

WEBINAR

LOCALISED DURABLE SOLUTIONS PROGRAMMING BASED ON INTEGRATION METRICS: *ASSESSING OBJECTIVE AND SUBJECTIVE FACTORS*

Organised by the
**Durable Solutions Analysis
Learning Community**

Thursday, February 25, 2021 – 1pm CET/ 3pm Nairobi



DS LEARNING COMMUNITY WEBINAR: LOCALISED DURABLE SOLUTIONS PROGRAMMING BASED ON INTEGRATION METRICS: ASSESSING OBJECTIVE AND SUBJECTIVE FACTORS

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In this **4th edition of the webinar series organised by the JIPS-led Durable Solutions Analysis Learning Community**, we look at two different approaches to analysing durable solutions and local integration in areas of displacement and return. We will learn how the Danwadaag consortium's reintegration assessment methodology in Somalia was adapted to better address DS programming needs, and how local integration analysis in places of displacement in Iraq was shaped by city-level and population-level indicators to inform integration support.

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- 1. Introduction and moderation** *with Stef Barratt,
Head of Data Standards & Analytics, Samuel Hall*
- 2. Defining the end of displacement? Local (Re)Integration Assessment
for Somalia** *with Lena von Naso, Danwadaag Durable Solutions
Consortium and MEAL Coordinator*
- 3. A two-way road: understanding belonging and acceptance among
IDPs and host communities in Iraq** *with Roger Guiu, Co-director
Social Inquiry*
- 4. Q&A and discussion**

Housekeeping

- Please ensure you are **muted** throughout the duration of the webinar.
- Do submit your **questions via the chat box only**, we will aim to answer as many questions as possible during the Q&A session.
- The webinar will be **available after as a recording**, we will also be providing today's slides and any other material mentioned for you to download.

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DANWADAAG

Towards Durable Solutions to Displacement

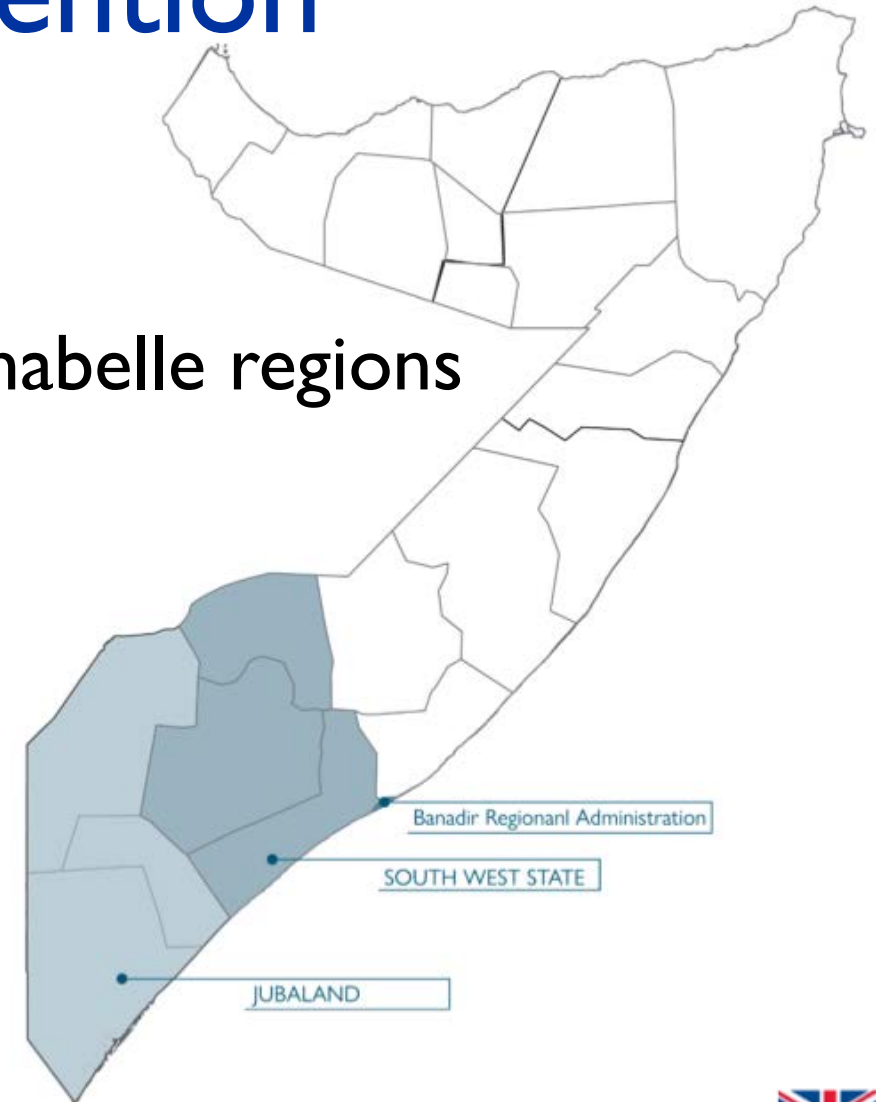
Durable Solutions Consortium

Danwadaag Durable Solutions Consortium

- Enhanced durable solution processes towards (re)integration and reduced displacement in Somalia.
- Community-driven, government-led, and area-based approach for displacement affected communities in urban centres
- Partners: IOM (lead), NRC, Concern Worldwide, ReDSS, Juba Foundation, SHACDO, and GREDO
- 3.5 year programme (until March 2022), funded by UK Aid
- Based on learning from REINTEG & Midnimo

Areas of Intervention

- Banadir Regional Administration
 - Mogadishu
- South West State – Bay and Lower Shabelle regions
 - Baidoa
 - Afgooye
- Jubaland – Lower Juba Region
 - Kismayo



Why invest in the Local (Re)integration Assessment (LORA)?

