



National Protection Cluster

Minutes of Meeting (15.07.21)

Chaired by: Claudia Nicoletti and Yannick Creoff

Locations: Webex

Agenda

1. Review of Action Points from 10 June – (5 mins)
2. Strategic & Thematic Updates:
 - a. Strategic Update from Ninewa / KR-I PWGs (10 mins)
 - b. Strategic Update from C/S PWGs (10 mins)
 - c. Thematic Update from GBV Sub-Cluster (10 mins)
 - d. Thematic Update from Child Protection Sub-Cluster (10 mins)
 - e. Thematic Update from Mine Action Sub-Cluster (10 mins)
 - f. Thematic Update from HLP Sub-Cluster (10 mins)
 - g. Update from NPC – Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO); Services Advisor platform; Workshop on community-based protection; Trainings on Psychological First-Aid and Suicide prevention
3. AOB
 - a. NPC Co-chair

1. Review of Action Points from 10.06.21

n/a	n/a
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Minutes adopted without amendments.

2a. Strategic Update from KRI & Ninewa PWG

Dohuk

- **MOI civil documentation mission:**

The fifth and final mission for this round of MOI civil documentation missions was **concluded on 29 June** in **Shariya camp**. An estimated 4,046 applications (2,948 Nationality + 1,098 Civil Identity Cards) were successfully processed. In 5 missions, the committee managed to process almost 30,000 applications, including roughly 23,000 Nationality certificates and 7,000 civil ID cards. Discussions are ongoing on the possibility of a **new round of missions targeting urban populations**.

- **Spontaneous returns of IDPs from Dohuk to Ninewa:**

Spontaneous returns of IDPs from Dohuk to Ninewa continued. IDP return data shared by the Directorate of Migration and Crisis Response (DMCR) revealed that **54 families (322 individuals) returned from Dohuk camps and urban areas to Ninewa in June**, representing a **49% increase compared to the previous month**. Until 30 June, a total of 9,774 families (49,624 individuals) have returned to Ninewa since July 2020.

- **IDP readmission committee:**

(Re-)admission of former IDPs back to camps in Dohuk governorate is ongoing. The Admissions Committee established by DMCR in March continues to review applications on a weekly basis. To date, 226 applications have been submitted, of which 156 have been reviewed and granted admission to camps. This corresponds to 846 individuals.

- **PDS Issue:**

A growing number of IDP families in Dohuk governorate are seeking support from legal and protection partners stating that their PDS (Iraq's Universal Public Distribution System) rations are being transferred to Ninewa without their request or consent. The Head of PDS Office in Dohuk revealed that this has been an issue for several months. He claimed that the official letters shared by the Ministry of Trade listing the number of individuals and families benefitting from this assistance in the three governorates of KR-I has been significantly decreasing each month. The officer has reached out to the Ministry to enquire on this practice with no avail. Although it is not yet certain why families' ration distribution locations are being transferred back to their areas of origin without their knowledge, data obtained from the Head of PDS Office, as well as protection monitoring, shows that this practice is being done randomly, targeting mostly Arab and Christian families. It is important to note that over 90% of the IDP community in Dohuk is composed of Yezidis. The main reason partners believe the latter has not been proportionally affected by these measures is related to the sensitivity surrounding their case and the fact that it attracts international attention – this may be speculation in the absence of an official response from the central government. Similarly, many of the families affected by these measures believe this is in line with the central government's policy to influence IDP's decision to return to their areas of origin. Only one meeting with the Head of PDS Office was conducted. While the officer is based in Dohuk, he claimed to also oversee the distribution of government food rations in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah. This issue was also raised with the Food Security Cluster in Dohuk.

- **Follow up on the fire incident in Shariya camp:**

Following the fire incident that occurred in Shariya camp on 4 June, the Dohuk Protection Working Group conducted a **rapid needs assessment to collect multi-sector information and provide an overview of the protection environment and humanitarian conditions in Shariya camp**. The purpose of the assessment was to inform the protection response on the ground and support **the identification of gaps and the key priority protection needs of the affected population**. A task force was assigned to conduct and oversee the exercise with the support of the different protection working groups (MHPSS, GBV WG, CP WG, Legal Task Force) and the education sub-cluster. The main findings of the Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA), along with recommendations we presented to DPWG partners and action points from each working group/sub-cluster. Actions following presenting the findings and recommendations of the assessment:

- Support with the issuance of some 80 Civil ID cards to affected families (out of the 112 Civil IDs that were lost in the fire) by the Legal Task Force (through Harikar);
- MHPSS activities, targeting adults and children affected by the fire;
- Support to school going children who lost their school materials by child protection and education partners.
- The CP WG is also following up on individual case management (including UASCs that were identified).

