

**FINAL NARRATIVE REPORT  
IRFFI/UNDG IRAQ TRUST FUND (UNDG ITF)**

<b>Participating UN Organization(s)</b>	<b>Sector(s)/Area(s)/Theme(s)</b>
UNHCR, UNOPS	PROTECTION: IDPs and Durable Solutions

<b>Programme/Project Title</b>	<b>Programme/Project Number</b>
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	F8-04

<b>Programme/Project Budget</b>	<b>Programme/Project Location</b>										
<table border="0"> <tr> <td><b>UNDG ITF:</b></td> <td>USD 1,535,135</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Govt. Contribution:</b></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Agency Core:</b></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Other:</b></td> <td>USD 640,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>TOTAL:</b></td> <td>USD 2,175,135</td> </tr> </table>	<b>UNDG ITF:</b>	USD 1,535,135	<b>Govt. Contribution:</b>		<b>Agency Core:</b>		<b>Other:</b>	USD 640,000	<b>TOTAL:</b>	USD 2,175,135	<p><b>Region (s)</b> Iraq-wide interventions (national consultations, intentions survey, policy development),</p> <p><b>Governorate(s)</b> Dohuk, Erbil, Sulaymaniyah, Baghdad, Diyala and Kirkuk Governorates</p> <p><b>District(s)</b></p>
<b>UNDG ITF:</b>	USD 1,535,135										
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<b>Final Programme/ Project Evaluation</b>	<b>Programme/Project Timeline/Duration</b>
<p><b>Evaluation Done</b>    <input type="checkbox"/> Yes    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><b>Evaluation Report Attached</b>    <input type="checkbox"/> Yes    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p>	<p><b>Overall Duration</b> 01 May 2006 – 31 December 2008</p> <p><b>Original Duration</b> 01 May 2006 – 31 August 2007</p> <p><b>Programme/ Project Extensions</b> An extension for 18 months was approved on 07 April 2007</p>

**Report Formatting Instructions:**

- Number all sections and paragraphs as indicated below.
- Format the entire document using the following font: 12point \_ Times New Roman & do not use colours.

## FINAL NARRATIVE REPORT

### I. PURPOSE

#### a. Provide a brief introduction to the programme/ project (*one paragraph*)

The project has been designed and implemented to enhance and complement the capacity of the Iraqi authorities and civil society in the handling of displacement issues and finding durable solutions for displaced populations.

*The two main objectives of the project were:*

- 1) To address current capacity gaps of Iraqi authorities in the protection and assistance of persons of concern, providing support to affected individuals and communities pending full capacity.
- 2) To enable communities impacted by displacement and witnessing rising tension to peacefully resolve conflict through income-generation activities alongside alternative dispute resolution learning programmes.

#### b. List programme/project outcomes and associated outputs as per the approved Project Document.

The programme outcomes were an Iraqi-led vision on how to address displacement challenges and an enhanced respect for human rights through tailored protection tools.

The programme outputs were the following:

1.1 A draft of the National Policy on Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) has been developed to address Iraq's internal displacement context and challenges.

1.2 Consensus is reached at the National Conference on Internally Displaced Persons (National Conference), which provides a forum for consultations and negotiation between central, regional and local authorities along with civil society actors.

1.3 Institutions in KRG responsible for IDP issues and IDP Committee have effective structures and methods and skilled staff to collect and analyze the protection and assistance needs and gaps of IDPs and their host communities, also regularly exchange data with MoDM.

1.4 Governorate Assessment Reports for Diyala and Baghdad are issued based on comprehensive monitoring of returnee villages/households, and responses to identified protection and assistance gaps are developed.

1.5 A Protection and Assistance Centre (PAC) (Formerly known as Legal Aid and Information Centre) in Kirkuk and its mobile teams are fully operational and provide legal counselling, information and legal representation in selected cases.

2.1 Areas of latent tension identified in preparatory works for the National Policy receive targeted assistance, particularly through income-generation with a conflict transformation component.

