

حلول دائمة في العراق
Iraq Durable Solutions



DSTF Meeting #31

25 June 2026

Agenda

1. Welcome and Introduction
2. Opening Remarks
3. Update on Sinjar Investment and Development Plan
4. Update on DS/IDP Data Workstream, FVM
5. Update on Housing, legal Assessment, Yazidi Title deeds, and Compensation Application System
6. Perspectives on Advocacy Approaches and Priorities (Engagement with new government and coordination architecture)
7. Incoming RC Transition Arrangements & Continuity of The Durable Solutions File
8. Closing and next steps



Update on Sinjar Investment and Development Plan

UNDP



Update on Displacement Data, Facilitated Voluntary Return (FVM), Iraq DS ActivityInfo Platform

IOM

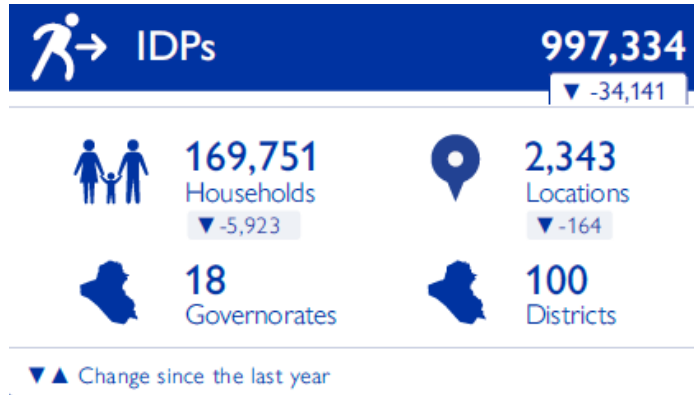


DTM and Displacement Updates

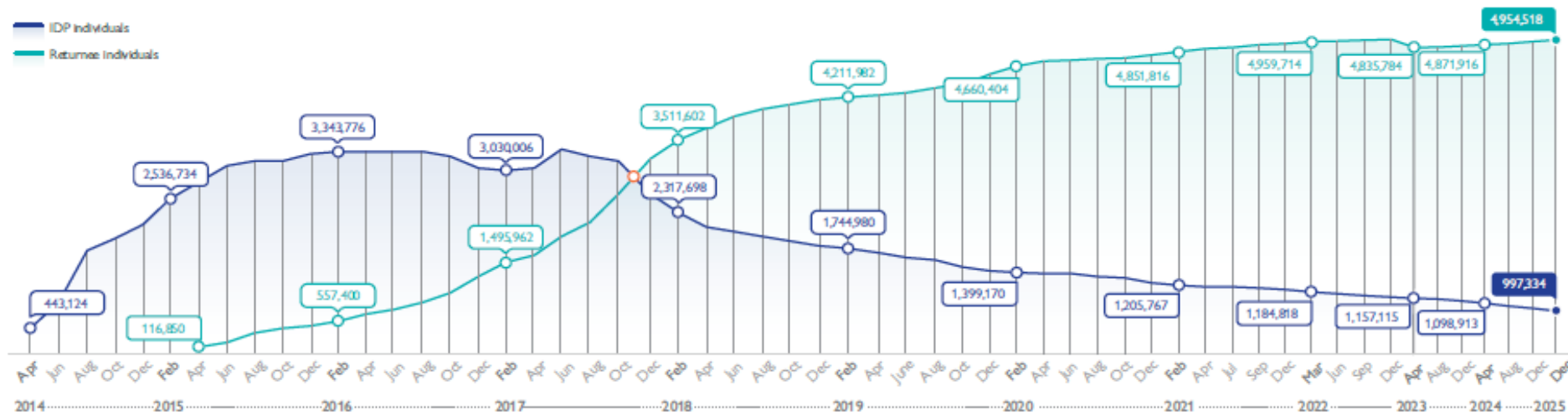
25 June 2026

DSTF

Displacement Overview



- As of 31 December 2025, DTM identified 997,334 individual IDPs (169,751 households).
- Decrease of 34,141 individual IDPs since the previous year, Round 134 (September - December 2024) (- 3%).
- The highest decrease in individual numbers was in the following governorates: Ninewa (-13,428 individuals), Duhok (-5,287), Salah Al-Din (-3,066) and Erbil (-2,376).
- The decrease was primarily driven by returns to areas of origin following security clearance, rehabilitation of housing, improved security conditions and basic services, emotional attachment to home areas, and the return of families from camps in Duhok to their area of origin in Ninewa after prolonged displacement.



