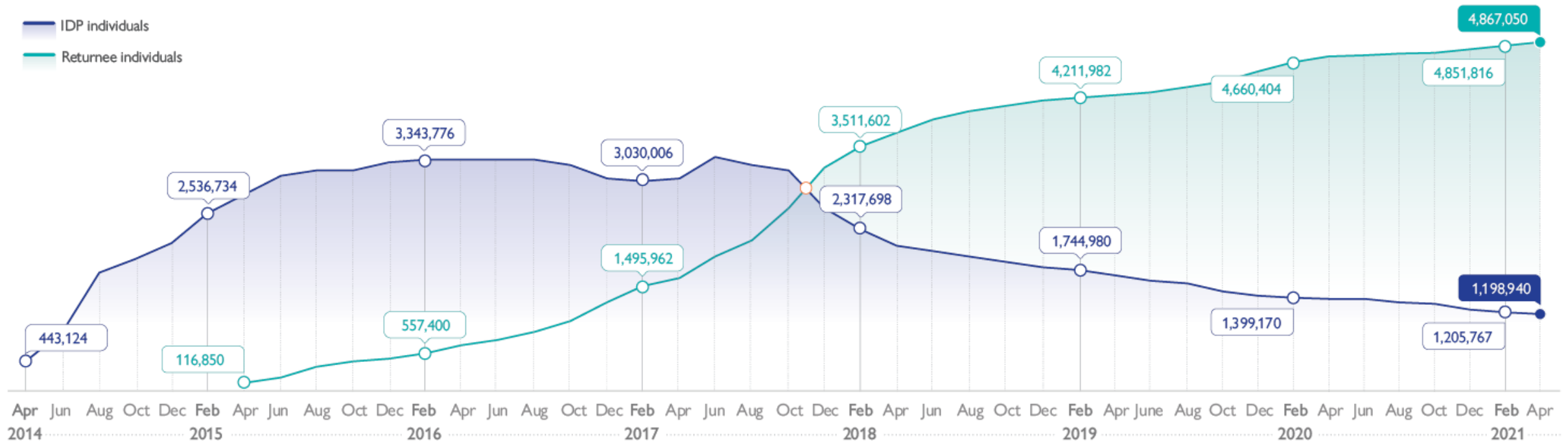




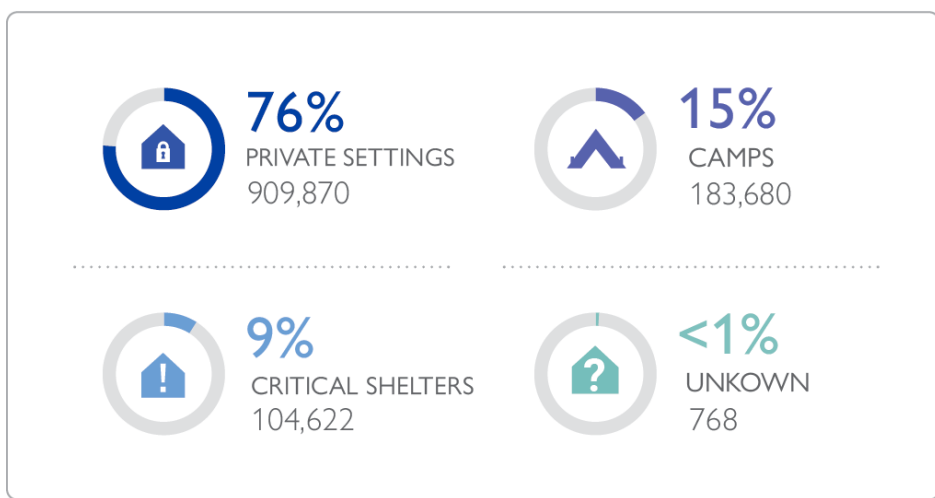
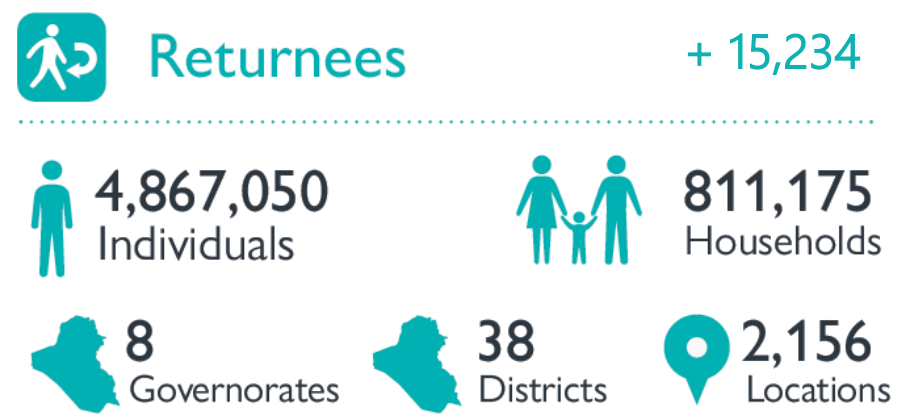
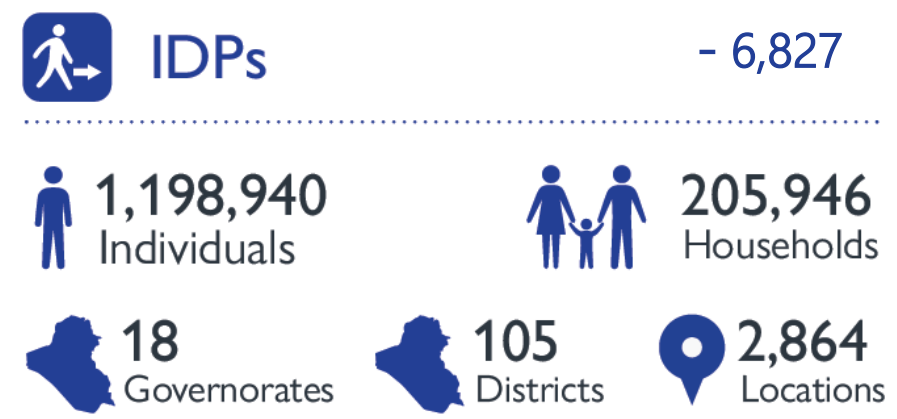
Displacement and Returns Update