Sulaymaniyah

- During June 2021, the HAI-Protection team conducted seven camp exit surveys among IDP families; two families left Tazade camp, two families left Ashti camp, one family left Arbat camp, and two families left Qurato camp.
- Protection partners have put together a plan to conduct FGDs with IDPs within the framework of the Participatory Assessment exercise. Collaboration with GBV and CP partners has been ensured too. Findings aim at informing future programming and interventions.

Erbil

- On 30 June, a **total of 76 families (288 individuals) departed from East Mosul camps**. Most families returned to their area of origin in **Ninewa**. The higher number of returns can be explained by the fact that **returns hadn't taken place in several weeks due to the absence of MoMD in the camps, and that MoMD has resumed transportation assistance – after halting this assistance in 2020**. According to the families' reports, the main push factors to return include insufficient **food assistance, irregular provision of electricity, lack of livelihood opportunities, decreasing assistance, rising temperatures, follow up on their health condition, and job opportunities in the area of return**. MoMD has stated that they will organise another return movement when about 40 to 50 families sign up; MoMD will continue to cover transportation costs. **Action:** EPWG and NPWG partners are working together ensure the follow-up on the returnees in their AOO. Also, NPWG circulated the list of locations to partners asking for support in AOO and to enroll them in ASSIST.
- **Recurring issue of IDPs living in East Mosul camps who do not have the required security clearance to enter Erbil, but are in need of medical intervention in Erbil**. Asayish does not allow them to cross the checkpoint into Erbil. Protection partners advocating on a case-by-case basis through (EDMCR) and MOI, but EDMCR and Asayish are not allowing the IDPs to come to Erbil without being escorted. Protection partners cannot take responsibility to accompany the IDPs into Erbil. This is a recurring problem that hinders quick medical interventions for some IDPs in East Mosul camps. **Action: EPWG to communicate with Health Cluster on this issue to discover possible solutions to the issue.**
- **Protection partners has organised (face-to-face) PSEA trainings for Assayish and Police working in the six IDP camps**. EPWG partners will continue to monitor the situation to assess if the training had an impact on the behavior of security actors in the camps.
- In the month of June, two suicide incidents were reported. One in Debagha camp – the woman passed away – and one in Hassansham U2 camp – the 18-year old girl survived the attempt.
- NPC has been working with MHPSS WG on trainings on Suicide prevention and awareness raising for protection partners. Although Erbil is not included in the first round of trainings, EPWG will be very interested to roll-out this training for Erbil protection partners in future.

Ninewa

Jedda 5 Camp:

- Forced relocation took place for 23 HH (85 individuals, 21 FHH) from Al Eitha village in SAD to J5 camp. Almost all these families are accused of having perceived affiliation with ISIL. According to authorities, the claimed reason behind the relocation a personal dispute between a member of the peace committee and the Ministry of Defence related to a planned marriage; and ongoing housing, land and property issues related to the sale of land by families with perceived affiliation. Protection partners conducted PM, and they reported urgent for NFI, hygiene kits, cooler. CM is following up on their needs with MODM that we provided yesterday. Protection partners are monitoring the situation closely and keeping the NPWG informed. Gaps in the fence allowed many girls and boys exit the camp and go to an open, empty area even sometimes towards security points and made them vulnerable to harassment and assault. **Action: on 13 July, ad-protection meeting was carried out with protection partners in J5 together with CCCM. CM updated that Sector Q and R and fixed the gaps in the fence as well as the water net over water sewage been fixed.** T The gathering of men and boys at the wash points, many women and girls have been harassed by the men and boys at these points. Since it's the only place at night that has electricity. Some tents are occupied with single males and these tents have become gathering points for men and boys which led to reports of disturbances in the area and harassment. **Action taken:**
 - Protection partners to increase their nights patrols in these areas.
 - CM will conduct Lighting assessment to increase the camp lightning at WASH points and areas of gatherings.

