Area Based Intervention Framework for IDP Return and Reintegration

I.   Context[1]

Iraq is a protracted crisis overlaid with a recent complex emergency,[2] where different contexts coexist in various transitional phases. Despite the various policies and plans, the last major one being the 2008 Migration and Displacement (MoMD) National Policy on Displacement, a comprehensive approach to durable solutions in Iraq, which factors in the recent 2014 crisis, is still lacking both at the policy and institutional level[3]. The protracted nature of Iraq's displacement has demonstrated that it is not sufficient, nor efficient to implement humanitarian and development activities in isolation[4]. A sustainable response in support of durable solutions requires the inclusion of, and cooperation among, key international, governmental, and local stakeholders. While protracted humanitarian crises drive relief-focused needs that require short-term support, **patterns of assistance need to adapt according to the specific needs of localized contexts. Localized responses are critical** to enhancing the resilience of communities, while creating a more efficient transition from relief-centered assistance **towards lasting, self-sustaining national/community-driven processes that reduce poverty, vulnerability, exclusion and instability**. Understanding vulnerability dynamics, and subsequent humanitarian interventions, through the lens of social fragility (safety nets) can minimize challenges to long-term peace, recovery and reconstruction.

This **Multi-Sectorial Response Framework** (MSRF) examines **new strategies and partnerships for humanitarian-development cooperation**, including **structured coordination** of recovery efforts from actors from all sides of the aid spectrum, to support Iraq's vulnerable population groups to become more resilient to future shocks and ensure conducive conditions are in place for durable solutions. The MSRF should serve as a model for area-based approaches in prioritized area, as informed by the current Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) and aim for linkages with key strategic objectives outlined under various operational plans in conflict-affected areas, including the Ministry of Planning (MoP) **General National Framework for Reconstruction and Development** (NFRD), The **2015-2019 United Nations Development Assistance Framework** (UNDAF)[5], the **2017 Humanitarian Response Plan** (HRP) and the **United Nations Country Team's Recovery and Resilience's Framework** for *Sustainable Solutions to Internally Displaced Persons in Iraq.*[6] As stated in the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) *Solutions Strategy for IDPs in Iraq*[7]: "It is crucial that humanitarian stakeholders develop practical plans for the gradual transition from emergency humanitarian response to stabilization, early recovery, transition and development responses''.

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[1] On Sunday, May 7th, Cluster leads, NGOs, and UN Agencies met to discuss the development of a Multi-Sectorial Humanitarian Returns and Reintegration Response Framework (herein referred to as " Multi-Sectorial Response Framework"). It was endorsed and it was agreed that each Cluster would define what partners consider to be the minimum standards to ensure durable solutions. The RWG and the Emergency Livelihoods Cluster faciliated this exercise. This framework is a component of an overall strategy that promotes sustainable return. The framework is linking and aligning the HRP 2017 core activities into an integrated area based approach. It explores relations between Clusters, and looks at synergies to ensure sustainable actions on the ground. It is not possible to fully measure the impact of sustainable return considering only this humanitarian component of the overall response. The ultimate objective here is to link in services to the government and recovery work, through a block of outputs, which can be effectively measured and where humanitarian action can contribute activities, prior or simultaneously to stabilization (ex: ensuring the presence of mobile clinics, and eventually their gradual reduction, as a hospital is reconstructed in the area of intervention) and development interventions.

2 https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/system/files/legacy_files/WG16_4.pdf

3 2008 of Migration and Displacement's (MoMD) National Policy on Displacement

4 World Humanitarian Summit Core Responsibility 4, http://sgreport.worldhumanitariansummit.org

5 UNDAF – https://www.unicef.org/about/execboard/files/DPDCPIRQ2_UNDAF_-_Iraq.pdf

6 As part of the ongoing dialogue on the UNCT Recovery and Resilience Framework, UN-Habitat and UNHCR developed a draft framework paper on Sustainable Solutions to Internally Displaced Persons in Iraq, which has been prepared to set out the strategic outlines for the way forward, along with a matrix of activities.

7 UNCT Solutions Strategy for IDPs in Iraq, Point F - a) Factor-in phase out of humanitarian activities.

Thus benchmarks developed in this MSRF provide a common humanitarian approach to the transitional period from emergency to early recovery; and an exit strategy for humanitarian activities to facilitate their withdrawal as rule of law and development takes over.

