



MOSUL DURABLE SOLUTIONS PLAN OF ACTION REVISION 2021–2024



JANUARY 2023

In March 2021 the Ministry of Planning 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, and activities—along with their estimated costs, and assigning specific responsibilities between the executive branches of government and local governments.

Building on the National Plan, the humanitarian, development, stabilisation, and peace communities in Iraq are committed to supporting the Government of Iraq in assisting displacement affected communities through the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) and the Inter-Agency Durable Solutions Strategic and Operational Framework (Operational Framework).² Working together, these mechanisms enhance existing efforts to support IDPs, returnees, and other displacement-affected populations to pursue and achieve sustainable solutions to the situation of displacement.

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

2 <https://www.iraqdurablesolutions.net/>

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Mosul ABC is composed of 10 UN organisations, 31 international NGOs, and 9 national NGOs, with the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) and the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ), participating as observers.

In May 2022, Mosul ABC developed its Plan of Actions (PoA) to identify gaps and propose recommendations for enhanced coordination and additional support in priority locations. Since then, recovery and development initiatives have been undertaken by the government and development partners in pursuit of Durable Solutions for internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Mosul district.

In response to the evolving context and requirements within the district, the Mosul ABC has undertaken extensive deep dive sessions, community consultations, and roundtable discussions in selected initial target areas. As a result, the PoA has been revised to incorporate the insights gained, identify any existing gaps, and highlight the progress achieved since the initial PoA was formulated.

2. SITUATION AND CONTEXT ANALYSIS

2.1. Displacement Overview

Mosul is one of the districts of Ninewa Governorate, situated in the northwest of Iraq. It is divided into six sub-districts: Markaz Mosul (including East and West Mosul), Baashiq, Al-Qayara, Hamam Al-Aleel, Al-Shura, and Al-Muhlabiyya. A total of 85,842 people remain displaced in 119 locations in Mosul district since the 2014 crisis.² Many of these individuals were displaced either by ISIS rule, which included the devastation of key agricultural areas and services in rural Ninewa, or by the destruction of homes during the 2017 liberation. Markaz Mosul has the largest remaining IDPs (80,694) spread over 97 locations.³ The highest percentages of out-of-camp IDPs (not including families who recently departed from the Jedaa 5 camp due to its closure in April 2023) originated from Telafar, Tilkaif, and Sinjar districts. Mosul district also includes Jedaa 1 camp, whose population includes returnees from Al-Hol camp in Syria, and formerly Jedaa 5 camp, which was suddenly closed by the government in April 2023. Most of these reside in private settings, but four per cent remain in camps, while seven per cent live in critical shelters. Mosul is the third district with the highest number of IDPs (6,846) residing in critical shelters.⁴

2 IOM. Displacement Tracking Matrix. Jan – April 2023. <https://iraqdtm.iom.int/Dashboard#DisplacementIndex>

3 Ibid.

4 IOM. DTM Iraq Master List Report 129. June 2023.

Table 1: Number of IDPs and Locations by Overall Severity

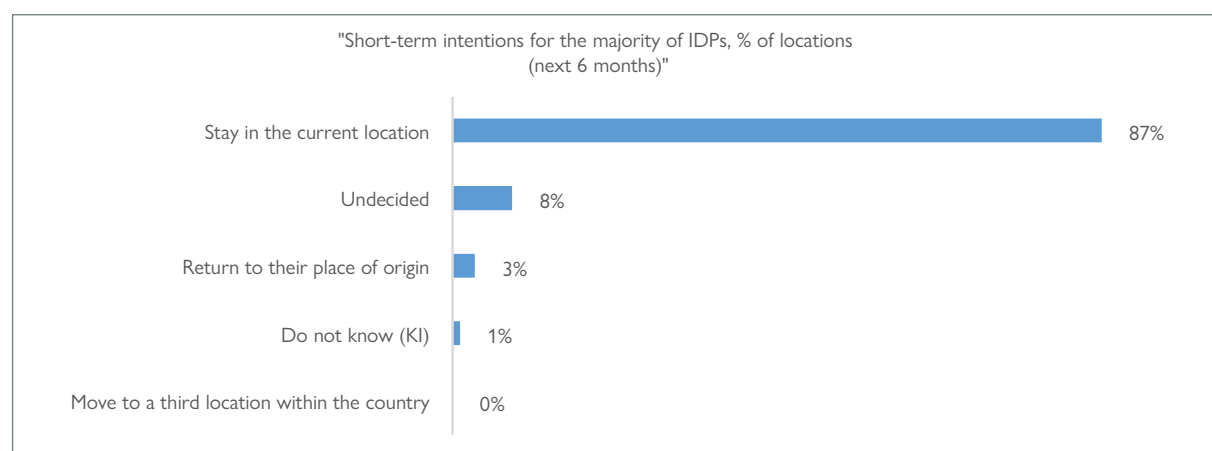
SUB-DISTRICT	CATEGORY OF SEVERITY BY AREA OF DISPLACEMENT							
	OVERALL SEVERITY							
	HIGH		MEDIUM		LOW		TOTAL	
	# of IDPs	# of locations	# of IDPs	# of locations	# of IDPs	# of locations	# of IDPs	# of locations
Al-Muhalabiya	-	-	66	2	-	-	66	2
Al-Qayara	2,772	9	216	4	-	-	2,988	13
Baashiq	-	-	-	-	1,626	1	1,626	1
Hamam al Aleel	6	1	6	1	456	4	468	6
Markaz Mosul	-	-	22,992	16	57,702	81	80,694	97
TOTAL	2,778	10	23,280	23	59,784	86	85,842	119

2.2. Movement Intentions and Obstacles to Durable Solutions in Mosul

Despite the overall decrease in IDPs across the country, new IDP movements were observed. In Mosul, about 720 IDPs were reportedly pushed into secondary displacement. Additionally, six failed returns were recorded in the period of January to April 2023. Among those displaced after returning to their area of origin, lack of public services and job opportunities were the primary triggers. 56 per cent of IDPs originated from Ninewa governorate, with 21 per cent IDPs have originated from Mosul.⁵

The Integrated Locations Assessment (ILA) conducted by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) from April to June 2022 in Mosul district categorised IDP's intentions in two timeframes: short-term intentions (within the next 6 months) and long-term intentions (beyond the next 6 months). For short-term intentions, 89 per cent reported that they intend to stay in their current location. Approximately 28 per cent of respondents expressed their preference to remain in their current displacement locations due to better living conditions, while 91 per cent cited the scarcity of housing in their intended return areas as the main factor hindering their return.⁶

Figure 1: Short-term Intentions of IDPs in Mosul



5 IOM. DTM Iraq Master List Report 129. June 2023.

6 IOM. Displacement Tracking Matrix Location Assessment VII. April-June 2022.

The intentions of IDPs vary by sub-district of displacement, as shown in the table below. In Al-Muhlabiya, Markaz Mosul, and Al-Qayara, all or most IDPs intend to stay in the Area of Displacement (AoD) for the next six months. In Al-Muhlabiya, 100 per cent would still not return even if any assistance to return was received, while 57 per cent of IDPs in Markaz Mosul would return to their Area of Origin (AoO) if assistance to return were offered. The primary reasons related to location of return were lack of housing (Al-Muhlabiya, Markaz Mosul), lack of livelihoods (Al-Muhlabiya), and blocked returns (Al-Qayara).