Returns Working Group, 25 May 2021

Latest Displacement Data (Mar-Apr 2021)

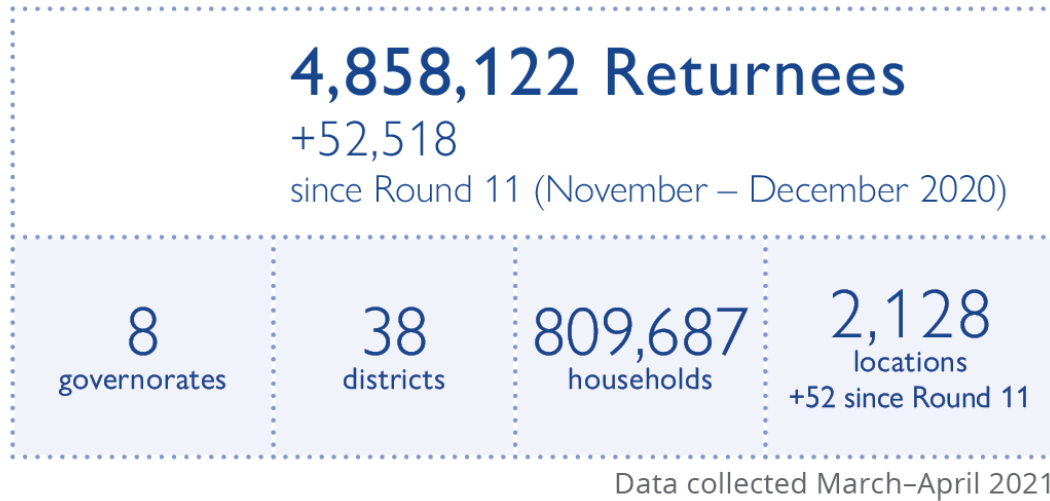


Latest Mobility Data (Mar-Apr 2021)

