



EAST 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 estimated costs) and assigning specific responsibilities between the executive branches of government and local government.

Building on the National Plan, the humanitarian, development, stabilization, and peacebuilding community in Iraq have committed to supporting the Government of Iraq to 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 planning for durable solutions is area-based. An initial set of eight Area-Based Coordination Groups (ABCs) have been identified, including (1) east Anbar (Falluja and Ramadi); (2) west Anbar (Al-Qa'im, Heet and Haditha); (3) Sinjar; (4) Ba'aj (5) northern Salah al-Din (Baiji & Shirqat); (6) Diyala (Muqyadiya, Jalawla & Saadiya); (7) Hawija; and (8) Mosul, all in priority displacement-affected governorates as outlined in the national plan. More areas will be added soon. The main task of these ABCs is to steer the work of developing, implementing and monitoring 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 recognised sources (such as the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, the IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons, the Handbook on Durable Solutions in Practice, etc).

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 residence 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 satisfactorily 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.

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.

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
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).

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.

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 redisplaced 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 redisplaced to a new location within their area of origin.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABC	Area-based Coordination
AAF	Ameriyat Al Falluja
CCCM	Camp Coordination and Camp Management
COVID-19	Coronavirus disease 2019
COMSEC	Council of Ministers Secretariat
DTM	Displacement Data Matrix
HLP	Housing, Land and Property
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
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
PoA	Plan of Action
PHC	Primary Health Care
PMF	Popular Mobilization Forces
RHU	Refugee Housing Units
WTP	Water Treatment Plan
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (also WATSAN)
UN	United Nations
USD	United States dollars

1. INTRODUCTION

Anbar is the largest governorate in the country, with a high concentration of the population in the urban areas and along the Euphrates River, but also the most sparsely populated. The governorate has two Area-Based Coordination groups (ABCs), one covering the east of Anbar, focusing on the districts of Rutba⁸, Ramadi, Habbaniyah, Falluja, Garma and Amiriyat Al-Falluja,⁹ known as “East Anbar ABC”, and the other covering districts in the west, “West Anbar ABC” focusing on the districts of Qaim, Ana, Haditha and Heet. Each ABC has its own Plan of Action (PoA) to ensure effective coordination at the local level. The PoAs were drafted following a process of Government and community consultations, context and gap analysis conducted by the ABCs.

According to IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), 1,542,492 individuals have returned to Anbar Governorate following the end of the conflict with ISIL.¹⁰ Seventy-eight per cent (1,199,370 individuals) have returned to east Anbar. Anbar also has the second highest number of returnees living in critical shelters (31%), the majority of these are in Falluja and Ramadi districts.¹¹

The east Anbar PoA focuses on 11 initial target locations: Al-Tash, Al-Hmera, Jazerat Al-Ramadi (Ramadi district), Khaldiyah or Jazerat Al-Khaldiyah (Habbaniyah district), Saqlawiyah, Low-cost housing complex, Al-Shuhadaa neighbourhood (Falluja), Karkaz Garma/ Al-Sijar, Al-Khairat, Al-Sijar (Garma) and Husai (Amiriyat Al-Samound district).

Based on the ongoing and planned activities,¹² out of 268 projects, 90 activities are being implemented in some of the initial target locations. Markaz Garma/ Al-Sijar has the most activities (14 activities) among the initial target locations, followed by Jazerat Al-Ramadi (8 activities). There are five locations (Al-Tash, Al-Hmera, Low-cost housing complex, Al-Shuhadaa neighbourhood and Husai) where no activities are being implemented. Among different sectors, protection has the highest number of activities (17% of the total activities), followed by water and social cohesion (16% each). Considering the high percentage of returnees living in critical

shelters, more activities under housing, land and property (HLP) are needed.¹³ For example, while Rutba is not included as one of the initial target locations the IOM 2021 HLP report notes that 76 per cent of assessed households reported that they live in locations where residential reconstruction has not taken place, the highest figure in Anbar.

The PoA recognizes the leadership of the Government in supporting conflict-affected communities to pursue durable solutions and urges United Nations (UN) agencies, international and national non-governmental organizations to work with authorities to address the obstacles IDPs and returnees are currently facing in east Anbar.

Following Ninewa, Anbar has the second highest number of returnees (approximately 1.5 million) and the second highest number of persons who remain displaced.¹⁴ The challenges faced by returnees and IDPs in and from east Anbar are multifaceted, including limited access to basic services, livelihoods, and safety and security. Due to east Anbar's size, each location needs to be analysed separately, in its context. For instance, some areas lack schools, medical facilities and access to potable water, agricultural water and electricity, while in other areas some IDPs are unable to return to areas of origin due to security concerns (blocked by popular mobilization forces (PMF) security clearance procedures, tribal rejection) and/ or unavailability of habitable houses.

1.1 East Anbar Plan of Action structure

The east Anbar PoA affirms the guideline principles outlined in the Iraq Inter-agency Durable Solutions Operational and Strategic Framework. The plan then outlines the priority target populations and the east Anbar displacement and return context to give the background of the displacement situation, obstacles to durable solutions and movement intentions of IDPs displaced within and outside east Anbar. The PoA then looks at the summary of all the current/

8 Although Rutba is located in West Anbar, it is accessible from Ramadi and under Anbar Operations Command.

9 Amiriyat Al-Falluja is the name used by the Anbar Governorate administration. It is also sometimes referred to as Ameriyat al-Somood.

10 DTM Round 124. The total number of returnees under Round 124 is 4,952,232.

11 Ibid.

12 See Annex A implementation plan for details.

13 There are only eight activities reported under HLP in this PoA.

14 Return Index Governorate Profiling - Return Dynamics in Anbar Governorate June 2021, IOM DTM.

planned activities in east Anbar, followed by an analysis of the identified priority locations and the sectoral needs and challenges aligned with the eight Operational Framework specific objectives.

The PoA then looks at the initial target locations, identifies implemented activities, gaps and recommendations for activities.

1.2 Guiding principles

The east Anbar PoA is built on the following guiding principles:

1. Overall **leadership role of national and local authorities**. The Government of Iraq bears the ultimate responsibility to create conditions to end displacement. Interventions by the Government and aid actors, should promote, encourage, support, and facilitate national and local authority ownership by mainstreaming processes that promote joint efforts with government counterparts who should be part of and/or leading planning, prioritization, implementation and monitoring of programmes. Local and international humanitarian, development, recovery and stabilization actors have a **complementary role**.
2. Programming supporting the attainment of durable solutions should ensure that the rights, needs and legitimate interests of displacement-affected populations should be the primary consideration guiding all policies. As a key contributor to protection and solutions, IDPs, returnees and host communities will **participate** in the planning and implementation of actions and decisions affecting them.
3. All programming supporting durable solutions should ensure that **voluntary, safe and dignified choices** are available. Government and 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; or
 - 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**; the Guiding Principles on Internal

Displacement; the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons (IASC Framework on DS); 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 resettlement 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 east Anbar PoA adopts the area-based approach that targets priority displacement-affected populations and considers context-specific barriers to advancing towards durable solutions. As such the plan targets the following:

1. **IDPs:** Including the IDP households within East Anbar and living in informal sites¹⁵ and IDPs who are from East Anbar and are displaced outside of East Anbar.
2. **Returnees:** Living in hotspot locations with limited services in the various subdistricts, returnees residing in critical shelter in the priority locations, including those with perceived affiliation, at-risk groups, female-headed households with limited access to income due to community negative perception.
3. **Host Community Members:** This PoA also targets community members who were not displaced and the community members who reside in the initial target locations as they also share common needs with IDPs and returnees.

15 IDPs living in informal sites include the 66 HH residing in HTC, 437 HH residing in AAF, 1,699 HH residing in Beizeibz and 571 HH residing in Kilo 7 complex (CCCM Cluster; CCCM partner informal site population report, June 2022). Plus, sites hosting IDPs that are not classified as 'informal sites', including IDP families living in the Falluja Low-cost housing complex, Kilo 18, and Kilo 7 caravan site.

2. DISPLACEMENT CONTEXT

2.1 Displacement Overview

The first mass displacements related to the ISIL conflict in Anbar Governorate took place in 2014. Fighting began in January 2014 and approximately 85,000 individuals were displaced; the subsequent fighting to retake Ramadi in May 2015 caused an additional 30,000 individuals to displace.¹⁶ IOM DTM estimates that 1.6 million people displaced from Anbar. As the largest but most sparsely populated governorate, the largest districts of Ramadi and Falluja accounted for the places of origin for a significant portion of those displaced. These two districts are the districts of origin for 76 per cent of the 1.6 million individuals who have returned to their homes. They also account for the majority of IDPs who remain displaced (35,484 individuals).¹⁷ Furthermore, 25,746 of these IDPs are displaced within Anbar Governorate and 19,860 remain displaced in east Anbar.¹⁸

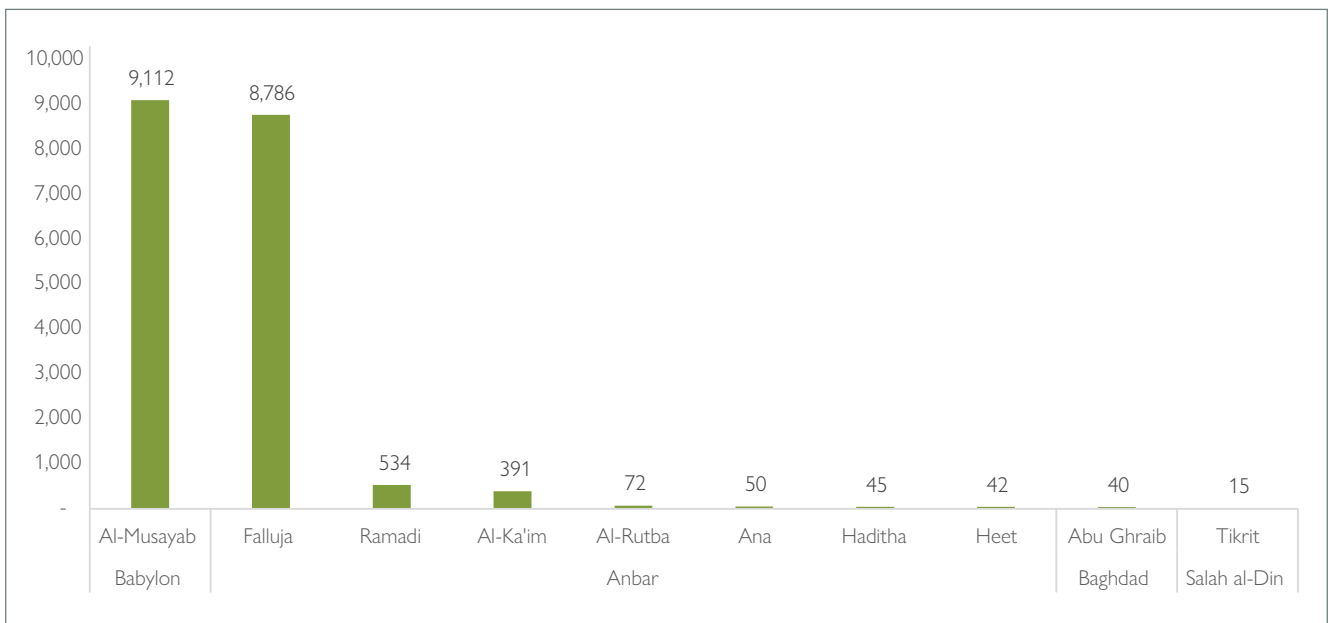
Kilo 7 informal site in Ramadi district hosts 16 per cent of IDPs who are still displaced within east Anbar, followed by AAF informal site in Falluja (12%) and Al Amiriyah (8%).¹⁹

2.1.1 Displacement from Falluja

IOM DTM reports that 587,219 individuals displaced from Falluja due to the conflict with ISIL and 45,305 individuals remain displaced. According to DTM data, 541,914 individuals (92%) have returned to Falluja. Falluja has one of the highest return rates in Iraq. Most IDPs from Falluja fled to Erbil district in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah district in Sulaymaniyah, while some fled to other locations within Falluja. The remaining IDP caseload from Falluja remain in these districts. Those who have returned have mostly returned to Markaz Falluja and Al-Garma subdistricts within Falluja.

In addition to the IDPs from Falluja displaced outside of Falluja district, a total of 19,807 individuals are displaced in Falluja. Of these, the majority originate from Al-Musayab district in Babylon (9,112; 48%) and within Falluja district (8,786; 46%).

Figure 1: Individuals displaced in Falluja by governorate of origin



16 Skelton, M and Zmkan AS. Displacement and Iraq's Political Market Place - Addressing Political Barriers to IDP Return. The Institute for Regional and International Studies (2021).

17 IOM DTM Round 124.

18 Ibid.

19 Ibid.

2.1.2 Displacement and IDP Shelter conditions within Falluja

Of the estimated 19,518 IDPs still displaced within Falluja district, almost all (18,750; 96%) live in critical shelter conditions, including in tents or makeshift shelters (13,044 individuals), unfinished or abandoned buildings (2,466 individuals), and public buildings (3,036 individuals)²⁰. A majority of these IDPs who live in critical shelter conditions are living in informal sites and in former camps including Ameriyat Al-Fallujah (AAF; 2,028 individuals), Habbaniyah Tourist City (HTC; 342 individuals), and Beizeibz sites (7,842 individuals) in the sub-district of Al-Amirya.²¹ A small number of IDPs live in habitable apartments or houses that they do not own, as well as host families.

2.1.3 Displacement from Ramadi

According to displacement data, 62,740 IDPs from Ramadi remain displaced in Iraq. The majority of these IDPs from Ramadi are displaced in Erbil Governorate (48,363 individuals; 77%), with most in the district of Erbil (44,998; 74%). Other IDPs were displaced to Sulaymaniyah Governorate (7,175; 11%), in the district of Sulaymaniyah (5,651; 9%). Some individuals displaced in Baghdad (3,174; 5%) particularly within Abu Ghraib district (1,488; 2%).

In addition to the IDPs from Ramadi district displaced outside of Ramadi, a total of 6,750 individuals are displaced within Ramadi. These individuals originate mainly from Anbar Governorate and are in the districts of Heet (1,908; 28%), Al-Ka'im (1,530; 23%) and within Ramadi (1,044; 15%).

As shown below, the majority of IDPs in Ramadi's Markaz Ramadi subdistrict originate from Heet, Al-Ka'im and Al-Rutba districts in Anbar. Most of those displaced in Al-Habbaniyah subdistrict originate from within Ramadi and Heet districts.

2.1.4 Displacement and IDP Shelter Conditions within Ramadi

Of the IDPs still displaced within Ramadi district, 67% (4,554 individuals) are living in critical shelter conditions such as tents or makeshift shelters, unfinished or abandoned buildings, and public buildings. Of these, 3,204 IDPs are living in Kilo 7 informal site, an unfinished and damaged apartment complex in Markaz Ramadi sub-district.²² Otherwise, 2,190 IDPs (48%) are living with host families, while smaller numbers of IDPs are residing in apartments/houses that are in habitable condition but are owned by someone else.

Because IDPs within east Anbar are from a wide range of locations within the governorate and outside it, the PoA needs to analyse the movement intentions of these IDPs and the intentions of those who are displaced outside of the governorate and to understand and respond to the obstacles they face in pursuing durable solutions. During community consultations, the top obstacles were reported to be lack of housing, lack of livelihoods and limited access to basic services. While social cohesion and safety concerns are sometimes noted, the main pressing issues are the aforementioned.

2.1.5 Movement intentions in Anbar and obstacles to durable solutions

To understand the movement intentions of IDPs, the following data is extracted from the Integrated Location Assessment (ILA). At the time of the survey (May–July 2021), most IDPs in 89 per cent of the assessed sites have the short-term intention to stay in their current location as described (Figure 2). At the governorate level, the figure reached 94 per cent (Figure 3). With assistance, 70 per cent of IDPs across the country and 66 per cent of IDPs in Anbar are willing to return to their area of origin. This indicates that with appropriate interventions, IDPs in Anbar can be supported to pursue durable solutions pathways of return, local integration or resettlement.