Displacement Definition

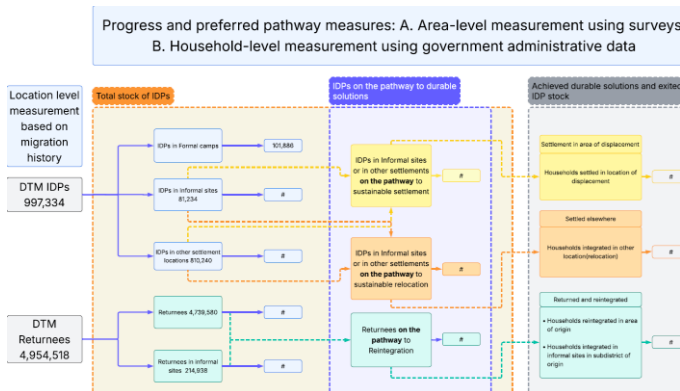
Update

Q1-Q2

Q2-Q3

Q3-Q4

Simplified methodology



Government Engagement

- Workshop with JCCC planned in July 2026
- Validation with MoMD

New data collection

- Master List update Q3-Q4 2026
- Collaboration with Statistics office to include census data

Monitoring of drivers of displacement

Economic impact of regional crisis

Business and employment disruption affected nearly 70% of communities:

- reduced salaries (68.8%),
- job losses or reduced business operations (61.3%)
- and reduced working hours (53.8%) and daily wages 8.4%
- 32.5% of small businesses reduced their activities and 6.9% temporarily shut down.

Rise of main commodity prices:

- Tomato price increased by 151.0%
- LPG gas cylinders by 100.5%
- 95% per cent of small business owners reported rise of their main stock items by an average of +40.8 per cent.

Negative coping strategies:

- with purchasing on credit
- postponing purchases the most common responses.