#### c. List the UN Assistance Strategy Outcomes, MDGs, Iraq NDS Priorities, ICI benchmarks relevant to the programme/ project

UN Assistance Strategy for Iraq:

Assistance Strategy PROTECTION Sector outcomes and outputs	
Outcome 1	Enhanced protection for Iraqis
Output 1.1	Specific legislation, policies and codes developed and reviewed, and recommendations submitted for required amendments, in line with international laws, standards and principles

Output 1.2	Awareness increased among GoI, non-state actors, civil society and civilian population and other stakeholders on human rights and international humanitarian law
Output 1.3	Key Iraqi authorities and civil society actors have skills and knowledge to address protection issues and facilitate conflict management
Output 1.4	Vulnerable groups have increased access to legal aid services and alternative justice mechanisms, including alternatives to detention
Output 1.7	Children, young people, women, displaced persons, returnees and other vulnerable groups have access to protection services and other types of support

UN Millennium Development Goals: The project contributed to the MDG goals 1 to 7.

Iraq NDS Priorities: The project contributed to the following NDS priorities:

Pillar 3: Improving the Quality of Life

Pillar 4: Strengthening Good Governance and Improving Security

ICI: The project contributed directly and indirectly to the following ICI benchmarks:

3.2 Security Context,

3.3 Human Rights,

4.2 Strengthening institutions and improving governance,

4.2.1 Engaging with Civil Society,

4.4 Human Development and Human Security,

4.4.1 Delivering Basic Services: Working towards the Millennium Development Goals,

4.4.2 Developing Social Safety Nets.

**d. List primary implementing partners and stakeholders including key beneficiaries.**

All activities included in the project were discussed and agreed upon with Iraqi authorities, who were also involved in its design and implementation.

UNHCR, IOM and MoDM signed a Memorandum of cooperation covering the activities for the development of the Policy Framework. UNHCR signed a similar Memorandum of Understanding with the International Medical Corps (IMC) on “cooperative arrangement in Iraq”.

To ensure national ownership of the entire process and its implementation, MoDM, KRG, and other line ministries led the process for drafting and developing the National Displacement Policy Framework. MoDM, KRG and Prime Minister’s office organised with the technical and logistical support of UNHCR and UNOPS. UNHCR and UNOPS worked jointly to facilitate the preparation, organization and logistics of the conference, while UNHCR focused on the content.

Kurdish Human Rights Watch (KHRW), under UNHCR implementing partner contract, implemented PAC (Formerly known as Legal Aid and Information Centre) activities.

Key beneficiaries included IDPs and returnees, host and return community in Iraq, Iraqi Civil society, Central and regional Iraqi Authorities through capacity building.

1. Total allocated budget to UNHCR: USD 934,491

a. National Conference and National Policy/Direct implementation

(UNHCR direct)

-Drafting National Policy: USD 192,512

-International & national support Staff: USD 114,321

-Travel expenses: USD 13,243

-Security: USD 24,759

b. IDP intentions survey in the Kurdistan Regional Area

Through UNOPS, to Cooperazione Italiana (COOPI): USD 175,521

c. Monitoring of displaced populations in Diyala and Baghdad

Mercy Hands (under UNHCR contract): USD 143,000

d. Conflict transformation pilot activities

Mercy Hands (under UNHCR contract): USD 80,000

e. Protection and Assistance Centre (Formerly known as Legal Aid and Information Centre) in Kirkuk

Kurdish Human Rights Watch (KHRW) (under UNHCR contract): USD 130,000

f. Agency management support 7%:

USD 61,135

*2. Total allocated budget to UNOPS: USD 600,644*

a. National Conference and National Policy

- International & National support staff: USD 76,043

- Public Information campaign (UNOPS through NGO): USD 88,800

- National conference package for 5 days: USD 235,000

b. IDP monitoring

KRG authorities – RIMC/IDP Committee (with technical support and advice from UNOPS): USD 75,000

c. Conflict transformation pilot activities

Local and international NGOs: USD 80,000

d. Miscellaneous:

USD 17,199

e. Agency management support 7%:

USD 28,602

## II. ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAMME/ PROJECT RESULTS

- a. Report on the key outputs achieved and explain any variance in achieved versus planned results. Who have been the primary beneficiaries and how they were engaged in the programme/project implementation?