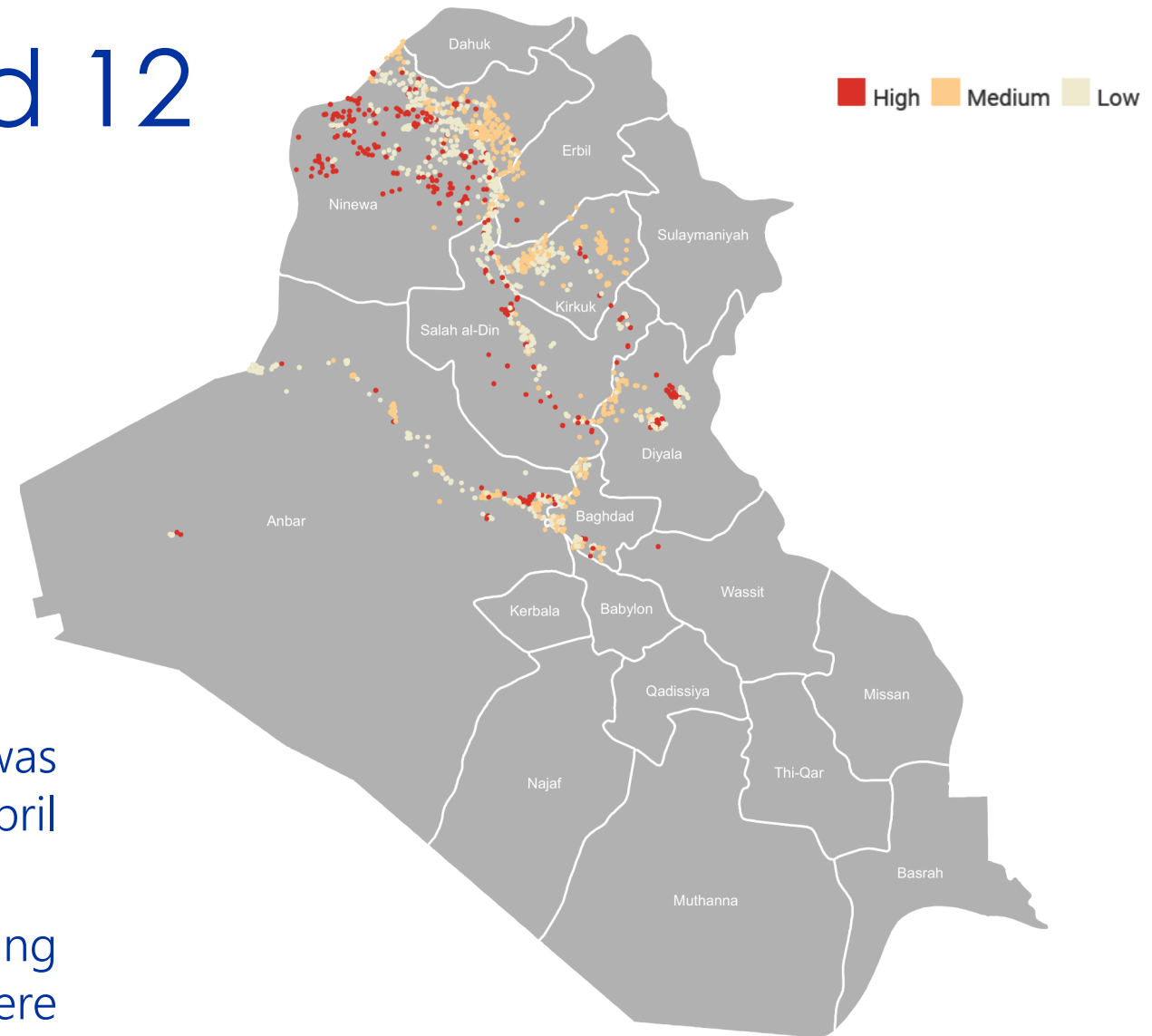


Latest Return Index

Return Index Round 12

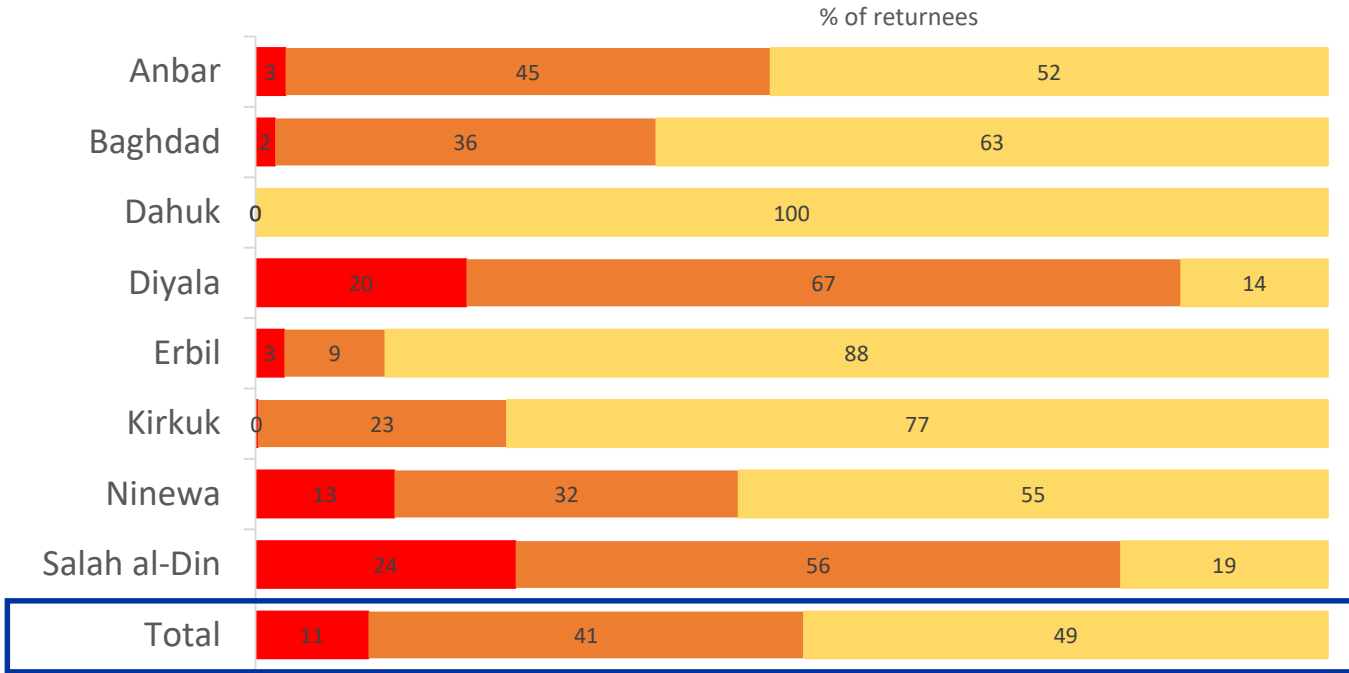


- The data for Round 12 of the Return Index was collected during the months of March and April 2020
- 2,128 locations were covered across Iraq. During Round 12, an additional 52 locations of return were assessed.



Return locations per category of severity

Overall Severity



- Out of the 2,128 return locations assessed, 448 present severe conditions hosting 11 per cent of the returnee population, or 512,034 individuals
- An increase of 27,486 returnees living in severe or poor conditions has been observed since the round collected in November – December 2020, when 10 per cent of the returnee population (484,548 individuals) were in severe conditions.

Governorate	HIGH SEVERITY	
	No. of returnees	No. of locations
Anbar	42,096	18
Baghdad	1,644	4
Dahuk	0	0
Diyala	46,626	45
Erbil	1,464	13
Kirkuk	702	4
Ninewa	247,434	294
Salah al-Din	172,068	70
Total	512,034	448

Hotspots per governorate

Thirty-four hotspots were identified across five governorates in this round.