- Gap for adequate tool measuring progress towards (re) integration, especially tailored to Somali context
- Essential to move beyond broad focus across IASC/ ReDSS Durable Solutions framework to measure programme impacts
- Identify specific needs and vulnerabilities related to displacement in the unique contexts of Danwadaag areas of focus (Baidoa vs BRA)
- Aim to provide the contextualized analysis to focus programming, inform targeting and test innovative approaches to measure IDP integration.

LORA – Process

1. Danwadaag developed localized definition of integration on basis of internationally recognized criteria (FGDs, KIIs)
2. Designed survey tool to assess criteria related to durable solutions
 - ✓ **Physical safety** (safety and security, protection and social cohesion);
 - ✓ **Material safety** (adequate standard of living, access to basic services, economic opportunities, housing, land and property) and
 - ✓ **Legal safety** (access to documentation, access to justice, participation in public affairs)
3. Mixture of objective and subjective criteria, including IDPs/returnees' perception of integration – ranked on a scale of 1-5
4. Baseline of 3,050 HH in targeted areas in Mogadishu, Afgooye, Baidoa, Kismayo

Work in Progress: From LORI to LORA

- Set out to develop an index for integration (LORI)
- Using one method only, tying all durable solutions aspects to IDP/returnees' perception of integration
- Using binary question (integrated yes/no) for complex concept
 - Too one-dimensional and subjective; too complex for simple answers (more than 90% said yes; tool not sustainable, as compared to asking to rate on a Likert scale, where only 37% say they feel well integrated)
- Reducing criteria to be considered only to the ones relevant at baseline to form index
 - Not robust enough for changes over time; what people consider relevant for integration now and in a year's time could be different

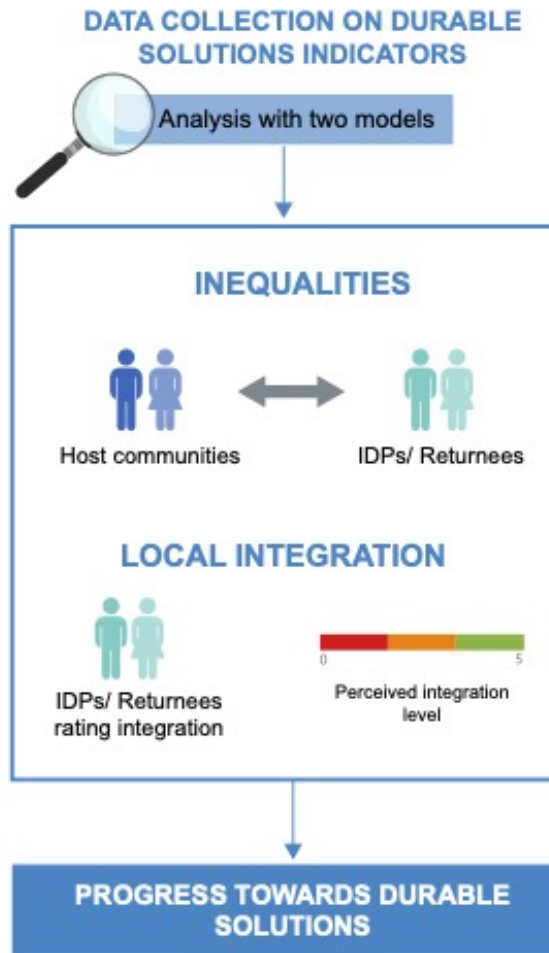
From LORI to LORA

Consequent adaptations:

- Rating of integration on a scale
- Introducing second model to measure inequality to focus in on displacement-specific vulnerabilities and with host community as benchmark, not only tying to integration perception
- Moving away from index but combining methods to form assessment that shows more nuanced changes over time that can be used to make the programme more effective and targeted.

LORA – Analysis Method

LORA analysis uses logistic regression models looking at different aspects:



- Inequality: the inequality between IDPs and host community across the IASC criteria (physical, material and legal safety);
- Integration: the extent to which IDPs and returnees feel integrated, by correlating IDPs' rating of their level of integration with answers to IASC criteria questions; and more widely at
- Displacement-affected communities self-reliance – level of displacement-affected communities' achievements against specific self-reliance indicators added at midline point

Making sense of the data

Two underlying hypotheses or assumptions:

- Neighbouring ‘Host communities’ provide an appropriate comparison for levels of physical, material and legal safety in the urban areas in which Danwadaag works to enable vulnerability-based targeting.
- IDPs/returnees’ perception of integration (‘the person to be integrated’) and correlated indicators needs equal consideration alongside whether they objectively achieve the same level as host communities against the indicators.



LORA – Key Findings

Criteria	Sub-Criteria	Specific Variables	High level of Inequality	Important for Perceived Integration
Physical safety	Safety:	Safe access to food sources	✓	✓
	Social cohesion:	Trust in institutions		✓
		Children/Youth of different displacement groups interacting	✓	✓
Material safety	Standard of living:	Number of meals consumed per day	✓	✓
		Not depending on water trucking/Sufficient water access	✓	✓
	Housing, land and property:	Housing standards (quality/type)	✓	✓
		Land documentation/ Lease agreement	✓	
	Job creation/ Economic opportunities:	Adult daily expenditure	✓	✓
Legal safety	Participation in public affairs; Access to effective remedies & justice; Access to documentation:	Citizenship documents ⁵	✓	

- 37% feel well integrated (rating 4 or 5 on a scale 1-5)
- Trust in institutions most important for perception of integration
- Largest inequalities with regards to:
 - social cohesion (children playing);
 - expenditure; number of meals per day
 - housing quality; land documentation;
 - safe food access

