



# DIYALA PLAN OF ACTION

2021–2024



JUNE 2022

In March 2021, the Ministry of Planning (MoP) and the Ministry of Migration and Displacement (MoMD) presented the National Plan for Getting the Displaced Back to their Liberated Areas (National Plan) to the Council of Ministers Secretariat (COMSEC). The National Plan provides a national framework to address displacement by identifying priority population groups, activities—along with their estimated costs, and assigns specific responsibilities between the executive branches of government and local government.

Building on the National Plan, the humanitarian, development, stabilization and peace community in Iraq is committed to supporting the Government of Iraq assist displacement affected communities through the Humanitarian Response Plan, United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework and Inter-Agency Durable Solutions Strategic and Operational Framework (Operational Framework).<sup>1</sup> 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 the situation of displacement.

The national plan and the operational framework recognize that durable solutions outcomes are pursued at both the national and local levels, as effective durable solutions planning is area-based. An initial set of eight Area-Based Coordination Groups (ABCs) have been identified, including (1) east Anbar (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 (Muqdadiya, 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 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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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.iraqdurablesolutions.net/>

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES, MAPS, AND FIGURES	6
GLOSSARY	8
LIST OF ACRONYMS	11
1. INTRODUCTION	12
1.2 Priority Target Population	13
2. DIYALA DISPLACEMENT CONTEXT	14
2.1 Khanaqin displacement context	14
2.1.1 Conditions of displacement	15
2.1.2 Movement intentions and obstacles to durable solutions	15
2.2 Khanaqin return context	15
Type of Shelter in return locations	16
2.2.2 Conditions in return locations	16
2.3 Muqdadiya displacement context	17
2.3.1 Movement intentions and obstacles to durable solutions	18
2.4 Muqdadiya return context	18

2.4.1 Types of shelter in return locations	18
<b>3. OVERVIEW OF PARTNER ACTIVITY MAPPING</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>4.OVERVIEW OF SECTORAL NEEDS AND CHALLENGES</b>	<b>24</b>
4.1 Government leadership	24
4.2 Housing and HLP	24
4.3 Livelihoods	24
4.4 Basic Services	25
4.4.1 Education	25
4.4.2 Health	25
4.4.3 Electricity	25
4.4 4 Water	26
4.4.5 Roads and Transport	26
4.5 Documentation and Rights	26
4.6 Social Cohesion	27
<b>5. INITIAL TARGET LOCATIONS</b>	<b>28</b>
5.1 Area of No Return	28

5.2 Sectoral Needs, Response, and Priorities	29
5.2.1 All locations	29
5.2.2 Saadiya Area	30
5.2.3 Jalawla Area (Jalawla City and South and North of the City)	33
5.2.4 West Jalawla	36
5.2.5 Muqdadiya Area:	38
<b>6. ACTIVITIES SUPPORTING FUTURE REVISION OF THE POA</b>	<b>42</b>
6.1 Proposed Priority Locations	42
6.2 Proposed priority activities	42
<b>ANNEX A: IMPLEMENTATION PLAN</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>ANNEX B: MONITORING AND TRACKING</b>	<b>62</b>

## LIST OF TABLES, MAPS, AND FIGURES

### **TABLES**

Table 1: Returnees in Khanaqin by shelter type	13
Table 2: Returnees in Khanaqin by severity of access to livelihoods and basic services	13
Table 3: Returnees in Khanaqin by severity of social cohesion and safety perceptions	14
Table 4: Returns in Muqdadiya by shelter type	15
Table 5: Returnees in Muqdadiya by severity of access to livelihoods and basic services	15
Table 6: Returnees in Muqdadiya by severity of social cohesion and safety perceptions	16
Table 7: Number of projects per sector	17
Table 8: Top 10 locations with the most activities	18
Table 9: Summary of achievements in 2021	19

## **MAPS**

Map 1: Current and planned activities in Diyala	17
Map 2: Said Ibrahim area of no return (20+ villages	27
Map 3: Muqdadiya villages of no return	27

## **FIGURES**

Figure 1: Number of IDPs from Khanaqin by district of displacement	11
Figure 2: Proportion of returnees to Khanaqin by subdistrict of return	13
Figure 3: Number of IDPs from Muqdadiya by district of displacement	14

## GLOSSARY<sup>1</sup>

<b>Area-based approach</b>	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).
<b>Area-based coordination (ABC)</b>	A coordination approach that focuses on the specific area either at the governorate or district level.
<b>Area of origin</b>	A place of origin or habitual residence (home, neighbourhood or village).
<b>Critical shelter</b>	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). <sup>2</sup>
<b>Durable solutions<sup>3</sup></b>	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).
<b>Host communities</b>	Communities in which displaced persons reside.

1 The terms provided are derived from the official definitions of the terms from various recognized sources (such as the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, the IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons and the Handbook on Durable Solutions in Practice, among others). Other definitions are extracted from the Iraq context including Iraq ICCG and other cluster guidelines or documents.

2 IOM DTM definition. The Durable Solutions in Practice Handbook states a returnee is an IDP who had returned to their places of origin or habitual resident and still has specific social or economic vulnerabilities linked to their displacement and are therefore yet to achieve durable solutions.

3 For refugees, a durable solution is also “any means by which the situation of refugees can be satisfactory and permanently resolved to enable them to lead normal lives”. Source: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Master Glossary of Terms (2006).



<b>Housing</b>	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.
<b>Informal settlement</b>	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. <sup>4</sup>
<b>Initial target locations</b>	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. <sup>5</sup>
<b>Internally displaced persons (IDPs)</b>	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.
<b>Movement intention</b>	Intention of IDPs about whether to remain in the current displacement location, return to their area or origin or relocate elsewhere
<b>Returnee</b>	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. <sup>6</sup>

4 CCCM Cluster definition, technical guidance on Informal Site definition CCCM Cluster Iraq, September 2020. It is noted that some sites may host former IDPs/returnees.

5 An initial target location is a location that has been identified as feasible, with the availability of safety, access for partners, the capacity of the government and the needs requiring collective effort over the medium to long term to achieve specific durable solutions outcomes.

6 As per IOM Emergency Manual. Note that according to the manual, in some contexts, returnees who were displaced across an internationally recognized state border are called “refugee returnees” to distinguish them from IDP returnees.

<b>Priority target groups</b>	Groups of persons who are targeted to be supported within a set timeframe under the PoA.
<b>Protracted displacement</b>	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.
<b>Secondary displacement</b>	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. <sup>7</sup>
<b>Shelter</b>	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.
<b>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)</b>	Availability or access to potable water, sanitation and hygiene, which includes aspects of water and sanitation (WATSAN).

<sup>7</sup> Iraq ICCG, Secondary Displacement Definition (endorsed by the Humanitarian Country Team), (Version 06 June 2018) proposes that secondary displacement can occur in four situations (1) IDPs who are voluntarily or forcibly displaced to another displacement location and cannot achieve sustainable solutions. Situation (2) and (3): IDPs who voluntarily or forcibly return to their areas of origin but are unable to achieve sustainable solutions and are consequently re-displaced to their first place of displacement or to a new location of displacement. Situation (4): IDPs who voluntarily or forcibly return to their areas of origin but are unable to resume living in their former habitual residence and cannot achieve sustainable solutions and are consequently redispaced to a new location within their area of origin.

## LIST OF ACRONYMS

<b>ABC</b>	Area-Based Coordination
<b>CfW</b>	Cash for Work
<b>DTM</b>	Displacement Tracking Matrix
<b>DoE</b>	Department of Education
<b>ECE</b>	Early Childhood Education
<b>HH</b>	Household
<b>HLP</b>	Housing, Land and Property
<b>IDP</b>	Internally Displaced Person
<b>ILA</b>	Integrated Location Assessment
<b>IOM</b>	International Organization for Migration
<b>ISIL</b>	Islamic State for Iraq and the Levant (locally known as Da'esh)
<b>KI</b>	Key Informant
<b>MHPSS</b>	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support
<b>MoE</b>	Ministry of Education
<b>MoP</b>	Ministry of Planning
<b>MoMD</b>	Ministry of Migration and Displacement
<b>PHC</b>	Primary Health Centre
<b>PoA</b>	Plan of Action
<b>RO</b>	Reverse Osmosis
<b>USD</b>	United States Dollar (USD 1 = 1457 Iraqi dinars at time of writing)
<b>WASH</b>	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (also WATSAN)

# 1. INTRODUCTION

The IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) reports that 311,282 individuals from Diyala Governorate displaced due to the 2014–2017 conflict with the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL).<sup>8</sup> Of those displaced, 239,310 individuals (77%) have returned to their areas of origin within Diyala, while 71,972 individuals remain displaced either within Diyala or in other governorates such as Sulaymaniyah, Salah al-Din and Kirkuk. Returns have been motivated by improved security, restoration of basic services, displacement fatigue and the forced closure of camps.<sup>9</sup> The conditions in many areas of return remain precarious for returns to be sustainable. In addition, when compared with other governorates, return rate in Diyala is low and the governorate has the second highest number of locations of no return.<sup>10</sup> Many of the concerns in the areas of low or no return relate to security concerns and lack of access to basic services. The National Plan developed by the Ministry of Planning (MoP) and the Ministry of Migration and Displacement (MoMD) notes four main obstacles to durable solutions for conflict-affected communities from Diyala: (1) Fragile security in some areas (2) community objection and tribal retaliation (3) Rejection of widows and children with perceived affiliation with extremist groups (4) lack of services.<sup>11</sup>

Like many other governorates affected by conflict with ISIL, communities in Diyala have undergone multiple waves of displacement including because of the 2003 invasion and the sectarian violence that ensued.

Given the scale of the challenges in Diyala Governorate, the areas of Muqdadiya, Saadiya and Jalawla within the districts of Khanaqin and Muqdadiya have been identified as priority areas. Khanaqin and Muqdadiya are the main areas of origin for many of the Diyala internally displaced persons (IDPs) who remain in displacement and 97 per cent of the IDPs who

returned from camps following the 2020 camp closures went to locations within these two districts, some to their areas of origin but many into secondary displacement in Markaz Khanaqin and Baquba.

The Diyala Plan of Action (PoA) aims to provide a localized, collaborative and coherent basis for all relevant actors to ensure a systematic, coordinated and principled approach to address displacement in these areas by:

1. Providing a common basis and guidance to facilitate activities aimed at resolving the prolonged displacement of IDPs from Diyala.
2. Preventing secondary displacement of returnees by improving the living conditions of all conflict-affected communities in the districts.
3. Identifying priority populations and areas of intervention where aid agencies (humanitarian, stabilization, development and social cohesion) can provide complementary support to the government to resolve the current displacement situation.
4. Finding durable solutions that would allow conflict-affected communities to enjoy their rights as full citizens.<sup>12</sup>

The PoA provides an overview of the Diyala displacement context, focuses on the priority locations, notes key challenges and makes recommendations for interventions. The PoA also provides an overview of ongoing and planned interventions contributing to durable solutions across sectors (humanitarian, stabilization, development and peacebuilding) for the 2021–2024 period. The Diyala PoA will be reviewed annually to reflect the changing context and the needs of the governorate.

8 See IOM DTM Master list 122. Unless indicated otherwise, all data, figures and tables are extracted from IOM DTM.

9 See Iraq Protection Cluster, Diyala Returnee Profile. Available from: [returnees-profile-diyala\\_dec2016\\_31012017.pdf](https://returnees-profile-diyala_dec2016_31012017.pdf) (globalprotectioncluster.org); see also DTM Emergency Tracking, available from: [IDP Movements - IRAQ DTM \(iom.int\)](https://iom.int/).

10 See Returns Working Group and IOM DTM Areas of No Return (March 2022) which reports that there are 51 locations of no return in Diyala in 7 subdistricts of Saadiya, Muqdadiya, al-Atheem, Jbara, Al Mansuriyah, Al Abara and Markaz Khanaqin.

11 MoP and MoMD, National Plan for Getting the Displaced Back to their Liberated Areas (Unofficial English Translation), November 2020. presented to COMSEC in March 2021. Available from <http://iraqrecovery.org/Files/2076/2364.pdf>

12 See also the guiding principles set out in the Iraq Inter-Agency Durable Solutions Strategic and Operational Framework.

## 1.2 Priority Target Population

The Diyala PoA adopts an area-based approach that targets priority displacement-affected populations and considers context-specific barriers to advancing towards durable solutions. As such, the plan targets the following population groups:

1. Out-of-camp IDPs, including in secondary displacement in city centres.<sup>13</sup>
2. Returnees in areas with significant returnee populations.<sup>14</sup>
3. IDPs in camp across the country (activities linked to areas of origin, local integration or settlement elsewhere in the targeted areas in Diyala Governorate).
4. Host community: vulnerable community members living in the same area, falling outside the categories above, stayees (never displaced).

<sup>13</sup> Includes IDPs in informal sites/critical shelter.

<sup>14</sup> These areas include north, south and west Jalawla, Saasiya and Muqdadiya.

## 2. DIYALA DISPLACEMENT CONTEXT

Diyala is in the central-eastern part of Iraq and shares borders with Sulaymaniyah, Salah al-Din, Baghdad and Wassit governorates, as well as with Iran. The Governorate has an diverse ethno-religious population (Arab, Kurdish – including Turkmen – and a small Kawliyah community; Sunni and Shia Muslims, Christians and Yezidis). Diyala is divided into six districts: Kifri, Muqdadia, Baladrooz, Ba'quba, Khalis and Khanaqin. Parts of Diyala are disputed between the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) and the central Government. Northern Diyala (Kifri and Khanaqin), especially the northern parts of Kifri (Markaz Kifri) and Khanaqin (Midan and Qarato) are controlled by the KRG security forces. The southern parts of Khanaqin, Jbara in Kifri and parts of the southern Diyala district of Baladruz are also disputed territory but have been under the control of the central Government since 2017.

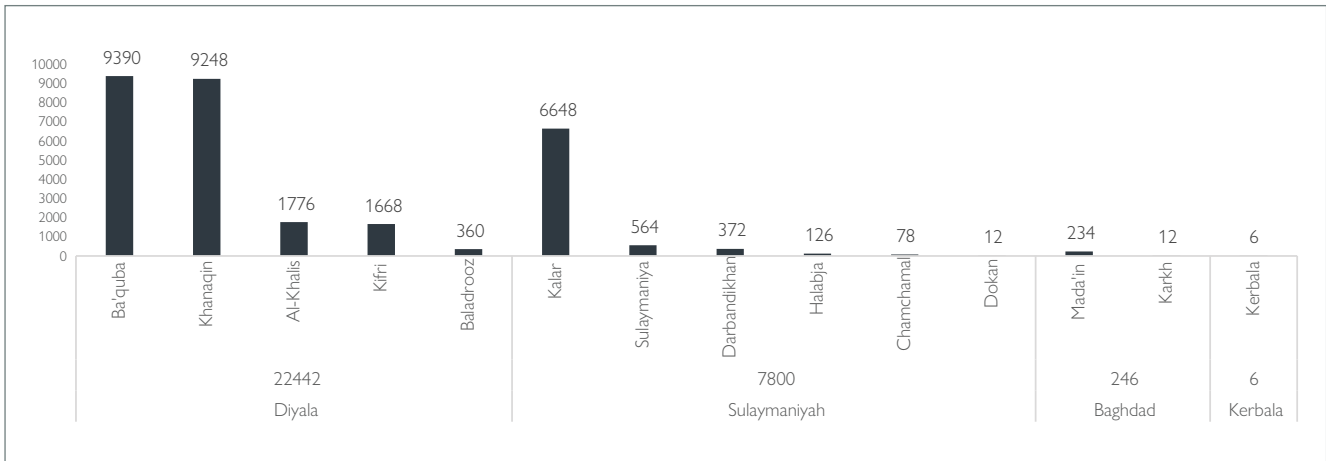
According to the World Bank, Diyala Governorate was one of the most affected by the conflict with ISIL, which hit hard rural housing, infrastructure, agricultural livelihoods and water resources.<sup>15</sup> According to the IOM DTM, 311,282 individuals displaced from Diyala during the conflict and 239,310 people have since returned to areas of origin.

Most returns have been to Khanaqin (102,882 individuals), Khalis (74,694) and Muqdadia (59,582). On the other hand, districts such as Baladrooz and Baquba have witnessed no returns. The section below will look more into detail into the displacement context of the two districts of Khanaqin and Muqdadia.

### 2.1 Khanaqin displacement context

Khanaqin hosts the largest number of returnees in Diyala with 102,882 returnees (77%) of the 239,310 individuals who have returned to date. According to DTM, 133,376 individuals originally displaced as well as most returns have been to the subdistricts of Jalawla, Saadiya and Markaz Khanaqin. Khanaqin district also hosts the second highest number of IDPs (13,374 individuals) after Ba'quba district (19,950). About 30,494 IDPs from Khanaqin remain in displacement. The majority of these IDPs are in Diyala Governorate (22,442; 74%), particularly in Ba'quba district (9,390; 31%) and Khanaqin district (9,248; 30%). Other IDPs are also displaced to Sulaymaniyah Governorate (7,800; 26%).

