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# Monthly Meeting

Tuesday 27<sup>th</sup> October 2020

# Agenda Items: RWG Monthly Meeting 27<sup>th</sup> October



1. Introduction and adoption of minutes
2. Return and Camp Closure Update: DTM, CCCM, Protection
3. RWG Update
4. Local Integration in Iraq
5. AOB



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# Returns & Camp Closures



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# RWG Updates

# Return Grant Updates

- **Total amount disbursed:** for 2020, MOMD has disbursed IQD 19,119,750,000. This is less than the IQD 44,599,500,000 which was disbursed in 2019. The total amount since 2019 however stands at IQD 63,719,250,000 to date.
- **No. of targeted families reached:** For 2020, 12,800 returnee families have received the grants, compared with 29,736 families in 2019. In total since its inception in 2019, 42,536 families have received the grant out of a 570,367 families who have returned and applied for registration of their return with MOMD.
- **Distribution per Governorate:** Ninewa remains the governorate with the highest number of returnees who have received the return grant (12,994 families), followed by Anbar (7,822 families) and Diyala (7,008 families). Kirkuk has the lowest number of beneficiaries who have received the grant at 3,284 families.

Governorate	No. of returnee families registered with MOMD	No. returnees who have received the return grant	Percentage of those registered vs those received
Anbar	239,220	7,822	3%
Baghdad	16,132	5,818	36%
Diyala	35,389	7,008	20%
Salah al Din	85,019	5,610	7%
Kirkuk	23,031	3,284	14%
Ninewa	171,576	12,994	8%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>570,367</b>	<b>42,536</b>	<b>7.5%</b>

# Return Grant challenges/advocacy

## Methodology of disbursement

- **Reach:** Low disbursement rate.
- ‘**First come first serve**’ criteria was initially used to persuade more families to return but overlooks need and other vulnerability criteria amidst the slow disbursement and limited funds.
- **Distribution via the Q-card**, all 8 rounds have been disbursed using the Q-card. About **721,200 IDP HH** have the Q-card. About **130,546 IDP HH** do not have it.
- MOMD is aware these ‘IDP returnees’ and are still working to resolve the challenge of disbursing the grant to the HH who do not have the Q-card.

Governorate of Origin	# of IDP HH with Q-card	# of IDP HH without Q-card
Ninewa	253,433	39,569
Anbar	233,879	36,565
Salah Al-Din	113,369	28,828
Kirkuk	61,560	16,377
Diyala	25,725	6,651
Baghdad	25,501	1,961
Babylon	7,755	595

# General DS Updates

- Discussion under way with DSTF to finalise structure:
  - ToRs for the RWG and DSTWG are under review
  - Membership
  - Governorate level coordination
  - Area level projects
- Deep Dive – Discussion over boundaries between DS and Humanitarian
- National plan



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Local  
Integration

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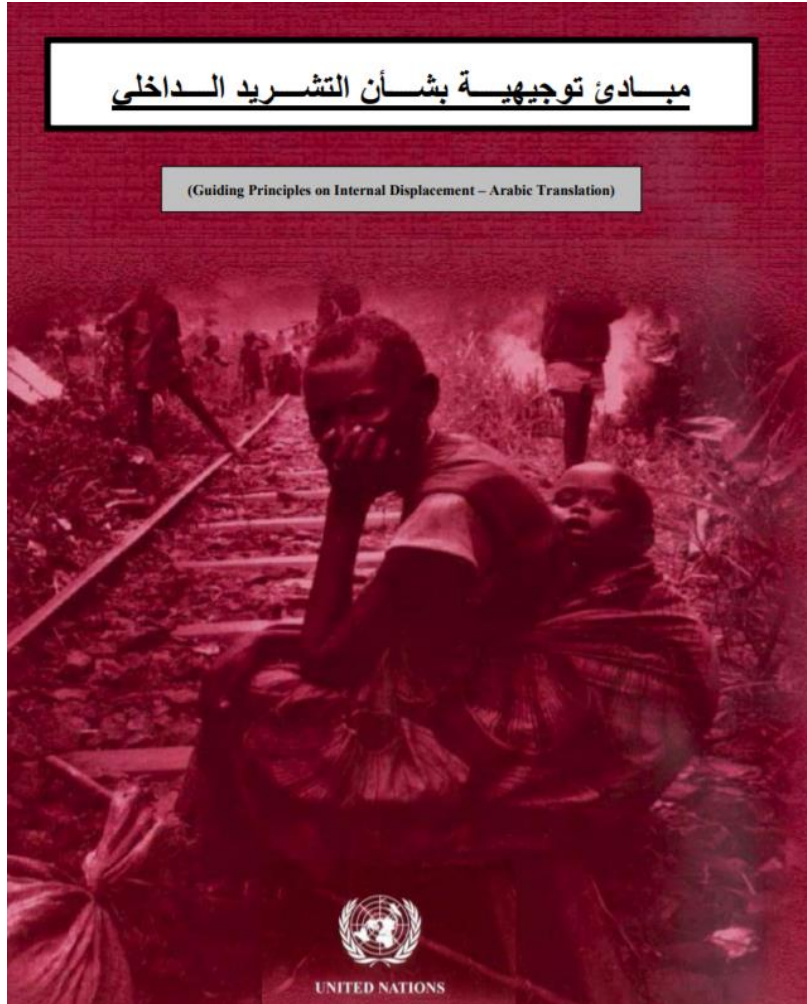