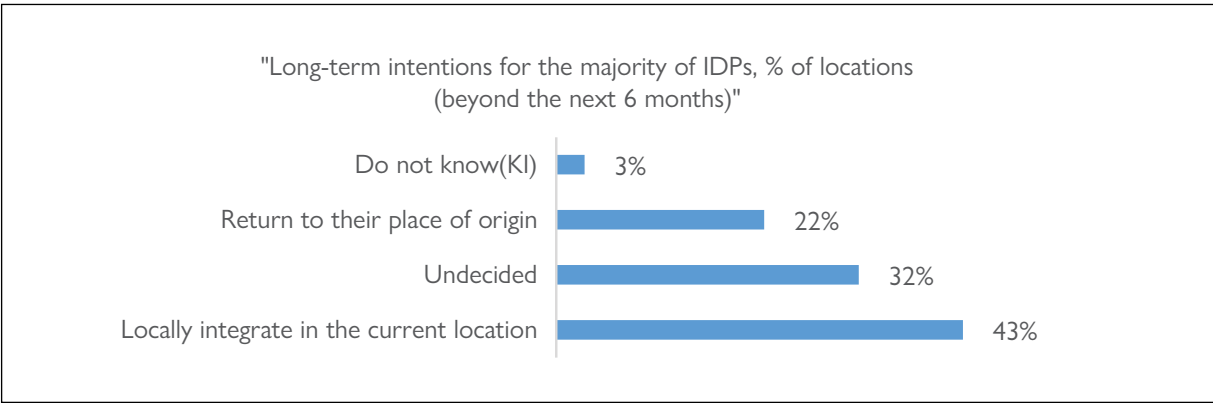
Table 2: Short-term Intentions of IDPs in Mosul per Sub-District

SHORT-TERM INTENTION FOR IDPs PER SUB-DISTRICT						
Sub-District	Short-term intentions for the majority of IDPs, % of locations(next 6 months)		Intentions if any assistance to return received for the majority of IDPs, % of locations		Reasons why most IDPs do not want to return, % of locations (reasons related to location of return)	
	IDPs Short-term intentions	% of locations	Intention if any assistance to return received	% of locations	reasons related to location of return	% of Locations
Al-Muhlabiya	Stay in the current location	100%	Most would still not return	100%	Lack of housing	100%
					Lack of livelihoods opportunities	100%
Al-Qayara	Stay in the current location	79%	Most would still not return	64%	Blocked returns	100%
	Return to their place of origin	21%	Some would return	36%	Lack of livelihoods	73%
					Lack of housing	45%
					Lack of safety at	45%
					No financial means to return and restart	27%
Baashiq	Return to their place of origin	100%				
Hamam al Aeel	Return to their place of origin	100%				
Markaz Mosul	Stay in the current location	93%	Some would return	57%	Lack of housing	95%
	Undecided	4%	Most would still not return	21%	Lack of livelihoods	76%
	Do not know (for KI)	2%	Do not know (for KI)	20%	No financial means to return and restart	68%
	Return to their place of origin	1%	Most or all would return	2%	Fear of revenge or discrimination	2%
					Lack of safety	1%

For long-term intentions, 43 per cent prefers to locally integrate in their current location beyond the next six months. The main reasons to return were no financial means to remain in the location of displacement

(9%), an emotional desire to return to the AoO (11%), and the availability of assistance in the AoO (8%).⁷ In Al-Qayara, the intentions of IDPs are largely determined by the fact that all (of those surveyed) face blocked returns. If offered assistance, 64 per cent of IDPs in Al-Qayara still indicated they would not return to AoOs. Lack of livelihoods (73%), housing (45%), safety (45%), and financial means to restart (27%) all play a role in these intentions.

Figure 2: Long-term Intentions of IDPs in Mosul



For IDPs across Mosul district who have expressed their intention to return, a significant motivating factor is the emotional desire to reunite with family members residing in AoOs. This pull factor was identified by all surveyed IDPs with an intention to return to Markaz Mosul, Baashiqqa, and Hamam Al-Aleel. In addition to emotional considerations, the availability of assistance in the intended return locations played a substantial role, particularly in Markaz Mosul (88%) and Baashiqqa (100%).

Conversely, a notable push factor for those intending to return is the lack of financial means to sustain themselves in the location of displacement. This factor was particularly significant in Hamam Al-Aleel (100%), Markaz Mosul (82%), and Al-Qayara (67%).

7 Ibid.

Table 3: Long-term Intentions of IDPs in Mosul per Sub-District

LONG -TERM INTENTION FOR IDPs PER SUB-DISTRICT						
Sub-District	Long-term intentions for the majority of IDPs, % of locations (beyond the next 6 months)		Main reasons to return, for those that intend to for those that intend to (reasons related to location of return)		Main reasons to return, for those that intend to for those that intend to % of locations (reasons related to location of displacement)	
	IDPs Short-term Intention	% of Locations	Reasons related to location of return	% of Locations	Reasons related to location of displacement	% of Locations
Al-Muhalabiya	Locally integrate in the current location	100%				
Al-Qayara	Locally integrate in the current location	57%	Availability of housing	100%	No financial means to remain in displacement	67%
	Return to their place of origin	21%	Availability of services (for example, education and health)	67%		
	Unknown	21%	Emotional desire to return/ join family members	33%		
			The location is safe	33%		
Baashiqqa	Return to their place of origin	100%	Availability of assistance	100%		
			Availability of housing	100%		
			Emotional desire to return/ join family members	100%		
Hamam al Aleel	Return to their place of origin	100%	Emotional desire to return/ join family members	100%	No financial means to remain in displacement	100%
Markaz Mosul	Locally integrate in the current location	41%	Emotional desire to return/ join family members	100%	No financial means to remain in displacement	82%
	Unknown	35%	Availability of assistance	88%		
	Return to their place of origin	20%	Availability of services (for example, education and health)	12%		
	Do not know (for KI)	4%	The location is safe	12%		

For the movement intentions of out-of-camp IDP households, the following barriers to return were reported: better living conditions in their AoD (41%), lack of livelihood in their AoO (39%), no financial means to return (26%), and fear or trauma associated with their AoO (24%).⁸

