



**UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT GROUP
IRAQ TRUST FUND**

Programme Cover Page

<p align="center">Participating UN Organisation(s):</p> UNHCR(Lead), IOM	<p align="center">Sector Outcome Team(s):</p> Protection
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<p align="center">Programme Title:</p> Capacitating and Strengthening Protection Networks with the Government of Iraq	<p align="center">Programme Number:</p> F8-12

Programme Description (limit 1,000 characters):

This project proposes to contribute to the achievement of Protection Outcome Team Outcome 1, “An environment for improved protection of civilians based on human rights standards in place throughout Iraq” and it is designed to improve the capacity of MoDM and protection networks to address returnees and IDPs’ needs which will lead to their improved access to basic rights, including access to services and documentation.

The project builds upon the Government of Iraq (GoI) Order 101 stipulating the establishment of Return Assistance Centers (RACs) to manage returns, providing the necessary support and assistance to returning IDPs and refugees, including property recovery. UNHCR established the Protection Assistance Centers (PAC) and Return Integration Community Centers (RICC) networks to support and expand the reach of GoI initiatives for returnees, by providing legal assistance to IDPs and returnees, monitoring protection risks and factors; addressing the social, assistance and information needs of returnees. As a result of the project, MoDM Branch Offices will be capacitated by operational support, on-the-job training and technical advice in the areas of IDP/returnee registration and monitoring, project design and monitoring/evaluation, referral and reporting through establishing and institutionalizing procedures for information dissemination and referral, as well as advocacy and coordination at the national and local levels.

<p align="center">Programme Costs:</p> <p>UNDG ITF: \$2,073,305</p> <p>Govt. Contribution:</p> <p>Agency Core:</p> <p>UNHCR \$235,580 TOTAL: \$2,308,885</p>	<p align="center">Programme Location:</p> <p>Governorate(s): Baghdad</p> <p>District(s): For RICCs: Hay Al-Qahera, Al-Jadeeda, Al-Doura, Hay Al-Amel, Al-Mansour, Al-Kadhumyah For RAC: Karkh, Rasafa For PAC: Karkh and Rasafa For MoDM: 16 Branch Offices</p> <p>Town(s)</p>
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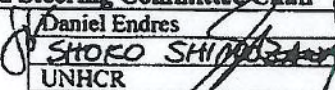
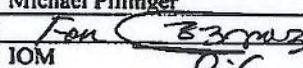
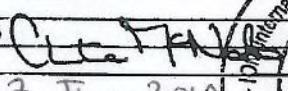
Govt of Iraq Line Ministry Responsible:
Ministry of Displacement and Migration

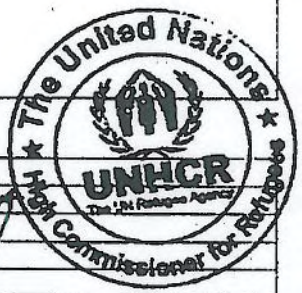
Programme Duration:
Total # of months: 12
Expected Start date: 01 July 2010
Expected End date: 30 June 2011

Review and Approval Dates

Line Ministry Endorsement Date: 12 April 2010
 Concept Note Approval Date: 27 April 2010
 SOT Approval Date: 06 May 2010
 Peer Group Review Date: 24 May 2010
 ISRB Approval Date: 22 June 2010
 Steering Committee Approval Date: 27 June 2010

Signatures of Agencies and Steering Committee Chair

Signatures of Agencies and Steering Committee Chair	
I.	Name of Representative: Daniel Endres Signature:  Name of Agency: UNHCR Date: 30/06/2010
II.	Name of Representative: Michael Pillinger Signature:  Name of Agency: IOM Date: 01/06/2010
III.	Name of Steering Committee Chair: Christine McNab Signature:  Date: 27 June 2010



National priority or goals (NDS 2007- 2010 and ICI):
 NDS: Pillar 3: Improving the Quality of Life
 Pillar 4: Strengthening Good Governance and Improving Security

ICI Benchmarks (as per the Joint Monitoring Matrix 2008):
 3.3 Upholding and protecting human rights;
 4.2 Strengthening institutions and improving governance

Sector Team Outcome(s): An environment for improved protection of civilians based on human rights standards in place throughout Iraq.

Joint Programme/Project Outcome(s):
 An environment for improved protection of civilians based on human rights standards in place throughout Iraq

**Detailed Breakdown of Budget by Source of Funds and
Distribution of Programme Budget by Participating UN Organisation**

Participating UN Organisation	Portion from ITF Budget (US \$)
UNHCR	1,554,980
IOM	518,325
Total ITF Budget (US \$)	2,073,305

Total budget (in US \$):	\$2,308,885
Sources:	
• Government	\$ 0
• ITF (earmarked from Korea to UNHCR)	\$ 1,489,500
• ITF (earned interest in the sector)	\$ 583,805
<u>UN Core/non-core sources</u>	
• UN Org (specify: UNHCR)	\$ 235,580
• UN Org (specify: IOM)	\$ 0

1. Executive Summary

This project is designed to provide technical support to the Government of Iraq to strengthen its response capacity to displaced and returnee populations. Most displacement occurred in Iraq over the past six years; most significantly following the February 2006 bombing of the Samara Al-Askari Shrine. Since then, more than 1.5 million Iraqis have been internally displaced, representing approximately 5.5% of the total population, in addition to 1.2 million individuals who were displaced before 2003. There is still currently an estimated total of over four million Iraqis internally and externally displaced.

Despite the fluctuating security environment, the state of social services and economic performance, IDPs and refugee families continue to return to their places of origin at a steady pace, with many returns attributed to a general feeling of improved security, access to property and government incentives and with some having experienced difficulties in places of displacement. UNHCR recorded in 2009 a total of 205,000 individuals returning, including 37,000 Iraqi refugee returnees. However, many of the returnees continue to face difficulties in accessing legal and assistance services which are paramount to ensure a fully effective reintegration.

The Ministry of Displacement and Migration (MoDM) was created in 2003 to address these issues. With technical support provided by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the Ministry has made significant progress with building its capacity, becoming more proactive on the issue of returns and reintegration of displaced Iraqis and becoming more visible since the establishment and expansion of its Branch Offices, now present in 15 governorates. These are further supported in Baghdad and Diyala with the Return Assistance Centres (RACs). Three of these centres are functioning with possibly three more to be established in 2010. These structures support the core functions of the Ministry by collecting information on its caseloads, maintaining a comprehensive database, coordinating with local authorities, facilitating the provision of assistance and keeping records of emergency distributions in their catchment area.

