuilding</p>
Current response	Ongoing shelter rehabilitation in Rummanah
Proposed priority activities	<p>Rehabilitation of damaged shelters (600 units)</p> <p>Advocate with local authorities on supporting the conflict-affected population with access to the government's compensation scheme on damaged properties</p> <p>Debris removal</p> <p>Coordinate with DMA and other relevant authorities to clear the area from the remaining ERWs and IEDs as some of the damaged shelters believed to be highly contaminated with IEDs or UXOs</p>
Livelihoods – T1 station, Karabla, Rumanneh	
Needs	<p>T1 station and Karabla: Need for small business projects and agricultural development</p> <p>Karabla: Need for projects to access livelihoods, particularly for women</p> <p>Rumanneh: Need for small business projects, agricultural development, and projects to access livelihoods, particularly for women</p>
Current response	Construction of the Agricultural Training Centre, procurement of furniture and IT equipment
Proposed priority activities	<p>Establishment of SMEs for the most vulnerable families</p> <p>Provision of vocational training and asset replacement packages</p> <p>Rehabilitation of damaged shops, workshops, and small private factories</p> <p>Advocate with local authorities on supporting the conflict-affected population with access to the government's compensation scheme on damaged properties</p> <p>Reconciliation dialogue with the neighbouring tribes to facilitate access of Al-Sagra fishermen to the nearby lake for fishing</p>

WASH - T1 station, Karabla, Rumanneh	
Needs	<p>T1 station: 1 water project needs rehabilitation</p> <p>Karabla: 5 water stations need rehabilitation or expansion</p> <p>Karabla: Water networks need expansion and rehabilitation</p> <p>Rumanneh: 1 water station needs rehabilitation</p>
Proposed priority activities	<p>Expansion of 5 new WTPs to cover the increased need for access to clean drinking water</p> <p>Provide rehabilitation for 2 existing WTPs</p> <p>Provide rehabilitation for two community water networks</p>
Health – T1 station, Karabla, Rumanneh	
Needs	<p>T1 station: 2 health centres are out of service</p> <p>Karabla: 2 health centres need to be rehabilitated/rebuilt</p> <p>Karabla: Lack of medicine and lack of medical staff</p>
Proposed priority activities	<p>Rehabilitation of 4 PHC centres including the provision of furniture and medical tools/instruments</p> <p>Provision of a medical cadre to provide adequate services to the communities, as the existing PHC centres are run by assistant doctors and nurses, and in many cases all of them are male, which increases the barriers female patients face to reach out to these facilities due to local traditions and social norms</p>
Electricity – T1 station, Karabla, Rumanneh	
Needs	<p>T1 station: No access to electricity in remote villages and agricultural lands</p> <p>Karabla: No access to electricity in agricultural lands</p> <p>Karabla: Electricity networks need replacement, rehabilitation and development</p> <p>Rumanneh needs replacement and rehabilitation of electricity networks and well as provision of electricity private generators</p>
Proposed priority activities	<p>Extend the existing electricity network to serve the agricultural lands as agriculture is reported to be one of the two main income sources for the residents of these locations in addition to jobs with the government for five areas</p> <p>Support the rehabilitation of the electricity network (provision of poles, transmitters and cables) for 7 communities</p>
Roads and Bridges – T1 station, Karabla, Rumanneh	
Needs	<p>Rumanneh: One bridge is totally destroyed and needs rehabilitation of Hawijat Al-Bohrdan bridge</p>
Proposed priority activities	<p>Rehabilitation of Al-Bohardan bridge</p> <p>Provide pavement for 34 km of rural roads to facilitate access of farmers to their agricultural lands and for transporting their products easily</p>
Safety and Security – T1 station, Karabla, Rumanneh	
Needs	<p>T1 station: ERWs around the village</p> <p>Karabla: ERW contamination in farmer lands</p> <p>Rumanneh: ERW contamination in farmer lands</p>
Proposed priority activities	<p>Increase the mine clearance activities in coordination with DMA and relevant local authorities</p> <p>Mine awareness campaigns</p>

5.3 Non-Geographical Priorities

In the context of west Anbar, both the government's capacity as well as conflict sensitivity are two main non-geographical priorities that need to be considered to achieve durable solutions.

5.3.1 The Government's Capacity

The situation of relative stability in the regions of western and northern Iraq, and the indicators of development returning to Anbar Governorate after the conflict with ISIL, gives more opportunities to IDPs to return to their areas of origin in the governorate and contributes to maintaining stability in those areas where the displaced have returned. The local government has had significant success resuming access to basic services and supporting the stabilization of returnees, especially in the most crowded cities of the governorate, Haditha and Markaz Heet. This success was based on the strong cooperation the local government has put in place with different national government entities such as REFAATO, sectoral ministries and MoP. In addition, the engagement with international and local partners has also contributed to the local government's strategies towards improving living conditions in the governorate. The support of the speaker of parliament has also increased the intention of the federal government to improving the things on the ground.

However, the governmental stakeholders who participated in the roundtable discussion on 8 July 2021 reported the following challenges that hinder the local government's capacity and ability to improve life in Anbar:

- Limited financial allocation to the devastated areas (mainly the rural ones) due to the MoP's strategy, which is based on population density
- Relocation of funds from one area to another
- Potential neglect of rural areas in the stabilization projects (there are villages without access to water and/ or electricity since they were retaken from ISIL)
- The enhanced access to basic services in the main cities such as Ramadi and Falluja Markaz pushes IDPs to not return to their areas of origin, which increases the load on service provision and available job opportunities

5.3.2 Conflict Sensitivity

The current situation in Anbar Governorate can be viewed from multidimensional conflict perspectives. These include sectarian and religious divides, insecurity, issues of HLP and perceived affiliations of individuals and families to different insurgency groups such as ISIL.