II. Stocktaking of current collective response in areas of return

Spontaneous and voluntary return is taking place across the country – though there remain significant protection concerns regarding premature and forced returns or the restriction of return to given population by different actors. **As of 30 May 2017**, the IOM DTM had identified **3,020,034 internally displaced persons** (503,339 families) displaced after January 2014, dispersed across 106 districts and 3,577 locations in Iraq. For the same period, IOM DTM had identified **1,813,680 returnees** (302,280 families)[8]. The great majority of returnees do not benefit from essential human security. Assessments conducted in various locations across Iraq indicate that, apart from insecurity, the main factors contributing to an unwillingness to return to areas of origin – as well as secondary displacement after return – include a lack of safe and sustainable access to essential goods (food,[9] NFIs, shelters), basic services (water, health, education facilities, PDS), systemic violations of Housing, Landing and Property (HLP) rights and limited access to livelihood and job opportunities, as incomes sources which are vital to fostering longer-term recovery, were dramatically reduced over the past three years. There is an urgent need to focus on economic self-reliance, in order to decrease reliance on existing humanitarian assistance, and work toward the likelihood of sustainable returns. It is crucial to reorient efforts from simply trying to meet the humanitarian needs associated with protracted crises, important as they are, towards reducing at the same time the need for such humanitarian interventions in the first place. Humanitarian interventions must be based on longer-term strategies while recognizing the need for principled humanitarian assistance. In this regard, it is necessary to overcome the silo approach within the work of different humanitarian sectors and move towards a more integrated and coherent approach, having considered the needs of all vulnerable segments of the population. It is also crucial that the current response relies more strongly on the host government's response, who as primary duty bearer, should be the trigger and driver of international humanitarian assistance. Through this framework, humanitarian partners are laying the groundwork for their exit strategy, paving the way for development actors to step up interventions leading to governance strengthening.

III. Suggested Strategy

In locations where spontaneous returns are taking place, the selection of target areas and the designing of programmatic interventions should be based upon recognized minimum standards. These standards include Sphere indicators, and also encompass other metrics including minimum levels of security, safety, access to services and sustainable livelihoods. A framework defining these minimum standard indicators is critical to streamlining programming that will serve to facilitate sustainable returns. Based on review of current efforts being implemented at the Inter-Cluster level[10], the MSRF developed designated outputs, which are based on criteria[11] or benchmarks for durable solutions set out in

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[8] IOM DTM Round 72
[9] While food in this context would be either through production or markets, the PDS as a service should also be included.
[10] HRP 2017 Cluster Strategies and Line Responses; Secondary and primary data collection / findings in areas of return (ex: RNA, RASP, RRASP)
[11] Long-term safety, security and freedom of movement; Adequate standard of living, including at a minimum access to adequate food, water, housing, health care and basic education; Access to employment and livelihood opportunities; Access to mechanisms to restore housing, land and property or provide compensation; Access to and replacement of personal and other documentation; Voluntary reunification with family members separated during displacement; Participation in public affairs, at all levels, on an equal basis with the resident population; & Effective remedies for displacement-related rights violations, including access to justice, reparations and information on root causes. *IASC Framework On Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons*.

the *Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC)'s Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons* and on lessons learned from the Humanitarian response in Iraq since 2014[12]. **The outputs constitute an integrated, multi-sectorial checklist for assessing to what extent durable solutions have been achieved for conflict affect population in Iraq.** The MSRF is designed in a manner that promotes voluntary, safe and dignified returns, while responding to humanitarian needs of all conflict-affected population in the area of intervention. The MSRF thus aims at (1) **Promoting sustainable return by ensuring tracking return and ensure it is voluntary, safe and dignified**; (2) **Streamlining programming to facilitate returns, and improve conditions in areas targeted on the basis of recognized minimum standards**; (3) **Promoting sustainable action for IDPs who will not be allowed to return, or until allowed to return home[13]**; (4) **Serving as a model for area-based approaches.**

The framework's operational matrix (MSRF) can be found in Annex.

IV.   MSRF Operational Implementation

A collaborative package will be designed to train partners on the MSRF. The framework will be piloted in priority areas of intervention, as informed by the 2017 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO)[14]. Target localities will be selected based on identified durable solutions indicators (above mentioned checklist) ideally permitting a triangulation exercise between presence of safety and security, with access to basic services **as well as livelihoods (self-reliance).[15]** While the indicators in the framework serve as a guide for prioritization, specific inputs, outputs, and activities will need to be tailored to the context in which they are applied. In order to guarantee the highest standards of implementation, all interventions must have a solid evidence base, to be supported by a comprehensive IM framework.[16] In addition, the technical component of each output will remain under its relevant Cluster for implementation.