Iraq continued a trend of gradual transition but still experience difficulties in the provision of service to its population and particularly for Iraqi displaced and returnees. Given the role of MoDM and based on the steps undertaken and ahead for the provisions of entitlements to Returnees and IDPs, it is deemed necessary that the Ministry is assisted with tailored technical advice, focused capacity building and training to contribute to the establishment of sustainable protection mechanisms. It is arguable that most ministries have received significant support, and the MoDM in particular has been slow in taking full responsibility for its mandate.

Returnees face strict criteria for registration, heavy bureaucratic procedures and delays for cash payments and other entitlements. While UNHCR has been advocating for the simplification of the registration procedures with MoDM, the Agency has, in parallel, created a protection network to assist returnees to access to basic rights and for the Ministry to ensure registration and access to their entitlements. The two main components of the protection network are the newly created Return, Integration and Community Centres (RICCs) and the well-established Protection and Assistance Centres (PACs). These centres collectively provide a comprehensive mechanism and outreach to these populations in terms of social, assistance (RICC) services and legal intervention (PAC).

This proposal seeks to strengthen this network and further capacitate the MoDM in its role with regard to displacement and returns, particularly in terms of eligible individuals' and families' access to registration, and deriving entitlements and services. Through skills training, mentoring and workshops, IOM will improve the expertise and proficiency of the MoDM staff. The UNHCR-managed RICC and PAC networks address an important gap in the MoDM's outreach capacity and work to support the system of RACs as they expand and become more operational. Through this two-pronged approach of skills training and networking/outreach, the MoDM will more effectively address critical issues affecting the displaced and returnee populations and improve its advocacy for solutions.

2. Situation Analysis

- Human rights challenges to be addressed;

Iraq's population displacement is the largest in the Middle East since 1948. Most displacement occurred in Iraq over the past six years, and most significantly following the February 2006 bombing of the Samara Al-Askari Shrine. Since then, more than 1,552,003 Iraqis have been internally displaced, representing approximately 5.5% of the total population, including about 500,000 homeless individuals displaced in settlements or camp-like situations in extremely poor conditions, in addition to 1.2 million individuals who were displaced before 2003. In spite of decreased violence leading to a lower rate of displacement during 2009, there is still currently an estimated total of over four million Iraqis internally and externally displaced. UNHCR facilitates the return of people who have decided to repatriate on an individual basis. UNHCR has recorded 426,090 Iraqi refugee and IDP returnees during 2008 and 2009, of which 15% are refugees, with 90% having returned to Baghdad and Diyala. However, many continue to face difficulties in accessing legal and assistance services, which are paramount to ensure a fully effective reintegration, coupled with challenges in re-establishing positive prospects for livelihoods.

In comparison with previous years, the overall record of violence generally diminished in 2009. On the other hand, instances of human rights violations, impunity, targeted attacks and threats, arbitrary detention, killings, as well as violence against children, women and key professional are still occurring.

Despite this unstable security environment, inadequate state of essential service and fragile economic performance which is highly relying on oil revenues, fluctuating prices and still weak private sector, IDPs and refugee families continue to return to their places of origin. They inform being motivated by a general feeling of improved security, access to property and government incentives and with some having experienced difficulties in places of displacement. However, both IDPs and Returnees lack documentation and access to basic services. They indicated the need to register with MoDM but highlighted problems with the registration procedures and requirements or lack of information on the process, documentation needed and on the entitlements deriving from the registration.

- The analysis with references to relevant recent research reports and to current data on these challenges;

Registration with MoDM is key for IDPs and Returnees. Since its creation in 2003, the ministry was entrusted with the responsibility to register and address the needs related to displacement and eventually return. As a nascent governmental entity, MoDM required support packages that went beyond the scope of traditional capacity building and has been throughout counting on the expert and technical support of UNHCR and IOM. UNHCR and IOM formed with the Coordination Group on Capacity Building (CGCB) for MoDM to identify and deliver capacity development support for the Ministry. MoDM has made significant progress throughout the implementation of CGCB's capacity building programme, becoming more proactive on the issue of returns and reintegration of displaced Iraqis. In one key activity, the IOM MoDM Capacity Building Programme (CBP) has supported the development of a returnee database by the Information Department to allow for the registration of returnees throughout the country. In the course of this development, IOM also held workshops to work with MoDM officials on the streamlining of office procedures for returnee registration and the delivery of the government returnee grant of one million Iraqi dinar (\$ 850).

The engagement of the Government of Iraq and the role of MoDM was confirmed in the National Policy on Displacement (launched in the summer of 2008) and is reiterated in subsequent Prime Minister's Decree 262 and Order 101 (July and August 2008) aiming at assisting in the return process by evicting all IDP families illegally occupying the home of person displaced between January 1, 2006 and August 1, 2008 to access initial cash grants, and to resort to eviction of illegal occupants and restitution for their houses. In 2009, Order 54, specific to Diyala, was issued to address property restitution. The governmental measures provided initial positive impact on returnees especially those which, prior to their flight, owned private houses. Although returnee families were entitled to governmental compensation and property restitution as

provided by above orders, the procedure to access these schemes was too slow and bureaucratic. At the same time, challenges remained for squatters on public land or buildings, some of whom continued to be forcefully evicted.

With the support of the two agencies, MoDM has become more visible with the establishment and expansion of its Branch Offices, now present in 15 governorates which are further supported with six Return Assistance Centres (RACs): three of the centres are functioning with possibly three more to be established in 2010. These structures support the core functions of the Ministry by collecting information on IDPs and returnees, coordinating with local authorities, facilitating the provision of assistance and keeping records of emergency distributions in their area.

However, the ongoing difficulties faced by IDPs and returnees, in terms of access to basic rights and services, require that MoDM continues to be supported through further technical advice, capacity building assistance and advanced training, to build on the momentum generated by past programme activities and more accurate findings, which also inform the current proposal. Branch Office staff should particularly be targeted through technical advice and on-site coaching to better support MoDM operations in the field while at the same time facilitating the provision of MoDM protection and assistance services.

UNHCR protection monitoring indicates that security, lack of housing, lack of documentation, food and water and other essential services were some of the issues that raised serious concerns to Iraqi citizens, particularly for IDPs and returnees. Many IDP families do not have a reliable source of income and lack employment opportunities and thus can not afford services, even where available.