20 Ibid

21 CCCM Cluster, CCCM partner informal site population reporting, June 2022

22 IOM DTM Round 124

Figure 2: National-level movement intentions

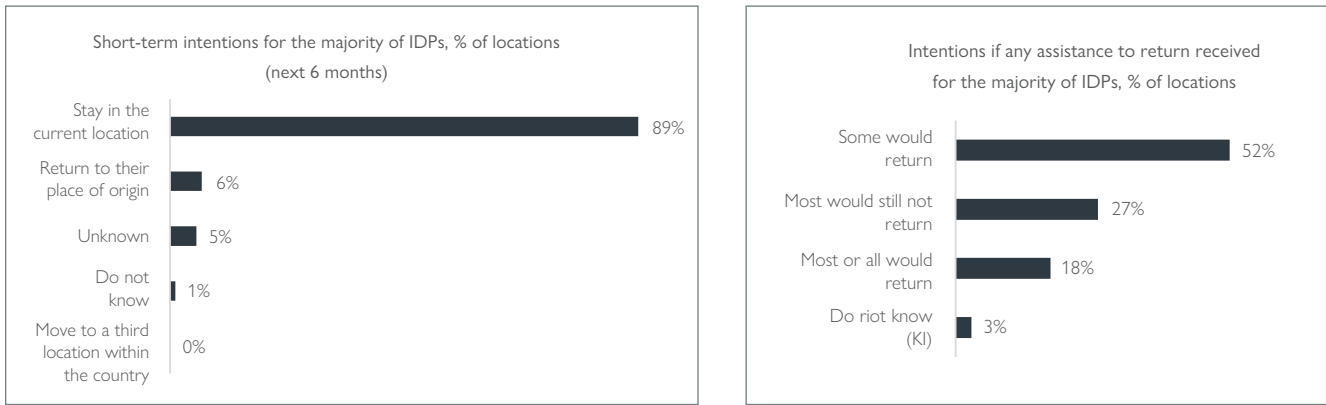
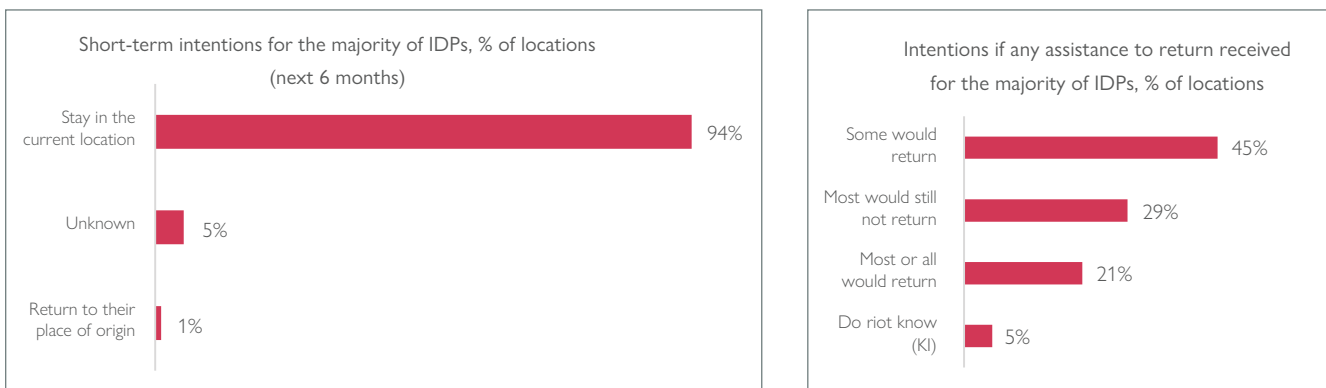


Figure 3: Anbar Governorate-level movement intentions



In the longer-term (beyond the next 6 months) intentions among the ILA respondents in the governorate, most IDPs (45%, representing 56% of those who have decided on an option) are willing to locally integrate into their current location. However, this depends on the district. In Falluja, 82 per cent are undecided, while 92 per cent of IDPs in Ramadi want to return to their areas of origin.

At the governorate level, families do not want to return due to lack of livelihoods opportunities (53%) and lack of housing (51%) and blocked returns (42%). Households also have a strong feeling of safety and security (31%) in their current location. The reason to return, for those who intend

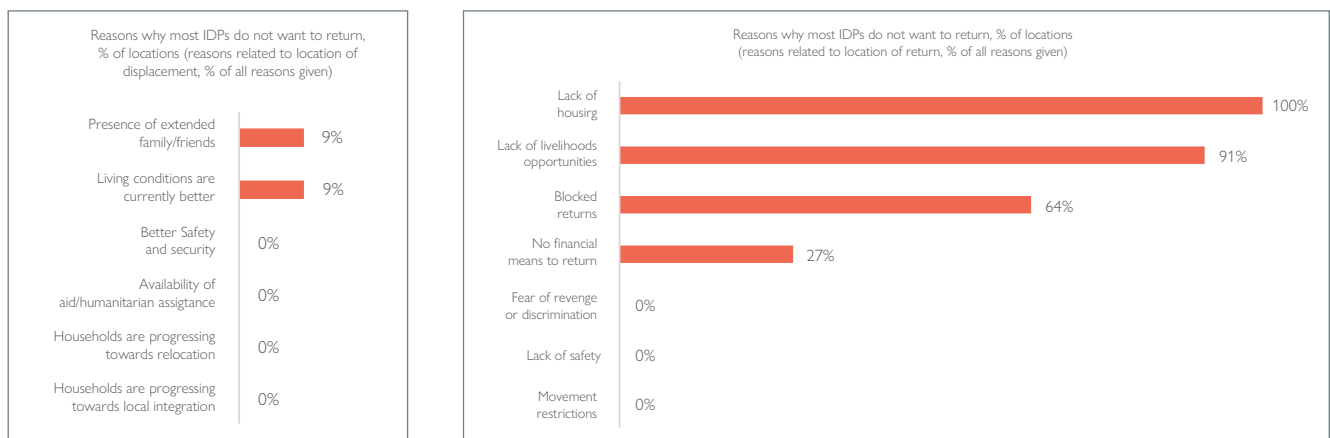
to, is mainly the absence of financial means to stay (37%) in the area of displacement. Availability of housing (68%) and emotional desire to return (68%) are the main drivers for return.

At the district level, the reasons raised to not return are mainly blocked returns in Falluja (76%), while in Ramadi, the reasons are more diverse – blocked returns (64%), but also lack of housing (100%) and livelihood opportunities (91%). Families are also willing to stay in their current area of displacement because of the presence of family and friends (Falluja, 12%, Ramadi, 9%).

Figure 4: Reasons not to return (Falluja)



Figure 5: Reasons not to return (Ramadi)



The implications of these intentions are that partners need to work with government to address the obstacles faced by IDPs related blocked returns, livelihoods, housing challenges and access to basic services. Some of these obstacles are also the same reasons why returns precarious in parts of east Anbar.

2.2 Return context analysis

According to return index data of the 1,199,370 individuals who have returned to east Anbar, 54,120 returnees are living in high severity conditions and 469,590 in medium severity.²³ The conditions of returnees varies depending on the location. Two tools from the Return Index can assist in

understanding the severity of conditions in return locations within Falluja. These scales are 1) livelihoods and basic services, and 2) social cohesion and safety perceptions.

2.2.1 Return conditions in Falluja

Amongst all returnees in Falluja, a very low proportion (<1%) are living in locations classified as high severity regarding access to livelihoods and basic services, with all of this group located in Markaz Al-Falluja. The majority of returnees are living in locations classified as low severity with regards to livelihoods and basic services (89%), while the remaining 11 per cent are in areas classified as medium severity on this scale.

23 DTM return index data - <https://iraqdtm.iom.int/returnindex>

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

Subdistrict	High severity		Medium severity		Low severity		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Al-Amiryah	0	0.00%	6,090	37%	10,272	63%	16,362
Al-Garma	0	0.00%	11,328	15%	63,348	85%	74,676
Al-Saqlawiyah	0	0.00%	3,636	6%	54,870	94%	58,506
Markaz Falluja	120	0.03%	40,926	10%	351,174	90%	392,220
Total	120	0%	61,980	11%	479,664	89%	541,764

In Falluja district, 19,032 returnees (4%) are living in areas classified as high severity related to social cohesion and safety perceptions. Additionally, compared with the livelihoods and basic services scale, a significantly higher number of returnees (203,070; 53%) are living in locations classified as medium severity on the social cohesion and safety perceptions scale.

Most returnees living in such conditions are in the subdistricts of Markaz Falluja (80,796) and Al-Garma (64,878). The remaining 541,764 returnees are living in locations classified as low severity on the scale related to social cohesion and safety perceptions.

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

Subdistrict	High severity		Medium severity		Low severity		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Al-Amiryah	6,882	42%	9,480	58%		0%	16,362
Al-Garma	1,560	2%	64,878	87%	8,238	11%	74,676
Al-Saqlawiyah	10,590	18%	47,916	82%	0	0%	58,506
Markaz Falluja	0	0%	80,796	21%	311,424	79%	392,220
Total	19,032	4%	203,070	37%	319,662	59%	541,764

2.2.1.1 Shelter conditions in Falluja

Overall, as shown below, the majority of returnees in Falluja are living habitable original residence while a just over 13,000 returnees are living in critical shelter. The highest proportion

of returnees are living in this shelter type in the subdistrict of Markaz Falluja (72%), followed by Al-Garma (14%) and Al-Saqlawiyah (11%).

Table 3: Returnee Shelter type (Falluja)

District	Residence of origin (Habitable condition)	Critical shelters (all except informal settlements)	Host families	Critical shelters (informal settlements)
Falluja	528,780	12,888	0	246
	98%	2%	0%	<1%

2.2.2 Return conditions in Ramadi

For Ramadi, a low proportion (4%) of returnees are living in locations classified as high severity regarding access to livelihoods and basic services, with most of this group located in Husaibah Al-Sharqiah. The majority of returnees are living in locations classified as low severity with regards

to livelihoods and basic services (74%), while the remaining 22 per cent are in areas classified as medium severity on this scale. Notably, 116,304 returnees in Markaz Ramadi district are living in locations classified as medium severity.

Table 4: Returnees in Ramadi by servery of access to livelihoods and basic services

Subdistrict	High severity		Medium severity		Low severity		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Al-Habbaniyah	0	0%	0	0%	25,494	100%	25,494
Al-Khaldiya	0	0%	0	0%	9,126	100%	9,126
Al-Wafaa	0	0%	0	0%	10,548	100%	10,548
Husaibah Al-Sharqiah	18,312	27%	14,712	22%	33,756	51%	66,780
Markaz Ramadi	4,494	1%	116,304	24%	367,854	75%	488,652
Total	22,806	4%	131,016	22%	446,778	74%	600,600

No returnees are living in areas classified as high severity related to social cohesion and safety perceptions. However, compared with the livelihoods and basic services scale, more than double the number of returnees (127,626; 21%) are living in locations classified as medium severity on the social cohesion and safety perceptions scale. Most returnees living in such conditions are in the subdistrict of Husaibah

Al-Sharqiah (66,780), while a further 25,494 are in the subdistrict of Al-Habbaniyah. The majority of returnees in Ramadi (469,896) are living in locations classified as low severity on the scale related to social cohesion and safety perceptions.

Table 5: Returnees in Ramadi by severity of social cohesion and safety perceptions

Subdistrict	High severity		Medium severity		Low severity		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Al-Habbaniyah	0	0%	25,494	100%	0	0%	25,494
Al-Khaldiya	0	0%	6,048	66%	3,078	34%	9,126
Al-Wafaa	0	0%	10,548	100%	0	0%	10,548
Husaibah Al-Sharqiah	0	0%	66,780	100%	0	0%	66,780
Markaz Ramadi	0	0%	18,756	4%	46,9896	96%	48,8652
Total	0	0%	127,626	21%	469,896	79%	600,600

2.2.2.1 Shelter conditions in Ramadi

Similarly to Falluja, the majority of returnees in Ramadi are living habitable original residence while a close to 14,000 returnees are living in critical shelter. The highest proportion

of returnees are living in this shelter type in the subdistrict of Al-Wafaa (11%), followed by Husaibah Al-Sharqiah (6%) and Markaz Ramadi (2%).

Table 6: Returnees by shelter type (Ramadi)

District	Residence of origin (Habitable condition)	Critical shelters (all except informal settlements)	Host families	Critical shelters (informal settlements)
Ramadi	586,968	13,206	0	858
	98%	2%	0%	<1%

Recognizing the peculiarities of each location, it is important to ensure that interventions prioritize those IDPs who remain

in displacement and those returnees whose return might be considered precarious.

3. OVERVIEW OF PARTNER ACTIVITY MAPPING

The section below shows the current and planned activities across the spectrum of humanitarian, early recovery/ stabilization, development and peacebuilding sectors

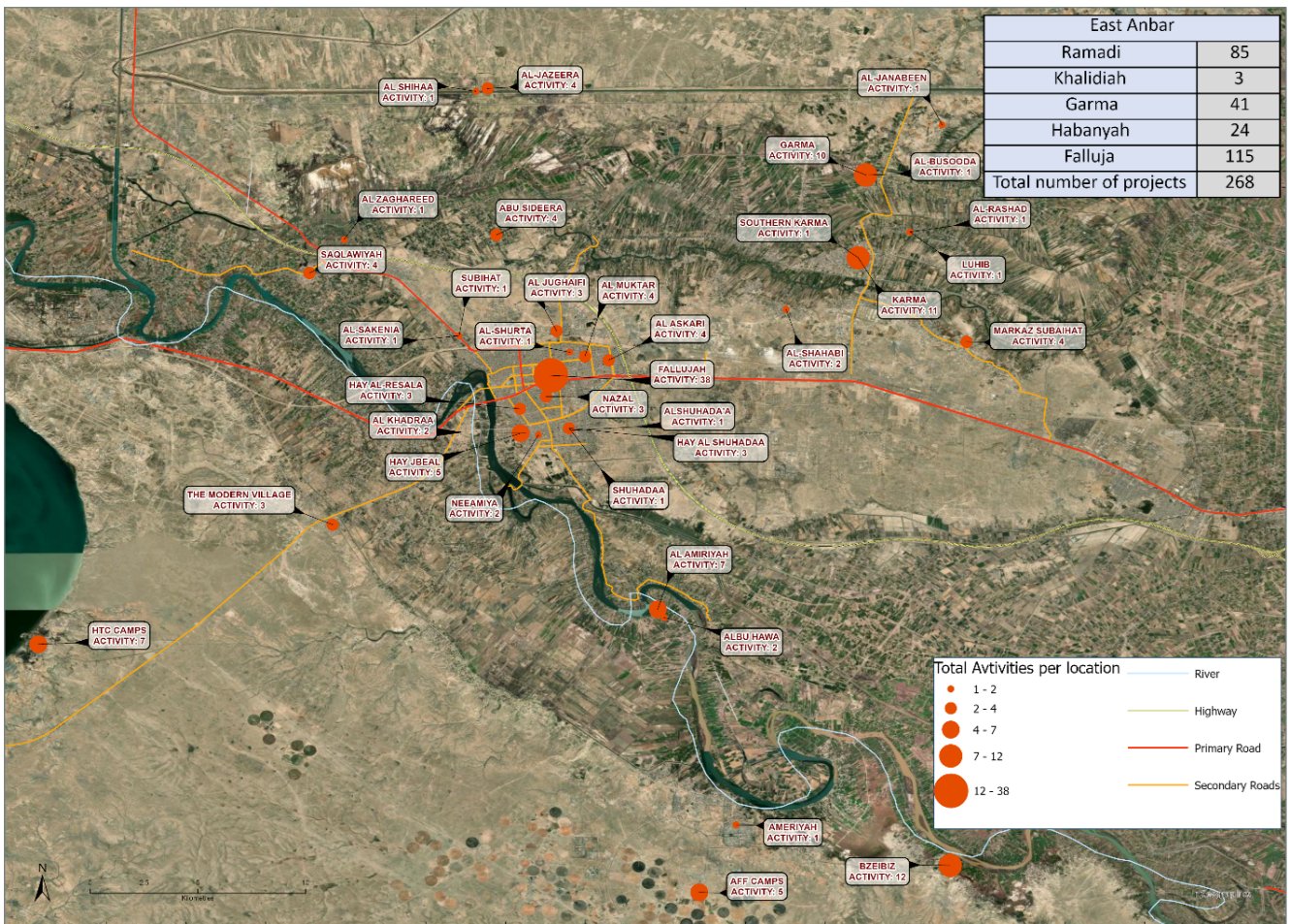
according to the eight specific objectives of the Operational Framework.