The implementation and delivery of the MSRF can be accomplished through a consortia model, combining expertise and efforts of the UN, national and international NGOs, civil society, local reconciliation committees and Governmental actors. In this respect, the humanitarian community will ensure synergies and complementarities between the MSRF and other Resilience and / or Reconstruction frameworks, to ensure that while the MSRF reduces urgent and critical humanitarian needs, it also supports an evidence base prioritization of geographic areas for the implementation of more sustainable action through area-based interventions. Targeted support of Government preparedness activities will also be secured, in order to respond in a timely and effective manner if the Government requests assistance. The **Returns Working Group (RWG)** serves as the coordination platform where relevant partners and Cluster coordinators will discuss and exchange information to ensure a holistic approach to return and reintegration under the Framework.[17]

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[12] It is also at this stage where programmatic linkages should be made with development frameworks mentioned in Section I (Context).

[13] Specifically as this relates to camp closure and the need to guarantee targeted assistance to protracted IDPs who might not return, and respond to core humanitarian needs for those IDPs who will – for a variety of reasons – need to stay in camp over a protracted period of time.

[14] To determine and prioritize areas, communities of the targeted areas will be consulted in the process of prioritization.

15 The Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA) can be used to select cluster neighborhoods for priority intervention / roll out of the framework. Scope should be at the municipality level for urban areas.

[16] For more details on the tentative IM framework, please see Annex.

[17] A separate, operational platform, will monitor the achievement of the set indicators / measurement to which extent durable solutions are being achieved.

Multi-Sectorial Response Framework - Operational Matrix

Benchmark Durable Solutions	Output	Indicator	URGENT ACTIONS **To address immediate needs while planning and starting…**[18]	SUSTAINABLE ACTIONS **To ensure linkages with the longer-term durable solutions aspects**[19]
Voluntary and informed choice of a location for a durable solution	IDPs who return to their area of origin, locally integrate, or resettle to another location make voluntary and informed decisions	% target IDPs who have access to objective, accurate information on the conditions in areas of potential return or settlement % target population in area of return that was also consulted % target population /IDP who prefer to locally integrate by conditions to be in place for local integration % target population / IDP with access to minimum information to make an informed decision on settlement options % target women, children (according to their age and maturity), persons with special needs and persons who are potentially marginalized, included in the planning process	Ensure that IDPs have access to objective, accurate information on the prevailing conditions in areas of potential return or settlement and that this information reaches all members of the IDP; community, including those with no formal role in the power structures of the community, such as women, youth, older persons and children, as well as IDPs in different locations, including camps and non-camp settlements, rural and urban areas Protection/CCCM actors to monitor IDP intentions, and advocate assertively and in a timely manner against any cases of potential or actual forced return or settlement Advocate for IDPs rights to voluntary and sustainable return, local settlement or settlement in other parts of the country; Ensure that IDPs are informed of their right to voluntary and sustainable return, local settlement or settlement in other parts of the country Advocate and intervene against the suspension of assistance in areas of displacement when it results in putting undue pressure on IDPs to opt for a particular solution against their will. Assistance in this case is not limited to food, but also education and vocational training.	Monitor how durable solutions are promoted and implemented by the authorities, local communities, IDP leaders and the media, ensuring there is no coercion or pressure on IDPs

[18] First and Second Line Cluster Response – HRP January – December 2017: https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/iraq/document/2017-iraq-humanitarian-response-plan
[19] Full Cluster Line Response – Articulation between humanitarian interventions and the transition into development / reconstruction work

Long term safety and security	Population have secure property rights and security of productive assets		HLP and other protection interventions to facilitate access to justice	Populations have access to the court system and property rights are enforced
	Population can safely store cash and other financial capital		Facilitate access to VSLA, Microfinance, and other financial services	Access to banks and formal financial institutions is restored
	Population has equal access to government authorities to register and process businesses and other income generating activities		Community awareness campaign to raise awareness about registration process and provision of business grants	Provision of business grants to start and scale up activities with businesses that are registered with the government
	Area free of mines and unexploded ordnances	% targeted area cleared of explosive hazards in areas of return; % targeted area cleared of mines and unexploded ordnance on main roads, living areas and cultivatable land in sites of return area vs. elsewhere in the country, and / or vs before displacement	Clearance activities to protect displaced persons from contamination and facilitate the resettlement of communities to areas suspected to be contaminated; Clearance must be sensitive to the different gender and diversity dimensions of the community Risk education sessions for populations that are returning or resettling in conflict-affected areas	Support MoE to implement mine risk education in the schools Support MoE to implement mine risk education in the schools
	Agricultural and grazing lands cleared of UXOs and other explosives in areas of return		Provide support to victims of explosive hazards Engage mine clearance accredited agencies to conduct proper clearance of UXOs in agricultural and grazing lands	Support Ministry of Agriculture to implement mine risk education in agricultural extension services