SALAH AL-DIN

604,692
returnees in hotspots

- Al-Amerli
- Al-Eshaqi
- Al-Moatassem
- Al-Siniya
- Markaz Al-Balad
- Markaz Al-Daur
- Markaz Al-Shirqat
- Markaz Baiji
- Markaz Samarra
- Markaz Tuz Khurmatu
- Suleiman Beg
- Yathreb
- Markaz Tikrit

NINEWA

528,234
returnees in hotspots

- Al-Qahtaniya
- Al-Shamal
- Ayadiya
- Hamam al Aleel
- Markaz Al-Ba'aj
- Markaz Sinjar
- Markaz Telafar
- Qaeyrrawan
- Zummar

ANBAR

383,868
returnees in hotspots

- Al-Amiryia
- Al-Baghdady
- Al-Forat
- Al-Garma
- Husaibah Al-Sharqiah
- Markaz Al-Ka'im
- Markaz Heet

DIYALA

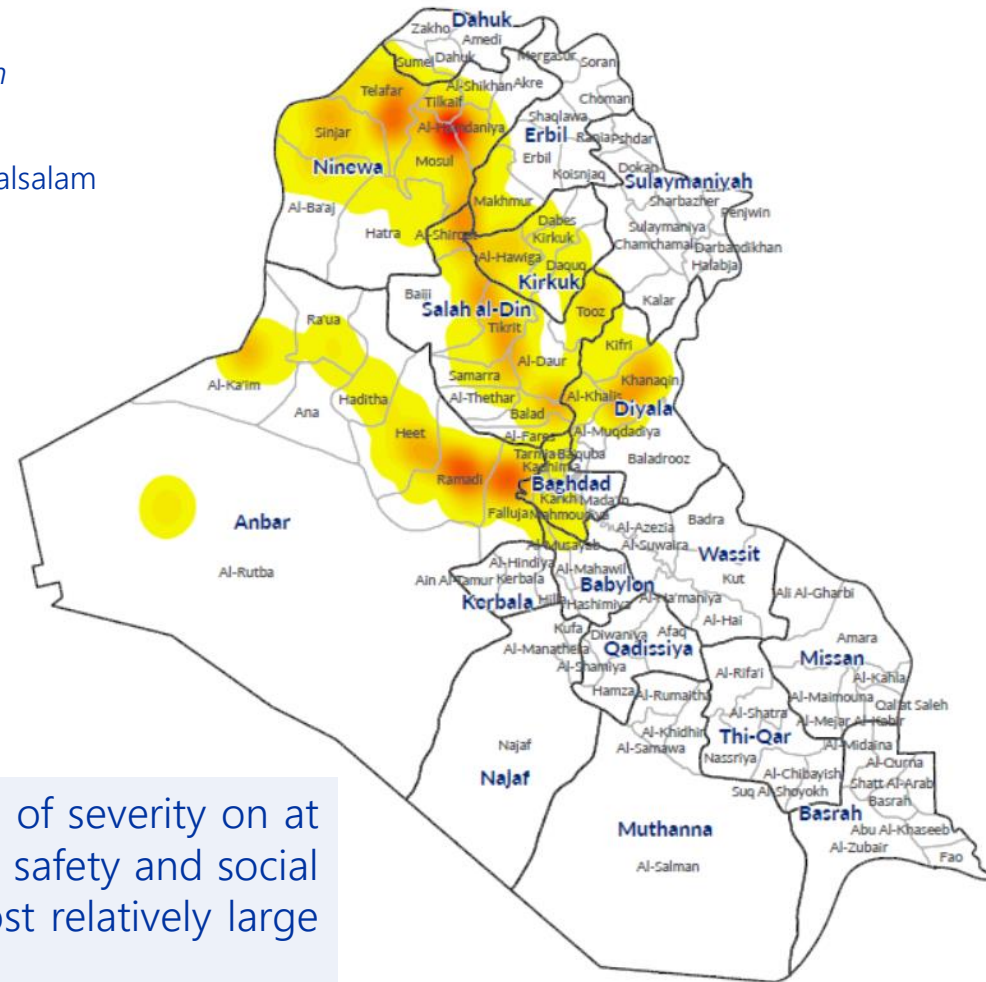
139,746
returnees in hotspots

- Abo Sayda
- Jalula
- Markaz Al-Muqdadiya
- Qara Tabe

BAGHDAD

6,300
returnees in hotspots

- Al-Nasir Walsalam

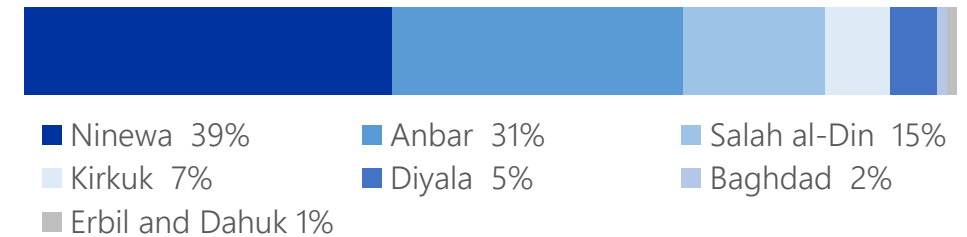


Subdistricts are classified as 'hotspots' if they score highly in terms of severity on at least one of the two scales (either livelihoods and basic services, or safety and social cohesion) or if they score medium in terms of severity but also host relatively large numbers of returnees – at least 60,000 returnees in a subdistrict.