- CP to raise awareness and conduct FGDs to know what boys /people wish to do as alternative activities.
- Many of the women residence are FHH and they have no source of income, so they are engaging in various negative coping mechanism such as early marriage through marrying their daughters under 18, going outside camp to engage in begging for money or sending their children to work or begging for money escalating child labor. **Action:** NPWG/Protection service providers in J5 will raise the issue in the other clusters as well for more advocacy and on a high level for livelihood projects, cash for protection, etc. CP partners to raise the awareness on child labor. GBV partners to raise awareness session on early marriage and continuing to reinforce these messages as well as reproductive messages through coordinating with health service providers. In Jeddah 5 there are 36 unregistered HHs and they are not allocated a separate tent. They are not eligible for any other service in the camp. However, protection partners are willing to support if there are any protection concerns and requested to CCCM for necessary referrals. **Action: Protection partners carried out an observation visit with CCCM together and they found that many families are sharing tents and living in a poor living conditions in terms of hygiene and facilities. Protection partners will conduct a HH assessment to identify the main concerns and to provide the services needs, refer to other clusters.**

- **Risk of eviction:**

Malvid School – East Mosul: Risk of eviction Malvid School in East Mosul - Deadline for eviction after Eid Al Adha. Reportedly a Municipality Officer came to the site on 30 June and distributed official eviction notice to each site resident. No explanation was given to the residents regarding the reason of the eviction.

- Population: 9 HH – 40 individuals
- Area of Origin: 5 residents are from Dohuk (Sumeil and Mesereke) 4 are from Ninewa (Mosul and Tilkaif).
- The site residents do not plan to return to their area of origin due to the lack of livelihood opportunities or security concerns.
- The families do not have the financial resources to rent a house in Mosul, in case of eviction, it is likely that they will set up in another abandoned land in the area (risk of unappropriated and unsecure housing, secondary displacement and negative coping mechanism).
- Owner of the land: The residents are living in a collective center: a governmental school belonging to the Department of Education.
- **Action: Protection partner in Mosul got approval from the head of municipality sector to transfer the families into another building owned by the government in west Mosul. However, issue is still pending as residents of the school do not wish to relocate to another location. Further advocacy will take place by the protection partners and the residents to get authorization to stay longer in the location due to the following reasons:**
 - They have been living here for a while and have great relationship with the community.
 - Many households have some form of informal livelihood in the area which they will lose if they move to West Mosul. They know that the situation is different in West Mosul and that it will be harder for them to find new livelihood opportunities.

Protection partners are following up with both the community and the authorities to ensure finding proper solutions to this issue as the deadline of the eviction is after Eid.

Al Sukkar Neighborhood:

Risk of eviction - Al-Sukkar neighborhood Alrimah police center. The eviction took place on 6 July.

Informal site: Al-Sukkar neighborhood Alrimah police center

Number of HH: 6HH

Resettlement place: Mosul Exemplary school , Alhadbaa Neighborhood

Out of six evicted families, four families were found in Mosul exemplary school and two were unknown. In Mosul's exemplary school already, there were five existing families. A total of 9 families (58 individuals including 13 men, 12 women, 20 boys, and 13 girls) are residing there. Originally from Zumar and Nahrawan area.

Main Concerns: protection partners conducted protection monitoring to the families including the families originally residing in the school and identified some cp, legal documentation, people with disability and they are following up on the identified concerns with case management and humanitarian assistance.

2b. Strategic Update from Central-South PWG

Anbar and Baghdad

Potential reclassification of AAF camp: The suggestion shared by the Anbar Governor's Advisor for IDPs with MoDM to re-classify AAF to an informal site is pending further agreement. Meantime, IOM is continuing to facilitate returns of IDPs from AAF camp to their Areas of Origin (AoO) within Anbar. Thus, some 32 households have recently returned from AAF camp to Fallujah as part of IOM's facilitated voluntary movement/returns program with some 200 HH clearances pending. Among the returnees, 14 HH are identified at risk of eviction as these households do not possess a valid Housing Card and have therefore been unable to establish Fallujah as their area of origin to local authorities. Protection actors are providing the needed legal assistance to obtain the documentation in need, with the required eviction risk assessments.