LORA – Key Findings cont'd

Criteria	Sub-Criteria	Variable definition	Host community (HC) & IDPs		IDPs & Returnees	
			Inequalities between HC and IDPs	Perceived level of integration		
Physical Safety	Safety & Security and Protection	Access to latrines safely	■		■	
		Freedom of movement (male & female)		■		■
Physical Safety	Social cohesion	Access food sources safely		■		■
		Access to drinking water safely	■		■	
Material Safety	Adequate standard of living (access to basic and social services)	Invitations to 'opposite' displacement status (less formal)		■	■	
		Trust in Institutions		■		■
		Children playing with other displacement group children		■		■
		Youth playing with other displacement group youth		■		■
		Participation in community events (social, political, sport etc.)	■		■	
		(Secular) School attendance rate	■		■	
		Literacy rate		■		■
		Use of and Proximity to (formal) health facilities		■		■
		Drinking H2O - length of time to go, collect & return		■		■
		Drinking H2O - sufficient access		■		■
Material Safety	Adequate standard of living (access to basic and social services)	Drinking H2O - dependency on trucking	■		■	
		Access to market (for food)	■		■	
		Number of meals per day		■		■
		(Formal & informal) Debt		■		■
		Access to & use of financial services	■		■	
		Savings		■		■
		Money from relatives (in/out Somalia), aid agencies, mosque	■		■	
		Adult equivalent daily expenditure (grouped)		■		■
		Access to job creation / economic opportunities	■		■	
		Income diversity		■		■
Material Safety	Housing, Land & Property (HLP)	Highest education level of female in household		■		■
		Highest education level of male in household		■		■
		Housing quality		■		■
Material Safety	Housing, Land & Property (HLP)	Housing type		■		■
		Documentation of land occupied: title deed or written lease		■		■
		Participation in public affairs; Access to remedies, justice & documentation	■		■	
Legal Safety	Access to justice (who to go to if crime was committed)	Access to legal services		■		■
		Citizenship documents		■		■
		Inclusive & responsive community decision-making	■		■	

Variables in green are significant variables for either one of the models, meaning these factors are relevant for inequalities between HC and IDPs and/or how well integrated IDPs and returnees feel

Green lines show the t-value of +/- 1.96 from which indicators are significant in the models

LORA – Area-Specific Inequalities

All are % respondents (except literacy, 0 - 1)	SWS								BRA		JSS		All Locations		
	Baidoa						Afgoove		Mogadishu		Kismayo				
	ADC		Hanano		Barwago										
	HC	IDP	HC	IDP	HC	IDP	HC	IDP	HC	IDP	HC	IDP	HC	IDP	All
Children playing with other groups (% Yes) ¹⁸	86	26	61	27	26	12	76	69	66	25	40	49	57	30	41
Number of housing issues (% 0 - 2 only)	61	53	90	67	89	40	98	99	94	59	83	34	86	60	71
Housing type (% not make-shift shelter/tent)	17	6	72	20	97	2	77	86	93	2	100	11	74	19	42
Safe food access (% Yes)	86	74	74	66	99	89	81	50	75	55	91	91	85	70	76
Daily expenditure (% at least USD1.9 per adult / day)	27	22	19	12	53	30	33	17	54	16	66	31	38	20	28
Land documentation (% Yes)	66	58	58	36	77	37	22	8	47	95	29	0	58	45	50
Citizenship documentation (% Yes)	1	0	1	0	3	1	1	2	3	0	29	6	3	1	2
Number meals per day (% at least 2)	97	97	96	96	98	97	89	93	96	64	94	57	96	91	93
Youth playing with other groups (% Yes)	68	25	47	23	24	11	48	37	54	30	26	34	44	24	32
Literacy rate (average)	0.34	0.23	0.30	0.28	0.37	0.22	0.34	0.23	0.56	0.34	0.64	0.40	0.37	0.26	0.31
Sufficient access to H2O (% Yes - both rainy & dry season)	22	21	30	25	17	14	76	56	60	58	49	34	34	31	32

LORA – Area-Specific Perception of Integration

All are observed percentages of feeling integrated	SWS			BRA	JSS	All Locations	
	Baiddoa			Afgooye	Mogadishu	Kismayo	
	ADC	Hanano	Barwaqo				
Trust in institutions (at least 1 out of 7)	70%	58%	79%	12%	23%	19%	55%
Safe food access (Yes)	47%	53%	47%	8%	18%	15%	41%
Number meals per day (at least 2)	48%	47%	51%	8%	18%	19%	39%
Daily expenditure (at least USD1.9 per adult / day)	57%	49%	74%	12%	17%	35%	48%
Number of housing issues (0 - 2 only)	52%	44%	61%	7%	18%	13%	35%
Water truck dependency? (Not a source)	45%	54%	54%	8%	16%	22%	36%
Kids playing with other groups, i.e. HC (Yes)	47%	55%	17%	7%	23%	21%	31%
Observed integration perception	47%	47%	51%	7%	16%	15%	37%

Interesting Findings

Social cohesion – The more IDPs are invited to social events by host community members, the less integrated they feel

- Invitations to weddings, Eid, funerals seen as “charitable” act towards the very poor that does not build social cohesion but highlights the differences



Importance of trust in institutions – The more trust in institution can be enhanced, the more integrated IDPs/returnees feel

