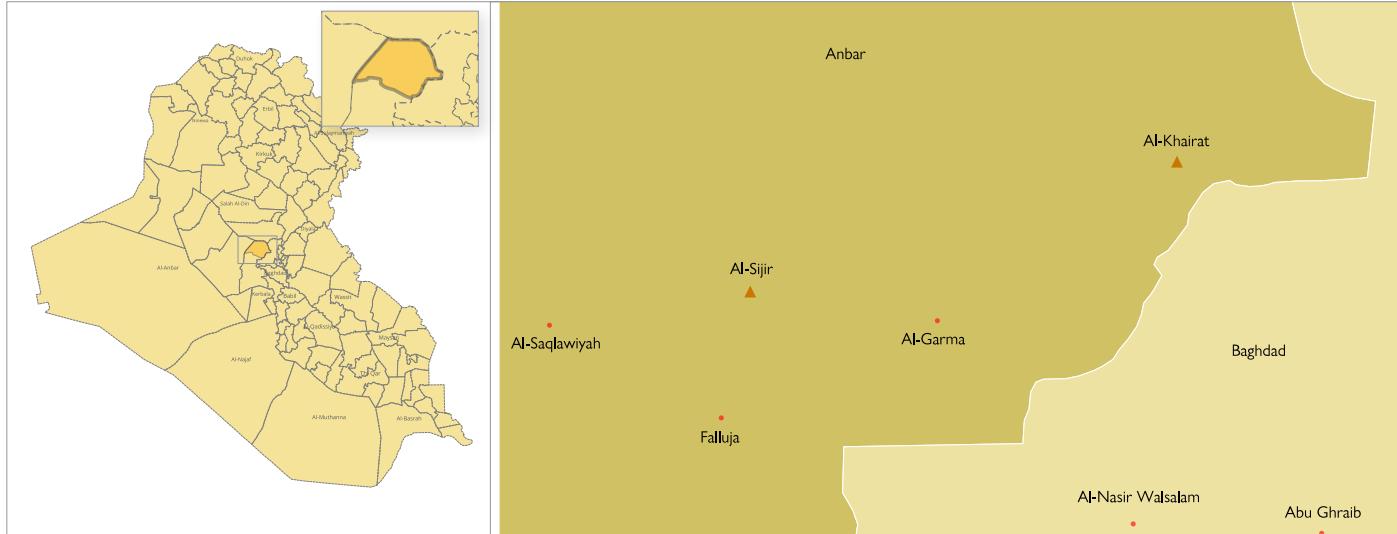




# ANBAR

JUNE 2022



LOCATION NAME	NUMBER OF RETURNEE <sup>1</sup>	NUMBER OF RETURN LOCATIONS	NUMBER OF IDPS <sup>2</sup>	ESTIMATES OF IDPS REMAIN IN THE MAIN AOD <sup>3</sup>	DISTRICTS OR LOCATIONS OF CURRENT DISPLACEMENT	GOVERNORATES OF LAST DISPLACEMENT
Al-Khairat	28,986	1	N/A	TBD	HTC & other	Anbar, Baghdad, Erbil
Al Sijir	2,178	1	N/A	TBD	HTC & other	Anbar, Baghdad, Kirkuk

1 Returnee figure are based on DTM Dataset Round 126, covering the months of April, May, and June 2022

2 IDP figure are based on DTM Dataset Round 126, covering the months of April, May, and June 2022

3 Area of displacement figure are based on other sources

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	NEEDS (COVERED IN 2021)	IMPLEMENTED/ONGOING	PLANNED INTERVENTIONS	REMAINING GAPS
Basic services Education	<p>Al-Sijir: The government-built Al-Talaie primary school.</p> <p>Al-Khairat: The government rehabilitated two schools, Aby Umama Al-Bahily school and Waraq Bin Nawfal school.</p>	<p>Al-Sijir: There is ongoing construction of one secondary school in Al-Sijir Center area</p>	<p>Department of education plans to increase the number of classrooms at Al-Maghaweer school in response to overcrowded classrooms.</p>	<p>Al-Sijir: The is need for additional classrooms and school facilities in Al-Sijir; the number of schools going age children are in large numbers, classrooms are overcrowded. To address this gap, the education authority proposed 7 additional schools in the area.</p> <p>Education authorities in the district highlighted limited teaching staff, stationery, and the need to upgrade the primary school curricula.</p> <p>In Al-Khairat, they have 28 schools, yet the authorities reported that additional schools (3) are needed to adequately cover the school going age population.</p> <p>In Al-Garma general area it is estimated that 1,035 school going age children are out of school for different reasons including: high fees of transportation, lack of income for families to buy scholastic materials (books, bags, uniforms etc.).</p>
Basic services Electricity	Al-Sijir and Khirat: Installed electrical poles, wires, and transformers rehabilitated.	N/A	<p>Al-Sijir and Khirat: There are plans by the local government to rehabilitate electricity grids in the area. They are planning to install poles, electrical wires, and transformers.</p>	<p>Al-Sijir and Al-Khairat: There is constant power outage in the area since most homes and public facilities are connected to the Baghdad power grid.</p> <p>The government planned electricity intervention will prioritize urban settlements. The gap would remain in semi-urban and rural settlements, thus, the need to expand electricity supply to the population through the installation of additional poles, transformers, and wire lines</p>