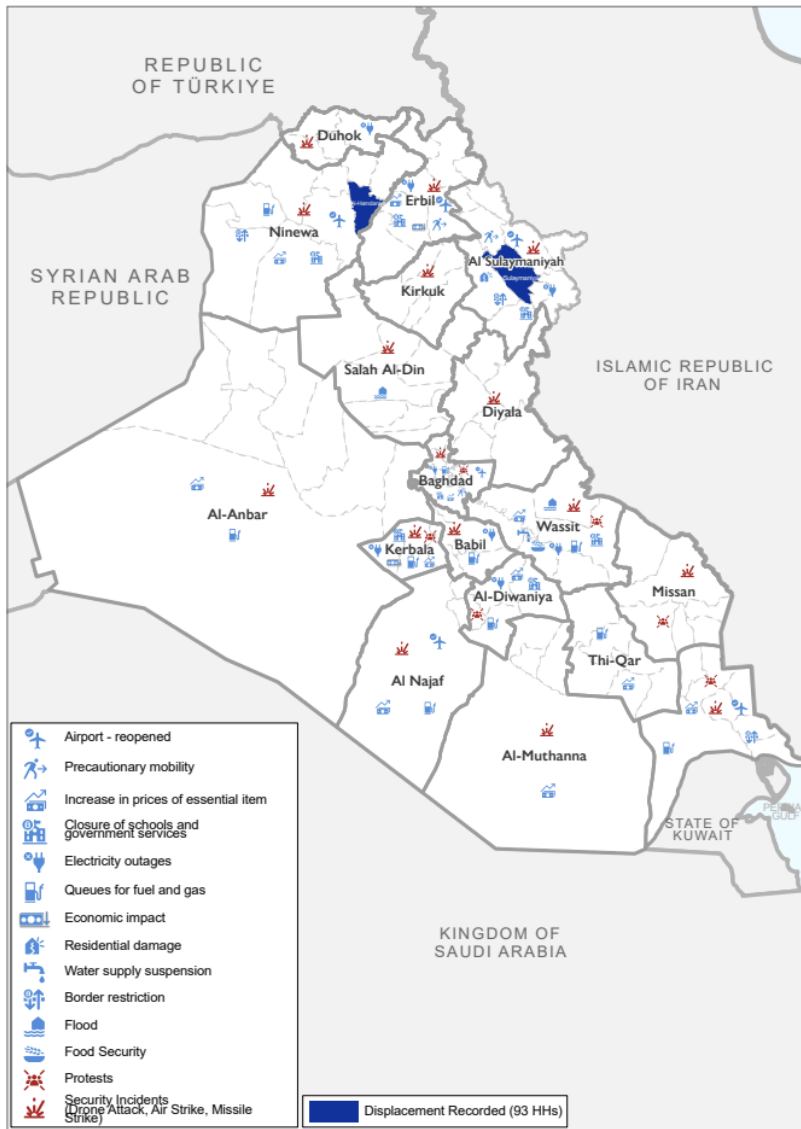


Figure 1: Humanitarian impact of the crisis and displacement risk factors inside Iraq. The information is reported at the governorate level based on reports from DTM field teams and media sources since 1 March 2026 and may not be exhaustive. This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration (IOM).



Reintegration Monitoring

Facilitated Voluntary Movement





Activity Report – M&E DSTWG Group



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THANK YOU
QUESTIONS?

Update on Housing, legal Assessment, Yazidi Title deeds, and Compensation Application System

UN Habitat

Compensation System Digitization

- Technical consultations completed with Martyrs Foundation, NDC, CCC and governorate subcommittees
- Multiple rounds of stakeholder feedback incorporated into applicant and assessor platforms
- Compensation workflow standardized and digitized from application through decision-making
- Automated generation of standard correspondence and institutional requests
- Pilot training materials under development for NDC, CCC and MoMD staff
- Platform development advancing toward testing and capacity-building phase



Affordable Green Housing

- Procurement for 200 housing units in Ramadi and Mosul nearing completion
- Ramadi Municipality committed to site servicing and perimeter fencing
- Groundbreaking anticipated in August 2026
- Housing model designed to demonstrate scalable, affordable and green construction
- Beneficiary selection process under development in coordination with MoMD
- Intervention supports sustainable return, local integration and durable solutions



Yazidi Property Rights and Title Deeds

- 19,830 occupancy certificates distributed since 2017, including 17,713 to Yazidis
- UN-Habitat support contributed to legislative reforms and Cabinet Resolution 227 (2025)
- 5,160 title deeds distributed between April–June 2026, with distribution ongoing
- 9,123 beneficiaries provided with legal assistance
- 11 community mobilization sessions conducted with mukhtars and community leaders
- Supporting restoration of property rights and durable returns in Sinjar and Ba'aj



Legal & Regulatory Assessment for Affordable Housing

- National housing framework assessed
- Barriers to affordable housing identified
- Land and tenure constraints analysed
- Housing access for vulnerable groups reviewed
- Reform roadmap developed
- Supporting implementation of the National Housing Policy





Perspectives on Advocacy Approaches and Priorities including engagement with new Government and Coordination Architecture

Donors' Intervention

Introduction

The international community commends the significant progress made on the displacement file in Iraq to date. However, a significant number of IDPs have not been able to return. This group, as well as vulnerable returnee households continue to have needs relating to their displacement.

International funding to Iraq has decreased significantly in recent years, but we have a window of opportunity to continue to make progress together on this file as donor and UN funding declines and we shift to development and technical assistance approaches. Without concerted efforts and actions, there is a risk that progress on this file stagnates and conflict-related displacement remains a feature of Iraqi society.