Primary beneficiaries of the project included IDPs and returnees, host and return community in Iraq, Iraqi Civil society, Central and regional Iraqi Authorities through capacity building.

**Output 1.1 A draft of the National Policy on Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) has been developed to address Iraq's internal displacement context and challenges.**

The development of the National Policy has been a consultative one realised through meetings and a series of smaller workshops held in Baghdad. MoDM, in coordination with KRG and other line ministries, led the process of further refining the National Policy on Internal Displacement with the support of UNHCR (international and national staff in Baghdad and Amman) and later IMC (not covered by this project).

Consultations with IDPs and communities as well as survey on IDP intentions were used as basis to refine the Draft National Policy on Internal Displacement as recommended by the Council of Ministers who approved the draft Policy in principle in May 2008. While a long drawn process, it enhanced the authorities' preparedness to tackle the issue of displacement, but also helped in crystallizing what needs to be done in the areas of protection and assistance.

In relation with the drafting of the National Policy, UNHCR together with United States Institute for Peace (USIP) and IOM supported MoDM in holding a workshop (13 and 14 November 2008) and a conference (15 November) on post-April 2003 property loss with key stakeholders. While the outcome of the workshop was positive, the other activities related to the National Policy went slower than expected mainly due to logistical difficulties related to security situation, which affected the ability of meeting the different stakeholders.

Media campaign to publicise the national policy, coupled with consultations at local level could not be realised due to the late agreement on the actual policy coupled with the lack of implementing partners as well as the low number of GoI participants nominated by ministries. As a consequence, by the end of the project, a balance remained in the budget.

With that remaining balance, some complementing activities were implemented (in addition to activities in the original work-plan). 100,000 USD were re-allocated to support MoDM/return cell in Rasafa through a UNHCR contract with IMC, as well as to activities linked to data management of the displaced population which were taking increased shape. An experienced international data management consultant compiled data collected by national staff, elaborated and provided statistics on the displaced population, and facilitated the analysis on the needs of UNHCR's persons of concern. The information was key to inform the drafting of the national policy and contributed to identify areas to be addressed through the policy and to ensure its operational focus.

**Output 1.2 Consensus is reached at the National Conference on Internally Displaced Persons (National Conference), which provides a forum for consultations and negotiation between central, regional and local authorities along with civil society actors.**

The National Conference on Internally Displaced Persons was originally envisaged to take place in May 2008. However, the revision of the National Policy coupled with the availability of key stakeholders dictated the postponement of the Conference to July 2008 when it was finally held on the 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> of the said month. With a broad range of participation from the central authorities and all 18 Governorates (Day 1: 300 participants; Day 2: 150 participants).

There was recognition by the authorities of their responsibility to assist IDPs and the National Policy on Internal Displacement together with its draft work plan were seen as useful framework documents. The four Working Groups crafted recommendations around the following topics: Internally displaced persons post 2003 – Emergency preparedness and responses; loss of property, assets and damaged housing (post 2003); looking for durable solutions of IDPs; and Iraqis abroad.

The preparatory work for the National Conference was closely done with MoDM primarily through meetings and consultations in Baghdad. UNOPS and UNHCR provided technical and logistical support.

**1.3 Institutions in KRG responsible for IDP issues and IDP Committee have effective structures and methods and skilled staff to collect and analyze the protection and assistance needs and gaps of IDPs and their host communities, also regularly exchange data with MoDM.**

The service provider contracted to undertake the capacity building for KRG has provided monthly progress and financial reports in line with the contractual agreement.