Figure 1: Number of IDPs from Khanaqin by district of displacement



15 World Bank Group (2018). Damage and Needs Assessment of Affected Governorates.

The population in Khanaqin is mostly Kurdish (Shia Kalhor), Turkmen and Shia Arab; however, the subdistricts have their own characteristics.

Jalawla is ethnically diverse and consists of an urban centre and 42 villages. In Tajneed, some families have returned but others remain displaced due to the significant property damage and lack of housing, land and property (HLP) documents; such is the case with other locations in Jalawla.<sup>16</sup> An interagency mission to Al-Khadraa in June 2021 revealed that several families from villages in west Jalawla are in secondary displacement and some families have returned to 16 villages, all of which have severe conditions. Authorities report that some families from Kishik are renting accommodation in Al-Khadraa quarter after they were evicted from camps following the 2020 closures. Jumaila has witnessed low rates of return. Authorities report that the main obstacles relate to lack of security clearance/perceived affiliation and shelter damage. According to inter-agency visits, the main obstacles to return in the villages of west Jalawla are lack of agriculture livelihoods, lack of irrigation and ongoing military operations. Saadiyah subdistrict has the highest number of locations that have not witnessed any returns (25 out of 47 in Diyala Governorate).<sup>17</sup> The majority of IDPs from these villages are displaced in Khanaqin and Kalar districts. The main concerns relate to housing destruction and infrastructure, as many of the villages, especially those in the southeast parts of Saadiya are completely destroyed/burnt. Other concerns relate to the destruction of irrigation canals and the drought, which severely affects livelihood opportunities. The presence of armed forces and issues linked to security clearance and access constraints also limits the potential for return.

### 2.1.1 Conditions of displacement

In Khanaqin district, the majority of IDPs (10,494; 81%) are residing in rented apartments/houses that are in a habitable condition, while others reside with host families (1,056; 8%) and others are in camps (545; 4%). The majority of IDPs reside in Markaz Khanaqin (9,042) while those in camps are in Qaratu. Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster data indicates that the majority of IDPs in camps are from Saadiya and Jalawla.<sup>18</sup> As for the IDPs who are in Baquba, most are also in habitable rental accommodation

and about 2 per cent in both Khanaqin and Baquba reside in their own housing.

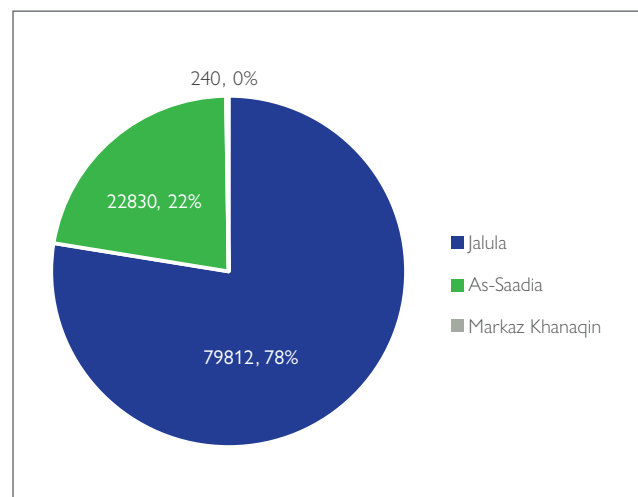
### 2.1.2 Movement intentions and obstacles to durable solutions

Looking at the long-term (12 months) intentions, Multicenter Needs Assessment (MCNA) data show that 86 per cent of IDPs in Baquba intend to remain in Baquba while 9 per cent intend to move to another location within Iraq and 2 per cent intend to return.<sup>19</sup> The intentions of IDPs in Khanaqin indicate a higher intention to remain in displacement with 97 per cent. For those in Sulaymaniyah, Integrated Location Assessment (DTM) data indicate that 78 per cent are undecided and 22 per cent intend to locally integrate.<sup>20</sup>

## 2.2 Khanaqin return context

As of July 2021, a total of 102,882 individuals have returned to Khanaqin district.

Figure 2: Proportion of Returnees to Khanaqin by subdistrict of return



16 See Iraq Protection Cluster, Diyala Returnee Profile, 2017. Available from 5250\_1493978327\_returnees-profile-diyala-feb2017-30032017.pdf (ecoi.net).

17 See RWG and DTM, Areas of No Return.

18 CCCM Cluster Data, In Camp Areas of Origin, May 2021.

19 See Iraq REACH MCNA data Iraq - Multi Cluster Needs Assessment (MCNA) IX-2021 - Humanitarian Data Exchange (humdata.org).

20 See DTM ILA VI. <https://iraqdtm.iom.int/ila6>

## Type of Shelter in return locations

Most of the returnees in Khanaqin district are in their residence of origin in habitable conditions (105,120; 87%).

A further 13,776 individuals are residing in critical shelters (outside informal settlements).

Table 1: Returnees in Khanaqin by shelter type

District	Residence of origin (habitable condition)	Critical shelters (all except informal settlements)	Host families	Critical shelters (informal settlements)
Khanaqin		13,656	120	0
	87%	13%	0%	0%

The highest proportion of returnees living in critical shelters are found in Saadiya (19%), followed by Jalawla (12%).

### 2.2.2 Conditions in return locations

The Return Index can assist in understanding the severity of conditions in return locations within Khanaqin district by looking at two scales 1) livelihoods and basic services, and 2) social cohesion and safety perceptions.

Amongst all returnees in Khanaqin, 10,782 individuals (11%) are living in locations classified as high severity regarding access to livelihoods and basic services, with most of this group located in Jalawla subdistrict. Most of the returnees are living in locations classified as medium severity with regards to livelihoods and basic services (90,738; 89%), while no returnees are living in areas classified as low severity on this scale.

Table 2: Returnees in Khanaqin by severity of access to livelihoods and basic services

Subdistrict	High severity		Medium severity		Total
	#	%	#	%	
Saadiya	582	3%	22,176	97%	22,758
Jalawla	10,200	13%	68,322	87%	78,522
Markaz Khanaqin	-	0%	240	100%	240
Total	10,782	11%	90,738	89%	101,520

In Khanaqin district, 14,346 returnees (14%) are living in areas classified as high-severity conditions in terms of social cohesion and safety, with most of the group located in Jalawla subdistrict (14,346). Additionally, compared with the

livelihood and basic services scale, a slightly lower number of returnees (86,916; 86%) are living in locations classified as medium severity on the social cohesion and safety perceptions scale.



Table 3: Returnees in Khanaqin, by severity of social cohesion and safety perception

Sub-district	High severity		Medium severity		Low severity		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Saadiya	342	2%	22,416	98%	-	0%	22,758
Jalawla	14,004	18%	64,260	82%	258	0.3%	78,522
Markaz Khanaqin	-	0%	240	100%	-	0%	240
Total	14,346	14%	86,916	86%	258	0.3%	101,520

## 2.3 Muqdadiya displacement context

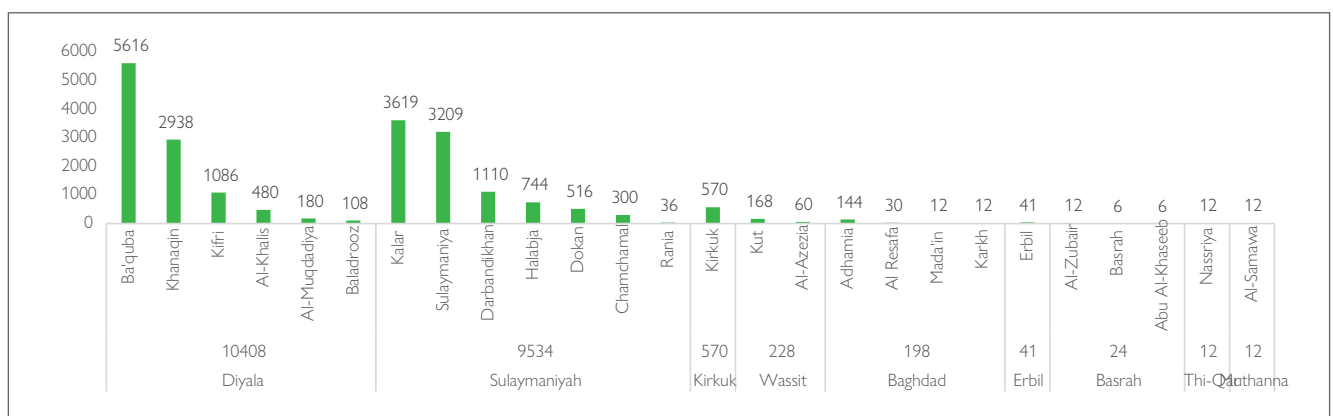
Muqdadiya district comprises three subdistricts (Markaz Muqdadiya, Abo Sayda and Al Wajihia). The district is diverse, with Sunni and Shia Arabs and a small proportion of Sunni and Shia Kurds and Turkmen. Since 2003, the district has witnessed sectarian violence, which triggered multiple waves of displacement. Even after 2017, the district has witnessed cycles of retaliatory attacks, and as a result it has the highest level of residential damage and destruction across Diyala Governorate.<sup>21</sup>

Muqdadiya witnessed considerable displacement (80,889 individuals) and residential damage. Of the 80,889 people who displaced, 59,862 (74%) have returned to the district.

Most returns have been to Markaz Muqdadiya and 2 per cent have returned to Abo Sayda.

A total of 21,027 IDPs from Muqdadiya remain displaced in Iraq. The majority of these IDPs are displaced within Diyala Governorate (10,408; 49%), with most in the districts of Ba'quba (5,616; 27%) and Khanaqin (2,838; 13%). Many individuals from Muqdadiya are also displaced in Sulaymaniyah Governorate (9,534; 45%). Some of the obstacles to return for these IDPs include sectarian and tribal tensions, destruction of property, forced population displacement, blockage of return and retaliations.<sup>22</sup>

Figure 3: Number of IDPs from Muqdadiya by district of displacement



21 Social Inquiry, ADC, UNDP and SANAD, April 2018. Conflict Fragility and Social Dynamics in Diyala Governorate, p. 51.

22 See IOM Report (October 2016). Obstacles to Return; see also Amnesty International, 'Punished for Daesh's Crimes.'

CCCM Cluster data indicate that 318 individuals from Muqdadaya are residing in camps (178 individuals in Qoratu, 132 individuals in Tazade, and fewer than 10 individuals in Ashti and Harshm camps.)<sup>23</sup>

### 2.3.1 Movement intentions and obstacles to durable solutions

IOM data indicate that 25 per cent of displaced individuals from Muqdadaya intend to return to their areas of origin, 70 per cent intend to remain in their locations of displacement and the remaining 5 per cent are undecided.<sup>24</sup> Notably, IOM assessments found that a few households who attempted to return failed. The main obstacles to return are lack of shelter, better livelihood opportunities and availability of basic services in areas of displacement compared with areas of origin, as well as community tensions.

Table 4: Returns in Muqdadaya by shelter type

District	Residence of origin (habitable condition)	Critical shelters (all except informal settlements)	Host families	Critical shelters (informal settlements)
Muqdadaya	51,216	8,646	0	0
	86%	14%	0%	0%

### 2.4.2 Conditions in return locations

Amongst all returnees in Muqdadaya, about a quarter (17,022; 28%) are living in locations classified as high severity regarding access to livelihoods and basic services. Most returnees are living in locations classified as medium severity with regards

## 2.4 Muqdadaya return context

As of July 2021, a total of 59,862 individuals have returned to Muqdadaya. The return conditions are precarious, with extensive residential destruction, slow recovery of livelihoods and limited access to basic services, especially access to water and health services. Social cohesion and security is fragile and require government and partner interventions.

### 2.4.1 Types of shelter in return locations

Most returnees in Muqdadaya are in their residence of origin in habitable conditions (51,216; 86%). A further 8,646 individuals are residing in critical shelters.

to livelihoods and basic services (38,448; 64%), while the remaining 7 per cent (4,434 individuals) are in areas classified as low severity on this scale.

23 CCCM Cluster Data, In Camp Areas of Origin, May 2021.

24 IOM District of Origin Profile 5 Al Muqdadaya District Diyala, p. 26, August 2021.

Table 5: Returnees in Muqdadiya by severity of access to livelihoods and basic services

Subdistrict	High severity		Medium severity		Low severity		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Abo Sayda	786	72%	312	28%	-	0%	1,098
Markaz Al-Muqdadiya	16,236	28%	38,136	65%	4,434	8%	58,806
Total	17,022	28%	38,448	64%	4,434	7%	59,904

In Muqdadiya district, 27,906 returnees (47%) are living in areas classified as having high-severity conditions in terms of social cohesion and safety, with most of the group located in Markaz Muqdadiya subdistrict (26,808). Additionally, compared with the livelihood and basic services scale, a

slightly lower number of returnees (31,998; 53%) are living in locations classified as medium severity on the social cohesion and safety perceptions scale. No returnees are living in areas classified as low severity.

Table 6: Returnees in Muqdadiya by severity of social cohesion and safety perceptions

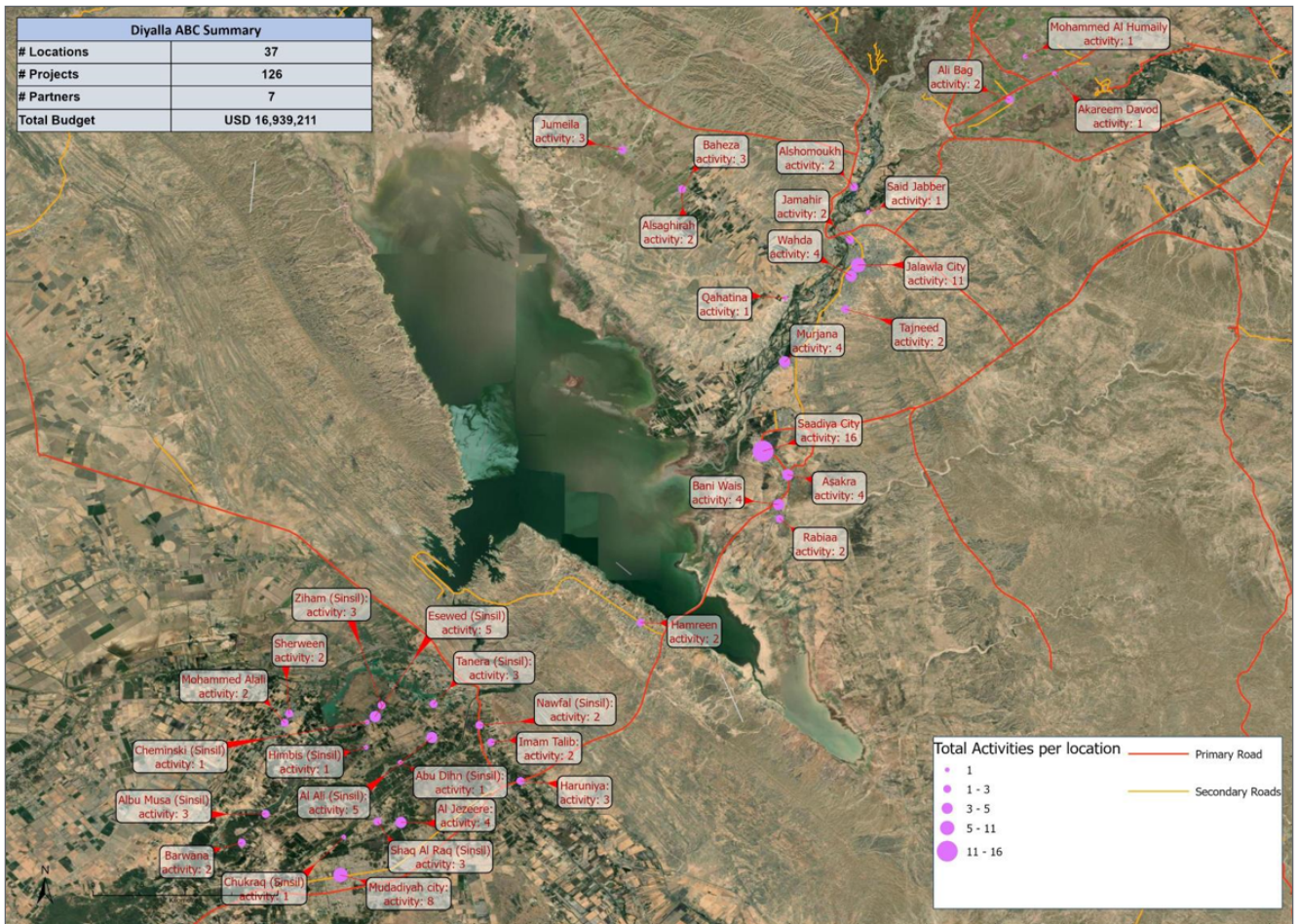
Subdistrict	High severity		Medium severity		Low severity		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Abo Sayda	1,098	100%	-	0%	-	0%	1,098
Markaz Al-Muqdadiya	26,808	46%	31,998	54%	-	0%	58,806
Total	27,906	47%	31,998	53%	-	0%	59,904

### 3. OVERVIEW OF PARTNER ACTIVITY MAPPING

Map 1 reflects the current and planned activities (2021) across the spectrum of humanitarian, early recovery/stabilization,

development and peace sectors in Diyala Governorate, by location.