Beyond the human impacts, the risks, impacts and missed opportunities for Iraq associated with this file are as follows:



Economic



- We recognise the fiscal pressures the government is under and the shock the Iraqi economy has experienced over recent months due to the closure of the Strait of Hormuz.
- As Iraq seeks to stabilise and grow its economy, including through private sector development, ensuring the country is harnessing the full potential of its human capital will be key.
- The IDP and returnee population represents a proportion of Iraq's citizens, including a high number of women and girls, that may struggle to reach their full economic potential and are likely to continue to require support until they achieve durable solutions.
- If fully reintegrated, with full access to educational, vocational training and livelihoods opportunities, these citizens, including women, girls and minority groups, could contribute more effectively to Iraq's economy.
- In contrast, continuing to support people in camp settings or in informal settlements is not only costly but is not conducive to Iraq's economic development.
- There is also a risk that the legacy of conflict-related displacement and the conditions visible in camps and informal settlements may create perceptions of ongoing instability in the country. This could disincentivise investors.
- Many areas of return are also still economically underdeveloped. Supporting Iraqis to return to those areas and reinvigorate or establish businesses will support local job markets and economies for all.
- Support to IDPs and returnees goes beyond a humanitarian issue, it's an economic opportunity for Iraq – supporting these citizens will allow Iraq to activate this portion of its human capital and achieve its full economic potential.



Security

- We recognise that security remains a critical priority for the Government.
- There is a risk that ongoing displacement undermines social cohesion and social stability in areas affected by displacement. Additionally, the resulting disenfranchisement of displaced and returnee populations could increase vulnerability to radicalisation or propensity towards civil unrest for certain groups, creating risks for Iraq's future stability.
- Insecurity also remains a blocker to resolving displacement, with some areas of return not easily accessible for returnees or perceived as unsafe.
- If not sustainably closed, with effective support given to those displaced, camps could become drivers of instability, with inhabitants disenfranchised and susceptible to extremist ideologies.
- Resolving displacement is therefore critical to building a more cohesive and secure Iraqi society.



Overall

- In conclusion, to support Iraq's future stability, and to allow Iraq to achieve its full economic potential, resolving the IDP file remains critical.
- Resolving the IDP file goes beyond closing camps, it is about ensuring those displaced and returnees get access to the same services as other Iraqi citizens (including civil documentation) so that they can become full participants in Iraqi society, with greater economic productivity.

Key asks for the Government of Iraq

Priority 1: No-/low-cost requests linked to existing government initiatives or areas under discussion



1. For the Government of Iraq, via COMSEC, to co-chair a coordination mechanism (insert name) on Durable Solutions alongside UN and donor counterparts and to ensure the attendance of relevant ministries, committees and subnational stakeholders to allow for coordinated discussions on needs and plans for progress to be discussed across all relevant parties. (Comment: we may want to consider asking the government to appoint a champion or PM advisor on Durable Solutions).
2. As the government seeks to consolidate its monopoly on the use of force, we would ask that they consider how this can improve safety and security in areas of return.
3. That the government continues to support the implementation of existing processes and legislation that support the rights and entitlements of IDPs and returnees to existing government support available to all Iraqi citizens, i.e. civil documentation issuance (including the unified ID card), issuance of title deeds and other legal documents, access to healthcare and education. That the government ensure displaced and returnee populations are integrated into government planning for services.
4. Maintain support to in camp populations while they remain in camps, including government-provided assistance and services. Provide clearance documentation promptly for those IDPs wishing to depart from camps.



Priority 2: Higher cost requests

1. Ensure all IDPs are considered for receiving access to social protection schemes if they meet eligibility criteria, even if they cannot yet be included in payments due to fiscal constraints. Ensure effective linkages between vocational training and private sector recruitment to provide a graduation pathway from social protection and to effectively support people out of government assistance, whilst bolstering Iraq's private sector capability (we recognise there is work ongoing from the social protection authority on this).
2. Digitisation, simplification and standardisation of systems critical to progressing Durable Solutions, i.e. civil documentation, compensation claims and returns grants, and removal of blockers to access, such as in person requirements.
3. If feasible, resume compensation claim payments, and returns grants for those leaving IDP camps, or provide clarity on government plans for these offers, including clarity on criteria and application processes.



Incoming RC: Transition Arrangements & Continuity of The Durable Solutions File Across The Transition

RC



AOB and Next Steps