# 3 Pathways to Durable Solutions (DS)

A durable solution can be achieved through:

- ❖ Sustainable return to place of origin
- ❖ **Sustainable local integration in areas of displacement**
- ❖ Sustainable resettlement and integration in another part of the country

# Guiding Principles of Internal Displacement



*“These Principles, which are based upon existing international humanitarian law and human rights instruments, are to serve as an international standard to guide governments as well as international humanitarian and development agencies in providing assistance and protection to IDPs” – Developed in 1998 and widely recognized international now*

- Introduction
- Part I: General principles
- Part II: Protection against displacement
- Part III: Protection during displacement
- Part IV: Humanitarian assistance
- Part V: Return, resettlement and reintegration

30 principles in total

<https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/%28Guiding%20Principles%20on%20Internal%20Displacement%20%28Arabic%29.pdf>

# IASC Framework – Criteria for DURABLE solutions

1. Long-term safety and security
2. Adequate standard of living
3. Access to livelihoods and employment
4. Mechanisms for resolving HLP disputes
5. Documentation
6. Family reunification
7. Participation in public affairs
8. Remedies and justice

*A solution is not durable until we work towards these criteria – needs to be sustainable*

# When is a durable solution achieved?

When IDPs “no longer have any specific assistance and protection needs that are linked to their displacement and can enjoy their human rights without discrimination on account of their displacement”.

*IASC framework on durable solutions*

“Measuring progress towards durable solutions includes an analysis of the 8 IASC criteria ***based on a comparison of the displaced and non-displaced populations***”

JIPS website - summarizing the inter-agency indicator library and analysis guide

# Local Integration in Iraq

- Perception that it is not accepted due to conversations around camps
- In reality, many out of camp IDPs remain away from areas of origin – throughout historical instances of displacement
- Position typically:
  - Return is preferable as this is what people want
  - Nevertheless, as per constitution, any Iraqi can reside where they want
  - Issue of dependence on assistance

# Understanding Belonging and Acceptance Among IDPs and Host Communities in Iraq” IOM, Social Inquiry, RWG

- Explored belonging, acceptance and regulations
- Integration happening to varying degrees, with limited objection from HC
- Support for IDPs lower when low trust in authorities, more socio-economic challenges, higher proportion of IDPs relative to community, IDPs living in enclaves or perceived as a security threat
- Regulations that apply to out-of-camp IDPs are generally those applied to any individual seeking to reside in a location outside of their gov of origin
- However, major issue is security clearance
- Area Level Differences:
  - Tooz Khormatu - 57% indicated movement restrictions applied only to IDPs – yet no reported employ. discrimination.
  - Mosul – only IDPs from within Ninewa can purchase property– however, low sense of exclusion
  - Kirkuk – Sponsorship from member of community, required to get residency - Cannot buy property
  - Sulaymaniyah and Dohuk - no restrictions on employment for IDPs but HC favoured in practice unless IDP has specific technical skills or expertise that is in high demand and not found among host community applicants - whereas fine to own houses

# RWG report ‘Challenges and Durable Solutions for Minorities – Shabak, Turkmen, Yazidi’s

- Overall, high degree of HC solidarity and support reported
- Policies to support integration cited e.g. KRI, Kerbala - office for documentation, vocational training, shelter
- Intra-group differences e.g. Kirkuk –wealthier IDPs integrated better due to skills/financial capital, whereas those from rural areas struggled
- Opportunity – e.g. Yazidi report of access to more education, higher career aspirations in displacement
- Elsewhere more obstructive – e.g. Housing in Baghdad, sponsorship by local in Kirkuk, political factors
- Sustainability – for many it’s a compromise following the inability to return which has shifted preferences BUT potentially precarious e.g. in Kirkuk, fear that ‘will be asked to return eventually’
- Community leaders ‘threat to culture and heritage, longing for customs and traditions’

*“Many of the regulatory factors obstructing or supporting integration are inconsistent across areas, including varying degrees of security clearance processes, different efforts to support document recovery or even differences within the same area regarding ability to purchase property, indicating that contacts and relationships become more important than predictable policy positions”*

# Additional Insights

- Protection Monitoring - IDPs more likely to:
  - Have missing documentation
  - Resort to negative coping mechanisms
  - Accept exploitative work
- In addition to potential discrimination, factors which could also link to:
  - General economic hardship and socio-economic challenges
  - Mismatch between skills and location
  - Connections/relationships



# Conclusion: To tailor Interventions and Advocacy, need to distinguish, on an area-level, between:

- Regulatory factors distinct to IDPs e.g. security clearances
- Regulatory factors which affect all groups from outside a governorate
- Unequal application of regulation depending on profile and/or relationships
- Host community/local acceptance/discrimination regardless of policy (can be, but not strictly limited to whether there is cultural, religious or social affinity in locations of displacement)
- Political factors e.g. disputed territories
- Intra-Group Differences/Match between area of origin and displacement e.g. rural IDPs in urban areas
- Hardship/poverty indicators which lead to worse off outcomes, combined with above e.g. negative coping mechanisms



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AOB

# Training

- RWG will be offering training on Durable Solutions