Progressive resolution of displacement situations
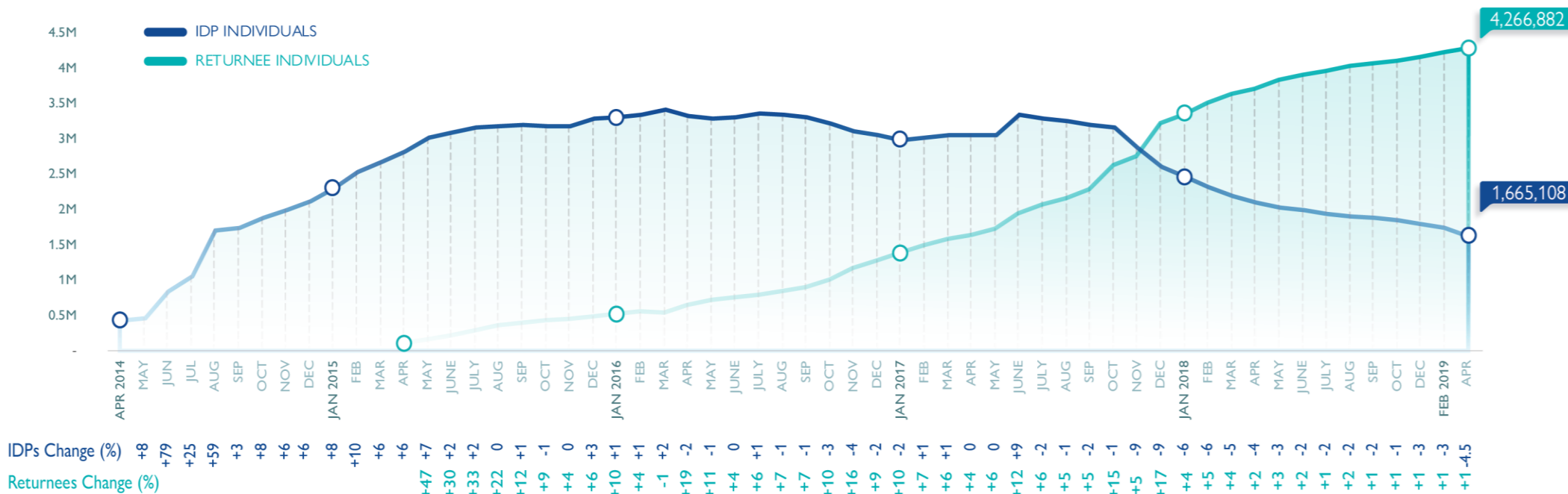
June 2019

Displacement context

IDPs & Returnees: Latest Figures (Apr 2019)

IDP INDIVIDUALS
RETURNEE INDIVIDUALS

4,266,882

1,665,108

4.5M
4M
3.5M
3M
2.5M
2M
1.5M
1M
0.5M

APR 2014 — MAY — JUN — JUL — AUG — SEP — OCT — NOV — DEC — JAN 2015 — FEB — MAR — APR — MAY — JUNE — JULY — AUG — SEP — OCT — NOV — DEC — JAN 2016 — FEB — MAR — APR — MAY — JUNE — JULY — AUG — SEP — OCT — NOV — DEC — JAN 2017 — FEB — MAR — APR — MAY — JUNE — JULY — AUG — SEP — OCT — NOV — DEC — JAN 2018 — FEB — MAR — APR — MAY — JUNE — JULY — AUG — SEP — OCT — DEC — FEB 2019 — APR

IDPs Change (%): +8 +79 +25 +59 +3 +8 +6 +6 +8 +10 +6 +6 +7 +2 +2 0 +1 -1 0 +3 +1 +1 +2 -2 -1 -1 0 +1 -1 -1 -3 -4 -2 -2 +1 +1 0 +9 -2 -1 -2 -1 -9 -9 -6 -6 -5 -4 -3 -3 -2 -2 -2 -2 -1 -1 -3 +1 -4.5

Returnees Change (%): +47 +30 +33 +22 +12 +9 +4 +6 +10 +4 -1 +19 +11 +4 +6 +7 +7 +10 +16 +9 +10 +7 +6 +4 +6 +12 +6 +5 +5 +15 +5 +17 +4 +5 +4 +2 +3 +2 +1 +2 +1 +1 +1 +1