This component was originally delayed due to the merger of the two Kurdish Administrations in February 2006. The ministries previously responsible for displacement issues were dissolved, and the institution planned to benefit from the capacity building was transferred to the Ministry of Planning. Only in 2007 was it announced that the Ministry of Region for Extra-Regional Affairs would undertake the monitoring of, and assistance to the displaced. Following this, UNOPS requested a meeting with the Minister and gained his approval to conduct capacity building activities.

He agreed that a new Committee with responsibility for displacement would be created and following the establishment of a Directorate of Displacement UNOPS made contact with the Director and agreed to second experts to all its departments.

UNOPS sourced possible service providers to implement a six month in-service training programme for the Directorate of Displacement. A procurement process was undertaken and a local consultancy was selected. Activities started in early 2008 and contracted consultants completed the capacity building activities and provided DDM with the tools to support information management regarding displacement. The service provider submitted monthly progress and financial reports in line with the contractual agreement.

Further on-the-job training is needed for DDM to fully implement what they have learned

#### **1.4 Governorate Assessment Reports for Diyala and Baghdad are issued based on comprehensive monitoring of returnee villages/households, and responses to identified protection and assistance gaps are developed.**

Monitoring of persons of concern (returnees and IDPs) took place in Baghdad and Diyala Governorates. Monitoring teams collected and analyzed data on the protection and assistance needs of 355 IDP and returnee families and host communities (of which 905 were IDP returnees and 10% refugee returnees) and entered them into a database.

Through research and information-gathering, a Governorate Assessment Report was issued for Diyala and 15 area assessment reports for locations in Baghdad Governorate were drafted. The Diyala report was disseminated widely with host governments, UN agencies and NGOs active in Iraq; the area assessment reports were distributed to targeted recipients.

Given the situation on the ground, particularly in Baghdad, repeat visits of same locations were deemed to be necessary to ensure up-to-date picture.

#### **1.5 A Protection and Assistance Centre (PAC) (Formerly known as Legal Aid and Information Centre) in Kirkuk and its legal aid mobile teams are fully operational and provide legal counselling, information and legal representation in selected cases.**

The independent PAC/LAIC in Kirkuk and mobile teams were strengthened, expanded and further operationalized, providing professional and unbiased services in line with local communities' needs.

Under the project, training of lawyers and information officers in Kirkuk PAC and its mobile team took place as well as 3 training sessions together with other PACs in Iraq. PAC team provided free legal advice to 600 clients (opened cases of which 75% were IDP returnees and 20% IDPs), legal information to 580 beneficiaries (walk in clients without cases) and free legal representation in 20 select cases as well as awareness raising on issues relating to the rights of IDPs. (2,500 IDPs in 125 IDP locations visited by mobile team.)

#### **2.1 Areas of latent tension identified in preparatory works for the National Policy receive targeted assistance, particularly through income-generation with a conflict transformation component.**

One conflict management workshop organised in Erbil for UNHCR, NGO and government staff and

four income-generation projects with conflict management component implemented in Baghdad and completed in the North. The project in Sulymaniayah based on a revolving loan system has continued on with an increasing number of beneficiaries.

- b. Report on how achieved outputs have contributed to the achievement of the outcomes and explain any variance in actual versus planned contributions to the outcomes. Highlight any institutional and/ or behavioural changes amongst beneficiaries at the outcome level.

The draft of the National Policy on IDPs which has been developed through this project allows Iraq authorities to have a better vision to address displacement challenges in Iraq. Results of consultations and IDP Intentions Survey were taken as the basis for the drafting of the National Policy, and authorities at all levels, both MoDM and KRG, have been involved throughout the process.

Moreover, the respect for human rights has also been enhanced through the project. Emphasis has always been made on the subject throughout the process with all stakeholders.

- c. Explain the overall contribution of the programme/ project/ to the ICI, NDS, MDGs and Iraq UN Assistance Strategy.

The project enhanced the capacity of the Government of Iraq, regional authorities and civil society to fulfil their obligations towards displaced populations in terms of policy, response and durable solutions, in line with democratic principles and international human rights standards and responding to national conditions, thereby enhancing national unity of Iraq. That capacity covers all sectors, including food security, education, health/ nutrition and disease control, while promoting self-reliance with sensitivity to vulnerability factors.