To better understand the root of the conflict in Anbar and its effect on the population, a close look at the sectarian divide that has engulfed Iraq since the end of Saddam Hussein's regime in 2003 is needed. Many Iraqis have lost their lives and many more have displaced as a result of the widespread sectarian violence, due to rising sectarian tensions between the different religious and ethnic groups of Iraq.

Furthermore, while the impact of the current conflict on HLP is concerning, Iraqi HLP issues have been persistent causes of conflict and social divides. Since the 1960s, HLP challenges faced by Iraqis have varied throughout different waves of conflict and displacement. These problems worsened during the period of conflict with ISIL, when the widespread destruction, looting and illegal seizure and confiscation of housing was a key strategy employed by the group. In 2021, HLP issues represent major barriers to returning home for the remaining 1.2 million IDPs, and also pose significant challenges for the re-integration of the 4.9 million returnees who have gone back to their areas of origin.²⁴

As of December 2019, over 1.4 million people have returned to Anbar, where tension exists between those who displaced during the initial advance of ISIL and those who initially remained and displaced at a later period. For returns to be safe and durable, IDPs with perceived affiliation must be accepted by the whole community. The rejection of IDPs with perceived affiliation by their communities of origin also highlights important challenges to restoring trust and social peace between those who remained during the ISIL occupation and those who fled. Social acceptance of those who remained under ISIL is critical to prevent further grievances and new cycles of conflict; however, this cannot be achieved without acknowledging the perspective of victims.

²⁴ IOM, 2021. Housing, Land and Property rights in Iraq - An assessment of progress towards durable solutions in line with the Pinheiro Principles.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE REVISION OF THE POA

In coordination with the local government, the west Anbar ABC group considers the importance of engaging the private sector in the durable solutions plan, especially linking with the contributions made by local businesses in any of the durable solutions objectives. For instance, mapping of the job placement progress by local businesses and access

to basic services (among others) would be an interesting activity to be considered. Through a series of discussions and coordination, the following additional priority locations have been identified.

Table 13: List of additional target locations

District	Subdistrict/Location	District	Subdistrict/Location
Heet	Al-Mohamadi	Al-Ka'im	Al-Obaidi
	Baghdadi		Sa'adah
	Jubba		Rummanah
	Kubaisa		Hay Sikak
Haditha	Albo-Hayyat	Ana	Husaiba
	Al-Khasfa		Al-Rayhana
	Haditha		Sagrah

7. INTER-AREA COORDINATION

The inter-area coordination in implementing this PoA will emphasize on coordination with the local government in each of the initial target locations, with partners who implement durable solutions interventions as well as with the host and

affected communities. The coordination will also be extended to the partners who support IDPs outside West Anbar, including Baghdad, the northern governorates and others.