IDPs
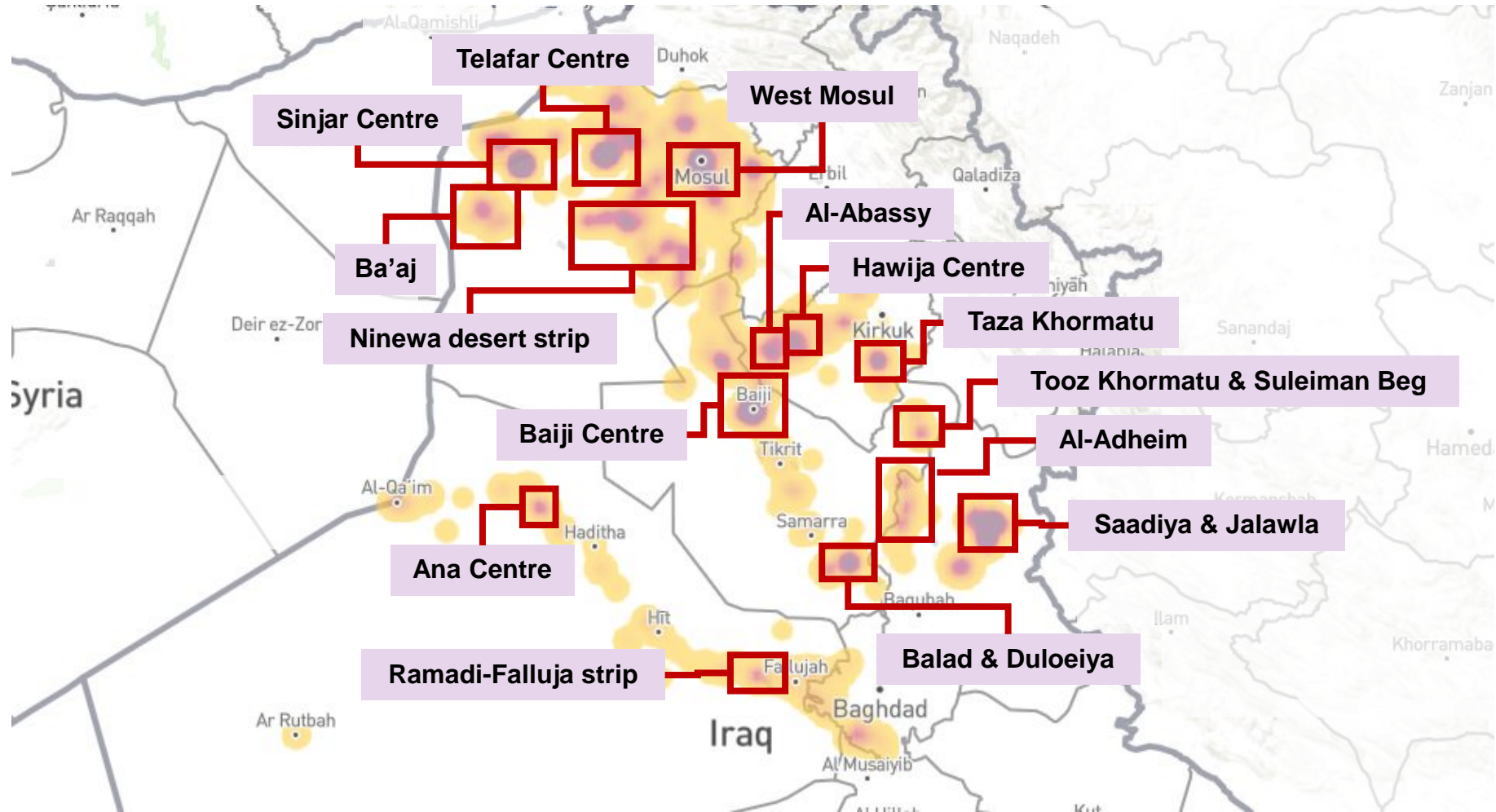
1,665,108 Individuals

277,518 Families

18 Governorates

106 Districts

3,166 Locations

Returnees

4,266,882 Individuals

711,147 Families

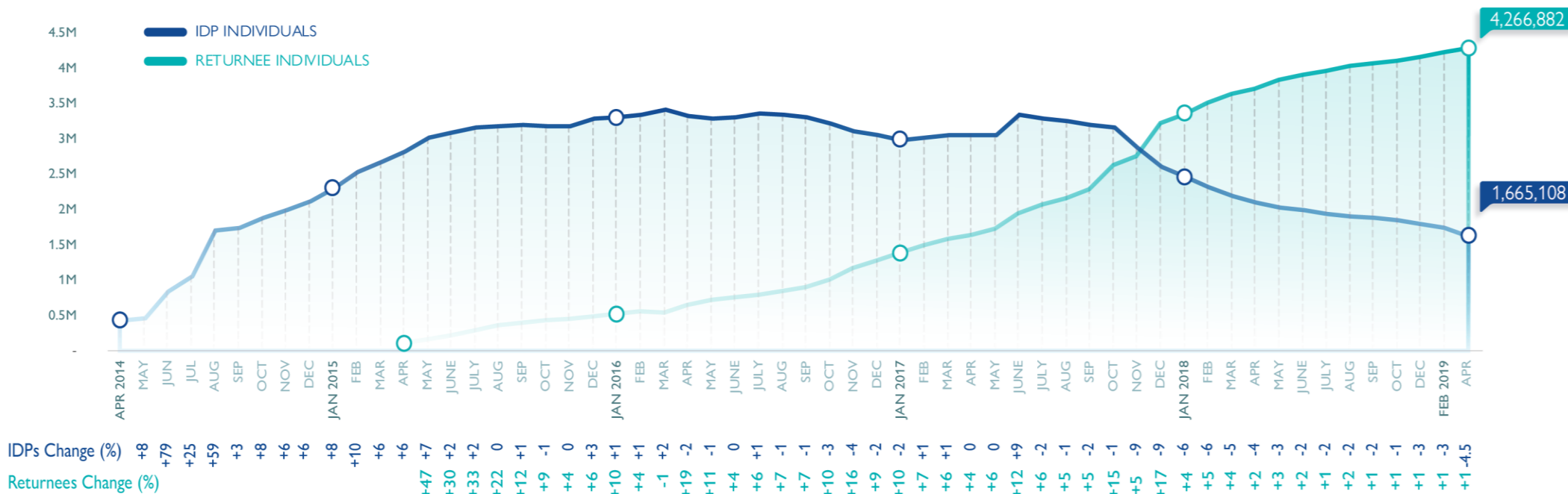8 Governorates

38 Districts

1,561 Locations

Return Index

Returnees by Category of Severity

Governorate	High	Medium	Low	# of individuals
Anbar	11,718	532,944	749,394	1,294,056
Baghdad	3,000	34,194	47,994	85,188
Dahuk	0	0	780	780
Diyala	54,762	136,092	32,472	223,326
Erbil	0	7,308	33,852	41,160
Kirkuk	1,686	130,428	185,652	317,766
Ninewa	213,372	427,344	987,654	1,628,370
Salah al-Din	187,812	333,324	76,998	598,134
# of individuals	472,350	1,601,634	2,114,796	4,188,780

IDPs & Returnees: Latest Figures (Apr 2019)

IDPs

- **1,665,108** Individuals
- **277,518** Families
- **18** Governorates
- **106** Districts
- **3,166** Locations