Among the most vulnerable IDPs are those families living in public buildings where they have limited or, in some cases, no access to services such as water and sanitation, health and education. Furthermore, IDPs living in public buildings or in privately owned property are constantly at risk or threat of eviction or arbitrary rent increases. In some cases, secondary displacement of IDPs occurs when families returning to their homes evict IDPs who are illegally occupying their houses.

Findings also from conducted legal and assistance interventions indicate how crucial the access is to documentation and returnee registration with MoDM. In Iraq, documentation is central to exercise citizenship rights, including registration as IDPs or Returnees, voting and accessing basic services, income and financial assistance, (pension/service records, driver's licences and car registration, and medical committee certificates and property deeds). Therefore registration with MoDM is necessary to particularly to receive assistance, facilitate access to documentation needs, property restitutions.

Meanwhile, MoDM noted that the return process needs to be planned appropriately to ensure that the GoI is able to handle it. In response to UNHCR advocacy with the authorities and RICCs and PACs assistance to returnees to approach the process, registration and property restitution procedures are starting to be simplified. The latest MoDM update reports that 45,742 families have received the returnee cash while other families were waiting for their registration files to be processed and others had to provide additional but necessary documentation.

However, efforts are deemed necessary to support and advise MoDM registration which is still perceived lengthy and burdensome also due to the strict criteria, heavy bureaucratic procedures and delays for cash payments. As the issue of returns and reintegration is high on the GoI's agenda, MoDM needs to develop a more comprehensive and elaborate approach to facilitating such returns through a consultative process with stakeholders both within and outside of Iraq. This would also entail a need for greater coordination with all stakeholders as well as the development and implementation of policies on returns and reintegration.

- Key causal factors

The collapse of the public services and reported dilapidated structures severely impacted individual's access to education, health care, electricity, water and sanitary facilities especially for the most affected communities, including IDPs and returnees. Moreover, the limited access to basic services particularly

affects single female-headed households and children. Children are reportedly dropping out of school to support their families.

Access to fair trial and adequate standards of process are also lacking due to fear of reprisal, while the institutional capacity remained neither adequate nor accountable.

- Necessary intervention

The “Capacitating and Strengthening Protection Networks with the Government of Iraq” project brings together key interventions confirmed as a priority by the Iraqi protection agencies and the Government. Iraq has seen in the past two years, a return of over 400,000 IDPs and refugees, and this return trend has continued in 2010. In addition, Iraqi communities are still hosting some 1.5 million IDPs whose vulnerabilities (ranging from legal, material to physical safety perspective) increase daily. The project aims at providing support to individuals of concern to UNHCR and to MoDM, particularly IDPs and returnees, through the UNHCR protection networks’ legal and assistance activities coupled with IOM’s support in the data management of MoDM. The implementation of IOM’s database, UNHCR’s PAC, RICC and RACs will be a key complementary support and continued on-the-job capacity building to MoDM. The project is designed based on findings of the protection and assistance interventions and it is tailored to the identified gaps in individuals’ access to basic rights and services, including the provision of MoDM entitlements for registered returnees (IDPs and Refugees).

3. Lessons Learned, NDS and ICI Relevance, Cross-Cutting Issues, and Agency Experience in Iraq/in the Sector

Background Context

The “Capacitating and Strengthening Protection Networks” project with MoDM is a unique intervention specifically developed to tailored assistance and capacity building to the ministry so IDPs and returnees will have access to services and entitlements, and enjoy their basic rights . The Project will contribute to NDS and ICI priorities and particularly to NDS Pillar 3: Improving the Quality of Life Pillar 4: Strengthening Good Governance and Improving Security; and ICI benchmarks 3.3 Upholding and protecting human rights and 4.2: Strengthening institutions and improving governance

The protection network composed of RAC/RICC/PAC collectively work to ensure access to the basic rights of returnees and the displaced are met through a variety of interventions, including legal and assistance schemes. This is initially addressed by registration through MODM and the issuance of legal identification and documentation. This is complemented by the support mechanisms of the RICC and PAC. These centres undertake comprehensive monitoring of the protection and assistance needs of these groups and through a system of referrals, legal interventions, and linkages with other programs, fulfilling a gap by expanding the reach of the government. Data gathering and analysis help inform future policy making, advocacy and interventions by both the GOI and humanitarian actors, UN agencies, NGOs, etc.

The weak coordination amongst the various state agencies, ministries and the civil society organizations involved in return management hinder the smooth delivery of return and reintegration assistance to displaced and returnee populations. The proposed measures will address maintenance of knowledge and expertise among the protection network of MoDM, RACs, PACs, RICCs and other relevant stakeholders. The proposed activities will support and promote an institutionalized mechanism for close coordination and cooperation among the return relevant actors at both the central and governorate levels.

Returnees and IDPs are citizens of Iraq and therefore entitled to enjoy the same rights and services as other citizens. This project will contribute to the improvement of IDPs’ and returnees’ access to basic right and entitlements which are paramount for the improvement of their quality of life.

Moreover, the project will also work towards achieving various MDGs, in particular MDG 8 which is related to the development of a global partnership, recognising that development can be realised and made sustainable by building upon the respect of human rights and democratic governance, peace and security.

Lessons Learned:

Past experience demonstrates that the MoDM requires further support in building its capacity. This need is reflected in the current bureaucratic procedures which delay or slow down delivery of MoDM services. The Ministry has suffered budget reductions which adversely affected its operations in terms of equipment and infrastructure and further causing delays.

The RACs are established to address the needs of the increasing number of returnees. However, they lack the necessary capacity to register returnees, provide them with the MoDM stipulates grant and entitlements. The need for support and expertise became evident.

UNHCR protection monitoring informs that IDPs and returnees lack information on MoDM registration process and procedures as well as on their entitlements. This will be addressed through specific mass information activities as well as the protection networks and RACs which will inform and support IDPs and Returnees during their registration process.

Assessment of Cross-cutting Issues:

Human rights: IDPs and returnees's lack of access to basic rights and services continues to be reported. In order to improve the situation, the project includes relevant and specific capacity building interventions, for the MoDM staff involved in the process. This will ensure that they can successfully discharge their functions and timely deliver service as well as facilitating individuals' access to basic rights. Finally, ongoing awareness on application of relevant provisions and Human rights standard will inform all steps of the process and activities of the protection networks.