Map 1: Current and planned activities in Diyala



When considering activities (projects breakdown by locations), 54 out of 141 activities concern livelihoods (45% of activities), followed by water with 22 (18%), protection and documentation with 13 (9%) and education with 9 (7%). Health is a key sectoral gap, with some activities

currently implemented under the Diyala ABC. Additionally, no HLP and documentation activities are implemented in the targeted locations. The ratio of humanitarian vs. development response is within the range of the ABCs as they respectively represent 36 per cent and 64 per cent of the overall response.

Table 7: Number of projects and budget per sector

Number and percentage of projects per sector										
Housing & HLP	Education	Water	Health	Electricity	Road	Protection & Documentation	Livelihoods	Social cohesion	Other	Total
7	9	22	0	8	5	13	54	7	1	126
5.5%	7%	17.5%	0%	6%	4%	10.5%	43%	5.5%	1%	100%
Budget per sector, in United States dollars (USD), and percentage <sup>25</sup>										
993,714	209,000	1,898,985	0	1,115,191	6,168,242	507,000	3,355,056	2,692,023	0	USD 17 M
6%	1%	11%	0%	6.5%	36.5%	3%	20%	16%	0%	100%

Table 8: Top 10 locations with the most activities

# of Activity	Sector	Top 10 Locations with most activities										
		Saadiya City	Jalawla City	Muqdadiya City	Esewed	Al Ali	Al Jezeere	Bani Wais	Asakra	Murjana	Wahda	Total
25	Water	12%	16%	0%	0%	4%	12%	4%	8%	0%	4%	60%
0	Health	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
8	Social cohesion	25%	13%	13%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%
7	Housing	43%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	43%
10	Education	10%	20%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%	40%
1	Other	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
5	Roads	0%	0%	60%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	60%
8	Electricity	25%	13%	0%	0%	13%	0%	13%	0%	13%	0%	75%
14	Protection	8%	8%	1%	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	15%	38%
64	Livelihood	5%	3%	6%	8%	3%	2%	3%	3%	3%	2%	38%
142	Total Activities	16	11	8	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	65
	% of Total	11%	8%	6%	4%	4%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	46%
		46%										

The ten locations (out of 37) with the largest number of activities benefit from 46 per cent of all activities implemented in Muqdadiya, Saadiya, and Jalawla areas in 2021. It is worth noting that 36 activities are implemented in Sinsil area<sup>26</sup> (inclusive of flexible locations activities focusing on any location within Sinsil), representing 26 per cent of the overall

response under the ABC.

By contrast, 14 locations (38% of the locations currently targeted) only benefit from one activity or activities in only one sector. Half of these locations are in Sinsil area. The 14 locations<sup>27</sup> where only one activity or one sector are targeted remain locations of concern under this PoA. Information on

25 Due to missing budget data, this section is only indicative.

26 Tanera, Abu Musa, Zihad, Esewed, Al Ali, Shaq Al Raq, Nawfal, Cheminski, Chukraq, Himbis, Sinsil area (flexible).

27 Abu Dihn (livelihood), Akareem Davod (water), Abu Musa (livelihood), Baheza (Livelihood), Chemirki (livelihood), Chukrak (water), Esewed (livelihood), Himbis (Child protection), Mohammed Alhumaily (water), Nawfal (livelihood), Quhatina (livelihood), Said Jabler (livelihood), Tanera (livelihood), and Ziham (livelihood).

needs remain scarce in most of these locations, which calls for strengthened coordination at the ABC level to fill gaps and conduct assessments, key informant interviews and focus group discussions.

Sectoral gaps are important in the targeted locations, with an average of two sectors (out of 10) supported per location. Seven locations (all in the above table, including details on the targeted sectors) currently benefit from more than two sectors (Wahda = 3, Murjana = 3, Bani Wais = 3, Jalawala city = 6, Saadiyah city = 8, Al Ali = 4, and Muqdadiya city = 3).

Table 9 shows a summary of the collective achievements of the ABC Diyala partners for 2021, separated by sectors. The analysis of activities and achievements highlights important aspects to be taken into consideration for coordination and joint implementation. Under the durable solutions approach, short-term and long-term impact projects can be differentiated. Short-term impact projects require referral and coordination with long-term impact projects to achieve durable solutions. The below locations are therefore part of the priority locations under this PoA.

### Short-term impact projects:

5. Critical shelter upgrade and sealing-off kits/shelter kits projects are implemented in Sinsil area and Saadiya City.
6. Cash for rent in Sinsil area.
7. Cash for work in 26 locations (Abu Dihn, Al Ali, Al Jazeera, Al Rabe Al Thaletha Qtr, Alsaghirah, Alshomoukh, Asakra, Baheza, Barwana, Bani Weis, Chemirki, Eseed, Haruniyah, Imam Talib, Jalawla city, Jumeila, Mohammed Alali, Muqdadiya City, Murjana, Nawfal, Qahatina, Raabia, Saadiya City, Said Jabber, Shaq Al-Raq, and Sherween).

The short-term impact shelter projects in Sinsil area are also flexible location projects and should be carefully coordinated among the ABC to respond to urgent needs where long-term projects are unable to currently intervene or to bridge the gap until such projects are completed.

Table 9: Summary of achievements in 2021

Summary of achievements in 2021		
Sector	Activities	Achievements
Housing & HLP	Housing rehabilitation	396 units
	Critical shelter upgrade, shelter kits, SoKs, rental assistance	467 households (HH)
Education	School rehabilitation	7 schools (WASH facilities)
	Additional learning space construction	3 units
	Early Childhood Care and Development Centre	1 unit
	Creation of parents/teacher association	5 units
	Creation of child/youth committees	5 units

Summary of achievements in 2021		
Water	Water treatment plant rehabilitation/ installation	6 units
	Water network rehabilitation	7 units
	Reverse osmosis installation	1 unit
	Lifting pump station	2 units
	Sewage rehabilitation/installation	11.5 km
	Drainage	4 initiatives
	Hygiene kits	7 initiatives
	Borehole	1 initiative
Electricity	Transformer distribution	87 units
	Electricity network repair	4 units
Protection	Cash for protection	3 initiatives
	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS/PSS) activities	9 initiatives
	Case management	8 initiatives
	Gender awareness	5 campaigns
Livelihoods	Cash for work	39 initiatives
	Value chain study/market assessment	2 surveys
	Micro and small business grant	26 initiatives
	Business training	6 initiatives
	Vocational training	14 initiatives
	Job placement	3 initiatives
	Saving and loan group	3 initiatives
	Agriculture technical training	4 initiatives
	Irrigation canals	16 km
Social cohesion	Youth forum rehabilitation	1 unit
	Capacity building and peace initiatives	11,500 beneficiaries
	Community policy forum	3 units
Roads	Road rehabilitation	3 units

## 4. OVERVIEW OF SECTORAL NEEDS AND CHALLENGES

The previous section showed the support provided to assist conflict affected-communities to pursue and ultimately achieve durable solution outcomes in Diyala. The full information is in Annex A of this PoA. Despite these efforts, the needs remain significant, and an overview of the needs and challenges is provided below.

### 4.1 Government leadership

A governmental committee (comprising Diyala's deputy governor, the coordinator of national non-governmental organizations and the Manager of the Planning Department) was formed to support the identification of needs and priorities in the locations under consideration. A list of potential projects was shared with the ABC and will form the central component of the coordination work of the ABC in 2022. Specific elements of the list are included in the section "Sectoral Needs, Responses, and Priorities" below.

### 4.2 Housing and HLP

Of the seven conflict-affected governorates, Diyala ranks fifth in terms of urban housing infrastructure damage per square meter while it ranks fourth for rural housing damage.<sup>28</sup> The most affected locations are Jalawla (62%), Saadiya (43%) and Muqdadiya (29%) areas. In addition to housing damage, considerable housing, land and property issues remain unresolved, particularly around Saadiya, in the south of Jalawla, and Muqdadiya area.

According to the DTM Returnee Master List 123 of September 2021, a total of 13,950 individuals in Khanaqin district live in critical shelter condition across 61 locations. In Muqdadiya, 8,646 individuals live in critical shelters across 38 locations. These figures correspond respectively to an estimated 2,325 houses in Khanaqin (predominantly around Saadiya and Jalawla) and 1,441 houses in Muqdadiya. Diyala Governorate ranks first in terms of HLP issues according to the 2021 Protection Monitoring System report 1, with 71

per cent of the key informants (KIs) reporting that people are facing HLP issues. Furthermore, 41 per cent of the KIs in Diyala Governorate (compared to 24% at the national level) negatively assess the efficiency of the mechanisms meant to protect and fulfil their HLP rights, the highest rate in Iraq.

According to the District-Level Factsheet on Housing, Land and Property Rights in Iraq,<sup>29</sup> 42 per cent of returnee households in Khanaqin district reported they risk eviction, one of the highest rates for this issue nationwide. Last, 5 per cent of returnee households are missing HLP documents proving ownership of their original residence according to the factsheet. In Muqdadiya, 16 per cent of returnee households are missing HLP documents proving ownership of their original residence. The HLP situation in Diyala is complicated by multiple, successive and competing claims of ownership between different groups and tribes.

### 4.3 Livelihoods

While national unemployment reached 17.7 per cent in 2017 and underemployment 9.7 per cent, in Diyala unemployment and underemployment stood at 20.7 per cent and 16.2 per cent respectively.<sup>30</sup> Diyala has one of the highest rates of rural populations in the country, and communities mostly rely on agricultural livelihoods. The Governorate has the third highest agricultural sector needs after Ninewa and Salah Ad-Din, including restoring productive equipment, machinery and input delivery systems, access to roads, markets and irrigation systems. Diyala had 18,5 per cent of the date palm trees in Iraq and produced 13,7 per cent of the dates in Iraq.<sup>31</sup> In addition to date production, citrus, livestock and poultry farming were also dominant in the governorate. Diyala is facing increasing pressure related to climate change, which is already impacting agriculture production and reducing available land for farming. An estimated 3,000 donums of land around Jalawla (orchids and palm trees) were destroyed due to the security situation. Water conservation measures and economic diversification are central to the long-term development of the targeted areas.

28 See World Bank Group, *Damage and Needs Assessment of Damaged Governorates*, 2018, page 16. Available from World Bank Document.

29 *Housing, Land, and Property Rights in Iraq, District-Level Factsheets Assessing Progress Towards Durable Solutions in Line with the Pinheiro Principles*, November 2021.

30 See World Bank Group, *Damage and Needs Assessment of Damaged Governorates*, 2018, page 32. Available from World Bank Document.

31 See FAO and IOM Study, *Why Iraq Displaced Farmers do not return to Agriculture*, 2020.



## 4.4 Basic Services

### 4.4.1 Education

The ILA Round VI identified 2 per cent of respondents (59 in total) in Muqdadiya district reporting no access to primary school.<sup>32</sup> Overcrowding and the use of three school shifts are generally reported across Muqdadiya, Saadiya and Jalawla areas. The lack of sufficient learning spaces, school furniture, adequate water and sanitation facilities and books have been reported as the main challenges in the proposed targeted locations. The lack of teachers is also a pressing concern, as most schools depend on voluntary teachers. Child protection partners reported that following departures from camps, many children do not have access to schools, especially in the district of Khanaqin in Diyala. Barriers to access to school for children who departed from camps include lack of documentation, schools in areas of return or displacement being overcrowded and unable to enrol more students, and distance between schools and the locations where returnee or IDP families live, especially in informal settlements.<sup>33</sup> According to the Government's list of needs, four schools require rehabilitation in Saadiyah area and seven in Jalawla area. Two additional schools requiring repairs/extension have been identified in Sinsil and Muaskar Al-Mansour in Muqdadiya area. Despite significant needs, limited education activities are being implemented in the targeted locations, with 60 per cent of the education response related to WASH facilities in schools. Education is a key gap for consideration in future PoA revisions. In north Diyala, 81 per cent of respondents said they don't have Early Childhood Education (ECE), while in Khanaqin the need is huge, as 90 per cent of respondents said they do not have access to ECE. In Diyala, 82 per cent of respondents said they do not have an accelerated learning programme, and the highest percentage is in Khanaqin with 92 per cent. In terms of teacher capacity, 75 per cent of primary teachers across Diyala have not received training in the past two years.

### 4.4.2 Health

Health is a major gap in Diyala and was already a challenge before the conflict. Additional information may be required

to explore the extent of needs in the targeted locations. Current information indicates that 20 per cent of the ILA VI respondents in Khanaqin reported having no access to primary health facilities in their location. This figure drops to 5 per cent in Muqdadiya. However, 28 per cent report that there is no hospital within 10 km of Khanaqin, while this figure is 19 per cent for Muqdadiya.

In addition to Jalwala Hospital, only two primary health care (PHC) centres serve the subdistrict, the first one in Al-Islah and the second in Sheikh Baba village. Both PHC centres do not have doctors, night shifts, delivery room or sufficient medicines and equipment. Lack of female doctors, gynaecology, and pre and post-natal services is reported across the locations. There is no PHC centres in Sinsil and the closest one is in Markaz Muqdadiya, about 7 km from the villages. In the main return area in the north, there is only a small health centre open a couple of hours per week and staffed by a nurse. According to information shared by partners, no partner currently implements health activities in the priority locations.

### 4.4.3 Electricity

While provision of electricity services is a challenge for conflict-affected areas in Iraq, locations within Diyala such as Jalawla, Saadiya, and Muqdadiya are among five locations that receive public electricity from the network for at least a few hours a day, on average. In other cities, access to the public network is limited or not available due to conflict-induced damage to power generation, transmission and distribution infrastructure that would typically serve these cities.<sup>34</sup> In addition, frequent acts of sabotage and theft often result in power cuts in some areas in Muqdadiya. Currently, electricity provision through the national grid is for six to 10 hours per day. The villages are served with diesel generators and small household generators. The dependency on generators and fuel for domestic consumption is linked to irregular and limited access to the grid and the low availability of renewable energy options. According to the local Government list, electricity network needs exist in eight villages/neighbourhoods in Saadiya area,<sup>35</sup> two in Muqdadiya area (Al-Ali, Albo Lakah), and in Jalawla city. Partners are implementing eight activities to support durable solutions in areas of return but much more support is needed.

32 Integrated Location Assessment VI (services), available from <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ILA6>.

33 National Protection Cluster, Minutes of Meeting, 11 February 2021.

34 See World Bank Report, page 71.

35 Al-Baidhaa, Sayed Dhiaa, Salih Habib, Al-Asiour, Al-Nwedir, Ahmed, Al-Jaf Neighborhood, Al-Khadhraa Neighborhood, Al-Asakra villages.

## 4.4 Water

Access to water has been impeded by the crisis and lack of maintenance. According to ILA VI, 10 per cent of the respondents in Muqdadiya district report always relying on water trucking and 42 per cent report they sometimes do. In Khanaqin, 66 per cent report sometimes relying on water trucking for domestic consumption.<sup>36</sup>

Damage to water network, absence of sewer network and insufficient water treatment infrastructure are widespread in the two districts. Garbage collection and solid waste management have also been identified as a challenge, with 32 per cent of the ILA VI respondents in Khanaqin and 42 per cent in Muqdadiya declaring that no such service is available in their location. Figures for desludging services are similar, respectively 51 per cent and 37 per cent.<sup>37</sup> Finally, 45 per cent of respondents in Khanaqin reported issues with the taste, appearance and smell of drinking water during the past 30 days. This figure reaches 92 per cent in Muqdadiya.

According to the local government, water sectoral needs are important, with 10 locations in Saadiya requiring support to rehabilitate/replace the water networks/systems.<sup>38</sup> In Muqdadiya and surrounding villages, seven projects are needed (drainage, rain-water system, water network, water station repairs).<sup>39</sup> The water sector is one of those that receive most investment by the aid community, with 25 activities implemented in Saadiya, Jalawla cities, Al Ali, Al Jezeere, Asakra, Wahda and Bani Wais.

### 4.4.5 Roads and Transport

Diyala had the second highest damage to municipal infrastructure, with 35 per cent of assets having suffered damage (Ninewa, ranking first for such damage, had 38%).<sup>40</sup> While locations within Diyala are not flagged as having high

road and transport system damage, the three main cities suffered moderate to low damage due to the conflict. Jalawla suffered 36 per cent damage to the road and transport infrastructure, while Muqdadiya and Sa'adiya suffered 14–10 per cent damage.<sup>41</sup> Given the social cohesion challenges in Diyala, addressing some of these needs could increase social cohesion, unity and facilitate exchanges in the area. According to local authorities, most roads requiring repairs are found in Saadiya<sup>42</sup> and Jalawla.<sup>43</sup>

## 4.5 Documentation and Rights

The 2021 Protection Monitoring System Report 1 of the Protection Cluster shows that Diyala Governorate is among the top three governorates facing the most issues in six out of the 10 surveyed sectors. Challenges include safety and security, right to life and integrity, housing land and property, gender-based violence, child protection, and standards of living.<sup>44</sup> About 36 per cent of KIs assess the situation for women and girls as negative in terms of gender-based violence, while 39 per cent assess the situation of children protection as negative. In addition, 50 per cent of the KIs negatively assess the capacity of people to meet their basic needs. Lack of documentation has been reported as a major barrier to access to schools. In relation to return, community leaders highlight that approximately 1,100 families are prevented to return due to security clearance issues across Jalawla and Saadiya areas. No activities related to access to documentation are currently implemented by ABC partners in the locations of interest.

