

- ❖ **Meeting Date:** 29 November 2022
- ❖ **Meeting Time:** 11:00 am-13:00 pm
- ❖ **Location:** IOM Conference Room, Erbil & Remote connection via Teams

In Attendance: NCA, CRS, Blumont, GIZ, OCHA, Radio Al-Salam, GIZ, USAID/BHA, Solidarités International, IHAO, Samaritan's Purse (SP), Heartland Alliance International (HAI), CADUS e.V., Mercy Hands, US Embassy, IOM, PRM, UNMAS, INTERSOS, Dorcas, Mercy Hands, DG ECHO, PRM, the US Consulate General-Erbil, Dorcas Aid International

Agenda:

- 1) **Introduction and adoption of minutes:** Review of September minutes and follow up on action points.
- 2) **Context Update:** DTM Update: Displacement Index (DI) dashboard, Yazidi Departures, and CCCM Update
- 3) **IOM Research Presentation:** Reimagining Reintegration: Sustainable Returns After Conflict
- 4) **DSTWG Update:** DS Updates
- 5) **REACH ReDS Assessment Presentation:** Al-Rayhana Sub-district Ana District, Anbar Governorate, Iraq
- 6) **AOB**

Action Points	By who
N/A	

1) Introduction and adoption of minutes: Review of previous minutes; Follow up on action points from the previous meeting

- No pending action points.
- Endorsement of the previous meeting minutes.

2) Context update: DTM Displacement Index (DI) dashboard Yazidi Departures, and RWG Field Updates.

Displacement Index

(Please refer to the full presentation link for further statistics)

- The Displacement Index (DI) is a tool designed to measure the severity of conditions in locations of displacement.
- Data is collected quarterly through RARTs and key informant interviews.
- The unit of the analysis is the location, which can be a town, village, or neighborhood in a city.
- Data collection for the DI takes place across 18 governorates, around 100 districts, and 2,700 locations of displacement in Iraq.

Hotspots per governorate: Subdistricts are classified as 'hotspots' if they score highly in terms of overall severity and have at least 1,000 IDPs residing in the subdistrict. In Round 4, six hotspots were identified across four governorates. The top three hotspots based on the highest number of IDP residents are Markaz Tuz Khurmatu and Markaz Tikrit in Salah al-Din, and Al-Amirya in Anbar governorate.

Monitoring of Yazidi Departures: 2,790 Yazidi individuals were recorded crossing Ibrahim Al-Khalil from 24 August to 22 October 2022

- 3,825 Yazidi individuals recorded crossing Ibrahim Al-Khalil from 24 August to 26 November 2022
- Departure point:
 - 75% leaving non-camp locations
 - 25% leaving from camps
- Destinations:
 - Greece (47%), Germany (32%), Türkiye (11%), Netherlands (10%)

Discussion

- Question: In terms of the displacement index, who is the focus: out-of-camp IDPs or in-camp IDPs?
 - IOM DTM: To acquire insight into the living conditions of IDPs, DTM uses the same location coverage of the DTM Masterlist for the Displacement Index, camps, as well as non-camps areas.
- Question: According to the DTM monitoring findings on Yazidi departures, the majority are departing for Europe, namely Germany. Are they hiring smugglers, as it would be strenuous to travel with a legitimate visa?
 - IOM DTM: DTM Iraq is working in conjunction with DTM, IOM protection Turkey and Greece to keep track of the situation. For departure from Iraq, all those we track have the documents to leave Iraq as it is a requirement for border crossing. The proportion of Yazidis who are granted asylum seeker status and are allowed to remain in the camp or leave those countries is unknown.
- Question: Is DTM planning any comparison between the Displacement Index and Return Index to identify certain locations of high severity for both IDPs and Returnees and what is the progress on the work being done to look at households achieving durable solutions?
 - The next stage for DTM is to combine, rather than compare, data regarding the living conditions of IDPs and returns in order to get a comprehensive picture at the site level. The list of indicators varies between IDPs and Returnees; for instance, housing barriers for returns include destruction and other conflict-related effects, but IDPs could move and live in critical shelter conditions. Similarly, concerning reconciliation, IDPs already have chosen locations where they will be accepted. Upon return, however, these individuals may face barriers related to ethno-religious tensions. However, we may still face

issues with unequal access to employment, political representation, legal services, and other similar issues. However, examining other obstacles is helpful for DS development.