Gender equality: The Iraqi national legislative framework includes provisions on gender equality. The project and its interventions have been designed with due attention to the gender, age and diversity of individuals among IDPs and returnees and also upon their respective experienced challenges in accessing basic rights and services.

key environmental issues: The project has no direct environment risk nor it will be addressing environmental issues.

Employment generation: The project has no direct involvement in employment generation. However, the resulting positive impact on improved protection of civilians and their access to basic rights and services could favour working age individuals in promptly accessing documentation necessary to access employment.

Agency Experience in Iraq/in the Sector:

UNHCR has a mandated responsibility for the protection of refugees and has been working in Iraq since the 1980s. While Iraq is not a signatory to the 1951 Refugee Convention or its 1967 Protocol it has hosted, with UNHCR's assistance, Palestinian, Iranian, Turkish and Syrian refugees. After the fall of the previous regime, UNHCR's program included assisting returning refugees and IDPs. In response consequences of the Samara Shrine bombing in February 2006, the Agency responsibility was expanded to assisting internally displaced persons. The main government partners are the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Displacement and Migration (MODM), the Bureau of Displacement and Migration (BDM) and the Ministry of Interior. The UNHCR PAC network was established in various forms since 2004 and was coupled with the RICCs in mid-2009. Both networks are operationalised by NGOs in close coordination with local authorities and other civil society actors.

IOM interventions in Iraq have included: emergency assistance to IDPs and returnees; migration assistance to Iraqi nationals for resettlement and voluntary return; support to stranded foreign migrants and victims of trafficking; assistance programmes for the unemployed/ underemployed population at large; and capacity building in migration management programmes. After extensive cooperation with MoDM during its six years of existence, the current situation in Iraq is stabilizing slowly and assistance designed for it has been moving towards development more than emergency response. As a result, IOM is currently implementing projects that address return, reintegration and community stabilization.

4. The Proposed Programme

This project is designed to provide technical and functional support to the Ministry of Displacement and Migration (MoDM) and the protection networks to assist returnees and IDPs. The projects aims at contributing to the improvement of the protection of civilians based on human rights and standards

Through the project, UNHCR and IOM will further support MoDM to implement and develop its vision for IDPs and returnees by strategically undertaking activities that address major challenges that the Ministry faces currently, as well as future ones. The project will support MoDM's role as the leading authority for coordination of humanitarian assistance to IDPs and returnees, enabling the Ministry to oversee and participate in the design of durable, sustainable solutions for these groups, in coordination with relevant stakeholders at the local and regional levels. In addition, the project will focus on capacitating MoDM and the protection networks to deliver protection and assistance services by monitoring and assessing the needs of IDPs and returnees, as well as advocating for their protection. This will also support the MoDM, the Branch Offices, RACs, and protection networks in focusing on issues such as the return and reintegration of displaced populations to apply tools and procedures.

UNHCR is the agency entrusted with the responsibility to closely assist the authorities to address the needs and find sustainable solutions for returnees.

The UNHCR protection network consists of the PAC and the RICC which are established to support and expand the reach of GoI, in particular MoDM initiatives for returnees and their access to basic rights and services. The PAC is managed by the International Rescue Committee while the RICCs are managed by Iraqi Salvation Humanitarian Organization under the auspices of UNHCR.

PAC provides legal assistance to IDPs and returnees, monitoring protection risks and factors, especially for the most vulnerable individuals and families.

Main legal interventions include assistance to register with competent authorities, to obtain and transfer various documents¹ to enjoy a wider spectrum of rights, basic services,² humanitarian/financial assistance, inheritance/property/land allocation and compensation, restitution, recognition as person, freedom of movement, as well as marriage and divorce rights, advocacy to stop evictions or to find alternative solutions for persons of concern, follow up on detention cases, prevention and response to SGBV, children's custody and enrollment in school and other rights violations. This is done also through court proceedings and mediation. Protection Monitoring is conducted to identify protection needs, gather information on the protection environment and identify opportune interventions in close coordination with RICCs.

The RICCs identify and address social, assistance and information needs of returnees, and they coordinate with PACs by referring to them individuals in need of legal assistance. The RICCs concentrate on returnee communities, focusing on information dissemination, monitoring, social networking and facilitating returnee registration in coordination with the RAC.

¹ Birth/death certificate, civil ID, divorce/separation decision, school transcript, heirs deed/inheritance, CRRPD decision, employment related documents, marriage certificate, health related documents, housing card, nationality certificate, passport, PDS, pension card, driver's license and social welfare card.

² PDS/food rations, schools, medicines, social security/welfare (for unemployed, disabled, new graduates, those who lost property, families with no/low income, widows/divorced women and orphans) and transfer of jobs/employment.

As the official national registration centre, the RACs will continue with the administrative task of returnee registration, processing grants, and delivery of MoDM's entitlements. IOM's contribution will concentrate on capacitating staff on data elements; those attached to the MoDM branch offices, as well the staff managing the RACs in Baghdad and Diyala.

RICC and the PAC will closely coordinate with MoDM and RACs to respond to the identify needs of the individuals. The PACs and RICCs complement each other and coordinate with the RAC through a variety of interventions including: a) protection monitoring and referral of IDP and returnee; b) protection interventions, such as working with local authorities to issue documentation, access of one's own property and entitlements and prevent evictions; c) information dissemination on conditions in area of returns and on registration process and procedures; d) data analysis and reporting of needs, interventions and trends. Expert consultant is engaged to update and expand the current database where protection monitoring and legal intervention conducted by the protection networks is recorded. The database is a critical tool that will facilitate the analysis of achievements and impact of protection interventions, analyze trends and feedback to the PAC/RICC/RAC for more targeted action.

UNHCR will support the MoDM and its branches and the RACs to improve their performance in delivering protection and assistance services to IDPs and Returnees, monitoring their performance in the delivery of the services and to gather more reliable data and information on its population of concern and involve them in coordination meetings. The assistance shall include:

- Technical support to improve registration, monitoring, referral and reporting on the needs of returnees, IDPs and other beneficiary categories of concern to MoDM through integrated registration, service delivery and a reintegration follow up database:
- Improvement and upgrade of existing registration system and information technology (hardware and software) both at headquarters and branch levels;
- MoDM and RAC staff training and on-the-job support on international protection standards, national and administrative frameworks, data management at headquarters and branch levels;
- Equipment and incentives for the staff of the RAC in Rasafa

The interaction among the protection network and with the MoDM and RAC is seen as a critical component of the PAC/RICC work in order to ensure a cohesive and accurate analysis of the evolving protection environment.