Child Protection sub-cluster analysis (MCNA data) on five specific child protection risks (out-of-school children, child labour, mental distress, missing civil documentation, and child marriage) indicates that around 56,000 children need protection services in the two districts of Diyala (Khanakin and Kifri).

36 IOM DTM. Integrated Location Assessment VI (infrastructure). Available from: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ILA6>.

37 Ibid.

38 Al-Jaf, Al-Zuhoor, Al-Zaitoon neighbourhoods, Ahmed Hani Village, the main water network Al-Suq to Al-Asakra, Al-Khadhraa, Al-Amein, Rabiaa village, Al-Baidhaa village and RO unit in Bani Wais.

39 Al-Arsa drainage station, Water drainage system, rainwater sewage lines in northern Muqdadiya areas, water conveying line in Wajihya, Renovating Al-Muqdadiya water networks, Renovating Abas Al-Miziyad water station, water network supplying Al-Jazeera and Parwana projects.

40 See World Bank report, page 100.

41 See World Bank Report, page 89.

42 Roads in Al-Zuhoor, Al-Zaitoon, Al-Salam, Al-Rabiaa, Al-Noor, Al-Jaf and the connecting road between Hay Al-Noor and Al-Khadhraa.

43 Road in Hay Kansour, Hay Al-Qairawan/ Al-Mahafef, Hay Al-Anbagia, Hay Al-Shuhadaa, Al-Uroba including drainage works and Hay Al-Salam Al-Awal neighbourhoods.

44 Protection Monitoring System Report 1, February 2021, Protection Cluster. Available from: [www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/protection\\_monitoring\\_report\\_-\\_february\\_2021.pdf](http://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/protection_monitoring_report_-_february_2021.pdf).

Key informants also reported the risk of recruitment of children and youth by armed groups and government-supported armed actors in some locations. Respondents said that recruitment by armed groups is largely driven by widespread unemployment and the lack of job opportunities for young people, compounded by lack of vocational and social activities.<sup>45</sup>

## 4.6 Social Cohesion

Social cohesion is one of the most important issues affecting northern Diyala. The governorate has experienced ethno-sectarian conflict for decades since US and allied invasion in 2003, which was followed by the control of Al-Qaeda in 2006. Both events led to heightened sectarian tensions between Sunni and Shia Muslims and bouts of extreme violence. In 2013, Al-Qaeda was succeeded by ISIL. The rise in insurgent attacks and takeover by ISIL of large areas of Diyala Governorate in 2013–14 led to population displacement, particularly in Muqdadiya, where the group held territory and approximately 40 villages north of Muqdadiya City for several months. Forced population movements leading to demographic change, its disputed status between the Federal

Government of Iraq and the KRG, and a range of State, non-State and foreign armed actors operating in the area with competing interests are key drivers of conflict and instability over localized control. In a Participatory Gender-Sensitive Conflict Analysis conducted by the Danish Refugee Council in December 2021 in Muqdadiya, respondents identified two types of conflict in Muqdadiya District. They stated that sectarian tensions make up 80 per cent of conflict incidents and tribal tensions account for 20 per cent of conflict in the area. No other forms of community conflict were identified by research participants. Findings of the DRC study suggest that conflict is outlined in key proximate and structural drivers; impunity and lack of effective justice, religious, ethnic and tribal identities, presence of multiple armed groups and territorial disputes.

The recent clashes around Muqdadiya led to the displacement of approximately 300 households, including to Saadiya villages. Social cohesion activities in Muqdadiya areas and Sinsil villages is required, including in relation to movement constraints. Tribal tensions are high in Jalawal and Saadiya areas, leading to return prevention and risk of violence. Tensions from 2007 remain unsolved and meaningful justice resolutions is needed to tackle some of the recurring violence.

45 Protection Landscape in Diyala and Kirkuk, 2020.

## 5. INITIAL TARGET LOCATIONS<sup>46</sup>

This section includes key information to support planning and prioritization alongside proposed interventions at the local level to contribute to achieving durable solutions. This section will be updated on regularly to include information collected through assessments and surveys and to take into consideration achievements from previous periods.

**Muqdadiya:** Tanera, Abu Musa, Ziham, Esewed, Al-Ali, Shaq Al-Raq, Barwana, Imam Talib, Al-Jazeera Aula, Chemerkhi, Nofal, Abu Dihn, Himbis, Al Lihayb, Al Qalaa, Al Sodoor, Harunia, Himreen complex, Musakar. Shok Al Reem.

**Saadiyah** (Ahmed Hani, Al Ameen, Al Asree, Al Baydha, Al Rabe Al Thaletha, Al Rabe Al Thaniya, Arab Jawameer, Asakra, Asriya, Bani Weis, Murjana, Raabea. **Jalawlah** (Al Husaini, Al Tajneed, Akareem Dawod, Ali Bag, Said Jabber, Alshomoukh, Al-Qalaa, Shiekh Baba Kabera, Al-Hseni, Arab Faraj, Arab Sulaiman, Om Al-Hunta, Al-Islah, Al-Sada Al-Somaidaa, Kanafani, Maryter Hasan Serwan, Maryter Hazar, Albo Daraj, Albo Geaid, Albo Haya, Albo Shaty, Al Chagaat, Al-Elemat, Al-Gahatna, Al-Tabaj, Al Teneraa, Arab Al-Kabera, Bahiza alsaghirah, Baheza, Dhiban, Jumeila, Kishik, Qahatina, Saleh Habib, Small Baheza.

### 5.1 Area of No Return

An important number of no return areas exist in the targeted locations, including Khailaniya and Toakel; in Arab Faris villages in Muqdadiya due to sectarian conflict and tension; in Said Ibrahim area south of Saadiya, and in villages north of Jalawla.<sup>47</sup> In northern Jalawla, Sieman village is reportedly a no return area (150 households), alongside Aloush, Selondiya, Taba Jarmo and Al-Qalaa (475). Some of these households are in protracted displacement in Jalawla city.

Map 2: Said Ibrahim Area of No Return (20+ villages)



Map 3: Muqdadiya Villages of No Return



<sup>46</sup> 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 solutions 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 the limited 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 future revisions of the PoA.

<sup>47</sup> See IOM DTM, RWG Report, Areas of No Return, May 2022

## 5.2 Sectoral Needs, Response, and Priorities

This section presents sectoral needs, proposed activities and priorities at the micro level and key interventions that need to take place at the Governorate/district level to have a positive impact on the micro level. The section also highlights some of the key roles of the ABC mechanisms.

### Coordination under the ABC

One of the core roles of the ABC in Diyala is to coordinate

the activities contributing to durable solutions across sectors. Such coordination entails an area-based approach. Area selection is based on the below list of initial priority locations, the villages and towns where only one activity per sector is implemented, and any other location in the targeted areas considered as a priority by the ABC members, including short-term impact project locations. Using this area-based approach, partners discuss current response, partner capacities, and needs and gaps to maximize the impact of the durable solutions response at the micro-level. The approach also includes linking short-term impact projects with medium to long-term activities.

#### 5.2.1 All locations

<b>Health</b>	
<b>Proposed priority activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advocacy with the ministry of health and technical support for ensuring appropriate staffing for hospitals and PHC centres</li> <li>• Capacity building and health system strengthening</li> </ul>
<b>Water</b>	
<b>Proposed priority activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity building and water and sanitation system strengthening, including investment strategy and waste management planning</li> <li>• Support the rehabilitation/construction of water projects in Jalawla and Saadiyah</li> <li>• System strengthening of the water sector</li> </ul>
<b>Education</b>	
<b>Proposed priority activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advocacy with the Ministry of Education and technical support for ensuring appropriate staffing in schools (including training and recruitment of new teachers)</li> <li>• Capacity building and education system strengthening</li> <li>• Advocate for and support the inclusion of girls and children with special needs into the education system</li> <li>• Develop options and advocate for remedial education for over-aged children or alternative educational options</li> <li>• Provision of skills building to young boys and girls (aged 10–24 years) to support their transition to the labour market through the LSCE framework (Life Skills and Citizenship Education). LSCE modules include digital, employability and entrepreneurship skills building</li> <li>• Supporting the Departments of Education (DoEs) in providing teachers with capacity building opportunities</li> <li>• Supporting ECE programmes, and advocate with the MoE to allow community and home-based approaches</li> <li>• Increase access to Accelerated Learning Programmes and support the DoE and MoE to open more such programme centres (at least one or two per subdistrict)</li> </ul>

<b>Livelihoods</b>	
<b>Proposed priority activity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public–private partnership development</li> <li>• Market access facilitation/support</li> <li>• Support/advocacy for freedom of movement, including in relation to accessing economic opportunities across the Governorate</li> <li>• Support young people (aged more than 15 years) who complete capacity building courses, to transition from learning into earning/entrepreneurship</li> </ul>
<b>Social Cohesion</b>	
<b>Proposed priority activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Peace and social cohesion campaigns, including in relation to the reintegration of IDPs and diffusing of tribal tensions</li> <li>• Capacity building in mediation and conflict prevention</li> <li>• Participation and engagement in civic initiatives; support young people to design and lead their own local social/civic initiatives that address key challenges and issues in their communities and that are identified by young people themselves. This will also include the establishment of and support to youth advisory groups/councils to promote their participation and engagement with decision makers on different issues facing them and their communities</li> </ul>
<b>Safety and Security</b>	
<b>Proposed priority activity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity building of the Department of Labour and Social Affairs to deliver specialized child protection services such as case management, gender-based violence response, and legal support</li> </ul>
<b>Additional Activities</b>	
<b>Proposed priority activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessing and promoting local integration options for IDPs in secondary displacement or protracted displacement in the targeted locations and cities</li> <li>• Coordination with the Government, including advocacy to implement directly or jointly finance the proposed priority activities</li> </ul>

### 5.2.2 Saadiya Area

**Locations:** Saadiya City, Ahmed Hani, Al Ameen, Al Asree, Al Baydha, Al Rabe Al Thaletha, Al Rabe Al Thaniya, Al-Saadiya, Arab Jawameer, Asakra, Asriya, Bani Weis, Diyala village Murjana, Raabea.

Among the 15 cited locations, five do not benefit from any activities under the ABC (Ahmed Hani, Al Ameen, Al Asree, Al Baydha, and Arab Jawameer). Health, documentation, HLP are sectoral gaps in Saadiya area.

<b>Housing and HLP – Saadiya city, Bani Weis, Asakra, Al Asree, Asriyah, Al Rabe Al Thaletha, Al Rabe Al Thaniya, Ahmed Hani, Rabiaa, Al-Baydha, Diyala village, Murjana</b>	
<b>Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 192 HH living in critical shelters in Saadiya city<sup>48</sup></li> <li>• 532 HH living in critical shelters in Saadiya villages including, 163 in Bani Weis, 135 in Asakra, 46 in Al Asree, 33 in Al Rabe Al Thaletha, 31 in Murjana, 30 in Al Rabe Al Thaniya, 30 in Rabiaa, 25 in Ahmed Hani, 17 in Asriyah, 17 in Al Baydha, and 5 in Diyala village</li> <li>• Need to better understand the HLP situation.</li> </ul>
<b>Current response</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Critical shelter upgrades and shelter kits in Saadiya City</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of 121 units in Saddiya city (Al-Ta'akhi, Al Rabe Al Thaniya, Al Rabe Al Thaletha, and Al-Ameen)</li> </ul>
<b>Proposed priority activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Damaged house assessments and comprehensive overview of HLP needs</li> <li>• Housing rehabilitation and debris removal</li> <li>• Construction of low cost/core housing units for totally damaged houses (500 units in Saadiya City requested by local authorities)</li> <li>• Referral to long-term impact housing programmes for critical shelter upgrades and shelter kits in Saadiya City</li> <li>• Referral to livelihoods programmes</li> <li>• Awareness raising on the compensation system</li> </ul>
<b>Water and Sanitation – Saadiya city, Bani Weis, Asakra, Ahmed Hani, Al-Ameen, Rabiaa, Al-Baydha, Murjana</b>	
<b>Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Damaged water networks in Saadiya city, Ahmed Hani, Al-Ameen, Rabiaa, Al-Baydha, Bani Weis, and Al-Asakra</li> <li>• Water and sewage systems operation and maintenance</li> <li>• Water conservation</li> <li>• Solid waste management</li> <li>• Lack of safe drinking water in the areas due to water network damaged</li> </ul>
<b>Current response</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation of water network and main water complex in Saadiya City</li> <li>• Construction of water-lifting station and extension of water network (2.6 km) in Asakra</li> <li>• Maintenance of sewage lines (8.5 km) and cleaning drainage channel (3 km)</li> <li>• Provision of hygiene kits in Beni Weis</li> </ul>
<b>Proposed priority activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water and sewage network assessments (including in locations without ongoing water projects such as Murjana and Rabiaa)</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of the water networks in Saadiya City (Al-Jaf, Al-Zuhoor, Al-Zaitoon neighbourhoods) and Ahmed Hani, Al-Ameen, Rabiaa, and Al-Baydha villages</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of the main water network between Al-Suq to Asakra</li> <li>• Installation of a reverse osmosis (RO) unit in Bani Weis and assessment for boreholes</li> <li>• Capacity building on waste management planning</li> <li>• Short term solid waste management cash-for-work (CfW) projects (linked to livelihood)</li> <li>• Awareness raising on water conservation</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of water storage (tank) which can serve the community</li> </ul>
<b>Education – Saadiya City, Bani Weis, Asakra, Ahmed Hani, Asriyah, Rabiaa, Arab Jawameer</b>	

48 Al Israa Qtr, Al Rabe Al Olaa Qtr, Al Shaheed Qtr (Al Zohor), 17 Tamooz Qtr (Al Jaaf), Saad Qtr, Al Salaam Qtr, Al-Khadraa Qtr, Al Taakhi.

<b>Housing and HLP – Saadiya city, Bani Weis, Asakra, Al Asree, Asriyah, Al Rabe Al Thaletha, Al Rabe Al Thaniya, Ahmed Hani, Rabiaa, Al-Baydha, Diyala village, Murjana</b>	
<b>Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local authorities report there is 1 damaged school in Ahmed Hani and 2 in Hay Al-Zuhoor. Additional schools requiring repairs have been reported in Beni Weis, Rabiaa (including damaged prefab), Asriyah and Arab Jawameer</li> <li>Assessments of the education system in Beni Weis, Asakra, Asriyah and Arab Jawameer</li> <li>Three shifts reported in most schools</li> <li>Lack of trained teachers</li> <li>Lack of schools in many villages and distance from community to the school lead to children missing school</li> </ul>
<b>Current response</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rehabilitation of WASH facilities in 2 schools (Rabiaa and Murjana)</li> <li>Building of additional learning space, Parents and Teachers Association, child/youth committees, capacity building of teachers, and equipment distribution in Saadiya City</li> </ul>
<b>Proposed priority activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>School rehabilitation in Ahmed Hani village (Ibin Rushud school), Al-Zuhoor in Saadiya City (Al-Iman secondary school and Al-Karama School) and Rabiaa (damaged prefabs)</li> <li>School assessment in Beni Weis, Asakra, Asriyah, and Arab Jawameer and potential repairs</li> <li>School extension to reduce overcrowding</li> <li>Evaluation of school attendance, drop-out rate</li> <li>Remedial education, catch up classes based upon findings of assessments/surveys and referral to protection/livelihood actors</li> <li>Construction of primary schools in the villages with high population and school-aged children</li> </ul>
<b>Livelihoods – All locations</b>	
<b>Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unemployment, including for youth, women and IDPs in protracted or secondary displacement</li> <li>Long-term impact livelihood projects in Al Rabe Al Thaletha Qtr, Asakra, Bani Weis, Murjana, Raabia, Saadiya City</li> <li>Lack of financial resources</li> <li>Resumption of agricultural activities and business diversification</li> <li>Water scarcity</li> </ul>
<b>Current response</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CfW in Al Rabe Al Thaletha Qtr, Asakra, Bani Weis, Murjana, Rabiaa and Saadiya City</li> <li>Small business/asset grant (Asakra, Bani Weis, Saadiya City)</li> <li>Vocational training (Asakra, Bani Weis, Saadiya City)</li> <li>Market assessment (Saadiya City)</li> <li>Individual livelihood assistance (Al Rabe Al Thaletha Qtr, Asakra, Bani Weis, Murjana)</li> <li>Enterprise Development Fund (Al Rabe Al Thaletha Qtr, Asakra, Bani Weis, Murjana)</li> <li>CfW to clean irrigation channels (6 km), through hiring of 50 unskilled workers and 2 supervisors for 21 working days in Saadiya City</li> <li>Clean irrigation channels (11 km) by excavator in Saadiya City</li> <li>CfW in Muhalab school / Rabiaa Village and Junbulate school in Marjana village hiring 5 daily workers in each school to do painting and waste collection work.</li> </ul>