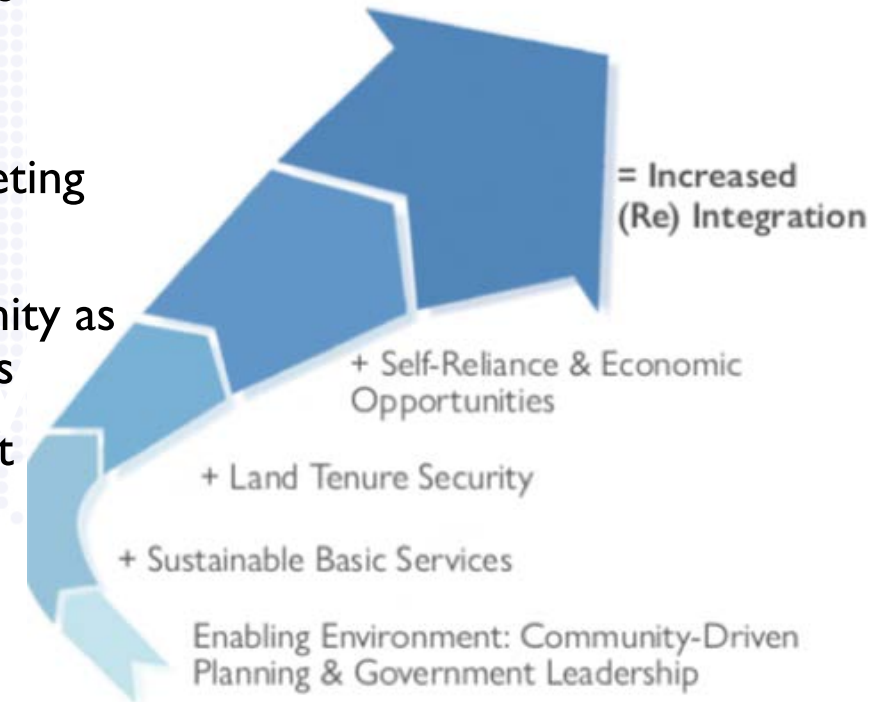
- Range included: Health, education, formal and customary justice systems, public security services, NGOs, UN agencies, local authorities, financial institutions.
- If we increase the trust in one any of these, the level of perceived integration of IDPs/returnees increases
- Increase of trust in religious institutions doesn't influence integration

Recommendations for DS Programming

- Targeting should take place on the basis of vulnerabilities, not merely on displacement status
- Interventions that address inequalities between IDPs and HC should be prioritized
- Activities that increase IDPs and returnees perceived integration level should be prioritized
- Area-based analysis necessary for effective targeting and programme adaptation, not blanket framework approach
- Details are crucial, e.g. social cohesion finding – yes, need to improve social capital, vertical and horizontal cohesion but not all interaction lead to social cohesion
- Focus on housing, land and property, land tenure security and documentation is crucial in Somali context; increased focus on this component of the programme; new sites; leveraging investments in infrastructure against longer lease agreements; and standardized integrated housing approaches
- Focus on social cohesion and especially building trust in institutions is critical in Somalia; working with the government to ensure increased trust and implementing Durable Solutions Strategy and Community Action Planning processes are one way to create more accountability
- Focus on livelihoods activities that increase income; utilizing convergence with other programmes
- One programme cannot do it all – more cooperation needed, especially linkages into urban planning discussions
- Progressing discussion around end of displacement

When to use LORA

- Main programme goal is progressing IDPs and returnees towards integration
- Area-based programmes and adaptive programme management: focusing in on contextual evidence and adaptive design and targeting accordingly
- Limited resources and comparison to surrounding host community as benchmark useful – focus on displacement-specific vulnerabilities
- Targeting on the basis of vulnerabilities, rather than displacement status
- Subjective element included – perception of integration
- Including social cohesion
- Panel survey
- Defining the end of displacement?! Once level of HC is reached, displacement-specific vulnerabilities not present anymore?



THANK YOU

LORA – Integration Definition

Local integration

= Living in a peaceful area where one can move freely in safety; building relationships with the community based on trust, addressing challenges and resolving issues together; being fully accepted when participating in social activities and community decision making; exercising one's rights without discrimination on account of one's displacement status; and having fair and free access to employment, economic opportunities and resources, primarily water, land, food, health, education, and housing, among others, even when resources are scarce.

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A TWO-WAY ROAD: UNDERSTANDING BELONGING AND ACCEPTANCE AMONG IDPs AND HOST COMMUNITY IN IRAQ

A “METHODS-ORIENTED” PRESENTATION AT THE DS LEARNING
COMMUNITY



A rationale for the project linked to the need to show that integration is a feasible durable solution.

If integration is not a policy option available in most cases (like Iraq)...

- ...can we show if and where it is already happening “naturally”?**
- ...can we show the factors that make integration conducive (or not) for IDPs, host communities and local authorities?**
- ...can we find entry points that can open the room for greater willingness to face integration and develop policies?**

The aim of the study is to identify:

- How can we observe integration happening
- Which factors help or hinder local integration
- Which locations are more (or less) conducive to this outcome

The study relies on mixed methods (quantitative and qualitative) and it was conducted in the cities and towns in Iraq with the largest size of IDP population hosted from 2014 onwards.

Location	Governorate	Number of IDPs (individuals)	Rank	Closing camp nearby?	Significant presence of returnees?
Erbil City	Erbil	136,884	#1		
Kirkuk City	Kirkuk	71,004	#2	Yes	
East Mosul	Ninewa	70,230	#3	Yes	Yes
Zakho Town	Dohuk	32,880	#6		
Dohuk City	Dohuk	28,578	#7		
West Mosul	Ninewa	25,206	#9	Yes	Yes
Tooz Khormatu	Salah al-Din	21,000	#10		Yes
Baghdad City	Baghdad	19,800	#11	Yes	
Samarra Town	Salah al-Din	17,910	#12		
Baquba Town	Diyala	16,374	#13		
Kalar Town	Sulaimaniya	16,206	#14		
Al-Amiriya Area	Anbar	13,734	#15	Yes	Yes
Musayab Town	Babylon	10,584	#16		
Khanaqin Town	Diyala	9,030	#25	Yes	Yes

Note: population figures from the time of data collection (Displacement Tracking Matrix Masterlist Round 113).