To ensure adequate delivery of services in light of protection international standards and identified gaps, UNHCR will provide technical advice trainings and on the job coaching, organize workshops and coordination initiatives for improved performance and coordinated delivery of services by the protection networks and MoDM including RAC. Key areas of this intervention shall include applicable protection principles, returnee registration, documentation, basic rights, referral and reporting through establishing and institutionalizing procedures for information dissemination and referral, as well as advocacy and coordination at the national and local levels.

An important component of the project is the development of the eligibility guidelines and return advisory. The findings from interventions of the protection networks and the activities of MoDM and their RAC and challenges individuals and family face upon return will be used to update the protection eligibility guidelines and update on conditions of return.

In addition, to ensure that individuals are able to receive the necessary information on conditions upon return, UNHCR will develop a mass information campaign. The mass information campaign includes production and distribution of leaflets to reach out to all communities.

Complementing the UNHCR support to the MoDM, RAC, PAC and RICC, overall, IOM intends to assist MoDM headquarters – especially the Branches and Information departments – to create guidelines and instruct the Branch Offices on inter alia the use of data and communication with third parties, in order to clarify individual functions and empower Branch Office staff to perform effectively and swiftly in areas under their direct responsibility.

Branch Office staff will be encouraged and assisted to carry out more effective Community Outreach and Field Liaison, including liaison with local authorities, other stakeholders such as other ministries' departments (Ministries of Health and Education) and beneficiary representatives and communities, to support registration related activities as well as to share information and support the Ministry's policy development and coordination functions. Training would also focus on the Branches' Public Reception, Information and Referral role which consist of responding to queries, advising Headquarters on visibility at the local level, the design of public information tools and materials, measuring and reporting on public response to services delivered, as well as identifying and referring cases to pertinent units or authorities.

On-site coaching and targeted training will be delivered in Iraq, inter alia using the training of trainers approach, on the Legal Protection of Caseloads Rights and Interests, to allow Branch Office staff to assess, identify, investigate, and report on vulnerability, needs, and any violations. UNHCR will carry out coordination to strengthen the Branch Offices in understanding national legislation applicable to the Ministry's caseloads, advocate on behalf of those caseloads and report to Headquarters on observed local circumstances.

Target training on Programme Design Monitoring and Evaluation will benefit the Branch Offices by creating the skills base necessary to identify beneficiary needs, advise on project priorities and design, track reports and payments, monitor delivery, identify and report on deviations, measure impact and report on lessons learned.

Following training courses are planned to be organized for staff from Branch Offices/ RACs, Departments of Information and Branches. During the training courses, the UNHCR and/ or PACs, RICCs will contribute a session, where relevant to enhance coordination and communication as a protection network.

1) Data collection and analysis

- Data Entry Training (intermediate level);
- Statistic Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) (intermediate level) for statistic section;
- Geographical Information System (GIS) training (advanced) for programming and statistic sections;
- Report production training

2) Communications and external relations

- Communication strategy training for all MoDM Branch Offices and RACs;
- Public relations training for MoDM branches;
- Displacement monitoring and referral workshops;
- Electronic filing system training for MoDM Branch Offices and RACs

3) Programme design and implementation

- Project monitoring and evaluation training;
- Project reporting training;

4) RACs information management

- Workshop to develop/ update the returnees reintegration and services delivery manual;
- Data entry and registration training;
- Data processing and reports writing.

5. Results Framework

The main objective of the project is to enhance the capacities of the MoDM and protection networks to address returnees' needs which will lead to their improved access to basic rights, including access to services and documentation.

UNHCR

In order to enhance the protection capacity of MoDM as a lead agency responsible for IDPs and returnee related issues. UNHCR will conduct tailored and specific trainings for MoDM, RACs, RICCs and PACs protection networks on provision and quality of protection and assistance services to returnees.

The MoDM and RACs will improve the efficiency of documentation and registration and their processing of beneficiaries's entitlements. Once registered, returnees are able to proceed with other aspects of reintegration including housing/property rights and other entitlements. UNHCR will support the RICCs improve and expand their capacity to assist with referrals (for essential interventions in housing, education, social needs, etc), providing information and collecting data to help inform MoDM and other agencies on current situation and needs. UNCHR will ensure that legal interventions conducted by the PACs will also facilitate access to documentation, legal support and advice which essential to ensuring the returnees and IDPs' basic rights are protected.

UNHCR will conduct a mass information campaign, update the eligibility guidelines to ensure an updated overview of the conditions upon return.

IOM

Planned training sessions aim to improve: their registration and data management skills; comprehensive data analysis and reporting skills; and their monitoring and referral expertise. The training will mainly target staff at the 16 MoDM branch offices as well as selected staff from the headquarters and staff of the two RACs. Through the practical training sessions to be complemented by on-the-job training in their daily work, all 16 branch offices will have at least a couple of staff with advanced skills and knowledge to monitor and assess the needs of IDPs, returnees and other population of their concern. MoDM branch offices and RACs staffed with trained officials to be also supported by the network of PACs and RICCs and contribute to the reinforcement MoDM's role as a lead agency for coordination of required assistance and to provide more accessible protection services and other types of support.

Table 1: Results Framework and Indicators

Programme Title:	Capacitating and Strengthening Protection Networks with the Government of Iraq						
NDS/ICI priority/ goal(s):	NDS Pillar 3: Improving the Quality of Life; Pillar 4: Strengthening Good Governance and Improving Security ICI Goals : 3.3 Upholding and protecting human rights; 4.2 Strengthening institutions and improving governance						
UNCT Outcome	Enhanced protection environment for Iraqis, especially returnees and displaced.						
Sector Outcome	An environment for improved protection of civilians based on human rights standards in place throughout Iraq.						
JP Outcome 1	An environment for improved protection of civilians based on human rights standards in place throughout Iraq.			NDS / ICI Priorities: NDS Pillar 3: Improving the Quality of Life; Pillar 4: Strengthening Good Governance and Improving Security ICI Goals : 3.3 Upholding and protecting human rights; 4.2 Strengthening institutions and improving governance			
JP Outputs	UN Agency Specific Output	UN Agency	Partner	Indicators	Source of Data	Baseline Data	Indicator Target
JP Output 1: MODM and protection networks (PACs & RICCs) have improved capacities to address returnees needs	Output 1.1: MODM, Protection Assistance Centres, and Returnees Integration Centres have strengthened coordination mechanisms to facilitate returnees access to services	UNHCR	PAC (IRC) RICC (ISHO)	1.1.1 Number of MODM staff trained on protection concepts related to returnees	Training report	0	40 staff
				1.1.2 Percentage of trainees fully satisfied with the quality of the training in terms of relevance and usefulness	Post training participants' assessment	NA	80%
				1.1.3 Number of PACs and RICCs staff trained on provision of protection and assistance services to returnees	Training report	0	70 staff
				1.1.4 Percentage of trainees fully satisfied with the quality of the training in terms of relevance and usefulness	Post training participants' assessment	NA	80%
				1.1.5 A functional coordination mechanism between PACs and	Programme progress report	No	Yes