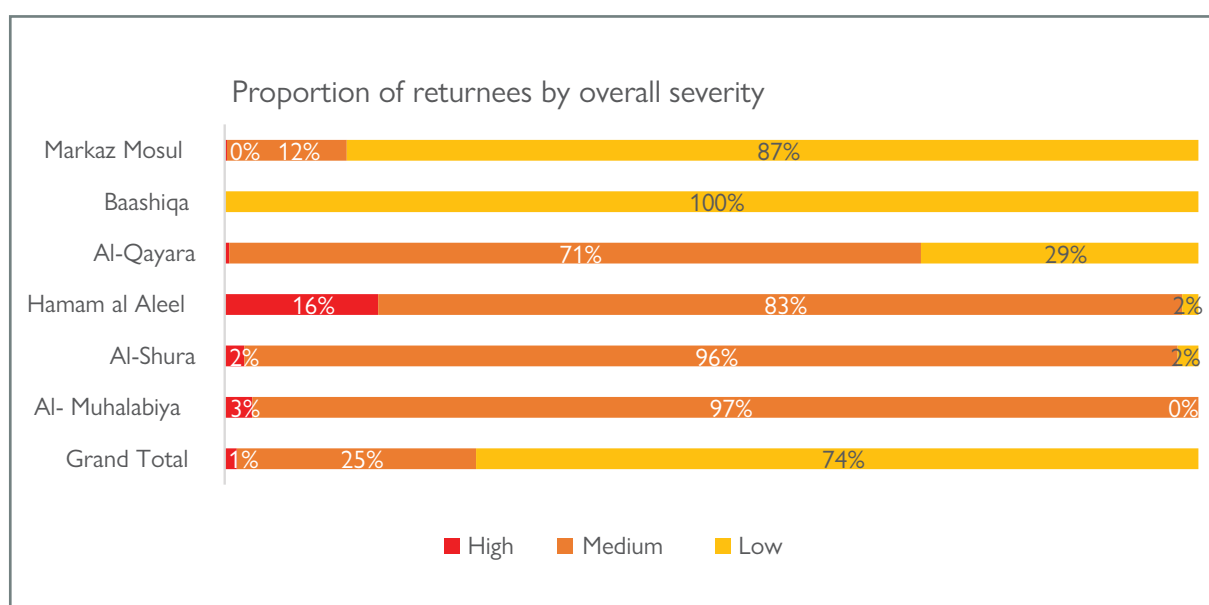
8 REACH. Movement Intentions Among Out-of-Camp IDP Households Factsheet. March 2023.

2.3. Return Context Analysis

At the district level, Mosul witnessed the most significant rise in returnees within the Ninewa governorate. In the DTM data collected between January and April 2023, about 1.07+ million IDPs in Mosul has already returned in their AoO as compared to 1.01+ million at the last quarter of 2019.⁹ This increase can be attributed to various factors, including the emotional longing to return and reunite with family members, enhanced living conditions in the areas of origin, and the provision of assistance to facilitate the return process. Furthermore, the closure of Jeddah 5 Camp and the financial constraints faced by individuals in sustaining themselves in displacement areas also played a role in motivating returns.

Few returnees across these sub-districts are experiencing conditions of high severity, with the exception of Hamam Al-Aleel, where 16 per cent of returnees are in conditions of high severity and 83 per cent are in conditions of medium severity. In Al-Qayara, Al-Shura, and Al-Muhalabiya, a majority of returnees face conditions of medium severity (71%, 96%, and 97% of returnees, respectively).

Figure 3: Proportion of Returnees by Overall Severity



9 IOM. Displacement Tracking Matrix. Jan – April 2023. <https://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex#Dashboard>

The table below shows the number of returnees and locations by category of overall severity as per the DTM data collected between January and April 2023:

Table 4: Number of Returnees and Locations by Overall Severity

NUMBER OF RETURNEES AND LOCATIONS BY CATEGORY OF OVERALL SEVERITY								
Sub-District	OVERALL SEVERITY							
	HIGH		MEDIUM		LOW		TOTAL	
	# of IDPs	# of locations	# of IDPs	# of locations	# of IDPs	# of locations	# of IDPs	# of locations
Al-Muhallabiya	900	5	29,688	32	-	-	30,588	37
Al-Qayara	150	2	43,428	35	17,058	14	60,636	51
Baashiqah	60	1	-	-	134,268	32	134,328	33
Hamam al Aleel	9,552	11	48,990	46	90	1	58,632	58
Markaz Mosul	1,926	3	90,798	52	642,804	108	735,528	163
Al-Shura	1,134	4	53,064	38	1	3	55,386	45
TOTAL	13,722	26	265,968	203	795,408	158	1,075,098	387

3. OVERVIEW OF ACTIVITY MAPPING

3.1. UN Agencies and NGOs

To date, a cumulative count of 241 initiatives has been executed by partners of Mosul ABC across six different locations. The distribution of these activities indicates that the primary focus of ABC partners lies in Markaz Mosul, which encompasses 85 per cent of the targeted area. This allocation may indicate a higher concentration of displaced individuals or a greater demand for assistance within this district. In contrast, the relatively lower percentage assigned to Al-Qayara, Baashiq, Al-Shura, Hamam Al Aleel, and Al-Muhalabiya suggests that these districts have a comparatively smaller population of displaced persons or less immediate needs. The top five sectors that were prioritised by ABC Mosul in 2022 were education (18%), livelihoods (15%), electricity (14%), basic services (13%), and WASH (11%).

Table 5: Locations with most UN/NGO Activities

Sector	Top 6 Locations with most activities						
Location	Markaz Mosul	Al-Qayara	Baashiq	Al-Shura	Hamam al Aleel	Al-Muhalabiya	Total
Government leadership	5	2	1	0	0	0	8
Housing and HLP	16	0	0	0	0	1	17
Livelihoods	33	0	4	0	0	0	37
Basic Services	27	0	0	1	0	3	31
Education	34	5	2	1	1	0	43
WASH	24	1	1	0	0	0	26
Health	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Food security	6	0	0	0	0	0	6
Electricity	32	1	0	0	1	0	34
Social protection	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Documentation and Rights	5	0	0	1	0	0	6
Social Cohesion	11	2	3	0	0	2	18
Safety and security	4	3	0	0	0	1	8
Facilitated Movements	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total Activities	204	14	11	3	2	7	241
% of Total	85%	6%	5%	1%	1%	3%	ltn%

3.2. Government Projects

Table 6: Breakdown of Government Projects in Mosul

Sector	Markaz Mosul	Hamam Alil	Bashiqa	Shoura	Al- Qayara	Grand Total
WASH	20%	5%	5%	0%	3%	33%
Reconstruction	15%	0%	3%	0%	0%	18%
Health	23%	0%	0%	0%	3%	25%
Electricity	3%	0%	3%	3%	3%	10%
Education	13%	0%	0%	0%	0%	13%
Compensations	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%
Grand Total	75%	5%	10%	3%	8%	100%

In 2022, the Iraqi government carried out a total of 40 projects in the Mosul district, with 75 per cent of them being implemented specifically in the Markaz Mosul sub-district. This allocation highlights a significant disparity in the attention given the needs of the remaining sub-districts within Mosul. The projects spanned various sectors, including WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene), health, education, electricity, reconstruction, and compensations. Notably, the WASH sector received the highest number of government projects in the district, accounting for 33 per cent of the total projects undertaken throughout the year.

3.3. Government vs International Community Priorities

The activities of ABC partners have played a crucial role in supplementing government endeavours, especially in bridging gaps within sectors that were not given priority by the government in the Mosul district. These sectors primarily include livelihoods and basic services. Conversely, the government has focused on fulfilling the needs within the health sector, which is an area where only one per cent of ABC activities have been implemented. Together, both the ABC partners and the government have collaborated to address a wider range of needs and ensure a more comprehensive approach to supporting the Mosul district.