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	Al-Ka'im	Al-Ka'im	Rehabilitation of Agricultural Forest in Al-Qaim city	Agriculture Projects / Cash for Work	50	\$ 238,770	UNDP FFS	
SO3	Livelihoods	Al-Ka'im	Al-Ka'im	Female Hiring Project for Sewing Workshop in Qaim City.	Small Business Grants	60	\$ 189,627	UNDP FFS	
SO4	Basic Services	Al-Ka'im	Karabla	Supply specialized equipment for the municipality department in Al Karabla, Qaim	Supply Heavy Equipment - Municipality	58000	\$ 1,175,000	UNDP FFS	
SO4	Basic Services	Al-Ka'im	Al-Ka'im	Supply Specialized Equipment for Al-Rommana Municipal Department - Al-Qaim	Supply Heavy Equipment - Municipality	60000	\$ 846,000	UNDP FFS	
SO4	Basic Services	Al-Ka'im	Al-Ka'im	Supply specialized equipment for the Municipality Directorate of Qaim	Supply Heavy Equipment - Municipality	190000	\$ 2,554,000	UNDP FFS	
SO4	Basic Services	Al-Ka'im	Al-Ka'im	Supply specialized equipment for Al-Obady Municipality, Qaim	Supply Heavy Equipment - Municipality	40000	\$ 1,399,000	UNDP FFS	
SO4	Education	Al-Ka'im	Al-Ka'im	Schools rehabilitation, students and teachers kits distribution, formal and non formal teachers training	Objective 1: Access to and quality of formal education is improved Objective 2: Learning environments are safer and more inclusive Objective 3: Children and youth have increased capacity and opportunity for engagement in education and community	2070		NRC	Completed
SO4	Education	Al-Ka'im	Grygb	Supply Furniture for Amalie School (12-classroom) in Grygb, Qaim	Supply furniture/Equipment Secondary school	400	\$ 18,220	UNDP FFS	
SO4	Education	Al-Ka'im	Al-Ka'im	Furniture Supply for Al-Atifah Primary School for Girls and Boys (12 Classes)	Supply furniture/Equipment primary school	420	\$ 18,220	UNDP FFS	
SO4	Education	Al-Ka'im	Al-Ka'im	Furniture Supply for Al-Aseel Primary School for Girls and Boys (18 Classes)	Supply furniture/Equipment primary school	820	\$ 18,220	UNDP FFS	
SO4	Education	Al-Ka'im	Al-Ka'im	Supply Furniture for Al-Numan Secondary School (18 classrooms) in Qaim	Supply furniture/Equipment Secondary school	310	\$ 18,220	UNDP FFS	
SO4	Electricity	Al-Ka'im	Al-Ka'im	Supply of specialized equipment for Al-Qaim electricity sector	Supply of electrical equipment/furniture to Electricity Directorates	110000	\$ 2,269,000	UNDP FFS	
SO4	Health	Al-Ka'im	Multi locations of Al-Ka'im	Training of staff on counseling of lactating & pregnant women on breast feeding and home care of newborn and provide needed supplies	ensure continuity growth monitoring & counseling	30000	\$ 8,000	UNICEF	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	Al-Ka'im	Multi locations of Al-Ka'im	Essential health package focusing on COVID-19 vaccination in addition to EPI, ANC, TT, maternal and children nutrition status in pandemic	Support C4D work and implement social mobilization/C4D interventions in west Anbar	60000	\$ 50,000	UNICEF	Completed
SO4	Health	Al-Ka'im	Al-Ka'im	Supply medical equipment for Kutela Sub- PHCC, Qaim	Supply of furniture (PHC)	7000	\$ 2,803	UNDP FFS	
SO4	Health	Al-Ka'im	Al-Ka'im	Supply medical equipment for Kutela Sub- PHCC, Qaim	Supply of Medical Equipment	7000	\$ 53,871	UNDP FFS	
SO4	Health	Al-Ka'im	Al-Ka'im	Supply Furniture for to Al-Esh Sub Health Care Center	Supply of furniture (PHC)	4000	\$ 2,803	UNDP FFS	
SO4	Health	Al-Ka'im	Al-Ka'im	Supply medical equipment to Al-Esh Sub Health Care Center	Supply of Medical Equipment	4000	\$ 52,865	UNDP FFS	
SO4	Health	Al-Ka'im	Al-Ka'im	Supply and installation of ELISA and Medical Waste Management Unit in Al-Qaim Public Health Clinic	Rehabilitation of PHC	190000	\$ 200,000	UNDP FFS	
SO4	Health	Al-Ka'im	Al-Ka'im	Supply medical equipment for Shaar Al Arab Sub-PHCC, Qaim	Supply of furniture (PHC)	12000	\$ 2,803	UNDP FFS	
SO4	Health	Al-Ka'im	Al-Ka'im	Supply medical equipment for Shaar Al Arab Sub-PHCC, Qaim	Supply of Medical Equipment	12000	\$ 53,871	UNDP FFS	
SO4	Health	Al-Ka'im	Al-Ka'im	Supply medical equipment for Al Baquze Sub- PHCC, Qaim	Supply of furniture (PHC)	2000	\$ 2,803	UNDP FFS	
SO4	Health	Al-Ka'im	Al-Ka'im	Supply medical equipment for Al Baquze Sub- PHCC, Qaim	Supply of Medical Equipment	2000	\$ 53,871	UNDP FFS	
SO4	Health	Al-Ka'im	Al-Ka'im	Supply medical equipment for Al Rabut Sub- PHCC, Qaim	Supply of furniture (PHC)	4000	\$ 2,803	UNDP FFS	
SO4	Health	Al-Ka'im	Al-Ka'im	Supply medical equipment for Al Rabut Sub- PHCC, Qaim	Supply of Medical Equipment	4000	\$ 53,871	UNDP FFS	
SO4	Health	Al-Ka'im	Rummaneh	Supply and install Medical Equipment in Al-Rummaneh PHCC	Improve the health services in Al-Rummaneh PHCC and increase the capacity of the centre to support all the families	IDPs, returnees and asylum seekers.		UNHCR	Completed
SO4	WASH	Al-Ka'im	Al-Ka'im	Supply of Specialized Equipment for Al-Qaim Sewerage Directorate in Qaim	Supply Equipment - Directorate	190000	\$ 232,000	UNDP FFS	
SO4	WASH	Al-Ka'im	Al-Ka'im	Supply of Maintenance Materials for Water Stations and Networks in Al-Qaim	Supply Materials	45000	\$ 686,200	UNDP FFS	