			RICCs in place			
			1.1.6 Guidelines on protection environment for returnees updated	Programme progress report	No	Yes
			1.1.7 Number of returnees/potential returnees reached through MODM information campaign on returnees conditions in areas of return	Campaign report	0	550,000 individuals
Output 1.2: MODM have improved capacities to undertake data collection, analysis, and information management related to returnees and IDPs	IOM	MoDM	1.2.1 Number of MODM branch offices staff trained on a. Data collection and analysis b. Communication and external relations c. Programme design and implementation d. RAC information management	Training reports	a. 0 b. 0 c. 0 d. 0	a. 37 staff in total b. 128 staff in total c. 56 staff in total d. 28 staff in total
			1.2.2 Percentage of trainees fully satisfied with the quality of the training in terms of relevance and usefulness	Post training participants' assessment	a. NA b. NA c. NA d. NA	a. 80% b. 80% c. 80% d. 80%

6. Management and Coordination Arrangements

Management and Coordination:

- Programme/project implementation and supervision arrangements; indicate in-country and region based capacity of organisation; indicate names, and expertise of any implementing partners

UNHCR has not included in this budget a project manager. The current UNHCR Senior Programme Officer will act as project manager for this project. In coordination with the Project Manager, two international Protection and Programme staff based in Baghdad (staffing costs not covered by this project) will ensure the management of the project. The UNHCR national field and protection staff will continue to monitor the project and report to them.

MoDM is the line ministry for both UNHCR and IOM, as well as given its role and potentials it is one of the direct targets of this project. While UNHCR and IOM will support the MoDM for its capacity building, the Ministry will be involved in the identification of issues in a transparent and participatory manner. On the other hand, UNHCR ensures ongoing coordination and exchanges on activities between its staff, MoDM and protection networks. By so doing, UNHCR keeps the ministry fully informed of processes and achievements of interventions. UNHCR brings together the MoDM and the protection networks staff to further improve activities in support of IDPs and Returnees.

In conjunction with the above, UNHCR manages the PACs and RICCs designed as key protection tools to support MoDM and individuals' access to basic rights and services as well as for the establishment of an efficient protection mechanism. They are run by NGO partners, whose work is defined by detailed terms of reference outlining strategies, activities and outcomes that are informed by UNHCR's protection guidelines, financial and program management policies and procedures. The RACs are staffed with a team of administrative and registration staff to process returnees for registration, property issues and assistance.

The US-based NGO International Rescue Committee (IRC) has managed the PAC in Baghdad since 2009. The IRC is a longstanding partner of many of UNHCR's operations, with strong experience in protection issues. The national NGO Iraqi Salvation Humanitarian Organization (ISHO) was selected in 2010 to manage the RICCs network in Baghdad. ISHO is a new partner to UNHCR but is a veteran national agency registered with the GoI with solid management and experience in monitoring. Both partners have been selected for their demonstrated experience and conducted activities.

Given the prevailing security situation inside Iraq, international staff both from UNHCR and IPs can not easily access projects' sites as well as the beneficiaries. Due to the current working modalities, UNHCR and IPs have been building the capacity of respective national staff who can access all areas and persons of concerns. UNHCR continues its efforts to further strengthen its presence inside Iraq. Currently, the number of UNHCR staff in Iraq is 23 internationals and 117 nationals. In 2009, the Support Offices in Amman was downsized from 27 to 20.

By the end of this project, MoDM and the RACs will provide more effective and timely support to returnees and IDPs in Iraq.

IOM

- Programme/project implementation and supervision arrangements; indicate in-country and region based capacity of organisation; indicate names, and expertise of any implementing partners

IOM will retain overall responsibility for the organization of training sessions and provision of hands-on training through on-the-job training (IOM direct implementation). IOM international Project Officer (20%) based in Amman will assume the responsibility of overall planning, implementation, supervision and monitoring of training activities. One full-time national Project Assistant will be based in the Baghdad Hub office to coordinate project activities and one national Project Officer (35%) will be based in Amman to support project implementation.

Through on-going IOM monitoring and needs assessment programme, IOM maintains 42 national monitors and eight regional monitoring team leaders throughout Iraq who continue to work with MoDM Branch Office staff on the ground. In addition, IOM has established 8 sub-offices within the MoDM Branch Office

premises where IOM national staff have been co-located with the MoDM Branch Offices. Building on these ongoing activities, all the project activities will closely be liaised with MoDM, RACs and UNHCR on the ground. Currently IOM has over 250 staff working across all 18 governorates of Iraq as well as over 100 staff at its support office in Amman. The project implementation will ensure the internal coordination among IOM ongoing projects.

- Indicate inter-Sector Outcome Team cooperation if applicable and the role of the other SOT involved. The protection outcome team will be provided with information on the progress and challenges for the project to find mechanism to possible address them. Where relevant, the POT will then share the information with other sectors.

7. Feasibility, risk management and sustainability of results

The current political and security environment is in state of transition and the operational environment in Iraq and Baghdad in particular remains unstable and unpredictable. Relatively speaking the security situation has improved allowing freer movement of the civilian population, however, instances of violations of human rights are still accounted for. International staff are still restricted in presence and movement. National staff can easily access the centres and meet freely with the people of concern to UNHCR, IOM and the MoDM. Security incidents can still affect the operation of the centres and often times the reach out to populations of concern. However, experience has shown not to have drawn out or long term adverse affects on the program. If a worsening security situation hampers the programme implementation, the activities will continue for as long as possible, assessing security conditions on the ground. If necessary, alternative location will be determined for scheduled training and coordination activities.

MoDM's bureaucratic structures continue to be a challenge; some change in personnel is anticipated after the 2010 elections which could cause delays in some coordination features of the project.