		Conduct risk education sessions in a way that is sensitive to the different gender and diversity dimensions of the population – including the specific learning needs and abilities of the target population	
Existence of accessible reporting mechanisms and tools regarding safety and security concerns.	% target population living where basic security measures are in place according to Iraq context % target population which has reported security incidents in the past XX months;		
School premises cleared of UXOs and other explosives in the areas of return		Engage mine clearance accredited agencies to conduct proper clearance of UXOs in the schools	Support MoE to implement mine risk education in the schools
Area free from military activity	% target population living where basic security measures are in place according to Iraq context % target population which has reported security incidents in the past XX months		
Returnees face no discriminatory or arbitrary restrictions on their freedom of movement	% target returnees who do not face any form of stigmatization, more discriminatory or arbitrary restriction of their freedom of movement in their area of return compared to pre-displacement, stayee population	Protection Monitoring and Community Based Referrals	
Physical safety of the IDP is provided by the state security forces	# police stations and courts as well as trained police and judicial personnel in returnees areas compared to situation before displacement # reported acts of violence or intimidation targeting returnee on the basis of their status as returnee or		Community Policing

minority (ethno-religious status) compared to situation before displacement

% target returnee population feeling safe in their current place of residence compared to local population, pre-displacement

Access to Basic Services	Access in the early phases of return to means of survival and basic services, such as potable water, health services and education is available	% target returnee population with food consumption comparable to local population and as per international/national standard % target returnee population who do not have access to essential food, potable water, basic shelter, sanitation or essential health care compared to the situation before displacement, or compared to stayee population with comparable needs % target returnee children facing legal or administrative obstacles preventing them from going to school % target returnee population living in overcrowded housing/shelter, compared to the resident population, the situation before displacement # assistance programs in place to provide returnees with essential food, potable water, basic shelter, sanitation and essential health care % target returnee population living in inadequate housing conditions by main obstacles % target returnee population with no	Provision of school supplies including text books and stationaries; Enhance access to education by assisting school rehabilitation.	Support MoE to implement Non formal education programs for children who have missed schooling for a period of time; Support MoE to deploy sufficient number of teachers into the schools and TLS and train them on the new curriculum;

		access to health care when needed by main reasons		
		% target returnee population that report impediments to access assistance by type of impediments		
		% target children who did not resume schooling by main obstacles	Minor rehabilitation of damaged schools and provision of alternative solutions for the destroyed schools (Prefabs);	
		# training courses conducted		
	Building the capacity of the health workforce	# topic was covered (1-Case Management,2-Common Diseases,3-Mother and Child Care,4-Outbreak Response, Others)	Strengthening the Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response system, emergency obstetric care, and Secondary health care and referral mechanisms will also be prioritized	
		# physician from primary health-care facilities receiving training and supervision in the WHO Mental Health GAP Action Programme (mhGAP) Intervention Guidelines		Strengthening coordination among stakeholders to ensure coordinated medical assistance (Immediate health recovery activities are initiated by recovery and development partners to ensure humanitarian health initiatives are sustainable)
		# SOPs and guidelines developed for trauma care, referrals and primary health care	Cluster partners will fill gaps in medicines and supplies by providing reproductive and health emergency kits and while building capacity to avoid antimicrobial resistance	
	Promotion of quality of care standards	# total consultations		
		# monitoring of the barriers to healthcare access for all segments of the population		
	Management of essential medicines and supplies is strengthened	# weekly consumption data for medicines and supplies	Infrastructures conditions and referral pathways	
		# WHO warehouses which have stockpiles of medications and kits according to caseloads	Strengthening disease surveillance and preparedness	
	Population has access to income in a dignified way		Rapid access to income through Cash for Work or Unconditional Cash Transfers	Population has access to sustainable employment and