Table 7: ABC/Government Priorities in Mosul in 2022

TOP 5 PRIORITIES IN MOSUL DISTRICT IN 2022			
ABC Partners		Government	
Sector	Percentage	Sector	Percentage
Education	18%	WASH	33%
Livelihood	15%	Health	25%
Electricity	14%	Reconstruction	18%
Basic Services	13%	Education	13%
WASH	11%	Electricity	10%

Despite the valuable complementarity of efforts, it is crucial to carefully assess and cater to the specific needs of each affected area when allocating resources. For example, some sub-districts or villages may have a greater demand for housing assistance, while others may require improved access to healthcare or education services. Various factors can influence these needs, such as resource availability or the level of

coordination with local authorities. Furthermore, it is essential to consider whether certain districts have already received substantial assistance from other organisations or government agencies.

Moreover, the analysis highlights additional areas that need attention for the attainment of a lasting solutions in Mosul. These include addressing housing needs, ensuring housing, land, and property (HLP) rights, promoting food security, facilitating civil and legal documentation, enhancing safety and security, implementing social protection measures, and fostering social cohesion. By addressing these key aspects, a more holistic approach can be adopted to address the multifaceted challenges faced by displaced individuals in the Mosul district.

To ensure a comprehensive and tailored approach, further research and analysis are imperative to gain a thorough understanding of the situation in each affected sub-district/area. This will help guarantee that all displaced individuals receive the necessary support for achieving sustainable and durable solutions. Additionally, it is crucial for both Mosul ABC and the government to guarantee the flexibility and adaptability of the durable solutions activity plan in response to evolving circumstances. This can be achieved through regular monitoring and evaluation processes to assess the plan's effectiveness and make necessary adjustments when required. Ultimately, the success of the Mosul PoA relies on a collaborative and coordinated effort among all stakeholders, including displaced individuals, local communities, and government entities.

4. OVERVIEW OF SECTORAL NEEDS AND CHALLENGES

The 2022 PoA has identified education, health, infrastructure, shelter and housing, and livelihoods as the main needs for the communities in the following priority locations: Markaz Mosul, Al-Qayara, Bashiqa, and Hamam Al-Aleel. Despite the high number of interventions in these locations implemented by both ABC and the local government, some needs remain unmet and are hence considered gaps. Mosul ABC conducted roundtable discussions with local authorities as well as deep dive sessions in Hay Tanak, Hermat, and Al-Muwala areas to assess the projects completed/ongoing and to identify the remaining gaps and needs in each target location.



Community consultation with people with disabilities in Zanjili, 25 January 2023

Furthermore, as part of the PoA revision process, ABC members conducted community consultations encompassing a diverse range of populations throughout Mosul district. These consultations aimed to gather feedback on priorities and needs directly from local communities. They were carried out in Hamam Al-Aleel and in the neighbourhoods of Zanjili, Intisar, Al-Quds, Hawi Al-Kanisa, and Al-Tahreer within Markaz Mosul. The consultations were tailored to focus on different groups, including IDPs, the host community, individuals with disabilities, and women. The priorities identified in these community consultations highlighted the importance of both NGO and government support. IDPs from areas where return is blocked, such as Hatra and Al-Rabia, expressed a need for government assistance in finding a political solution to overcome this challenge. In addition to addressing blocked returns, participants from various locations and community types emphasised the significance of livelihood assistance, both in AoDs and AoOs, with a particular emphasis on supporting women's livelihoods. The provision of services, especially in Zummar, Al-Qayrawan, and Markaz Sinjar, was also highlighted as crucial by IDPs originating from those areas. Moreover, IDPs who perceived affiliation with Daesh mentioned encountering difficulties related to social cohesion in both AoDs and AoOs.

4.1. Government leadership

The political status and government leadership in Mosul district continue to evolve as efforts are made to rebuild and stabilise the region. However, it is important to note that the political landscape in Mosul remains dynamic and subject to ongoing changes and negotiations among different political factions due to several factors such as fragmented governance, security concerns, disputed territories, and a lack of trust between different communities and between IDPs and the government.

To date, eight initiatives have been implemented by six ABC partners to support governance structures in Mosul: Non-Violent Peacecorps, The Iraqi Institution for Development (IID), Triangle Génération Humanitaire (TGH), Doctors Aid for Medical Activities (DAMA), Mercy Corps, Oxfam, and Save the Children. These initiatives include technical capacity building through training, mentorship, and technical assistance to administrative personnel and local authorities.

Despite these efforts to promote government leadership and ownership in the district, several needs persist. There is still a need to enhance coordination among different ministries, local authorities, and relevant stakeholders to ensure a unified and coordinated approach towards durable solutions. This includes streamlining decision-making processes and improving collaboration at all levels. The local government should also prioritise the restoration of security in the governorate, ensuring the protection of IDPs and their property to facilitate a safe return. The government can invest in reconciliation initiatives, promote dialogue, and foster trust among different communities. This includes supporting community-led reconciliation processes, facilitating dialogue platforms, and promoting inclusive decision-making that includes the voices and concerns of all stakeholders. By addressing the complex political challenges and actively engaging in durable solutions efforts, the government leadership in Iraq can significantly contribute to the safe and sustainable return, reintegration, and recovery of IDPs in the Mosul district.

4.2. Housing and HLP

A total of 17 projects in Mosul district are dedicated to housing and HLP, with the majority being implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and United Nations Habitat (UN Habitat) which account for seven per cent of all ABC activities. UNDP's housing rehabilitation projects primarily focus on Al-Muhalabiya sub-district and several villages in Markaz Mosul sub-district, while UN Habitat covers Sikak, Matahin, Maghreb, and Al Yarmouk.

Only two of these 17 projects, carried out by UN Habitat and the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), are specifically related to HLP. The current response regarding HLP encompasses various initiatives. These include providing legal assistance to access compensation schemes, offering counselling services to address inheritance issues, providing legal representation to obtain or restore HLP documentation, conducting information dissemination and awareness campaigns on HLP rights, and establishing formal and informal mechanisms for HLP dispute resolution.

The main housing-related needs in Mosul district have become apparent due to limited organisations active in addressing these needs, with only UNDP involved in rebuilding fully destroyed houses. The ABC partner's and government's lack of prioritisation in areas such as housing rehabilitation, reconstruction of damaged housing, construction of low-cost housing units, and rehabilitation of partially damaged units has been a concern highlighted by both communities and government counterparts, including the Governor of Ninewa.

As of 2022, it is estimated that there are still 22,750 houses in Mosul that remain fully destroyed, while an additional 13,000 houses are estimated to be damaged below 60 per cent. Furthermore, findings from the deep dive sessions conducted in 2023 indicate a significant number of houses that remain damaged. For instance, in Hay Tanak, around 500 houses are still damaged, with the majority located in the Shishan area. Similarly, in Al Muwala, approximately 80 per cent of houses remain partially destroyed, while 65 houses are completely destroyed. These figures underscore the urgent need for comprehensive housing rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts to address the housing crisis in the district. For those who have damaged houses, they were living in the camps, but now many of them have returned and lived in the destroyed houses. Some of them installed tents near their houses till they rebuilt them. All these houses are concrete, built of local materials like blocks.