Population movement (expected returns to Arab Faris village): Return movements are expected in the coming weeks to Arab Faris village in North Muqdadaya as a result of successful local reconciliation efforts by the local authorities. Thus, some 78 households received security clearance and registered for returns to the former "no return area". To this end, ISF and PMF are planning to conduct ERW clearance to enable the return movement by 12th July. Worth to note that some 20 households are pending security clearance for return. Partner protection staff and

lawyers are providing the needed support and assistance as appropriate.

Secondary displacement in Al-Qaim: IDPs who have recently returned to their areas of origin in Al-Qaim, Anbar, continue to be secondarily displaced and are arriving in Kilo 7 informal site (located in east Anbar). During the reporting period, at least five families arrived from Al-Qaim in Kilo 7 allegedly due to PMF harassment. Reportedly PMF in Al-Qaim have been imposing additional taxes and payments on those who have recently returned to Qaim following camp closures in exchange for permitting them to work on their agricultural lands.

Security situation and ISIL attack on Al-Sakran village in Haditha district, the situation remains volatile with ISIL attacks on residential areas. Thus, on 2nd July ISIL reportedly conducted an attack on Al-Sakran village in Haditha district, resulting in casualties (4 fatalities and 3 injuries) among the returnee population. Protection teams are monitoring the situation for any protection interventions as needed.

Diyala

Interagency mission to Jalawla, Khanaqin. Findings are being discussed with interventions planned as appropriate.

Security situation: A security breach happened in Tipej Area of Jalawla sub-district in Khanaqin by ISIL with 3 wounded ISF personnel and another ISIL attack in Kashkool village. PMT and assessments are being planned accordingly, including ASSIST enrollment in Jalawla.

Need for humanitarian support in Khanaqin center: The concerned families are still in displacement after closing the IDP camps in the area. Protection partners visited 2 IDP informal settlements in Jalawla: the Intelligence compound (used by the Iraqi Intelligence before 2003) with some 25 families displaced from Al-Kishek village, and the military factory (used by Iraqi army before 2003 as a factory) with 4 families displaced from Al-Kishak village. Note: Albu Bakeer village witnessed returnees in October 2017 to AoO from different destinations (Kirkuk, Suly, Baqubah, and Baghdad), the mentioned village is the last village in the Al-Athem sub-district/Al-Khalis district bordering with SAD. Protection actors supported these returnee families with CRI & water tanks at the time. The returnees are facing challenges with no power or water due to infrastructure. The needed assessments are ongoing with assistance to be referred as appropriate.

Food assistance by MODM in Khalis district: MOMD in Diyala have started the distribution of 350 food items for the IDPs families in Khalis district.

Security threats and secondary displacement (7 families from Albu Bakr village to Baqubah district and the center of Al-Athem sub-district): In the recent days 7 families were displaced from Albu Bakr village to Baqubah district and the center of Al-Athem sub-district. The protection team contacted with key informants and some of the families. As reported, the secondary displacement is linked to increased security incidents and fear for community safety. Discussions and assessments are on going with the relevant actors and partners for the needed support and assistance.

Karbala and Najaf

Social Welfare committee is still closed as part of the COVID-19 preventive measures.

CWC (electronic blackmail; key messaging for vaccination). Local authorities mainly (Iraqi High commission of Human Rights) are requesting NGOs to support with awareness sessions on (1) Electronic blackmailing; and (2) anti COVID-19 vaccination.

Potential returns: In June MODM in Najaf received some 70 return requests from IDPs currently displaced in Najaf originally from Mosul. The clearance is pending the approval with relevant government authorities.

SAD

Return Movement: The return movements to Salah al Din have stopped with limited occasional returns from Balad and Dujail districts reported occasionally. Returnees in Baiji district, Makhool sub-district, continue reporting increased socioeconomic vulnerabilities linked to price fluctuations, and loss of jobs and income. Most of them are engaged in agricultural sector with low corresponding activities and fragile livelihoods in need of restoration. Accordingly, the population of concern is requesting for sustainable livelihood interventions. The issue is to be brought up at the cluster level to seek the support of relevant agencies and clusters. Similarly, Tikrit residents are facing similar situation with high unemployment and lost economic opportunities and livelihoods, also affected by socio-economic deprivation. The key informant interviews indicate a high demand and a need in sustainable and inclusive livelihood programs targeting youth.