Adequate standard of living				other income generation activities
				Support government in appropriate social security measures for vulnerable returnee / stayee households
	Increased access to equitable and quality education in the areas of return	% target household including vulnerable groups(persons with disabilities, older persons…etc) have adequate, safe and dignified access to primary education, provided by local or state actors	Minor rehabilitation of damaged schools and provision of alternative solutions for the destroyed schools (Prefabs)	Reconstruction of damaged and destroyed schools
			Support MoE to deploy sufficient number of teachers into the schools and TLS and train them on the new curriculum	Support MoE to conduct training for teachers on education in emergencies
			Provision of school supplies including text books and stationaries	Support MoE to provide adequate school supplies
			Support MoE to implement Non formal education programs for children who have missed schooling for a period of time; Enhance access to education by assisting school rehabilitation	Support MoE to develop Non formal education framework
	Adequate standard of living - Shelter	% target IDPs and returnees with adequate shelter compared to the local population and as per agreed standards	Procuring and distributing sealing-off kits; Procuring and distributing customized kits to vulnerable households making small repairs on their own shelters	
			Distributing cash grants to vulnerable households making small repairs on their own shelters	
		% target IDPs and returnees living in high density shelter compared to the local population	Deploying technical teams to advise vulnerable households making small repairs on their own shelters	Provide shelter support to vulnerable families following long term HLP cases
		% target IDPs and returnees without risk of sudden eviction compared to the local population.	Small scale and eventually large-scale shelter and infrastructure rehabilitation including public building	
			Use local materials and labour wherever possible in programming	

Livelihood and Employment		Types and conditions of employment of the returnee population compared to the non-displaced population, including rates of informal-market employment and access to labor law standards, such as the minimum wage, as appropriate.		Training and coaching to improve transferrable, technical and vocational skills for employment - particularly of youth or other at risk populations - - through vocational training and apprenticeships
	No legal or administrative obstacles to returnees employment or economic activity that the resident population does not face	% target population with access to functioning markets for economic opportunities	Assessment of markets (including labor – seasonal or regular) and monthly price monitoring	Business grants and coaching for new businesses and micro-enterprises to diversify household income sources and reduce reliance on state support[20] or use of negative coping strategies
		% target population unemployment according to main perceived obstacles		Scale-up grants coaching, and mentoring to improve capacity of local businesses to take on additional employees and provide goods/services to community
		% Unemployment among target returnees compared to the resident population, the situation before displacement or the national average, as appropriate		Grants targeting women-only businesses
	Functional local market and stable local supply, on which basic commodities are available (100% of SMEB available in area with ≤10% monthly price fluctuation)[21]	% returnee households (including vulnerable groups) which can meet their livelihood protection threshold	Rapid assessment of markets (including labor – seasonal or regular) and monthly price monitoring	Rapid Assessment of markets and monthly price monitoring is handed out to government authorities

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[20] While the indicators in the framework serve as a guide for prioritization, specific inputs, outputs, and activities will need to be tailored to the context in which they are applied .It is at this stage, that the duration or envisioned period for sustainable actions would be determined. As the goal is to have state support for services, reliance on humanitarian assistance must always be limited. A return to normalcy would include the sufficient capacity for returning populations to either receive the service regularly or as needed. Social safety nets (or related systems) like the PDS are a service that should be relied on when needed (in terms of lean seasons, termination of employment, or other time of stress), not removed completely.

[21] While humanitarian assistance can contribute to markets to help increase their stability, supply and regularity, the impact achieved on this indicator should not be measured on the 100% functionality or availability of goods as an output of humanitarian work.

Communities have access to income sources (such as govt. salaries, PDS, remittances and productive assets, and decent work)	% target households with active employment (or % of HHs which reported improved level of their monthly income) % target households that have access to agricultural extension services	Identification of available services and capacity of require / necessary services to promote or maintain household/community needs. Advocacy to ensure people, goods and services can move freely	Removal of checkpoints and restrictions on the movement of goods Founding of business associations including local chamber of commerce, Rotary club, etc., to build business ties while strengthening the value chain
Increased level of employment or income generating activities for different groups (men/women)		Support to local businesses (including domestic production) to strengthen stocking and supply chains Advocacy to ensure people, goods and services can move freely Support to local businesses (including domestic production) to strengthen stocking and supply chains Needs assessment to determine income sources[22]	Ensure effective monitoring and surveillance systems are developed or strengthen to track and measure progress, changes, shocks, stressors etc.; Micro loans and access to other financial services to establish or expand a business.

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[22] Assessments should eventually be grouped into a spacial approach using the different services or socio-economic criteria included in this matrix, so as ensure sequencing of activities and prioritization of area of intervention (link to complementarity/ horizontal vs. vertical programming).