**Housing and HLP – Saadiya city, Bani Weis, Asakra, Al Asree, Asriyah, Al Rabe Al Thaletha, Al Rabe Al Thaniya, Ahmed Hani, Rabiaa, Al-Baydha, Diyala village, Murjana**

**Proposed priority activities**

- Livelihood projects in locations with IDPs in secondary displacement (including Saadiya City)
- Long-term impact livelihood projects in Al Rabe Al Thaletha Qtr, Asakra, Bani Weis, Murjana, Raabia and Saadiya City focusing on the most vulnerable, including beneficiaries of CfW, women and youth
- Vocational training, apprenticeship, job placement for people of various age groups.
- Business grants, loans to start-up and scale-up of existing businesses in the communities
- Business incubators
- Agriculture resumption projects, including strengthening market access and value chain
- Provide essential agriculture inputs/tools to ensure continuation of local production
- Solar power generation for businesses and irrigation systems (water conservation methods)
- Livelihood assessment in Ahmed Hani, Al Ameen, Al Asree, Al Baydha, and Arab Jawameer
- Prioritize youth, widows and divorcees for employment opportunities

**Additional Activities**

**Proposed priority activities**

- Health-care system analysis
- Building of health-care centre
- Assessments, surveys, and legal support for HLP and documentation
- Mobile team to support with documentation issues
- Social cohesion activities
- Protection monitoring, case management, referral, psychosocial support (PSS) and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS)
- Evaluation of child labour
- Evaluation of WATSAN facilities in school and potential remedial actions
- Assessing and supporting the local integration of IDPs who live in in the city
- Building of entertainment places for children in the villages
- Rehabilitation of electricity network in the following villages (Al-Baidhaa, Asakra, Sayed Dhiaa, Salih Habib, Al-Asiour, Al-Nwedir, Ahmed) and neighbourhoods of Saadiya city (Al-jaf, Al-Khadhraa)

### 5.2.3 Jalawla Area (Jalawla City and South and North of the City)

Locations: Jalawla City, Al Husaini, Al Tajneed, Akareem Dawod, Ali Bag, Said Jabber, Alshomoukh, Al-Islah villages (Al-Qalaa, Shiekh Baba Kabera, Al-Hseni, Arab Faraj, Arab Sulaiman, Om Al-Hunta, Al-Islah, Al-Sada Al-Somaidaa, Kanafani, Maryter Hasan Serwan and Maryter Hazar).

Among the cited locations, Al-Islah villages do not benefit from any activities under the ABC. Health, Housing, HLP, documentation, water and sanitation, and social cohesion are sectoral gaps in Jalawla area.

Housing and HLP – Jalawla city, Al Husaini, Al Tajneed, Al-Islah villages	
<b>Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1,127 HH live in critical shelters in Jalawla City<sup>49</sup></li> <li>• 296 HH live in critical shelters in Jalawla villages including 25 in Al Husaini, and 225 in Al Tajneed</li> <li>• 150 houses reported as damaged in Shiekh Baba and Al-Islah villages (along Kalar road)</li> <li>• Complex HLP situation in Al Tajneed and unknown status in other locations</li> </ul>
<b>Current response</b>	No response
<b>Proposed priority activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Damaged house assessments by site visit to the destroyed houses</li> <li>• HLP surveys (including a specific assessment in Tajneed area)</li> <li>• Housing rehabilitation and debris removal</li> <li>• Referral to livelihoods programmes, including for families in secondary displacement in the city centre</li> <li>• Awareness raising on the compensation system</li> <li>• Facilitating Government compensation for the damaged houses</li> </ul>

<sup>49</sup> 195 in Al Thalea 1-5, 161 in Al Oroba 1-3, 211 in Al Shuada 1-6, 220 in Al Jamahir 1-6, 203 in Al Wehdaa 1-5, 117 in Alkhadra 1-4.

<b>Water and Sanitation – Jalawla city, Al Tajneed, Al-Islah villages, Akareem Dawod, Ali Bag</b>	
<b>Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water network repairs in Jalawla city</li> <li>• Half of the water network is currently functional in Tajneed area</li> <li>• A small water network exists in Al-Islah which connects part of the residents, and no sewage system is present. The villages mostly depend on wells.</li> </ul>
<b>Current response</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation of water project, hygiene kits provision in Jalawla City and Tajneed</li> <li>• Filling of stagnant water points and provision of sewer equipment in Jalawla City</li> <li>• Distribution and installation of 190 RO units for families in Akareem Dawod and Alyan villages</li> <li>• Borehole repairs in Ali Bag</li> <li>• Borehole repair and water tank provision (20 m3) in Mohammed Humaily village and 2 km water pipes installation.</li> <li>• Construction of an open channel 600 M.L in Said Jaber village</li> <li>• The water and sanitation response is currently limited in the targeted locations</li> </ul>
<b>Proposed priority activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment of the water network, including coverage in Jalawla city, Tajneed area, Akareem Dawod and Ali Bag</li> <li>• Operations and maintenance of water network in Jalawla City (including capacity building of Water Directorate)</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of the water wells in Al-Islah villages, including solar pumps</li> <li>• Capacity building on waste management planning</li> <li>• Short-term solid waste management CfW projects (linked to livelihoods)</li> <li>• Awareness raising on water conservation</li> <li>• Extension of Tajneed water network to reach all houses</li> <li>• Removal of rubble in the community</li> </ul>
<b>Education – Jalawla City, Al-Islah villages, Al-Husaini</b>	
<b>Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 7 schools to renovate in Jalawla City (Al-Basma Kindergarten in Al-Shuhadaa, Al-Fatahil primary school, Al-Huda primary school, Janeen primary school, Nainawa primary school, Al-Rakhaa primary school)</li> <li>• Partial rehabilitation of 3 schools in Al-Islah villages (Maryter Hasan Serwan, Al-Mosawer and Zaid bin Thabit)</li> <li>• Extension of Al-Shaheed Hazar secondary school in Jalawla city, Barada school in Shiekh Baba village which hosts 780 children, and schools in Kanafani, Maryter Hasan Serwan and Maryter Hazar</li> <li>• Assessments of the education system, including on school attendance/drop-out</li> <li>• Three shifts reported in most schools</li> <li>• Lack of trained teachers</li> </ul>
<b>Current response</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Additional learning space, PTAs, child/youth committees, capacity building of teachers, and equipment distribution in Jalawla City</li> <li>• Establishment of new Early Childhood Care and Development Center in Jalawla City</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of wash facilities in 1 school in Alshomoukh village</li> </ul>

<b>Proposed priority activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• School renovation/rehabilitation and school extension in Jalawla city and Al-Islah villages</li> <li>• School/education sector assessment in Al-Husaini and Al-Islah villages</li> <li>• Evaluation of school attendance/drop-out</li> <li>• Remedial education, catch up classes based on findings of assessments/surveys and referral to protection/livelihood actors</li> <li>• There is a fully constructed school in the neighbourhood but it is not open due to political reasons; however, the area needs this school</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of school sanitary facilities</li> <li>• Supply desktop computer to schools</li> <li>• Capacity building for teachers</li> <li>• Establish a library in the school with sufficient books</li> <li>• Building kindergarten in the area</li> </ul>
<b>Livelihoods – Jalawla city, Tajneed, Alshomoukh, Said Jabber, Al-Islah villages</b>	
<b>Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unemployment, including for youth, women and IDPs in protracted or secondary displacement</li> <li>• Long-term impact livelihood projects in Jalawla City, Tajneed, Alshomoukh and Said Jabber villages</li> <li>• Lack of financial resources</li> <li>• Resumption of agricultural activities and business diversification</li> <li>• Water scarcity</li> </ul>
<b>Current response</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CfW in Jalawla city, Tajneed, Alshomoukh, Said Jabber villages</li> <li>• Small business/asset grant (Jalawla city – Wehdaa and Jamahir neighbourhoods and Tajneed village)</li> <li>• Vocational training and job placement (Jalawla city – Wehdaa and Jamahir neighbourhoods and Tajneed village)</li> <li>• Women and youth enterprise groups, business groups (Jalawla City – Wehdaa and Jamahir neighbourhoods and Tajneed village)</li> <li>• Savings and loan groups (Jalawla City – Wehdaa and Jamahir neighbourhoods and Tajneed village)</li> <li>• Market assessment (Jalawla City)</li> <li>• CfW in Kanafani primary school in Alshomoukh village, through hiring 8 daily workers; work included painting, waste collection and repairing the electrical system</li> </ul>
<b>Proposed priority activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Livelihood projects in locations with IDPs in secondary displacement (including Jalawla City)</li> <li>• Long-term impact livelihood projects in Jalawla City, Tajneed, Alshomoukh, Said Jabber, Al-Islah villages focusing on the most vulnerable including beneficiaries of CfW, women and youth</li> <li>• Vocational training, apprenticeship, job placement</li> <li>• Business grants, loans</li> <li>• Business incubators</li> <li>• Agriculture resumption projects, including strengthening market access and value chain</li> <li>• Solar power generation for businesses and irrigation systems (water conservation methods)</li> <li>• Livelihood assessment in Al-Islah villages</li> <li>• Build community market to create job opportunities and reduce transportation costs for families who normally purchase their goods in the main market</li> </ul>

Additional Activities	
Proposed priority activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distribution of wheelchairs and open physiotherapy</li> <li>• Assessment, surveys and legal support for HLP and documentation</li> <li>• Mobile team to support with documentation issues</li> <li>• Building entertainment areas for children in the communities</li> <li>• Social cohesion initiatives</li> <li>• Community sensitization/awareness sessions on culture, education, health and gender</li> <li>• Building a cultural library in the neighbourhood</li> <li>• Protection monitoring, case management, referral, PSS/MHPSS</li> <li>• Evaluation of child labour</li> <li>• Assessing and supporting the local integration of IDPs present in the city</li> <li>• Road renovation including drainage in Hay Kansour, Hay Al-Qairawan/ Al-Mahafef, Hay Al-Anbagia, Hay Al-Shuhadaa, Al-Uroba, Hay Al-Salam Al-Awal, Tajneed</li> <li>• Repairs to electricity network in Jalawla City</li> <li>• Installation of transformers</li> <li>• Construction of football playground</li> <li>• Building community centre for community events</li> </ul>

### 5.2.4 West Jalawla

Locations: Albo Daraj, Albo Geaid, Albo Haya, Albo Shaty, Al Chagaat, Al-Elamat, Al-Gahatna, Al-Tabaj, Al Teneraa, Arab Al-Kabera, Bahiza alsaghirah, Baheza, Dhiban, Jumeila, Kishik, Qahatina, Saleh Habib, Small Baheza (25 villages in total)

Among the cited locations, only six activities are currently implemented in four locations by two partners, making this area the most underserved under the ABC.

- **Jumeila:** one education activity (WASH in school)
- **Baheza:** two livelihoods activities (CfW, small business/asset grant, vocational training)

- **Bahiza Alsaghirah:** one education activity and one livelihoods activity (WASH in school and CfW)
- **Qahatina:** one livelihoods activity (CfW)

All sectors show gaps, including health, housing, HLP, documentation, protection, water and sanitation, social cohesion and electricity. Livelihoods has the most prominent gap (although it is crucial to prevent secondary displacement), especially in regard to agriculture resumption and economic opportunities for women and youth.

Housing and HLP – Jumeila, Al Chagaat, Al Teneraa, Baheza, Small Baheza, Dhiban, Saleh Habib, Albo Geaid, Albo Haya, Albo Shaty	
Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 224 HHs living in critical shelters in West Jalawla villages (70 in Jumeila, 30 in Al Chagaat, 11 in Al Teneraa, 70 in Baheza, 25 in Small Baheza, 5 in Dhiban, 5 in Saleh Habib, 5 in Albo Geaid, 1 in Albo Haya, and 2 in Albo Shaty)</li> <li>• Approximately 900 houses have been damaged in the area</li> <li>• HLP situation is unknown</li> </ul>
Current response	No response

<b>Proposed priority activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Damaged house assessments</li> <li>• HLP surveys</li> <li>• Housing rehabilitation and debris removal</li> <li>• Referral to livelihoods programmes</li> <li>• Awareness on the compensation system</li> </ul>
<b>Water and Sanitation – All locations</b>	
<b>Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water situation is unclear</li> <li>• The villages are mostly dependent on wells.</li> </ul>
<b>Current response</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of an open channel (1500 M.L) in Bahiza Al Kabira .</li> <li>• Digging borehole with construction of a water tank (20 m3 / 1000 M.L)</li> <li>• Water distribution pipes in Qahatna village</li> </ul>
<b>Proposed priority activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment of the water system starting with the most populated areas (Jumeila, Baheza areas)</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of the water wells in the villages, including solar pumps</li> <li>• Awareness raising on water conservation</li> <li>• Repair water pump and main storage of the central water project built by Oxfam</li> <li>• Solid waste management</li> </ul>
<b>Education – All locations (initial focus on most populated areas)</b>	
<b>Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation of 2 schools (Al-Tanmiya and Al-Bitar)</li> <li>• Extension of schools (Al-Tanmiya, Al-Andaleeb, Al-Hadhar primary schools, Al-Ebdaa secondary school)</li> <li>• Assessments of the education system, including on school attendance/drop-out</li> <li>• Three shifts reported in most schools</li> <li>• Lack of trained teachers</li> </ul>
<b>Current response</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation of WASH facilities in 2 schools in Jumeila and Bahiza Alsaghirah</li> </ul>
<b>Proposed priority activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• School renovation/rehabilitation and school extension</li> <li>• School/education sector-wide assessment</li> <li>• Evaluation of school attendance/drop-out</li> <li>• Remedial education, catch up classes based on findings of assessments/surveys and referral to protection/ livelihood actors</li> </ul>
<b>Livelihoods – All locations (initial focus on most populated areas)</b>	
<b>Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resumption of agricultural activities and business diversification</li> <li>• Unemployment, including for youth and women</li> <li>• Long-term impact livelihood projects across the area, including in locations previously targeted by CFW (Baheza, Bahiza Alsaghirah, and Qahatina)</li> <li>• Water scarcity</li> <li>• Lack of agricultural land reclamation – agriculture is the main source of income for most households, and this situation has led to the migration of 30 families to urban community (Khanaqin)</li> </ul>

<b>Current response</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CFW in Baheza, Bahiza Alsaghirah, and Qahatina</li> <li>• CFW in Tanmia school and Rusul school, hiring 14 daily workers in two schools. Work included painting, waste collection and repairing doors, floors and windows.</li> <li>• Small business/asset grant and vocational training in Baheza</li> </ul>
<b>Proposed priority activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculture resumption projects, including strengthening market access and value chain</li> <li>• Solar power generation for businesses and irrigation systems (water conservation methods)</li> <li>• Livelihood projects for women and youth, including technical and vocational education and training, apprenticeships, business grants, savings and loans group</li> <li>• Livelihoods assessment</li> <li>• Support farmers to protect their farmland by installing fences across farms</li> <li>• Long-term livelihood programming</li> </ul>
<b>Additional Activities</b>	
<b>Proposed priority activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complete the electricity enhancement project that was initiated by the government but was halted</li> <li>• Assessments for WASH, education, electricity, health, livelihoods, and documentation</li> <li>• Assessments, surveys and legal support for HLP and documentation</li> <li>• Mobile team to support with documentation issues</li> <li>• Documentation (including assessments, surveys, mobile team, legal support)</li> <li>• Social cohesion initiatives that address local conflict stressors and promote meaningful access and inclusion, such as youth-led social cohesion initiatives</li> <li>• Construction of football playground</li> <li>• Building of a community centre (hall) for community events</li> <li>• Protection monitoring, case management, referral, PSS/MHPSS</li> </ul>

### 5.2.5 Muqdadiya Area:

Locations Tanera, Albu Musa, Ziham, Esewed, Al-Ali, Shaq Al-Raq, Barwana, Imam Talib, Al-Jazeera Aula, Chemerkhi, Nofal, Abu Dihn, Himbis, Al Lihayb, Al Qalaa, Al Sodoor, Harunia, Himreen complex, Musakar, Shok Al Reem. Sinsil villages concentrate the largest number of livelihoods

activities across all four targeted areas. Future livelihoods support should be based on a thorough assessment to select beneficiaries, locations and type of support in line with a long-term durable solutions approach.

