

DSTWG

14 June 2023

Agenda

1. DS Update
2. DTM Presentation on Measuring Progress Towards Durable Solutions:
Ninewa HH Survey Pilot
3. DS Compact Update: Lisa Monaghan
4. AOB

Previous Meeting Action Points

- NO pending Action Points

DS Update | Subgroup Updates | DSTWG | ABCs



Sub-group Updates



DS TWG | Subgroup for Sustainable Livelihoods Updates

14 June 2023

Subgroup for Sustainable Livelihoods

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- ✓ Established 3 Technical Task Forces on top three priorities identified:
 - TTF for Market System Development (Lead by Mercy Corp, CRS as Co-Lead)
 - TTF for Private Sector Engagement (Lead by Mercy Corp, CRS as Co-Lead)
 - TTF for Climate Resilient Livelihoods/Agriculture (Lead by IRC)

- ✓ Ongoing efforts by the 3 TTFs:
 - Defining the scope of work by each TTFs
 - Analysis of existing capacities, gaps and how to develop/adapt materials if already available (guidelines, strategies, tool kits, etc)
 - Identify/prioritize the key deliverables y each TTF in the second half of 2023
 - Based on the preliminary discussions / analysis, presentation of proposed ideas to the Subgroup

- ✓ Continue collaborations with Iraq Cash Forum (ICF)
- ✓ Engage the relevant government (leading / owning the process)
- ✓ Next Subgroup meeting – 19th of June.

DSTWG MoMD Workshop on Local Integration

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M&A Sub-Group Update

- Moving forward with the monitoring and reporting system for ABCs.

- Broadening the scope of the M&A subgroup - call for members
 - To support harmonized approaches to progress tracking
 - To facilitate joint analysis of available data to achieve consensus of key findings and gaps
 - To serve as a platform for sharing information products to support evidence-based durable solutions planning
 - Upon request and within capacity, to provide technical support on information and data assets



Cross-Cutting Needs Assessment (CCNA)

DSTWG Meeting - June 2023

Recap: MCNA X

1. Between MCNA IX and MCNA X there was little improvement in access to basic services;
2. National averages tend to obscure stark sub-national differences;
3. Households appeared to have become economically less resilient compared to MCNA IX;
4. Large scale voluntarily returns were unlikely;
5. Vulnerable populations substantial barriers.

Objectives

1. Understand if and how multi-sectoral needs of displacement-affected households may have changed since MCNA X (summer 2022) and to provide robust data on the severity, magnitude, variance, and drivers of multi-sectoral household needs of displacement-affect population groups in Iraq to allow for evidence-based prioritization of aid;
2. Enable Durable Solutions planning through robust data regarding movement intentions and reported barriers to achieving a Durable Solutions
3. Address humanitarian and development actor's most salient information gaps on (potentially new) topics that would most benefit from nationwide representative data.

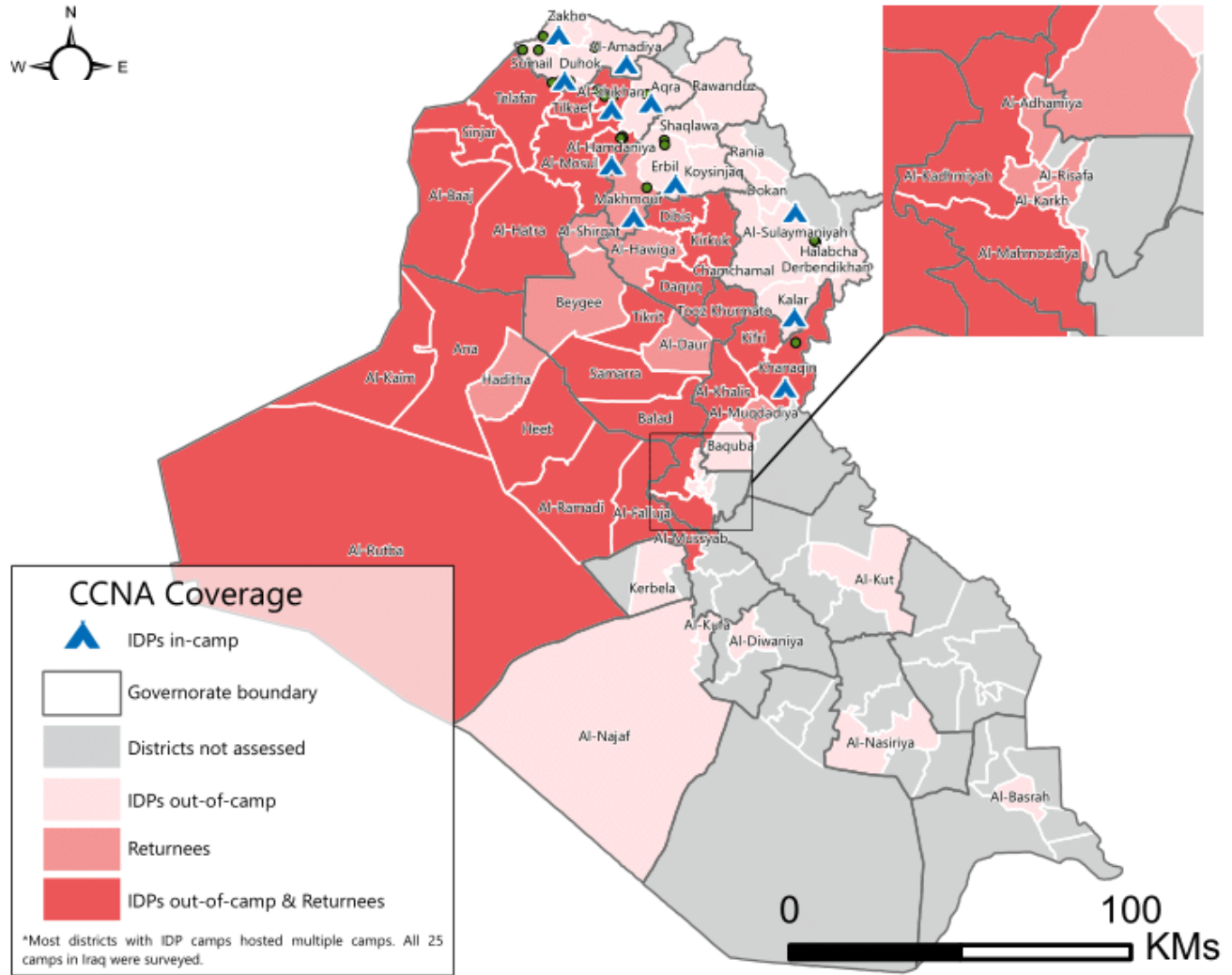
Methodology

- In-person surveys with randomly selected households about their (cross-) sectoral needs, vulnerabilities and intentions.
- Circa 150 questions: some at individual-level (e.g., schooling, disabilities); most at household-level

Sampling

- CCNA data is **statistically representative at district level and by population group**
- Two-staged stratified cluster sampling approach
- 90% level of confidence (10% margin of error) for out-of-camp and returnee households
- 95% level of confidence (10% margin of error) for IDP in camp households

Coverage



Indicators

- **Demography:** including age, gender, household composition, time of displacement and return etc.
- **Sectoral:** CCCM, Basic Needs, Protection, WASH, food security, livelihoods, housing, HLP, education, health, GBV, Mine Action, and cross-sectoral themes
- **Intentions:** Movement intentions, barriers etc.
- **DS M&A Framework indicators**
- **Other indicators relevant for the transition:** e.g. social protection

What other indicators/questions would benefit DSTWG?

Outputs

- CCNA Dashboard
- CCNA Preliminary Analysis Dataset
- Key findings brief
- Thematic factsheets
- Multi-sectoral Needs Index (MSNI) Bulletin
- Presentations

What type of analysis and outputs (and when) would benefit DSTWG?

Partner support

Where:	Total surveys
Al-Baaj district	96 returnee and 126 out-of-camp IDP HHs
Al-Hatra district	120 returnee and 71 out-of-camp IDP HHs
Al-Rutba district	77 returnee and 108 out-of-camp IDP HHs
Soran sub-district	114 out-of-camp IDPs
Al-Amadiya district	96 out-of-camp IDP HHs
Balad district	126 returnee and 102 out-of-camp IDP HHs

Thank you for your attention



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REACH Informing
more effective
humanitarian action



Workshop for the Ministry of Migration and Displacement on standard operating procedures for local integration in the southern and middle Euphrates governorates

Baghdad
28-29 May 2023



NORWEGIAN
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وزارة الهجرة والمهجرين
وهزاره نسي كۆچ و كۆچمه ران

Workshop Objectives and Attendees

Objectives

- i. Development of coherent SOPs for registration and disbursement of grants for IDPs opting for Local Integration ---working off basis of current SOPs which are designed for return
- ii. Sharing of best practices and provide a better understanding of national and international frameworks for durable solutions

Participants

- i. MoMD HQ staff and Branch Heads of southern & middle governorates (20 MoMD)
- ii. DSTWG members, NRC, IOM, REACH
- iii. IOM supported DSTWG with funding to host the event

Key Discussions and Recommendations

Key discussions

- i. Directives issued in October 2022 to facilitate other solutions pathways for remaining HH who will not/cannot return
- ii. Middle and southern governorates have a smaller case load of IDP (used as pilot for other areas with higher and more complex caseloads)
- iii. Need for agreement or approval of governors in the all areas, eg 1 governor had refused to approve local integration

Key Challenges

Challenges

- i. Three letters of residency required by different authorities making the process challenging for IDPs
- ii. Split families (Head of HH applied but the family has grown in displacement, eg sons have married etc)
- iii. Families with Head of HH who are in prison
- iv. System challenges-lack of adequate field teams and equipment in field offices
- v. Delay in disbursement of the MoMD grants