- IOM DTM: Since the approach, interacting with mukhtars in the area could provide DTM with information on infrastructure and other facts, but Mukhtars are unaware effectively, of people's intentions. As a result, DTM launched a household survey in November, which was completed last week. The pilot phase of the household-level survey primarily serves to measure IDP integration and returnee reintegration. In addition, whether they feel accepted, and other security and service issues. It is designed for the main durable solution pillars.
- Question: Elaborate further on the main reasons for the movement of Yezidis. Additionally, the age groupings of people who are generally migrating, the males of 18 and up are considerably higher than the females, doesn't that leave us with a crucial number of female-headed households with other protection-related concerns?
 - Since it is at the border point and DTM can only monitor the number of people leaving and the essential information in terms of age and gender, DTM has no indication if they are the head of the household in this exercise. Given that it is visible, we also track the number of pregnant women and others with physical limitations who cross. It is obviously for security concerns as well. Our protection unit, which acts as the connection point for other agencies to share this information, is working with us on this exercise.
- Regarding the five domains of the displacement index? Which ones are the highest? Which implies that it is crucial for completing the index.
 - The livelihood is the primary one. The key contributor is livelihood, followed by slightly less housing, infrastructure, and safety, all of which contribute roughly equally, and the social component, which comes in third. DTM did not use the factor analysis algorithm or an average approach while calculating the overall index; instead, we followed a logical process.

Informal site and Jeddah 5 Update:

Return Working Group Meeting Informal Sites Updates:

East Anbar Informal Sites:

- AAF updated population figures 186 HHs/ 980 individuals
- 66 HHs from those registered with the IOM FVR program departed the site on 17 November returning to their areas of origin. The remaining HHs of the initially registered caseload are still pending necessary security approvals for potential relocation to Ameriyet Al Falluja.
- CCCM is currently looking into a plan of consolidating the remaining sectors to relocate HHs and bring them closer to the services in the site.

Sinjar Mountain Informal Sites:

- Updated population figures 1,202 HHs/ 6,532 individuals
- Business as usual. To address the Water quality issue in Sinjar Mountain informal sites CCCM is coordinating with WASH partner "Save the Children" to distribute HH-level water filters to affected families.

Kirkuk Informal Sites:

- Hay Al Nedaa updated population figures 187 HHs
- All the 49 HHs who were occupying the land allocated for investigators in Kirkuk Court inside Hay Al Nedaa informal site left the site in early November following pressures from the owners of the land. While 42 HHs received 2 million Iraqi Dinar as compensation, 7 HHs were excluded from the compensation due to lack of proof of ownership.
- CCCM was able to track these families and confirm their current residency areas as below:
 - 37 HHs relocated to Hay AL Nedaa Neighborhood within host community.
 - 4 HHs relocated to Hay AL Nedaa informal settlement.
 - 7 HHs relocated to Hay Domeez.
 - 1 HH relocated to Hay Askary.

Salah Al Din Informal Sites:

- Balad Train Station updated population figures 68 HHs
- Business as usual, CCCM is closely following up on new arriving families 4HHs (former J1 residents) who failed to return to their areas of origin. CCCM will be referring these HHs to service providers including Protection actors for necessary follow-up on Protection and Legal support.

Jeddah 5 Formal IDP Camp:

- Updated site population figures 842 HHs/3,942 individuals
- Business as usual. IOM CCCM is following up with MoMD on the Ministry plan and timeline for closing Jeddah 5 Formal IDP Camp.
- On Sunday, December 04 154 HHs are expected to depart Jeddah 5 to areas of origin/return through the IOM-facilitated Voluntary Return Program.

3) IOM Research: Reimagining Reintegration: Sustainable Returns After Conflict

(Please refer to the full presentation link for further details)

Key Findings

- **Safety:** 95% of Returnees generally feel safe, however, societal conflicts are yet present 40% reported irreconcilable social divisions, 44% reported fear of a recurrence of violence
- **Services:** Returnees, at large, have access to public services, but service quality or quantity is insufficient, 78% reported insufficient electricity, 64% reported the insufficiency of schooling and healthcare.

