



# Area-Based Assessment (ABA) Fallujah city

Returns Working Group

28 May 2019



# Presentation outline

1. **ABA background**
  - a. Research objectives and institutional framework
  - b. Methodology
  
2. **Assessment findings**
  - a. Other REACH assessments
  - b. Priority needs by sector
  
3. **Questions and discussion**

# Research objective and institutional framework

## Research objective

Inform evidence-based planning and prioritization of needs by actors supporting return and recovery processes at the urban area level in Iraq, targeting CRC locations.

## Global

- ABA in Fallujah city builds on recent assessments in Iraq and other pilots and assessments globally (e.g. Afghanistan, Jordan).
- Complements the **Global Shelter Cluster's Urban Settlements WG** and other coordination bodies promoting area-based approaches and policies.

## Iraq

- ABA findings provide a baseline for **CRC partners** to use in planning, programming, and advocacy.
- Led by Gol's Joint Coordination and Monitoring Centre (**JCMC**) and international community (**CRC Steering Committee**).

## Fallujah

- ABA findings to inform planning and programming of the **DRC and IOM-led CRCs** in Fallujah city.

# Assessment methodology

The ABA consists of various qualitative and quantitative components:

<b>Community Leaders KIIs</b>	<b>Participatory Mapping and CGDs</b>	<b>Service Providers KIIs</b>	<b>Household Needs Assessment</b>
Qualitative Data Collection	Qualitative Data Collection	Qualitative Data Collection	Quantitative Data Collection
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>58 community leader interviews</b>, conducted 18 November to 13 December 2018.</li><li>• Conducted one per (sub-) neighborhood.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Participatory mapping</b>, conducted 26 November to 6 December, covering the 18 identified residential neighbourhoods.</li><li>• <b>20 community group discussions (CGDs)</b>, conducted 21 to 28 January 2019 in 10 neighbourhoods. (male/female sessions).</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>21 subject matter expert (SME) interviews</b>, conducted 8 to 14 January 2019.</li><li>• Electricity, Water, Waste Management, Healthcare, Education, Livelihoods, and Legal SMEs.</li><li>• KIIs identified through community leaders and partner NGOs/IOM.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>419 household surveys, consisting of 2,036 individuals</b>, conducted 6 to 15 December 2018.</li><li>• Randomly sampled household-level survey, representative at the city level to a 95% level of confidence and 5% margin of error.</li></ul>

Qualitative data is indicative only.

When quantitative data is referring to a subset of the sample, data may have a lower confidence level and wider margin or error.

# Assessment findings

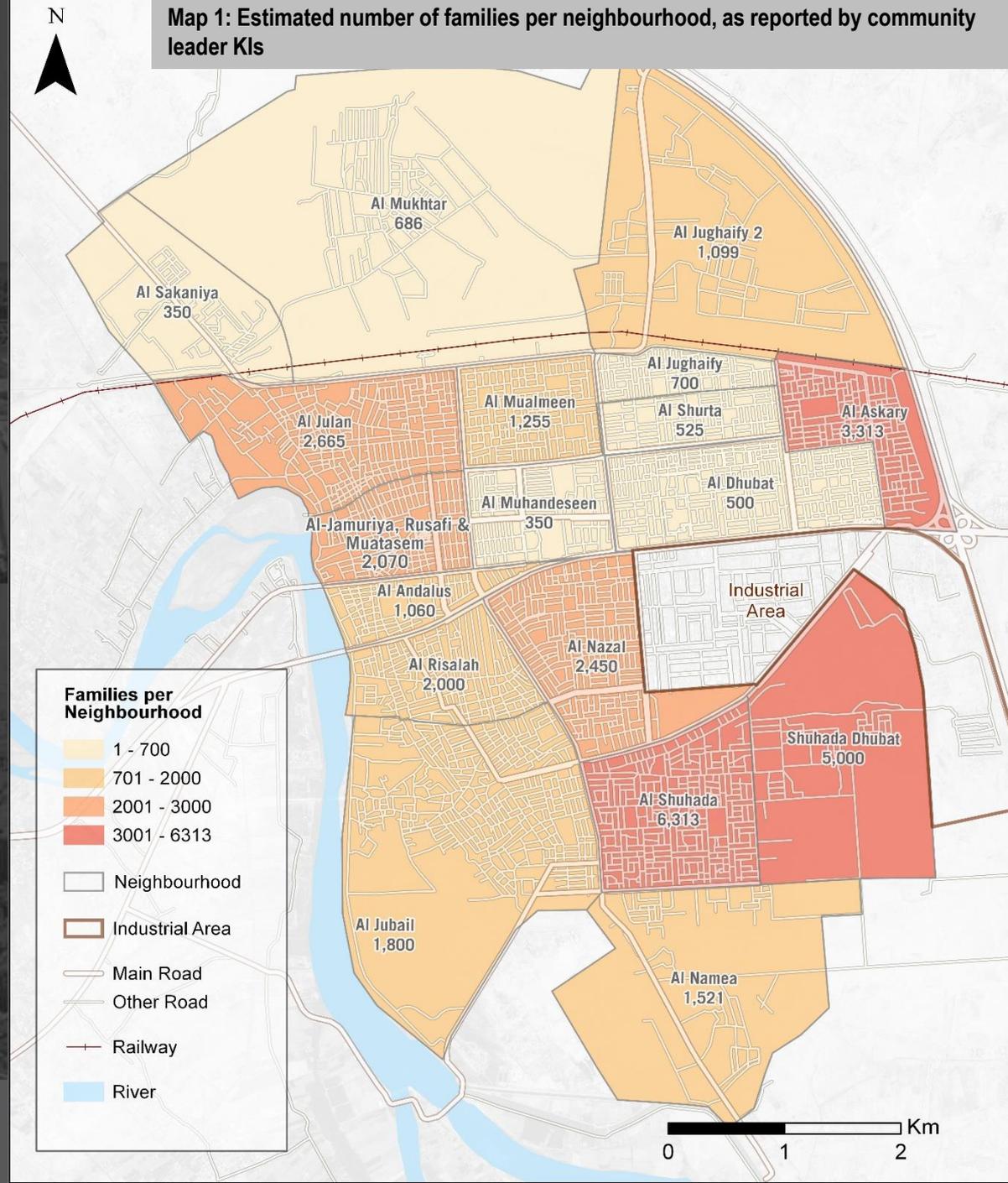
1. Other REACH assessments
2. Demographics
3. Livelihoods
4. Healthcare
5. Education
6. Basic services
7. Protection