- d. Explain the contribution of key partnerships including national, international, inter-UN agency, CSO or others towards achievement of programme/ project results.

The project was carried out by UNHCR and UNOPS, who were implementing activities in close coordination. Other UN Agencies, members of Cluster F (now called Protection Outcome Team) and IDP WG were actively involved in consultations on all project stages for the development of the Policy Framework on IDPs. Other agencies from Cluster F contributed directly to the Policy Framework through technical expertise or targeted activities (e.g. IOM carried out the IDP Intentions Survey in fifteen Central and Southern Governorates). Cluster F members(PS), such as UNICEF, UN-HABITAT, the IDP Working Group and UNIFEM provided inputs to the design of the process, including feedback related to the activities of their respective counterpart ministries. UNHCR and UNOPS maintained close consultation, and information-sharing was carried out throughout the process.

The project was developed and implemented in close cooperation and coordination with the existing ministerial structures (MoDM and KRG), building on their existing capacity and enhancing coordination between central and regional structures.

Through interventions such as trainings and workshops on human rights, the UNHCR PAC (Protection and Assistance Centers) contributed to capacity building of MoDM Branch Offices, DDM and local authorities to assist the persons of concern. Transparency and accountability have been increased through effective monitoring and interventions. Activities were closely coordinated with IOM to avoid duplication.

- e. Highlight the contribution of the programme/ project on cross-cutting issues:

- Were the needs of particularly vulnerable or marginalised groups addressed?

The project took into consideration the needs of displaced persons with specific attention to women and children, through active support for their involvement in all stages of the process. PAC teams gathered the needs, challenges, preferred options and solutions of women, youth and men through grassroots consultations which were included in the Policy Framework.

- How did men and women benefit from the programme/project? How were gender inequalities handled?

PAC teams consisted of male and female staff to enable and encourage gender sensitive approach. All PAC staff attended trainings which included subjects such as how to address gender issues and on how to deal with cases such as sexual and gender based violence, trafficking and early marriage. PAC mobile teams paid special attention to disseminate information to female IDPs and collecting information on their needs. Subsequently, the PAC teams offered literacy classes for female IDPs and supported the opening of a women's centre in Kirkuk focused on providing skills training for IDP women. Protection monitoring teams focused on collecting information on the situation and needs of female returnees. This information is reflected in the Governorate assessment reports.

Though the National Policy on Internal Displacement deals with the needs of all displaced persons, specific attention was paid to women and children when discussing and drafting the document. The community monitoring teams focused on collecting information including on the situation and needs of female IDPs and returnees. UNHCR's 2008 projects were partly based on the observations of the monitoring teams and addressed especially the needs of women and children.

- Were environmental concerns addressed including environmental impact/risk assessment where relevant?

The project did not have a direct environmental impact during its implementation. However, technical expertise have been sought to ensure that environmental concerns were addressed within the Policy Framework.

- Were there any specific issues in relation to the security situation?

To address operational safety and security restrictions in the Iraq context, UNOPS and UNHCR developed an extensive network of in-country partners with strong track records. Agencies implemented activities such as monitoring missions, evaluation and support, but maintained low profile for security reasons. They familiarised with targeted communities through extended cooperation, and the relationship of trust allowed NGOs to benefit from protection of the communities, from early warning to actual protection.

- Did the project contribute to employment generation (gender disaggregated)?

Government authorities as well as PAC staff improved their understanding of displaced persons' needs and overall human rights principles. The project enhanced the overall protection environment of displaced people in Iraq, including their access to employment.

- f. Provide an assessment of the programme/ project based on performance indicators as per approved project document using the template in Section IV

The expected project outcomes were obtained through the project, and the objectives of the project were met. Although two activities (media campaign and training for the RIMC) could not be implemented due to some external factors stated in this report, most of the planned activities were completed successfully during the project period.