Returnees

- **4,266,882** Individuals
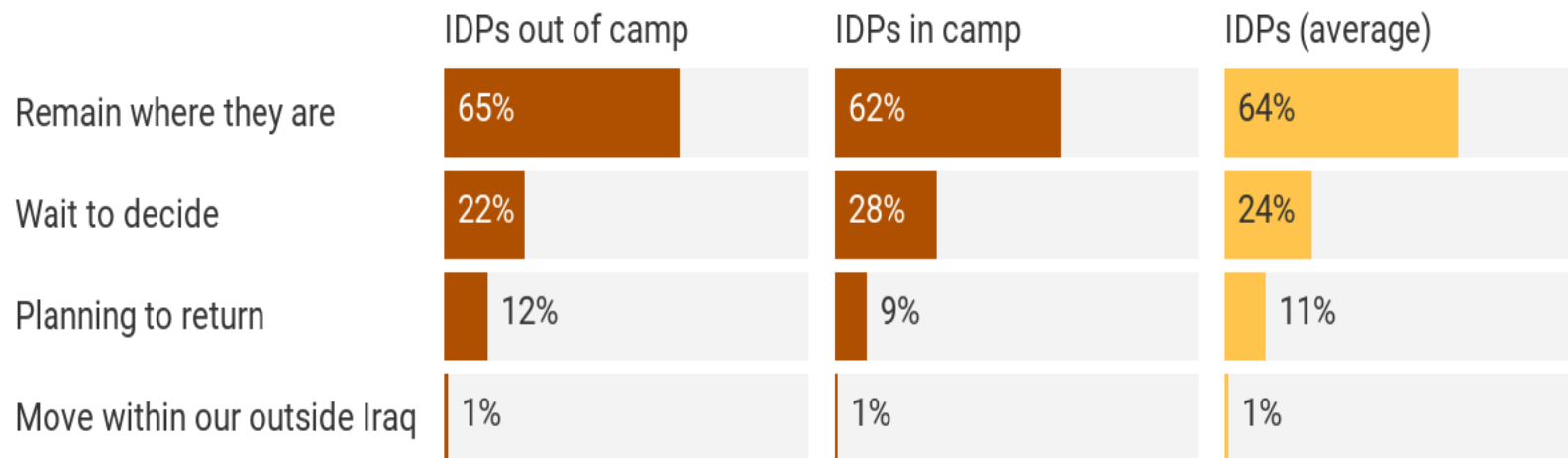- **711,147** Families
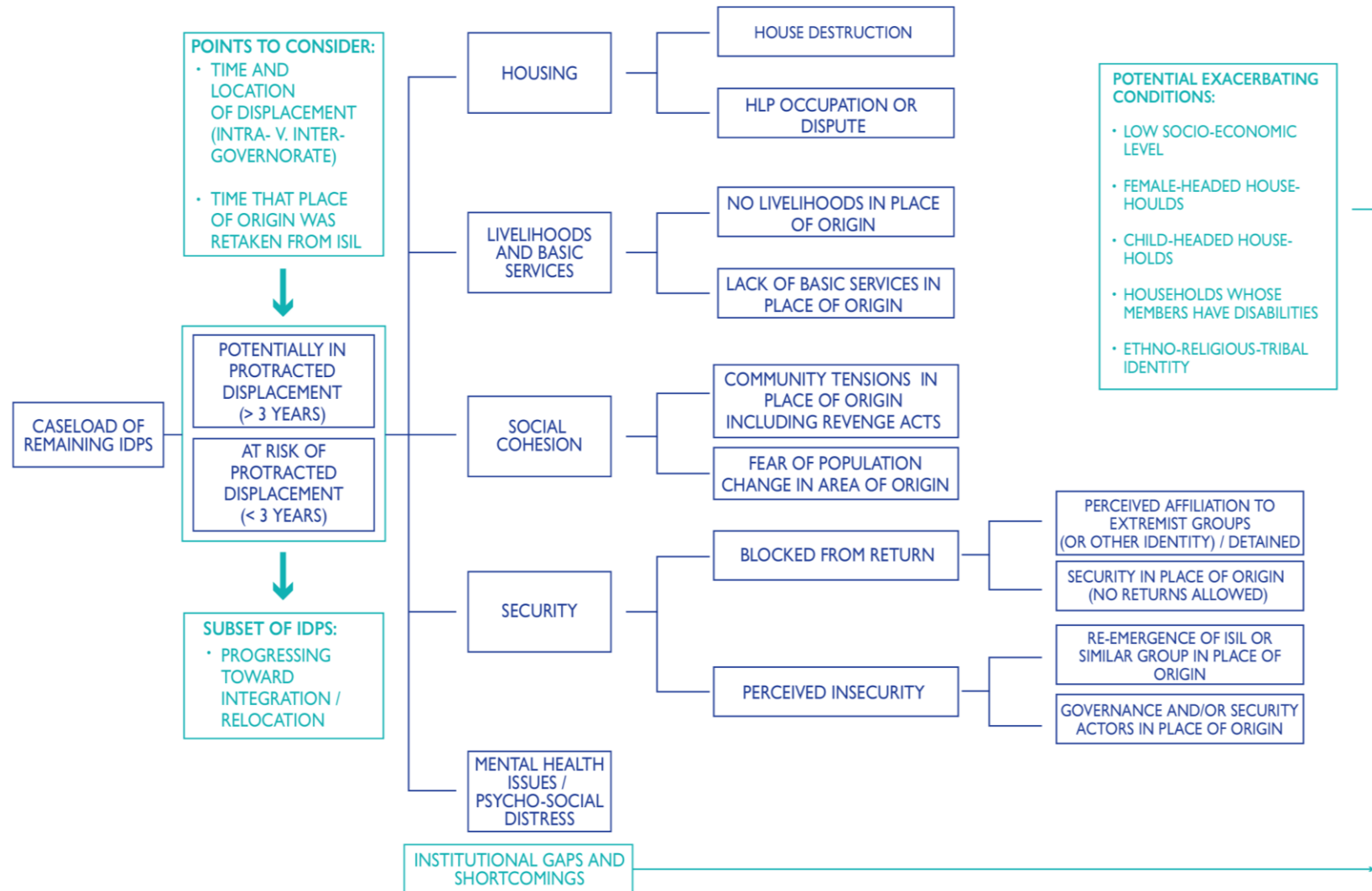- **8** Governorates
- **38** Districts
- **1,561** Locations