Population have access to Productive Assets[23]	% target households that have regular employment or productive assets to adequately meet household food needs	Cash assistance to replace / prevent depletion of productive assets[24]; Cash-for-Work targeting men and women to provide immediate cash or similar cash assistance (UCT, MPCA,CBT)[25] Unconditional Cash Transfer, Cash for Work, and Business asset kits replacement	
Population have access to Productive Financial Capital	% target IDPs/returnees who have access to safety net interventions compared to local residents with comparable needs	Prioritize cash/ emergency livelihood projects in the areas of return; Business grants to establish or expand a business Actively promote and encourage skills/ vocational training for affected youth	
Population has equal access to value chains		Cash assistance to replace / prevent depletion of productive assets Provision of business training, coaching, and business grants	Support to establish or scale up businesses through business associations, market extension services, micro-finance, and small grants
Supply Chains work efficiently and population can access them equally	% target households using stress, crisis or emergency livelihood coping strategies	Value chain analysis and provision of business grants to fill gaps within the value chain	Creation of business associations, chamber of commerce, and other trade associations to improve business ties between actors active in the

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[23] In terms of livelihoods this remains a priority and can be used as a high level indicator. Access to productive assets in urban areas can be cash or other inputs. Whereas in rural areas, these can be physical inputs, cash resources/grants or other inputs. In terms of employment, productive assets can promote continuation, enlargement or normalcy in local financial and labor exchanges. There needs to be the flexibility to have in-kind assistance as markets not be available, regular or have the required "special goods" required to restore or rehabilitate productive assets. When implementing the framework in target areas, there should also be a breakdown or more details regarding urban and rural. Ex: how does transportation (domestic asset vs. service) play into the livelihood & employment baseline?

[24] Cash as a modality is fine, however that should be available as an option depending on identified needs. Ex: livestock restocking in areas with decimated livestock populations.

[25] Similar to assessments, cash assistance should be grouped be (1) modality: un/conditional grants, MPCA, CFW, CBT; (2) duration: short, medium, long; (3) purpose: specific, general, referral, seasonal.

			value chain
		Unconditional Cash Transfer, Cash for Work, and Business asset kits replacement	Populations have equal access to credit and markets to buy and sell productive assets
Increased level of employment or income generation activities for different groups (men/women)		Cash-for-Work targeting men and women to provide immediate cash Or similar cash assistance (UCT, MPCA)	Local employer registry and/or job referrals to improve access to information about available employment opportunities
Access to and replacement of personal and other documentation		% returnee women and men face no legal or administrative obstacles to obtain birth certificates, national ID cards or other personal documents relevant to the context	Deploy mobile legal assistance teams to reach IDP/returnees that need new or replacement civil documentation	
	IDP/returnee women and men have accessible and affordable mechanisms to obtain or replace civil documentation	% target returnee without birth certificates, national ID cards or other personal documents relevant to the local context vis a vis the national rights holders the situation before displacement or the national average, as appropriate % target population who have been able to replace personal and other documentation lost because of displacement % of IDP/returnees who have been able to obtain or replace civil documentation % of under 5 children whose births are registered with authorities	Ensure that all IDPs/returnees, including female-headed households, have access to mechanisms to restore civil documentation;	Advocate and provide support to local governments to increase capacity of mechanisms and services to issue or replace civil documentation
Access to effective mechanisms to HLP / provide compensation	Existence of effective and accessible mechanisms to ensure access to land and/or secure tenure (housing, land and property rights)	% IDP/returnees that have access to compensation and/or restitution mechanisms	Ensure that all IDPs/returnees, including female-headed households, have access to mechanisms to file HLP claims for compensation and/or restitution;	Advocate for local authorities to ensure that all IDPs/returnees have access to mechanisms to file HLP claims for compensation and/or restitution