<b>Housing and HLP – 38 villages</b>	
<b>Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1,441 HHs living in critical shelters in Muqdadiya area across 38 villages<sup>50</sup></li> </ul>
<b>Current response</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rental assistance (Sinsil villages)</li> <li>• Critical shelter upgrades (Sinsil villages)</li> <li>• Sealing-off kits (Sinsil villages)</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of 275 houses (Sinsil villages)</li> </ul>

<sup>50</sup> Villages with more than 30 HHs in critical shelter: Al Aali = 56, Al Lihayb = 60, Al Qalaa = 64, Al Sakhar = 32, Al Sodoor = 30, Al Taiha Qtr = 48, Al Tinaira = 43, Himbis = 103, Imam Talib = 62, Nofal = 74, Barwana = 37, Shak Al Rak = 146, Shok Al Reem = 69, Esewed = 274, Al Jazeera Ola = 68.

<b>Proposed priority activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Damaged house assessments and HLP surveys</li> <li>• Housing rehabilitation and debris removal in the 15 villages that have more than 30 HHs in critical shelter<sup>51</sup></li> <li>• Referral to livelihoods programmes, including for families in secondary displacement within Muqdadiya City and rental assistance beneficiaries</li> <li>• Awareness on the compensation system</li> </ul>
<b>Water and Sanitation – Muqdadiya city, Sinsil villages, Al-Jazeera, Barwana</b>	
<b>Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation of Al-Arsa drainage station and drainage network in Muqdadiya</li> <li>• Maintenance of rainwater sewage lines in northern Muqdadiya</li> <li>• Installation of a booster station at the new Muqdadiya water project</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of the water network in Wajihya (350 mm) and supply line (Al-Jazeera and Barwana)</li> <li>• Operations and maintenance of Al-Muqdadiya water networks</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of Abas Al-Miziyad water station</li> <li>• A water network exists, but drinking water is not available in Esewid village of Sinsil</li> </ul>
<b>Current response</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hygiene sessions and distribution of hygiene kits (Sinsil villages, Chukraq, Jazeera)</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of two water treatment plants in al Jazeera</li> <li>• Water network extension in Haruniya, Shaq Al Rak, Imam Talib</li> <li>• Electricity work on Al Aali water station</li> <li>• Supplying and installing RO capacity (3 m<sup>3</sup> / hr) in Almayah villages(Wadi al Hessian and Mahmoud Alali).</li> </ul>
<b>Proposed priority activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation of drainage system (Al-Arsa and Muqdadiya)</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of water network (Wajihya, Al-Jazeera, Barwana). Expand the water network in Hemrin complex</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of Abas-Miziyad water station</li> <li>• Operations and maintenance of water network and rainwater lines in Muqdadiya</li> <li>• Water and sewage network assessments in Sinsil villages</li> <li>• Capacity building on waste management planning</li> <li>• Short-term solid waste management CfW projects (linked to livelihoods)</li> <li>• Awareness raising on water conservation.</li> <li>• Paving the roads in the neighbourhoods and those connecting the villages</li> <li>• Boreholes/ dug wells to water the farmlands.</li> <li>• Installation of desalination system in the areas not reached by water treatment plant such as Tanira village</li> <li>• Installation of water filtration/ desalination system in Esewid</li> <li>• Expansion of water network in Zeham village and provide electrical transformers</li> <li>• Paving the streets and improving electricity provision</li> <li>• Expansion of the water network in Zeham village and provide electrical transformers</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of water treatment plant in Musakar</li> </ul>

51 See above.



<b>Education – Sinsil Villages, Musakar Al-Mansour, Himreen complex (Saadiya SD but south of Hamreen lake next to Musakar)</b>	
<b>Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation of the school in Muaskar Al-Mansour and Al-Mudathir school in Himreen complex</li> <li>• Insufficient books</li> <li>• Primary and secondary schools classes do not have enough space and girls do not have separate schools</li> <li>• Lack of educational institutes to provide extra courses for students</li> </ul>
<b>Current response</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation of WASH system in Al Faruk school in Harunya</li> </ul>
<b>Proposed priority activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Renovation of 2 schools in Muaskar Al-Mansour and Himreen complex</li> <li>• Expand the primary schools' classrooms</li> <li>• Construction of secondary schools for girls in some Sinsil villages (Tanira)</li> <li>• Assessment of education system in Sinsil villages</li> <li>• Building of nurseries</li> <li>• Literacy programmes in Esewid</li> <li>• Paving the roads leading to schools. Construct pedestrian bridge for student to cross and reach schools (in Nawfal)</li> <li>• Improve access to internet to enable students to access the class in case of curfew</li> <li>• Rehabilitate the school in Hemrin as classes are in poor condition, and construct fence</li> </ul>
<b>Livelihoods – All locations</b>	
<b>Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unemployment, including for youth, women and IDPs in protracted or secondary displacement</li> <li>• Long-term impact livelihood projects in Muqdadiya</li> <li>• Resumption of agricultural activities and business diversification</li> <li>• Water scarcity</li> <li>• There is no accessible market in Musakar.</li> </ul>
<b>Current response</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agricultural technical training and financial support, veterinary services, provision of fodder or establishment of fodder processing factory, introduce technology such as irrigation systems (Tanira, Abu Musa, Ziham, Esewid, Hemrin)</li> <li>• Business and financial management training (Muqdadiya city, Tanera, Abu Musa, Ziham, Esewid, Shaq Al-Raq, Nawfal, Barwana)</li> <li>• Provision of business grants (Muqdadiya city, Tanera, Abu Musa, Ziham, Esewid, Al-Ali, Shaq Al-Raq, Nawfal, Barwana, Al-Jazeera, Chemirki, Abu Dihn, Beni Weis, Asakra, Murjana)</li> <li>• Individual livelihoods assistance (Esewid, Al-Ali, Shaq Al-Raq, Nawfal, Barwana, Imam Talib, Al-Jazeera, Chemirki, Abu Dihn, Beni Weis, Asakra, Murjana, Al Rabe Al Thaletha Qtr)</li> <li>• Enterprise Development Fund (Esewid, Al-Ali, Shaq Al-Raq, Nawfal, Barwana, Imam Talib, Beni Weis, Asakra, Murjana, Al Rabe Al Thaletha Qtr)</li> <li>• CfW (Muqdadiya City, Haruniya, Esewid, Al-Ali, Shaq Al-Raq, Nawfal, Barwana, Imam Talib, Al-Jazeera, Chemirki, Abu Dihn, Beni Weis, Asakra, Murjana, Al Rabe Al Thaletha Qtr, Mohammed Alali, Sherween)</li> <li>• Vocational training (Muqdadiya city, Esewid, Al-Ali, Shaq Al-Raq, Nawfal, Barwana, Beni Weis, Asakra, Murjana, Hemrin)</li> <li>• Kitchen garden in Haruniya</li> <li>• Market assessment (Sinsil villages)</li> <li>• CfW in Faruk school, hiring 7 daily workers; works include paving and waste collection</li> <li>• Job creation</li> <li>• Salaries or social safety net for widows and divorced women (Hemrin)</li> </ul>

<p><b>Proposed priority activities</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Livelihood projects for IDPs in secondary/protracted displacement in Muqdadiya City, including technical and vocational education and training, apprenticeship, job placement, business support</li> <li>• Long-term impact livelihood projects in Muqdadiya City, Haruniya, Mohammed Alali, Sherween, Muasakar al Mansour, Himreen complex</li> <li>• Livelihood, vulnerability and market assessments in Sinsil villages prior to additional livelihood projects and determination of agricultural resumptions projects</li> <li>• Business loan and private investment system setup</li> <li>• Business incubators</li> <li>• Agriculture resumption projects, including strengthening market access and value chain</li> <li>• Solar power generation for businesses and irrigation systems (water conservation methods)</li> <li>• Creation of a milk collection centre and a dairy factory</li> <li>• Establishing a date syrup factory</li> <li>• Establishment of a plant for the manufacture of animal feed</li> <li>• Construct a factory to produce orange and pomegranate juice</li> </ul>
<p><b>Additional Activities</b></p>	
<p><b>Proposed priority activities</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social cohesion activities between residents of Markaz Muqdadiya and Sinsil villages</li> <li>• Child protection and health services for children and caregivers</li> <li>• Establishment of football stadium and recreational centers/ gym, public garden and youth training centre</li> <li>• Community centres offering recreational programmes in most locations</li> <li>• Health-care system analysis</li> <li>• Provision of health-care equipment, including an ambulance</li> <li>• Assessments, surveys and legal support for HLP and documentation</li> <li>• Social cohesion initiatives</li> <li>• Protection monitoring, case management, referral, PSS/MHPSS</li> <li>• Evaluation of child labour and school drop out</li> <li>• Assessing and supporting the local integration of IDPs present in the city</li> <li>• Repairs of electricity network in Al-Ali and Albo Lakah</li> <li>• Street lighting in Nawfal area</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of the cultural hall in Esewid village</li> <li>• Construction of health centres with consideration of maternity units and medication of chronic disease in Sinsil villages and Hemrin (Musakar and Nofal)</li> <li>• Provide support to persons with disabilities in Nawfal</li> <li>• Hiring health staff, especially women, in Hemrin</li> <li>• Expansion and maintenance of the electricity network in Hemrin</li> </ul>

## 6. ACTIVITIES SUPPORTING FUTURE REVISION OF THE POA

### 6.1 Proposed Priority Locations

Significant needs exist for **displacement-affected population outside of Muqdadiya, Saadiya and Jalawla areas**. As part of future revisions of this PoA, it is the objective to extend durable solutions programming to northern areas and additional locations in Khalis, and Khanaqin city plus Baquba and Kifri (supporting IDPs in protracted and secondary displacement).

Strengthening the work already accomplished by durable solutions partners to facilitate the return of **IDPs in camps and out-of-camp settings** is also part of the future strategy of the ABC in Diyala. Intention surveys and the identification of villages/town of return or integration is key to successfully achieving durable solutions, alongside social cohesion activities.

**The 14 villages and towns** that only benefited from one activity/one sector in 2021 and the villages proposed in the Government's list should continue to be considered for future revision of the PoA.

### 6.2 Proposed priority activities

Assessments, surveys, key informant interviews, and focus group discussions should be conducted and shared with the ABC to strengthen knowledge on needs/gaps and priority locations at the village/city level. Furthermore, the current situation of IDPs in secondary or protracted displacement in city centres deserve to be analysed more deeply, including in regard to local integration options. Social cohesion surveys and conflict/situation analysis will be important.