Recent returns to Saed Ghareb (93+146 families); Two waves of return happened during the reporting period in the area: 93 families and 146 families settled in Samarra informal sites. The concerned HH were provided with RHUs as per the needs assessments conducted.

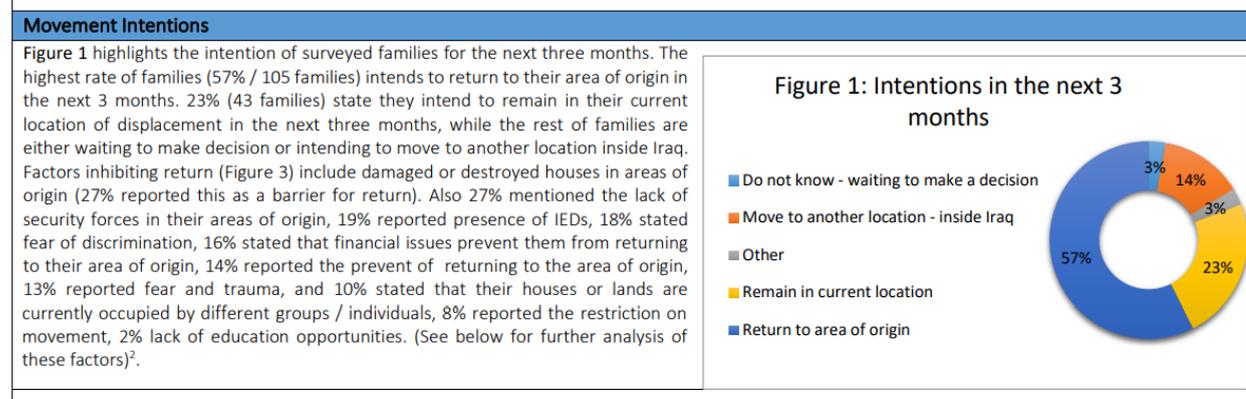
Risk of eviction as a protection concern (Samarra): Eviction was the main protection concern reported in Samarra district due to existing HLP issues. In Baiji and Shirqat the key concerns included lack of livelihood opportunities and families resorting to negative coping mechanisms (i.e. child labor).

Secondary displacement (20 families from Al Shirqat to Jeddah 5): In Al Shirqat district, Al Aeatha village, some 20 families reportedly left the village to Jeda'a camp due to harassment by PMF present in the area. The concerned families are allegedly affiliated with extremist groups (ISIL) and were allowed to return in late 2020 as per the tribal reconciliation plan endorsed by some tribal leaders. According to focal points in the informal sites in Samarra, IDPs are being asked to leave and return to AoO by the local authorities. The remaining informal sites (4 unfinished schools) host hundreds of families from areas of south SAD, in Balad, Dujail, Farhatya, who cannot return to AoO for

multiple reasons, including the ban for return to certain locations because of the unstable security situation and absence of basic services in the area. At the same time, some families have left their AoO in Al Shehaby and Ajelia areas in Dujail, because of the lack of basic services. The families returned to areas of displacement in Sulaymaniyah.

Volatile security situation and impact on protection environment: The security situation remains vulnerable in some areas especially in south east of SAD due to threats by extremist groups (ISIL), which is negatively impacting the protection environment hindering the return of the displaced HH.

Intention survey findings in Samarra and BTS



Kirkuk

GRC request for shelter support in 12 returnee locations within Daquq and Taza sub districts: Kirkuk Government Return Committee (GRC) chaired by the Governor Assistant for Technical Affairs has formally requested UNHCR to assist the returnees in 12 villages of Daquq, and Taza sub districts with available shelter items (doors, windows, kitchen roofs) from the decommission of Laylan 2 camp. Assessments are underway.

Risk of forced eviction due alleged affiliation with ISIL (130 returnee families in Qashqaya village in Dibis district): reports from community volunteers indicate that around 130 families have recently returned to their AoO in Qashqaya village in Dibis district, and are experiencing harassment from neighboring villages due to ISIL affiliation allegations. Qashqaya village was identified by the ISF as a high-risk village and was subject for many raid operations with arrests. During the period, at least four young individuals were arrested and released thanks to the assistance provided by protection actors.