3.1 Current activities analysis

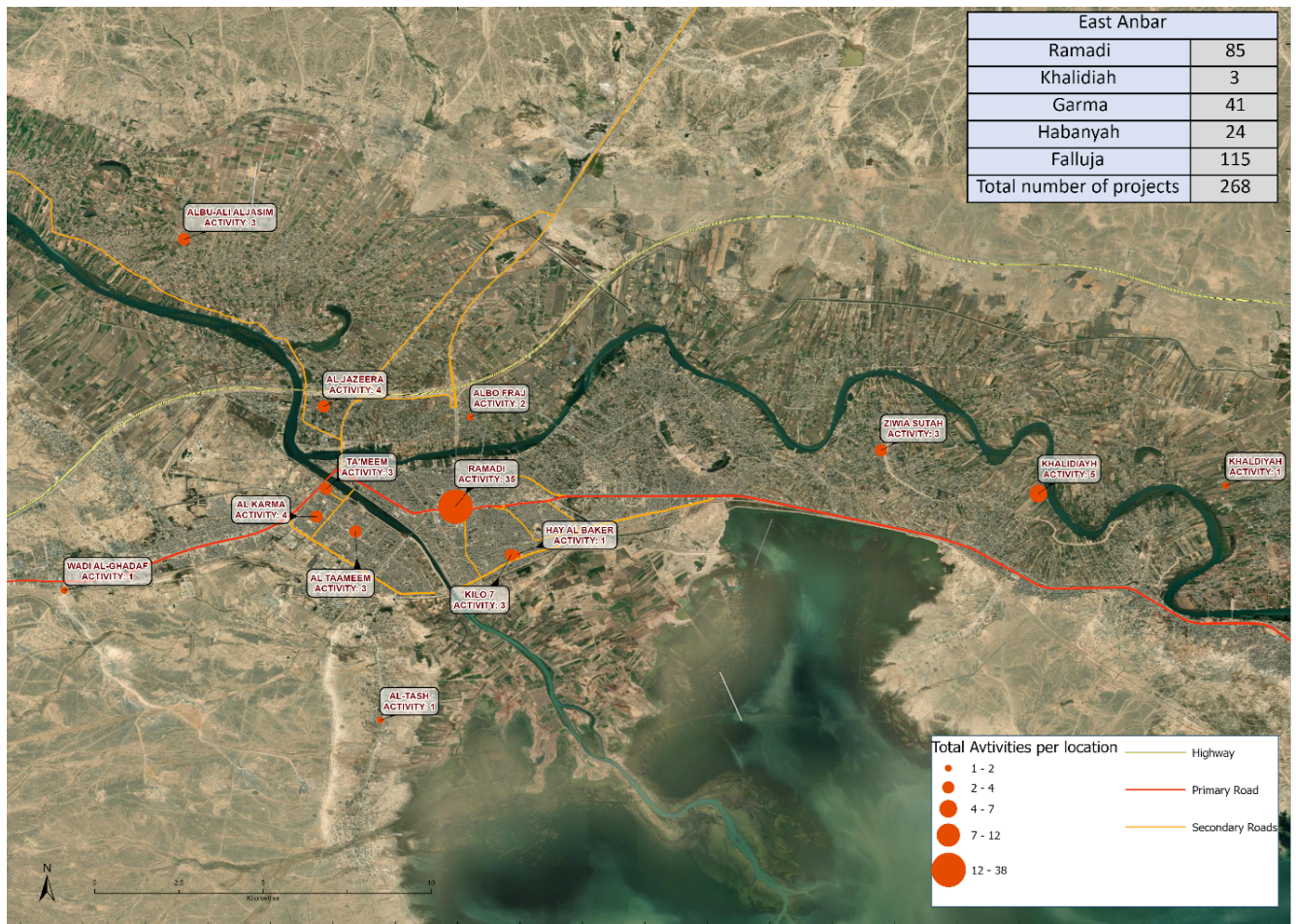
As of August 2021, the aid community identified 268 activities being implemented across different sectors totaling

58,022,016 United States dollars. Maps 1 and 2 below indicate where these reported activities are implemented.

Map 1: Ongoing activities in and near Falluja



Map 2: Ongoing activities in and near Ramadi



However, only 90 activities are implemented in the initial target locations. Thirty per cent of the activities concentrate in Garma, followed by Ramadi (20%) and Falluja (16%).

Water and sanitation and social cohesion-related activities are the most popular sector in all the initial target locations in east Anbar.

4. OVERVIEW OF SECTORAL NEEDS AND CHALLENGES

Maps 1 and 2 show the support that local and international organizations are providing to the Government to support IDPs to pursue and achieve durable solutions in east Anbar. Improved targeting and collaboration with government and among humanitarian, development, stabilization and peacebuilding actors could further facilitate access to suitable durable solutions. The needs in east Anbar remain significant and an overview of the sectoral gaps, challenges and opportunities are provided below.

4.1 Government leadership

Under the National Plan for Returning the IDPs 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 due to past ISIL actions, and rejection of perceived ISIL-affiliated widows and children. Under the National Plan, the Government prioritized the restoration of basic services. In Anbar Governorate, needs in Water and Sanitation (WASH)²⁴, health and energy have been identified. The National Plan also indicates the need to prioritize 10 projects under WASH, 14 under health and 21 under energy which will require support from partners.²⁵ Other gaps that have been identified are as follows:

- Housing and HLP Advocate for more financial allocation for the compensation;
- Low-cost housing for fully damaged housing;
- Demining the contaminated damaged housing.

4.2 Housing, Land and Property

Housing destruction and the absence of reconstruction are key drivers of severity across many locations in east 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).²⁶ 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. In 10 locations (3 in Falluja, 6 in Ramadi, 1 in Haditha), approximately half or more than half of houses have been destroyed. Fifty-five locations in Anbar Governorate, all of which are in Ramadi, have witnessed housing reconstruction on a large scale (more than half). In more than half of locations across the governorate (146 locations), only a few houses have been reconstructed.²⁷

In east Anbar, despite the high percentage (98%) of returnees living in a habitable residence of origin²⁸, access to HLP and compensation grant scheme remain challenging.²⁹ Community consultations indicated that delays in government compensation for damaged housing is a hinderance for many IDPs who remain displaced.

The compensation scheme approval level for Anbar is only 4 per cent according to the department of compensation at the Anbar Governorate level. It is estimated that 71,600 households in Anbar have filed for the Government's property compensation scheme, the highest number compared to other governorates.

24 Under this Plan of Action, water and sanitation (WATSAN) is described as water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH).

25 The Secretariat General of the Council of Ministers office of the Council of Ministers' Affairs and Committees 2021. The Government of Iraq National Plan for Getting Back the IDPs to Back to their Liberated Areas. This estimate is for both east and west Anbar.

26 DTM return index data - <https://iraqdtm.iom.int/returnindex>

27 Ibid

28 Ibid

29 Ibid

Of these, 68,000 applications have been verified, approved and sent to Baghdad for endorsement, of which 11,500 have been treated. Some 2,300 applications (for less than 30 million Iraqi dinars -IQD- for each application) have been cleared by the directorate and await the financial allocations to be disbursed so installments are paid. On the other hand, 2,900 applications (with less than IQD 30 million in total for each application) are still being verified by the directorate and will be treated locally. These are in addition to 750 applications (for more than IQD 30 million in total for each application) still under verification and that should be sent to Baghdad.

Due to the nature of the initial target locations where the majority of lands are classified as agricultural lands, HLP-related issues remain, with limited capacity from the authorities to find long-term solutions. Additionally, for owners to be compensated for damaged properties, certain criteria need to be met and approvals granted. These lands might not fulfill these criteria, or would require owners to engage in additional legal efforts to solve.

Therefore, the following activities are recommended:

- Accelerated disbursement of compensation grants for damaged properties;
- Quick cash assistance to rehabilitate partially damaged housing while waiting for the compensation grant to be approved;
- Support in access to land/ property ownership documents (legal);
- Access support for IDPs in applying for the low-cost housing in Kilo 11 complex;
- Construction of new housing complex.

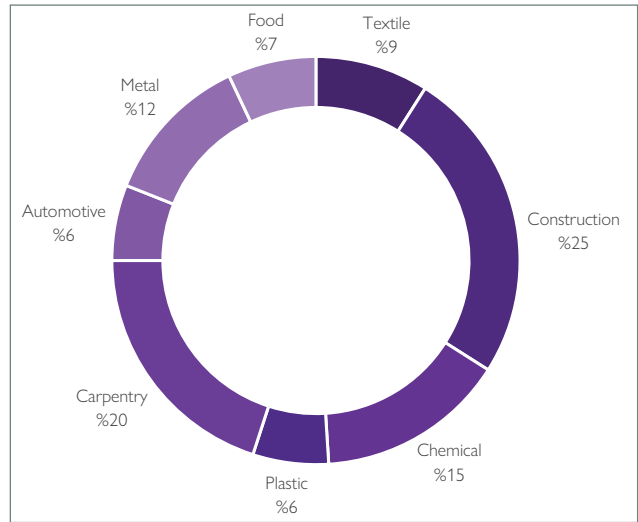
4.3 Livelihoods

Labour markets in east Anbar are generally based on agriculture, general trade, government and security-related jobs, the food sector and daily paid jobs, including construction, carpentry and other industries. Cereals, legumes and potatoes are the primary crops grown throughout Anbar

and wheat and barley account for roughly one quarter of agricultural production throughout the governorate.³⁰

Within Anbar Governorate, the most popular industrial business types are construction and carpentry (Figure 6 ³¹).

Figure 6: Industrial businesses in Anbar



During the conflict with ISIL, many Falluja business owners experienced property damage, looting and halting of operations. Trebil border crossing was closed for nearly two years due to insecurity, severely restricting the ability to receive goods from Jordan.³²

Insecurity also affected the procurement capacity of business owners. In terms of livelihood gaps and opportunities, skills in farming and training opportunities can be reinforced, especially to support female-headed households. Some skilled workers such as welders, plumbers and electricians, among others, are available in the community but may not have the support to restart their businesses.³³ It is also reportedly difficult to find employment due to the lack of job opportunities in general and the absence of job centres, and because most job offers are provided based on personal connections and word of mouth as the main hiring mechanisms. In Amiriya, for example, employers are not open to hiring through more formal channels.³⁴ In terms of skills in demand, technical skills such as haircutting, mathematics, carpentry and marketing are noted by employers as hard to come by.³⁵

30 IAU, Anbar Governorate Profile, n. g., available at https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resourcesFF648724878184ACC12577EB0050C36D-Full_Report.pdf.

31 IOM, Enterprise Development and Opportunities in Falluja: Market Assessment of Falluja for Business Restart Activities, 2020.

32 Ibid.

33 IOM, Labour Market Opportunities and Challenges, Al-Amiriya, Falluja District, Anbar Governorate, 2020.

34 Ibid.

35 Ibid.

To revitalize the local industrial market, some opportunities to be explored are as follows:

- Provision of start-up capital for very small enterprises;
- Provision of skills training in the sectors that have low availability of qualified workers;
- Provision of grants to rehabilitate and restart former small to medium-sized enterprises;
- Provision of matching services between skilled labor and potential employers;
- Strengthening the supply chain system, especially addressing the logistical challenges, corruption and other forms of extortion;
- Assistance to farmers who obtained agricultural equipment on loan from the government;
- Assistance to access to land titles for agricultural land;
- Reinforcement of electricity for industries and farming.

Prior to the conflict with ISIL, Anbar contributed to Iraq's breadbasket due to good, arable land and sufficient water supply from the Euphrates River and surrounding lakes. Agriculture was the main provider of jobs and livelihoods for the (semi-) rural population, especially for women (40% earned their income in agriculture).³⁶ However, due to the destruction of infrastructure and outdated technologies, the local producers are increasingly struggling to compete with imported produce, which is usually cheaper. In addition, the lack of rainfall and land degradation³⁷ is forcing many farmers to leave the agricultural sector to find job opportunities in bigger cities, including Ramadi and Falluja.

Despite being Iraq's breadbasket, consumers note the inability to afford certain luxury foods such as cream, honey and some fruits, and there is a low rate of women's participation in the labour force (only 23% of households surveyed noted at least one woman working, according to respondents to IOM's survey).³⁸ Women-owned businesses in the governorate generally include private education, sewing, personal care and groceries.³⁹

Services, transportation, infrastructure and electricity are common operating challenges for the private sector business owners, who mentioned that power cuts can be up to two

months long, and another common challenge noted are consumers paying for items on credit, while some business owners noted that supplier credit is difficult to come by.⁴⁰

Despite the above-mentioned challenges, the local government considers the agricultural sector as one of the priority sectors to be supported (see the section below). A small-scale water harvesting may contribute to better yield for crops and skills training on advanced agricultural technology would contribute to operational cost reduction and efficiency in harvest for better quality and competition with imported goods. In order to achieve these goals in the agriculture sector, the active engagement and support from the Ministry of Agriculture and partners is required for:

- Provision of financial support and advanced technology to farmers (more focus on the strategic irrigation and agriculture projects);
- Guidance and provision to establish small to medium-scale water harvesting techniques and irrigation techniques;
- Demining the contaminated agricultural lands;
- Provision of HLP services, including renewing the land lease with farmers.

4.4 Basic services

Access to basic services plays an important role in the decision making process for IDPs and also to ensure sustainable return. Community members have ranked basic services such as health, electricity and WASH as priorities.

The section below provides an overview of the gaps and challenges for education, water and sanitation, health, electricity and basic shelter.

4.4.1 Education

There is a severe lack of schools, especially in Garma and Jazerat Al-Khaladiyah. Many schools were destroyed during the conflict; however, in some rural areas such as Albo Sayaah, Al-Buodah, Al-Musalah and Al Ruood (Al-Garma district) the number of school facilities were limited even prior to the ISIL period. The destruction of schools during the conflict further exacerbated a bad situation. During community consultations

36 Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit, 2020, Livelihoods and economic growth for Anbar.

37 Ibid

38 IOM, LMA _ Tool 1 consumer Survey 2021 1632939423, 2021.

39 IOM, Labour Market Opportunities and Challenges, Al-Qaim District, Anbar Governorate, 2020.

40 IOM, Employer Survey All (2), 2021.

in Al-Tash and Al-Hmera, communities reported that children from their community travel as far as Al-Tameem and Ramadi centre to attend school. Fabricated caravan schools need maintenance since they are in use for more than five schools. Due to the prolonged coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) situation, concerns over the next academic year remain, with attempts of the Ministry of Education to return to physical attendance instead of online study.

The following factors are considered gaps or opportunities in the education sector:

- Lack of staff: most of the available teachers and staff are unpaid volunteers, especially in rural areas.
- Impact of COVID-19: many children, including IDP and returnee children, do not have access to smart devices/ internet services, and some schools, especially in rural areas, resumed physical attendance learning because online classes did not work. The teachers were not trained in organizing online classes and the children could not access the virtual classrooms.
- Lack of education increases child labour rate. In addition, there is no child labour monitoring system, for example monitoring households' situations that could lead to child labour.
- Lack of school furniture – rehabilitation of WATSAN facilities.
- Capacity building of teachers, especially for voluntary teachers.
- Construction of more schools in rural areas with WASH facilities, schoolyards, and educational equipment and furniture which considers accessibility.

4.4.2 WASH

Access to potable water for domestic and agricultural purposes is a widespread problem in east Anbar. Lack of access to water is severe at medical facilities and schools, and many of them lack adequate WASH facilities. In some areas such as Al-Hmera, Kilo 7 and 18, Al-Tash, Al-Saqlawiyah and Amiriyah Samound community members purchase water from water distribution trucks or collect water from untreated water sources. While the provision of water for livelihood opportunities (especially agriculture) remains high, there are areas where access to city water is unavailable or insufficient due to the lack of functioning equipment.

The main needs for the water sector have been noted as the following:

- Rehabilitation of the water treatment plants; whenever possible, upgrade their capacities;
- Provision of electricity for water pumps and pipe installation;
- Installation of wells and water treatment in underserved or not served areas.

4.4.3 Health

Like most areas affected by the conflict with ISIL, in east Anbar, medical facilities are available in main cities while access in rural areas is limited. In many areas, access to health-care services was already limited even before the conflict. Community consultations ranked health care as the first priority.

4.4.4 Electricity

Access to electricity remains a challenge in east Anbar and has an impact on other sectors, including access to health-care services, water and livelihoods. During community consultations, the situation regarding electricity in areas such as Al-Hmera, Saqlawiyah, Al-Shuhadaa, Husai and Al-Khairat was noted as needing attention. The following recommendations were made:

- Repair and maintenance of electricity network;
- Extension of electricity network to rural areas;
- Increase the capacity of electricity generation/ distribution, especially for medical facilities and water treatment plants.

4.5 Documentation and Rights

Anbar has the second largest population of persons missing two or more key documents, estimated at 76,000 individuals. The majority (63,000 individuals) are in the district of Falluja.⁴¹

In Iraq, in order to access many public rights-based services, a combination of the civil ID and other Government-issued documents is required, including the Public Distribution System card, nationality card and housing card. Since the civil directorate offices are chronically under-resourced, many Iraqis must endure extremely lengthy processing times, requiring multiple visits and extended bureaucratic processes.

41 Protection Cluster Iraq, Protection Analysis Report – Right to Identity and Documentation, October 2021.

IDPs are often asked to return to their areas of origin to replace documentation. Furthermore, some IDPs or returnee families face challenges in obtaining civil documentation due to various administrative barriers or security-related allegations by civilian authorities. The latter case includes but is not limited to families with perceived ISIL affiliation and those without formal criminal charges.