Key Recommendations

Main Recommendations

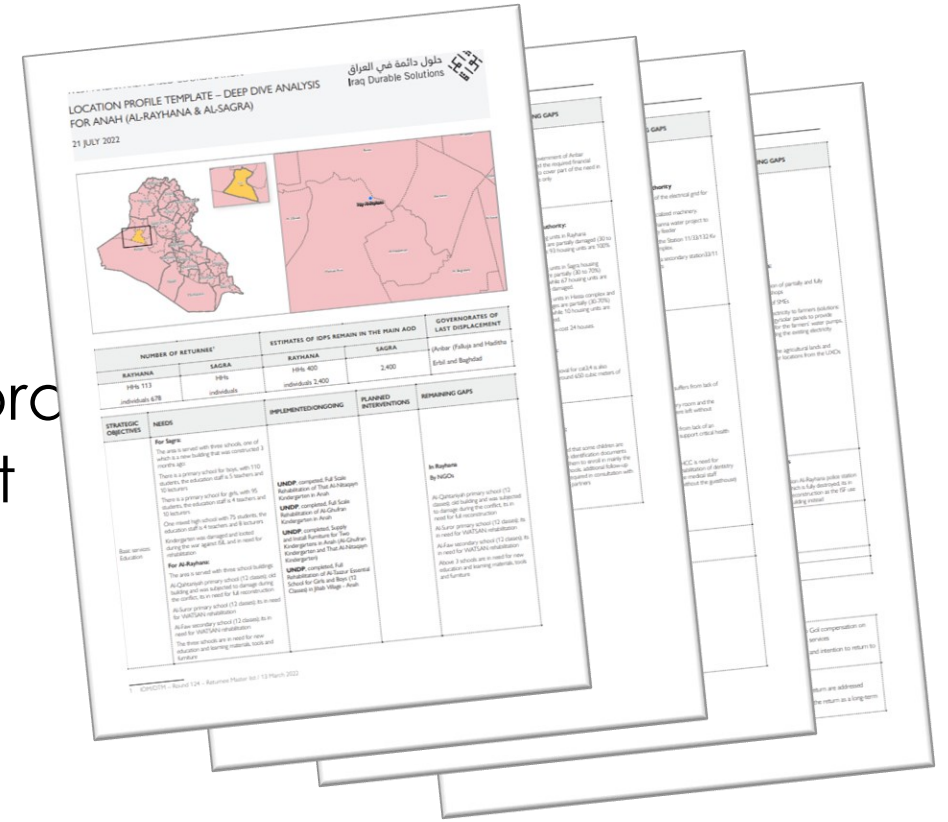
- i. Amendment/Simplification of the process, required documentation (residency proof)
- ii. MoMD to discuss and issue instructions on the legal procedures for HH with perceived affiliation and those with split families
- iii. Need for information campaigns to inform IDPs about process (previously received support from RWG on Return CWC materials)
- iv. Recognition of delays in financial disbursement of return grant which may affect local integration grant
- v. Sharing of registration guidelines for all branches and uniformity of process for all pathways

POA Revision

- All ABCs are revising their POAs, drafts received from most
- Deadline for review **30 June 2023**

Advocacy Points and guidance points

- Continued eviction threats in some governorates
- ABC participation of Members of Parliament
- Next phase of phase out of ABCs



JCF ToRs

- The Joint Coord. Forum's ToRs were unanimously endorsed with minor amendment in the previous DSTF meeting.
- The finalized, amended ToRs have been shared with DSTF members.
- DSRSG/RC/HC has communicated and shared the ToRs with the Federal Government (SG COMSEC & MoMD), who welcomed the new coordination structure.
- The ToRs have also been communicated and shared with the KRG, JCF in KRI govts (second stage).
- Official letters, by RC, requesting support and directives to establish the JCF in five conflict-affected governorates have been sent to COMSEC and MoMD.

Next Steps:

- COMSEC to distribute the ToRs to the targeted governors' offices, request for the initiation of the JCF in collaboration with the Aid Community as per the ToRs.

DTM Measuring Progress Towards Durable Solutions

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DTM IRAQ

PROGRESS TOWARD DURABLE SOLUTION IN IRAQ

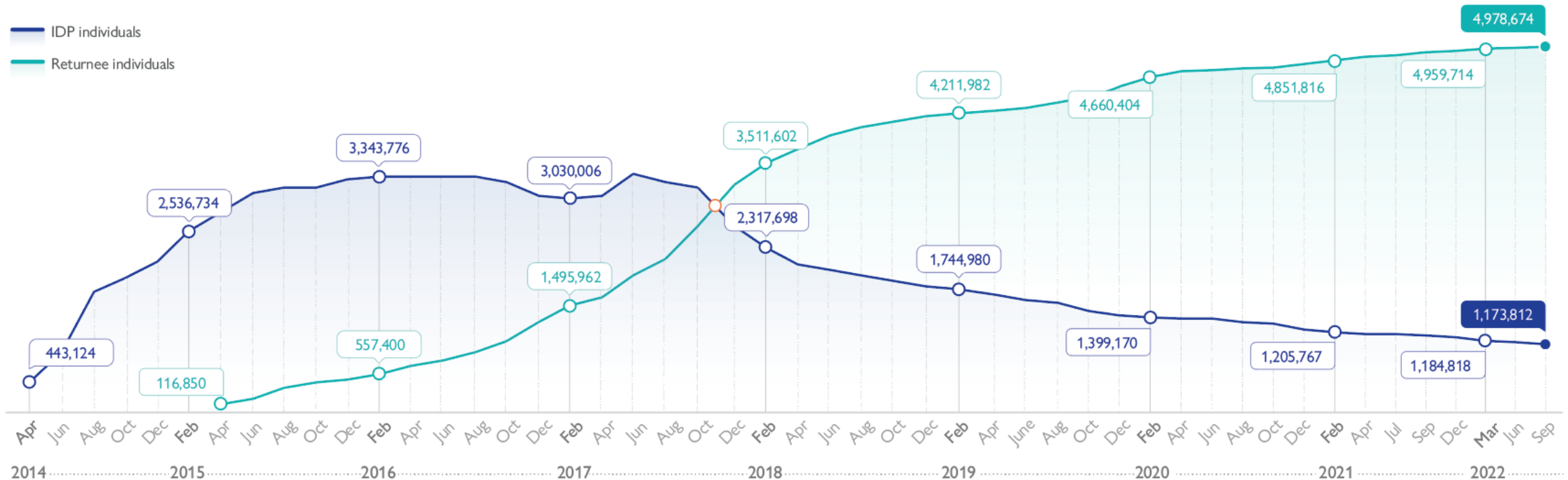
A pilot project in Ninewa Governorate



IOM Iraq thanks the U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM) for its continued support.

Background

- IOM Iraq has been tracking and monitoring IDP stock figures as early as December 2013 through the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Master List. The collection of returnee stock figures began in April 2015, although returnee stock figures have been retroactively reported since October 2014.
- IOM Iraq also uses the Displacement Index and Return Index as tools to monitor the living conditions of the IDP and returnee population at the location level across main domains, such as livelihoods, housing, services, safety, social

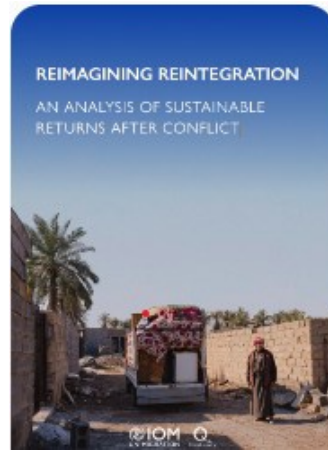
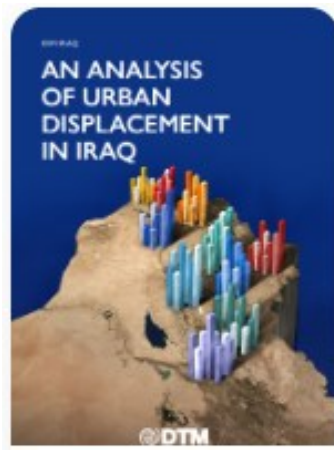
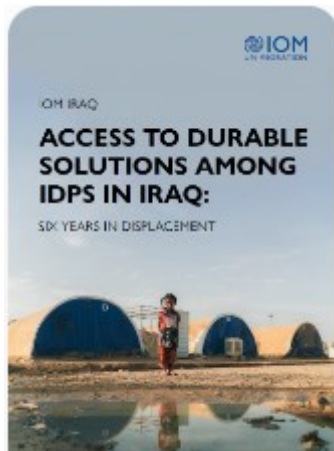


Background

Reports are available at:

<https://iraqdtm.iom.int/DurableSolutions/ProtractedDisplacement>

- Since 2015, IOM Iraq and Georgetown University implemented a longitudinal study, 'Access to Durable Solutions in Iraq', to understand how IDPs take steps to build lasting durable solutions.
- Urban displacement reports analyses the drivers of urban displacement, barriers to return and socio demographic factors that impacting the realization of preferred solution.
- Reimagining reintegration report measures the reintegration of the Iraqi returnees across 14 districts in Iraq. The suitability of their return is measured through eighth criteria and compared to a set of data from 2012.

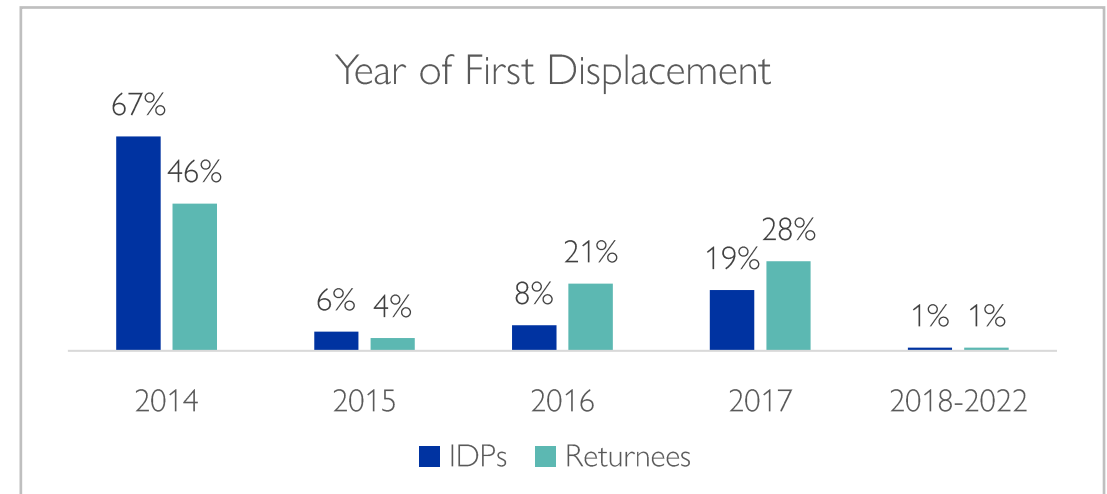


WHAT DIDN'T WE KNOW?