Security concerns and secondary displacement (returnees from Tamour, Hajj Hussein, and Moussa-Koi villages in Daquouq district returned to the areas of previous displacement) Due to unstable security issues in the Tamour, Hajj Hussein, and Moussa-Koi villages in Daquouq district, most of the returnees have left their AoO and returned back to their areas of displacement. During the reporting period, three extremist attacks took place in Daquouq resulting in killing two ISF elements. Protection reports from Tuzkhormatu district in Sala al-Din governorate indicate that 22 families / 118 individuals previously displaced in Shandon village / Amerli district are secondarily displaced in Tukzkhomatu city center with their relatives due to security concerns after several IEDs detonations. No casualties were reported because of the incident but raised concerns among the community fearing for their safety and potential increase in the security incidents ahead of the elections. PMT on the ground is ongoing with subsequent assessments and interventions as needed.

Security situation in Daquq and potential impact on the protection environment: The security situation in the southern parts of Daquq district is still subject to threats by extremist groups (ISIL). Villagers in Haji Hussien and Tamor villages were reportedly forced to provide food and logistic support for [extremist] armed group members. Protection partners are monitoring the situation with needed assistance provided.

2c. Thematic Update from GBV Sub-Cluster

A review workshop of the Information Sharing Protocol (ISP) convened on June 14th. The existing ISP and MARA Addendum expires on 31 July 2021. The new ISP and MARA Addendum will be effective from 1 August 2021 to 31 July 2022. In view of this new ISP, The GBVIMS work plan will be revised accordingly for 2021-2022.

In order to enhance collaboration and reporting of GBV incidents affecting children, The GBVIMS TF members endorsed inclusion of the Child Protection Sub Cluster as pre-approved actor in the ISP. We also see how best we may revitalise our joint collaboration.

Expanding the net of the Data gathering organisations (DGOs) as part of the ISP is the aim of the GBV SC. In this regard, eight I/NGOs were assessed. Out of the eight assessed, the GBVIMS TF endorsed four for inclusion in the Information Sharing Protocol. Moving forward, training is planned for the newly endorsed I/NGOs and staff of DGOs ON GBVIMS. More information on the training will be shared in due course with the GBVIMS TF members.

The GBV SC is in close collaboration with the Global Team to pilot GBVIMS+ for the government partners. Though the request has come from various countries but only two countries will be selected for the potential pilot roll-out. Most probably- Iraq will be one of the countries for the roll-out in view of transition priorities.

GBVIMS Quarter two reporting and data analysis is scheduled for late July. The narrative report/s will be disseminated in due course.

GBV SC in collaboration with Cash WG has developed a joint action plan for 2021-22 engaging GBV SC and Cash WG partners in integrated CVA-GBV response. As part of the action plan, a joint task force will be set-up comprising members of the GBV SC and Cash WG to actualise the plan.

2d. Thematic Update from Child Protection Sub-Cluster

Guidance note for identification CP risks during Case Management
CMWG is working on developing guidance notes to support partners during identification and assessments of CP risks during Case Management Intervention. The Guidance notes will focus on Child Marriage, Child Labour, Neglect and violence against children. The need of developing such document came after the case trend analysis were the findings showed that partners need more support in identification and assessing cases with certain CP risks.

Activity Info Refreshment Session

CPSC IMO will organize a refreshment session for CP partners reporting to AI. The aim of this session is to answer questions if any and to support partners who signed projects/proposals late in the year and need IM support to report to the CPSC. Invitation will be shared soon with partners.

Community Engagement in Case Management Initiative Roll-out:

As part of the CECM initiative roll-out, 2 partners have shared their EoI and got selected (STEP & SOSD) to be part of the initiative. CPSC partners will remain updated on this initiative through the CMWG meetings.

2e. Thematic Update from Mine Action Sub-Cluster

- **MASC localization plan**

As part of the localization plan of the Mine Action Sub-Cluster (MASC), briefing sessions on the structure and work of the cluster in Iraq were delivered to the Directorate of mine action (DMA).

The DMA started to co-chair the MASC and the first meeting was held in Baghdad in June 2021. The meeting was conducted in Arabic and interpretation into English was provided. The MASC meetings will be held on six-weeks basis in coordination with DMA and the MASC members.