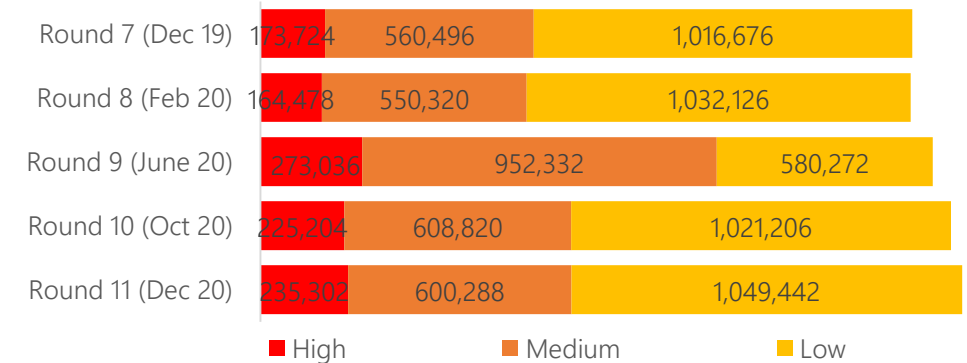
Reminder: Governorate profiling for Ninewa published

- 39% of all returns in Iraq are to Ninewa, the governorate with the largest returnee population. As of December 2020, the total number of returnees in the governorate stands at 1.89 million individuals (out of 4.83 million nationwide).
- Over the course of 2020, the returnee population in Ninewa increased by 122,820 individuals (in comparison with 152,184 individuals in 2019).
- An additional 61,578 individuals were recorded as living in high severity conditions since December 2019, when 173,724 individuals were in severe conditions (10 per cent of the returnee population).
- There was a spike in the number of returnees living in severe conditions in the round collected in May – June 2020 due to the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) outbreak and ensuing lockdown when an increased concern about different sources of violence was recorded mainly in Telafar, Mosul and Al-Ba’aj together with worsening of the employment situation and changes in daily public life.

Proportion of returnees per governorate



Yearly trend



Update on the ILA

ILA

- ILA data collection is ongoing and datasets + dashboards can be expected by mid-August
- All return and displacement locations with 5 HH or more are covered
- All informal sites with 5 HH or more will be mapped, and settlements with 15 HH or more will be surveyed (about 25 questions)

ML

- Next ML will be available early August

Displacement Index

- Second pilot phase completed
- Continuing to refine the model (many of indicators included in ILA)



RWG Monthly Meeting

May 2021



1. **Introduction and adoption of minutes:** Review of April meeting and follow up on action points.
2. **Context updates:** Updates on IDP, Return Movements, Return Index (DTM), CCCM, governorate return updates.
3. **DSTWG Update:** DS, UNSDCF and ABC groups updates.
4. **REACH ReDS:** Markaz Mosul Factsheet
5. AOB



- Sinjar:

- Number of returns have notably decreased with 20HH returning from Dohuk in April 2021. Local authorities attribute this to the unstable political and security situation, the presence of multiple armed actors and inadequate access to basic services.
- A number of families continue to formally request return to Dohuk, more than 120 HH applied to DMCR to be readmitted.
- 72HH returned from Sinuni to Qahtaniya (included 20HH who returned from Jabal Sinjar (Sinjar Mountain).
- MoMD provided in-kind assistance to more than 1,000 returnee HH in April 2021.

- Tal Afar:

- 12 HH returned to Markaz Tal afar from Baghdad and Kerbala
- MoMD provided in-kind assistance to more than 1,500 returnee HH in April 2021.



- SAD:
 - A two-layered agreement between local tribes and Samarra operations command is expected to pave way for returns to Southern SAD enabling families who are displaced within SAD and in Sulaymaniyah to return to areas of origin.
- Anbar:
 - Facilitated returns are underway



- **Total amount disbursed:** In 2020, MOMD disbursed IQD 28,884,000,000 to 19,324 returnee HH. This is less than the IQD 44,599,500,000 which was disbursed in 2019 to 29,736 HH.
- **For 2021,** only one disbursement has been done in January 2021 to 2,600 HH.
- **Distribution per Governorate:** Ninewa remains the governorate with the highest number of returnees who have received the return grant (16,396 HH), followed by Anbar (9,224 HH) and Diyala (8,338 HH). Kirkuk has the lowest number of beneficiaries who are registered and who have received the grant at 4,435 HH. Proportionally Baghdad and Diyala have the highest number of returnees who have received the grant.

Governorate	No. of returnee families registered with MOMD	No. returnees who have received the return grant	Percentage of those registered vs those received
Anbar	239,597	9,224	4%
Ninewa	171,576	16,396	10%
Salah Al-Din	85,230	6,849	8%
Diyala	36,866	8,338	23%
Kirkuk	23,941	4,435	19%
Baghdad	16,255	6,418	39%
TOTAL	570,367	42,536	9%



December 2020

- **Criteria used for camp returnees:** Same as regular grant.
- MoMD informed IDPs to register with MoMD in area of origin and for some MoMD processed this prior to their return while they awaited NOC approval.
- +/-6,500HH departed camps during the sudden camp closure between October and December 2020 but only 1,324 HH received the grant.
- With recent allocation to MoMD it is anticipated the return grant disbursement may resume in June or July.