SO4	WASH	Al-Ka'im	Karabla, Al-Obaidi	Install new 3 RO stations capacity 1000L/h in (Al-Bert, Al-Zaydia, and Ma'aras Eid villages)	Provide clean drinking water for the community	IDPs, returnees and asylum seekers.	\$ 78,750	UNHCR	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	Al-Ka'im	Rummaneh	Rehabilitation of Al-Rummaneh WTP 200m3 with expansion of pipeline network	WASH in Communities	IDPs, returnees and asylum seekers.	\$ 78,750	UNHCR	Completed
SO4	WASH	Al-Ka'im	Rummaneh	Rehabilitation of Al-BuEid WTP 200m3 with expansion of pipeline network	WASH in Communities	IDPs, returnees and asylum seekers.	\$ 78,750	UNHCR	Completed
SO5	Documentation and Rights	Al-Ka'im		Information Sessions, Legal Counselling, Legal assistance and committees training	Improve access to information, counselling and legal assistance services to returnees	450		NRC	Completed
SO6	Social Cohesion	Al-Ka'im	Al-Ka'im	Provide specialized and non-specialized services, trainings on basic PSS skills, strengthen existing referral system, design and deliver ToT, support SGBV survivors	Improved psychosocial support to returnees	Approximately 350-370 individuals, 40-50% women	\$ 100,000	UNDP Social Cohesion	Completed
SO6	Social Cohesion	Al-Ka'im	Al-Ka'im	Community-based initiatives, support packages for new and existing businesses, vocational training and employment	Strengthening social cohesion and community reintegration and togetherness through the improvement of livelihoods	650	\$ 925,000	UNDP Social Cohesion	Completed
SO6	Social Cohesion	Al-Ka'im	Al-Ka'im	Installing 4 caravan for the women center in Husaiba	Empower the women and support them to work and get their right within the communities	IDPs, returnees and asylum seekers.	\$ 80,000	UNHCR	Completed
SO6	Social Cohesion	Al-Ka'im	Hussaiba	Rehabilitation of playground floor,2- Rehabilitation of running track,3- Installation of sprinkler irrigation system,4- Supply lawn mower machine,5- Rehabilitation of baths,6-Installation of lighting system.	Support the youth to engage in social activities and enhance their life skills	IDPs, returnees and asylum seekers.	\$ 70,000	UNHCR	Completed
SO6	Social Cohesion	Al-Ka'im	Hussaiba	Provide tools and goods for the vocational training workshops	Support the communities and train the people to engage in the job market	IDPs, returnees and asylum seekers.	\$ 70,000	UNHCR	Completed
SO7	Safety and security	Al-Ka'im	Multi locations of Al-Ka'im	Case management services, referred to specialized services, Celebration of International Children Day, Individual or group psychosocial support services and Legal assistance - Civil documentation	Delivery of case management and specialized protection Services	5050	\$ 31,331	Human Appeal	Completed
SO7	Safety and security	Al-Ka'im	Multi locations of Al-Ka'im	MHPSS lifesaving , CM services , legal assistant , AG , COVID/CP awareness session , case study of mapping , Capacity building to the governmental team		5000		UNICEF	Completed
SO7	Safety and security	Al-Ka'im	Multi locations of Al-Ka'im	Mine prevention through awareness-raising campaigns, distribution of brochures		10000		UNICEF	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-Ka'im	Multi locations of Al-Ka'im	1. Protection monitoring; 2. Referrals of special cases to specialized partners; 3. Training and capacity building activities – GP; 4. Awareness raising; 5. Community based protection activities, peaceful co-existence activities and management of CSC in Rawa; 6.Cash for protection; 7. Legal assistance for civil documentation; 8. detention representation; 9. Awareness raising; 10. legal assistance for HLP - restitution of ownership documents.	Profiling of population undertaken. Community self-management supported and community led protection response and feedback mechanisms strengthened. Legal assistance provided; Legal assistance for HLP issues provided.	IDPs, returnees and asylum seekers.		UNHCR/IRC	Ongoing
SO4	Basic Services	Rawa	Rawa	Supply of Specialized Equipment for Rawa Municipality Directorate	Supply Heavy Equipment - Directorate	22000	\$ 1,362,000	UNDP FFS	
SO4	Education	Rawa	Rawa	Rehabilitation of Al Yaqtha secondary school for girls and Rawa industrial school	Rehabilitation Secondary School	700	\$ 205,856	UNDP FFS	
SO4	Education	Rawa	Rawa	Furniture supply for Al-Radhwan Primary School for Boys (12 Classes)	Supply furniture/Equipment primary school		\$ 18,220	UNDP FFS	
SO4	Education	Rawa	Rawa	Rehabilitation of Rawa secondary school for boys in Rawa	Rehabilitation Secondary School	512	\$ 138,234	UNDP FFS	
SO4	Education	Rawa	Rawa	Rehabilitation of Rawa secondary school and Al Siqayah primary school for girls in Rawa	Rehabilitation Secondary School	700	\$ 84,808	UNDP FFS	
SO4	Education	Rawa	Rawa	Rehabilitation of Al Maather primary school for girls in Rawa	Rehabilitation Primary School	400	\$ 74,510	UNDP FFS	
SO4	Education	Rawa	Rawa	Rehabilitation of Al Furat intermediate school for boys in Rawa	Rehabilitation Primary School	310	\$ 73,225	UNDP FFS	
SO4	Electricity	Rawa	Rawa	Supply specialized Equipment to Electricity sector, Rawa	Supply of electrical equipment/furniture to Electricity Directorates	22000	\$ 569,000	UNDP FFS	
SO4	Electricity	Rawa	Rawa	Rehabilitation of Al-Symsiyah Electrical Feeder Line in Rawa, Anbar	Rehabilitation of Electricity Distribution infrastructure	7000	\$ 89,360	UNDP FFS	

