



RWG Monthly Meeting

28 June 2022



1. **Introduction and adoption of minutes:** Review of May meeting minutes and follow up on action points.
2. **Context Update:** DTM Return Index Thematic Series, CCCM, and RWG field updates.
3. **NRC Report Presentation:** Your House is Your Homeland.
4. **Updates from OCHA:** Update on Cluster Transition, Update on HNO/HRP
5. **DSTWG:** DS Updates
6. **REACH Presentation:** Ameriyat Al-Fallujah: IDP Needs and Challenges

AOB



KRI Field Updates

June 2022



Return numbers

- To date, according to DMCR 54,653 individuals/10,737 HH have departed Dahuk and returned to Sinjar.
- Of these 54,653 individuals departed from Dahuk, 33,842 individuals departed from the camps.
- In May 2022, only 16 families returned to Sinjar center, Tal Qasab, Khana Sur and villages around Sinjar.

Return from Camps			
Sn	Camps name	Families	Individuals
1	Chameshko	1,478	7,491
2	Eryan	664	3,484
3	Khanki	631	3,318
4	Kabarto 2	595	3,070
5	Rawanga Community	408	2,281
6	Bajed Kandala1+2	440	2,260
7	Other	2,369	11,938
Total IDPs in Camps		6,585	33,842

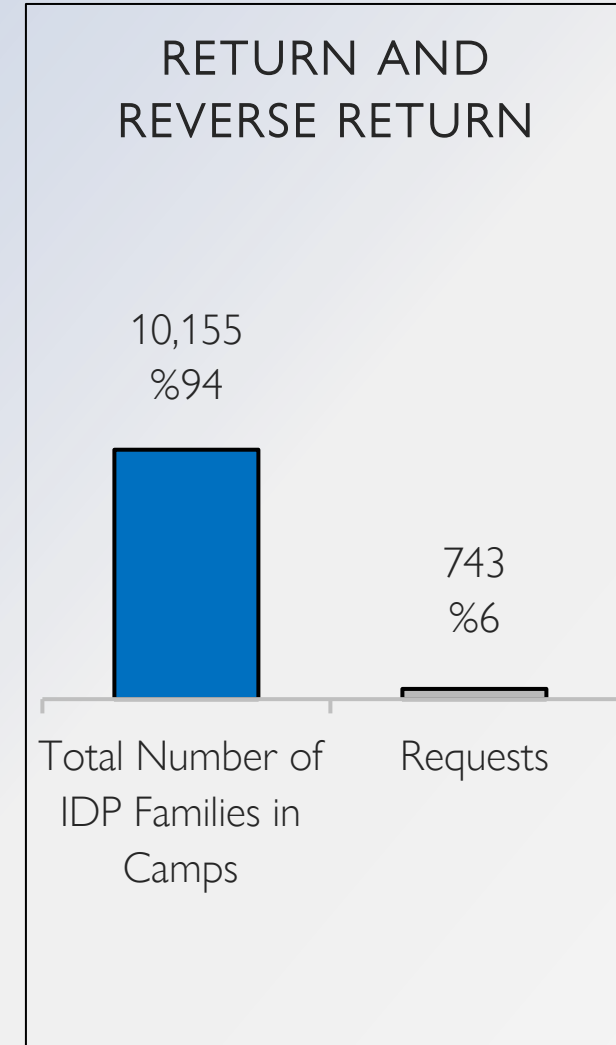
IDPs Non-Camps			
Sn	Location	Families	Individuals
1	Summel	2,300	11,500
2	Zakho	1,366	6,830
3	Sheekhan	282	1,463
4	Duhok	191	969
5	Amedy	11	43
6	Bardarash	2	6
Total IDPs Non-Camps		4,152	20,811
Total IDPs returness in Dahuk Governorate		10,737	54,653