4.2.1. Informal Sites and Settlements in Mosul District

Nearly 6,000 individuals are living in informal sites, and many more are in informal settlements. The Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) cluster defines informal sites as sites where more than five displaced households have settled collectively and where the sites were not built to accommodate people. UN Habitat defines informal settlements as settlements whereby persons assert land rights or occupy for exploitation land that is not registered in their names, government land, or land legally owned by other individuals. The structures and location of the informal settlements are characterised by two different patterns: substandard or makeshift structures in central slums, hazardous and unsafe locations, or suburban areas lacking access to basic services; and unplanned urban expansion mostly through the subdivision of agricultural land in violation of existing codes.

Mosul ABC partners conducted deep dive sessions on informal sites in the following areas: Near Al-Aziziya Village (after Al-Hamad checkpoint), Al-Intisar Souq Al-Maash, Al-Falah Olympic Swimming Pool, and Al-Tahreer Landfill. Hermat neighbourhood also includes two informal sites where IDPs live in unfinished buildings or makeshift/improvised shelters.

Residents in both types of informal locations face various challenges, including the risk of eviction, limited access to services, restricted livelihood opportunities, and a lack of essential documentation such as birth certificates, marriage certificates, and residency permits. Without these documents, children are unable to enrol in school, and parents face difficulties accessing services and livelihood opportunities. In some cases, individuals and families choose to return to their AoOs. The return of 240 households from neighbourhoods, including informal settlements, has been supported through the Facilitated Voluntary Movement programme. Nevertheless, many IDPs choose to remain in informal sites and settlements for various reasons. For some, returning to their AoOs is not feasible due to security concerns and the lack of essential services. Even if these issues were resolved, there are IDPs who would still choose to stay in informal sites and settlements. The presence of better employment opportunities and enhanced security in a city like Mosul frequently influences this choice. These complex dynamics highlight the multifaceted reasons why IDPs choose to either return to their AoOs or remain at informal sites. Addressing these challenges requires comprehensive solutions that encompass security improvements, service provision, livelihood support, and access to essential documentation for displaced individuals and families.

The Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) implements a CCCM programme that covers informal sites in Mosul. Additionally, several other organisations who are part of the Mosul ABC such as Solidarités International, Mercy Corps, IOM, and local non-governmental organisations (LNGOs) are actively involved in addressing emergency humanitarian needs and monitoring eviction threats in informal sites and settlements across Mosul. Unfortunately, the Ninewa Service Directorates and Mosul Municipality are prohibited from providing services in these areas. As a result, the provision of services by international and local NGOs in these locations, though necessary for addressing immediate needs, is not sustainable from a durable solutions perspective without the government's support and coordination. Moreover, it is important to note that there is currently no official government strategy in place to tackle the challenges posed by informal sites and settlements in Mosul. This absence of a comprehensive government approach further underscores the need for a coordinated and sustainable solution that involves the active participation of relevant government agencies. Such an approach would facilitate the provision of essential services and support in these areas, ensuring the well-being and long-term stability of the residents of informal sites and settlements.

Efforts have been made by local authorities and the international community to address the challenges posed by informal sites and settlements in Mosul, but their success has varied. The government has established a process to change the registration of agricultural lands, where many informal settlements are situated, to allow for housing purposes. However, this process has been slow, and many eligible sites have not yet been able to benefit from this opportunity. There is also an ongoing discussion about extending the city limits of Mosul by seven kilometers. If implemented, this would incorporate certain informal settlements that currently lie outside the official boundaries of the city into the city's master plan, making them eligible for services. However, this plan is still under consideration and has not been finalised. Various organizations have collaborated with the government to construct affordable housing units and offer short-term contracts to selected families, allowing them to temporarily move into this housing while they seek more permanent solutions. Although these initiatives provide hope for some individuals, they do not constitute a comprehensive strategy, and they do not cover the entire population of IDPs residing in informal sites and settlements.

As part of the efforts to develop a comprehensive strategy for supporting IDPs in informal sites and settlements, Mosul ABC has initiated individual meetings with key government entities, including the Ninewa Service Directorates, the Municipality, the Governorate, and the Ministry of Migration and Displacement (MoMD). The objective of these discussions is to gather insights, perspectives, and plans from various

government components regarding the issue of informal sites in Mosul. The aim is to facilitate open and non-directive dialogues with government counterparts, allowing them to express their views, priorities, and proposed approaches to addressing the challenges faced by IDPs in informal sites and settlements. These discussions serve as a platform to explore different ideas and perspectives. In the conversations conducted so far with the Directorates of Electricity and Water and with the Mosul Municipality, several ideas have emerged. These include the possibility of granting land to IDPs residing in informal sites and settlements, supporting additional housing projects similar to the one implemented by UN Habitat in Bab Sinjar, and coordinating efforts related to informal sites and settlements with investments in areas of origin both by the government and by ABC members. By engaging in these collaborative discussions with government counterparts, Mosul ABC aims to foster a deeper understanding of the issue and explore potential avenues for joint action. The ultimate goal is to develop a cohesive strategy that addresses the needs of IDPs in informal sites and settlements while ensuring coordination and cooperation between relevant stakeholders.

4.3. Livelihoods

Despite being a priority for ABC partners in 2022, the government does not currently allocate a specific budget for livelihood support. However, livelihoods consistently emerge as a key demand from local populations, including IDPs, returnees, and host communities as highlighted in various community consultations and stakeholder discussions conducted for the revision of the PoA. The absence of viable livelihood opportunities remains one of the primary obstacles to IDPs' decision to return, despite efforts made by ABC partners.

During the community consultations, the importance of livelihood assistance was consistently emphasised, both in AoDs and AoOs. There was a specific focus on supporting women's livelihoods, recognising the challenges they face in terms of limited material, educational, and economic resources. The deep dive report in Hay Tanak shed light on the challenges faced by women, indicating their limited access to material, educational, and economic resources. The report underscored the need for interventions that empower women, enhance their knowledge and skills, and foster their self-reliance, enabling them to engage in work, innovation, and economic independence. Addressing these specific needs can play a vital role in promoting gender equality and sustainable solutions for the communities in the Mosul district.

During the discussions held in Hermat, livelihoods emerged as the unanimous priority in all the focus group discussions (FGDs), which encompassed separate sessions with male and female IDPs as well as key informant interviews (KIIs) involving local community stakeholders. The participants put forth various suggestions to address this priority, such as providing business grants along with follow-up programmes to support residents and IDPs in establishing shops to sell essential food and household items. Additionally, there were recommendations for enabling women to work as tailors and offering training programmes in various professions like electricians, carpenters, and other skilled labourers. These training initiatives could include the provision of necessary equipment and a small grant to help participants open their shops after completing the training. The discussions also underscored the need for vocational courses tailored specifically for women and girls, emphasising the importance of empowering them with relevant skills for sustainable livelihoods.