Moreover, a workshop was conducted at the DMA to discuss UNMAS technical support plan which include the activities proposed in the localization plan to promote the national authorities' engagement in the MASC

- **Enhancing reporting of victim assistance by the DMA**

The MASC Coordinator had a meeting with the Victim Assistance Department of the DMA to discuss coordination with humanitarian partners and accreditation of NGOs willing to add victim assistance to their work. According to the DMA there are currently only three partners accredited for victim assistance despite the huge needs. Through the review of achievements reported in Activityinfo, it was noticed a lack of reporting of victim assistance activities. The DMA highlighted that the NGOs are required to grant accreditation in order to report any activity.

The DMA Head of Victim Assistance Department was invited to present the accreditation requirements to the MASC members in the next MASC meeting. In addition, the need to enhance the coordination efforts with non-mine action partners. In this regard there will be a meeting organized by the Ministry of Health and Environment with health actors to discuss the coordination with the DMA about services provided to victims mid-August.

- **MASC severity and people in need estimation indicators for 2022 HNO**

The MASC prepared the indicators that will be used to estimate the people in need and severity thresholds for 2022 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO). The data source for the indicators will be the national mine action database and the multi-cluster needs assessment.

For 2022, a new indicator was added which is related to the perceived impact of explosive ordnance on affected people including impact on lives, access to services, access to livelihood and impact on children.

2f. Thematic Update from HLP Sub-Cluster

Workshop on Enhancing the Capacity for Land Tenure Security Data

HLP Sub-cluster in coordination with UN-Habitat HQ Office from Nairobi organized jointly a two-day technical workshop on “**Enhancing the Capacity of Iraq to Collect Land Tenure Security Data and Report on SDG Indicator 1.4.2**”. The workshop aimed to introduce and discuss with Iraqi counterparts responsible for land administration and management such as the Central Organization of Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Finance and the General Directorate of Real Estate Registration, to agree on the joint methodology for measuring SDG indicators 1.4.2 and 5.a.1; the data sources, reporting mechanisms and the feasibility of its adoption in Iraq for standardized and sustained monitoring and reporting on SDG indicator 1.4.2 and 5.a.1. The workshop brought together the technical staff responsible for survey design, land registration & management, and reporting on the SDGs-including land indicators and representatives of other data contributing agencies, as well as other organization working on land governance issues, and related program implementation and management.

The learning objective of the workshop was to: **1)** Deepen understanding of the criticality of land governance in achieving the SDGs and how land tenure security indicator 1.4.2 can be monitored as part of national priority indicators in Iraq; **2)** Improve participants' knowledge of the globally approved methodology for monitoring SDG indicators 1.4.2 and 5.a.1 and its integration in existing and future relevant national surveys by Iraq's Central Organization for Statistics; **3)** Draw action plans on follow-up training for Iraq's Central Organization for Statistics and land registry on data collection including areas of capacity support required from custodians and other actors to enable data collection and reporting on SDG indicator 1.4.2; to inform policy decisions on responsive land governance in Iraq.

New Compensation Bylaw for Legal Persons

HLP Sub-cluster, together with the working group nominated to draft the new compensation guidelines have finalized the new bylaw which will establish the foundation to file claims for compensation for the legal persons who were affected by military mistakes, war operations and terrorist attacks during the conflict in Iraq. According to the bylaw all companies, associations, unions, and other businesses registered in the Companies Registry Department as per Law no. 21 of 1997. The bylaw request that all registered companies will have to provide a certain number of documentations in order to file the compensation claims through the sub-committees in their respective governorate and district. The bylaw has been submitted for approval and it is expected to be approved by end of July.

Further, HLP sub-cluster met with the Head of the Central Compensation Committee, Judge Amir al Bayati to discuss the fund on compensation. HLP Sub-cluster has been officially informed by the Head of the Central Compensation Committee that Ministry of Finance has re-allocated the fund for compensation through a specific budget line under the annual budget of 2021 which aims to compensate successful beneficiaries whose claim was pending for compensation. The total amount allocated for compensation for the year 2021 is IQD 295 billion or approximately USD170 million.