New IDPs Arrivals from Shingal						
Camp	Total Households Came from Shingal	Total Individual s Came from Shingal	Total Household s Departed from Camp	Total Individual s Departed from Camp	Total Household s Remained in Camp	Total Individual s Remained in Camp
Bajed Kandala1+2	242	942	156	651	86	291
Bersiv 1	36	149	32	128	4	21
Bersiv 2	50	249	24	130	26	119
Chameshko	467	1,773	360	1,380	107	393
Darkar	24	101	21	89	3	12
Dawodiya	5	20	4	18	1	2
Esyan	109	478	24	101	85	377
Kabarto 1	55	227	24	104	31	123
Kabarto 2	82	360	18	75	64	285
Khanki	253	1,171	151	703	102	468
Mamrashan	47	220	17	87	30	133
Rawanga Community	132	588	117	523	15	65
Sharyia	176	824	74	373	102	451
Shekhan	26	99	11	35	15	64
Total	1,704	7,201	1,033	4,397	671	2,804
Update Date 26/5/2022						

- Due to the sudden clashes on 5th of May within Sinuni and other locations in Sinjar, more than 1704 families were displaced to Dahuk and sought shelter in Dahuk camps. Up to 26th of May, 1033 families returned when the situation improved in Sinjar, and 671 decided to remain.

- Since January 2021 and to Up to 9th of June 2022, DMCR received 743 requests from the families who want to re-admit to Dahuk.
- Out of 743 families, 606 were interviewed, 401 families received approval to access to Dahuk and 229 were admitted to Dahuk camps.
- The families who are not approved yet are either in urban, guests within the camp, or still in Sinjar.
- The requests to return increased in May, after the conflict in Sinuni which witnessed the highest number of returnees since the beginning of reverse return in 2021.





- The majority of returnees are from Sinuni and Khana Sur for the following reasons:
 - The security situation was cited as the main reason to return as shown by the last events in Sinuni, the presence of different armed groups, and Turkish airstrikes.
 - Lack of basic services within the cities of Sinjar and Sinuni
 - The lack of livelihood opportunities within the center of Sinjar and Sinuni.
 - Other reasons are related to family reunification and medical cases.



- Return from Erbil camps remains shy and limited despite increased conflicting information about MOMD and WFP decrease of assistance.
- The number of the families returned from East Mosul camps in May, is 49, mainly from Hassansham U2. While Erbil camps, namely Debaga and Baharka didn't witness any returns, and on the contrary, there were some new arrivals mainly from the waiting list.
- The families mainly returned to Ba'aj, Sinjar, East Mosul, and West of Mosul.
- Tracking return from urban areas remain a challenge since families who return don't inform authorities, nor MOMD.



- Majority of the families relocate to areas other than returning to their areas of origin for the following reasons :
 - Families who are from disputed areas and are not able to return at the current time.
 - Families who have security clearance but are worried to return to their neighborhoods or districts fearing from tribal retaliation
 - Pursuing job opportunities, especially for the families in East Mosul camps who have no source of income or a chance to find job opportunities within the camps.



- In May, 41 families returned from Sulaymaniyah camps.
- Families have returned mainly to Salaheddin and Diyala. But the majority who departed the camps relocated to other governorates, such as Erbil, Dahuk and Sulaymaniyah center.
- None of the families who departed received the Sunni Endowment cash assistance.
- Lack of job opportunities, and decrease in humanitarian assistance considered key factors for families return
- Pursuing job opportunities and safety are considered key factors to relocate to other governorates within KR-I.



Centre South Updates

June 2022



- Return from Jadaa center (J1) is ongoing with around 50 to 60 HHs return to their AoOs in Anbar, Diyala, Salah al-din and Baghdad per month
 - Challenges at checkpoints and upon arrival
 - Lack of access to immediate government humanitarian assistance upon arrival
 - There is a need to enhance the referral of such caseload to DS and ABC partners
 - Long-term social cohesion and re-integration assistance (most importantly access to remedies, social welfare (MoLSA) and education for children)
- RWG is still following with Babil local government on the security clearance of ~2,400 HHs, according to JOC, some of the security entities didn't send their feedback until now
- Occasional returns happened in Salah al-din, Diyala and Anbar (including the IOM facilitated voluntary movement), the current figures of recent return for June 2022 stands at 165HHs in Anbar, and 33 HHs in Diyala (this doesn't include the return from Jadaa center)



Executive Summary:

Iraq's members of parliament voted for the "Emergency Support to Food Security and Development" bill on June 8, the bill will allow the government to use public funds for urgent food security and development needs.