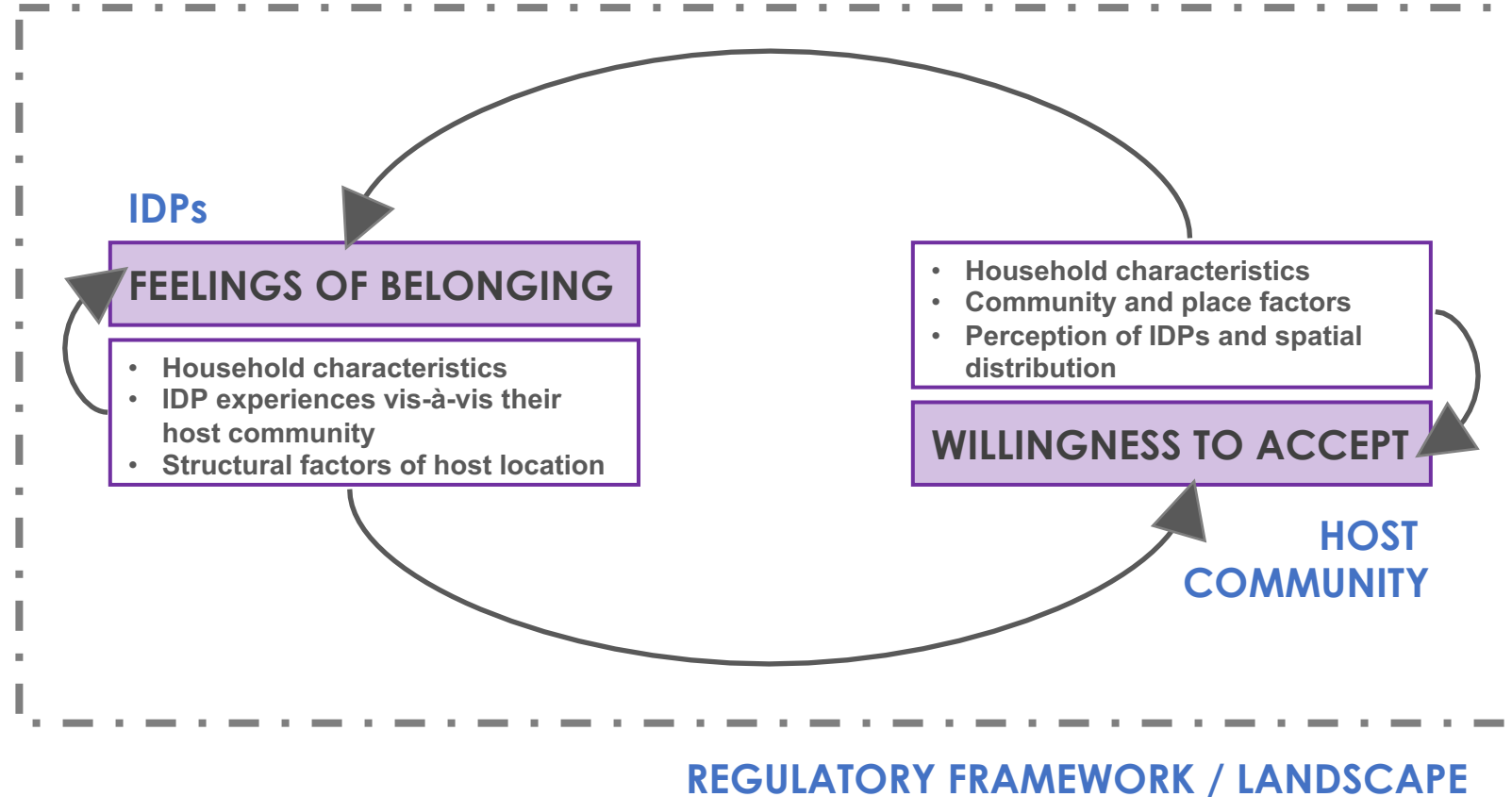


These locations host 51% of the total non-camp IDP population in Iraq.

To conceptualize and measure integration, we frame it as a two-way street.

We focused on three elements that comprise the concept of local integration:

- IDPs' feelings of belonging to the place of displacement (subjective).
- Host community's acceptance of the IDPs hosted long term (subjective).
- Local regulatory framework / landscape that may affect integration outcomes.



Testing subjective ways to measure the degree of belonging and acceptance:

IDPs feelings of belonging

Do you feel accepted as member of the society in {location of displacement}?

1. Completely
2. A lot
3. A little
4. Not at all

How much do you feel you belong to {location of displacement}?

1. Completely
2. A lot
3. A little
4. Not at all

HC willingness to accept

How would you feel if IDPs stayed in {location} indefinitely?

1. I am supportive of it
2. I am not bothered by it
3. I am resigned to it
4. I am upset about it
5. I am completely against it

How much do you agree or disagree with the following sentence:

IDPs should have the same rights as residents of {location} as I do.

1. Strongly agree
2. Agree
3. Disagree
4. Strongly disagree

Indicators to measure factors relevant for integration are categorized at different levels:

- Individual or household characteristics.
- Place factors:
 - Interactions, experiences, perceptions on the host community / IDPs.
 - Structural characteristics of the location.

This allows for a multi-level analysis, where an individual outcome is explained by individual- or household-level parameters but also city-level parameters.

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Sources used to generate these indicators are drawn from different fields:

- Indicators from Durable Solutions Criteria (e.g. JIPS DS Library).
- Indicators from migration and refugee integration frameworks (e.g. Eurostat, OECD, MIPEX).
- Indicators from social cohesion and fragility frameworks (e.g. Conflict and Stabilization Monitoring Framework).
- Indicators from humanitarian assessments (MCNA).

The main indicators to build the framework and the model are these ones:

- Around 20 indicators for both belonging and acceptance.