During the course of the project implementation, achievement and gaps will be raised and addressed with MoDM to inform the ministry interventions and future plans for improved response to the needs of IDPs and returnees.

8. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting

The programme has a built-in monitoring system of both agencies in place to assess the status and progress of the activities. The project monitoring and reporting will be conducted aligned with the results framework and indicators.

During the 12 months of project implementation, both agencies will continue to receive regular weekly/monthly progress reports from its project staff/ partners based in Iraq. These reports will provide updates on the set of indicators established in the results framework. Besides the monitoring reports received from the project staff and partners, the IOM/ UNHCR international staff/ consultants will conduct on-site observations, when appropriate, and produce their own reports which each agency will analyze and weigh against those reports described above.

Monitoring the project will be in line with the activities stipulated in the project framework and this will be done in different levels. UNHCR and IOM field staff will be doing the daily monitoring of the activities. In parallel, there will be regular quarterly meeting where PAC/RICC and MoDM will review progress made against reached results and come up with challenges and progress to identify and determine corrective measures.

In addition, information collected using the established system and recorded into the databases will be used by field staff and project manager to review implementation of activities.

Reporting will be in accordance with UNDG ITF rules and regulations in addition to UNHCR's and IOM's rules and regulations. Accordingly, all financial reports, annual narrative progress reports, quarterly fiches, and project completion report will be prepared and directly submitted to the MDTF office.

9. Work Plans and budgets

Work Plan for: Capacitating and Strengthening Protection Networks with the Government of Iraq

Period Covered: 01 June 2010 – 31 May 2011

Sector Outcome (s): An environment for improved protection of civilians based on human rights standards in place throughout Iraq.											
JP Outcome(s): An environment for improved protection of civilians based on human rights standards in place throughout Iraq.											
UN Organization-specific Annual targets	Major Activities	Time Frame (by activity)								Implementing Partner	PLANNED BUDGET (by output)
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8		
JP Output 1: MoDM and protection networks (PACs and RICCs) have improved capacities to address returnees' needs.											
UNHCR	PAC-process legal claims, protection monitoring	X	X	X	X					International Rescue Committee (IRC) MoDM (operational partner)	\$237,411 (ITF) \$185,580 (UNHCR Core)
	RAC- registration, processing	X	X	X	X					Iraqi Salvation Humanitarian Organization (ISHO) MoDM (operational partner)	\$137,943 (ITF) \$207,627(GOI)
	Trainings, database, COI, mass information	X	X	X	X					MoDM (operational partner)	\$197,895 (ITF) \$50,000 (UNHCR Core)
IOM	Organization of 14 training sessions	X	X	X	X					MoDM (operational partner)	\$518,325 (ITF)
Total UNHCR (including US\$ 235,580 of UNHCR core funds)										\$1,790,560	
Total IOM										\$518,325	
Total GOI											
Total Planned Budget										\$2,308,885	

Budgets:**CONSOLIDATED PROGRAMME BUDGET**

Programme Budget		Estimated Utilization of Resources (US\$)	
Category	Amount (US\$)	2010	2011
1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	70,600	64,100	6,500
2. Personnel (staff, consultants and travel)	179,700	105,200	74,500
3. Training of counterparts	415,443	284,443	131,000
4. Contracts	1,278,940	652,470	626,470
5. Other direct costs	14,400	8,400	6,000
Total Programme Costs	1,959,083	1,114,613	844,470
Indirect Support Costs	114,222	60,078	54,144
TOTAL	2,073,305	1,174,691	898,614

UNHCR Budget

Programme Budget		Estimated Utilization of Resources (US\$)	
Category	Amount (US\$)	2010	2011
1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	50,000	50,000	0
2. Personnel (staff, consultants and travel)	76,500	45,000	31,500
3. Training of counterparts	60,000	30,000	30,000
4. Contracts	1,278,940	652,470	626,470
5. Other direct costs	0	0	0
Total Programme Costs	1,465,440	777,470	687,970
Indirect Support Costs	89,540	45,680	43,860
TOTAL	1,554,980	823,150	731,830

BUDGET NARRATIVE

Budget line/Description	Total				2010	2011
	Unit	Unit cost	Qty	Total		
1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport				50,000	50,000	0
1.1. Mass Information (leaflets, materials)	LS	50,000	1	50,000	50,000	0
2. Personnel (staff, consultants and travel)				76,500	45,000	31,500
2.2. Consultants (Country of Origin Information)	month	4,500	9	40,500	27,000	13,500
2.3. International UNV (Database)	month	3,000	12	36,000	18,000	18,000
3. Training of counterparts				60,000	30,000	30,000
3.1. Protection Training for MODM	training	10,000	6	60,000	30,000	30,000
4. Contracts				1,278,940	652,470	626,470
4.1. Running and management of 6 RICCs	RICCs. Months.	12,850	72	925,200	462,600	462,600
4.2. Support to Rasafa Registration Centre	month	13,000	10	130,000	78,000	52,000
4.3. Running and management of PACs/ Data management	month	18,645	12	223,740	111,870	111,870
5. Other direct costs				0	0	0
N/A				0	0	0
Total Programme Cost				1,465,440	777,470	687,970
Indirect Support Costs				89,540	45,680	43,860
TOTAL				1,554,980	823,150	731,830

IOM Budget

Programme Budget		Estimated Utilization of Resources (US\$)	
Category	Amount (US\$)	2010	2011
1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	20,600	14,100	6,500
2. Personnel (staff, consultants and travel)	103,200	60,200	43,000
3. Training of counterparts	355,443	254,443	101,000
4. Contracts	0	0	0
5. Other direct costs	14,400	8,400	6,000
Total Programme Costs	493,643	337,143	156,500
Indirect Support Costs	24,682	14,398	10,284
TOTAL	518,325	351,541	166,784