According to a brief statement on the parliament's website, the law aims "to achieve food security, curb poverty, achieve financial stability in light of urgent global developments, to continue providing services to citizens." The new law seeks to be a partial alternative to the official budget for 2022, whose approval has been so far hampered by the political crisis in the country.

Background:

In early May, the Federal Supreme Court of Iraq found unconstitutional the bill on food security and development that the government presented to parliament. The government had introduced this legislation as a temporary solution for the conduct of the state's affairs in light of the inability to pass the budget law due to the political blockage in Iraq. The court justified its decision by stating that this government is a caretaker government with limited powers and is not entitled to submit bills to parliament.

This time, the Iraqi parliament took the initiative to put to a vote an alternative food security bill drafted by the parliamentary Finance Committee and not by the government of Mustafa al-Kadhimi, in compliance with the decision of the Federal Supreme Court. The law was supported by 273 members of parliament. Some of the Kurdish parties and certain members of the Coordination Framework left the parliament before the vote in a sign of objection.



The Kurdish parties claim that the law has not given a fair share to the Kurdistan Region. Some in the Coordination Framework are opposing the law because it will empower the caretaker government to continue for a longer time and with resources.

The emergency food security law allocates 25 trillion Iraqi dinars (about \$17 billion) for staple food supplies, gas, electricity and payment of public servant salaries. The law also aims to support Financial Precaution and Poverty Alleviation in the country.

Amid the continued absence of a federal public budget, government expenditures, or spending, for the year 2022 are now governed by Article 13 of the Financial Management Law No. 6 of 2019 as amended, which stipulates that the minister of finance is to issue instructions for disbursement at a rate of 1/12 of the total expenditures in the 2021 budget.



MAIN ALLOCATIONS:

1. **8 trillion IQD**, for regional development, this amount will be distributed to all governorates (except KRI) based on population density, at least Wassit governor mentioned that the governorate's allocation under this article is 450b IQD (additional 150 billion IQD for allocated for Salah al-din and Babil, 75B per each beside their allocation from the 8 trillion IQD)
2. **6 trillion IQD**, to improving the contents of PDS rations and pay the farmers' entitlements – Ministry of Trade
3. **4 trillion IQD**, to pay the pending debts of gasoil and other external debts – Ministry of Electricity
4. **1 trillion IQD**, to include additional vulnerable and PWDs in the social safety net – Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (25b IQD to be allocated for all survivors' response operations including the Yazidis through MoLSA, and 50B IQD to be relocated to MoMD to support the IDPs in camps)
5. **1 trillion IQD**, for the governorates with oil production/refinery operations, which means Ninewa, Salah al-din and Kirkuk will receive good allocation from this article (the allocation will be based on the oil production/refinery average made by each governorate in 2019)
6. **900 billion IQD**, to support the provision of fertilizers/seeds, combating the desertification and release the previous farmers' entitlements – Ministry of Agriculture
7. **450 billion IQD**, to support the rehabilitation of infrastructure in the liberated areas - REFAATO
8. **150 billion IQD**, for school building rehabilitation – Ministry of Education