Protracted Displacement

- Nearly two-thirds of IDPs plan to remain in their places of displacement over the next 12 months.

- IDPs originally from Diyala and Baghdad governorates are less willing to return within the year. IDPs from Salah al-Din and Kirkuk governorates are more likely to report that they want to return within the year than the average.

	IDPs out of camp	IDPs in camp	IDPs (average)
Remain where they are	65%	62%	64%
Wait to decide	22%	28%	24%
Planning to return	12%	9%	11%
Move within our outside Iraq	1%	1%	1%

Protracted Displacement

POINTS TO CONSIDER:
- TIME AND LOCATION OF DISPLACEMENT (INTRA- V. INTER-GOVERNORATE)
- TIME THAT PLACE OF ORIGIN WAS RETAKEN FROM ISIL

CASELOAD OF REMAINING IDPS

POTENTIALLY IN PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT (> 3 YEARS)

AT RISK OF PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT (< 3 YEARS)

SUBSET OF IDPS:
- PROGRESSING TOWARD INTEGRATION / RELOCATION

HOUSING
- HOUSE DESTRUCTION
- HLP OCCUPATION OR DISPUTE

LIVELIHOODS AND BASIC SERVICES
- NO LIVELIHOODS IN PLACE OF ORIGIN
- LACK OF BASIC SERVICES IN PLACE OF ORIGIN

SOCIAL COHESION
- COMMUNITY TENSIONS IN PLACE OF ORIGIN INCLUDING REVENGE ACTS
- FEAR OF POPULATION CHANGE IN AREA OF ORIGIN

SECURITY
- BLOCKED FROM RETURN
  - PERCEIVED AFFILIATION TO EXTREMIST GROUPS (OR OTHER IDENTITY) / DETAINED
  - SECURITY IN PLACE OF ORIGIN (NO RETURNS ALLOWED)
- PERCEIVED INSECURITY
  - RE-EMERGENCE OF ISIL OR SIMILAR GROUP IN PLACE OF ORIGIN
  - GOVERNANCE AND/OR SECURITY ACTORS IN PLACE OF ORIGIN

MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES / PSYCHO-SOCIAL DISTRESS

INSTITUTIONAL GAPS AND SHORTCOMINGS

POTENTIAL EXACERBATING CONDITIONS:
- LOW SOCIO-ECONOMIC LEVEL
- FEMALE-HEADED HOUSE-HOULDS
- CHILD-HEADED HOUSE-HOLDS
- HOUSEHOLDS WHOSE MEMBERS HAVE DISABILITIES
- ETHNO-RELIGIOUS-TRIBAL IDENTITY