According to the findings from the deep dives conducted in informal settlements, it was revealed that the majority of the IDPs are engaged in temporary or daily wage-earning employment. In Al Tahreer landfill, where a significant number of households reside, around 50 per cent of them are headed by women. To

support their families financially, some children are involved in collecting and selling waste. The sale and trade of garbage was identified as one of the primary income sources for the most vulnerable households, with waste collection primarily carried out by children. Residents in these settlements face challenging financial conditions, making it difficult for them to meet their basic needs. The main reported source of income was temporary jobs, accounting for 37 per cent, followed by NGO or charity assistance at 20 per cent. The community expressed the need for livelihood assistance and cash support to address various needs, including food, debt repayment, shelter improvement, and access to healthcare.

Promoting sustainable solutions and empowering the affected populations in the Mosul district through livelihood support is of utmost importance. However, there is currently a significant gap in the government's approach, as there are no comprehensive plans in place to address the livelihood needs of the displacement-affected communities. The government's current plan lacks provisions for livelihood support, leading to an unmet need in this critical area. As a result, Mosul authorities have sought assistance from the international aid community to fill this gap and provide the necessary support to help the affected populations access livelihood opportunities and improve their economic well-being. To date, a total of 37 livelihood interventions have been implemented by 13 ABC partners since 2022, accounting for approximately 15 per cent of the overall activities. These interventions encompass a range of initiatives aimed at supporting livelihood recovery and economic empowerment. These include vocational training programmes, job creation and replacement support, business coaching and mentoring sessions, the provision of livelihood and business grants, entrepreneurship, and scale-up support to strengthen market linkages and access to microcredit and financial services. Specific organisations such as NRC, Mercy Hands, Sahara Economic Development Organization (SEDO), International Friendship Foundation (IFF), and TGH have focused on agriculture-related livelihoods, providing support such as agricultural inputs, secure access to farmlands, training courses on good agricultural practices, construction of Agricultural Training Centres, and data collection and analysis of commodity prices. Furthermore, UNDP has implemented cash-for-work initiatives and supported wage and self-employment activities. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and TGH are engaged in market-based programming, including the rehabilitation and re-establishment of infrastructure services in productive value chains. These diverse interventions demonstrate the collective effort to address livelihood recovery and promote economic resilience among the affected populations in the Mosul district.

4.4. Basic Services

The provision of essential services, such as WASH, healthcare, infrastructure reconstruction, education, and electricity, has been prioritised by the local government in Mosul district to support the reintegration of IDPs in areas of return and the local integration in AoD. These efforts have been supplemented by ABC partners with 145 initiatives (completed and ongoing) since 2022, ensuring equitable access to basic services for all displacement-affected communities in the district.

4.4.1. Education

Efforts in the education sector by ABC partners and the local government in Mosul district have made significant progress since the end of the ISIL occupation in 2017. However, there is still a need for support in rural areas to ensure comprehensive coverage. In Hay Tanak, priority remains on rehabilitating Al-Rusul School, including addressing electricity, WASH facilities, and roof repairs. Two unfinished schools in the

community also require collaboration with the Education Department. In Hermat, urgent needs include a middle school for girls and a high school, requiring land allocation and construction by the Ministry of Education (MoE), possibly with NGO support. Additionally, addressing the remnants of war in Sadiq Al-Amin Elementary School's courtyard and providing essential furniture to all schools in Hermat are necessary.

The deep dives conducted in Hay Tanak and Hermat also reveal a need for trained teachers, which requires action at the MoE level. Local schools lack the authority to incentivise teachers to teach at their specific schools. To address this, the ABC can advocate for a programme that offers incentives, like extra salary or benefits, to attract teachers to under-resourced schools. Targeted teacher training courses should also be provided to improve education quality in schools with resource constraints, like those in Hermat. Another critical concern raised by the communities in Al Muwala and Hay Tanak is the lack of books and stationary supplies, which negatively impacts the educational experience of students. Several reasons were cited for dropouts, including livelihood and documentation challenges that prevent school-age children from attending school, early marriages, domestic responsibilities for girls, distance to schools, and limited economic resources. Addressing these barriers is crucial for promoting access to education.

Additionally, there is a need to address the gaps in government- and ABC-implemented projects regarding disability inclusion. This includes addressing physical accessibility for children with disabilities in schools and offering alternative education paths to accommodate different types of disabilities and learning disorders.

While progress has been made in expanding educational opportunities in the Mosul district, ongoing collaboration and investment are crucial to address the specific needs and ensure accessible and quality education for displacement-affected communities. By addressing these challenges and implementing additional measures, the Mosul ABC can contribute to promoting inclusive and equitable education for all affected children.

4.4.2. Health

The low allocation of one per cent to health by ABC partners raises concerns about the essential need for healthcare access. While the government prioritises health projects in Markaz Mosul, other sub-districts, especially rural areas, still lack adequate health services. Residents in these areas face long journeys to access medical care, with limited facilities available. For instance, sub-districts like Al-Qayara, Hamam Al-Alil, and Al-Shoura have only one health facility, leading to difficulties for residents in obtaining medical attention. Additionally, there is a significant gap in mental health and psychosocial support services that need to be addressed to support post-ISIL trauma recovery. It is crucial for ABC partners to increase their health interventions, particularly in rural areas, as a priority for the upcoming year.

4.4.3. Electricity

While ten per cent of government projects and 14 per cent of ABC projects in 2022 focused on rehabilitating electricity infrastructure, further reconstruction efforts are necessary to meet the district's electrical needs. For example, despite UNDP's efforts to rebuild the 400 kVA 'super grid' at Sahaji, additional work is needed in Mosul district to construct four 132 kVA substations as required by the Directorate of Electricity.

Temporary solutions such as generators and fuel can address the electricity problem in the short term. However, for Durable Solutions, the underlying issues must be resolved at the Directorate and Ministry levels. In Hermat, for example, only officially recognised parts of the neighbourhood have access to electricity, while a significant portion remains technically informal and lacks city services. Advocacy at the local and national levels is needed to change the status of all informal areas in Hermat to formal, enabling the Directorates of Electricity to provide full coverage to the neighbourhood.

The supply of electricity from the Al-Mahalia area also poses challenges due to the long distance and an aging power station. As a result, the area receives electricity at low voltages (130-150V), requiring the use of voltage risers that consume more electricity.

4.4.4. Infrastructure

Reconstruction and rehabilitation efforts have primarily focused on the Eastern side of Mosul city, neglecting the greater need for reconstruction on the Western side, particularly in Al-Ayman neighbourhoods. During the “liberation battles” and military operations against ISIL in 2017, some areas in Al-Ayman were left in ruins. While UNESCO has led the restoration of historical sites in old Mosul, more attention is required for the reconstruction of residential areas in Al-Ayman and the rehabilitation of infrastructure. In addition, the lack of paved roads limits access to essential services such as education, healthcare, and garbage collection for residents in these neighbourhoods. To ensure equitable development and improved access to services, a more balanced approach to reconstruction is necessary, addressing the needs of both the Eastern and Western sides of the city.