	% IDP/returnees that have filed compensation and/or restitution claims that have received resolution to their claims		Monitor the number of IDPs/returnees who do not have access to adequate housing in comparison to the local and national averages.
	% target returnees who recovered HLP which have been secondarily occupied or even sold to third parties, during time of displacement		
	% target IDPs/returnees without adequate housing (overcrowded housing/shelter and/or precarious structure and/or at risk of sudden eviction) in comparison to the resident population	Ensure that IDPs/returnees that have lost their documentation related to their housing, land and property have access to legal assistance for their claims.	Provide support to property dispute resolution mechanisms, including assistance and capacity building for local authorities;
	% target IDPs/returnees with lost HLP who have had their claims resolved, or secured HLP (with documents to prove ownership / tenancy) compared to the resident population and prior to displacement (Includes looted and destruction property).		
Communities have access to communal productive assets such as agricultural land[26]		Assessment of environmental or UXO contamination; Assessment of quality of productive assets	Mapping of contaminated areas and MRE
		Assessment of soil quality	Interventions for soil regeneration
Community is able to equally access available public services, markets		Conflict and social cohesion mapping, identifying key grievances and stakeholder	Community engagement and training and to build capacity of communities to identify needs

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[26] When implementing the framework in target area, what is a productive land (farming, grazing, home gardening, aquaculture etc.) should be defined. If defined as productive asset and linked the livelihoods and employment it doesn't need to be duplicated in the "Livelihood" output. An intervention to increase soil quality, longevity or usage is defined as development of productive assets (also specifically through agricultural extension services through MoA). If the division is access to and development of productive assets vs. the quality of productive assets, there should be additional inputs included relating to MoA and traditional extension services supported by FAO.

	and economic opportunities			and hold duty-bearers accountable for service delivery
	Community has access to formal / informal authorities and governance structures			Support for transitional justice processes, and other activities to address and resolve underlying tensions and grievances
Access to Remedies (Transitional Justice, Co-existence, Social Cohesion)	All IDPs who wish to return have been able to do so	Social cohesion mainstreamed into basic service delivery		In consultation with IDPs and the local community, support the design and implementation of programmes and activities that promote dialogue, peaceful coexistence and common goals among returning/settling IDPs and receiving communities
	Social and economic inter-communal relationships have been rebuilt and strengthened	Conflict tracking & referral mechanism in place		Training and coaching to build the capacity of women and young people to engage in community leadership and decision-making
	Underlying grievances / drivers of conflict addressed	Community mediation		Strengthening and re-building inter-communal relations and cooperation between communities
	Existence of local mechanisms addressing past violations that are accessible to all	Legal assistance		Advocacy & information sharing
	Children associated with armed groups has access to alternative judicial procedures	Coordinate with federal and regional governments to ensure children associated with armed groups have access to alternative judicial procedures;		Work with government and communities to ensure children formerly associated with armed groups are given support for reintegration

		Addressing issues around IDP's access to information related the requirements pre- return, at the vetting centers, and post return
Streamlined IDP-vetting mechanism	Level of community reliance on the official institutions to provide protection, safety and justice	Supporting the establishment of a mainstreamed, collaborative mechanism involving the central and local security bodies in addition to the local governments and National Reconciliation Committee/Prime Minister's Office and National Security Advisory to a) standardize a uniform security screening process, and b) identify a mechanism that ensures protection and proper documentation of citizen cases/information involved in the screening process to avoid revenge and atrocities committed due to unlimited accessibility to citizen files by different security bodies and personnel, c) address the gaps in the number of investigators vs the number of cases provided, d) address the issues around the capacity of/the conduct at the detention centers, e) design and implement a communication strategy to ensure the IDPs are always aware and knowledgeable about the status of the area of return, the requirements necessary for the return (pre-during- post return).
	# peace agreements addressed the local barriers to return of IDPs and/ or ensures safety and wellbeing of the returnees and re/integration in the community ;	Supporting community actors, via dialogue mechanisms, to establish, agree to, and implement the conditions that allows the voluntary return of IDPs
		Addressing the tribal laws and tribal conduct that allows forced eviction, revenge, etc.
Existence of Community reliance on the official institutions to provide protection, safety and justice		Mapping the current peace agreements, such as in Anbar, in Shirqat, Tuz Khormatu, Beiji, etc and support the community actors to revisit and improve these agreements to ensure they are supportive of the rule of law, and human rights
	# local conflicts highlighted and addressed by the community;	Establishing a monitoring framework around the existing peace agreements
		Addressing the issues around using women and children as an element of compensation in the tribal laws
		Addressing the issues around the registration and protection of the spouses and children of extremist group combattants