Table 2. Categories of indicators on integration applied in the study

<p>FOR IDPs</p> <p>INDICATORS INFLUENCING IDPS FEELING BELONGING IN PLACE OF DISPLACEMENT</p>	Household characteristics	Displacement experience
		Livelihoods
		Identity attributes
		Personal wellbeing
		Housing situation
	Interactions and experiences in displacement (individual-level place factors)	Conflict and justice experience
		Connections with place of origin
		Relationship with host community
		Identity-based differences
		Marginalisation and rights
<p>FOR HCs</p> <p>INDICATORS INFLUENCING HOST COMMUNITY MEMBERS ACCEPTANCE OF IDPs</p>	Household characteristics	Safety
		Length of time in location
		Livelihoods
		Identity attributes
		Personal wellbeing
	Perceptions and interactions with displaced population (individual-level place factors)	Housing situation
		Conflict and justice experience
		Engagement with IDPs
		Pro-sociality towards IDPs
		Perceived impact of IDPs
<p>FOR BOTH</p> <p>COMMUNITY AND PLACE FACTORS (AGGREGATED AT LOCATION-LEVEL)</p>	Spatial configuration of IDPs	Marginalisation and rights
		Social inclusion and tolerance
		Development
		Safety
		Quality of institutions
		Demographic composition

Data and analysis: mixed methods

Quantitative analysis:

- Aim to collect 100 surveys with **IDPs** and 100 surveys with **HC** members in EACH location.
- Total sample size obtained after data cleaning is 1,382 IDP respondents and 1,437 HC respondents.
- **Data collected right before COVID-19 lockdown** (fieldwork in some locations interrupted).
- The quantitative data allows us to conduct a multilevel regression analysis:

IDP belonging = f (indicator 1, indicator 2, indicator 3, ...)

HC acceptance = f (indicator 1, indicator 2, indicator 3, ...)

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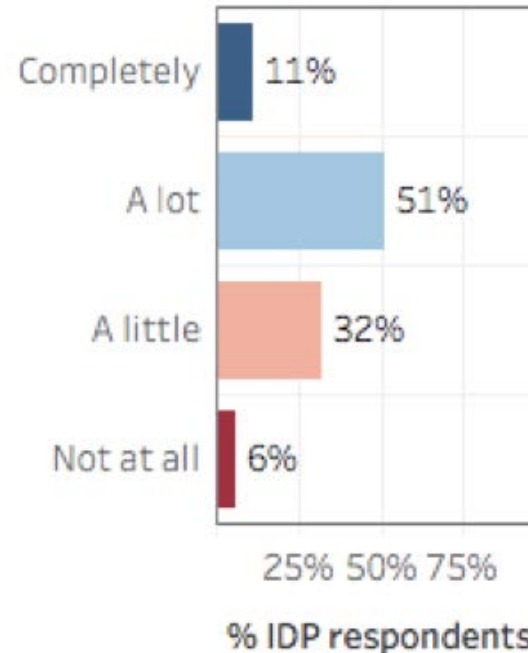
Qualitative analysis

- For the regulatory landscape, we collected 40 interviews with local authority officials across districts + governorates of study (DGs, mayor's office, security apparatus, provincial council, etc.).
- The policy areas included: security, residence, housing, employment, service provision (education and health).
- **Data collected after COVID-19 lockdown.**

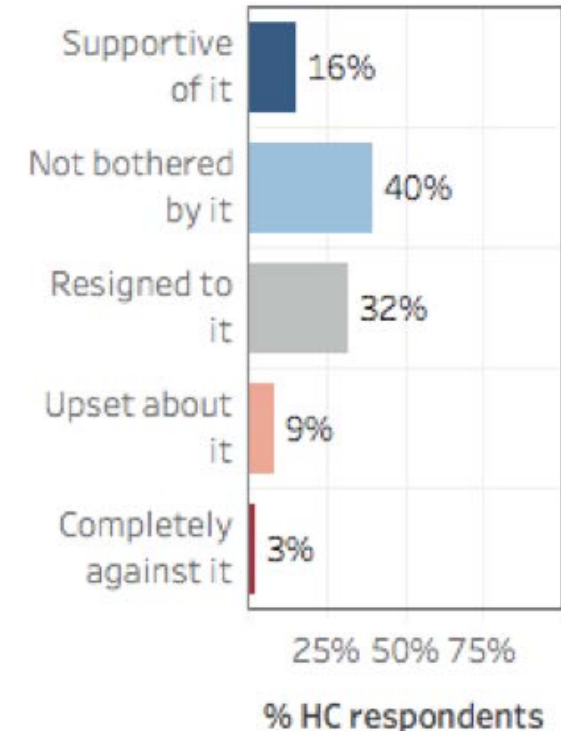
Introducing the quantitative findings: what drives/deters belonging and acceptance?

- The overall measurement of feelings on local integration for both IDPs and host community show the following results:
- *(Results very significantly per location – see next slide!)*

Perceptions of IDPs feeling belonging



Perceptions of HC on IDPs staying indefinitely



- This is the outcome we want to understand why and how it happens: what factors are more commonly seen in those respondents and those places that tend to have positive feelings on integration?