Multiplicity of Obstacles to Return
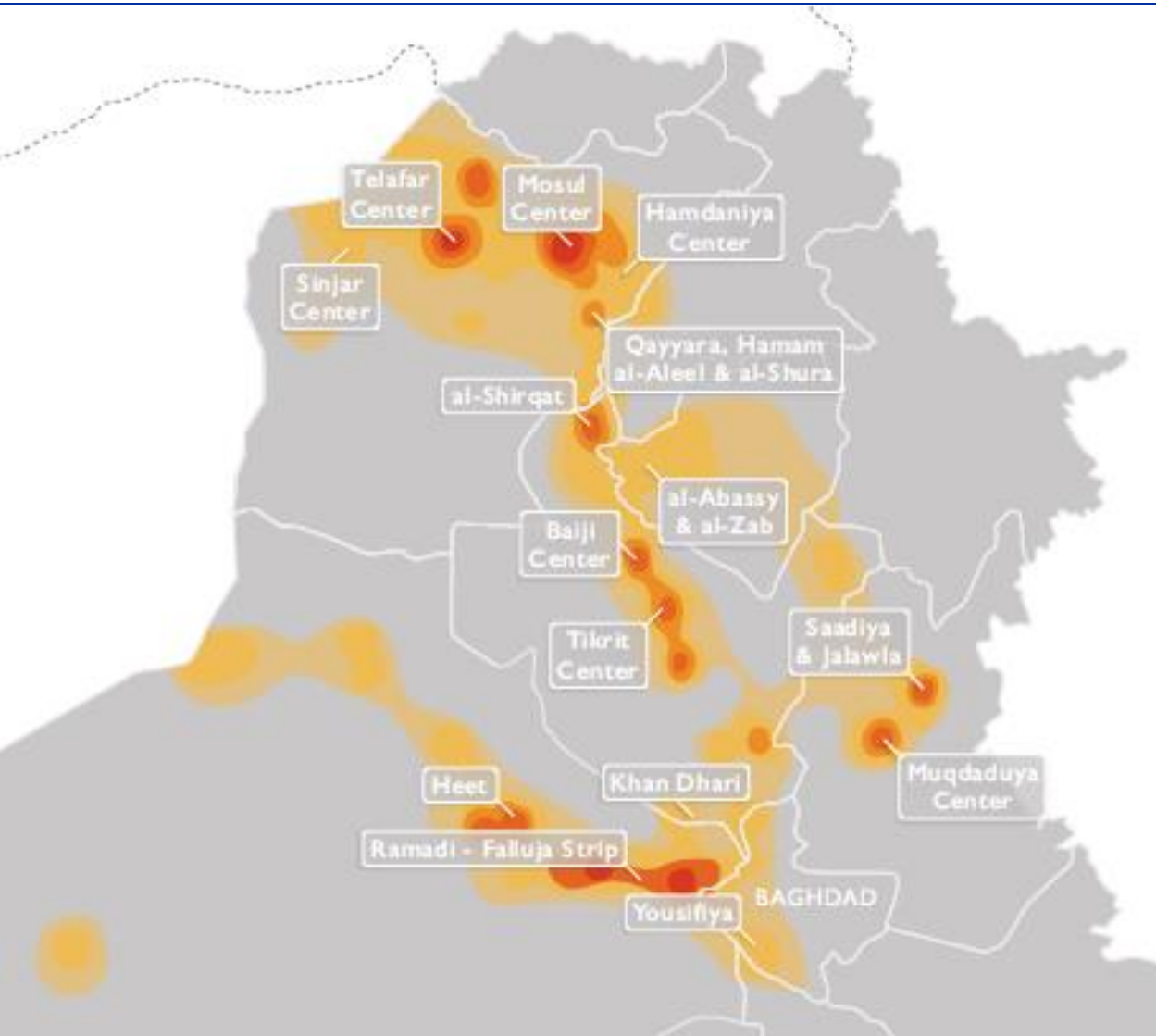
Locations with ethno-religious diversity and severe social cohesion and safety issues are more likely to have housing destruction than those with homogeneous populations or less severe social cohesion and safety issues.

Obstacles to return are overlapping and non-exclusive; 'material' obstacles like housing, basic services and livelihoods also have more complex social cohesion and security issues which must be addressed first or concurrently with the material ones.

Operationalization /Inventory of ongoing work

Ongoing work

- **Roundtable discussion on protracted displacement**: Held in Erbil on 15th May, 2019 and brought together humanitarian, development, donors and KRI government stakeholders. Purpose was to:

  i) Present and discuss in-depth findings of various researches conducted recently on protracted displacement, drivers of integration, mental health as an obstacle to return and conditions in areas of return and displacement.

  ii) To provide a platform to begin the process of operationalizing the information into strategies and frameworks to support durable solutions for IDPs.