		Building the capacity of key community actors to be able to identify local drivers of tensions/conflicts and address them before they escalate to violence	
		Streamline the efforts focused on establishing peace committees/local reconciliation committees, etc to ensure it does not end up with creating parallel structures to the existing state-institutions (local government, district/sub-district councils, etc)	
		Develop the capacity of the locals, mainly youth, to be able monitor local level tension indicators as well as the capacity to report on said indicators	
		Implementing initiatives focused on building trust between the community and official institutions (police, PCs, schools and universities, etc)	
Existence of integrated strategies at the local government levels	Level of community participation in policy making process, at the local level	Supporting local governments to establish their own strategies (mid- and long term) to countering violent extremism, social cohesion in collaboration with International organizations to ensure the support provided by these organizations in the area of peaceful coexistence/social cohesions is centered around a strategic framework that is already in place and endorsed by the local governments	
		Supporting local government to adopt participatory approaches in policy making (replicating the Participatory Budgeting Approach initiative implemented in Nineveh by USIP and Sanad).	
Community is able to access basic services, markets and economic opportunities		Assessments and advocacy actions to evaluate and promote increased market access	Development of laws and institutions that promote equal access to markets and basic services
Community has access to formal / informal authorities and governance structures		Promote the development of Community Development Councils	Promote the development of Community Driven initiatives to ensure government accountability
Increased representation in community committees by different groups		Outreach focal point assigned to address needs of different groups	Community committees and structures have representation of different groups
		Awareness sessions provided in community about different groups	
Increased level of trust within and among		Outreach focal point assigned to address needs of different groups	Intra- and inter-community gatherings

communities		
	Awareness sessions provided in community about different groups	
Participation by different groups in socio-cultural activities	Outreach focal point assigned to address needs of different groups	Intra- and inter-community gatherings
	In-depth needs assessment, Focus Group Discussions	Intra- and inter-community gatherings
Increased level of services	Coordination with WASH, shelter, and protection actors to ensure that population have access to basic services	Capacity building programs to ensure that government authorities deliver basic services equally and efficiently

ANNEX

Area Based Approach (ABA) IM Framework

1. **PHASE I: Scoping and Information Gathering**
   Step 1: Establish objectives, consortium, and coordination framework
   Step 2: Area Selection - Define an area of intervention for the Area-Based Approach
   Step 3: Scoping, including stakeholder analysis and secondary data analysis of basic needs
   Step 4: In-Depth Assessments & Analysis

2. **PHASE II: Operationalization**
   Step 1: Operational Planning Workshop
   Step 2: Implementation and Monitoring

Phase 1 - Step 1: Establish objectives, consortium, and coordination framework

Ensure that the approach:

1. is geographically targeted, based on a commonly agreed-upon geographical basic servicing unit,
2. adopts a multi-sectoral, inter-cluster implementation framework,
3. is inclusive of key local stakeholders and takes a participatory approach to programming.

Phase 1 - Step 2: Area Selection - Define an area of intervention for the Area-Based Approach

Purpose:
- Understand how to define a spatial area of intervention and what criteria are relevant
- Choose specific area(s) of intervention
- Define parameters for agreed-upon area of intervention for ABA pilot in Mosul City and surroundings

Phase 1 - Step 3: Scoping, including stakeholder analysis and secondary data analysis of basic needs

Purpose: Provide strategic overview of stakeholder mapping and secondary data analysis on basic needs, vulnerability, and demographics in target area

3.1. Conduct stakeholder analysis
3.2. Define existing humanitarian and recovery interventions and strategies
3.3. Identify demographic, vulnerability and needs trends/flags based on available secondary data and consultations with key stakeholders
3.4. Convene ABA Task Force: Present gathered information, and plan Assessment phase
   o REACH to produce 2-page factsheet on key findings of scoping exercise and outline further information gaps.

Phase 1 - Step 4: In-Depth Assessments & Analysis

Purpose: Conduct in-depth assessments and analysis in targeted area, based on pre-identified information gaps

4.1. Top up data collection based on identified information gaps
4.2. Provide cross-analysis of stakeholder feedback, secondary data and top-up data collection
   o REACH to collate all information into a single, comprehensive report and presentation, to be presented at the ABA Operational Planning Meeting

Phase 2 - Step 1: Planning Workshop

    Purpose: Design evidence-based operational plan for targeted areas with key stakeholders

1.1. Present analysis of all information gathered during data collection
1.2. Design operational plan
1.3. Agree on monitoring framework

Phase 2 - Step 2: Implementation and Monitoring

    Purpose: Implement planned operation and monitor operations in consultation with local stakeholders

2.1.   Partners implement operational response in target area
2.2.   Monthly monitoring conversations between local stakeholders, ABA coordination and implementing partners
2.3.   Ongoing monitoring complemented, if relevant, by regular outcome evaluations and needs assessment by REACH and field staff of partners