- **Livelihoods:** Returnees generally could restore their pre-displacement businesses, but it is unstable due to the weak finance; 43% of the respondents receive government salary or pension, 14% are unemployed, 19% with an unstable income, 33% at the lowest level of purchasing capacity.

Discussion

- REACH CCCM: REACH conducted an intention survey within the population of the camp. Among the questions we posed to them was, "How do you assess the situation in your areas of origin?" It's interesting to kind of juxtapose that individuals really turn and people who may or may not plan to return and see whether there's a gap in perceptions. when we look at the first category Research mentioned, security, stated that 95% of returnees generally feel safe in their areas of origin, what REACH found is that the people who are in camps have not yet returned. However, I believe that looking at the disparity by the district would be quite interesting. We believe the vulnerability is distinct. However, when it comes to essential services, we completely agree with all those conclusions. Large populations perceived a lack of access to garbage collection, water, electricity, and healthcare, which is consistent with our findings. What people believe about their areas of origin appears to be pretty accurate. Similarly, livelihoods were mentioned by almost half of our respondents in our survey, which is a representative sample of the income population. 1220, maybe 30% and 60%, that's quite a spread. no available livelihood options in the areas of origin and that seems to really match what you found as well on the ground.
- Question: when it comes to living conditions and access to services It was stated that 64% of returnees have some difficulties with schooling access. So, could you please provide us with further information? What kinds of issues do they have?
 - By concerns, generally, Research means that people were experiencing constraints or impediments to accessing services. Some cases are related to expenses. Some schools only went up to a certain grade level, so they could only access overcrowding in secondary schools, thus the quality, and not enough teachers. It had to do with both financial and transportation limitations. The report is fairly delineated in the report. But even before ISIS, many communities in Sinjar were neglected, with only one primary or secondary school shared by a few villages. Also, there aren't enough healthcare facilities with enough equipment or qualified specialists to handle all the cases. so, in this scenario, need to travel to the regions in order to seek medical attention.
 - REDS REACH: The assessments finding corresponds to several highlighted issue namely the distance to schools, and possibly the distance between villages. Then there's the matter of whether you can get girls to walk a significant distance to school. Also, one of the concerns was the fact that schools do not mix girls and boys in the same class. There were several factors involving information, and I believe ReDS depict them in the reports.
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- Question: Why did the IOM separate the income of returnees and categorize it as security income and government income? And will the same subject be presented on December 15th? we have seen an invitation to participate in an event pertaining to the integration.
 - Yes, both are public sector salaries, but I believe the objective was partly to demonstrate that this has been an issue. Based on some of the other studies we've done in Iraq, where people join security forces for pensions, particularly in areas like Sinjar, where there are a lot of security forces. So, there is a difference between being a civil servant versus being in the security forces.
- Question: Concerning the irreconcilable differences, and social differences in the locations that have been shared, especially Hawija and also the communities that have high discrimination. Where were there any other difficulties that were flagged as high rising, as well as the remedies that were provided by the community for their own protection? What are some of the probable actions that can be performed?
 - On recommendations for what to do on those specific concerns that were not part of the survey, but we do have questions about the sort of justice and remedies section of the report that touches on some of that, such as potential mechanisms. But in terms of irreconcilable differences, if people felt that we asked them what those differences were, as it is dependent on the location. We believe a lot of it in Hawija was related to tribal sort of political differences, and in Sinjar was ethnoreligious.
- Comment: When we developed the framework for this report and all solutions. We attempt to pay close attention to being comprehensive and fulfilling all eight criteria, all with one basic reason. We must advance towards including all the different elements in any kind of response, humanitarian, development, and peace. Nexus implies that when presenting, we cannot limit ourselves to merely presenting safety, livelihood, and services. However, it is clear that you can act on things like public participation, legal assistance, and access to justice .