Workshop on Facilitating the Registration of Land Rights for Yazidi Minority

UN-Habitat and HLP Sub-cluster organized a workshop with Iraqi counterparts and stakeholders organized a workshop to discuss “**The Strategy for Facilitating the Procedures for Registering the Land Rights of Yazidi Minority in Sinjar** “. The workshop aimed to provide a better understanding of the situation of the Yazidi property rights by briefly looking at the recent historic perspective of internal displacement, the institutional attempts that have taken place to solve this issue, and the potential solutions that presently arise by: a) covering the discriminatory policy of denial to access land rights; b) showing the impact of forced relocation and unresolved land claims; c) emphasizing the lack of security of tenure; d) identifying legal challenges and land administration solution; e) providing a roadmap for resolution; and f) recommending a practical way forward to facilitate the registration of Yazidi’s land rights. The workshop was attended by representatives of the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Finance, Real Estate Registration Directorate, Ninewa Governorate, Municipalities Directorate of Sinjar. A strategical document was endorsed by above-mentioned participants to be considered as a key guide document to register land rights for Yazidi minority.

2h. Updates from NPC

• Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO)

Joint Inter-Sectoral Needs Indicators and Thresholds

- Clusters to propose PiN Indicators and Severity Thresholds and for the ICCG to propose inter-sectoral PiN/severity indicators to inform the Deep Dive by HCT, ICCG and Donors confirmed for Monday, 19 July. In terms of development of the inter-sectoral needs indicator and thresholds for the 2022 HNO, OCHA would plan to build on the collective work of the Assessment Working Group and ICCG over the past two years. More info on the ppt on the parameters of HNO 2022 response.

• Services Advisor platform

NPC will launch the new Service Advisor Platform on 1 August 2021; a set of trainings for partners will be organized in the coming weeks. Details shared via email with all members.

• Community-based protection

A series of workshop on community-based protection was co-organized by the NPC and InterAction with the objectives of facilitating programmatic exchanges and peer-learning and also to provide technical guidance and support. The process aimed to promote a common understanding of CBP intervention, based on partners programmatic experiences and insights. Some key take-away from the workshop include:

- CBP is a comprehensive process and not a defined set of activities. It should be a strategic approach and not side-component of a project
- CBP is closely related to social cohesion in the sense that social cohesion issues add a layer of vulnerability for the communities when conducting a risk analysis. Therefore CBP programming can contribute to social cohesion, but it shouldn’t be the direct and specific objective of CBP program. The goal of CBP intervention should be to achieve self-protection for communities and therefore the reduction of protection risks faced.
- CBP interventions take time and require investment and resources. The phase of relationship building should be considered an integral part of any CBP program (risk analysis, capacity to influence etc.) and should therefore be resourced as such.
- Working with existing community-based groups and/or organizations is often a best practice as it allows for greater community ownership and sustainability
- Measurement and evaluation should be centered around protection outcomes, understood as a reduction in the level of risks faced by communities, rather than on project outputs and activities. Specific methodologies (outcome journals, outcome harvesting etc.) can be utilized to effectively measure change in the attitudes, actions, behaviors of various actors who affect the risks faced by communities.

A report has been drafted to summarize the key learnings, best practices and points of discussion from the workshop. The report thus provides non-prescriptive technical guidance to partners and promote a common approach based on programmatic and contextual realities. The report will be finalized and shared with the broader membership in August. A resources library has also been created to compile existing guidance and tools from various organizations which are already available at the global level.

• Trainings on PFA and suicide prevention

To support partners in addressing PSS-related issues, notably around suicide, the NPC and the HPSS WG coordinated to provide a series of training which will be conducted by IOM. The trainings will take place in Ninewa

(Mosul), Dohuk & Kirkuk, with additional locations potentially to be added at a later stage. The trainings will take place in July-August. The first training will be on Psychosocial First-Aid and will target protection actors without in-house PSS resources and expertise (MA, Legal) as well as CCCM & MPCA actors. The second training will be on suicide prevention and awareness and will target protection actors with PSS programs. Partners have been identified by the NPC based on their reporting of PSS activities on ActivityInfo, and by the MASC, CCCM cluster and CWG directly. Invitation to register have be sent to the organizations who were pre-identified, and IOM will contact the selected participants directly.

3. AOB

- DRC has announced that it will end the Co-chairing of the NPC in October 2021. Together with the GPC, the Protection Cluster has decided to nationalise the position and will initiate a discussion with key local protection partners to explore this possibility. Next steps to be announced shortly.
- Next NPC meeting likely on 12 August – to be confirmed.