- ✓ Progress across IASC DS criteria
- ✓ Comparison between three groups (data on stayees)
- ✓ Measuring progress with a specific tool
- ✓ Household-level data (ex. preferable solution, discrimination, and IDPs origin at the location level)
- ✓ Findings at the subdistrict level

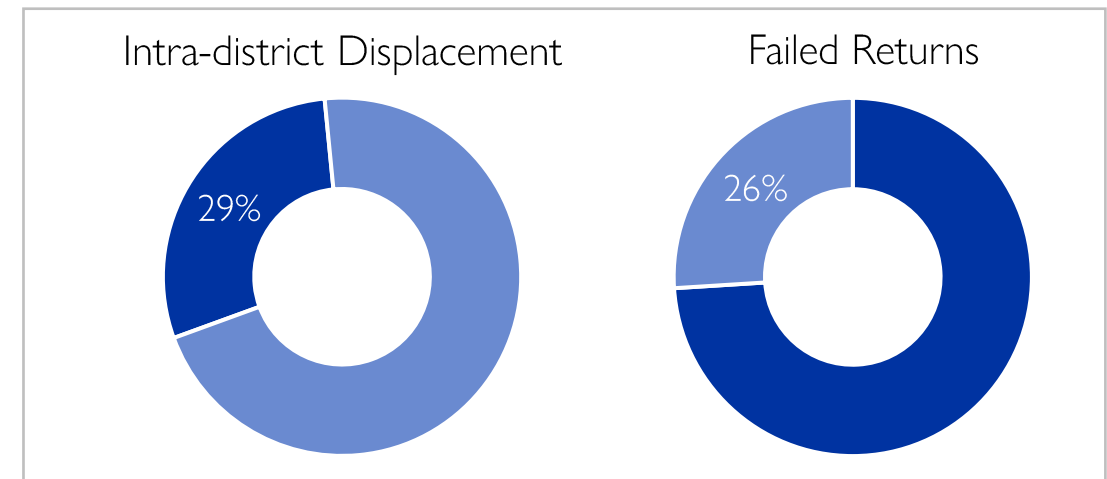
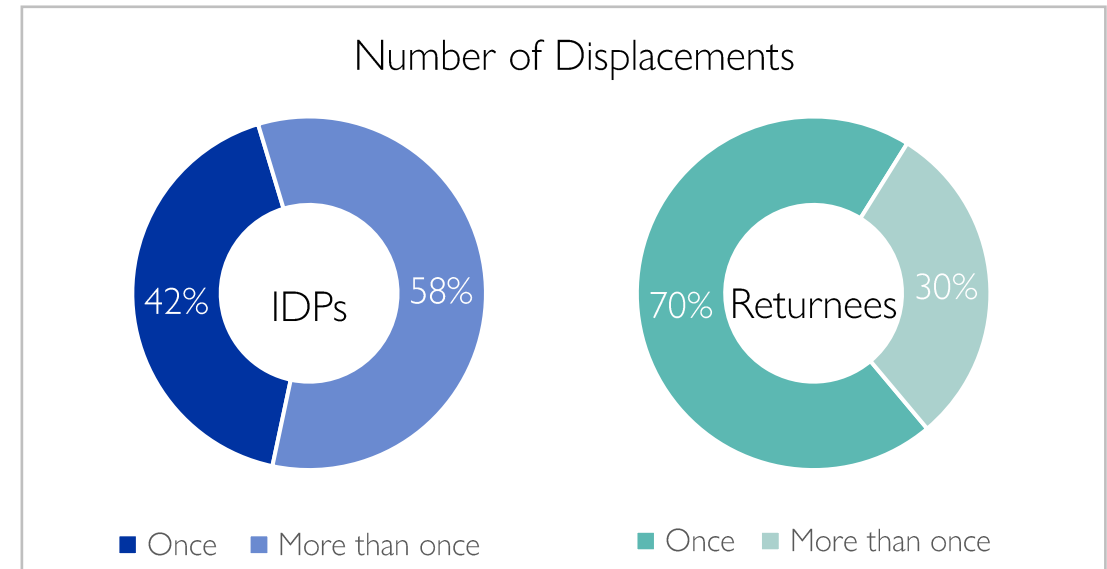
Context: Displacement in Ninewa

- Ninewa Governorate host the largest returnee population of Iraq (39% of the total caseload) together with the second largest IDP population (21%).
- The total stock figure is **364,107 households**, 11 per cent are still at the location of displacement and 89 per cent have returned to the place where they used to reside when the 2014 crisis forced them to flee.
- IDP population of the governorate can be divided into **two main groups**. The largest fled in **2014** right at the beginning of the crisis (67%) and mainly includes households originally from **Al Ba'aj, Mosul, Sinjar** districts, and to a lesser extent **Telafar** District.
- Another large wave was triggered in **2017** by retaking operations (19%) and includes mainly households originally from **Mosul** District and, to a lesser extent, **Al Ba'aj** and **Hatra**.



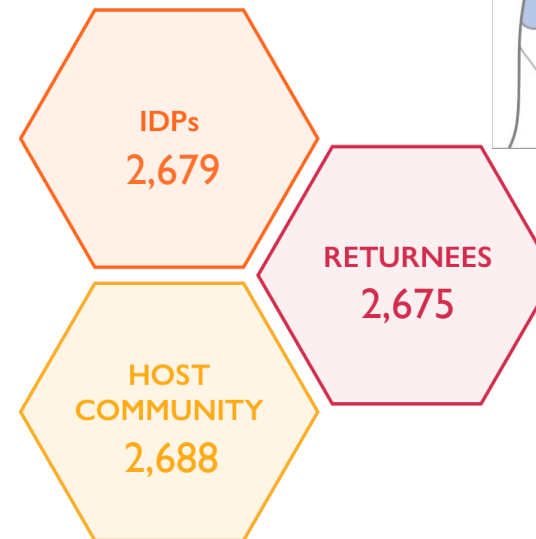
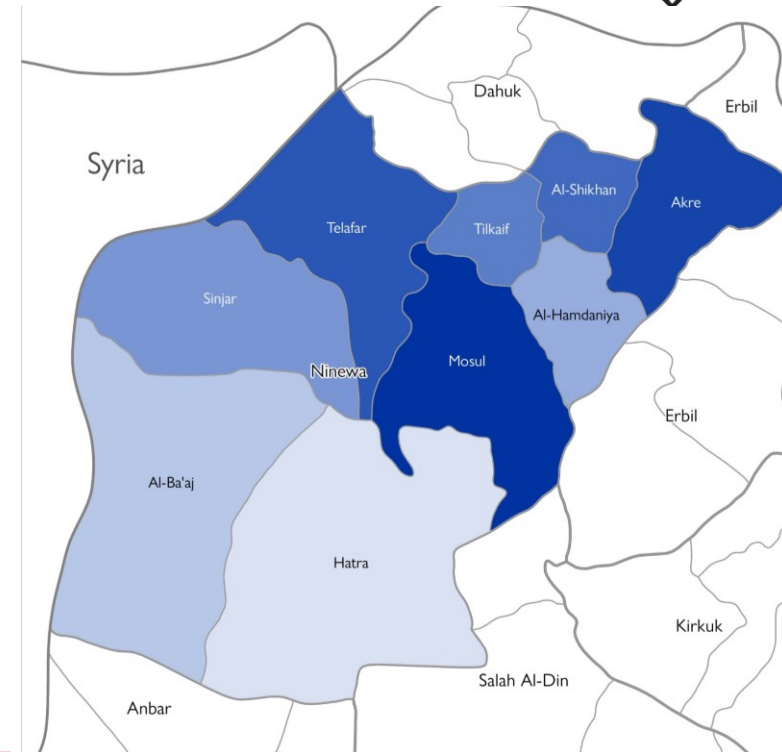
Context: Displacement in Ninewa

- **Multiple displacements** are very common among IDPs (58% of IDPs versus 30% of returnees).
- **Home destruction** is reportedly the most common reason for not having returned to the place of habitual residence (70%), followed closely by the lack of livelihood opportunities at origin (65%).
- Generally, most returnee households (95%) prefer to **stay** at the location of return, while only 58 per cent of IDP households prefer to stay and 31 per cent prefer to return.