BUDGET NARRATIVE

Budget line/Description	Total				2010	2011
	Unit	Unit cost	Qty	Total		
1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport				20,600	14,100	6,500
1.1 Office supplies	1	300	12	3,600	2,100	1,500
1.2 Building	1	500	12	6,000	3,500	2,500
1.3 Vehicles	1	500	12	6,000	3,500	2,500
1.4 IT equipment	1	2,000	1	2,000	2,000	0
1.5 Office equipment	1	2,000	1	2,000	2,000	0
1.6 Training	1	1,000	1	1,000	1,000	0
2. Personnel (staff, consultants and travel)				103,200	60,200	43,000
2.1 International Project Officer - Amman	0.20	12,000	12	28,800	16,800	12,000
2.2 National Project Officer – Amman	0.35	2,000	12	8,400	4,900	3,500
2.3 National Project Assistant - Baghdad	1	2,500	12	30,000	17,500	12,500
2.4 Support staff cost	1	2,000	12	24,000	14,000	10,000
2.5 Travel	1	1,000	12	12,000	7,000	5,000
3. Training of counterparts				355,443	254,443	101,000
3.1 Provision of data management training (4 times)	training	90,000	lumpsum	90,000	63,000	27,000
3.2 Provision of communication/ PR training	training	90,000	lumpsum	90,000	63,000	27,000
3.3 Provision of project management training	training	90,000	lumpsum	90,000	63,000	27,000
3.4 Technical assistance to RAC	training	85,443	lumpsum	85,443	65,443	20,000
4. Contracts				0	0	0
N/A						
5. Other direct costs				14,400	8,400	6,000
5.1. Courier/ bank transfer fee	1	500	12	6,000	3,500	2,500
5.2. Telecommunications	1	700	12	8,400	4,900	3,500
Total Programme Cost				493,643	337,143	156,500
Indirect Support Costs				24,682	14,398	10,284
TOTAL				518,325	351,541	166,784

Annex A: Agency Project Status Profile

Each participating organisation must complete a Profile of all its ongoing ITF-funded projects/programmes within the Sector in Iraq.

There are no ongoing ITF projects by either agency in the Protection Sector at this time.

Sl. #	Project ID #	Project Title	Total Budget (US\$)	Implementation Rate (% complete)	Commitments (% as of ____)	Disbursements (% as of ____)	Remarks

MoDM AND RELATED PROJECTS

Requested clarifications

Reintegration of Iraqi Returnees and Others of Concerns	7,126,200	Ministry of Displaced and Migrants,	South of Iraq	UNHCR	18/07/2004	Project is completed (ref F8-02) Main activities: assistance for improved living conditions and assist in reducing vulnerability of returnees with community based interventions in water constructions, shelter and livelihood interventions
Return and reintegration of IDPs and Iraqi Refugees in Northern Iraq, In	5,788,229	Ministry of Displaced and Migrants,	Erbil, Suleymania, Duhuk	UNHCR	10/08/2005	Project is completed (ref F8-03) Correct amount is 2,962,000 Main activities: community support with socio-economic interventions for reintegration and rehabilitation: constructed schools and primary school rooms and provided school furniture, conducted health awareness education, provided shelter material, and conducted vocational training and provided assistance in health care through mobile teams.
Protection and assistance to persons of concern in Southern Iraq and support to Local Authorities and Civil Society Organizations in Addressing Displacement Needs and Gaps	3,135,000	Ministry of Displaced and Migrants,	Basra, Thi Qar, Muthanna, Wassit, Qadissiya and Missan	UNHCR, ILO	10\01\2007	Project is completed (ref. F8-05) Correct amount of 2,400,000 Main activities: conducted on the job training on human rights, provision of legal assistance and free legal advice, distributed NFIs packages and livelihood grants, mine awareness training, provided literacy and vocational training
Support to Iraq's National, Regional and Local Authorities and Civil Society Organizations in Developing a Draft National Policy and Addressing Displacement Needs and Gaps	2,175,135	Ministry of Displaced and Migrants, KRG	Baghdad, Dohuk, Erbil, Sulaimaniya, Diyala, Kirkuk	UNHCR, UNOPS, IOM	10\01\2007	Project is completed (ref. F8-04) IOM has never got this funding. Main activities: UNHCR worked with the support of IOM (data) and UNOPS (logistics) on the drafting of the national displacement policy and the conference which launched the policy. Key findings for the policy were gathered from UNHCR and LAIC interventions.
Return and Reintegration of IDPs and Iraqi Refugees in the three Northern Governorates	9,741,325	Ministry of Displacement and Migration	KRG	UNHCR, UNOPS	26/06/2004	Project is completed (ref. F8-04) Main activities: This is an assistance project addressing housing, community public services and provision of equipments to the authorities.
Assistance to Displaced Iraqis in Iraq and Syria	3,000,000	Ministry of Displacement and Migration	Nationwide	WFP	30/04/2008	Project implemented by WFP. Neither IOM nor UNHCR have information on the project.
Internally Displaced Persons In Iraq	6,033,400	Ministry of Displacement and Migration,	North: Dahuk, Erbil, Sulaymaniyah South: Muthanna, Thi-Qar, Wassit, Qadissiya, Missan, Basra With limited interventions in Al-Anbar, Baghdad, Diyala, Salah Al-Din, Kirkuk, Mosul	Japanese Grant, IOM	4\4\2007	IOM has never got this funding from the Japanese Government. Project did not exist
Immediate relief and rehabilitation assistance to Internally displaced persons	4,000,000	Ministry of Displacement and	Nationwide	Japanese Grant,	4\4\2007	Project is completed. This is the IDP assistance projects (emergency

in Iraq		Migration,		IOM, UNHCR, ICRC, UNOPS, Implementing Partners (NGOs), National and International NGOs and local authorities		distribution, community assistance projects and monitoring and needs assessment) and not a capacity building project.
Improving access for IDPs and returnees to acceptable shelter solutions	5,150,304	Ministry of Displacement and Migration, in coordination with Ministry of Construction and Housing, Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation, Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works, and governorates concerne.	Babel, Karbala, Najaf, Thi-Qar and Erbil	UNHABITAT, UNHCR	25/02/2008	Project is completed (ref. F8-02) Main activities to assist in reducing the gaps: constructed shelter, quick impact project for affected communities with short-term and mid-term employment, constructed and rehabilitated communal facilities (health centres, community centres). Conducted three livestock support workshops, Construction and distribution of poultry house. Payment of MoDM regional office rent.
Contributing to stabilization in Iraq by Promoting the sustainable socio-economic reintegration of returnees & un(der) employed nationals through the Programme for human security and stabilization (Phase II),	10,000,000	Ministry of Displacement and Migration and Ministry of Labor and social Affairs	Nation Wide	IOM	11/01/2009	Project is ongoing This is a \$ 10 million livelihood assistance project. Both MoDM and MoLSA are the partner ministries (\$ 5 million each). Although the capacity building is a built-in component, the main component is for livelihood assistance to returnees, un(der) employed populations. The project is ongoing until September 2010.