Governorate	# of Beneficiaries	Amount disbursed
Ninewa	953	1,429,500,000
Anbar	202	303,000,000
Salah Al-Din	39	58,500,000
Kirkuk	0	0
Diyala	130	195,000,000
Baghdad	0	0
	1,324	1,986,000,000



DS Update RWG

May 2021



Content

- General Updates
- ABC Progress
- UNSDCF



General Updates

- Introduction of new Co-chairs & DSTWG Support
 - Co-chair: Maanasa Reddy – NRC – Co-chair
 - Co-chair: Yoko Fujimura – IOM – Co- chair
 - DSTWG/ABC Support: Mohamed Osman
 - Co-chair: Pending - UNDP
- DSTWG Operational and Strategic Framework
- DSTWG Sub Groups
 - Facilitated Movements
 - Social Cohesion/Peacebuilding
 - Monitoring and Analysis



ABC Progress

Reminder- ABC locations

حلول دائمة في العراق
Iraq Durable Solutions



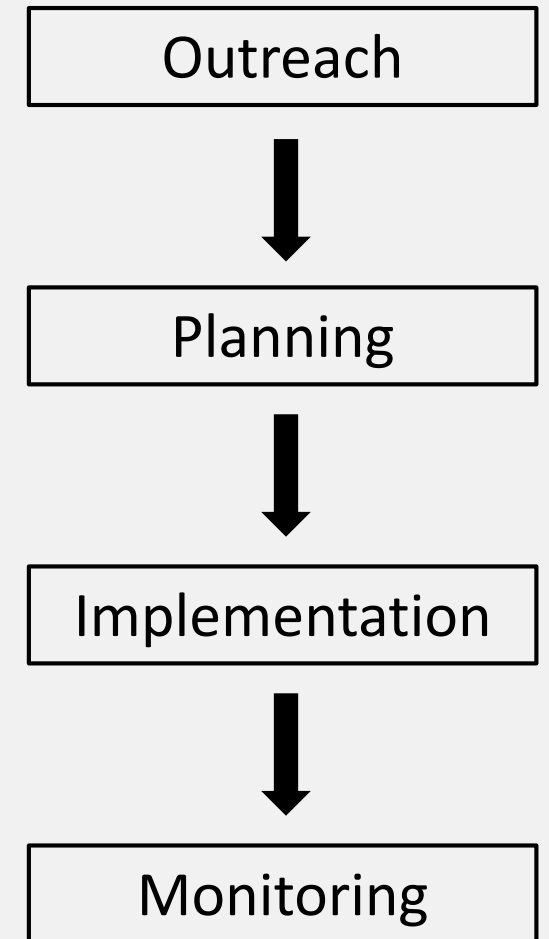
Area	Gov.	Focal Points	Members	Support
West Anbar (Qaim, Heet, Haditha)	Anbar	UNDP & Human Appeal	UNHCR, WFP, NRC, SIF, OCHA	DSO & DSTWG
East Anbar (Fallujah and Ramadi)	Anbar	IOM & ACTED	WFP, UNHCR, DRC, UNDP, GIZ, NRC, OCHA, Mercy Corps	DSO & DSTWG
Sinjar	Ninewa	IOM, UNHCR & UNDP	Solidarites, WFP, PPO, GIZ, UN-Habitat, ACTED, UNICEF, NRC, OCHA, ACTED, UNICEF	DSO & DSTWG
Ba'aj	Ninewa	Intersos & UNDP	WFP, OCHA, GIZ, IOM, NRC, UNHCR	DSO & DSTWG
Hawija	Kirkuk	Arche Nova & UNDP	UNHCR, IOM, Mercy Corps, NRC, OCHA, MDM	DSO & DSTWG
Muqdadiya, Jalawla, Saadiya	Diyala	Oxfam & DRC	Save the children, IOM, UNDP, OCHA	DSO & DSTWG
Shirqat and Baiji	SAD	UNDP & UNHCR	COOPI, DRC, IRC, Mercy Corps, UN-Habitat, IOM, OCHA, WFP	DSO & DSTWG



1. Prep by focal points and members - identify key issues, priorities, potential to support, based on available data, assessments, map out key stakeholders to engage
2. Local authority engagement - once proposition of approach ready, can be put forward to key government counterpart
3. Consult other local and international actors for inputs
4. Organise roundtable
5. Further consultations and assessments as required
6. Drafting of plan
7. Plan to be shared for inputs, review
8. Finalisation, implementation, monitoring and follow-up.



LOCALISED DS PLAN OF ACTION





- **Initial government meetings:** All complete in early April
- **Local Authority Roundtables:** Sinjar and Baaj this week, remainder of groups by mid June
- **Extended Partner Outreach:** Extensive bilateral, SAD wider outreach
- **Community outreach:** Targeted and area-specific
- **Drafting of plans:** Continuous compilation process



Government Engagement & ABC Overview Document

على أساس المنطقة (ABC)

أن إيجاد حلٍّ لمشاكل النزوح يأتي ضمن أولويات عمل الحكومة الاتحادية والحكومات، مهمة إيجاد حلول طوعية وأمنة وكريمة للنزوح من خلال العودة المُستدامة أو ن وغير الحكوميين على استعداد لدعم وتكملة الجهود الحكومية. وقد تمت بهذا نات الفاعلة في المجال الإنسانيّ والإنمائي، وتحقيق الاستقرار وبناء السلام، لدعم ة الدولية.