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	NEEDS (COVERED IN 2021)	IMPLEMENTED/ONGOING	PLANNED INTERVENTIONS	REMAINING GAPS
Basic services Health	Al-Sijir: The government built one Primary Health clinic.  Al-Khairat: The government built one Primary Health clinic.	N/A	Al-Sijir: UNDP plans to rehabilitate one PHCC.	Al-Sijir: There will be gap in the provision of medical supplies for the UNDP planned PHCC  Current shortage of equipment and supplies in the public healthcare facilities of Al-Garma, most notably X-ray machines and basic medical supplies such as bandages, needles, beds.
Basic services Infrastructure	Al-Sijir and Al-Khairat: The government rehabilitated primary roads and streets in both locations.  Government constructed and rehabilitated schools, clinics and upgraded electricity as mention above	There is ongoing rehabilitation of primary roads and streets in both areas.	Al-Sijir: The local government plans to expand road construction works, connecting major roads network in the Al-Sijir area.  Plans to rehabilitate electricity grid.  Plans by the government to increase number of classrooms as stated above	Al-Sijir: There is lack of recreational facility for children and youth.
Basic services WASH	Al-Sijir: Al-Dawayah water treatment plant was rehabilitated  Al-Khairat: Similarly, Bint Al-Hasan water treatment plant has been rehabilitated	N/A	N/A	Al-Sijir and Al-Khairat:  The underground water is not drinkable, there is need for purification station.  Install underground pipes.  There is need to install 6 new Water Treatment Plants (WTPs) and rehabilitate the existing 6 WTPs across Al-Garma general area.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	NEEDS (COVERED IN 2021)	IMPLEMENTED/ONGOING	PLANNED INTERVENTIONS	REMAINING GAPS
Housing and HLP	Al-Sijer and Al-Khairat: A very small number of households that are eligible for government construction compensations have received their entitlements. The number could not be verified at the time of the meeting.	There is ongoing processing of construction compensation requests.	Al-Sijer: DRC works on proof of ownership and compensation documents.  Government plans to continue implementation of construction compensation program	Al-Sijer: Government level advocacy required to fast track construction compensation payments to affected families  13 households identified to be living in tents. Homes need rehabilitation  Al-Khairat: 30 households identified to be living in tents. Homes need rehabilitation.  None of the returnees received compensation for the damaged properties.  There are families who cannot return to their places of origin due to the conflict among the security actors, especially in Al-Soor area.
Documentation and Rights	Al-Sijer and Al-Khairat: The government covered the two locations in terms of providing documents including the unified IDs.	Al-Sijer Al-Khairat: IRC, NRC, and DRC support individuals to obtain civil documents	UNHCR and IRC plan to keep working on supporting individuals to address civil documentation issues in both locations.	Al-Sijer and Al-Khairat: Capacity building to the department civil document is needed. The gap is largely covered by INGOs, which is not sustainable.
Livelihoods	Al-Sijer Al-Khairat: In both locations the government supported the farmers with seeds.  IOM rehabilitated irrigation canals through cash for work. Furthermore, distributed small business grants for starting and expansion	Oxfam works on cash for work and livelihood project	N/A	Critical gaps remain to support small businesses, and small holder farmers who largely depend on farming for source of food and income  For the time being the government reduced the lands that could be used for agriculture projects due to the shortage of water (about 50%).

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	NEEDS (COVERED IN 2021)	IMPLEMENTED/ONGOING	PLANNED INTERVENTIONS	REMAINING GAPS
Safety and security	<p>In cooperation with the NGOs, the government including the security forces cleared some areas in both locations from the UXOs.</p> <p>Families feel safe and there are no risks of UXO or ERW reported.</p>	N/A	N/A	<p>Al-Khairat:</p> <p>In Al-Khairat, there is a conflict among the security actors, this results to preventing some displaced families from returning. Particularly those communities bordering Baghdad which are under the control of PMF. High level advocacy is needed to remove the obstacles to return</p>
Protection (not a standing alone SO, but better to distinguish it from safety/security)	<p>IRC, DRC, Oxfam, and NRC have done general protection activities, including monitoring, advocating, and as well providing services.</p>	<p>Al-Sijer: Ongoing protection case management</p> <p>Protection monitoring, Legal assistance, and community outreach (DRC, NRC, Oxfam, IRC)</p> <p>Al-Khairat: Protection monitoring, Legal assistance, and community outreach by IRC</p>	<p>UNHCR and IRC plan to continue working on general protection and legal services in both locations.</p>	<p>Al-Sijer and Al-Khairat:</p> <p>Gaps identified in Legal services provision, HLP, case management, PSS, GBV and CP.</p>
Social cohesion	N/A	<p>Al-Sijer and Al-Khairat: Community center in ST 20 more work will be implemented using quick impact projects (IOM)</p> <p>- Social cohesion activities using sports, recreation and women and youth engagements (IOM)</p>	N/A	<p>The coverage for social cohesion activities is limited in both locations. There is need for increasing coverage and supporting government led efforts.</p> <p>There is need for intensified work in tribal engagements efforts</p>
Government Leadership	<p>The government has led coordination through the JCMC offices, now they have changed their coordination office into the planning directorate in the governorate building.</p>	<p>The DSTWG and ABC is establishing district level coordination mechanism which is going to be co-chaired by a designated focal point from the local authority and an ABC member representative.</p>	N/A	<p>Advocate to increase the government interventions and leadership.</p>

## IMPORTANT CONSIDERATIONS

<b>Main Challenges</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Limited presence of international partners in both areas when compared to the needs require reprioritization.</li><li>• Advocacy to increase donor and government funding to address the critical gaps identified.</li><li>• The presence of none state armed groups in some parts of the district prevents some IDP families from returning, thus, depriving them of durable solution.</li><li>• Complex issues of social cohesion identified, and very little efforts comprehensively address them.</li><li>• Need to know extent of IDPs who remain in displacement and intentions.</li></ul>
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