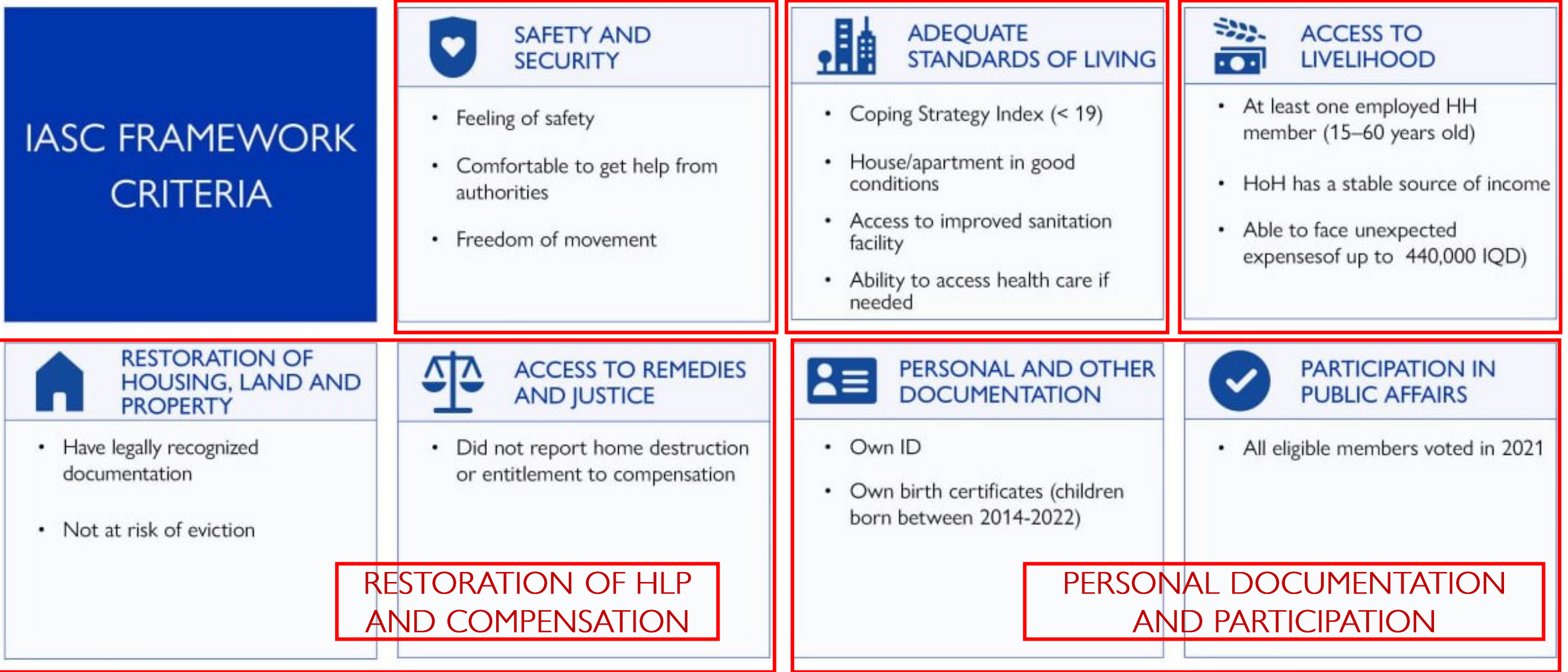


Methodology & Objectives

- **What?** measuring the progress towards durable solutions.
- **How?** HH survey with sample size and design allowing for comparison between three groups and generalizing the finding at the subdistrict level. **A total of 8,042 HHs interviewed.**
- **Why?**
 - To examine key obstacles and characteristics impeding progress towards durable solutions through comparison among IDPs, returnees and the population who never left their location of origin following the 2014 crisis.
 - To define the proportion of the IDP and returnee population that have overcome displacement- or return-related vulnerabilities.



What are the criteria to measure progress?





How to measure progress?

- The living conditions of IDP and returnee households were compared to the living conditions of stayee households across five criteria using an average value of 'passed' indicators
- The criteria where living conditions are relatively the same across all three groups are (1) safety and security as well as (5) documentation and participation.
- The criteria where differences are the most prominent are (4) restoration of HLP and compensation.
- Overcoming vulnerabilities related to the (2) adequate standard of living is more challenging for IDPs than returnees.
- Criterion (3) access to livelihood is problematic for all three groups.

Criteria Average	IDPs	Returnees	Stayees	Max
Safety and Security	2.94	2.95	2.97	3
Adequate Standard of Living	3.16	3.50	3.52	4
Access to Livelihoods	1.25	1.53	1.54	3
Restoration of HLP and Compensation	0.94	1.93	2.16	3
Personal Documentation and Participation	2.85	2.93	2.94	3
All five criteria	2.58	3.00	3.21	5

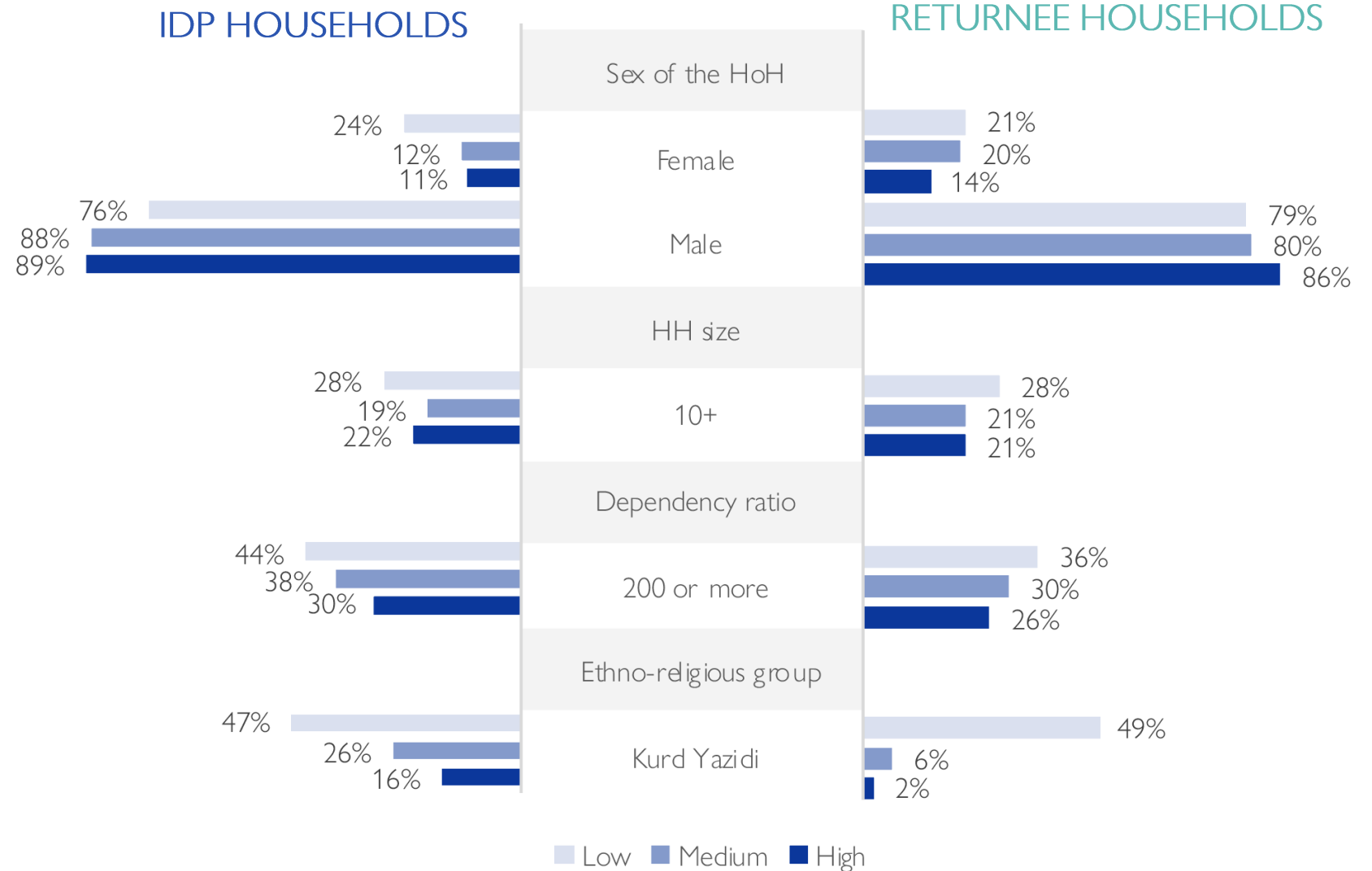
How many HHs have are close to solutions?

- Households were then rated according to the number of 'passed' criteria. Those who met only one criterion, or none are categorized as achieved 'low progress' (10% of IDPs and 3% of returnees), those who met two or three criteria – 'medium progress' (74% and 51%, respectively), and those who met four or all five criteria – 'high progress' (16% and 46%).

		Number of criteria that are met						Total
		Low progress		Medium progress		High progress		
		0	1	2	3	4	5	
 IDPs	# of households	408	3,674	16,757	13,960	6,320	578	41,698
	% of households	1%	9%	40%	34%	15%	1%	100%
 Returnees	# of households	380	9,734	68,980	95,582	108,809	38,924	322,410
	% of households	0%	3%	21%	30%	34%	12%	100%

