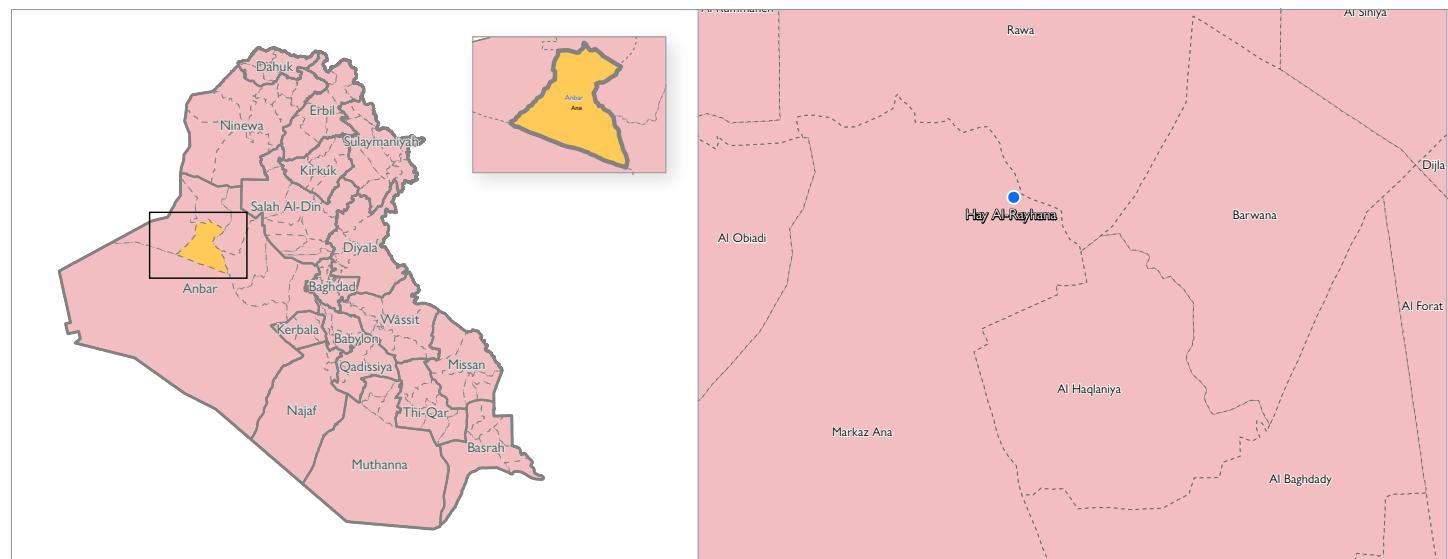


LOCATION PROFILE TEMPLATE – DEEP DIVE ANALYSIS
FOR ANAH (AL-RAYHANA & AL-SAGRA)

21 JULY 2022



| NUMBER OF RETURNEE ¹ | | ESTIMATES OF IDPS REMAIN IN THE MAIN AOD | | GOVERNORATES OF LAST DISPLACEMENT |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|--|-------|--|
| RAYHANA | SAGRA | RAYHANA | SAGRA | |
| HHs 113 .individuals 678 | HHs individuals | HHs 400 individuals 2,400 | 2,400 | (Anbar (Falluja and Haditha Erbil and Baghdad |

| STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES | NEEDS | IMPLEMENTED/ONGOING | PLANNED INTERVENTIONS | REMAINING GAPS |
|-----------------------------|---|--|-----------------------|---|
| Basic services Education | <p>For Sagra: The area is served with three schools, one of which is a new building that was constructed 3 months ago: There is a primary school for boys, with 110 students, the education staff is 5 teachers and 10 lecturers There is a primary school for girls, with 95 students, the education staff is 4 teachers and 10 lecturers One mixed high school with 75 students, the education staff is 4 teachers and 8 lecturers Kindergarten was damaged and looted during the war against ISIL and in need for rehabilitation</p> <p>For Al-Rayhana: The area is served with three school buildings: Al-Qahtaniyah primary school (12 classes); old building and was subjected to damage during the conflict, its in need for full reconstruction Al-Suror primary school (12 classes); its in need for WATSAN rehabilitation Al-Faw secondary school (12 classes); its in need for WATSAN rehabilitation The three schools are in need for new education and learning materials, tools and furniture</p> | <p>UNDP, completed, Full Scale Rehabilitation of That Al-Nitaqayn Kindergarten in Anah</p> <p>UNDP, completed, Full Scale Rehabilitation of Al-Ghufran Kindergarten in Anah</p> <p>UNDP, completed, Supply and Install Furniture for Two Kindergartens in Anah (Al-Ghufran Kindergarten and That Al-Nitaqayn Kindergarten)</p> <p>UNDP, completed, Full Rehabilitation of Al-Taazur Essential School for Girls and Boys (12 Classes) in Jibab Village - Anah</p> | | <p>In Rayhana By NGOs</p> <p>Al-Qahtaniyah primary school (12 classes); old building and was subjected to damage during the conflict, its in need for full reconstruction</p> <p>Al-Suror primary school (12 classes); its in need for WATSAN rehabilitation</p> <p>Al-Faw secondary school (12 classes); its in need for WATSAN rehabilitation</p> <p>Above 3 schools are in need for new education and learning materials, tools and furniture</p> |

| STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES | NEEDS | IMPLEMENTED/ONGOING | PLANNED INTERVENTIONS | REMAINING GAPS |
|-----------------------------|--|---|---|--|
| Basic services Electricity | <p>For Sagra:</p> <p>There are many damaged electricity poles and wires which require maintenance and/or replacement with new ones</p> <p>The area needs three electrical transformers and re-establishing the cables that connect these transformers to the main electricity network</p> <p>The problem of the area represents in the transmission line of electricity for agricultural projects, where there is an electric power station located between Al-Sagra valley and Ghaida valley (Al-Sagra power station which is a mobile station). Due to the overload during winter period, many farmers lost their crops due to this problem</p> <p>For Al-Rayhana:</p> <p>There is ongoing need for electricity transmitters (X10; 250KVA/each)</p> <p>Extending the electricity network to serve the underserved locations (12KM; cables and poles)</p> | <p>UNDP: completed, Rehabilitation of the main Electrical Feeder</p> <p>UNDP: completed, Rehabilitation of Electrical Network in The Residential Section in Anah</p> <p>UNDP: completed, Rehabilitation of Electrical Network in Al-Rayhana District – Anah</p> <p>UNDP: completed, Rehabilitation of Electrical Network in Al-Sakrah District – Anah</p> <p>UNDP: completed, Rehabilitation of Lighting Networks in Anah Streets and the Surrounding Districts</p> <p>UNDP: completed, Rehabilitation of Electrical Networks in Al-Hasa District and the Surrounding Villages - Anah</p> | <p>UNDP: tendering, Rehabilitation of the Main Electrical Feeder from Anah Electrical Substation to Al-Sakrah District</p> | <p>By local authority</p> <p>Rehabilitation of the electrical grid for Rihanna.</p> <p>Equipping specialized machinery.</p> <p>Linking the Rihanna water project to the emergency feeder</p> <p>Installation of the Station 11/33/132 Kv for Hussei complex.</p> <p>Installation of a secondary station 33/11 for apartments</p> |
| Basic services Health | <p>For Sagra:</p> <p>The area is served with health facility, however, the facility itself runs by male doctor assistant, two nurses and few other operational staff. The main building was rehabilitated by the local government of Anbar while the delivery room and the guesthouse were left without rehabilitation due to limitation in the financial allocation. The existing PHCC provides primary health services with basic medications in addition to regular vaccination campaigns. The nearby health facilities (Ana general hospital or Haditha general hospitals) are located 30 Km, 27 KM away from Sagra respectively</p> <p>The area was served with ambulance before June 2014, for the time being, the ambulance is not available and critical health cases are supported by local population</p> <p>For Al-Rayhana</p> <p>The existing Al-Rayhana PHCC is need for expansion, rehabilitation of dentistry section and the medical staff guesthouse (without the guesthouse, the provision of health services in the area will remain limited as all the designated medical staff are originated from areas very far from Al-Rayhana)</p> <p>The area is not served with proper electricity maintenance department, there is a need to establish a new one</p> | <p>UNDP: completed, Supply and install Medical and lab Equipment</p> | <p>The local authorities didn't report anything</p> | <p>By NGOs</p> <p>For Sagra:</p> <p>PHCC facility suffers from lack of female staff</p> <p>PHCC's delivery room and the guesthouse were left without rehabilitation</p> <p>PHCC suffers from lack of an ambulance to support critical health cases</p> <p>Rayhana</p> <p>Al-Rayhana PHCC is need for expansion, rehabilitation of dentistry section and the medical staff guesthouse (without the guesthouse)</p> |
| Basic services Agriculture | | <p>UNDP: completed, Full Scale Rehabilitation of Seeds and Fertilizers Warehouse for the Agricultural Division in Anah</p> | <p>UNDP: ongoing, Rehabilitation of Al-Sakrah Irrigation Project in Anah</p> | |
| Basic services Municipality | <p>For Sagra:</p> <p>The area is not served with any public spaces (stadiums, parks, community centers, safe playing areas for children, ...etc)</p> <p>The main roads are in need for pavement since they were paved in 1985 and no general maintenance was provided since then</p> <p>For Al-Rayhana</p> <p>The entire sub-district is served with one garbage truck, there is a need for additional trucks (X1)</p> <p>There is a need for additional municipality trucks such as shuffles (X2), crane (X1)</p> | | <p>UNDP: ongoing, Provision of Specialized Equipment for Anah Municipality Directorate</p> | |

| STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES | NEEDS | IMPLEMENTED/ONGOING | PLANNED INTERVENTIONS | REMAINING GAPS |
|--------------------------|---|---|--|---|
| Basic services WASH | <p>For Sagra There is a need to rehabilitate and extend the main water network for 8 KM^s</p> <p>For Al-Rayhana The area is served with one lifting water station (300 cm/hr) and one WTP (300cm/hr), there is a need for additional stations with the same capacity</p> | <p>UNDP, completed, Rehabilitation of The Towering Water Tank in Al-Sakrah District in Anah</p> <p>UNDP, ongoing, Renovation of Water Network in Al-Sakrah District – Anah – under GOL cost sharing</p> <p>UNICEF: completed, Rehabilitation of WASH facilities in schools</p> | <p>UNDP, planned, Rehabilitation of the Intake Station of Al-Sakrah Water Plant</p> | <p>The local government of Anbar has allocated the required financial resources to cover part of the need in Sagra village only</p> |
| Housing and HLP | <p>For Sagra The area had 400 shelters before ISIL conflict, during the military operations against ISIL and since the area was a frontline for 3 yrs, 76 shelters subjected to full destruction and 320 to partial destruction and looting</p> <p>UNDP rehabilitated 125 shelters and GOL/ Directorate of Compensation released the compensation to 3 families only, therefore, the need for shelter rehabilitation is huge</p> <p>Debris removal for cat3,4 is also required (around 650 cubic meters of debris)</p> <p>For Al-Rayhana Reconstruction of 30 fully damaged shelters (cat4)</p> <p>Rehabilitation of 150 partially damaged shelters (cat1,2,3)</p> <p>No one from the community received the compensation for damaged properties so far</p> <p>Families with perceived ISIL affiliation (criminal records) are not eligible for the compensation scheme, this is apply even for the former police who undergo repentance (forcibly) during ISIL period!</p> | <p>UNDP, completed, rehabilitation 241 housing units in Al-Sagra in Nov 2019 benefiting 1771 person</p> <p>UNDP, completed, rehabilitation of 186 housing units in Hasa in Jan 2020 benefiting 1719 person.</p> <p>UNDP, completed, rehabilitated 92 housing units in Al-Obour 1 in Jan 2020 benefiting 656 person</p> <p>UNDP, completed, rehabilitated 284 housing units in Al-Rayhana in June 2021 benefiting 1700 person.</p> | | <p>By local authority: 145 housing units in Rayhana sub-district are partially damaged (30 to 70%), while 93 housing units are 100% damaged.</p> <p>95 housing units in Sagra housing complex are partially (30 to 70%) damaged, while 67 housing units are completely damaged.</p> <p>25 housing units in Hassa complex and nearby villages are partially (30-70%) damaged, while 10 housing units are fully damaged.</p> <p>Building low-cost 24 houses.</p> <p>By NGOs: Debris removal for cat3,4 is also required (around 650 cubic meters of debris)</p> |
| Documentation and rights | <p>For both locations: Access to documentation and remedies remain available, families normally approach the CADs and courts in Ana or Haditha markaz to issue IDs and access the legislation services provided by the GOL</p> <p>While the return is ongoing from Jadaa center and other areas of displacement toward the locations in Sagra and Al-Rayhana, it's expected that some children are left with no identification documents that allow them to enroll in mainly the primary schools. Additional follow-up would be required in consultation with protection partners</p> | | | <p>By NGOs: it's expected that some children are left with no identification documents that allow them to enroll in mainly the primary schools. additional follow-up would be required in consultation with protection partners</p> |

| STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES | NEEDS | IMPLEMENTED/ONGOING | PLANNED INTERVENTIONS | REMAINING GAPS |
|--|--|---|--|---|
| Livelihoods | <p>For Sagra: Before ISIL conflict, 35%, 35% and 30% of people depended on fishing, agriculture or animal husbandry and government jobs are their main income of sources respectively. Income generating activities are needed in the location, the area contains households who do not earn enough money to cover their expenses. Agriculture, aquaculture and livestock farming have declined since 2014 due to lack of support from the ministry of agriculture and the difficulties the aquaculture farms face when they try to access the nearby lake for fishing</p> <p>The area was served with 10 shops, however, for the time being only 5 are exist and functional and the remaining ones are in need for rehabilitation and loans support</p> <p>Taking into consideration that the pre-ISIL job opportunities are almost not exist and considering the fact the main reason for secondary displacement from the area/ return to the area is the lack of livelihood opportunities, the need for SMEs is extremely high</p> <p>For Al-Rayhana: Rehabilitation of 10 partially damaged shops Reconstruction of 6 fully damaged shops Provision of SMEs There is an urgent need to provide electricity to farmers (solutions: clean energy/solar panels to provide electricity for the farmers' water pumps, or, extending the existing electricity network, however, the average rate of power supply per day remains a challenges) Cleaning the agricultural lands and some other locations from the UXOs and IEDs</p> | <p>Human Appeal: completed, Rehabilitation of Factory, public facilities</p> <p>UNDP, ongoing, Rehabilitation of Anah Sewing Factory, Anah</p> <p>UNDP, ongoing, Supplying and Installing Sewing Machines and Accessories for Anah Sewing Factory, Anah - Anbar</p> <p>NRC does NTS and IED Cleaning in the area in cooperation with the relevant authorities</p> | <p>By NGOs:</p> <p>Rehabilitation of partially and fully damaged shops</p> <p>Provision of SMEs</p> <p>Provide electricity to farmers (solutions: clean energy/solar panels to provide electricity for the farmers' water pumps, or, extending the existing electricity network)</p> <p>Cleaning the agricultural lands and some other locations from the UXOs and IEDs</p> | |
| Safety and security | Nothing specific to be reported for Sagra For Al-Rayhana, the police station building is fully destroyed, its in need for reconstruction as the ISF use the mail building instead which is not sufficient to enable them maintain the security in the area | | | By NGOs Rehabilitation Al-Rayhana police station building which is fully destroyed, its in need for reconstruction as the ISF use the mail building instead |
| Protection (not a standing alone SO, but better to distinguish it from safety/ security) | Nothing specific to be reported | | | |
| Social cohesion | Nothing specific to be reported | | | |
| Government leadership | | | | |

Important considerations

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Main challenges | <p>Top 3 obstacles to return to area of origin: home destruction associated with lack of access to GoI compensation on damaged properties, access to economic opportunities and livelihoods, and some of the basic services</p> <p>Top 3 reasons to return to AoO for HHs intending to return: emotional desire, tribal linkages and intention to return to their own area and properties, other family/community members have returned</p> |
| Intentions of IDPs in AOD | <p>According to local authorities and key tribal and community leaders:</p> <p>70% of the remaining IDPs have the intention to return in the near future if the obstacles to return are addressed</p> <p>The remaining 30% reported having sense of short-term integration and they could consider the return as a long-term solution</p> |