### **III. EVALUATION & LESSONS LEARNED**

- a. Report on any assessments, evaluations or studies undertaken relating to the programme/ project and how they were used during implementation. Has there been a final project evaluation and what are the key findings? Provide reasons if no evaluation of the programme/ project have been done yet?

Reports on the consultations with IDPs and their communities as well as the IDP intentions survey

were finalised. Furthermore, community assessment reports were produced for selective areas in Baghdad. All these reports were heavily used when further refining the National Policy on Internal Displacement, particularly for the purpose of identifying key concerns for IDPs in order to ameliorate their situation and in their search for durable solutions.

UNHCR implementing partners are required to submit a monthly progress report on implemented activities, accompanied by photos, if relevant, to UNHCR on the 4<sup>th</sup> day of each month. Information on progress is consolidated in one master progress report to assist programme staff in tracking implementation according to sub-agreements. Financial reports are submitted on a quarterly basis with supporting documents to ensure verification of expenditures. Supporting documents are closely scrutinized individually by UNHCR staff. Any deviation from UNHCR standards is noted in a “note for file” and the IP is notified in order to rectify the situation.

UNOPS monitors and evaluates project implementation through the following mechanisms:

1. UNOPS implementing partner for the Conflict Management sub-projects are required to submit interim progress reports and final reports on implemented activities.
2. Interim and final financial reports are required to be submitted, along with supporting documents to ensure verification of expenditures.
3. The service provider contracted to undertake the capacity building for KRG has provided monthly progress and financial reports in line with the contractual agreement.
4. All institutions engaged by UNOPS are selected through a competitive procurement process in line with UNOPS standard operating procedures.

UNHCR monitors and evaluates project implementation through the following mechanisms:

1. UNHCR implementing partners’ projects are required to submit interim progress reports and final reports on implemented activities.
2. Expenditures in the interim and final financial reports are verified.

Security permitting, UNHCR and UNOPS national staff responsible for monitoring projects undertook field visits to project sites and obtained information from municipal authorities and other actors regarding activities implemented by IPs.

Like all other UN Agencies, all projects implemented by UNHCR and UNOPS are periodically subject to internal and external auditing.

b. Indicate key constraints including delays (if any) during programme/ project implementation

Security remained one of the main challenges in the implementation of the projects imposing restrictions of access to project areas for UN staff and staff of implementing partners. Generally, partner NGOs kept a low profile and obtained information on the security situation through their own networks so as not to endanger any staff. This proves that the measures taken by partners and the UN system were efficient.

Drafting of the National Policy was slower than expected because of the logistical difficulties due to the security situation, which affected the ability of meeting the different stakeholders. Organization of the National Conference was delayed and heavily depended on the approval of Policy Framework by the authorities and attribution of focal points.

Due to the significant delay to finalise the National Policy, the funds for the media campaign intended to publicise it were channelled into other activities.

The planned training on monitoring and data analysis for the RIMC to be undertaken by UNOPS could not be carried out for the following reasons

- RIMC –the institution which formerly monitored the IDP situation in the 3 Northern Governorates was transferred to the Ministry of Planning and where it was no longer involved in IDP monitoring

- There was a long delay in the identification of the new focal points for displacement issues in the KRG

However progress was made and in a meeting with MoERA approval from the Ministry was given for UNOPS to prepare for such capacity building activities. Subsequently the Directorate of Displacement approved the proposed new modality for the capacity building, and in line with this terms of reference were drafted and a procurement process was undertaken. Selection took place at the end of December 2007 and the selected consultancy was engaged to start the activities in 2008.

- c. Report key lessons learned that would facilitate future programme design and implementation.

The main lesson learnt is the need to ensure participation of central government counterparts since the beginning of the process (identification of needs) and in drafting the components of the Policy Framework while ensuring linkages with main line ministries.