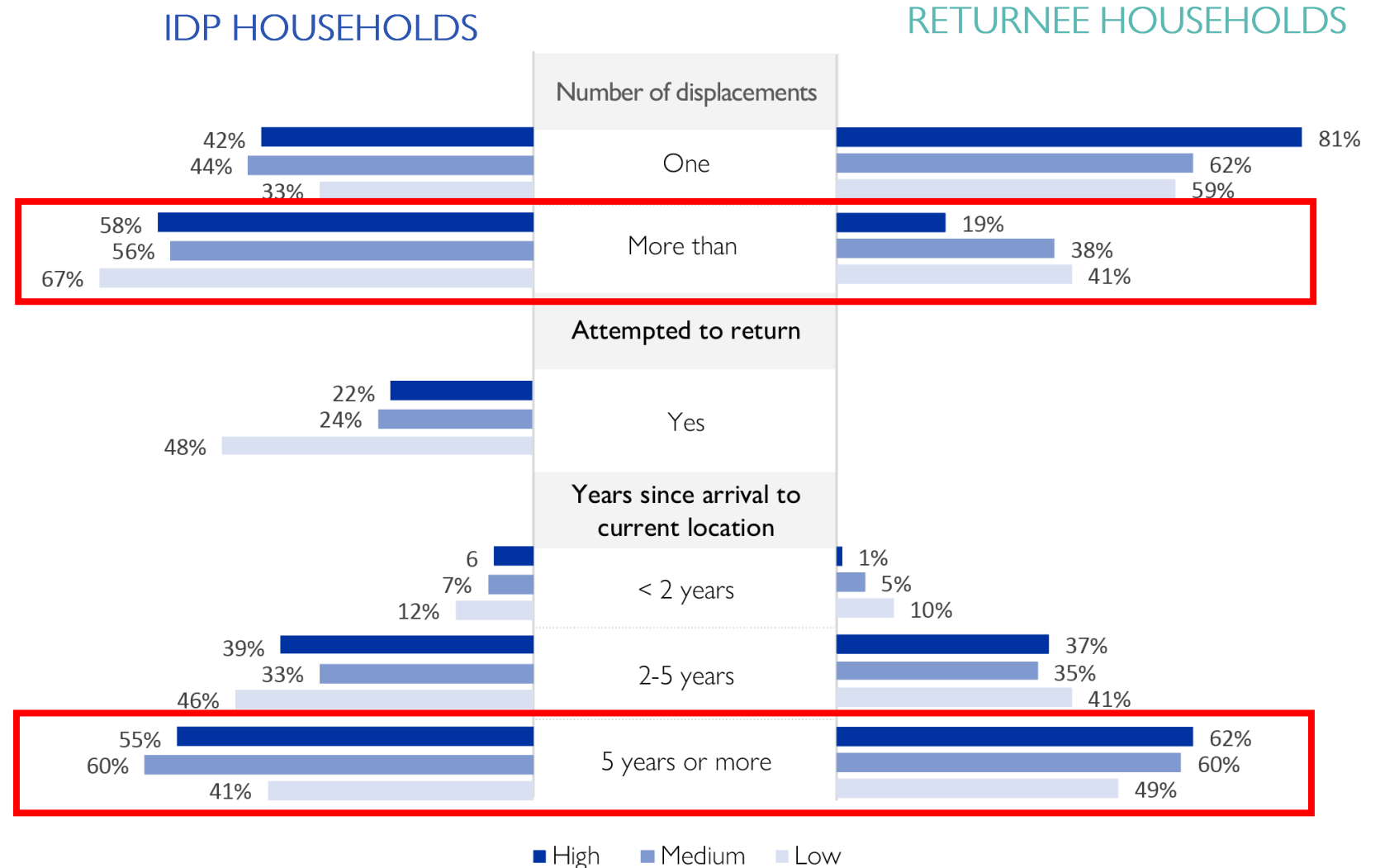
What are the factors impeding progress?

- Even though returnees significantly outperform IDPs, the characteristics of the most vulnerable households whose progress was rated as 'low' are quite similar.
- 'Low progress' categories have larger portions of Yazidis population, households where HoH is female and dependency ratio is high, i.e. prevalence of children and elderly over working-age members.



Length of displacement and return

- Instability prevents advancing toward solutions.
- Households with multiple displacements, failed attempts to return and fewer years in the same place more often show low progress in overcoming vulnerabilities.

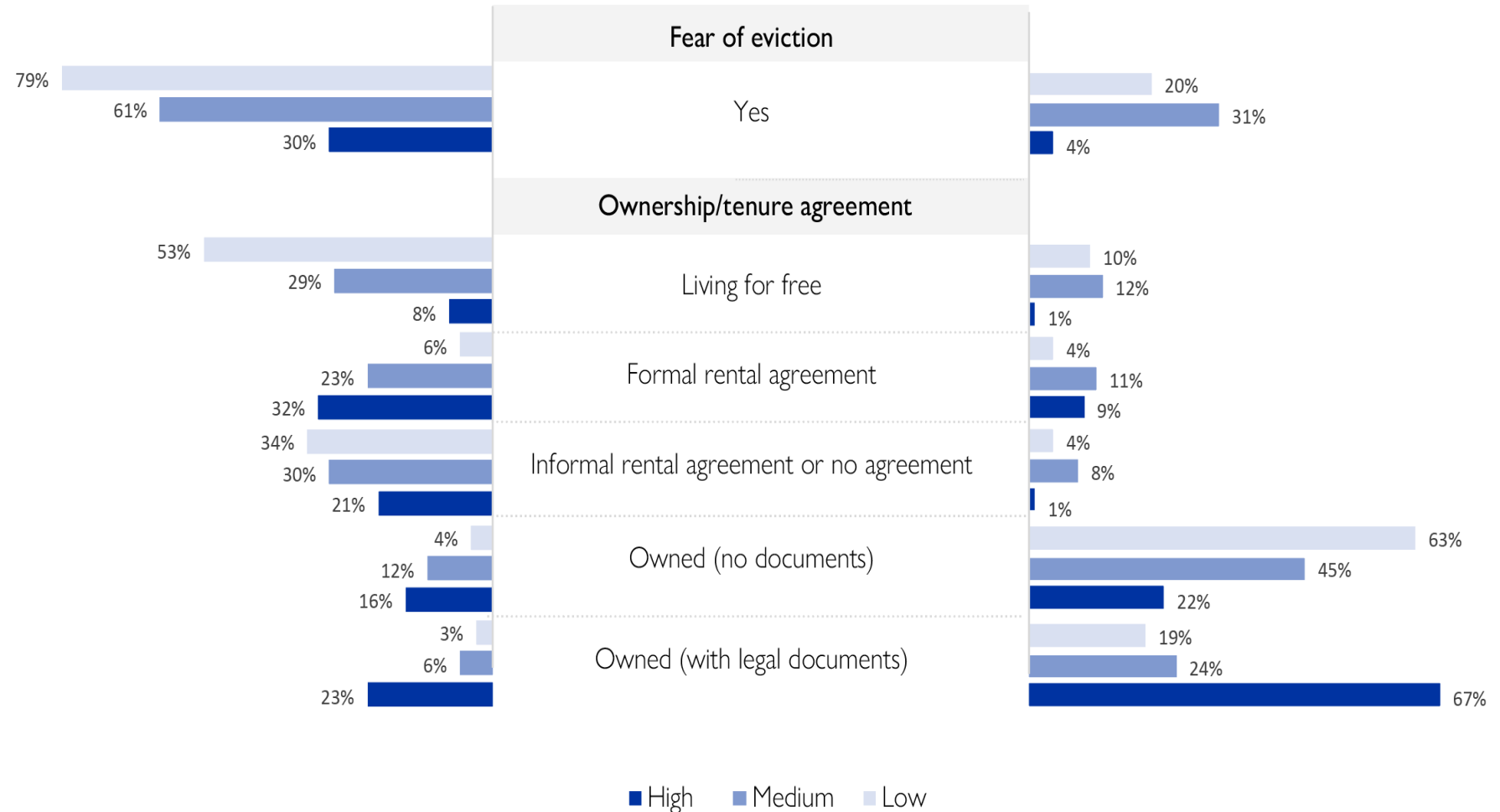


Housing situation

- Instability is also shown in the housing situation especially in insecurity of tenure and fear of eviction.
- Fear of eviction is much more common, although to a larger extent among IDPs than returnees
- Formal rental agreement is very rare in 'low progress' group compared to the 'medium' and 'high'.
- Ownership of accommodation is the main difference between IDP and returnee households.