- On 05th June 2022, MoI/MoMD minister chaired the Meeting of the Supreme Committee for the implementation of National Plan, the main key action points were:
 1. The chair requested all the members to share their achievements against the approved indicators/activities/objectives, this is the first time they ask for updates
 2. The request was also extended to specifically Kirkuk, Diyala and Ninewa governors
 3. Establish a sub-committee (chair: MoMD, co-chair: COMSEC and MoP, members: local governments) to provide periodic monitoring and follow-up on all projects related to the national plan and to be implemented/under implementation for the time being
 4. The Supreme committee will invite the CBI to seek their support in terms of financing the rehabilitation/reconstruction of IDPs and returnees shelters through proper loan system



➤ On 14th June 2022, IOM released round 16th of return grant which targeted 6,000 HHs

#	GOVERNORATE	2021				2022	TOTAL (PER GOVERNORATE)	PERCENTAGE (targeted cases in return grant to total registered returnees)
		4-Jan-2021	15-Sep-2021	7-Oct-2021	16-Dec-2021	14-Jun-2022		
		12th Batch	13th batch	14th batch	15th batch	16th batch		
1	Anbar	400	1,341	2,039	400	2,460	15,464	6%
2	Baghdad	200	400	515	379	120	7,832	47%
3	Diyala	400	827	1,088	400	420	11,073	28%
4	Salah al-din	400	815	1,384	400	1,020	10,468	12%
5	Kirkuk	400	400	331	68	300	5,534	22%
6	Ninewa	800	2,717	1,643	953	1,680	23,389	14%
		2,600	6,500	7,000	2,600	6,000	73,760	
	TOTAL AMOUNTS IN IQD	3,896,250K	9,741,000K	10,488,750K	3,888,750K	8,987,250K	110,485,500,000	



Ninewa Updates

June 2022



- IOM started a new Facilitated Returns Program in Al Harmat neighborhood, West Mosul
- The program aims at facilitated voluntary return/ relocation movements of IDPs in the informal settlements
- On 19 June 2022, 94 IDP HHs (616 ind.) departed within the first round
- Destinations included:
 - Zummar subdistrict: (mainly Tal Al Thahab village) 58 HHs
 - Rabea subdistrict: 20 HHs
 - Sinuni (Bir Qasim village): 6 HHs
 - Markaz Ba'aj: 6 HHs
 - Tal Afar (Btesha village): 4 HHs
- All movements are returns except for Rabea, where 15 HHs, out of 20, have relocated to Markaz Rabea (originate from Mahmoudiya village, which is a disputed area)
- A second round of departures is expected soon



- On 3 June 2022, 139 individuals returned from Turkey to Iraq
- MoMD facilitated their return through close coordination between Iraq and Turkey
- MoMD have also provided transportation for returnee HHs
- MoMD did not provide details of Iraqi governorates of origin yet, and as usual Ninewa is thought to be receiving most, if not all, returnees

- On 19 June 2022, 37 head of IDP HHs returned from Turkey to Ninewa
- 30 men returned to Markaz Tal Afar and 7 to Rashidiya
- Those men returned to prepare for the return of their respective HHs, by coordination with ISF and LAs, arranging houses/ accommodation and providing necessary stuff of food and non-food items



- As of mid-June 2022, civilian demonstrations are ongoing, requesting the government and international community to interfere and stop/ prevent clashes between ISF and other armed groups
- Return movements are notably decreasing, DMCR reported 16 HHs (93 ind.) returned in May 2022
- A committee (MoMD, DMCR & BCF) was established to follow with the 670 IDP HHs whom displaced Sinjar and remained in Dahuk due to the recent conflict and decide whether to re-admit them to Dahuk camps or look for other solutions
- Drought is negatively impacting Sinjar; water sources are decreasing while water trucking price is increased
- **Sinjar Compensation Office**
 - Joint efforts (government and partner) to assess the situation of Sinjar Compensation office, identify challenges and needs and flag them directly to the governor of solutions
 - A total of 3,800 files were initiated at Sinjar Compensation office (Yazidis, Muslims, Arabs & Kurds). Nearly 50% is completed and sent to Ninewa court for approvals
 - Lack of staff is the top challenge
 - No money provision is expected this year due to financial issues related to Iraqi annual budget