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	Rawa	Multi locations of Rawa	Training of staff on counseling of lactating & pregnant women on breast feeding and home care of newborn and provide needed supplies	ensure continuity growth monitoring & counseling	2400	\$ 2,000	UNICEF	Completed
SO4	Health	Rawa	Multi locations of Rawa	support outreach activities to vaccinate all U5 unvaccinated children with all antigen including women	improve vaccination coverage rate	3000	\$ 5,000	UNICEF	Completed
SO4	Health	Rawa	Multi locations of Rawa	immunization training sessions and refreshment sessions on vaccination of COVID-19	start immunization with COVID-19	5000	\$ 2,000	UNICEF	Completed
SO4	Health	Rawa	Multi locations of Rawa	Essential health package focusing on COVID-19 vaccination in addition to EPI, ANC, TT, maternal and children nutrition status in pandemic	Support C4D work and implement social mobilization/C4D interventions in west Anbar	5000	\$ 6,000	UNICEF	Completed
SO4	WASH	Rawa	Rawa	Supply of Specialized Equipment for Rawa Sewerage Sector - Rawa	Supply Equipment - Directorate	22000	\$ 468,000	UNDP FFS	
SO4	WASH	Rawa	Rawa	Rehabilitation of WASH facilities in schools	WASH in Schools		\$ 94,151	UNICEF	Completed
SO7	Safety and security	Rawa	Multi locations of Rawa	Case management services, referred to specialized services, Celebration of International Children Day, Individual or group psychosocial support services and Legal assistance - Civil documentation	Delivery of case management and specialized protection Services	3390	\$ 21,032	Human Appeal	Completed
SO7	Safety and security	Rawa	Multi locations of Rawa	MHPSS ,lifesaving , CM services , legal assistant , AG , COVID/CP awereness sesstion , case study of mapping , Capacity building to the governmental team		4500		UNICEF	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	Rawa	Multi locations of Rawa	1. Protection monitoring; 2. Referrals of special cases to specialized partners; 3. Training and capacity building activities – GP; 4. Awareness raising 5. Community based protection activities; peaceful co-existence activities and management of CSC in Rawa; 6.Cash for protection; 7. Legal assistance for civil documentation; 8. detention representation; 9. Awareness raising; 10. legal assistance for HLP - restitution of ownership documents.	Profiling of population undertaken. Community self-management supported and community led protection response and feedback mechanisms strengthened, Legal assistance provided; Legal assistance for HLP issues provided.	IDPs, returnees and asylum seekers.	UNHCR IRC	Ongoing	
SO3	Livelihoods	Heet		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	3355	\$ 5,343,366	UNDP ICRRP	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Heet	Al Furat	Vocational trainings on agricultural services and poultry farming to be able to increase their production and food diversity.	FFA activities	100	\$ 1,500,000	WFP	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	Heet	Al-Muhamedi	Rehabilitation Al-Muhamedi irrigation pump station	Support the farmer to agro-culturing their land and create more jobs	IDPs, returnees and host community	\$ 65,000	UNHCR	Completed
SO4	Basic Services	Heet	Heet	Rehabilitation of Municipality Workshop and Garage in Heet	Rehabilitation Directorate Building	85000	\$ 386,183	UNDP FFS	
SO4	Basic Services	Heet	Heet	Provision of Specialized Equipment for Al-Baghdadi Municipality Directorate Heet Anbar	Supply Heavy Equipment - Municipality	25000	\$ 626,000	UNDP FFS	
SO4	Education	Heet	Heet	Supply furniture for Al Intefada School in Heet	Supply furniture/Equipment primary school	500	\$ 18,220	UNDP FFS	
SO4	Electricity	Heet	Heet	Rehabilitation of Electrical Feeder and Network in Abu-Teeban District - Heet (AWP21-POOL)	Rehabilitation of Water Distribution Network	5000	\$ 470,538	UNDP FFS	
SO4	WASH	Heet	Old Heet project/200 M3/hr	Supply install and operate a Chlorine generator sets	WASH in Communities	4	\$ 75,200	UNICEF	Completed
SO4	WASH	Heet	Al-Ogoba	Rehabilitation of the Main Water Pumping Station for Western Desert Water Project in Anbar	Rehabilitation of Water Distribution Network	90000	\$ 2,457,088	UNDP FFS	
SO4	WASH	Heet	Heet	Full Rehabilitation of Water Center and Workshop Building in Kubaisa - Heet (AWP21-POOL)	Rehabilitation of Water Distribution Network	20000	\$ 260,362	UNDP FFS	
SO7	Safety and security	Heet	Multi locations of Heet	1. Protection monitoring; 2. Referrals of special cases to specialized partners; 3. Training and capacity building activities – GP; 4. Awareness raising 5. Community based protection activities; peaceful co-existence activities and management of CSC in Rawa; 6. Cash for protection; 7. Legal assistance for civil documentation; 8. detention representation; 9. Awareness raising; 10. legal assistance for HLP - restitution of ownership documents.	Profiling of population undertaken. Community self-management supported and community led protection response and feedback mechanisms strengthened. Legal assistance provided; Legal assistance for HLP issues provided.	IDPs, returnees and asylum seekers.		UNHCR/ IRC	Ongoing