In Hay Tanak, the roads are in poor condition, with issues related to sewage and drainage water. There is no proper stormwater drainage system, causing water to accumulate on the streets. The absence of a sewage system worsens the situation. During the rainy season, flash floods occur, forcing many families to evacuate their homes temporarily. The most affected areas are near the Electricity Department Office and Al Salam Mosque. While some streets in the area have been paved, there is a need to pave the entrances of six main neighbourhoods that are still unpaved.

In Hermat, the roads are in dire condition and require paving. Stakeholders have identified the poor road condition as a major obstacle to local economic development and access to essential services. Improving key roads would create livelihood opportunities by facilitating access to markets and important locations. It would also enhance connectivity between Hermat and other parts of Mosul, enabling residents to commute to work and attracting visitors to the area.

In Al Muwala, a 5-kilometer road requires paving, and the Rural Development Department has been informed about this matter with supporting documents. Furthermore, the demolished police station in the village needs debris removal and reconstruction, as the current temporary police station is situated inside a residential area that belongs to a family associated with armed groups.

4.4.5. WASH

Water scarcity and its impact on Iraq are growing concerns. Iraq ranks fifth as one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change, experiencing extreme heatwaves exceeding 50 degrees Celsius. The associated drought and declining rainfall have severely affected rural livelihoods nationwide. In the Mosul district,

including Ninewa, the Tigris River's historically low water levels have further highlighted the vulnerability of the region. Effective water resource management and rehabilitation of damaged networks are crucial, especially in areas outside the Markaz Mosul sub-district. ABC members, donors, and the government must prioritise the management and rehabilitation of water resources, including networks, in the upcoming year.

In Mosul, the water infrastructure is outdated and poorly maintained, resulting in non-functional networks. The unplanned city growth due to displacement and population increases has left some areas without any water services. Rehabilitation and extension of water networks, as well as the development of pumping stations, water towers, and reservoirs, are urgently needed to cover both West and East Mosul.

A total of 26 WASH-related activities were carried out by ABC partners in Mosul in 2022–2023. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) constructed WASH facilities in several schools and provided specialised equipment for water projects and sanitation services in the Bab Sinjar Residential Complex. World Vision International focused on rehabilitating drainage and sanitation systems in West Mosul. Mercy Corps implemented various WASH interventions in collective centres, informal settlements, and camps, including providing drinking water, conducting solid waste management campaigns, distributing hygiene kits, and ensuring access to hygiene-related items.

Despite the efforts implemented, there are still needs and gaps in the WASH sector. The Hay Tanak community needs urgent rehabilitation of the water network to prevent the mixing of drinking water with sewage. The lack of a proper sewage system and limited waste management services also pose significant challenges for the growing population in the area.

Solidarités International distributed essential hygiene kits and water tanks and conducted hygiene promotion in Hermat. Likewise, IOM is implementing integrated shelter and WASH activities in the area, providing emergency solutions such as water tanks and latrines. However, the lack of waste clearance mechanisms and limited access to water, especially in Hermat 5, continue to affect the health of the population.

In Al Muwala, there is a severe potable water crisis, causing health issues for residents. The local health centre receives patients suffering from kidney and urinary tract problems due to the poor quality of the drinking water, which lacks chlorine treatment.

In informal sites in the Mosul district, access to sufficient latrines and showers is inadequate for the population, leading to evidence of open defecation. Some sites have access to water through illegal connections, while others face low quantities and poor quality of water. Latrines and showers are shared inside shelters, with limited privacy and hygiene items due to financial constraints. The Municipality does not handle waste disposal for informal sites and settlements. Mercy Corps and Solidarités International have conducted hygiene promotions and provided essential items at some informal sites.

4.5. Documentation and Rights

Access to civil and legal documentation is not a priority for both ABC and the local government in the Mosul district. Only two per cent (six activities) of the initiatives implemented by the three ABC partners (UNICEF, UNHCR, and NRC) in 2022–2023 address this issue. The government has not allocated any resources to this sector either. This lack of attention is concerning, as the percentage of households missing key documents in Mosul is double the nationwide average. Nearly half of the out-of-camp IDPs and over a third of the returnees in Mosul are facing difficulties in obtaining these essential documents. In Hay Tanak, some families are missing legal documents, and as a result, some children are facing difficulties attending school.

In Hermat, IDPs face challenges in obtaining legal documentation, hindering access to education, livelihoods, and housing. Particularly, accused ISIS-affiliated families have complex requirements for documentation, involving multiple authorities and costly procedures like DNA tests and hiring lawyers. Due to bureaucratic and financial difficulties, many families choose not to pursue documentation, impacting their ability to rent, work, or send children to school. Additionally, some Hermat residents cannot request compensation for destroyed homes due to political barriers preventing their return to their original villages in Rabia.

Urgent intervention from authorities and aid organisations is required to support these families' right to access the necessary documentation.

4.6. Social Cohesion

Social cohesion based on culture in each location needs more attention. Currently, only 18 initiatives (7%) are being implemented by six ABC partners (IID, Un Ponte Per, Nonviolent Peaceforce, UNDP, Terre des hommes (TdH), and IOM) since 2022. These initiatives include conflict analysis, community conflict resolution training sessions, and social cohesion activities in various locations such as Bashiqa, South Mosul, Markaz Mosul, Tobzawa, Saidhammad, Muhalabiya, Al Abour, and other areas within West Mosul. Efforts are also focused on supporting national and local institutions, reconciliation programmes, volunteer networks, and peace education. However, further efforts are required to strengthen social cohesion and promote peace in these communities.

4.7. Safety and Security

The proposed priorities for 2022 focused on rehabilitating police stations, national security buildings, emergency response infrastructure, and civil defense and rescue services in Markaz Mosul, Al Qayara, and Hamam Al-Aleel. However, based on the activity mapping by ABC partners, none of these priorities have been implemented in 2022–2023. Similarly, under the protection sector, priorities included women's safe shelters in Markaz Mosul and the clearance of explosive ordnance in several areas. But only the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) has implemented Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) activities, including IEC materials dissemination and sessions in Halabia, which was not originally targeted. Other initiatives by various organisations focus on protection activities such as monitoring, case management, child protection, awareness raising, service mapping, and referrals of special cases to specialised partners.

Conflict-affected communities, particularly in Markaz Mosul, have expressed specific safety concerns, with over 60 per cent of respondents worried about the potential return of ISIL to the city. This percentage is significantly higher compared to other sub-districts in Mosul. Furthermore, NGOs are discouraged from assisting families labelled as ISIS-affiliated, posing risks to the safety of their staff and jeopardising their access, particularly in the Hermat neighbourhood. Addressing this issue requires advocacy at the national level, as local authorities may not acknowledge it as a problem.