Recommendations for this sector include:

- Increasing access to legal documentation, especially in rural areas, as well as for those who are outside of their areas of origin and experience blocked returns;
- Increased psychosocial support for returnees;
- Support to IDPs whose return was rejected;
- Capacity building of caseworkers, and reporting and monitoring system.

4.6 Social cohesion

In recent years, several draft laws that promote social cohesion, counter hate speech and promote peaceful coexistence have been developed by the Parliament's Permanent Committee on Reconciliation, Tribes and Religions. However, these laws have not been enacted, despite the need to strengthen the legislative framework to protect diverse communities and groups. Several relevant Government entities such as the National Security Advisory, Committee for Peace and Social

Peace (Prime Minister's office), Ministry of Migration and Displacement and Ministry of Interior/ Directorate of Tribal Affairs have made significant contributions to building peace and resuming the social bonds among several communities affected by the ISIL conflict such as those in Anbar.

The tribal system is recognized as critical to regulating social relations and preventing the escalation of violence. Many seek justice through the tribal system or from a family member or tribal leader, because the formal legal system is perceived as often failing to effectively resolve conflicts.⁴²

Understanding the community's perspective on the return of IDPs with perceived affiliation is a key step to effectively design short, medium and long-term interventions. Failing to ensure a sustainable return of community members, especially those with perceived affiliation, may lead to new intra-community violence in the near future.

The following activities are recommended for this sector:

- Awareness raising and community engagement to promote acceptance by the communities of families with a perceived affiliation, particularly female heads of household facing issues with access to HLP;
- Community-based initiatives to rebuild intra- and intercommunal trust, promote civic participation and help restore the social contract.

42 See <https://iraq.iom.int/publications/managing-return-anbar-community-responses-return-idps-perceived-affiliation>. To understand the acceptance of returnees by the host communities, IOM investigated three key areas: (1) the factors that contribute to high or low levels of acceptance of IDPs with perceived affiliation, (2) mechanisms put in place by communities to manage the return of IDPs with perceived affiliation, and (3) obstacles limiting the sustainable return of IDPs with perceived affiliation. In Anbar, some returned IDPs with perceived affiliation have been secondarily displaced because they have been rejected by their communities of origin, which highlights important challenges to address such as restoring trust and social cohesion.

4.7 Safety and security

The security situation in east Anbar has generally improved and Iraqi Security Forces launched initiatives to restore normality. Recently, the Anbar Operations Command commander announced free movement of furniture between the governorate's districts without the need for prior security approval except for new returnees, which gave an indication of the improved security situation in the governorate. Although Anbar Governorate is one of the least contaminated by landmines, it has around 15,000 hectares contaminated with IEDs, mostly found in Ramadi and Falluja city. Many of the IEDs were laid out during the battle for the city of Falluja in 2016. This situation prevents some IDPs from returning to their areas of origin and impedes the resumption of livelihoods and access to agricultural land, grazing areas and irrigation systems. Agriculture is an important source of employment and livelihood for Iraqis, especially in Anbar Governorate, and clearing IEDs also plays an important role for returnees and IDPs to access to livelihoods in the governorate.

Recommendations for this sector include:

- Decontamination of houses, neighborhoods, and agricultural lands with IEDs;
- d. Continuous education on risks and safe behaviours.

4.8 Facilitated voluntary movement

In September 2021, 116 IDP families from AAF camp were supported to return to their areas of origin within the governorate. The programme was implemented in cooperation with the Anbar governor's office, Ministry of Displacement and Migration, Central Camp Management and local authorities in both areas of displacement and areas of origin to ensure a smooth return process and minimize challenges. The vast majority of these families returned to Falluja and Ramadi districts in east Anbar, while others returned to Qaim, as well as to Baghdad and Salah al-Din.

5. INITIAL TARGET LOCATIONS⁴³

The Government and partners recognize that working towards durable solutions in east Anbar requires identifying locations where partners collectively put efforts over the next two to three years. While the needs in the districts

are significant, capacity and resource constraints require prioritization to generate a greater impact and contribute to resolving displacement-related issues.

5.1 Selection of initial target locations

Table 7: List of initial target locations

DISTRICTS	
Ramadi	Al-Rahaliyah, Jazerat Al Ramadi, Al-Tash, Humaira, Kilo 7, Kilo 9 and Kilo 18 in the Ramadi Markaz
Habbaniyah	Jazera Al Khalidiah Villages, Al Majar, Al Ankour, HTC
Falluja	Al-Shuhada, Saqlawiyah villages with high numbers of FHHs such as Albo Akash, Al-Joubail, Low-cost Housing Complex
Garma	Markaz Garma, Al-Khairat, Al-Sijjar
Amiriyat Al-Samoud	Husai, AAF, Beizeibz
Rutba	Markaz Rutba, informal sites, Armeela, Al-Darama, Al-Bakariti, Albo Medaan

IDPs, returnees, and host communities in the above-mentioned locations are still facing challenges in terms of access to government services, social cohesion, adequate housing in addition to the prolonged economic constraints. Despite the improvement in the security situation in Anbar, ISIL sleeper cells still operate. The attacks usually target ISF, PMF and tribal PMF members or assets, which usually result in increasing the security measures in certain areas and limit the movements of civilians through the checkpoints.

The financial allocation for reconstruction and maintaining services in Iraq in general, and in Anbar in particular, is decided based on the population density. Therefore, the proposed

locations are mainly rural areas where population density is low in comparison with urban areas. 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. This impacts the recovery of the local economy as well as the access to livelihood and job opportunities in general. If this situation of insufficient access to basic services and job opportunities continues, it may cause secondary displacement and/or failed returns especially in areas of Al-Sijjar, Khairat, Saqlawiyah and Jazerat Al-Khalidiah.

⁴³ An initial target location is a location that has been identified as feasible (safety for displacement affected communities, capacity of government, access for partners) and identified needs requiring collective effort over the medium to long term to achieve specific durable solution outcomes. The identification of initial target locations does not imply that partners cannot or should not target other locations, but rather that partners are committed to working together to provide a multisectoral response to specific locations to work towards durable solutions outcomes within available resources. The PoA is a living document and will be reviewed regularly. In accordance with assessment findings, activities impact, and the evolution of the situation on the ground, priority locations might be added or deemed completed during subsequent revisions of the PoA.

5.2 General Gaps in the Initial Target Locations

5.2.1 Falluja district

Subdistrict	South Falluja	Saqlawiya	Falluja Markaz
Location	Al Shuhadaa	Saqlawiya	Low-cost housing complex
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Lack of school buildings, especially in the Al Ameen sector where 14 schools are available. One school in Al Ameen operates in two shifts. * Lack of supplies and equipment such as stationery, school curriculum. * Lack of water system (no tanks or filter system) and hygiene and sanitation facilities. * Rehabilitation of some school buildings is required (sealing, windows, school yards etc.). * Lack of classrooms to accommodate all students. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Lack of school buildings, especially in Abu Sideera1 area. * Need for rehabilitation for school buildings in both Abu Sideera 1&2, including latrines and furniture provision. * No intermediate or secondary schools in Abu Sideera 1 area. Some of the students have to go to schools outside Abu Sideera. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * No school is available.
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * One health centre is available, which is insufficient * Lack of equipment and medicines. Lack of facilities such as laboratory, x-ray and delivery rooms. * Lack of qualified staff. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * No health facility is available in Abu Sideera community, so citizens must travel to Saqlawiyah centre or Falluja to receive health care. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * No primary health care (PHC) centre nor ambulance is available.
Water and sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Lack of water supply, especially potable water. Installation of water pipes requires inspection and repair. Lack of maintenance of water treatment plants. * Maintenance of water networks for sanitation. Lack of trash containers and bags. * Lack of municipality staff and equipment. * Lack of waste management system. * Need for cleaning and awareness campaign. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 4 water treatment plants (WTP) are providing water to Abu Sideera 1 & 2 areas but they need rehabilitation. * Lack of purification equipment. * Need to build water network in these areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Water is only available by trucks because the main network's pipeline is broken.
Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Lack of equipment and facilities (poles, power network, transformers, cables, etc.) * Lack of electricity supply. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Lack of equipment and facilities (poles, power network, transformers, cables, etc.) * Weak electricity voltage in general. * Lack of high pressure power lines (11000V). * Existing electrical network needs rehabilitation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * General lack of electricity as there is no electricity network.

Subdistrict	South Falluja	Saqlawiya	Falluja Markaz
Location	Al Shuhadaa	Saqlawiya	Low-cost housing complex
Roads	Some roads need paving	All roads need paving.	* Roads need to be rehabilitated.
Safety and security	N/A	N/A	N/A
Legal services, justice and documentation	Legal services are available	Legal services are available in Garma and Falluja.	Legal services are available in the nearby Al Amiryat and Al Falluja.
HLP	N/A	N/A	N/A
Livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Lack of job opportunities, access to funding (loan and grants) for business start-up. * Lack of assistance for low socioeconomic status groups such as widows, divorcees, and female-headed households. * Lack of training (business skills & vocational training). * Lack of market stores. 	<p>*80% of the population depends on agriculture and livestock. Most lack support and suffer the competition of imported crops. The rest of the workforce are engaged in construction work.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Types of small business available inside this community are mainly grocery, food stuff, barbers, and simple home appliances. * About 30% of the population live below the poverty line. * Small vendors have businesses on the highway near Falluja, called (Al Sajr) but part of it is located in Abu Sideera community as most of the people are working and living in Abu Sideera. The services provided in this area are truck maintenance, spare parts, fuel selling, truck parks, small restaurants. Most of these service providers could not restart their work because they cannot afford to do so. * Unemployment is high regardless of education level. * Women have limited job opportunities, mostly in agriculture, livestock and cosmetics. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Because of distance from the city centre, residents of the complex reported having no access to job opportunities at all. * Potential opportunities can be in the nearby city centres in Falluja and AAF. However, commuting from this area is difficult due to distance.

Subdistrict	South Falluja	Saqlawiya	Falluja Markaz
Location	Al Shuhadaa	Saqlawiya	Low-cost housing complex
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Delay in compensation for the damaged properties from authorities. * Lack of and delay in housing rehabilitation, especially for female-headed households, families without an income source and other vulnerable families. * Need to include basic services in rehabilitation of housing (building kitchens, rooms and water services). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 58 houses require rehabilitation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Houses are crowded because several families are accommodated in one small low-cost house. However, an additional 50 households are currently accommodated in prefabricated caravans. This remains a temporary solution, and the intention is to allow the temporary integration of these families until they can return to their areas of origin.

5.2.2 Ramadi district

Subdistrict	Al Tach	Ramadi Markaz	Ramadi
Location	Al Tash	Hamira	Jazzirat Al Ramadi
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Two primary schools are destroyed and there is no middle school available. A tribe sheikh donated his house as a primary school for now. * Lack of teachers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * No school is available as the only primary school was destroyed. Therefore, students need to attend another school in neighbouring areas or in the city centre. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Lack of teachers and staff. * Lack of school buildings as only 5 schools are available.
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Only one health centre is available; it was partially rehabilitated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * No health centre in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * All health centres have shortages in medical staff and medicine and 1 centre needs rehabilitation. * the main hospital in Ramadi is far away from the community.
Water and sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Lack of access to water as 1 water project covers 4 villages. The water project also requires rehabilitation and installation of pipes and new water pumps. * Local residents purchase water from trucks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * General lack of water as the water source is in the city of Ramadi. People often they rely on wells and buy water from trucks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * There are two water projects but need maintenance. * The water network requires maintenance. * People depend on well water.
Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Limited access to electricity including electricity for agricultural use. * Lack of electricity affects the operating hours of the water pump. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Lack of poles, transformers, cables and power network. * Lack of electricity supply. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * The community needs a new electricity network.

Roads	* Most of the roads need paving and all paved roads need to be rehabilitated.	* Most of the roads need paving and all paved roads need to be rehabilitated.	* All paved roads need to be rehabilitated.
Safety and security	N/A		* Some agricultural lands still contain explosive remnants of war.
Legal services, justice and documentation	* Legal services are available and accessible in Ramadi centre.	* Legal services are available and accessible in Ramadi centre.	* Legal services are available in Al Kahlidiya city.
Livelihoods	* Main source of income is fishing from Lake Habbaniyah.	* Main source of income is fishing from Lake Habbaniyah.	* The community needs small businesses start-up support and agricultural development.
Housing and HLP	* 32 houses are fully destroyed and many houses are partially damaged.	* 32 houses are fully destroyed and many houses are partially damaged.	* 60 houses are completely destroyed.
Social cohesion	N/A	N/A	* The formation of a community reconciliation committee is needed in the presence of the Minister of Immigration and tribal sheikhs.

5.2.3 Habbaniyah district

Subdistrict	Al Kahlidiya
Location	Jazzirat Al Khakidiya
Education	* Lack of teachers and staff. *Lack of school buildings as only 5 are schools available.
Health	* All health centres have shortage in medical staff and medicine and 1 centre needs rehabilitation.
Water and sanitation	* There are two water projects but need maintenance. * The water network also requires maintenance. * People depend on well water.
Electricity	* Al Kahlidiya needs a new electricity network.
Roads	* All paved roads need to be rehabilitated.
Legal services, justice and documentation	* Legal services are available in Al Kahlidiya city.
Livelihoods	* The community needs small businesses start-up support and agricultural development.
Housing	* 60 houses are completely destroyed.
Social Cohesion	* A community reconciliation committee was formed in the presence of the Minister of Immigration and tribal sheikhs.

5.2.4 Garma district

Subdistrict	Karkaz Garma/ Al-Sijar	Al Khayrat
Location	Sobaihat Area	Al Khayrat
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Shortage of staff. * Rehabilitation is required especially at Tamadher and Um Al Tobol schools. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Most of the schools lack basic services, including hygiene facilities. * Muhammadiyah School (Craven school) needs rehabilitation. * General lack of school buildings, secondary and high school. There is one school for boys and girls. * The presence of high voltage wires over some schools. * Lack of first-aid equipment at schools. * Some schools need rehabilitation, especially in bathrooms, such as Al-Adasiyah School for girls and boys. * Lack of staff and teachers.
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Lack of staff and medicine. The district centre includes 13 health centres and an emergency hospital, and there is a 100-bed hospital under construction, but it needs an ambulance. * Lack of medical equipment, laboratory and X-ray facility. * Lack of medicines including vaccines and those for chronic diseases. * Need awareness raising on antenatal care, health care, family and child care, health programmes for students and skin diseases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * There is a main health centre that covers the whole community in addition to its subcentres. However, the subcentres are a small caravan with one employee only. * The main centre has been rehabilitated and rooms have been added by UNDP, but it lacks laboratory facilities, sonar equipment and emergency room. * There is one ambulance but it is not sufficient to cover for the community's needs. * Women need to go to Falluja or Baghdad for childbirth because there are no delivery rooms available locally. * The community had problems during COVID-19 lockdown period due to a lack of medical equipment, medicines and doctors. * Lack of staff and medicine. * Lack of awareness campaigns.
Water and sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * The community's main source of water is the Euphrates River through water projects and water network. Agricultural lands are irrigated through irrigation projects. * People complain that water tastes bad. * There are three stations (WTP of Nabhan old , Nabhan new and Abu Shehan) and according to the community, the most needed maintenance is to electricity network so the WTPs of Abu Tayieh and Abu Shihan can operate. These WTPs cover the areas of Abu Sayah, Al-Laheeb, Al-Halabsa, Al-Subaihat and Al-Jawahra. * The roads leading to the WTPs need improvement. * Materials such as chlorine and pumps are needed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Shiha WTP has not been working for one year, and people (Al Sheha and Abu Fahad) use water from the river directly for drinking and cooking. * Most WTPs do not have a filtration system. * Al-Tarabula area does not have a water WTP. * Only one private facility provides drinking water but it is insufficient to cover the community's needs. * The amount of water is insufficient, because the electricity is too weak to pump effectively * In some areas, people depend on wells to access water.