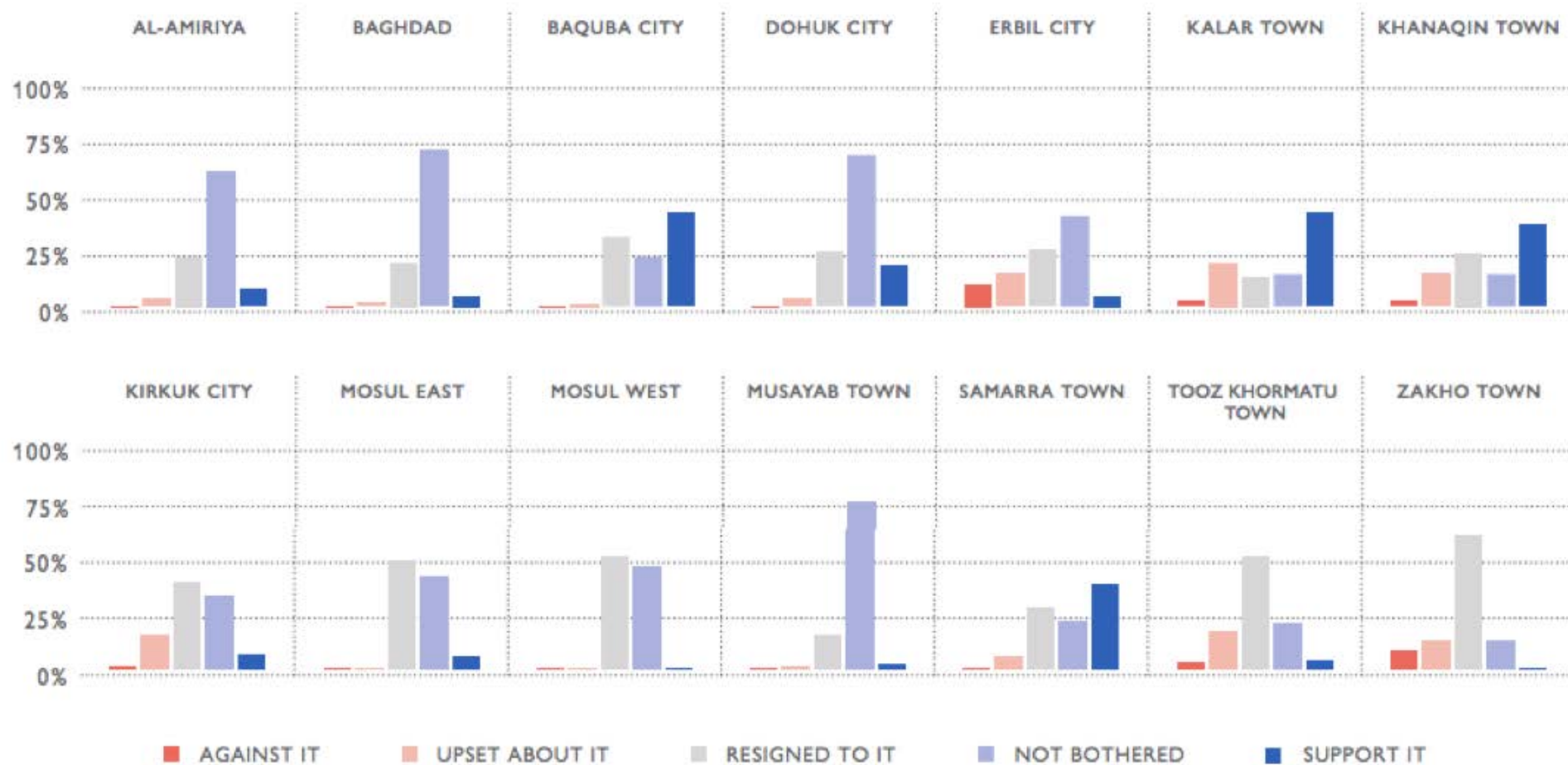
Perceptions of IDPs feeling belonging:

*How much do you feel you **belong** to the location of displacement? (% of respondents)*



Perceptions of HC on IDPs staying indefinitely (i.e., acceptance):

How would you feel if the IDPs stayed in this location indefinitely? (% of respondents)



Introducing the quantitative findings: what drives/deters belonging and acceptance?

- The analysis is done separately for IDPs and host community, but we combine them at the end into one narrative per location to explain “how conducive the location is for local integration”.
- There are multiple ways to categorize indicators for a better interpretation:
 - Drivers vs deterrents for integration
 - Static factors vs dynamic (or actionable) factors
 - Individual or household-based indicators vs place-based indicators

Introducing the quantitative findings: what drives/deters belonging and acceptance?

- The analysis is done separately for IDPs and host community, but we combine them at the end into one narrative per location to explain “how conducive the location is for local integration”.
- There are multiple ways to categorize indicators for a better interpretation:
 - Drivers vs deterrents for integration
 - Static factors vs dynamic (or actionable) factors
 - Individual or household-based indicators vs place-based indicators
- The most important categorization is, however, based on the regression results (magnitude of the correlation and sign):
 1. High relevance indicators
 2. Secondary indicators
 3. Not significant indicators

Findings for IDPs: what impacts the likelihood of IDPs to feel belonging to their host locations?

Below the key factors that are found to be correlated with **belonging**, either positively or negatively:

HIGH RELEVANCE INDICATORS	
Drivers for belonging	Deterrents for belonging
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trust in other residents Trust in local authorities Having friends in host community Satisfaction with housing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High exclusion experienced by IDPs Low freedom of expression for IDPs
SECONDARY INDICATORS	
Drivers for belonging	Deterrents for belonging
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Having assets / savings Having a financial safety net Positive feelings of everyday safety Poor self-reported mental health Displaced within governorate Length of displacement Having extended family in location 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Movement restrictions Feeling negatively judged/labelled Owning property in place of origin Being a daily labourer HH member with functional difficulties

Findings for the host community: what impacts the likelihood of host community members to accept long term the IDP population?

Below the key factors that are found to be correlated with **acceptance**, either positively or negatively:

HIGH RELEVANCE FACTORS	
<p>Drivers for acceptance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feeling protected from external threats • Confidence in local administration 	<p>Deterrents for acceptance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Believe IDPs pose a security threat
SECONDARY FACTORS	
<p>Drivers for acceptance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pro-sociality towards IDPs • Satisfied with level of services received • Having assets / savings • Having a financial safety net 	<p>Deterrents for acceptance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Felt cultural distance with IDPs • Stronger identification with own ethno-religious group • Being member of an ethno-religious minority group • Experienced violence in the 80s-90s
OTHER STRUCTURAL FACTORS	
<p>Drivers for acceptance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living in a location with strong social safety nets / relationships • Living in a location with relative inequality 	<p>Deterrents for acceptance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living in a location affected by ISIS conflict • Living in a location relatively poor • Living in a location where IDPs live in urban enclaves • Living in a location with a high ratio of IDPs over host community

Qualitative data: findings on the regulatory landscape around local integration

Results are very localized (as central government, Kurdistan Regional Government, and governorates issue instructions, regulations, and laws), but overall trends are as follows:

- More than actual regulations that affect the likelihood of integration taking place, there were (are) actions to influence IDPs' decisions to resolve displacement towards return to their place of origin.
- The critical measures applied to IDPs specifically in displacement relates to security clearance measures in place in relation to ISIL conflict (with local specificities by governorate). This is a prerequisite for everything else. Affects some IDPs in some locations significantly more than others.
- Other measures apply for any person living in a different governorate (either new/old IDP or other internal migrant). For this category of people, there are very localized measures on property ownership, residence, voting, access to services, etc. They are impacted by local political and social dynamics (sometimes linked to ethno-religious balances). **Overall**, there are no stated prohibitions (with few exceptions), but no additional support for IDPs either.