4.8. Recommendations

Based on comprehensive data analysis, including community consultations, ABC member activities, and government plans, the following recommendations are proposed to support durable solutions in Mosul district:

- **Targeted Approach:** Prioritise activities in the initial target locations identified, ensuring a balanced distribution across different areas such as East and West Mosul, Villages, Baashiq, Al-Qayara, and Hamam Al-Aleel, whenever feasible.
- **Informal Settlements Strategy:** Support the government in developing a comprehensive Ninewa-level strategy for informal settlements, respecting citizens' rights to choose settlement locations. Following deep dives in Hay Tanak and Hermat, Mosul ABC engaged with local directorates to address challenges in these areas, primarily arising from informal settlements. These discussions led to broader conversations with municipalities and the governorate, resulting in the establishment of a government-led committee to address informal settlements across Ninewa. Mosul ABC is committed to supporting these discussions and conducting additional assessments.
- **Focus on Livelihoods and Housing:** Emphasise activities related to livelihood support and housing, as these are crucial areas where government funding is limited. Local community members consistently highlight these needs as essential for resolving displacement-related challenges. Special attention should be given to female-led households and AoO, which face significant barriers to return.
- **Advocacy for Political Solutions:** Advocate with the government to find political solutions for areas with blocked returns, such as Rabia and Hatra. Additionally, continue supporting social cohesion programmes in areas where returns are impeded due to social challenges.
- **Inclusion of Affected Families:** Ensure that families with perceived affiliation to Daesh (ISIS) are included as beneficiaries in projects, addressing any difficulties that may arise in collaboration with local authorities. Deputy Governor Ali Omar has volunteered to serve as the government's focal point for organisations facing such challenges.
- **Sector Focus:** Prioritise work in key sectors with significant remaining needs and gaps that are not currently prioritised by ABC partners or allocated sufficient government funding. These sectors include housing and HLP; food security; social protection; civil and legal documentation; social cohesion; protection; safety and security; and facilitated movement. ABC Mosul should also continue its efforts in education, WASH, livelihoods, and health, extending support to subdistricts beyond Markaz Mosul and rural areas. Additionally, it is crucial for the government, with possible assistance from INGOs, to increase its focus on road rehabilitation and reconstruction, particularly on the Right Bank of Mosul.

These recommendations aim to guide actors in effectively supporting durable solutions in the Mosul district, addressing the identified needs and challenges in a comprehensive and coordinated manner.

5. INITIAL TARGET LOCATIONS¹⁰

Mosul ABC's initial target locations, as specified in the original Plan of Action, include a high number of neighbourhoods and villages:

West Mosul: Al-Harmat, Al-Mansour, Dakat Barkah, Hay Al-Tanak, Al-Ma'amon, Al-Mashahda, Hay Al-Shifa'a, Mosul Al-Jadida, Wadi Hajar, Al-Zanjili, Hawi Al-Kaneesa, Hay Al-Islah Al-Zira'i, Al-Amil, Tal-Alrumman, and Al-Oboor.

Villages: Al-Thalja, Mjareen, Al-Bweer, Al-Muwala, Arab Loh, Marazif, Miezela, Kesooma, Tal Khayma, Khaberat Atshana, Al-Rihaniya, Al-Bghala, Al-Buytir, Al-Damrche Alkabir, Al-Damrche Alsagheer, Al-Salam, Al-Shahid Adnan, and Al-Mulawathah.

East Mosul: Al-Karama, Al-Jaza'er, Al-Quds, Arbajiyah, Hay Al-Zahra'a, Al-Rasheediya, and Al-Intisar.

Bashiq: Bashiq centre, Maghra, Merki, Drawesh village, Hasar village, Asqaf, and Bahzani.

Al-Qayara: Al-Qayara centre, Madraj Gharbi, Al-Tyinah village, Al-Usamanah village, Al Mohandis village, Gdalah Asmeil village, Gdalah Olya village, Al-Sa'di, and Jada'a-5 formal camp population.

Hamam Al-Aleel: Hamam Al-Aleel centre, Karathee village, Al-Arij village, Ganbis village, Albu-Saif village, Al-Dabajah.

Mosul ABC has completed deep dives on Al-Harmat, Hay Tanak, and Al-Muwala villages to date, with planned next deep dives on Al-Intisar, Bashiq Centre, and Al-Qayara Centre. Additionally, in the wake of the sudden closure of Jedaa 5 camp in April 2023, Mosul ABC has been leading the coordination of local actors in responding to this closure and supporting families who have returned to Areas of Origin or remain displaced in the areas around Jedaa 5, particularly the Hawasim area.

6. INTER-AREA COORDINATION

The table below summarises the key coordination locations for the Mosul ABC structure. Priority should be given to coordinating with Erbil, Sumel, Akre, and Al-Hamdaniya districts, where IDPs originally from Mosul are currently residing. Additionally, Mosul district hosts IDPs from other districts in Ninewa such as Sinjar, Al-Ba'aj, Al-Hamdaniya, Telafar, and Tilkaef. Close collaboration with Al-Ba'aj and Sinjar ABCs, as well as coordination forums covering other districts, is crucial for supporting IDPs who wish to return. Certain locations within Mosul district still face barriers preventing IDP returns, with Hamam Al-Aleel sub-district having nine such locations. The ABC partners can strategically develop joint initiatives to address these barriers and facilitate IDP returns.

To enhance inter-area coordination, the following recommendations can be considered:

- Actively coordinate with peacebuilding and social cohesion actors to address potential social tensions arising from return, relocation, or integration. Collaboration with basic service providers, community leaders, and authorities is essential to alleviate service scarcity and foster social cohesion.
- Maintain close coordination with authorities to facilitate security clearances for displacement-affected communities seeking to return. Mosul ABC can provide support for these initiatives.
- Collaborate closely with local authorities and municipalities to support integration planning and efforts.

¹⁰ This section has been updated as part of the 2023 Plan of Action revision.

Table 8: Main Locations of Displacement, Origin, and No-Return in Mosul

Main locations of displacement of IDPs from Mosul (approximately 39,300 HHs out-of-camp IDPs; 3,150 HHs in-camp IDPs)		
Location	% of HH	Notes
Erbil	36	Out-of-camp IDPs
Mosul	17	Out-of-camp IDPs
Sumel	10	Out-of-camp IDPs
Akre	10	Out-of-camp IDPs
Al-Hamdaniya	57	In-camp IDPs
Main locations of origin of IDPs in Mosul		
Location	% of HH	Notes
Sinjar	15	% of 16700 HHs out-of-camp IDPs
Baaj	4	% of 8800 HHs out-of-camp IDPs
Al-Hamdaniya	15	% of 3200 HHs out-of-camp IDPs
Telafar	32	% of 13000 HHs out-of-camp IDPs
Tilkaef	29	% of 2500 HHs out-of-camp IDPs
Locations where IDPs from Mosul (and those residing outside Mosul) are not able to return to		
Location	# of locations	Notes
Hamam Al-Aleel	9	Due to mainly security issues and blocked returns
Al-Qayara	4	
Al-Shora	3	
Al-Muhalabiya	1	
Bashiqa	1	

ANNEX A: IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

To be updated based on Kobo data indicating which activities have been completed in 2021/22 and which new activities are planned for 22/23.

ANNEX B: MONITORING AND TRACKING

To be updated with a new Monitoring framework with indicators.

MOSUL DURABLE SOLUTIONS PLAN OF ACTION REVISION 2021–2024

حلول دائمة في العراق
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