Subdistrict	Karkaz Garma/ Al-Sijar	Al Khayrat
Location	Sobaihat Area	Al Khayrat
Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Electricity is generally weak and the network needs maintenance and rehabilitation. * Transformers and poles are needed. * Tel Al-Hammal area needs a transformer, poles and network rehabilitation. * The old area needs electricity network maintenance. * Agricultural areas need an electricity line, as about 60 to 70 houses do not have electricity supply. * Al Aramel area, especially the western and eastern sides and the end of the that area, needs electricity network maintenance and additional transformers and poles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Electricity is generally weak and the network needs maintenance and rehabilitation, in addition to transformers and poles, especially in Al-Dabatieh area. * Some areas do not have access to electricity because of the presence of a security fence (Hamra Al-Bu Ubaid and Al-Bu Issa area). * The presence of some irregular columns (wood). * The presence of conveyor lines across agricultural lands.
Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Most roads need paving. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Most roads need paving.
Safety and security	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Presence of explosive remnants of war.
Legal services, justice and documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Legal services are available. * There are about 16 households that have a family member who is either missing or deceased. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Legal services are available but those who require assistance have to go to Garma centre. However, access is difficult for those reside outside the fence.
Livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Many residents do not have income generating activities, especially female-headed households and people with disabilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Many residents do not have income generating activities, especially female-headed households and people with disabilities. * Access to job opportunities is difficult for families who have recently returned. The community has tried to support these families but their assistance is insufficient as they themselves need support.
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * UNHCR rehabilitated 274 houses in al-Garma district in 2016 and provided 100 Refugee Housing Units (RHU) as an emergency shelter to returnees who returned in 2018. * In al-Sejjer, many households continue to live in the RHUs and their partially destroyed houses. They could not rehabilitate their houses as they did not receive any compensation for damaged houses, return grants, housing support or access to income. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 38 houses need to be rehabilitated or rebuilt.
HLP	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Some of houses are occupied by PMF.
Social cohesion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * A community reconciliation committee was established by tribal leaders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * A reconciliation committee is active.

5.2.5 Amiriyat Al-Falluja

Subdistrict	Amiriyat Al-Samoud
Location	Husai
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Lack of schools especially in Al Cheffa area, where only one (Al Makhzomi) primary school is available and serves about 200 students. * Another primary school (Albo Hadal school) was recently built but has no students. * Local tribal leaders reported that there is no secondary school nor high schools in Al Cheffa area. * Al Bo Hadhal school needs to be connected to electrical transformers and water networks. * Al Makhzomee school (in Fhelat) needs rehabilitation (sanitation facilities, windows, doors fence and water system). * Al Manama school (which is a caravan shool in the same site as another school) in Al Bo Hawa needs a land to build a school building that includes WASH facilities. * A girls secondary school in Al Bo Hawa requires rehabilitation (WASH facilities). * All schools need cleaning campaigns and rehabilitation of the school yards.
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * No medical centre is available in Al Cheffa area and the only medical centre that serves the community is located in AAF centre, which is far away. * A building built in 2006 as a medical centre (in Al Fhelat area) has not been used due to lack of equipment and furniture. * PHC centres are greatly needed. * No nutrition awareness * The community needs an ambulance to serve the remote areas. * Lack of medicines. * Opportunity for mobile medical clinics.
Water and sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Al Fehelat WTP is not operating for long enough to supply sufficient water because of lack of pumps and low electricity voltage. * Lack of water supply affecting a large part of the population, especially in the hot season. * The supplied water is not of good quality and is not treated or filtered at the water treatment plant. * Lack of water network (especially Albo Hadal area), forcing residents to buy pipes out of pocket to connect to a more distant network. * Only one WTP (Albo Shehab WTP) is available in Albo Hawa but it is not fully operational because of lack of electricity. * Lack of sewage system.
Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * In Albo Doach area (about 35 houses), one transformer (250KVA) is available, but without low and high voltage powerlines (the high voltage powerline is about 1 km from the area) and 5 additional poles are needed. Due to the lack of transformers, many households use neighbouring ones, which affects the electricity quality (low voltage). * In Albo Hadal area (about 25 houses), a new electricity network is needed (1 transformer, 25 tubular and lattice for low and high voltage, and 9000m cables). * In Fehelat area (about 50 houses), the transformer requires fitting and boards and the electricity network needs repairs in many parts. * In Albo Hawa area, the electricity network is relatively in better condition than the above-mentioned areas, but the high voltage powerline needs to be repositioned because it crosses through agricultural lands and private properties, posing a potential risk to the population and making it hard to maintain due to limited accessibility to the network.

Subdistrict	Amiriyat Al-Samoud
Location	Husai
Roads	* All paved roads need to be rehabilitated.
Legal services, justice and documentation	* Legal services are available in Falluja city and accessible.
HLP	N/A
Livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Many widows need support from partners * There is no beauty salon in the area for women to go to (this can be considered an opportunity) and they have to go to the city centre. * Women are used to work in the livestock sector but after the deterioration of the situation in the area they lost all livestock. These women left their profession because they did not have enough income to buy new livestock. * Women also used to work in the agricultural sector but they need fertilizers, water sprinklers, water pumps and greenhouses. There are a few markets in the region, with approximately 14 shops. All these markets are near the area. * Lack of employment opportunities and training courses. * People mostly go to the Al Amreyaa centre to find a job. * Lack of agricultural resources that are a source of livelihood for the population, such as livestock and farming.
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Totally destroyed houses: 100% in Al Hadhal, 50% in Al Bo Hawa, 40% in Al Bo Deach and none in Fhelat. * Lack of aid actors, especially in housing programmes. * About 20% of people are living in unfinished houses. * Delay in government compensation for house damage and loss.

5.3. Government capacity and priority activities

On July 2021, Government participants to the roundtable reported the following challenges that hinder the local government's ability to provide services:

- Limited financial allocation to the devastated areas (mainly the rural ones) due to the Ministry of Planning instruction that bases assistance on population density;
- Reallocation of funds from one area to another;
- Potential neglect of rural areas in stabilization projects (some villages do not have access to water and/or

electricity since they were retaken from ISIL);

- Enhanced access to basic services in main cities such as Ramadi and Falluja Markaz push IDPs to not return to their areas of origin, which increases the load on service provision and/or available job opportunities.

The Government indicated several priority sectors that need to be addressed and also require support from partners (Table 8). Based on the priorities presented by the local government in east Anbar, the estimated total budget for 11 sectors is IQD 391,336,881,500.⁴⁴

44 The estimated budget for Housing and HLP excludes the budget for the compensation grants.

Table 8: Government priority activities

Sector	Types of activities	Estimated Budget (IQD)
Education (40 priority projects)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Rehabilitation, reconstruction and extension of 16 school buildings including the rehabilitation of WASH facilities, the provision of equipment and furniture, and building school yards. * Demolition and reconstruction of school buildings (2 in Rutba and 3 in AAS). * Capacity building for voluntary teachers (800 individuals). 	26 266 420,000
Electricity (33 priority projects)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Restoring wider electricity networks. * Maintaining restored electricity networks. * Expansion of electricity access, including 6 for agricultural activities. * Provision of electricity supplies (poles, feeders and cables) in 7 locations. 	37 467 010,000
Health (17 priority projects)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Demolition and rebuilding of 2 PHC centres in Habbaniyah and Falluja. * Construction of 3 PHC centres in Habbaniyah and AAS (Albo Hatam). * Construction of 1 health care building in Rutba. * Construction of 1 delivery room in Al-Wafaa subdistrict. * Rehabilitation of the Al-Ekhaa health centre in AAS. * Demolition and rebuilding of the main health care building in Falluja. * Mental health rehabilitation programmes and case management. 	9 294 240 000
Livelihoods (10 priority projects)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Establishing a research centre equipped with agricultural instruments and supplies. * Provision of green houses with irrigation system for 1,000 farmers. * Maintenance of the existing irrigation canals. * Provision of HLP services/advocacy with the Ministry of Agriculture to support renewing the land use contracts for 300 farmers. * Construction of 500 low-cost shops in 12 different market areas. * Demining the contaminated agricultural lands. 	35 248 890 000
Roads, municipalities and sewage (24 priority projects)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Improving road conditions, including paving unpaved roads and rehabilitation. 	18 504 151 500
Sports and youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Construction and rehabilitation of youth and sports centres. * Event organization. 	400 000 000
Water and water resources (46 priority projects)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Rehabilitation and provision of equipment for 16 water treatment plants (2 in Garma, 2 in AAS, 2 in Falluja and 2 in Rutba, and 4 in Ramadi). * Reinforcing the existing water networks in 23 locations by replacing the damaged pipes and providing pumps and submersible pumps with better efficiency. * Extension of water networks in 19 locations. 	22 120 670 000

Sector	Types of activities	Estimated Budget (IQD)
Housing and HLP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Rehabilitation and construction of 12,700 war-damaged housing as of early 2020 in Ramadi (6,000), Falluja (3,000), Habbaniyah (2,000), Garma (1,000), Rutba (400) and Amiriyat Al-Somoud (300). * Demining of contaminated and damaged houses (400). * Construction of low-cost housing (5 complexes). * Access to compensation for damaged properties (68,000 households) 	239 904 000 000 (excluding compensation grants)
Documentation and rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Legal assistance for IDPs. Assistance to households to address occupied houses. * Rehabilitation of centres that offer access to documentation. 	73 500 000
Social cohesion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Provision of recreational areas and psychosocial support services for children. * Community activities for social cohesion and reconciliation. * Support to the peace and reconciliation committees. 	294 000 000
Safety and security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Demining of house and neighbourhoods. 	1 764 000 000
Total Estimated Budget		391 336 881 500

5.4. Recommendations for future revision of the PoA

Under this PoA, Rutba is not included as one of the initial target locations. However, it is reported that 76 per cent of the returnee households who were assessed by IOM's HLP report (2021) reported that they still live in locations where residential reconstruction has not taken place.⁴⁵ This is the highest percentage within the Anbar Governorate; therefore, situational assessment and needs analysis of this sector in Rutba should take place during review process of this PoA in the future.

In coordination with the local government, the east Anbar ABC group considers the importance of engaging the private

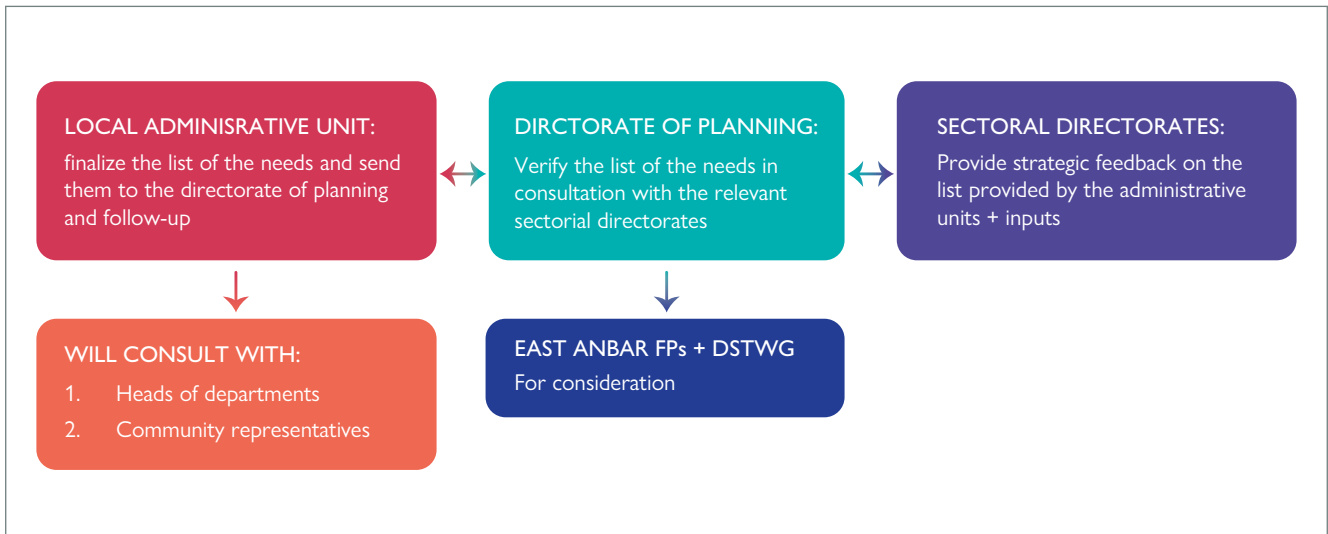
sector in the durable solutions plan, especially linking with the contributions made by local businesses to any of the durable solutions objectives. For instance, mapping the job placement progress and access to basic services would be an interesting activity to be considered.

5.5 Proposed future priority locations

The east Anbar ABC group agreed with local authorities on a specific methodology to identify the needs at the local level and prioritize them. The methodology ensures the full participation of the target communities, administrative units, as well as the sectoral directorates at the governorate level:

⁴⁵ International Organization for Migration, Housing, Land and Property Rights in Iraq: An assessment of progress towards durable solutions in line with the Pinheiro Principles (2021).

Figure 7: Agreed methodology



The initial priority locations for which the east Anbar ABC group started its work were identified jointly with ABC members, non-ABC members (other Anbar General Coordination Meeting (GCM) and subnational Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG) members) as well as the key governmental authorities at governorate level following the roundtable discussion with local authorities and the outreach sessions with non-ABC members. However, the local administrative units in Anbar including the mayors of Falluja, Ramadi, Habaniyah, Garma and Amiriyat Al-Somoud had their own discussions with different community leaders to discuss the obstacles to return and barriers to achieve durable solutions and long-term stabilizations in the ISIL-affected

areas. During these discussions, the additional target locations mentioned below were identified due to needs in access to livelihoods, adequate shelters and improved essential services. At first glance, the list considers the rural areas and remote villages in which the local government of Anbar faces difficulties in improving services due to strict measures and guidelines from the MoP in terms of spending government money. Nevertheless, durable solutions partners previously carried out interventions in some of these locations, and ongoing and planned activities are expected to take place in these locations. Despite these efforts, the needs remain high and further consideration should be in place for these locations.

Table 9: List of additional target locations

Garma	Al-Liheib Al-Shurtan	Rutba	Markaz Rutba Albo Medaan
Amiriyat Al-Somoud	Albo Hawa Angur Sin Al-Thiban Al-Falahat	Ramadi	Wafaa Al-Qaryah Al-Asriyah Al-Sofiyah Jweba
Falluja	Al-Nassaf Al-Jolan Nazzal	Habbaniyah	Husaiba Al-Sharqiya Gazirat Al-Hamamiyat Gazirat Albo Bali

6.INTER-AREA COORDINATION

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

communities. The coordination will also be extended to partners who support IDPs outside east Anbar, including Baghdad, Sulaymaniyah, Ebril and other governorates such as Babil.

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)
SO4	Education	Falluja	Al-Sakenia	Rehabilitation of the Main Gate, Internal Roads and Fence of Al-Sakenia Colleges Complex - Falluja University		3,600		UNDP	Planned
SO4	Education	Falluja	Al Amiryah	Full Rehabilitation of Al-Hurriya Primary School for boys (12 Classes) in Ameria, Fallujah		538		UNDP	Completed
SO4	Education	Falluja	Fallujah	Full Rehabilitation of Um-Kalthum Primary School (12 Classes) in Fallujah for boys and girls two shift		353		UNDP	Completed
SO4	Education	Falluja	Fallujah	Supply Furniture for Al-Hurria Primary school for boys (12 classroom) in Al-Hussai Albo-Hawa in Fallujah				UNDP	Planned
SO4	Education	Falluja	Fallujah	Supply Equipment for Laboratories of Falluja University in Falluja		700		UNDP	Planned
SO4	Education	Falluja	Fallujah	Supply Furniture for Um Kalthum Al shehabi school (12-classroom) in Fallujah				UNDP	Planned

Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO4	Education	Falluja	Al-Busooda	Full Rehabilitation of Al-Nahreem Primary School for Boys (12 Classes) in Al-Busooda - Karma for boys and girls two shift		730		UNDP	Completed
SO4	Education	Falluja	Al-Janabeen	Full Rehabilitation of Maath Bin Jabal Primary School for Boys (12 Classes) in Al-Janabeen - Karma for boys and girls two shift		625		UNDP	Completed
SO4	Education	Falluja	Luhib	Supply Furniture for Al Takatif Primary School for Boys (12 classroom) in Al-Laheeb area in Karma		850		UNDP	Planned
SO4	Education	Falluja	Al-Rashad	Full Rehabilitation of Al-Takatuf Primary School for Boys in Al-Rashad in Karma (12 Classrooms) for boys and girls two shift		710		UNDP	Completed
SO4	Education	Falluja	Al-shahabi	Full Rehabilitation of Al-Mujahid Al-Arabi Primary School for Girls and Boys (18 Classes) in Al-Shehabi in Karma		1,080		UNDP	Completed
SO4	Education	Falluja	subihat	Supply Furniture for Al Mujahid Al Arabi Primary School for Boys (12 classroom) in the Subaihiyat area in Karma		950		UNDP	Planned

Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO4	Education	Falluja		Supply Furniture for Alnahreen School in Al-Kurma (12 classroom) in Karma		750		UNDP	Planned
SO4	Education	Falluja		Supply Furniture for Maaz bin Jabal Elementary School for Boys (12 Classroom) in Karma		500		UNDP	Planned
SO4	Electricity	Falluja	Abu Sideera and Al Zaghareed	Rehabilitation of Abo-Sedera and Al-Zaghareet Electrical Network in Fallujah		26,000		UNDP	Completed
SO4	Electricity	Falluja	Neeamiya	Rehabilitation of Al-Irsan Electrical Network in Al-Neeamiya District in Fallujah		33,000		UNDP	Completed
SO4	Electricity	Falluja	Neeamiya	Rehabilitation of the Electrical Networks in Al-Mesalima and Al-Nuamiyah - Falluja				UNDP	Planned
SO4	Electricity	Falluja	Al-Shurta and Al-Askary	Rehabilitation of Electrical Networks in Al-Shurta and Al-Askary Districts in Fallujah		22,000		UNDP	Planned
SO4	Electricity	Falluja	Fallujah	Supply Electrical Transformers for Electrical Distribution Networks in Falluja		100,000		UNDP	Completed
SO4	Electricity	Falluja	Al Amiryah	Rehabilitation of the electrical network in Al-Shaheed neighborhood				UNDP	Planned

Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO4	Electricity	Falluja	Markaz Khairat	Supply and Install Electrical Materials for a Network in Al-Thabitiya in Al-Khairat District - Karma		25,000		UNDP	Completed
SO4	Electricity	Falluja	Al-Jazeera	Rehabilitation of the Electrical Network in Al-Jazeera District in Karma		12,000		UNDP	Completed
SO4	Health	Falluja	Al Amiriyah	Full Rehabilitation of Central America Main PHCC in America, Fallujah		113,000		UNDP	Completed
SO4	Health	Falluja	Al Amiriyah	Supply medical equipment for the central America health center in Fallujah		113,000		UNDP	Planned
SO4	Health	Falluja	Al Amiriyah	Supply medical equipment for Al Dafar health center in Fallujah		7,300		UNDP	Planned
SO4	Health	Falluja	Fallujah	Full Rehabilitation of Al Dafar Sub PHC in Fallujah		7,300		UNDP	Completed
SO4	Health	Falluja	Fallujah	Supply Furniture for Al Dafar health center in Fallujah		7,300		UNDP	Completed
SO4	Health	Falluja	Fallujah	Supply Furniture for sub Al-Gamela health center in Fallujah		30,000		UNDP	Completed

Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO4	Health	Falluja	Fallujah	Supply medical equipment for sub Al-Gamela health center in Fallujah		30,000		UNDP	Planned
SO4	Health	Falluja	Fallujah	Supply Furniture for Al-Jafaa health center in Fallujah		4,500		UNDP	Completed
SO4	Health	Falluja	Fallujah	Full Rehabilitation of Al-Jafaa Sub PHCC in Fallujah		4,500		UNDP	Completed
SO4	Health	Falluja	Fallujah	Supply medical equipment for Al-Jafaa health center in Fallujah		4,500		UNDP	Planned
SO4	Health	Falluja	Fallujah	Full Rehabilitation of Main PHCC for Hepatitis in Fallujah		12,000		UNDP	Completed
SO4	Health	Falluja	Fallujah	Rehabilitation and expansion of the building of the Artificial Limbs Center in Fallujah				UNDP	Planned
SO4	Health	Falluja	Markaz Al Fallujah	Supply and install PSA Medical Oxygen Generator for Fallujah Teaching Hospital / Fallujah - Anbar Governorate				UNDP	Planned

Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO4	Health	Falluja	Fallujah	Supply and install of medical equipment in Fallujah Teaching Hospital – Fallujah	(Fallujah) hospital is a major provider of specialised health services for the entire population of Fallujah and beyond. A catchment population of approximately (350000) benefit from improved access to health services.	350,000		UNDP	Planned
SO4	Health	Falluja		Supply Equipment for Laboratories of Falluja University in Falluja				UNDP	Planned
SO4	Health	Falluja	Markaz Khairat	Full Rehabilitation of Al-Tarbolya Sub PHCC in Al-Khairat District in Karma		3,650		UNDP	Completed
SO4	Health	Falluja	Karma	Supply Furniture for old Bani Zaid PHC, Karma		3,000		UNDP	Completed
SO4	Health	Falluja	Karma	Supply medical equipment for old Bani Zaid PHC, Karma		3,000		UNDP	Planned
SO4	Health	Falluja	Karma	Full Rehabilitation of Old Bani-Zaid Sub PHCC in Karma		3,000		UNDP	Completed
SO4	Health	Falluja	Karma	Supply Furniture for Al Tarbola PHC, Karma		3,650		UNDP	Completed
SO4	Health	Falluja	Karma	Supply medical equipment for Al Tarbola PHC, Karma		3,650		UNDP	Planned

Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO4	Health	Falluja	Markaz Al Fallujah	Full Rehabilitation of External Consultancy Clinic in Karma Maternity and Emergency Hospital		125,000		UNDP	Planned
SO4	Health	Falluja		Full Rehabilitation of Al-Sijr Sub PHCC in Karma		23,000		UNDP	Planned
SO2	Housing	Falluja	Markaz Khairat	Rehabilitation Housing works of 303 Units in Shortan-Khayrat, Karma City	2225 worker till Feb.13.2021	2,513		UNDP	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Falluja	Markaz Al Fallujah	Restoration of Gardens, Cleaning and Sanitation of Falluja Maternity Hospital		360		UNDP	Planned
SO3	Livelihoods	Falluja	Markaz Al Fallujah	Restoration of Gardens, Cleaning and Sanitation of Falluja Teaching Hospital		360		UNDP	Planned
SO3	Livelihoods	Falluja	Southern Karma	Rubble Removal and Cleaning of the Public Spaces in Alkarma – Southern Part		150		UNDP	Completed
SO4	Access to basic services	Falluja	AL Shihaa	Rehabilitation of Al Sheha Bridge in Fallujah		10000		UNDP	Completed
SO4	Access to basic services	Falluja	Al-shahabi	Rehabilitation of Al Shehabi Bridge in Fallujah		9000		UNDP	Completed

Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO4	Access to basic services	Falluja	Karma	Full Rehabilitation of the Bridge on Ali-Sulaiman Water Channel in Karma		35000		UNDP	Completed
SO4	Access to basic services	Falluja	Al Khadraa	Rehabilitation of Jubail Sewage and Storm-water Networks- Zone B - Al Khadraa' District – Fallujah	A population catchment area of approximately (430,000) men and women, boys and girls benefit from improved sewage services.	23000		UNDP	Completed
SO4	Access to basic services	Falluja	Al Khadraa	Rehabilitation of Jubail Sewage and Stormwater Networks- Zone A - Al Khadraa' District – Fallujah	A population catchment area of approximately (430,000) men and women, boys and girls benefit from improved sewage services.	26000		UNDP	Completed
SO4	Access to basic services	Falluja	Al Amiriyah	Provision of Specialized Equipment for Water Center & Sewage Center in Ameria - Fallujah		50000		UNDP	Planned
SO4	Access to basic services	Falluja	Hay Jbeal	Full Rehabilitation of Stormwater Lift Station – Jubail district - Fallujah	A population catchment area of approximately (430,000) men and women, boys and girls benefit from improved sewage services.	33500		UNDP	Planned

Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO4	WASH	Falluja	Fallujah	Supply of Maintenance Materials for Water Stations and Networks in Fallujah	A population catchment area of approximately 270,000 men and women, boys and girls benefit from improved access to safe drinking water	480000		UNDP	Planned
SO4	WASH	Falluja	Fallujah	Provision of Specialized Equipment for Falluja Water Center		480000		UNDP	Planned
SO4	WASH	Falluja	Fallujah	Supply of Pumps and Pipes for Water Stations and Networks in Fallujah		480000		UNDP	Planned
SO4	WASH	Falluja	Markaz Khairat	Full Rehabilitation of the Water Center in Al Khairat District - Karma		28000		UNDP	Completed
SO4	WASH	Falluja	Al-Jazeera	Rehabilitation of Al-Janabeen and Albo-Khalefa Water Complex in Al-Jazeera District - Karma		1400		UNDP	Planned
SO4	WASH	Falluja	Al-Jazeera	Rehabilitation of Al-Zejalba Water Complex in Al-Jazeera District - Karma		1400		UNDP	Planned
SO4	WASH	Falluja	Al-Jazeera	Rehabilitation of Dooh Al-Aay Water Complex in Al-Jazeera District - Karma		1200		UNDP	Planned

Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO4	WASH	Falluja	Karma	Rehabilitation work for Al Hamra WTP capacity 200m ³ /h in Karma		3000		UNDP	Planned
SO4	WASH	Falluja	Karma	Rehabilitation work for Al Hamra WTP 200m ³ /h in Karma		1500		UNDP	Completed
SO4	WASH	Falluja	Karma	Rehabilitation work for Albo Marie WTP 200m ³ /h in Karma		3200		UNDP	Completed
SO4	WASH	Falluja	Karma	Rehabilitation work for Tarbooliya WTP 200m ³ /h in Karma		1500		UNDP	Completed
SO4	WASH	Falluja	Al Amiriyah	Rehabilitation work for Ameriyah WTP 200m ³ /h in Ameriyah		15,000		Mercy Corps	Completed
SO4	WASH	Falluja	Karma	Rehabilitation work for Al-Karma WTP 1500m ³ /h in Karma		85,000		Mercy Corps	Current
SO4	WASH	Falluja	Fallujah	Rehabilitating WASH facilities in 4 Schools		1,506		Mercy Corps	Completed
SO4	WASH	Falluja	Bizbiz camps	Perform Water trucking service		600		Mercy Corps	Completed
SO4	WASH	Falluja	Kilo-18	Performs Solid Waste management campaigns		4,197		Mercy Corps	Completed

Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO4	WASH	Falluja	Bizbiz camps	Performs Solid Waste management campaigns		6,220		Mercy Corps	Completed
SO4	WASH	Falluja	Kilo-18	Distribute NFI kits with hygiene promotion sessions		4,197		Mercy Corps	Completed
SO4	WASH	Falluja	Bizbiz camps	Distribute NFI kits with hygiene promotion sessions		6,220		Mercy Corps	Completed
SO2	HLP	Falluja	Kilo-18	Rehabilitation of damaged shelters upon provision of right HLP documents up to Cat 4	Shelter rehabilitation			IOM	Completed
SO2	HLP	Falluja	Hay Al Shuhadaa	Rehabilitation of damaged shelters upon provision of right HLP documents up to Cat 4	Shelter rehabilitation			IOM	Completed
SO2	HLP	Falluja	Hay Al-Resala	Rehabilitation of damaged shelters upon provision of right HLP documents up to Cat 4	Shelter rehabilitation			IOM	Completed
SO2	HLP	Falluja	Hay Al-Askary	Rehabilitation of damaged shelters upon provision of right HLP documents up to Cat 4	Shelter rehabilitation			IOM	Completed
SO2	HLP	Falluja	Al Jughhaifi	Rehabilitation of damaged shelters upon provision of right HLP documents up to Cat 4	Shelter rehabilitation			IOM	Completed

Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO2	HLP	Falluja	Al Muktar	Rehabilitation of damaged shelters upon provision of right HLP documents up to Cat 4	Shelter rehabilitation			IOM	Completed
SO2	HLP	Falluja	Hay Jbeal	Rehabilitation of damaged shelters upon provision of right HLP documents up to Cat 4	Shelter rehabilitation			IOM	Completed
SO2	HLP	Falluja	Markaz Khairat	Rehabilitation of damaged shelters upon provision of right HLP documents up to Cat 4	Shelter rehabilitation			IOM	Completed
SO2	HLP	Falluja	Markaz Subaihat	Rehabilitation of damaged shelters upon provision of right HLP documents up to Cat 4	Shelter rehabilitation			IOM	Completed
SO2	HLP	Falluja	Abu Sideera	Rehabilitation of damaged shelters upon provision of right HLP documents up to Cat 4	Shelter rehabilitation			IOM	Completed
SO2	HLP	Falluja	Al Taameem	Rehabilitation of damaged shelters upon provision of right HLP documents up to Cat 4	Shelter rehabilitation			IOM	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Falluja	Nazal	Cash for work: Cleaning campaign Making of face masks (Female participants only)	Cash injection - small impact community based project			IOM	Completed

Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO3	Livelihoods	Falluja	Hay Al Shuhadaa	Cash for work: Cleaning campaign Making of face masks (Female participants only)	Cash injection - small impact community based project			IOM	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Falluja	Hay Al-Resala	Cash for work: Cleaning campaign Making of face masks (Female participants only)	Cash injection - small impact community based project			IOM	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Falluja	Hay Al-Askary	Cash for work: Cleaning campaign Making of face masks (Female participants only)	Cash injection - small impact community based project			IOM	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Falluja	Al Jughhaifi	Cash for work: Cleaning campaign Making of face masks (Female participants only)	Cash injection - small impact community based project			IOM	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Falluja	Al Muktar	Cash for work: Cleaning campaign Making of face masks (Female participants only)	Cash injection - small impact community based project			IOM	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Falluja	Hay Jbeal	Cleaning of irrigation canals	Cash injection - small impact community based project			IOM	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Falluja	Markaz Khairat	Cleaning of irrigation canals	Cash injection - small impact community based project			IOM	Completed

Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO3	Livelihoods	Falluja	Markaz Subaihat	Cleaning of irrigation canals	Cash injection - small impact community based project			IOM	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Falluja	Abu Sideera	Cleaning of irrigation canals	Cash injection - small impact community based project			IOM	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Falluja	Al Taameem	Cash for work: Cleaning campaign Making of face masks (Female participants only)	Cash injection - small impact community based project			IOM	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Falluja	Nazal	Individual livelihood assistance through vocational training + grant Business support services On Job training	Income generation			IOM	Planned
SO3	Livelihoods	Falluja	Hay Al Shuhadaa	Individual livelihood assistance through vocational training + grant Business support services On Job training	Income generation			IOM	Planned
SO3	Livelihoods	Falluja	Hay Al-Resala	Individual livelihood assistance through vocational training + grant Business support services On Job training	Income generation			IOM	Planned

Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO3	Livelihoods	Falluja	Hay Al-Askary	Individual livelihood assistance through vocational training + grant Business support services On Job training	Income generation			IOM	Planned
SO3	Livelihoods	Falluja	Al Jughaiifi	Individual livelihood assistance through vocational training + grant Business support services On Job training	Income generation			IOM	Planned
SO3	Livelihoods	Falluja	Al Muktar	Individual livelihood assistance through vocational training + grant Business support services On Job training	Income generation			IOM	Planned
SO3	Livelihoods	Falluja	Hay Jbeal	Individual livelihood assistance through vocational training + grant Business support services On Job training	Income generation			IOM	Planned
SO3	Livelihoods	Falluja	Markaz Khairat	Individual livelihood assistance through vocational training + grant Business support services On Job training	Income generation			IOM	Planned

Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO3	Livelihoods	Falluja	Markaz Subaihat	Individual livelihood assistance through vocational training + Business support services On Job training	Income generation			IOM	Planned
SO3	Livelihoods	Falluja	Abu Sideera	Individual livelihood assistance through vocational training + Business support services On Job training	Income generation			IOM	Planned
SO3	Livelihoods	Falluja	Al Taameem	Individual livelihood assistance through vocational training + Business support services On Job training	Income generation			IOM	Planned
SO4	Electricity	Falluja	Al Muktar	Rehabilitation of the main electricity grid	Better access to basic services			IOM	Planned
SO4	Electricity	Falluja	Hay Al Shuhadaa	Rehabilitation of the main electricity grid	Better access to basic services			IOM	Planned
SO4	Electricity	Falluja	Abu Sideera	Rehabilitation of the main electricity grid	Better access to basic services			IOM	Planned
SO4	Electricity	Falluja	Markaz Khairat	Rehabilitation of the main electricity grid	Better access to basic services			IOM	Planned
SO4	Electricity	Falluja	Markaz Subaihat	Rehabilitation of the main electricity grid	Better access to basic services			IOM	Planned

Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO4	Electricity	Falluja	Albu Hawa	Rehabilitation of the main electricity grid	Better access to basic services			IOM	Planned
SO4	Education	Falluja	All areas	Provide PSS, Protection and Mediation support for out of school youth by MoE counselors to enroll them to schools	Access to and quality of formal education is improved	390		Mercy Corps	Completed
SO4	Education	Falluja	Hay Al Shuhadaa	Open and operate Accelerated Learning Center (ALC) for primary level	Access to and quality of formal education is improved	75 (Duplicate with above figure)		Mercy Corps	Completed
SO4	Education	Falluja	Hay Jbeal	Open and operate Accelerated Learning Center (ALC) for primary level	Access to and quality of formal education is improved	75 (Duplicate with above figure)		Mercy Corps	Completed
SO2	HLP	Falluja		Distribution of NFI kits for HHs that affected by recently camps closure	Provide basic NFI kits for HHs affected by recently camps closure.	102		DRC	Completed
SO2	HLP	Falluja		Distribution of NFI kits for HHs that affected by recently camps closure	Provide basic NFI kits for HHs affected by recently camps closure.			DRC	Completed
SO2	HLP	Falluja		Distribution of NFI kits for HHs that affected by recently camps closure	Provide basic NFI kits for HHs affected by recently camps closure.			DRC	Completed
SO2	HLP	Falluja		Distribution of NFI kits for HHs that affected by recently camps closure	Provide basic NFI kits for HHs affected by recently camps closure.			DRC	Completed

Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO7	Safety and security	Falluja	All areas	1. Protection Monitoring and Capacity Building (monitoring protection risks, reporting human rights violations and threats, building the capacity of local service providers and community-based committees in Protection.) 2. General-Protection Case Management (identifying individuals at risk, referral to internal and external service providers, and providing Individual Protection Assistance as a last resort.) 3. Community-based Protection (Structured, Non-Structured PSS, Awareness Campaigns, Life-skills training in static and mobile Community Safe Spaces). 4. Legal Assistance (Legal Awareness, Legal Consultations and Legal Representation).	Protection from violence, harm and abuse with enhanced access to rights and services for the vulnerable individuals among those who have been returned from displacement and still have humanitarian needs.	5000-10000		DRC	Completed

Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO7	Safety and security	Falluja	All areas	1. Protection Monitoring and Capacity Building (monitoring protection risks, reporting human rights violations and threats, building the capacity of local service providers and community-based committees in Protection.) 2. General-Protection Case Management (identifying individuals at risk, referral to internal and external service providers, and providing Individual Protection Assistance as a last resort.) 3. Legal Assistance (Legal Awareness, Legal Consultations and Legal Representation).	Protection from violence, harm and abuse with enhanced access to rights and services for the vulnerable individuals among those who have been returned from displacement and still have humanitarian needs.			DRC	Planned
SO6	Social Cohesion	Falluja	Central, Ramadi, Habbaniyah, Fallujah, Amiriyat al-Samoud, Karma	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)	6 LPCs (102 members), approximately 300 beneficiaries)	\$ 166,666	UNDP	Completed
SO4	WASH	Falluja	Ameliyat Al-Fallujah, Bzibz informal settlement	Wash activities. This project is part of ECHO2021 in consortium and with partnership lead Solidarites International INGO.				Swedo	Current

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	Falluja	All areas	<p>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 ad hoc community centres; 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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	IDPs, returnees and asylum seekers.		UNHCR/IRC	Current

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	Falluja	All areas	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 ad hoc community centres; 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. 	<p>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.</p>	IDPs, returnees and asylum seekers.		UNHCR/IRC	Current
SO2	HLP	Falluja	Bzeibiz	Small water infrastructure rehabilitation	Improve sustainable and appropriate access to safe water and sanitation	500 HH	\$ 59,865	DRC	Current
SO2	HLP	Falluja	Bzeibiz	Customizable Shelter Kits (CSKs), minor shelter repairs	Vulnerable returnees and IDPs have access to safe, secure, and dignified shelters.	140 HH	\$ 74,831	DRC	Current
SO2	HLP	Falluja	Bzeibiz	Critical Shelter Upgrades (CSUs), medium shelter repairs	Vulnerable returnees and IDPs have access to safe, secure, and dignified shelters.	75 HHs	\$ 37,416	DRC	Current

Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO2	HLP	Falluja	Bzeibiz	Cleaning and removal of garbage and distribution of communal/household bins	Improve sustainable and appropriate access to safe water and sanitation	200 HH	\$ 17,960	DRC	Planned
SO2	HLP	Falluja	Bzeibiz	Cleaning and removal of garbage and distribution of communal/household bins	Improve sustainable and appropriate access to safe water and sanitation	200 HH	\$ 17,960	DRC	Planned
SO2	HLP	Falluja	Bzeibiz	Drainage improvement within community	Improve sustainable and appropriate access to safe water and sanitation	150 HH	\$ 17,960	DRC	Planned
SO2	HLP	Falluja	Bzeibiz	Hygiene promotion awareness session and distribution of HKs for personal usage	Improve sustainable and appropriate access to safe water and sanitation	250HH	\$ 11,973	DRC	Planned
SO2	HLP	Falluja	Bzeibiz	Upgrade and Rehabilitation of Sanitation Facilities	Improve sustainable and appropriate access to safe water and sanitation	100 HH	\$ 11,973	DRC	Planned
SO7	Safety and security	Falluja		General Protection Case Management based on referrals and follow-up, and Individual Protection Assistance (IPA) which can be provided as a complementary assistance in the form of Protection cash. Psychosocial support (non-specialized) and capacity building on Protection.	Protection from harm and better access to rights and services with more safety and dignity.	5,000-10,000 Individuals	\$ 150,000	DRC	Planned

Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO7	Safety and security	Falluja	AAF camps	General Protection Case Management based on referrals and follow-up, and Individual Protection Assistance (IPA) which can be provided as a complementary assistance in the form of Protection cash. Psychosocial support (non-specialized) and capacity building on Protection.	Protection from harm and better access to rights and services with more safety and dignity.	5,000-10,000 Individuals	\$ 50,000	DRC	Planned
SO7	Safety and security	Falluja	Bzeibiz	General Protection Case Management based on referrals and follow-up, and Individual Protection Assistance (IPA) which can be provided as a complementary assistance in the form of Protection cash. Psychosocial support (non-specialized) and capacity building on Protection.	Protection from harm and better access to rights and services with more safety and dignity.	5,000-10,000 Individuals	\$ 50,000	DRC	Completed
SO2	HLP	Falluja	Bzeibiz	Capacity-building support to the Government camp management staff	Functioning coordination and management of Bzbz informal settlement	2	\$ 22,000	DRC	Current
SO2	HLP	Falluja	Bzeibiz	Coordination responsibility among the partners to ensure needs are well reported and addressed by partners as well as advocating for the gaps.	Functioning coordination and management of Bzbz informal settlement	5000-10000 Individuals	\$ 10,000	DRC	Current

Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO2	HLP	Falluja	Bzeibiz	Site Risk Reduction: electrical and infrastructure maintenance. Distribution of fire extinguishers, first aid kits.	Functioning coordination and management of Bzbz informal settlement	5000-10000 Individuals	\$ 100,000	DRC	Current
SO2	HLP	Falluja	Bzeibiz	Awareness raising and community mobilization	Functioning coordination and management of Bzbz informal settlement	5000-10000 Individuals	\$ 20,000	DRC	Current

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	Falluja	Fallujah, Saqlawiyah	Health facility support including supplying Medical Commodities including Pharmaceuticals, Delivery of Primary Health Care, and Capacity building and mentorship. Provide medical consultations to treat common infectious illnesses and conditions, and refer cases needing further management to nearby referral health facilities. Managing non-communicable diseases such as hypertension, diabetes, and commonly seen injuries in line with national and international guidelines. Services are provided in coordination with local health authorities and relevant stakeholders, to ensure proper integration of services with current best practices.	Improve access to primary health care and mental health services for conflict-affected people	16504	\$ 436,206	IMC	Completed
SO7	Safety and security	Falluja	Saqlawiyah	1. Awareness sessions 2. PSS sessions 3. recreational activities 4. Adolescents girls 5. Case Management	Increase protection for women and girls and provide critical response services for survivors of gender-based violence.	763	\$ 155,290	IMC	Completed

Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO7	Safety and security	Falluja	Fallujah, Saqlawiyah	Strengthen mental health service provision at the PHC level and support pathways to additional MHPSS support	Support conflict-affected people in improving their psychosocial wellbeing and help them to overcome daily hardships	839	\$ 260,490	IMC	Completed
SO4	Education	Falluja	Fallujah	NFE (Open ALCs) to enroll out of schools youth	Children and youth have increased capacity and opportunity for engagement in education and community	184 students	\$ 22,865	Mercy Corps	Completed
SO4	Education	Falluja	Fallujah	NFE, providing prep courses for the students to prepare them for the national exams	Children and youth have increased capacity and opportunity for engagement in education and community	119 individuals	\$ 2,100	Mercy Corps	Completed
SO4	Education	Falluja	Fallujah	Training and capacity building for ALCs teaching staff	Children and youth have increased capacity and opportunity for engagement in education and community	19	\$ 4,241	Mercy Corps	Completed

Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO4	Education	Falluja	Fallujah	Advocacy Campaign	Children and youth have increased capacity and opportunity for engagement in education and community. Screen reader support enabled. Children and youth have increased capacity and opportunity for engagement in education and community. Turn on screen reader support	2250	\$ 23,360	Mercy Corps	Completed
SO4	Education	Falluja	Fallujah	Providing PSS, Protection and mediation support for out of school youth to enroll them	Learning environments are safer and more inclusive	177 individuals	\$ 23,575	Mercy Corps	Completed

Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO4	Health	Falluja	Saqlawiyah	Health facility support including supplying Medical Commodities including Pharmaceuticals, Delivery of Primary Health Care, and Capacity building and mentorship. Provide medical consultations to treat common infectious illnesses and conditions, and refer cases needing further management to nearby referral health facilities. Managing non-communicable diseases such as hypertension, diabetes, and commonly seen injuries in line with national and international guidelines. Services are provided in coordination with local health authorities and relevant stakeholders, to ensure proper integration of services with current best practices.	Improve access to primary health care and mental health services for conflict-affected people	16504	\$ 436,206	IMC	Planned
SO7	Safety and security	Falluja	Saqlawiyah	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness sessions PSS sessions recreational activities adolescent girls case Management 	Increase protection for women and girls and provide critical response services for survivors of gender-based violence.	763	\$ 155,290	IMC	Planned

Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO7	Safety and security	Falluja	Saqlawiyah	Strengthen mental health service provision at the PHC level and support pathways to additional MH-PSS support	Support conflict-affected people in improving their psychosocial wellbeing and help them to overcome daily hardships	839	\$ 260,490	IMC	Planned

Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO4	Education	Ramadi	Habbaniyah	Supply Furniture for Abd Al-rahman Alnasser primary school for boys		620		UNDP	Planned
SO4	Education	Ramadi	Habbaniyah	Full Rehabilitation of Abdulrahman Al-Nasser Primary School for Boys (12 Classes) in Habbaniyah for boys and girls two shift		585		UNDP	Completed
SO4	Education	Ramadi	Habbaniyah	Full Rehabilitation of Al-Khaldiyyah Secondary School for Girls (18 Classes) in Habbaniyah	350 (Morning shift) + 400 (Al-Khaldiyyah Intermediate)	750		UNDP	Completed
SO4	Education	Ramadi	Habbaniyah	Supply Furniture for Alkaledia junior school for girls		350		UNDP	Planned
SO4	Education	Ramadi	Habbaniyah	Full Rehabilitation of Al-Fager Secondary School for Boys (18 Classes) in Habbaniyah	260 (Morning shift) + 240 (Afternoon shift - Husaybah Al Sharqiyyah Intermediate)	510		UNDP	Completed
SO4	Education	Ramadi	Habbaniyah	Supply Furniture for Alfager high school in Habania 12 classroom		520		UNDP	Planned
SO4	Education	Ramadi	Albo Fraj	Supply Furniture for Al-Rafideen primary school for girls ,12 classroom in Albo- Theab		450		UNDP	Planned

Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO4	Education	Ramadi	Albo Fraj	Full Rehabilitation of Al-Rafidain Primary School for Girls (12 Classes) in Ramadi for boys and girls two shift		520		UNDP	Completed
SO4	Education	Ramadi	All areas	Install and Connect Electrical Transformers and Materials for 49 Schools in Anbar		27,000		UNDP	Planned
SO4	Electricity	Ramadi	Habbaniyah	Full Rehabilitation of 11KV Electrical Feeder in Abu-Flees-Khalidiya in Habbaniyah		6,000		UNDP	Planned
SO4	Electricity	Ramadi	Habbaniyah	Full Rehabilitation of the Building of Hay-Al-Ummal Electrical Substation in Habbaniyah		47,000		UNDP	Completed
SO4	Electricity	Ramadi	Habbaniyah	Rehabilitation of Electrical Feeders and Network in Various Districts in Habbaniyah City - Ramadi		40,000		UNDP	Planned
SO4	Electricity	Ramadi	Habbaniyah	Development of the electrical network in Habbaniyah / Khaldiya district and surrounding areas				UNDP	Planned
SO4	Electricity	Ramadi	Hay Al Baker	Rehabilitation of Electrical Distribution Sector Building in Ramadi		460,000		UNDP	Planned

Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO4	Electricity	Ramadi	Al Thayala	Rehabilitation work for Al Hussain electrical substation 33/11 KV 2x31.5 KVA in Ramadi		180,000		UNDP	Completed
SO4	Electricity	Ramadi	Al Wafaa	Full Rehabilitation of The Electrical Feeder from Zankora SS to Al-Wafaa District in Ramadi		50,000		UNDP	Planned
SO4	Electricity	Ramadi	Al Taameem	Rehabilitation of Al-Qadisiyah Electrical Substation in Ramadi		150,000		UNDP	Completed
SO4	Health	Ramadi	Albu-Ali Aljasim	Supply Furniture for health center in Albo Ali Jasim		8,500		UNDP	Completed
SO4	Health	Ramadi	Albu-Ali Aljasim	Full Rehabilitation of Albo Ali Al Jasim Sub PHCC in Ramadi		8,500		UNDP	Completed
SO4	Health	Ramadi	Albu-Ali Aljasim	Supply medical equipment for health center in Albo Ali Jasim		8,500		UNDP	Planned
SO4	Health	Ramadi	Ziwiya Sutareh	Supply Furniture for health center in Ziwiya Sutareh / sub		3,500		UNDP	Completed
SO4	Health	Ramadi	Ziwiya Sutareh	Full Rehabilitation of Ziwiya Staih Sub PHCC in Ramadi		3,500		UNDP	Completed
SO4	Health	Ramadi	Ziwiya Sutareh	Supply medical equipment for health center in Ziwiya Sutareh / sub		3,500		UNDP	Planned

Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO4	Health	Ramadi	Al Wafaa	Supply Furniture for Abo Al-Jear health Center		5,000		UNDP	Completed
SO4	Health	Ramadi	Al Wafaa	Full Rehabilitation of Abo AlJear Sub PHCC in Al-Wafaa District in Ramadi		5,000		UNDP	Completed
SO4	Health	Ramadi	Al Wafaa	Supply medical equipment for Abo Al-Jear health Center		5,000		UNDP	Planned
SO4	Health	Ramadi	Ramadi	Provide and Install Air Cooled Package Units in Ramadi Teaching Hospital for Women and Children		550,000		UNDP	Planned
SO4	Health	Ramadi	Ramadi	Supply and install Medical Oxygen Generator for Ramadi Maternity Hospital Ramadi City		750,000		UNDP	Planned
SO4	Health	Ramadi	Ramadi	Supply and Install Medical and Lab equipment for RMH in Ramadi City	(Ramadi maternity hospital) is the only provider of pediatric and maternity services for Ramadi and the West Anbar Region. A population of approximately (432,000) benefit from improved access to maternity and pediatric health services.	432,000		UNDP	Completed

Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO4	Health	Ramadi	Ramadi	Supply of dental chair and accessories to various clinics in Anbar and Salahaddin				UNDP	Planned
SO4	Health	Ramadi	Ramadi	Full Rehabilitation of External Consultancy Clinic in Ramadi Teaching Hospital for Women and Children		550,000		UNDP	Planned
SO4	Health	Ramadi	Ramadi	Supply and install of medical and non-medical equipment in 4 operation theaters – Ramadi Teaching Hospital	(Tikrit) hospital is a major provider of specialised health services for the entire population of Salah al Din and beyond. A catchment population of approximately (1600000) benefit from improved access to health services.	1,600,000		UNDP	Planned
SO4	Health	Ramadi	Ramadi	Performing inspection, preventive and corrective maintenance for medical equipment procured within POs IRQ10-GP412019 and IRQ10-GP412041 (Part 1 – Inspection) (PO IRQ10-4986)		N/A		UNDP	Planned
SO4	Health	Ramadi	Ramadi	Supply and install 1500 kVA generator for Ramadi Maternity Hospital in Ramadi				UNDP	Completed

Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO4	Health	Ramadi	Ramadi	Supply and install MRI scan and CT-Scan for Ramadi Maternity Hospital in Ramadi				UNDP	Completed
SO4	Access to basic services	Ramadi	All areas	Provision of Heavy Equipment for Anbar Governorate - Part 1 (LOT1 – Excavator, LOT2 – Grader, LOT3 – Loader)				UNDP	Planned
SO4	Access to basic services	Ramadi	All areas	Provision of Heavy Equipment for Anbar Governorate - Part 2 (LOT1 – Garbage Compactor, LOT2 – Street Cleaning Sweeper)				UNDP	Planned
SO4	Access to basic services	Ramadi	All areas	Provision of Heavy Equipment for Anbar Governorate - Part 3 (LOT1 – Tractor with Wagon, LOT2 – Forklift)				UNDP	Planned
SO4	Access to basic services	Ramadi	All areas	Provision of Heavy Equipment for Anbar Governorate - Part 4 (LOT1 – Dump Truck, LOT2 – Lowbed Trailer Truck)				UNDP	Planned

Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO4	Access to basic services	Ramadi	All areas	Provision of Heavy Equipment for Anbar Governorate - Part 5 (LOT1 – Double Cab Mini Cargo Truck, LOT2 – Mobile Workshop Truck)				UNDP	Planned
SO4	Access to basic services	Ramadi	All areas	Provision of Heavy Equipment for Anbar Governorate - Part 6 (LOT1 – Water Tanker, LOT2 – Sewer Jetting Truck, LOT3 – Sewer and Sludge Vacuum Cleaner)				UNDP	Planned
SO4	Access to basic services	Ramadi	All areas	Provision of Heavy Equipment for Anbar Governorate - Part 7 (LOT1 – Truck mounted Crane, LOT2 – Hydraulic Aerial Platform Truck)				UNDP	Planned
SO4	Access to basic services	Ramadi	Ramadi	Supply of 150 KVA Generator for Reconciliation Committee in Anbar	A population of approximately (630000) from surrounding neighborhoods in addition to the city population at large benefit from the improvements to facilities	630000		UNDP	Planned
SO4	Access to basic services	Ramadi	Habbaniyah	Rehabilitation of Hay-Al-Ummal Road in Habbaniyah - Ramadi		2500		UNDP	Completed

Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO4	Access to basic services	Ramadi	Al-Nekheeb	Rehabilitation of Wadi Al-Ghadaf Bridge on Al-Nekheeb Way in Ramadi		3000		UNDP	Planned
SO4	Access to basic services	Ramadi	Al-Rahaliya	Rehabilitation of Thaleb Bridge on the Way Between Ramadi and Al-Rahaliya		4500		UNDP	Completed
SO4	Access to basic services	Ramadi	Al Wafaa	Full Rehabilitation of Concrete Box Culvert on Silejia Valley in Al-Wafaa District - Ramadi		3500		UNDP	Completed
SO4	Access to basic services	Ramadi	Wadi Al-Ghadaf	Rehabilitation of Al-Fokanee Bridge above the Railway in Ramadi		2000		UNDP	Completed
SO4	Access to basic services	Ramadi	Al Taameem	Perform rehabilitation works to H1 sewage lift station in ramadi		20,000		Mercy Corps	Completed
SO4	Access to basic services	Ramadi	Ramadi	Rehabilitation of Two Storages in Anbar Sewerage Directorate Warehouse - Ramadi		400000		UNDP	Completed
SO4	WASH	Ramadi	Al-Tash	Full Rehabilitation of Al-Tash Water Complex With the Pipeline in Ramadi		28000		UNDP	Completed
SO4	WASH	Ramadi	Ramadi	Rehabilitation of Big Ramadi Water Project - Stage II		400000		UNDP	Completed

Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO4	WASH	Ramadi	Khalidiyah	Rehabilitation work for Albo-Bridan WTP 200m ³ /h in Khalidiyah		4,800		Mercy Corps	Completed
SO4	WASH	Ramadi	Khalidiyah	Rehabilitation work for Albo-Zaayan WTP 200m ³ /h in Khalidiyah		5,000		Mercy Corps	Current
SO4	WASH	Ramadi	Ramadi	Rehabilitating WASH facilities in 4 Schools		1,500		Mercy Corps	Completed
SO4	WASH	Ramadi	Kilo-18	Perform Water trucking service		780		Mercy Corps	Completed
SO4	WASH	Ramadi	Kilo-18	Perform Water trucking service		800		Mercy Corps	Completed
SO4	WASH	Ramadi	HTC camps	Performs Solid Waste management campaigns		460		Mercy Corps	Completed
SO4	WASH	Ramadi	Kilo-18	Performs Solid Waste management campaigns		780		Mercy Corps	Completed
SO4	WASH	Ramadi	Kilo-18	Distribute NFI kits with hygiene promotion sessions		3,180		Mercy Corps	Completed
SO4	WASH	Ramadi	HTC camps	Distribute NFI kits with hygiene promotion sessions		460		Mercy Corps	Completed
SO4	WASH	Ramadi	Kilo-18	Distribute NFI kits with hygiene promotion sessions		780		Mercy Corps	Completed

Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO2	HLP	Ramadi	Albu-Assaf	Rehabilitation of damaged shelters upon provision of right HLP documents up to Cat 4	Shelter rehabilitation			IOM	Completed
SO2	HLP	Ramadi	Zankura	Rehabilitation of damaged shelters upon provision of right HLP documents up to Cat 4	Shelter rehabilitation			IOM	Completed
SO2	HLP	Ramadi	The modern village	Rehabilitation of damaged shelters upon provision of right HLP documents up to Cat 4	Shelter rehabilitation			IOM	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Ramadi	Albu-Assaf	Cash for work - Cleaning of irrigation canals Cash for work - Cleaning campaign	Cash injection - small impact community based project			IOM	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Ramadi	Zankura	Cash for work - Cleaning of irrigation canals Cash for work - Cleaning campaign	Cash injection - small impact community based project			IOM	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Ramadi	The modern village	Cash for work: Cleaning campaign Making of face masks (Female participants only)	Cash injection - small impact community based project			IOM	Completed

Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO3	Livelihoods	Ramadi	Albu-Assaf	Individual livelihood assistance through vocational training + grant Business support services On Job training	Income generation			IOM	Planned
SO3	Livelihoods	Ramadi	Zankura	Individual livelihood assistance through vocational training + grant Business support services On Job training	Income generation			IOM	Planned
SO3	Livelihoods	Ramadi	The modern village	Individual livelihood assistance through vocational training + grant Business support services On Job training	Income generation			IOM	Planned
SO4	Electricity	Ramadi	Kilo-7	Rehabilitation of the main electricity grid	Better access to basic services			IOM	Planned
SO4	Electricity	Ramadi	Zankura	Rehabilitation of the main electricity grid	Better access to basic services			IOM	Planned
SO4	Education	Ramadi	All areas	Provide PSS, Protection and Mediation support for out of school youth by MoE counselors to enroll them to schools	Access to and quality of formal education is improved	390		Mercy Corps	Completed

Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO4	Education	Ramadi	Al Taameem	Open and operate Accelerated Learning Center (ALC) for primary level	Children and youth have increased capacity and opportunity for engagement in education and community	75 (Duplicate with above figure)		Mercy Corps	Completed
SO4	Education	Ramadi	Kilo-7	Open and operate Accelerated Learning Center (ALC) for primary level	Access to and quality of formal education is improved	75 (Duplicate with above figure)		Mercy Corps	Completed
SO4	Education	Ramadi	Aljizeerah village	Open and operate Accelerated Learning Center (ALC) for primary level	Access to and quality of formal education is improved	75 (Duplicate with above figure)		Mercy Corps	Completed

Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO7	Safety and security	Ramadi	Khalidiyah	<p>1. Protection Monitoring and Capacity Building (monitoring protection risks, reporting human rights violations and threats, building the capacity of local service providers and community-based committees in Protection.)</p> <p>2. General-Protection Case Management (identifying individuals at risk, referral to internal and external service providers, and providing Individual Protection Assistance as a last resort.)</p> <p>3. Community-based Protection (Structured, Non-Structured PSS, Awareness Campaigns, Life-skills training in static and mobile Community Safe Spaces).</p> <p>4. Legal Assistance (Legal Awareness, Legal Consultations and Legal Representation).</p>	Protection from violence, harm and abuse with enhanced access to rights and services for the vulnerable individuals among those who have been returned from displacement and still have humanitarian needs.	5000-10000		DRC	Current
SO6	Social Cohesion	Ramadi	Habbaniyah	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	Planned

Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO6	Social Cohesion	Ramadi	Habbaniyah	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	Planned
SO6	Social Cohesion	Ramadi	Habbaniyah	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	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	Ramadi	All areas	<p>1. Protection monitoring;</p> <p>2. Referrals of special cases to specialized partners;</p> <p>3. Training and capacity building activities – GP;</p> <p>4. Awareness raising</p> <p>5. Community based protection activities, peaceful co-existence activities and management of ad hoc community centres;</p> <p>6. Cash for protection;</p> <p>7. Legal assistance for civil documentation;</p> <p>8. detention representation;</p> <p>9. Awareness raising;</p> <p>10. legal assistance for HLP - restitution of ownership documents.</p>	<p>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.</p>	IDPs, returnees and asylum seekers.		UNHCR/IRC	Current

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	Ramadi	All areas	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 ad hoc community centres; 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. 	<p>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.</p>	IDPs, returnees and asylum seekers.		UNHCR/IRC	Current
SO7	Safety and security	Ramadi	Ramadi	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Awareness raising 	Explosive ordnance risk Education			BMCO	Completed
SO2	HLP	Ramadi	Al-Rahaliya	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. primary health services 2. laboratory services 	<p>Increase access to quality primary healthcare services by meeting gaps in the supply of essential lifesaving medicines, consumable and equipment.</p>	host community, IDPs	\$ 70,000	IHAO	Completed

Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO2	HLP	Ramadi	Khalidiyah	1. gynecological consultation 2. pre and post natal consultations 3. family planning 4. ultrasound services	strengthening the Department of health capabilities of providing reproductive health services to women and girls in Ramadi	host community, returnees, IDPs	\$ 50,000	IHAO	Completed
SO2	HLP	Ramadi	Khalidiyah	1. focus group discussion 2. periodic data collection, 3. analysis and reporting, 4. key informant interviews	Support and monitor AFD project to provide clean water and sanitation services for vulnerable people living in Khalidiya	host community, returnees, IDPs	\$ 90,000	IHAO	Current
SO7	Safety and security	Ramadi	Khalidiyah	General Protection Case Management based on referrals and follow-up, and Individual Protection Assistance (IPA) which can be provided as a complementray assistance in the form of Protection cash. Psychosocial support (non-specified) and capacity building on Protection.	Protection from harm and better access to rights and services with more safety and dignity.	5,000-10,000 Individuals	\$ 150,000	DRC	Planned

Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO7	Safety and security	Ramadi	HTC informal settlement	General Protection Case Management based on referrals and follow-up, and Individual Protection Assistance (IPA) which can be provided as a complementray assistance in the form of Protection cash. Psychosocial support (non-specialized) and capacity building on Protection.	Protection from harm and better access to rights and services with more safety and dignity.	5,000-10,000 Individuals	\$ 10,000	DRC	Planned
SO2	HLP	Ramadi	HTC camps	Capacity-building support to the Government camp management staff	Functioning coordination and management of HTC informal settlement	2	\$ 7,000	DRC	Current
SO2	HLP	Ramadi	HTC camps	Coordination responsibility among the partners to ensure needs are well reported and addressed by partners as well as advocating for the gaps.	Functioning coordination and management of HTC informal settlement	100-500 Individuals	\$ 2,000	DRC	Current
SO2	HLP	Ramadi	HTC camps	Site Risk Reduction: electrical and infrastructure maintenance. Distribution of fire extinguishers, first aid kits.	Functioning coordination and management of HTC informal settlement	100-500 Individuals	\$ 5,000	DRC	Current
SO2	HLP	Ramadi	HTC camps	Awareness raising and community mobilization	Functioning coordination and management of HTC informal settlement	100-500 Individuals	\$ 2,000	DRC	Current

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	Ramadi	Ramadi	NFE (Open ALCs) to enroll out of schools youth	Children and youth have increased capacity and opportunity for engagement in education and community	227 individuals	\$ 22,885	Mercy Corps	Completed
SO4	Education	Ramadi	Ramadi	NFE, providing prep courses for the students to prepare them for the national exams	Children and youth have increased capacity and opportunity for engagement in education and community	136 individuals	\$ 2,100	Mercy Corps	Completed
SO4	Education	Ramadi	Ramadi	Training and capacity building for ALCs teaching staff	Children and youth have increased capacity and opportunity for engagement in education and community	28 individuals	\$ 6,250	Mercy Corps	Completed
SO4	Education	Ramadi	Ramadi	Advocacy Campaign	Children and youth have increased capacity and opportunity for engagement in education and community	2250	\$ 23,360	Mercy Corps	Completed
SO4	Education	Ramadi	Ramadi	Providing PSS, Protection and mediation support for out of school youth to enroll them	Learning environments are safer and more inclusive	114 individuals	\$ 23,575	Mercy Corps	Completed

Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO4	WASH	Rutba	Hay Al-Askary	Operating and maintenance of water and sanitation services				Swedo	Planned
SO4	Education	Rutba	Rutba	NFE (Open ALCs) to enroll out of schools youth	Children and youth have increased capacity and opportunity for engagement in education and community	171 students	\$ 22,865	Mercy Corps	Completed
SO4	Education	Rutba	Rutba	NFE, providing prep courses for the students to prepare them for the national exams	Children and youth have increased capacity and opportunity for engagement in education and community	203	\$ 2,100	Mercy Corps	Completed
SO4	Education	Rutba	Rutba	Training and capacity building for ALCs teaching staff	Children and youth have increased capacity and opportunity for engagement in education and community	19	\$ 4,241	Mercy Corps	Completed
SO4	Education	Rutba	Rutba	Advocacy Campaign	Children and youth have increased capacity and opportunity for engagement in education and community	2250	\$ 23,360	Mercy Corps	Completed
SO4	Education	Rutba	Rutba	Providing PSS, Protection and mediation support for out of school youth to enroll them	Learning environments are safer and more inclusive	165	\$ 23,575	Mercy Corps	Completed

Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO3	Livelihoods	Faluja, Ramadi, Heet	Kilo-18	1- Rehabilitation of 431 km of irrigation canals 2-home gardens creation and receive agriculture kits for female.3-vocational trainings on agricultural services and poultry farming to be able to increase their production and food diversity.	FFA activities	1,693		WFP	Completed
SO6	Social Cohesion	Fallujah, Ramadi, Qarma, Habbaniyah	Habbaniyah, Fallujah, Ramadi, Qarma,	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	\$ 60,000	UNDP	Planned
SO6	Social Cohesion	Fallujah, Ramadi, Qarma, Habbaniyah	Habbaniyah, Fallujah, Ramadi, Qarma,	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	Planned

Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO2	HLP	Fallujah, Ramadi, Baghdad	Ramadi, Fallujah, Baghdad	Enhancing livelihoods by establishing small projects inside homes for returning, displaced and affected women through developing skills in the food, dairy and pastry industries	Enhancing livelihoods by establishing small projects inside homes for returning, displaced women and affected women through developing skills in the food, dairy and pastry industries	240	\$ 100,000	Human Organization	Completed
SO7	Safety and Security	Falluja, Ramadi		Establish two Model Police Station Plots in Ramadi and Falluja	Improved local policing in the target locations through the model police station pilot initiative	apprx. 6,000	\$ 2,000	UNDP	Current

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	All areas	All areas	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 ad hoc community centres; 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. 	<p>Profiling of population undertaken.</p> <p>Community self-management supported and community led protection response and feedback mechanisms strengthened, Legal assistance provided; Legal assistance for HLP issues provided.</p>	IDPs, returnees and asylum seekers.		UNHCR/IRC	Current
SO7	Safety and security	All areas	All areas	<p>General Protection Case Management based on referrals and follow-up, and Individual Protection Assistance (IPA) which can be provided as a complementarity assistance in the form of Protection cash. Psychosocial support (non-specialized) and capacity building on Protection.</p>	<p>Protection from harm and better access to rights and services with more safety and dignity.</p>	5,000-10,000 Individual	\$ 150,000	DRC	Planned

ANNEX B: MONITORING AND TRACKING

This section outlines the periodic monitoring of the implementation of this plan, the methodology used, the partners responsible – linking 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 specific 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	Target population with documents to prove ownership rights/tenancy of housing, land and property left behind (% of total target population who left behind HLP)	
			Proportion of target population with access to mechanisms for resolving HLP disputes	NPC
		Restitution mechanisms	Proportion of the population reporting [barrier] to receiving property compensation	MCNA

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

OP Specific Objective	IASC Adapted Criteria	Sub-criteria	Indicators	Existing sources
SO4 - Basic Services: Displacement-affected populations have equitable access to basic services (school, health, electricity, water and social protection)	Adequate standard of living	Access to basic services	Proportion of the population reporting access to basic services (education, health, electricity, WASH) through government provision or public infrastructure	
			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
		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
	Voluntary family reunification	Family reunification	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>				



EAST ANBAR PLAN OF ACTION

2021-2024

حلول دائمة في العراق
Iraq Durable Solutions