- **Developing framework in consultation with partners**: Consultation process with partners and clusters on a framework for those who will be able to return, and not able to return.

- Proposed outcome of the roundtable discussion, on need for **increased engagement with the diplomatic community** to advance high-level political discussions to support the overall effort to find solutions for IDPs.

How can we better facilitate durable solutions?

➢ Considering the scale of the problem:

- We need to **prioritize assistance** on the basis of:
  - o Geography
  - o Population groups
  - o Categories, i.e. service or material interventions, social cohesion, negotiation etc.

- In order to prioritize assistance on these bases, we need to adopt a **data driven approach** that allows for:
  - o Better targeting of populations most in need
  - o Investments to have the highest impact
  - o Efficient use of limited resources
  - o Good coordination between national and international actors and resources
  - o More acceptance of alternative solutions beyond return

How can we better facilitate durable solutions?

- **More intensive engagement** with national, governorate and local authorities to prioritize interventions, prioritize geographic areas and unblock areas of return.

- However, the success of this engagement depends on the scale up of activities in key sectors, *both **humanitarian and recovery**.* This includes, especially, reconciliation, rehabilitation of basic services, sustainable livelihood and shelter for cat. 3/4

- Create **clear and achievable operational plans** at local level that donors can support

Proposed Framework

CATEGORY 1 Service or material interventions	CATEGORY 2 Community reconciliation, dialogue and social interventions	CATEGORY 3 Advocacy and negotiation
Pillar 2: Adequate standard of living **Pillar 3:** Access to livelihoods & employment **Pillar 4:** Access to effective mechanisms to restore housing, land and property (HLP) or to provide compensation **Pillar 5:** Access to and replacement of personal and other documentation	**Pillar 6:** Voluntary reunification with family members separated during displacement **Pillar 7:** Participation in public affairs **Pillar 8:** Access to effective remedies and justice	**Pillar 1**: Long-term safety, security & freedom of movement
Resource, material and individual service needs, in both areas of origin and areas of displacement	Social cohesion issues	Access and security related challenges
• Damaged / destroyed housing • Land tenure and other HLP issues • Lack of economic opportunity / jobs • Mental health issues (e.g. trauma, depression, PTSD, etc.) • Lack of basic services (water, electricity, education, health, etc.) • ERW / UXO / IED contamination • Debris preventing reconstruction • Lack of basic documentation/ protection services	• Ethno-religious tension, protection • Perceived ISIS affiliation (allowed to return by authorities but fearful of revenge, reprisal, community acceptance) • Other issues preventing acceptance of returnees by communities (e.g. mental health) *Communities facing these challenges may also face category 1 issues*	• Areas blocked (militias) • Perceived ISIS Affiliation (blocked from return by authorities) • Security clearance • House occupation (by armed groups) *Communities facing these challenges may also face category 1 and category 2 issues*

Pilot projects

CATEGORY 1 Service or material interventions	CATEGORY 2 Community reconciliation, dialogue and social interventions	CATEGORY 3 Advocacy and negotiation
• **Partners**: IRC, IOM • **Proposed location**: Anbar (Fallujah, Ramadi) • **Target beneficiaries**: Facilitating returns of IDPs from AAF camp who expressed intention to return • **Evidence- base**: Camp sweep in AAF to collect IDP intentions, obstacles etc. • **Major obstacles**: Housing, livelihoods, municipal services • **Proposed intervention**: Go- and- see visits, protection monitoring, cash assistance, quick impact projects, restoration of basic services,	• **Partners**: IOM, Non- Violent Peace Force • **Proposed location**: Ninewa (Sinuni and Rabea districts, Ayadhiya, Telafar) • **Target beneficiaries**: IDPs whose main obstacle to return is social cohesion issues • **Evidence- base**: Peace and reconciliation working group (PRWG), discussions with local authorities • **Major obstacles**: Security vetting process, tribal disputes, presence of security actors • **Proposed intervention**: Monitoring the effect of the peace-agreement, others (to be identified)	

Next steps

- How to position this within existing structure (RRP, UNDAF etc.)
- Where this can be positioned (PMT, RWG?)
- Funding mechanisms (RRP, FFS)
- Institutional anchor (HCT, PMT)
- Durable solutions trainings