## 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)
SO2	Housing	Al-Muqdadia	Al-Muqdadia	Rehabilitation Housing Works of 275 units in Sinsil Villages Al-Muqdadia	Rehabilitation of Housing	1,995	\$ 546,562	UNDP FFS	Completed
SO2	Housing and HLP	Al-Muqdadia	Sinsil Villages	Provide Rental Assistance (Cash for Rent)			\$ 147,000	DRC	Completed
SO2	Housing and HLP	Al-Muqdadia	Sinsil Villages	Provide Critical Shelter Upgrades	Improvement of living condition for the most vulnerable people of IDP's			DRC	Completed
SO2	Housing and HLP	Al-Muqdadia	Sinsil Villages	Provide Sealing Off Kit (SOK)	Improvement of living condition for the most vulnerable people of IDP's			DRC	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Al-Muqdadia	Baloor, Hay AlAsri, Al-Mualmeen, Al-Ehamer, Shakraq	Vocational training	Providing the beneficiaries with proper training to increase their opportunities to find jobs		\$ 279,800	DRC	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Al-Muqdadia	Baloor, Hay AlAsri, Al-Mualmeen, Al-Ehamer, Shakraq	Business and financial management training	Increase the business management knowledge and promote the financial culture			DRC	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Al-Muqdadia	Baloor, Hay AlAsri, Al-Mualmeen, Al-Ehamer, Shakraq	Business grant	Providing the beneficiaries with grant to start or expand their businesses			DRC	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Al-Muqdadia	Al-Muqdadia	Rubble Removal and Cleaning of the Public Spaces in Muqdadia, Diyala Governorate (CFW)	Youth 40% (42) and indirect benef. 583		\$ 234,970	UNDP	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Al-Muqdadia	Haruniya	(BMZ grant ) Alfaruq school (completed). (CFW in this school),this activity includes: -Paint some parts inside the school. -Draw some educational drawings on the walls of the school with the walls of the sanitation that was implemented previously by arche no'va -A campaign to clean up the school. -Treating the classroom floor made of wood, as the school is a caravan. -Damaged glass repair -Repair of classroom doors.	Providing a source of income for needy families by paying cash to them, improving the school environment to provide better opportunities for students to enable them to benefit from school shift hours			arche nova	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Al-Muqdadia	Tanera, Abu Musa, Ziham	Agricultural technical training	Increase the knowledge of BNFs about the modern methods of agriculture		\$ 390,216	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)
SO3	Livelihoods	Al-Muqdadaya	Tanera, Abu Musa, Ziham	Business and financial management training	Increase the business management knowledge and promote the financial culture			DRC	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Al-Muqdadaya	Tanera, Abu Musa, Ziham	Business grant	Providing the beneficiaries with grant to start or expand their businesses			DRC	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Al-Muqdadaya	Esewed	Agricultural technical training	Increase the knowledge of BNFs about the modern methods of agriculture			DRC	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Al-Muqdadaya	Esewed	Business and financial management training	Increase the business management knowledge and promote the financial culture			DRC	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Al-Muqdadaya	Esewed	Business grant	Providing the beneficiaries with grant to start or expand their businesses			DRC	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Markaz Al-Muqdadaya	Esewed (Al Isaiwed Village)	Individual Livelihoods Assistance, Enterprise Development Fund, CFW				IOM	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Al-Muqdadaya	Esewed (Asewed)	Small business/asset grant,Vocational training, CFW				Oxfam	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Al-Muqdadaya	Al Aali Village	Small business/asset grant,Vocational training, CFW				Oxfam	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Al-Muqdadaya	Al Aali Village	Individual Livelihoods Assistance, Enterprise Development Fund, CFW				IOM	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Al-Muqdadaya	Shaq Al-Raq	Small business/asset grant,Vocational training, CFW				Oxfam	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Markaz Al-Muqdadaya	Shak Al Rak Village	Individual Livelihoods Assistance, Enterprise Development Fund, CFW				IOM	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Al-Muqdadaya	Nawfal	Small business/asset grant,Vocational training, CFW				Oxfam	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Al-Muqdadaya	Nawfal	Individual Livelihoods Assistance, Enterprise Development Fund, CFW				IOM	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Markaz Al-Muqdadaya	Parwana village	Individual Livelihoods Assistance, Enterprise Development Fund, CFW				IOM	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Markaz Al-Muqdadaya	Imam Talib Village	Individual Livelihoods Assistance, Enterprise Development Fund, CFW				IOM	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Al-Muqdadaya	Al-Jazeera aula	Small business/asset grant,Vocational training, CFW				Oxfam	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Al-Muqdadaya	Chemerkhi	Small business/asset grant,Vocational training, CFW				Oxfam	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	Al-Muqdadia	Abu Dihn	Small business/asset grant,Vocational training, CFW Output 1: Community level multi-sector ground truth assessments and a Rapid Gender Analysis Output 2: Rapid Market Assessments (RMA) of IDPs, returnees and host communities Output 3: Vulnerable individuals (40% women) among the IDP, returnees and host communities benefit from asset replacement and micro-business support grants to recover and enhance existing businesses Output 4: 100 vulnerable IDPs, returnees and host community members (at least 40 women) receive vocational training. Output 5: Individuals benefit from cash for work (CFW) opportunities Output 6: basic community infrastructures are rehabilitated through CFW and apprenticeship/on-job-training activities in selected areas Output 7: Community-based GBV prevention sessions (using the Indashyikirwa programme) are conducted for project beneficiaries of output 3, 4, 5 and 6	CFW, SME and VT			Oxfam	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Al-Muqdadia	Sinsil Villages	Extend of high tension electricity network (Feeder ) -Al Aali and Al Isawed Extend of high tension electricity network (Feeder ) -Al Aali and Al Isawed Supply and install of voltage stabilizer(250KVA) for water station ,Al Aali village Rehabilitation of electricity network in Barawana village kitchen gardens				IOM	Completed
SO4	Electricity	Markaz Al-Muqdadia	Esewed (Al Isawed village)	Expansion of pipe water network and rehabilitation of water treatment station in Imam Talib village				IOM	Completed
SO4	Electricity	Al-Muqdadia	Al Aali Village					IOM	Completed
SO4	Electricity	Al-Muqdadia	Al Aali Village					IOM	Completed
SO4	Electricity	Markaz Al-Muqdadia	Parwana village					IOM	Completed
SO4	Food Security	Al-Muqdadia	Haruniya		food security development			arche nova	Completed
SO4	WASH	Markaz Al-Muqdadia	Shak					IOM	Completed
SO4	WASH	Markaz Al-Muqdadia	Imam Talib village					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)
SO4	WASH	Al-Muqdadia	Sinsil Villages	Rehabilitation of Water project, hygiene kit, PPE	Reducing diseases and providing a healthy environment, reducing diseases, protecting society from epidemics, raising health awareness of society			Oxfam	Completed
SO4	WASH	Al-Muqdadia	Sinsil - Chukraq and Jezerra villages (Sinsil sub district, Muqdadia district),	IHF - distribution hygiene kits sessions	rehabilitation will increase Moqdadia WTP capacity from 200m3/hr to 300m3/hr per hour; Riyadh WTP pumping capacity from 20 m3/hr to 200m3/hr. Besides,			arche nova	Completed
SO4	WASH	Markaz Al-Muqdadia	Al-Jazeera village	Rehabilitat two Water Treatment Plants in the North of Muqdadia (AN will support the authorities with water quality testing consumables to ensure regular water quality testing.	Provision of integrated water to the villagers, after the project stopped since... Reducing diseases among the villagers, delivering water to the villagers' homes, reducing social conflicts, developing the villagers' ability to contribute to self-reliance in the maintenance, operation and maintenance of the water system after the completion of the project			arche nova	Completed
SO4	WASH	Al-Muqdadia	Al Jezeere	Rehabilitat two Water Treatment Plants in the North of Muqdadia (AN will support the authorities with water quality testing consumables to ensure regular water quality testing, CFW	Providing potable water, to address the scarcity of drinking water, develop a healthy environment for the village, and avoid displacement to the villagers			arche noVa	Completed
SO4	WASH	Al-Muqdadia	Mahmud Al Ali village Al Mayahi area	Reverse Osmosis (RO )Unit capacity of 3m3 per hour .	Providing potable water, to address the scarcity of drinking water, develop a healthy environment for the village, and avoid displacement to the villagers			arche nova	Completed
SO4	WASH	Al-Muqdadia	Wadi Hasan village/ Al Mayayhi area	Reverse Osmosis (RO )Unit capacity of 3m3 per hour	Providing potable water, to address the scarcity of drinking water, develop a healthy environment for the village, and avoid displacement to the villagers			arche nova	Completed
SO4	WASH	Al-Muqdadia	Haruniya	(BMZ grant) WASH in villages: extention water pipe lines in Haruniya.	Provision of integrated water to the villagers, .. Reducing diseases among the villagers, delivering water to the villagers' homes, reducing social conflicts, developing the villagers' ability to contribute to self-reliance in the maintenance, operation and maintenance of the water system after the completion of the project			arche nova	Completed
SO7	Safety and security	Al-Muqdadia	Sinsil Villages	PSS, CM, Legal			\$ 40,000	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	Al-Muqdadia	Sinsil Villages	GBV awareness session, couple sessions				Oxfam	Completed
SO7	Safety and security	Markaz Al-Muqdadia	Sinsil	Case Management & MHPSS services	To address the different CP and Education & MHPSS needs of children, especially those affected by camp closure.			SCI	Completed
SO7	Safety and security	Al-Muqdadia		PSS, CM, Legal			\$ 100,000	DRC	Completed
SO7	Safety and security	Al-Muqdadia	Al Aali Village	Provide integrated CP, LH & health services for children & caregivers affected by displacement.	To address the CP , LH and health needs for IDP children & their caregivers			SCI	Completed
SO7	Safety and security	Markaz Al-Muqdadia	Himbis	Provide integrated CP, LH & health services for children & caregivers affected by displacement.	To address the CP , LH and health needs for IDP children & their caregivers			SCI	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	Housing and HLP	Al-Saadia	Al-Saadia	Provide Critical Shelter Upgrades	Improvement of living condition for the most vulnerable people of IDP's		\$ 62,000	DRC	Completed
SO2	Housing and HLP	Al-Saadia	Al-Saadia	Provide Shelter kit	Improvement of living condition for the most vulnerable people of IDP's			DRC	Completed
SO2	Housing and HLP	Al-Saadia	Al-Saadia	Provision of non-food items (NFIs) Kit to IDP				DRC	Completed
SO2	Housing and HLP	Al-Saadia	Al-Saadia	Rehabilitation Housing Works of 121 units in (Al-Taakhi, Rabee2, Rabee3 and Al-Ameen) Neighborhoods / Al-Saadiyah / Diyala	Rehabilitation of Housing	726	\$ 238,152	UNDP FFS	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Al-Saadia	Baniwais	Small business/asset grant.Vocational training. CFW				Oxfam	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Al-Saadia	Bani weas Village	Individual Livelihoods Assistance, Enterprise Development Fund, CFW				IOM	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Al-Saadia	Asakra village	Small business/asset grant.Vocational training. CFW				Oxfam	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Al-Saadia	Al Asakraa village	Individual Livelihoods Assistance, Enterprise Development Fund, CFW				IOM	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Al-Saadia	Murjana village	Individual Livelihoods Assistance, Enterprise Development Fund, CFW				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	Al-Saadia	Al Rabe Al Thaletha Qtr	Individual Livelihoods Assistance, Enterprise Development Fund, CFW (BMZ grant ) (Almuhalaab in 8). (CFW in these schools,this activity includes: -Paint some parts inside the school. -Draw some educational drawings on the walls of the school with the walls of the sanitation that was implemented previously by arche noVa -A campaign to clean up the school. -Treating the classroom floor made of wood, as the school is a caravan. -Damaged glass repair. -Repair of classroom doors.	Providing a source of income for needy families by paying cash to them, improving the school environment to provide better opportunities for students to enable them to benefit from school shift hours			IOM	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Al-Saadia	Rabiaa	(BMZ grant ) Junbulat schools) / (CFW in these schools,this activity includes: -Paint some parts inside the school. -Draw some educational drawings on the walls of the school with the walls of the sanitation that was implemented previously by arche noVa -A campaign to clean up the school. -Treating the classroom floor made of wood, as the school is a caravan. -Damaged glass repair. -Repair of classroom doors.	Providing a source of income for needy families by paying cash to them, improving the school environment to provide better opportunities for students to enable them to benefit from school shift hours			arche nova	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Al-Saadia	Marjana villages	(BMZ grant ) Junbulat schools) / (CFW in these schools,this activity includes: -Paint some parts inside the school. -Draw some educational drawings on the walls of the school with the walls of the sanitation that was implemented previously by arche noVa -A campaign to clean up the school. -Treating the classroom floor made of wood, as the school is a caravan. -Damaged glass repair. -Repair of classroom doors.	Providing a source of income for needy families by paying cash to them, improving the school environment to provide better opportunities for students to enable them to benefit from school shift hours			arche nova	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Al-Saadia	Al-Saadia	Cleaning and dredging a stream (11.5) km by hydraulic excavator from the streams (Islah River 1, Islah River 2, Islah River 3, Ahmed Mustafa River, Mito River, Rahman Agol River, Majid Beg River, Qasim Nassif River).Cleaning of streams with a length of (4-5) km by male and female workers. The cleaning includes removing reeds and plants in the streams (Tanq Jalli River, Muhammad Khurshid River, Nahr Muhammad Salih Al-Zarkoshi)	Protecting food security and Livelihoods through emergency income and long term support by securing water flow in supported irrigation streams, thus preserving and sustaining local agricultural production	1,500		arche nova	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	Jalawia and Saadiyah	Jalawia and Saadiyah (Al-farazdaq & Junbulat primary) cities	1. Establishment and equipped Additional Learning Spaces/ centers (ALS) to deliver F&F and online lessons by 17 paid education facilitators in three schools 2. Establish and support 5 Parents-Teachers Association committees, one committee per school with 11 members in 3. Establish and support 5 child/ youth committees, one committee per school with 10 members in 4. Teacher professional development on key education topics (pedagogy, classroom management techniques, SEL, child protection and wellbeing, etc.) in 5. Providing school bags and learning materials (copybook, pen, set of pencil, eraser, sharpener, ruler, geometric kit, colouring pencils) for students in 6. Providing Teaching kits for teachers (A4 paper, colored A4 paper, educational posters, scissors, tape, whiteboard markers, correction pen...etc) and Equipment for school administration ( set of sofa, laptop, generator, wooden cupboard, iron cupboard, datashow, Office chair and table, watercooler...etc) in 7. Rehabilitate the risky parts by training PTAs to identify all type of risks and develop a comprehensive plan to mitigate those risks (the plan includes repairing parts of the school building) (Galawezh secondary , Halkurd, and Omed primary ) in Jalawia and two schools (Al-farazdaq & Junbulat primary) in Saadiya	Better educational level for students who are struggling (according to specific tool identifies them), through improving their literacy and support by strengthening lessons delivers their formal curriculum / Support the schools by developing School Improvement Plan, and conduct activities to achieve the plan then follow up the impact / Support the schools by developing School Improvement Plan, and conduct child friendly activities to achieve the plan with the engagement of all students within the school / Improvement of teacher's performance, teaching skills and wellbeing through capacity building training on different education topics measured through specific classroom observation tool / Available learning materials for all students in the targeted schools of Jalawia and Saadiya / Available Teaching Materials in all classes to be used by teachers and students and equipped schools with furnitures / Safe Environment for learning, through developing a comprehensive plan by PTAs to identify and mitigate risks in the targeted schools			SCI	Completed
SO4	Education	Al-Saadia	Rabaa	(BMZ grant ) School project-rehabilitation wash facilities in(Almuhalab school) .	Providing an appropriate number of toilets for students, greater opportunities to take care of personal hygiene, providing a healthy environment for students, reducing the spread of diseases and epidemics,			arche nova	Completed
SO4	Education	Al-Saadia	Marjana villages	(BMZ grant ) School project-rehabilitation wash facilities in( Junbulat schools)	Providing an appropriate number of toilets for students, greater opportunities to take care of personal hygiene, providing a healthy environment for students, reducing the spread of diseases and epidemics,			arche nova	Completed
SO4	Electricity	Al-Saadia	Al-Saadia	Supply Electrical Materials for Electricity Sector in Al-Sadiyah, Diyala				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	Electricity	Al-Saadia	Bani weas Village	Rehabilitation of electricity network in Bani weas village				IOM	Completed
SO4	Electricity	Al-Saadia	Murjana village	Rehabilitation of electricity network in Murjana village				IOM	Completed
SO4	Electricity	Al-Saadia	Al-Saadia	Supply 87 transformers 250 KVA for electrical networks in Sadaiyah sub-district / Diyala Governorate			\$ 426,000	UNDP	Completed
SO4	Electricity	Al-Saadia	liberated areas	Supply trucks for Electricity Sector in Sadiyah sub-district, Diyala Governorate	Repair vehicles - Directorate	60,000	\$ 200,000	UNDP FFS	Completed
SO4	WASH	Al-Saadia	Al-Saadia	Rehabilitation of water networks inside the city of Al-Saadiah, Diyala Governorate			\$ 285,855	UNDP	Completed
SO4	WASH	Al-Saadia	Al-Saadia	Rehabilitation of the Main Saadiya Water Complex, Diyala Governorate			\$ 292,855	UNDP	Completed
SO4	WASH	Al-Saadia	Al Asakara	Construction of water lifting station ,Al Asakara				IOM	Completed
SO4	WASH	Al-Saadia	Baniwais/Hamreen	Rehabilitation of Water project, hygiene kit, PPE				Oxfam	Completed
SO4	WASH	Al-Saadia	Asakra village	Extension of water networks 2.6 km , 100 m is 6 inDdia, 2500 m is 4 in Dia.	Provision of integrated water to the villagers. Reducing diseases among the villagers, delivering water to the villagers' homes, reducing social conflicts, developing the villagers' ability to contribute to self-reliance in operation and maintenance, support to operation and maintenance of the water system	2,350		arche nova	Completed
SO6	Social Cohesion	Al-Saadia	Al-Saadia	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	8,000	\$ 2,000,000	UNDP	Completed
SO7	Safety and security	Al-Saadia	Al-Saadia	GBV awareness session, general protection sessions, PSS, PFA, Dignity kit distribution, cash for protection, case management				Oxfam	Completed
SO7	Safety and security	Al-Saadia	Al-Saadia	PSS, CM, Legal			\$ 200,000	DRC	Completed
SO7	Safety and security	Al-Saadia	Al-Saadia	PSS, Case managment, awareness raising etc	Providing Child Protection & GBV services for children, women and families			UNICEF- Expression of interest	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)
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	Housing and HLP	Jalula	Jalula (center)	Rubble Removal and Cleaning of the Public Spaces in Jalawlaa, Diyala Governorate (CFW)	Youth 40% (42) and indirect benef. 583		\$ 240,680	UNDP	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Jalula	Jalawla city (Jumaila)	Small business/asset grant.Vocational training. CFW				Oxfam	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Jalula	Jalawla city (Baheza)	Small business/asset grant.Vocational training. CFW				Oxfam	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Jalula	Jalawla city (Wahda)	Small business/asset grant.Vocational training. CFW. Women and youth enterprise groups, business groups, job placement. Savings and loan groups.				Oxfam	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Jalula	Jalawla city (Tajneed)	Small business/asset grant.Vocational training. CFW. Women and youth enterprise groups, business groups, job placement. Savings and loan groups.				Oxfam	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Jalula	Jalawla city (Jamahir)	Small business/asset grant.Vocational training. CFW. Women and youth enterprise groups, business groups, job placement. Savings and loan groups.				Oxfam	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Jalula	Bahzaalsaghira village	(BMZ grant ) (Alrusul , in Bahzaalsaghira, village (CFW in these schools,this activity includes: -Paint some parts inside the school. -Draw some educational drawings on the walls of the school with the walls of the sanitation that was implemented previously by arche no'va -A campaign to clean up the school. -Treating the classroom floor made of wood, as the school is a caravan. -Damaged glass repair. -Repair of classroom doors.	Providing a source of income for needy families by paying cash to them, improving the school environment to provide better opportunities for students to enable them to benefit from school shift. hours			arche nova	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	Jalula	Jumaila village	(BMZ grant ) Altamniya & schools) in Jumaila & (CFW in these school) this activity includes: -Paint some parts inside the school. -Draw some educational drawings on the walls of the school with the walls of the sanitation that was implemented previously by arche noVa -A campaign to clean up the school. -Treating the classroom floor made of wood, as the school is a caravan. -Damaged glass repair. -Repair of classroom doors.	Providing a source of income for needy families by paying cash to them, improving the school environment to provide better opportunities for students to enable them to benefit from school shift hours			arche nova	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Jalula	Bahiza alkabira	(BMZ grant )villages project: Construction of open channels for the drainage of sewage (CFW in these villages)	Draining the gray water outside the village, improving the village's environment in terms of health, reducing the accumulation of harmful insects, and highlighting a beautiful view of the village.Finding a source of income for needy families, and conducting some necessary work according to priority			arche nova	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Jalula	Said Jabber	(BMZ grant )villages project: Construction of open channels for the drainage of sewage (CFW in these villages)	Draining the gray water outside the village, improving the village's environment in terms of health, reducing the accumulation of harmful insects, and highlighting a beautiful view of the village.Finding a source of income for needy families, and conducting some necessary work according to priority			arche nova	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Jalula	Qahatina village.	(BMZ grant )villages project: Construction of open channels for the drainage of sewage (CFW in these villages)	Draining the gray water outside the village, improving the village's environment in terms of health, reducing the accumulation of harmful insects, and highlighting a beautiful view of the village.Finding a source of income for needy families, and conducting some necessary work according to priority			arche nova	Completed
SO4	Basic Services	Jalula	Jalula (center)	Maintenance of internal roads in Sadaiyah sub-district- Diyala Governorate			\$ 443,170	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	Basic Services	Jalula	Jalula (center)	Maintenance internal roads in different sectors in Jalulwa-Diyala			\$ 713,952	UNDP	Completed
SO4	Education	Jalula	Alshomoukh village	(BMZ grant ) Kanafani school) in Alshomoukh village (CFW in these schools;this activity includes: -Paint some parts inside the school. -Draw some educational drawings on the walls of the school with the walls of the sanitation that was implemented previously by arche noVa -A campaign to clean up the school. -Treating the classroom floor made of wood, as the school is a caravan. -Damaged glass repair. -Repair of classroom doors.	Providing a source of income for needy families by paying cash to them, improving the school environment to provide better opportunities for students to enable them to benefit from school shift hours			arche nova	Completed
SO4	Education	Jalula	Bahzaalsaghirah village	(BMZ grant ) School project:-rehabilitation wash facilities in (Alrusul schools)	Providing an appropriate number of toilets for students, greater opportunities to take care of personal hygiene, providing a healthy environment for students, reducing the spread of diseases and epidemics,			arche nova	Completed
SO4	Education	Jalula	Jumaila village	(BMZ grant ) School project:-rehabilitation wash facilities in( Altanmiya schools)	Providing an appropriate number of toilets for students, greater opportunities to take care of personal hygiene, providing a healthy environment for students, reducing the spread of diseases and epidemics,			arche nova	Completed
SO4	Education	Jalula	Alshomoukh village	(BMZ grant ) School project:-rehabilitation wash facilities in( Kanafani schools)	Providing an appropriate number of toilets for students, greater opportunities to take care of personal hygiene, providing a healthy environment for students, reducing the spread of diseases and epidemics,			arche nova	Completed
SO4	Education	Jalula	Jalula (center)	Establishment of new ECCD center with all equipments to deliver Early Literacy and Math sessions for 60 children participating F&F/online in Jalulwa Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) center. Sessions delivered for children and parents by 4 paid ECCD facilitators	Support children's basic education through delivering online sessions on Early literacy and math			SCI	Completed