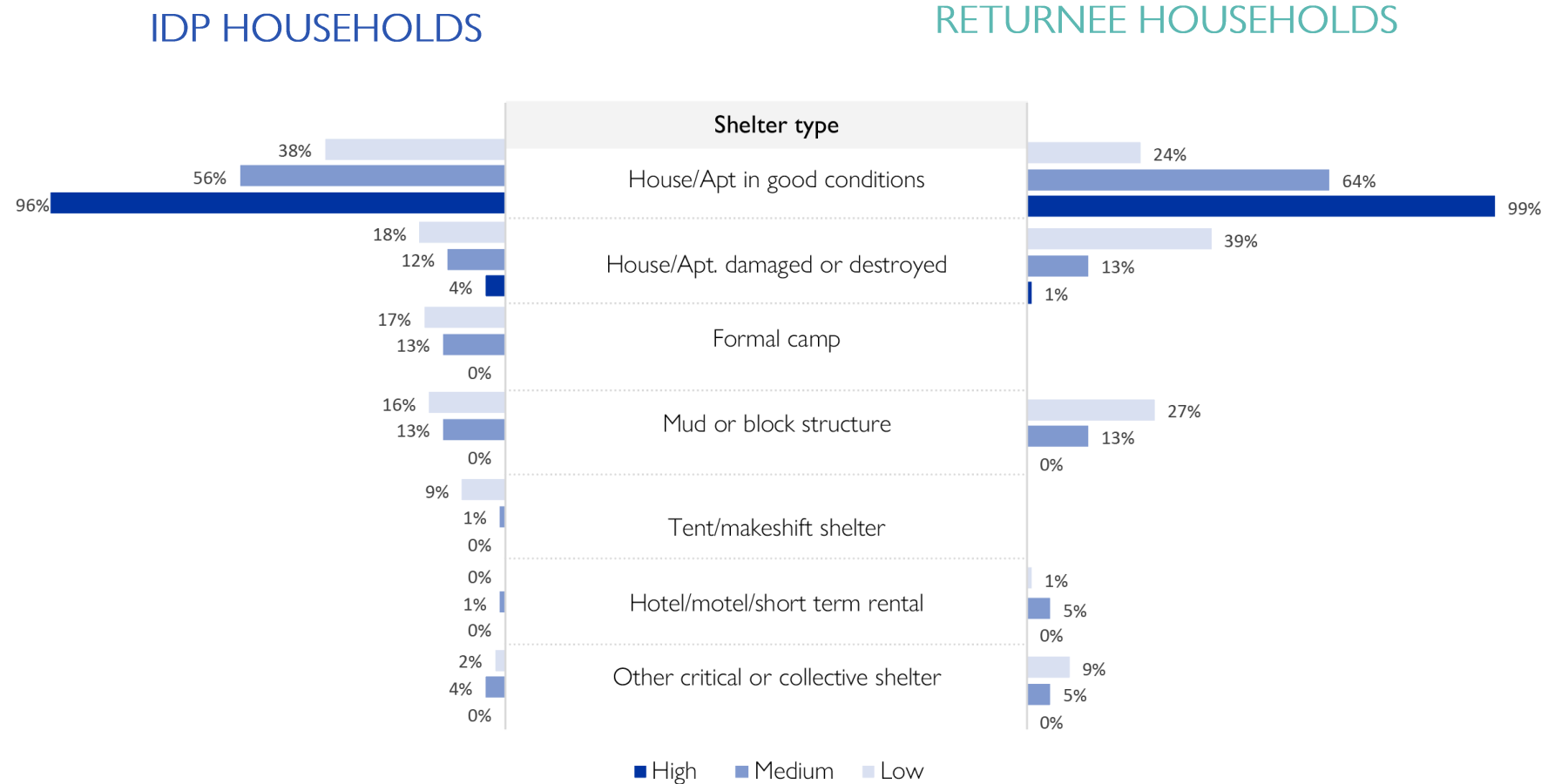
IDP HOUSEHOLDS

RETURNEE HOUSEHOLDS



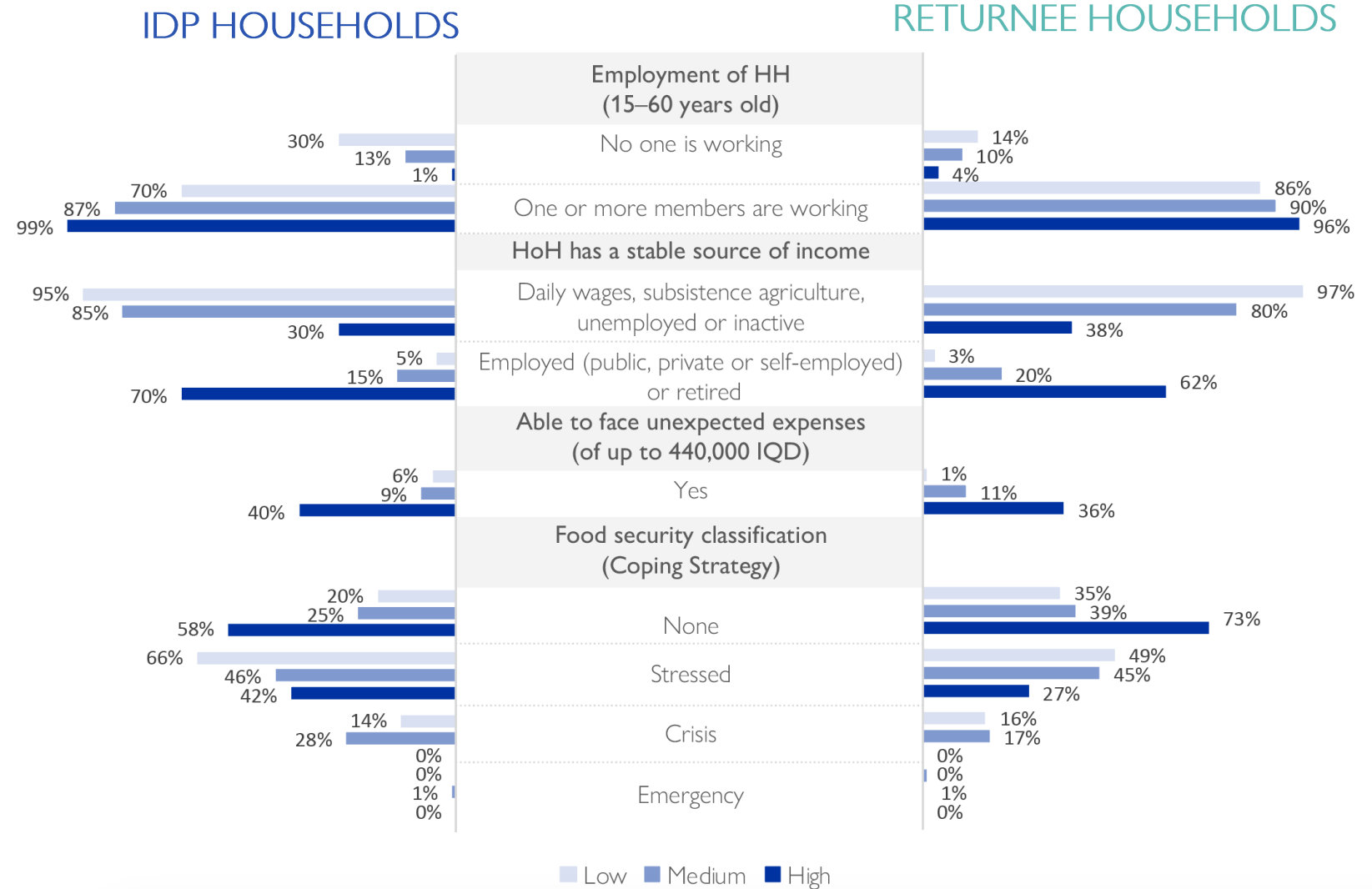
Housing situation

- Overall, the housing situation is where you can see the biggest difference.
- The portion of IDP and returnee households living in good conditions is considerably smaller in the 'low progress' group than in 'medium' and 'high'.



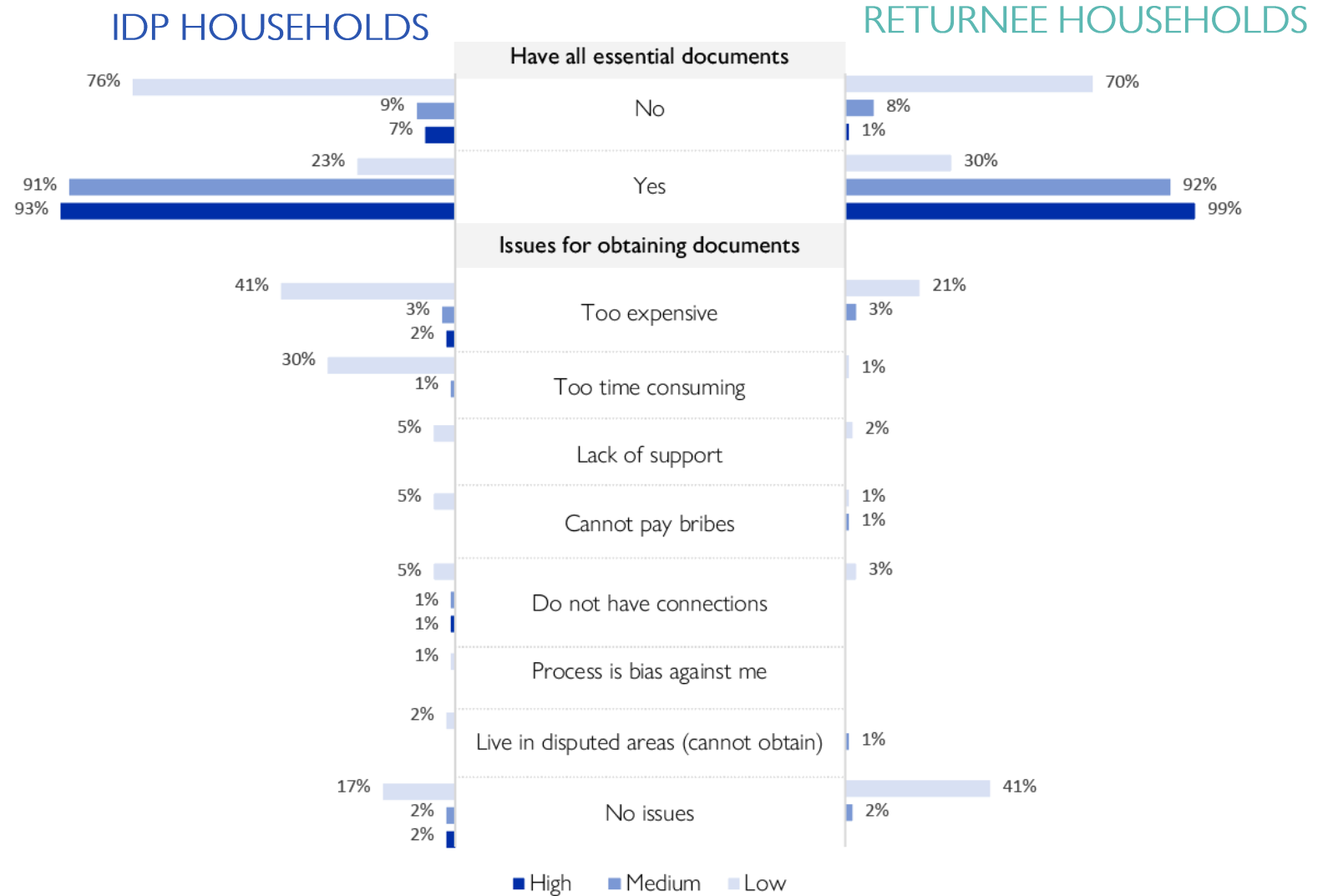
Livelihoods

- Unstable livelihood situation is another obstacle impeding progress.
- ‘Low progress’ group had the largest portion of households where no one has paid work compared to the ‘medium’ and ‘high’ categories.
- Furthermore, most households have an unstable source of income (95%).
- Only a small portion (6%) can cover unexpected expenses.