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	Basic Services	Haditha	Barawanh	Provision of Specialized Equipment for Barwanah Municipality Directorate Haditha Anbar	Supply Heavy Equipment - Municipality	27000	\$ 675,000	UNDP FFS	
SO4	Basic Services	Haditha	Haditha	Provision of Specialized Equipment for Haditha Municipality Directorate Haditha Anbar	Supply Heavy Equipment - Municipality	60000	\$ 772,000	UNDP FFS	
SO4	Basic Services	Haditha	Haqlaniyah	Full Rehabilitation of Al-Qassabeen Municipal Market in Al-Haqlaniyah - Haditha	Rehabilitation of Public Realm - Municipality (Round about, playground, .etc.)	20000	\$ 229,744	UNDP FFS	
SO4	Basic Services	Haditha	Haqlaniyah	Provision of Specialized Equipment for Al-Haqlaniya Municipality Directorate Haditha Anbar	Supply Heavy Equipment - Municipality	29000	\$ 390,000	UNDP FFS	
SO4	Education	Haditha	Haditha	Supply Equipment for Laboratories of Basic Education College - Anbar University in Haditha	Supply of Furniture Directorate Building	1062	\$ 60,000	UNDP FFS	
SO4	Education	Haditha	Haditha	Furniture Supply for Al-Baraim Primary School for Girls and Boys (6 Classes)	Supply furniture/Equipment primary school	95	\$ 18,220	UNDP FFS	
SO4	Electricity	Haditha	Haditha	Supply of Testing Devices and Maintenance Tools to Directorate of Highest Euphrates Electricity Distribution - Haditha	Supply of electrical equipment/furniture to Electricity Directorates	150000	\$ 998,449	UNDP FFS	
SO4	Health	Haditha	Haditha	Supply and installation of medical equipment in Haditha General Hospital	Supply of Equipment/Furniture (Hospital)	105670	\$ 624,700	UNDP FFS	
SO4	WASH	Haditha	Haditha centre-Shaikh Hadid	Rehabilitation of Water compact units	WASH in Communities	4	\$ 179,910	UNICEF	Completed
SO4	WASH	Haditha	Haqlaniya AL-Gharbi/Al Shuhedaa Qr.	Rehabilitation of Water compact units	WASH in Communities	4		UNICEF	Completed
SO4	WASH	Haditha	Haditha	Supplying UPVC pipes of 160mm and 250 mm to Anbar-Haditha & Fallujah DoW	WASH in Communities	4	\$ 109,317	UNICEF	Completed
SO4	WASH	Haditha	Haditha	Supplying UPVC pipes of 110 mm to Anbar-Haditha & Fallujah DoW	WASH in Communities	4	\$ 86,592	UNICEF	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	Haditha	Haditha	Rehabilitation of Haditha Unified Water Plant	Rehabilitation of Water Treatment Plant	60000	\$ 1,041,895	UNDP FFS	
SO7	Safety and security	Haditha	Multi locations of Haditha	Case management services, referred to specialized services, Celebration of International Children Day, Individual or group psychosocial support services and Legal assistance - Civil documentation	Delivery of case management and specialized protection Services	3395	\$ 21,063	Human Appeal	Completed
SO7	Safety and security	Haditha	Multi locations of Haditha	MHPSS ,lifesaving , CM services , legal assistant , AG , COVID/CP awereness sesstion , case study of mapping , Capacity building to the governmental team	MHPSS ,lifesaving , AG , COVID/CP awereness sesstion , case study of mapping to the governmental team	5000		UNICEF	Completed
SO7	Safety and security	Haditha	Multi locations of Haditha	1. Protection monitoring; 2. Referrals of special cases to specialized partners; 3. Training and capacity building activities – GP; 4. Awareness raising 5. Community based protection activities; peaceful co-existence activities and management of CSC in Rawa; 6.Cash for protection; 7. Legal assistance for civil documentation; 8. detention representation; 9. Awareness raising; 10. legal assistance for HLP - restitution of ownership documents.	Profiling of population undertaken. Community self-management supported and community led protection response and feedback mechanisms strengthened, Legal assistance provided; Legal assistance for HLP issues provided.			UNHCR/ IRC	Ongoing
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	Baghdadi	Baghdadi	Hiring Project to restore Oasis 46 in Al-Baghdadi, Heet - Anbar governorate	Agriculture Projects / Cash for Work	110	\$ 379,030	UNDP FFS	
SO4	WASH	Baghdadi	Hay Al-Askari	Rehabilitation of Water compact units	WASH in Communities	4	\$ 135,200	UNICEF	Completed
SO4	WASH	Baghdadi	Khazraj village	Rehabilitation of Water compact units	WASH in Communities	4		UNICEF	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	Anah	Anah	Project Restore Agricultural Oasis No.47 in Anah	Agriculture Projects / Cash for Work	100	\$ 413,403	UNDP FFS	
SO3	Livelihoods	Anah		Rehabilitation of Anah Sewing Factory, Anah - Anbar governorate			\$ 687,613	UNDP FFS	
SO4	Basic Services	Anah	Anah	Supply of Specialized Equipment for Anah Municipality Directorate	Supply Heavy Equipment - Municipality	35000	\$ 680,000	UNDP FFS	
SO4	Education	Anah	Al-Sakrah	Supply and Install IT Equipment for Two Kindergartens in Anah Lot 2	Supply furniture/Equipment Secondary school	1050	\$ 8,320	UNDP FFS	