4) DS Updates: DSTWG, and ABC Updates

(Please refer to the full presentation link for further details)

General DSTWG and DSTF Updates

DSTWG (9 November)

- Housing and HLP Guidelines & the Social Cohesion concept note, and the thematic paper circulated
- Livelihoods sub-group working group's call for membership application completed
- Joint Transition Paper (Option 6) MOMD welcomed the plan for a joint transition paper (RCO, UNDP, IOM). The next steps are to transition WG for the forum meet and begin the drafting process
- Discussion: Light Strategy Paper (Opt2), OCHA, and Joint Transition Paper (Opt6) to be both further developed: Opt2 paper is short-term (then Gov to take-over); Opt6 paper is long-term (DS and moving ahead towards Dev)
- G.P 2.0 conducted a global analysis of DS the mechanism in the context of cluster deactivation to inform countries where DS coordination structures exist or where they are being considered. (Interviews with DSTWG, DTSF, ABC FPs, donors, NGOs, etc.). The expected output is a short report capturing the current situation & recommendations.
- NPC and DSTWG joint workshops 'centrality of protection in working towards durable solutions' planned for Dec 4-8 in Diyala, SAD, Anbar, Kirkuk and Ninewa.

5) REACH ReDS Assessment Presentation: Markaz Al-Hawiga Sub-district, Hawiga District, Kirkuk Governorate, Preliminary Findings Presentation

(Refer to the Presentation link for more details)

Recent Returns and Barriers to Return

Barriers to return: The most frequently reported barriers:

- Lack of housing and access to housing rehabilitation
 - Damage/destroyed homes in AoOs,
 - Lack of documentation proving house ownership, and
 - House rented to others in AoOs.
- Security concerns
 - Denied security clearance,
 - Perceived ISIL affiliation in AoOs, and
 - Security concern in AoOs.
- Missing documentation
 - ID card, passport, birth certificate, and civil status certificate.

Access to Housing and Type of Tenure: Families with alleged links to ISIL were commonly reported as being at higher risk of eviction compared to other vulnerable groups
Reported Proportion of Damaged Housing (at the time of data collection) 50%-60%:

Discussion

- Question: From the PPT, the KIs interviewees were 40 plus males and nine females. Could that also have influenced the outcome of the decisions or even the voices of the females, especially when it comes to livelihood? The recommendations were mostly for construction, agriculture, and public education. Could there be an imbalanced representation of the female voices as well?
 - RECAH ReDS: Since most of the sites are small, rural, and frequently conservative, therefore, it's a little difficult to find local leaders, subject-matter specialists, or women in those roles, since it's a KI methodology. However, it's taken into consideration more in the factsheet. Aside from, it can be difficult to identify female responders who are willing to be interviewed. If any RWG Partners would like to share perhaps the communities that they work in and they could be KI sources for make the ReDS richer, please do support.
- Question: Are the few return families, do they possess civil documentation also those who don't have, are they allowed to return until their documentation is being processed?
 - RECAH ReDS: The ones we assess are returnees. As a result, those that succeeded and had the required documents and the security clearance. You may find all of the attempted and unsuccessful returns in the fact sheet. Other causes for why this occurs frequently include factors like missing civil papers or security clearance, so this is somewhat clarified.
- Question: Are the IDPs in Al-Raihana looking up to this place again? Are we anticipating another displacement for those people, or are they staying there despite not feeling totally reintegrated?
 - The questionnaire is not tailored to capture the intentions. So, certainly, it's something that we would like to improve in the future.

AOB

- REACH: In June and July 2022, the REACH team conducted the 9th Movement Intentions Assessment in all 26 formal camps in Iraq. We have now analyzed and published results for Governorates of Displacement [here](#), and Governorates of Origin [here](#). In short, the key findings were:
 - 97% of all in-camp IDP households did not report intentions to return to their area of origin for the 12 months following data collection.
 - Still, of that 97% of households who did not report intentions to return, 73% reportedly retained a wish to return to their Area of Origin one day.
 - The main barriers to return were reported as security concerns about the Area of Origin, a lack of financial resources necessary to return, a lack of livelihood options and basic services, and issues with destroyed and damaged housing in Areas of Origin.
 - Reach will present on these finding at the next RWG.
- IRAQ RWG will hold a one-day training on an Introduction to Durable Solutions in Ninewa- Mosul. The training will be conducted in Arabic on Monday, December 5, 2022. The Training was announced through NCCI, Partners are invited to express their interest by November 30, 2022.
- Due to the Christmas holidays, as per custom, the next RWG meeting will be moved forward to 20 December, 2022.