يق مع السلطات الحكومية على المستويين الوطني والمحلي، دعماً لتنفيذ الخطة (خطوة الحكومة الوطنية). فعلى المستوى الوطني، يوجد فريق عمل الحلول متحدةً، والجهات المانحة وكبار ممثلي المنظمات غير الحكومية الذين يرفعون عل هذا الفريق مع كل من وزارة الهجرة والمهجرين ووزارة التخطيط أثناء وضع العمل مع الهيئات الوطنية لمناقشة التقدّم المحرّز والمتواصل. وتعتبر مجموعة علومات؛ حيث يتم مشاركة التقييمات والبيانات والأبحاث والتحديات العامة، لضمان ة في العراق. بينما تعتبر مجموعة العمل الفنية من أجل الحلول الدائمة (DSTWG) شادات ومناهج الحلول الدائمة التي تعتمد على الأطر الدولية وأفضل الممارسات. نة من أجل الحلول الدائمة. ستعمل مجاميع التنسيق القائم على أساس المنطقة بين لصياغة خطط عمل للحلول الدائمة على الصعيد المحلي، اعتماداً على الخطة

PLANS OF ACTION (POA)

Plans of action build on the Government of Iraq's National Plan for Resolving Displacement, providing more details on operations, programs and approaches which identify solutions for displacement-affected populations in a particular area. Plans will outline priority locations, interventions and groups within an area, and should reflect the contributions of government counterparts as well as international and non-governmental actors. Plans should take into account the needs of the wider community, including host community, IDPs, returnees.

Plans will be developed jointly with local authorities, as outlined below. The details of the process will be agreed with authorities in the area:

Step 01

Engagement with local authorities to outline and discuss key issues from the perspective of international and non-governmental actors based on a review of available information and local level operational expertise. A joint approach is to be agreed for developing POAs. After initial meetings with key government counterparts, a follow-up 'Durable Solutions Roundtable', with additional government counterparts, should take place to identify key priorities.

Step 02

Based on the outcomes of step 1, **engagement with other actors**, including local community representatives and local organizations active in the area will take place to seek feedback on the outcomes of roundtable discussions, and to identify potential contributions to addressing key challenges and priorities.

Step 03

Based on perspectives gathered in steps 1 and 2, **drafting and reviewing of the POAs**, jointly by local authorities and ABCs. Drafts will be shared for further review and inputs with other stakeholders.

Step 04

Finalization of PoAs by incorporating any final feedback received, followed by implementation, monitoring and follow up on PoA-guided activity, jointly with government committees.

المنسق الإقليمي/ المنسق الانساني
الأمم المتحدة

الحكومة (على المستوى الوزاري)

فريق عمل الحلول الدائمة (DTSF)

International and non-government partners understand that the success of any effort to achieve durable solutions is dependent on



UNSDCF 2021 – Iraq



Overview

- The UNSDCF is an “important instrument for planning and implementation of the UN development activities at country level in support of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.” (GA 72/279)
- It is designed to reflect the UN development system’s contributions in Iraq, and replaces the former UNDAF.
- All developmental activities conducted by the UN will find themselves within the UNSDCF. Donors and the public can access UNINFO, where all UNSDCF data is published. This increases transparency and accountability.
- **In Iraq, the UNSDCF process began in June 2019 with the creation of 4 Strategic Priorities (SPs) and related technical implementation groups called Priority Working Groups (PWGs).** As part of the UNSDCF architecture, the PWGs created activity level **joint workplans (JWPs)** to encapsulate all relevant activities within their PWG.
- In 2020, with the shift in focus towards achieving durable solutions, the RC/HC, based on engagement with the government, requested that a 5th SP be created to focus entirely on Durable Solutions.



Existing 4
priorities +
New DS SP

Strategic Priority 1 Co-chairs UNFPA & UNDP	Strategic Priority 2 Co-chairs IOM & UNESCO	Strategic Priority 3 Co-chairs UNICEF & UNHCR	Strategic Priority 4 Co-chair FAO & UNDP	STRATEGIC PRIORITY 5 IOM & UNDP
Achieving Social Cohesion, Protection and Inclusion	Growing the Economy for all	Promoting effective, inclusive and Efficient institutions and Services	Promoting Natural Resources and Disaster Risks Management and Climate Change Resilience	Achieving Durable Solutions in Iraq

Due to a number of reasons, all of the first four priorities are being updated with a June deadline. While doing so, a fifth SP on DS is being added. This entails the development of outcomes, outputs, indicators and populating a list of activities



Timeline

- **14 – 27 April: PWGs revise CF JWPs including the new result area. PWG 5 to include all DS activities, Outcomes, Outputs and indicators in a new Joint Workplan**
- **29 April:** PMT meets and discuss the DS new outcome and all new input.
- **29 April:** UNCT will be briefed on all the work done so far and provide any guidance needed.
- **29 April to 08 May:** consolidation of comments from the UNCT.
- **09 May:** the draft document is submitted to PSG to review it in 10 days
- **20 May:** PSG feedback received.
- **20-23 May:** All PSG comments/input are integrated.
- **23 to 30 May:** CF translated into Arabic
- **30 May** RCO submits the draft CF to the GOI for their review.
- **9- 10 June:** Integration of Government comments.
- **13-14 June:** The validation workshop.
- **15-17 June,** Integration of inputs/comments received during the W/shop into the CF.
- **18-20 June:** Final validation by PMT and UNCT of final updated CF version.
- **End of June: CF signed by UNCT and the Government of Iraq.**