SO4	Education	Anah	Jibab	Furniture supply for of Al-Taazur Basic School for Girls and Boys (12 Classes)	Supply furniture/Equipment primary school	250	\$ 18,220	UNDP FFS	
SO4	Electricity	Anah	Anah	Rehabilitation of the Main Electrical Feeder from Anah Electrical Substation to Al-Sakrah District	Rehabilitation of Electricity Generation infrastructure	5000	\$ 419,975	UNDP FFS	
SO4	Electricity	Anah		Rehabilitation of Electrical Networks in Al-Hasa District and the Surrounding Villages - Anah (AWP21-POOL)		6000	\$ 319,940	UNDP FFS	
SO4	Health	Anah	Sagrah	Supply medical equipment for Al Sakrah PHCC, Anah	Supply of furniture (PHC)	3000	\$ 2,803	UNDP FFS	
SO4	Health	Anah	Sagrah	Supply medical equipment for Al Sakrah PHCC, Anah	Supply of Medical Equipment	3000	\$ 53,871	UNDP FFS	
SO4	WASH	Anah	Anah	Rehabilitation of WASH facilities in schools	WASH in Schools		\$ 100,301	UNICEF	Completed
SO4	WASH	Anah	Sagrah	Rehabilitation of Water Network in Al-Sakrah District - Anah	Rehabilitation of Water Distribution Network	3000	\$ 87,440	UNDP FFS	
SO4	WASH	Anah	Sagrah	Provision of Heavy Equipment for Al - Sakrah Water Plant in Anah-West Anbar Cities	Supply Heavy Equipment - Directorate	150	\$ 89,708	UNDP FFS	
SO7	Safety and security	Anah	Markaz Anah, Al Rayhana, Al Ubor, Hasa, Jibab	Case management services, referred to specialized services, Celebration of International Children Day, Individual or group psychosocial support services and Legal assistance - Civil documentation	Delivery of case management and specialized protection Services	1365	\$ 8,469	Human Appeal	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	Anah	Multi locations of Anah	lifesaving ,PSS,MH-PPSS, GBV CM and Case management services, Sessions, Legal Counselling, Legal assistance and committees training		18000	\$ 300,000	UNICEF	Completed
SO7	Safety and security	Anah	Multi locations of Anah	1. Protection monitoring; 2. Referrals of special cases to specialized partners; 3. Training and capacity building activities – GP; 4. Awareness raising 5. Community based protection activities; peaceful co-existence activities and management of CSC in Rawa; 6.Cash for protection; 7. Legal assistance for civil documentation; 8. detention representation; 9. Awareness raising; 10. legal assistance for HLP - restitution of ownership documents.	Profiling of population undertaken. Community self-management supported and community led protection response and feedback mechanisms strengthened, Legal assistance provided; Legal assistance for HLP issues provided.	IDPs, returnees and asylum seekers.		UNHCR/ IRC	Ongoing
SO4	Electricity	Al-Rummaneh	Al-Rummaneh	Install 11 electricity transformers with wires and poles in Rummaneh, capacity 400 Kva	Provide stable electricity source for the families, Schools and other facilities	IDPs, returnees and asylum seekers's.	\$ 115,000	UNHCR	Completed
SO4	WASH	Al-Rummaneh	Al-Rummaneh	Install new 2 RO stations capacity 1000L/h in 2 Locations	Provide clean drinking water for the community	IDPs, returnees and asylum seekers's.	\$ 78,750	UNHCR	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	Electricity	Al-Obiadi	Al Obaidi	Rehabilitation of internal electricity network and installing 4 electricity transformers, capacity 400 Kva	Help the families to get access to the national grid with stable source of electricity	IDPs, returnees and asylum seekers.	\$ 115,000	UNHCR	Completed
SO4	Health	Al-Obiadi	Al Obaidi	Rehabilitation of Al-Obaidi General Hospital in Al Qaim	Rehabilitation of Hospital (Al Obaidi General Hospital)	40000	\$ 1,273,205	UNDP FFS	
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	Basic Services	Multi locations of Anbar	Multi locations of Anbar	Provision of Heavy Equipment for Anbar Governorate - Part 1 (LOT1 – Excavator, LOT2 – Grader, LOT3 – Loader)	Supply Heavy Equipment - Municipality		\$ 3,923,000	UNDP FFS	
SO4	Basic Services	Multi locations of Anbar	Multi locations of Anbar	Provision of Heavy Equipment for Anbar Governorate - Part 2 (LOT1 – Garbage Compactor, LOT2 – Street Cleaning Sweeper)	Supply Heavy Equipment - Municipality		\$ 4,600,000	UNDP FFS	
SO4	Basic Services	Multi locations of Anbar	Multi locations of Anbar	Provision of Heavy Equipment for Anbar Governorate - Part 3 (LOT1 – Tractor with Wagon, LOT2 – Forklift)	Supply Heavy Equipment - Municipality		\$ 502,500	UNDP FFS	
SO4	Basic Services	Multi locations of Anbar	Multi locations of Anbar	Provision of Heavy Equipment for Anbar Governorate - Part 4 (LOT1 – Dump Truck, LOT2 – Lowbed Trailer Truck)	Supply Heavy Equipment - Municipality		\$ 1,434,000	UNDP FFS	
SO4	Basic Services	Multi locations of Anbar	Multi locations of Anbar	Provision of Heavy Equipment for Anbar Governorate - Part 5 (LOT1 – Double Cab Mini Cargo Truck, LOT2 – Mobile Workshop Truck)	Supply Heavy Equipment - Municipality		\$ 775,600	UNDP FFS	