#### IV. INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baselines	Planned Indicator Targets	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance (if any)	Source of Verification	Comments (if any)
<b>IP Outcome 1: To address current capacity gaps of Iraqi authorities in the protection and assistance of persons of concern, providing support to impacted individuals and communities pending full capacity.</b>							
<b>IP Output 1.1:</b> A draft of the National Policy on Displacement Challenges and Durable Solutions has been developed and addresses Iraq's internal displacement context and challenges	<u>Indicator 1.1.1</u> Carrying out of IDP intentions survey			Intentions survey of IDPs was carried out			
	<u>Indicator 1.1.2</u> KRG authorities received data on intentions of IDPs in Kurdish Regional Area			Data on intentions of IDPs in Kurdish Regional Area were provided to KRG authorities			
	<u>Indicator 1.1.3</u> Survey data of 3 NGOs is included in nation-wide survey			Survey data of 3 NGOs was included in nation-wide survey			
	<u>Indicator 1.1.4</u> Database with relevant information from grassroots consultations established			Protection Database was established; Information from consultations with the persons of concern and stakeholders were included into the Database.		Protection Database	
	<u>Indicator 1.1.5</u> Reports on outcomes of consultations on displacement challenges with stakeholders on grassroots level held in Iraq conveyed to decision making level.			Reports on outcomes of consultations on displacement challenges with stakeholders on grassroots level held in Iraq conveyed to decision making level.			

	<u>Indicator 1.1.6</u> National Conference Committee and Core groups formed and working papers drafted.			National conference Committee and Core groups were formed and the working papers were drafted.			
	<u>Indicator 1.1.7</u> KRG and MoDM actively involved in all steps to develop the National Policy.			KRG and MoDM were actively involved in all steps to develop the National Policy.			
	<u>Indicator 1.1.8</u> Secondment of Liaison and Legal Officers to MoDM and KRG.			Through LAIC mobile teams, legal officers provided legal assistance and liaised with MoDM and KRG on specific orders and their impact.			
	<u>Indicator 1.1.9</u> Public awareness/Media campaign on objectives and content of National Policy carried out and organized by KRG and MoDM; measurement of target group's understanding through surveys.			Media Campaign to publicise the National Policy, coupled with consultation at local level could not be realized.	Due to the lack of implementing partners as well as the low number of GoI participants nominated by ministries.		Instead of media campaign, MoDM/return cell was supported in Rasafa through a UNHCR contract with IMC, as well as activities linked to data management of displaced population which were taken increased shape.
<u>IP Output 1.2</u> Consensus is reached at the National Conference on Displacement Challenges and Durable Solutions (National Conference), which provides a forum for	<u>Indicator 1.2.1</u> Participants present a wide representation of Iraqi society;			Participants presented a wide representation of Iraqi society.		Project reports and lists of participants	
	<u>Indicator 1.2.2</u> National Conference has taken place;			National Conference has taken place.		Contracts issued. Project reports and National Policy	
	<u>Indicator 1.2.3</u> Core Group widely			The outcome of the National Conference			

<p>consultations and negotiation between central, regional and local authorities along with civil society actors.</p>	<p>disseminates outcomes from National Conference.</p>			<p>and GoI endorsed National Displacement Policy were shared through the Protection Outcome Team (earlier was Cluster F) to all sector Outcome teams and relevant central and local authorities.</p>			
	<p><u>Indicator 1.2.4</u> Revised Draft National Policy in light of discussions during the National Conference.</p>			<p>The final National Displacement Policy reflects well the exchanges occurred during the National Conference.</p>		<p>National Displacement Policy</p>	
<p><u>IP Output 1.3</u> KRG's Regional Information and Monitoring Centre (RIMC) and IDP Committee have effective structures and methods and skilled staff to collect and analyze the protection and assistance needs and gaps of IDPs and their host communities as well as regularly exchange data with MoDM.</p>	<p><u>Indicator 1.3.1.</u> Monitoring team trained and collection of data on protection and assistance needs carried out.</p>			<p>Capacity building of DDM carried out and the department was provided with equipment in accordance with revised workplan following the transfer of IDP issues from the RIMC to the DDM in the KRG..</p>		<p>Contracts issued. Correspondence with KRG authorities. Progress reports from contractors.</p>	<p>RIMC –the institution which formerly monitored the IDP situation in the 3 Northern Governorates was transferred to the Ministry of Planning and where it was no longer involved in IDP monitoring</p> <p>There was a long delay in the identification of the new focal points for displacement issues in the KRG</p> <p>Subsequently the Directorate of Displacement approved the proposed new modality for the capacity building,</p>