Relationship to DSTWG and ABCs

- This is a UN Framework
- The Monitoring and Analysis Subgroup of the DSTWG has been involved in this process to ensure that we align, as much as possible, and ensure that the two processes speak to each other
- However, the M&A Subgroup continues to develop a broader framework, including outcomes, outputs, indicators, activities to support ABCs, and act as a reference point for a wider set of actors. This will take more time to develop and will build on the operational framework
- The outcomes, outputs and indicators stated for the UN Cooperation Framework will be more top line, inform development reporting for the UN (and partners) only, but is also built on the operational framework and guided by technical inputs of the DSTWG and M&A Subgroup



Considerations - how do we define whether an activity contributes to a DS - as opposed to other - outcome i.e. how should agencies decide which SP to report an activity when DS requires a nexus approach and encompasses other SPs

Potential Criteria	Limitations
Geographic – e.g. areas of high levels of return, high levels of displacement, in camps and surrounding areas	Criteria alone is not sufficient determinant e.g. if a project takes place in Ninewa (a governorate if high displacement/return) doesn't necessarily mean it's core objective is DS
Target population – IDPs in camps, IDPs out of camp and returnees	Once again, even if a project targets these sub groups, the core objective of the activity may not be to support DS outcomes –e.g. distributing monthly food in camps
Linked with Area-Based Coordination (ABC) Groups – i.e. whenever a project is directly tied to an ABC	This could significantly under-represent the response which contributes towards DS outcomes
Objective of the activity -agencies self-identify	In itself, may not be sufficient as relies on organizational judgement – may require more guidance/screening questions
Combination of above – multiple criteria used as screening	Could be more robust but also complicates – how many of above sufficient? Some fixed while others can be variable?

Guiding Criteria

provided to agencies who will report activities to help them select where to place them given overlap with other strategic priorities



Standalone Criteria that can be used in isolation

- Standalone Criteria - Is the proposed activity contributing directly to **Area Based Coordination (ABC)**?



- Standalone criteria - Is the activity supporting or **contributing to DS for refugees?**



Guiding Criteria

provided to agencies who will report activities to help them select where to place them given overlap with other strategic priorities



*Conditional
(here it is one
+ at least one
more
indicator)*

Is the proposed activity to be implemented in an **area of high displacement or return**? * *Criteria/list of locations can be provided by the Chairs and can be refined further.*

AND/OR is the activity targeting IDPs, returnees?

AND/OR does the activity have upstream elements such as capacity building, advocacy, policy solutions on displacement with the government and other key stakeholders?

AND/OR, is the activity supporting coordination, information, research for DS?



YES

Does it support one of the 8 specific objectives in the op framework?

YES

NO



Outcome 5.1: *Strengthened stabilization, development and peacebuilding initiatives support area-based interventions in locations of displacement, return or relocation to enhance the achievement of voluntary, safe and dignified durable solutions for displacement affected populations*

Outcomes & Outputs

- Output 5.1.1. **Housing and HLP:** Displacement-affected populations have equitable access to sustainable housing options and security of tenure
- Output 5.1.2 **Livelihoods:** Displacement affected populations have improved access to sustainable livelihoods and income and their engagement in economic activities is strengthened
- Output 5.1.3: **Basic services:** Displacement-affected populations have equitable access to basic services (school, health, electricity, roads, water, sanitation ...)
- Output 5.1.4: **Documentation and rights:** Displacement-affected populations have equal access to personal and other civil documentation and have equal access to justice
- Output 5.1.5: **Social cohesion:** Displacement-affected populations are able to live together peacefully and in safety, with inter-communal trust and women/youth participation strengthened
- Output 5.1.6 **Safety and security:** Displacement-affected populations feel safer and more secure in their areas of settlement and have improved access to protection services and social protection mechanisms
- Output 5.1.7: **Facilitated movements:** Displaced people in priority displacement sites are supported to pursue their intentions in a safe and dignified manner



Outcome 5.2: *National and local authorities are supported to lead the development and implementation of effective and inclusive policies, strategies and plans to achieve durable solutions to displacement in Iraq for all displacement-affected people and effective coordination mechanisms are in place to support the process towards durable solutions*

Outcomes & Outputs

Output 5.2.1: **Localized and national durable solutions planning**, as well as local and national government capacity and ownership, are strengthened to facilitate the development and implementation of plans and

- No. of plans of action developed jointly with, approved by, local authorities
- No of authorities supported with capacity building/trained on DS

Output 5.2.2: **Strengthened and effective government engagement and joint planning, as well as evidence-based approaches** to tracking durable solutions progress and outcomes, are supported through durable solutions coordination and data collection mechanisms

- Number of survey and assessment outputs produced to support evidence-based analysis of the needs of displacement affected populations and the monitoring of progress against established durable solutions indicators and associated targets



Current Status

- Development and submission of a wide set of requested documents for SP 5 developed through the framework of the PWG 5 over the last couple of weeks
 1. Alignment Table specifying linkages to Iraqi NDPs and to the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development (SDGs), will be included as an Annex to the UNSDCF (submitted Mid-May)
 2. Narrative section of SP5 for the UNSDCF: Theory of Change, Partnerships Sections, Key Interventions, Risks and Risk Management (submitted Mid-May)
 3. Joint Work Plan for PWG 5 (final review and submission this week)
 4. M & E Plan (final review and submission this week)
 5. UNSDCF Results Matrix (final review and submission this week)