Documentation

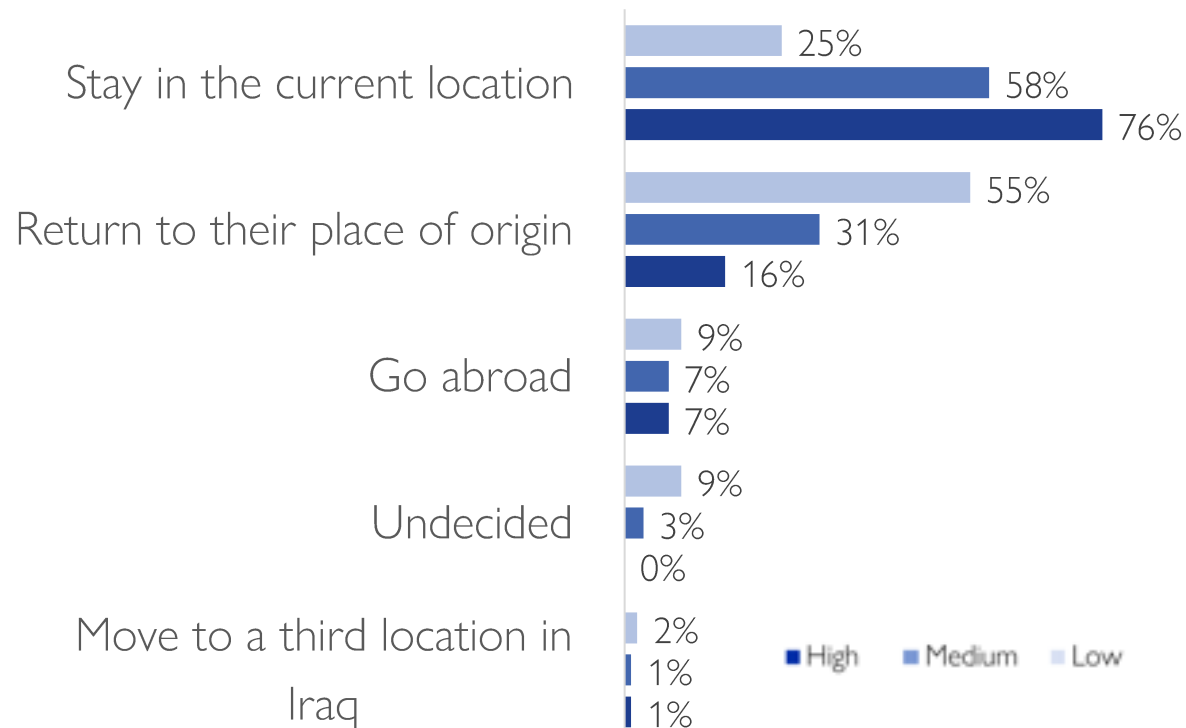
- Missing documentation is more common for 'low progress' group.
- In most cases, it is national or unified ID, followed by Iraqi nationality, birth certificate and PDS card.
- The main obstacles are expenses and time.
- The most cited problems included the inability of children to attend school, movement restrictions, and difficulties accessing social welfare.



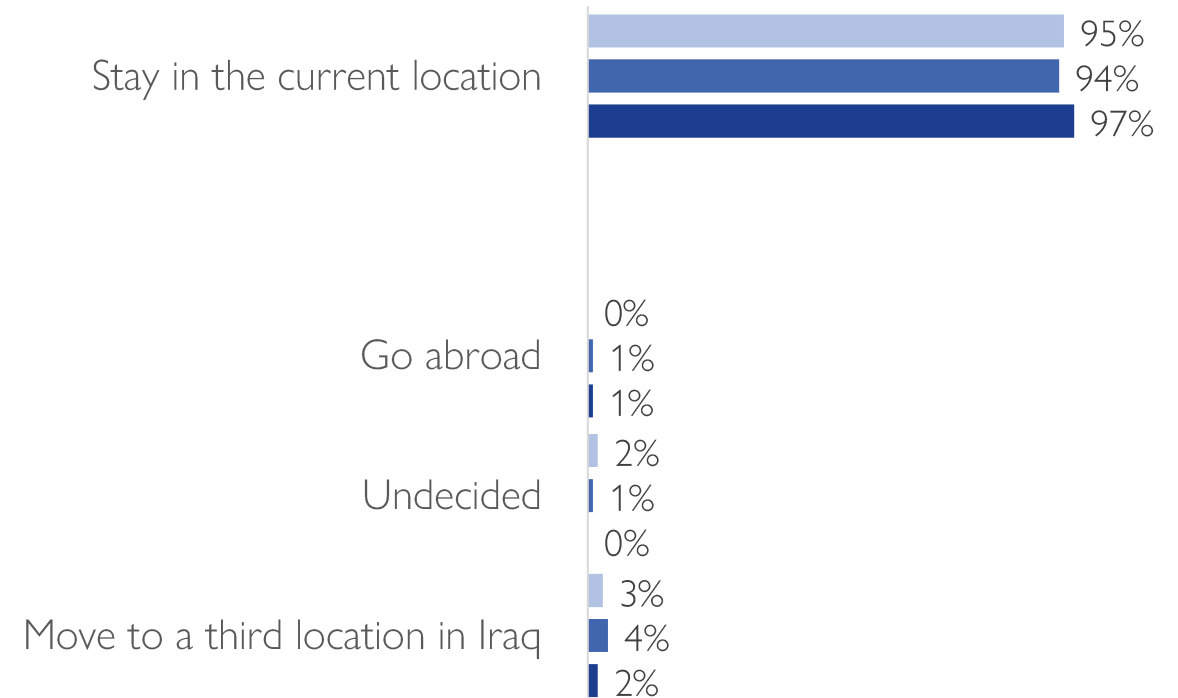
What is preferable solution?

- Most returnee households prefer to stay in their current location.
- Preferable solutions among IDP households vary across groups with different levels of progress indicating the correlation between progress and severity of their vulnerabilities.

IDP HOUSEHOLDS



RETURNEE HOUSEHOLDS

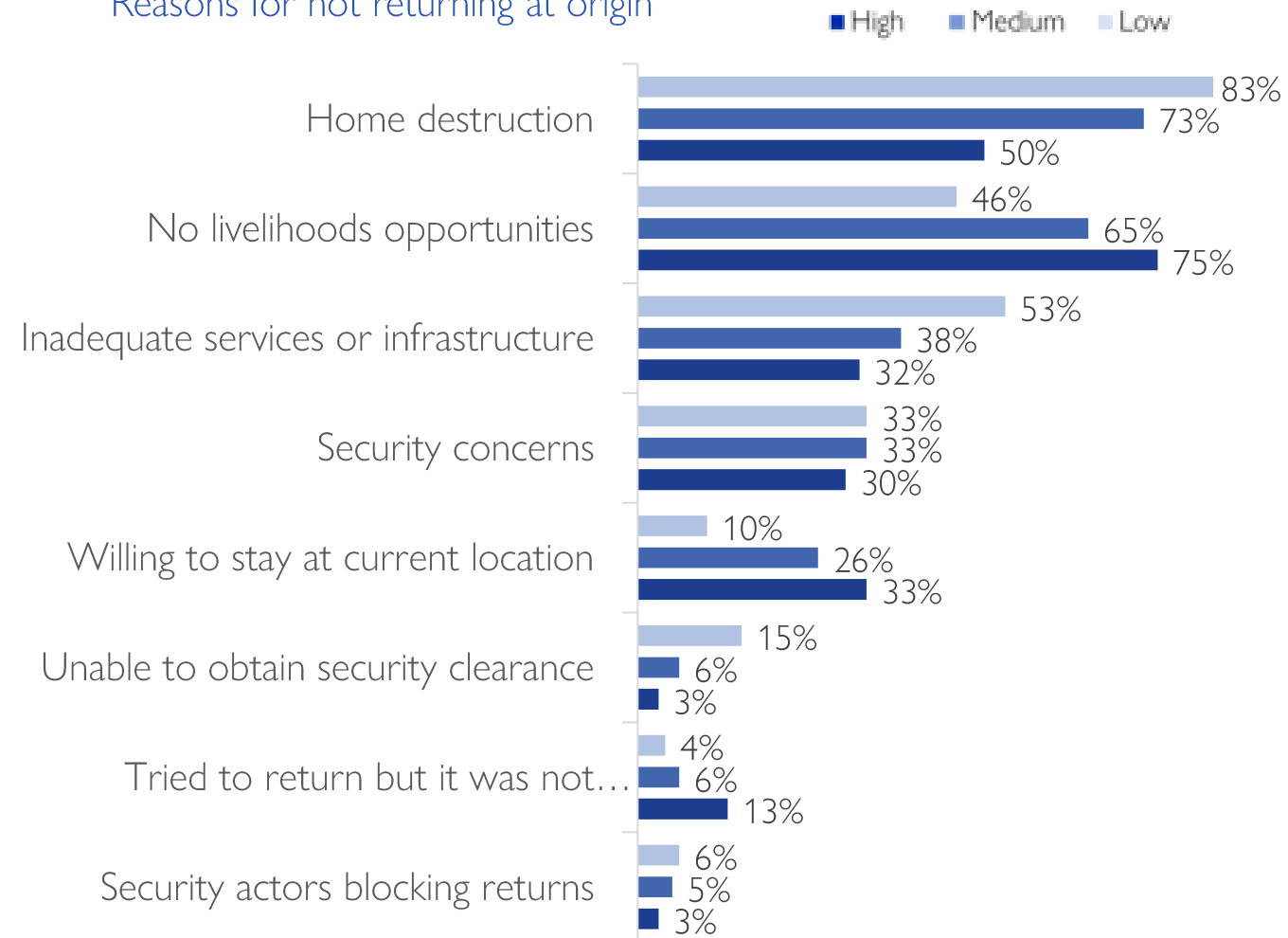


What is the main obstacles?

- Households in the 'low progress' group are more frequently reported **home destruction** (83%) as the main obstacle to return compared to the 'medium' and 'high' categories (73% and 50%, respectively).
- Same with **inadequate services or infrastructure** at origin (53%, 38% and 32%, respectively).
- The third most common reason is **lack of livelihoods opportunities** (46%, 65%, and 75%, respectively).
- Also, 15 per cent mentioned a failure to obtain **security clearance** among main obstacles, this is more often than in 'medium' and 'high' categories (6% and 3%, respectively). The last one is possibly linked to their lack of documents.