Specific objective	Sector/ priority area	Sub-district	Name of Village or Community	Activities	Expected Outcome	Activity Target	Total budget	Implementer (the organization)	Status - (based on the start and end date)
SO4	Electricity	Jalula	Jalula (center)	Provision of Specialized Equipment for Diyala Electricity Sector	(30000 number of) people/ employees/patients benefit from improved access to electricity.		\$ 416,000	UNDP	Completed
SO4	WASH	Jalula	Jalula (center)	Filling of stagnant water points	Have risks of disease and environmental contamination mitigated			SCI	Completed
SO4	WASH	Jalula	Jalula (center)	Rehabilitation of the intake station and water network, Jalawlaa sub-district, Diyala Governorate			\$ 320,980	UNDP	Completed
SO4	WASH	Jalula	Jalula (center)	Provision of Sewer Equipment for Jalawlaa & Sadayyah Sewer Department in Diyala			\$ 657,212	UNDP	Completed
SO4	WASH	Jalula	Jalawla city (Wahda/ Tajneed)	Rehabilitation of Water project, hygiene kit, PPE				Oxfam	Completed
SO7	Safety and security	Jalula	Jalula (center)	GBV awareness session, couple sessions				Oxfam	Completed
SO7	Safety and security	Jalula	Jalawla city (Wahda/ Jamahir)	GBV awareness session, general protection sessions, PSS, PFA, Dignity kit distribution, cash for protection, case management				Oxfam	Completed
SO7	Safety and security	Jalula	Jalawla city (Wahda)	GBV awareness session, general protection sessions, PSS, PFA, Dignity kit distribution, cash for protection, case management				Oxfam	Completed
SO7	Safety and security	Jalula	Jalula (center)	PSS, Case management, awareness raising etc	Providing Child Protection & GBV services for children, women and families			UNICEF - Expression of interest	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	Jawala, Saadiyah		<p>Output 1: Community level multi-sector ground truth assessments and a Rapid Gender Analysis</p> <p>Output 2: Rapid Market Assessments (RMA) of IDPs, returnees and host communities</p> <p>Output 3: Vulnerable individuals (40% women) among the IDP, returnees and host communities benefit from asset replacement and micro-business support grants to recover and enhance existing businesses</p> <p>Output 4: 100 vulnerable IDPs, returnees and host community members (at least 40 women) receive vocational training.</p> <p>Output 5: Individuals benefit from cash for work (CFW) opportunities</p> <p>Output 6: basic community infrastructures are rehabilitated through CFW and apprenticeship/on-job-training activities in selected areas</p> <p>Output 7: Community-based GBV prevention sessions (using the Indashyikirwa programme) are conducted for project beneficiaries of output 3, 4, 5 and 6</p>	CFW, SME and VT	403	\$ 1,828,890	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)
SO3	Livelihoods	Khanaqin	Khanaqin	<p>Output 1: Value-chain Study and Rapid Market Assessment completed in the target area to guide the project interventions under outputs 2-5.</p> <p>Output 2: Skills development of CFW beneficiaries through short term trainings</p> <p>Output 3: Municipal basic services and community infrastructure rehabilitated through cash-for-work opportunities for semi and non-skilled women and men.</p> <p>Output 4: Small and micro businesses established to create employment opportunities for youth, women, and vulnerable members of returnee and host communities.</p> <p>Output 5: Job placement opportunities are created for young women and men from the target communities.</p>	CFW, SME and VT	1,350	\$ 2,332,851	UNDP	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Khalis	Khalis	<p>Output 1: Value-chain Study and Rapid Market Assessment completed in the target area to guide the project interventions under outputs 2-5.</p> <p>Output 2: Skills development of CFW beneficiaries through short term trainings</p> <p>Output 3: Municipal basic services and community infrastructure rehabilitated through cash-for-work opportunities for semi and non-skilled women and men.</p> <p>Output 4: Small and micro businesses established to create employment opportunities for youth, women, and vulnerable members of returnee and host communities.</p> <p>Output 5: Job placement opportunities are created for young women and men from the target communities.</p>	CFW, SME and VT	2,075	\$ 3,235,000	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)
SO3	Livelihoods	Khanaqin	AlQalaa village	Cash for work campaign in Alwalaa secondary school including painting walls, glassworks, replacing damaged doors, adding educational drawings on the walls of the school, clean up campaigns, treating the classroom floor made of wood (the school is in a caravan).	Providing a source of income for needy families by paying cash to them, improving the school environment to provide better learning opportunities for students	435		Arche nova	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Khanaqin	Ali Beg					arche noVa	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Khanaqin	Rahamla					arche noVa	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Khanaqin	Qulay					arche noVa	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Khanaqin	Maykhas					arche noVa	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Khanaqin	Jameel Beg					arche noVa	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Khanaqin	Ramadan					arche noVa	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Khanaqin	Alyawa					arche noVa	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Khanaqin	Daaj					arche noVa	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Khanaqin	shekh mahdy/ khanaqin					arche noVa	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Khanaqin	Alyan/khanaqin					arche noVa	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Khanaqin	Tal Abbas					arche noVa	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Khanaqin	Hassan jarad					arche noVa	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Khanaqin	Youssef Jayed					arche noVa	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Khanaqin	Bani Rajab					arche noVa	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Khanaqin	All Saadoun					arche noVa	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Khanaqin	Derwish					arche noVa	Completed
SO3	Livelihoods	Khanaqin	Garmyan					arche noVa	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	Khalis	Mohammed Alali	Painting walls and ceilings inside the school, adding educational drawings on the walls of the school, waste collection campaign to clean up the school, glassworks and repair of classroom doors, treating the classroom floor made of wood (the school is a caravan)	Providing a source of income for needy families by paying cash to them, improving the school environment to provide better opportunities for students	300		arche nova	Completed
SO4	Education	Khalis	Sherween/Habeeb abdullah village	Painting walls and ceilings inside the school, adding educational drawings on the walls of the school, waste collection campaign to clean up the school, glassworks and repair of classroom doors, treating the classroom floor made of wood (the school is a caravan)	Providing a source of income for needy families by paying cash to them, improving the school environment to provide better opportunities for students	682		arche nova	Completed
SO4	Education	Khanaqin	AlQalaa village	School project-rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities in Alqalaa secondary school in Qalaa village	Providing an appropriate number of toilets for students, greater opportunities to take care of personal hygiene, providing a healthy environment for students, reducing the spread of diseases and epidemics	435		Arche nova	Completed
SO4	Education	Khalis	Mohammed Alali	School project-rehabilitation wash facilities in Alwarkaa school	Providing an appropriate number of toilets for students, greater opportunities to take care of personal hygiene, providing a healthy environment for students, reducing the spread of diseases and epidemics	300		arche nova	Completed
SO4	Education	Khalis	Sherween/Habeeb abdullah village	School project-rehabilitation wash facilities in Sherween schools	Providing an appropriate number of toilets for students, greater opportunities to take care of personal hygiene, providing a healthy environment for students, reducing the spread of diseases and epidemics	682		arche nova	Completed
SO4	WASH	Khanaqin	AlQalaa village		Providing an appropriate number of toilets for students, greater opportunities to take care of personal hygiene, providing a healthy environment for students, reducing the spread of diseases and epidemics	431		Arche nova	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	Khanaqin	Mohammed Alhumaily village	Replacement of damaged water tanks, rehabilitation of borehole, setting up O/M committees in the village to sustain the project after implementation, distributing hand tools that help local committees in maintaining the water systems	Provision of integrated water to the villagers (last external support in 2008). Reducing diseases among the villagers, delivering water to the villagers' homes, reducing social conflicts, developing the villagers' ability to contribute to self-reliance in operation and maintenance, support to operation and maintenance of the water system	635		arche nova	Completed
SO4	WASH	Baladruz	Baladruz	Comprehensive rehabilitation of local WTP with capacity of 400 m <sup>3</sup> /h.	Providing drinking water to the villagers through raising efficiency of local WTP up to 80 %. Reducing diseases among the villagers, delivering water to the villagers' homes, reducing social conflicts, developing the villagers' ability to contribute to self-reliance in the maintenance, operation and maintenance of the water system	25,000		arche nova	Completed
SO4	WASH	Khanaqin	Akareem Dawod village	Distribution RO 20 L/H (specifications capacity of 3m <sup>3</sup> per hour ?) setting up O/M committee in the village to sustain the project after implementation and support villagers in required O/M, distributing hand tools that help to use them in maintaining the systems	Increasing drinking water quality, reducing diseases among the villagers, delivering water to the villagers' homes, reducing social conflicts, developing the villagers' ability to contribute to self-reliance in the maintenance, operation and maintenance of the water system	450		arche nova	Completed
SO4	WASH	Khanaqin	Aliyan village	Distribution RO 20 L/H (specifications capacity of 3 m <sup>3</sup> /h ) setting up O/M committee in the village to sustain the project after implementation and support villagers in required O/M, distributing hand tools that help to use them in maintaining the systems	Increasing drinking water quality, reducing diseases among the villagers, delivering water to the villagers' homes, reducing social conflicts, developing the villagers' ability to contribute to self-reliance in the maintenance, operation and maintenance of the water system	510		arche nova	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	Khanaqin	Ali Bag village	Rehabilitation of water borehole in Ali Beg village as per internal project tracking, replacing the old pump, it was out of function.	Provision of integrated water to the villagers. Reducing diseases among the villagers, delivering water to the villagers' homes, reducing social conflicts, developing the villagers' ability to contribute to self-reliance in operation and maintenance, support to operation and maintenance of the water system	525		arche nova	Completed
SO4	WASH	Khanaqin	Khanaqin - other locations	Rehabilitation 150 sanitation units for families affected by recent camp closures in Khanaqin	Ensure women and people with disabilities have safe and unrestricted access to sanitation facilities at HH level. Assessed sanitation facilities are rudimentary and do not have doors or proper ceilings which present challenges for women and children as well as disabled persons. AN will consider MHM and gender mainstreaming provisions in sanitation facilities design by adding door locks, proper lighting and sufficient space for waste disposal bins with lids, among other improvements	825		arche nova	Completed
SO4	WASH	Khanaqin	bakhtiarî 1,2,3			125		arche nova	Completed
SO4	WASH	Khanaqin	bakhtiarî 4,5			150		arche nova	Completed
SO4	WASH	Khanaqin	serwan			248		arche nova	Completed
SO4	WASH	Khanaqin	tolafrosh			250		arche nova	Completed
SO6	Social Cohesion		Governorate-wide	Build capacity in peace negotiations, leaderships, conflict resolution, create local meeting halls for women, create mobile PSS for women led by women, creation of media highlighting inspirational women, coach and train women in promoting PVE in their 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	1,000	\$ 60,000	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)
SO6	Social Cohesion		Governorate-wide	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	2,500	\$ 66,666	UNDP	Completed
SO6	Social Cohesion		Governorate-wide	Conducting community initiatives by CDCs	CDCs empowered to promote social cohesion through community initiatives	40	\$ 166,666	UNDP	Completed

## ANNEX B: MONITORING AND TRACKING

This section outlines the periodic monitoring of the implementation of this plan, the methodology used, the partners responsible – linking back to the objectives and targets outlined in the implementation plan. Impact of this

plan will be measured by the Durable Solutions monitoring framework. Specific monitoring indicators were developed for each strategic objective at both outcome and output levels.

OP Specific Objective	IASC Adapted Criteria	Sub-criteria	Indicators	Existing sources
SO 1 - Government leadership: National and local authorities lead the development and implementation of effective and inclusive strategies to support durable solutions to displacement in Iraq for all displacement-affected people	Participation in public affairs	Participation in political affairs	Proportion of adult population/ households reporting they are able to play a role in local decision-making	MCNA
			Proportion of eligible adult target population registered to vote	NPC Community-Level Protection Monitoring
		Participation in community activities	Proportion of population reporting actively participating in community, social or political organizations	REACH (subdistrict) Return and Durable Solutions profiles (ReDS)
	N/A	Strong institutions	Number of localized durable solutions plans of action inputted and approved by authorities at area level	Reflective of UNSDCF - Meeting reports, workshop reports, plans of action participant lists

OP Specific Objective	IASC Adapted Criteria	Sub-criteria	Indicators	Existing sources	
SO2 - Housing and HLP: Displacement-affected populations have access to housing and security of tenure	Adequate standard of living	Housing Conditions	Proportion of population living in housing that qualifies as sustainable*	Reflective of UNSDCF Framework Master List, DTM, collected every 2 months across the country [could be drawn upon from priority geographic areas if necessary to refine indicator] NPC	
			Proportion of population with access to a safe and healthy housing enclosure unit	MCNA	
	Access to effective mechanisms to restore HLP or to provide compensation	Tenure security	Tenure security	Target population with documents to prove ownership rights/tenancy of housing, land and property left behind (% of total target population who left behind HLP)	
				Restitution mechanisms	Proportion of target population with access to mechanisms for resolving HLP disputes
		Restitution mechanisms	Restitution mechanisms		Proportion of the population reporting [barrier] to receiving property compensation



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	NPC
			Proportion of the population reporting facing barriers or restrictions to access essential services	
		Education	Primary and secondary school attendance ratios	MCNA
		Health	Proportion of individuals who report having a health care need in the last 3 months that was unmet	MCNA
			Proportion of households reporting children or adults with psychological distress	MCNA
		Food security	Proportion of households reporting an acceptable food consumption score	MCNA, WFP
			Proportion of households relying on stress/crisis/ emergency strategies to cope with a lack of resources to meet basic need (coping strategy index)	
		Electricity	Proportion of the population with stable* access to electricity	
		WASH	Proportion of population with access to an improved water source in sufficient quantities for drinking and domestic purposes	MCNA
			Proportion of population with access to improved functional sanitation facilities	MCNA
		Social protection	Proportion of target population covered under social security schemes* (public or private)	

OP Specific Objective	IASC Adapted Criteria	Sub-criteria	Indicators	Existing sources
SO5 - Documentation and Rights: Displacement-affected populations have access to personal and other civil documentation and have equal access to justice	Access to and replacement of personal and other documentation	Documentation	Proportion of target population currently in possession of valid birth certificates, national ID cards or other personal identification documents relevant to the context	MCNA
		Access to and replacement of personal and other documentation	Proportion of the population reporting challenges renewing or replacing personal identification documents	NPC; ReDS; MCNA
	Access to remedies	Access to Justice	Proportion of the population rating the level of access to courts as good	NPC
SO6- Social Cohesion: Displacement-affected populations are able to live together peacefully and in safety, with inter-communal trust strengthened	Long-term security, safety and freedom of movement	Capacity of authorities to address disputes	Proportion of the population reporting local authorities are effective in resolving disputes within/between community(ies)	
		Social relations	Proportion of population reporting disputes within their neighborhood or between communities in the last 6 months	ReDS
			[If relevant] Proportion of the population describing the effect of new IDPs or returnee arrivals on social cohesion, conflicts and relationships in the community as good	NPC
			Population reporting that people in the community generally trust each other	ReDS

OP Specific Objective	IASC Adapted Criteria	Sub-criteria	Indicators	Existing sources
SO7 - Safety and security: Displacement-affected populations feel safer and more secure in their areas of settlement	Long-term security, safety and freedom of movement	Freedom of movement	Proportion of the population reporting people can freely move within this location (camp, settlement, neighborhood etc.) and between locations	NPC CPM
		Safety and security	Proportion of population reporting the area is safe/they feel safe in their location	NPC; REACH ReDS
		Confidence in security actors	Proportion of population reporting good relationships between the civilian populations and armed actors	NPC
		Gender-based violence	Proportion of population reporting prevalence of one or more type of GBV in the area	NPC; MCNA
		Child protection	Proportion of population reporting prevalence of one or more type of child protection issues in the area	NPC; MCNA
		Efficiency of rights-protection mechanisms	Proportion of population reporting that mechanisms (law, institutions, community initiatives etc.) that protect civilians against violence and violations are effective	NPC

OP Specific Objective	IASC Adapted Criteria	Sub-criteria	Indicators	Existing sources
SO8 - Facilitated Movements: Displaced people in priority displacement sites are supported to pursue their intentions in a safe and dignified manner	IDPs future preferences and plans	Movement intentions	Number of IDPs reporting intention to return, relocate or stay in the site in the next 3 months	MCNA; REACH Camp intentions data
			The top 5 - most commonly reported reasons families are not planning on returning to their AoO in the next 3 to 12 months	MCNA; REACH Camp intentions data
	Voluntary family reunification	Facilitated movement	Percentage of households in remaining key informal settlements and sites supported with facilitated movements for purpose of supporting pathways to durable solutions (return, integration, relocation)	PWG 5 of UNSDCF
			Target population with separated household members	
			Proportion of the population with household members separated reporting access to services for family reunification	
<p><i>AoO: Area of origin; GBV: Gender-based violence; IDP: Internally displaced person; HLP: Housing, Land and Property; SO: Specific objective; WASH: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene.</i></p>				

DIYALA  
DURABLE SOLUTIONS  
PLAN OF ACTION  
2021-2024

حلول دائمة في العراق  
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