Conclusions: what does it all mean for supporting integration

1. Overall, integration is strongly driven by the characteristics of the surrounding environment for both IDPs and host community (and interactions in it): the social environment, the physical environment, the institutional environment. Less emphasis on individual-level or "static" factors.

Conclusions: what does it all mean for supporting integration

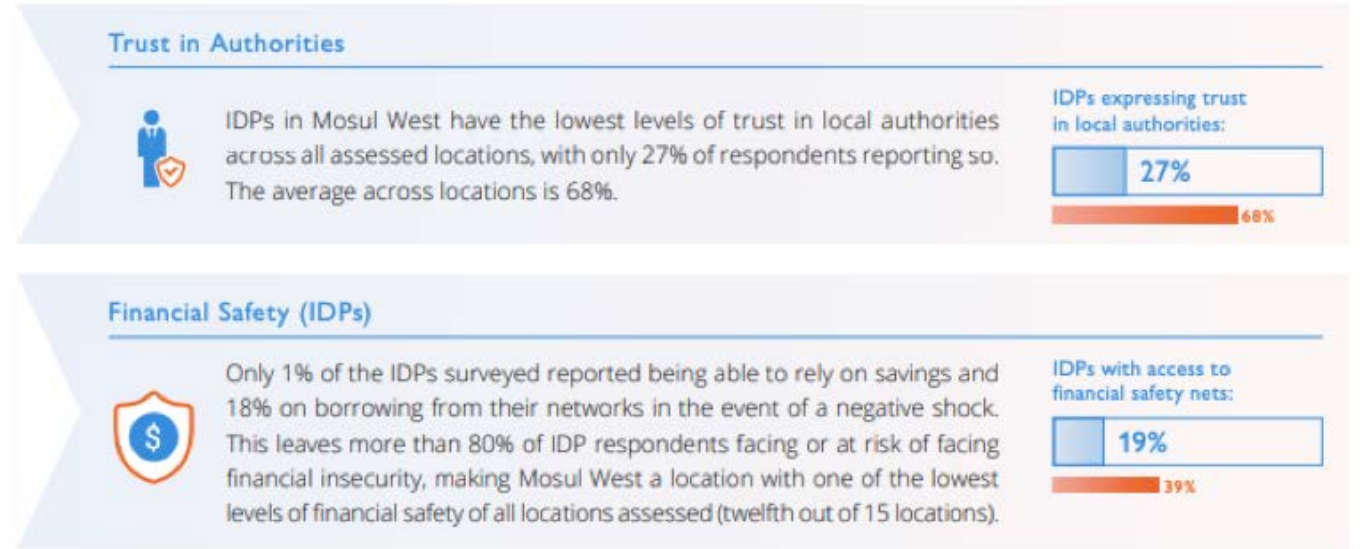
2. This also means that drivers and deterrents for integration are very localized:

- Each city shows a different conduciveness for integration based on its environment;
- Issues facilitating or preventing integration are different in each place and it requires different actions.

Location	Governorate	Conduciveness for integration	
		IDPs feeling belonging	Host community accepting IDPs
Erbil City	Erbil	Medium	Low
Kirkuk City	Kirkuk	High	Low
East Mosul	Ninewa	Medium	Medium
Sulaimaniya City	Sulaimaniya	High	High
Zakho Town	Dohuk	High	Low
Dohuk City	Dohuk	High	Medium
West Mosul	Ninewa	Medium	Medium
Tooz Khormatu	Salah al-Din	Low	Medium
Baghdad City	Baghdad	Low	High
Samarra Town	Salah al-Din	Low	Low
Baquba Town	Diyala	Low	Low
Kalar Town	Sulaimaniya	High	High
Al-Amiriya Area	Anbar	Medium	High
Musayab Town	Babylon	Low	High
Khanaqin Town	Diyala	Medium	Medium

TOP EXISTING BARRIERS TO INTEGRATION IN WEST MOSUL

The following indicators represent the social, institutional, and economic aspects where Mosul West performs **worse** than other locations assessed on factors that matter most for integration.



Conclusions: what does it all mean for supporting integration

3. Are we measuring the end-of-displacement here? No – probably it should not be a subjective measure.
4. We aimed to be innovative in adding the host community in the equation, but definitely it needs to be seen if they are also "in need" of durable solutions too.

WEBINAR

LOCALISED DURABLE SOLUTIONS PROGRAMMING BASED ON INTEGRATION METRICS: *ASSESSING OBJECTIVE AND SUBJECTIVE FACTORS*

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Thursday, February 25, 2021 – 1pm CET/ 3pm Nairobi



DS LEARNING COMMUNITY WEBINAR: LOCALISED DURABLE SOLUTIONS PROGRAMMING BASED ON INTEGRATION METRICS: ASSESSING OBJECTIVE AND SUBJECTIVE FACTORS

AGENDA

- 1. Introduction and moderation** *with Stef Barratt,
Head of Data Standards & Analytics, Samuel Hall*
- 2. Defining the end of displacement? Local (Re)Integration Assessment
for Somalia** *with Lena von Naso, Danwadaag Durable Solutions
Consortium and MEAL Coordinator*
- 3. A two-way road: understanding belonging and acceptance among
IDPs and host communities in Iraq** *with Roger Guiu, Co-director
Social Inquiry*
- 4. Q&A and discussion**

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