IDP HOUSEHOLDS

Reasons for not returning at origin

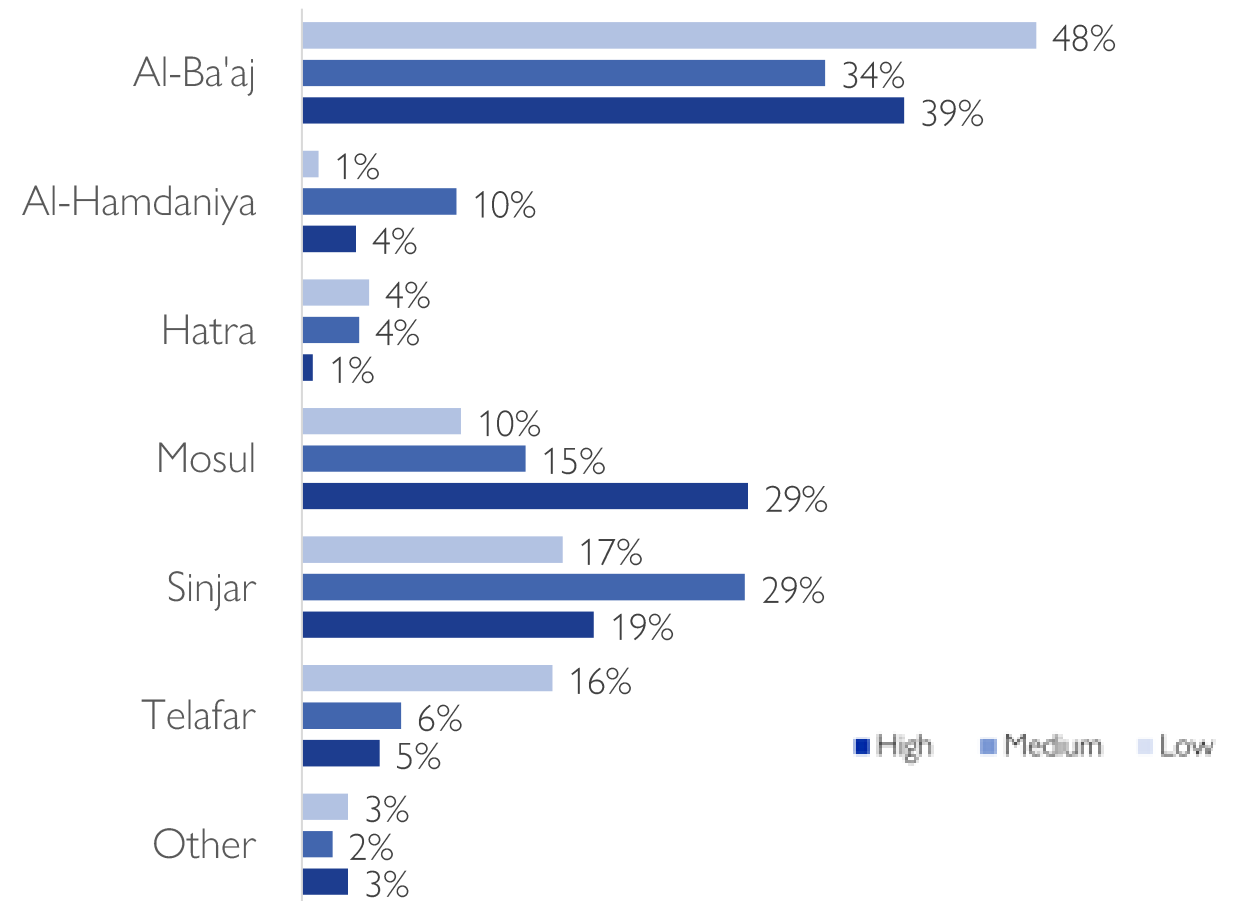


What is the origin?

- Most HHs who prefer to return originate from:
 - Al-Qahtaniya in **Al-Ba'aj** and to a lesser extent from
 - Markaz Sinjar and Qaeyrrawan, in **Sinjar**,
 - Rubiya in **Telafar** or
 - from Al-Qayara and Markaz Mosul in **Mosul**.

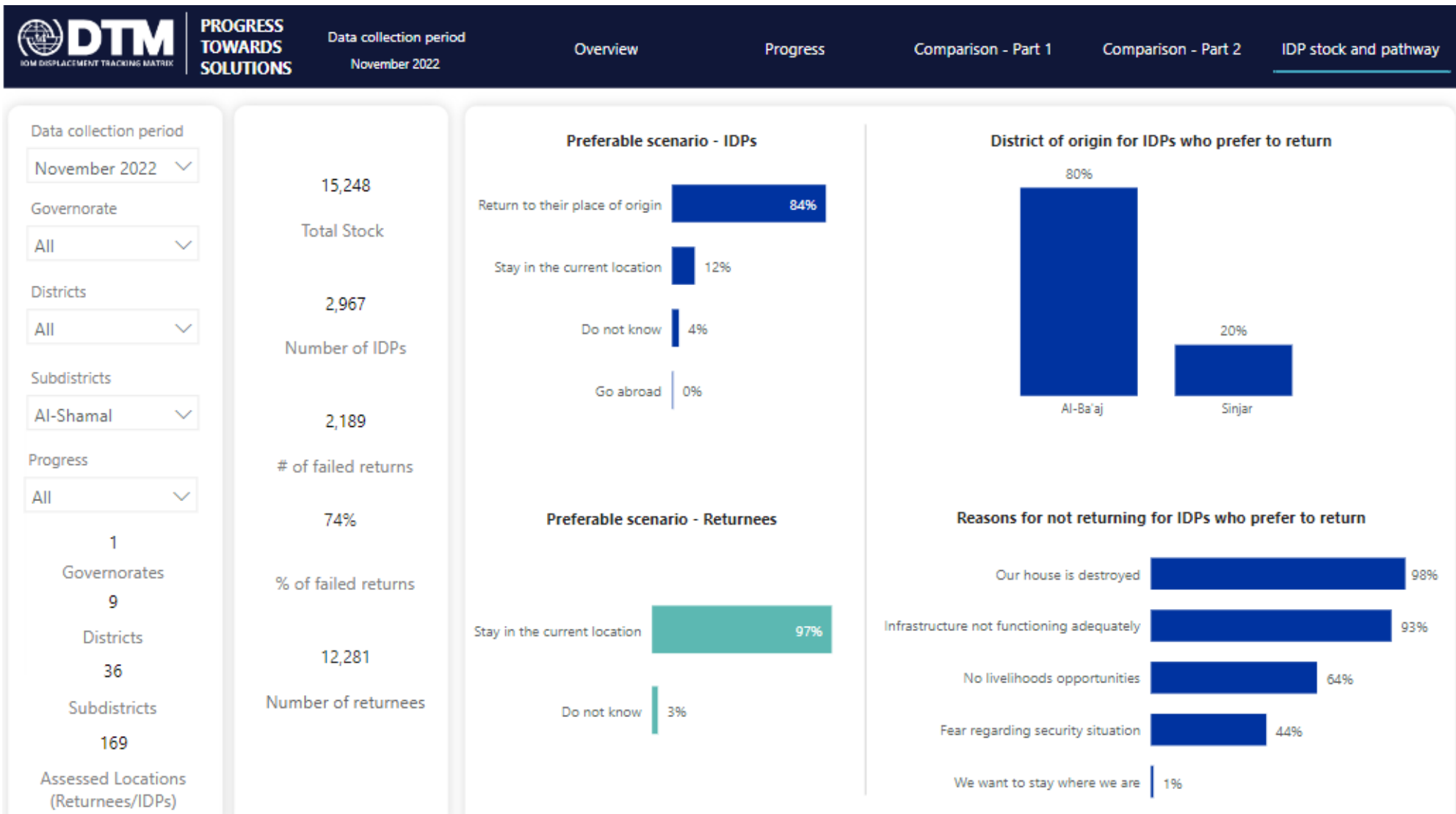
IDP HOUSEHOLDS

District of origin for those who want return



Dashboard

Available at: <https://iraqdtm.iom.int/ProgressTowardsSolutions>



What did we find out?

- Returnees tend to report living conditions that are pretty much aligned with stayees in all domains, except for HLP and Compensation, and scored significantly higher than IDPs in all domains.
- 16% of IDPs and 46% of returnees passed four or all five criteria – ‘high progress’ group.
- ‘Medium progress’ – those who met two or three criteria (74% and 51%, respectively), ‘low progress’ – met only one criterion, or none (10% of IDPs and 3% of returnees).
- Characteristics of the most vulnerable households whose progress was rated as ‘low’ are quite similar. Larger portions of Yazidis population, households where HoH is female and the dependency ratio is high, i.e. prevalence of children and elderly over working-age members.

What did we find out?

Main barriers:

- There is a correlation between time spent in the same location as well as preferable solutions and progress. Instability prevents advancing toward solutions or even deciding on the preferable scenario.
- Lack of proper housing, documentation, and stable income are the main factors impeding progress.
- Home destruction remains the most common reason for not having returned, followed closely by the lack of livelihood opportunities at the origin.
- Access to livelihood is problematic for all three groups.

For further information please do not hesitate
to get in touch: iraqdtm@iom.int

Iraq DS Compact and Progress

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Iraq Durable Solutions



DS Compact Update

14 June 2023

Political Engagement Strategy

11-24 May: Meetings with PM HR Advisor, KRG Mol and MoMD to brief them on the draft compact outline

19 June: Potential meeting with PM of Federal Iraq (to be followed by meeting with PM KRG). In addition to MoF/MoP

Once these meetings take place, increase engagement with technical line ministries. Joint strategy to be discussed next week.

Validation workshop to take place (tentatively) in July to create Compact action plan- hosted by UNDP and IOM

Establish Tripartite Forum [GoI/KRG/UN] –to plan for solutions pathways for Populations Groups facing complex barriers for people living in camps, informal settlements and people from blocked areas.



30 May – inter-organization workshop to discuss context updates, potential prioritization frameworks and points of engagement for people facing complex barriers to solutions.

- We are heavily affected by the Governments perception of the solution, which emphasises return.
- Very few frameworks in place in Iraq to show a working model of alternative solutions
- Compact could work to confront the political and financial issues – its not a case of ‘no movement’ at an operational level, but of slow movement.



- Participants advocated for a prioritisation of: informal sites at risk of eviction, engagement on camp consolidation efforts and the impact on displacement, advocacy on locations with high movement restrictions including Debeqa and east Ninewa camps (including for the political detainees) and for communities from Jurf al Sakhar.
- It is a shift from multi-sector needs based advocacy to community-based advocacy. Different communities have different needs and intentions, and different urgency to the solutions they need. Ongoing reflections on prioritisation and opportunities can guide this.

Workshop report available



Any other business