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	Basic Services	Multi locations of Anbar	Multi locations of Anbar	Provision of Heavy Equipment for Anbar Governorate - Part 6 (LOT1 – Water Tanker, LOT2 – Sewer Jetting Truck, LOT3 – Sewer and Sludge Vacuum Cleaner)	Supply Heavy Equipment - Municipality		\$ 809,200	UNDP FFS	
SO4	Basic Services	Multi locations of Anbar	Multi locations of Anbar	Provision of Heavy Equipment for Anbar Governorate - Part 7 (LOT1 – Truck mounted Crane, LOT2 – Hydraulic Aerial Platform Truck)	Supply Heavy Equipment - Municipality		\$ 2,590,000	UNDP FFS	
SO4	Education	Multi locations of Anbar	Multi locations of Anbar	Support the training of teachers on positive discipline to reduce Violence Against Children (VAC) in schools	By the end of 2021 capacity building of Teachers specially the most disadvantaged areas benefit from acquire skills to develop to their full potential to reduce VAC.	100	\$ 13,000	UNICEF	Completed
SO4	Education	Multi locations of Anbar	Multi locations of Anbar	Supporting learning continuity via a blended learning approach as response to COVID -19 targeting the most vulnerable children in Anbar including IDP camps and IDP informal settlements.	By the end of 2021 capacity building of Teachers specially the most disadvantaged areas benefit from acquire skills to develop to their full potential to reduce VAC.	NA	\$ 200,000	UNICEF	Completed
SO4	Education	Multi locations of Anbar	Multi locations of Anbar	Support the training of teachers on PSS - conflict and liberated areas	By the end of 2021 capacity building of Teachers specially the most disadvantaged areas benefit from acquire skills to develop to their full potential.	100	\$ 18,000	UNICEF	Completed
SO4	Education	Multi locations of Anbar	Multi locations of Anbar	Support the expansion of access to early learning for children at kindergarten level	By the end of 2021 Children in humanitarian situations have increased access to education	400	\$ 20,000	UNICEF	Completed
SO4	Education	Multi locations of Anbar	Multi locations of Anbar	Procurement of student desks , Prefab classroom , whiteboard, and Procurement of SLM COVID-19 response.	By the end of 2021 Children in humanitarian situations have increased access to education	NA	\$ 300,000	UNICEF	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	Multi locations of Anbar	Multi locations of Anbar	Conduct social mobilisation, C4D on importance of girls education and provision of suitable social conditions for girls for a successful transition to secondary education	By the end of 2021 Girls in humanitarian situations have a successful transition to the secondary education	400	\$ 15,000	UNICEF	Completed
SO4	Food security	Karma, Al-Ka'im, Rutba	Al-Ka'im center ,Dawayyah , Rutba, Faluja, Sijr, Obaidi, Rumanah	Providing general food assistance to the most vulnerable IDPs who are no longer living in formal camps, addressing their short-term acute food needs to improve the lives of the most vulnerable Iraqis residing outside formal camp settings since October 2020 whose vulnerabilities including food insecurity have increased.	GFD	1282	\$ 350,000	WFP	Completed
SO6	Social Cohesion	Anah, Al-Ka'im, Haditha, Rawa, Rutba, Heet, Rumana	Anah, Al-Ka'im, Haditha, Rawa, Rutba, Heet, Rumana	Hold regular meetings with established groups, support the development of internal policies and work plans, provide trainings on initiative development and countering violent extremism, support groups in the design and implementation of community initiatives, provide cash grants to groups, establish a network consisting of groups and LPCs, organize conferences at a national level and a sub-national meeting with local authorities and community leaders	Youth and women groups are empowered to promote peace and social cohesion in their communities	Approximately 2500 individuals	\$ 66,666	UNDP Social Cohesion	Completed
SO6	Social Cohesion	Anah, Al-Ka'im, Haditha, Rawa, Rutba, Heet, Rumana	Anah, Al-Ka'im, Haditha, Rawa, Rutba, Heet, Rumana	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 Social Cohesion	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)
SO6	Social Cohesion	Anah, Al-Ka'im, Haditha, Rawa, Rutba, Heet, Rumana	Anah, Al-Ka'im, Haditha, Rawa, Rutba, Heet, Rumana	Develop capacity and skills of existing LPCs through trainings and arranging partnerships with CBOs to amplify impact in communities	Communities address social cohesion issues through strengthening of Local Peace Committees (LPCs)	7 LPCs (97 members), approximately 300 beneficiaries	\$ 166,666	UNDP Social Cohesion	Completed
SO6	Social Cohesion	Al-Ka'im, Haditha, Anah, Rawa	Al-Ka'im, Haditha, Anah, Rawa	Provide educational sessions on religious tolerance, empowerment of women and girls, and PSS mechanism, empower men, women and girls through community sports groups, organize exchange visits in other communities	Combat and prevent violent extremism through empowering women as well as youth, building peace skills, and enabling them to play a key role in promoting PVE and peace	Approximately 1000 women, Youth groups	\$ 60,000	UNDP Social Cohesion	
SO6	Social Cohesion	Multi locations of Anbar	Multi locations of Anbar	Establishment and Capacity Building for Young Media Professionals forums to Promote Social Cohesion II	Empowerment of community members	500	\$ 215,000	UNDP FFS	
SO6	Social Cohesion	Multi locations of Anbar	Multi locations of Anbar	Empowering CBOs for Social Cohesion-Phase II	Empowerment of community mechanisms & CBOs	40000	\$ 1,200,000	UNDP FFS	
SO6	Social Cohesion	Multi locations of Anbar	Multi locations of Anbar	Establishment and Empowerment of Youth and Women Groups in the Governorates Anbar, Diyala, Salah Al-Din, Kirkuk, And Ninewa	Empowerment of community mechanisms & CBOs	25000	\$ 350,000	UNDP FFS	

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	Tenure security	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)	
				Restitution mechanisms	Restitution mechanisms

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	
			Proportion of the population reporting facing barriers or restrictions to access essential services	NPC
		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
	Voluntary family reunification	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	
			Proportion of the population with household members separated reporting access to services for family reunification	
<p><i>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.</i></p>				

WEST ANBAR
DURABLE SOLUTIONS
PLAN OF ACTION
2021-2024

حلول دائمة في العراق
Iraq Durable Solutions