							and in line with this terms of reference were drafted and a procurement process was undertaken. Selection took place at the end of December 2007 and the selected consultancy was engaged to start the activities in 2008.
	<u>Indicator 1.3.2</u> RIMC produced updates on IDPs in the 3 NGs during project duration.			The RIMC was relieved of its responsibility for IDP issues in the KRG at an early stage of the project and this was therefore not implemented due to reasons outside the control of UNHCR and UNOPS	As the RIMC was relieved of its responsibility for IDP issues in the KRG and it took time before the portfolio was allocated to the DDM under the Ministry of Region for Extra-Regional Affairs the design of this component was altered in consultation with the KRG authorities		
	<u>Indicator 1.3.3</u> One evaluation of RIMC capacity carried out and report with findings and identification of further training needs produced.			An evaluation of the capacity of the DDM and its further training needs was carried out in accordance with the revised workplan		Contract with local consultancy firm and progress reports from the contractor.	

<p><u>IP Output 1.4</u> Governorate Assessment Reports for Diyala and Baghdad are issued based on comprehensive monitoring of returnee villages/households, and development of responses to identified protection and assistance gaps.</p>	<p><u>Indicator 1.4.1</u> New returnee sites visited and registered and monthly visits to old/registered returnee sites in Baghdad and Diyala carried out and findings entered into database.</p>			<p>New returnee sites were visited and registered and monthly visits to old/registered returnee sites in Baghdad and Diyala were carried out and findings have been entered into Database.</p>		
	<p><u>Indicator 1.4.2</u> Monthly narrative and statistical reports on conditions of returnees produced and sent to UNHCR. Governorate Assessment reports published on Diyala and Baghdad.</p>			<p>LAIC monthly narrative updates are based on monitoring of displaced and returnees locations and inform of necessary interventions. Given the specialty of the different locations within each governorate, UNHCR produced protection assessment reports per location.</p>		<p>LAIC Monthly reports</p>
<p><u>IP Output 1.5</u> A Legal Aid and Information Centre (LAIC) in Kirkuk and its legal aid mobile teams are fully operational and provide legal counseling, information and legal representation in select cases.</p>	<p><u>Indicator 1.5.1</u> Staff selected and hired and office and 3 reach out teams established. Daily visits to IDP communities and other communities by reach out teams. Free of charge legal advice and information provided on up to 3,700 cases through LAIC office and reach out.</p>			<p>In Kirkuk, established LAIC mobile teams reached out to communities, monitored locations, reported IDPs and provided free legal services.</p>		<p>LAIC reports</p>

**IP Outcome 2: To enable communities impacted by displacement and witnessing rising tension to peacefully resolve conflict through income-generation activities alongside alternative dispute resolution learning programmes.**

<p><u>IP Output 2.1</u> Areas of latent tension identified in preparatory works for the National Policy receive targeted assistance, particularly through income-generation with a conflict transformation component.</p>	<p><u>Indicator 2.1.1</u> Locations selected and tailored conflict management and mediation activities carried out including following Imagine Coexistence model.</p>			<p>Where opportune, LAIC facilitated the inclusion of IDPs in income-generating activities. These were implemented also with the view to ease possible tension among communities. Income-generation project with conflict transformation component were also implemented.</p>		<p>Contracts with selected local NGOs. Progress reports from NGOs.</p>	
	<p><u>Indicator 2.1.2</u> Report on lessons learned informs replication in other areas.</p>			<p>Regular reports made during the project shall serve as a good basis for replication in other areas.</p>		<p>Project reports</p>	