# Multi-sectoral needs and IDP intentions

- High multi-sectoral needs for returnees in Fallujah district, with **most households reporting between two to three sectoral needs** – REACH Initiative, [Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment \(MCNA\) Round VI](#), September 2018.
- **18% of IDPs from Fallujah district residing in camps intended to return to their area of origin (AoO)** in the 12 months following the data collection, compared to only 5% of in-camp IDPs nationally – REACH Initiative, [Intentions Survey](#), February 2019.
- **Top three reasons for not intending to return:**
  - Lack of financial means
  - Home damaged or destroyed
  - Perceived lack of livelihood generating activities

# Demographics and livelihoods

Map 1: Estimated number of families per neighbourhood, as reported by community leader KIs



# Demographics: Head of household profile

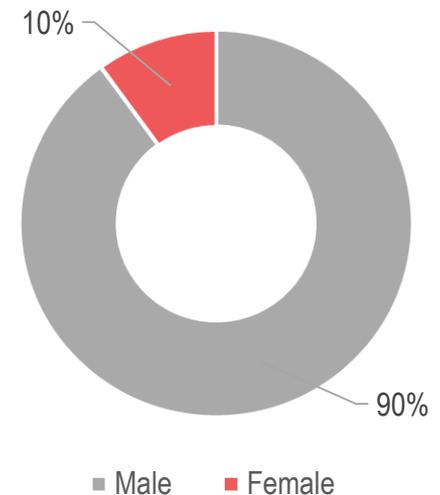
Most common head of household profile:

- **Male (90%).**
- **Married (89%).**
- **30 to 39 years (29%)** or **40 to 49 years (28%).**

Female head of household (10%) profile:

- **Widowed (83%).**
  - **20 to 39 years (34%)** or **60+ years (26%).**
- 
- 5% of households had no adult male household member.
  - 3% of head of households reported to have disabilities.

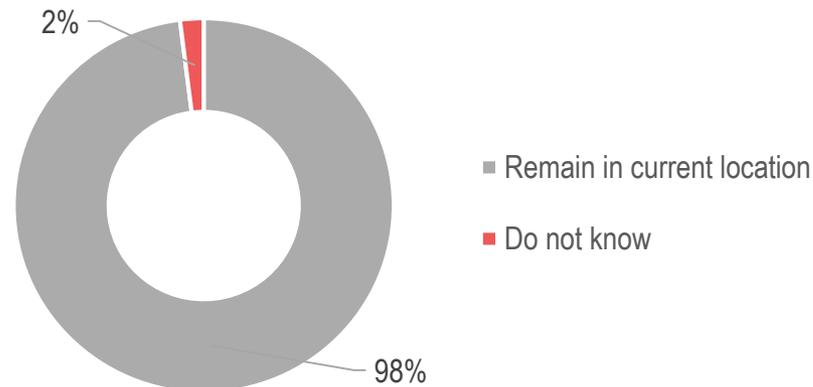
Sex of head of household



# Demographics: Displacement and intentions

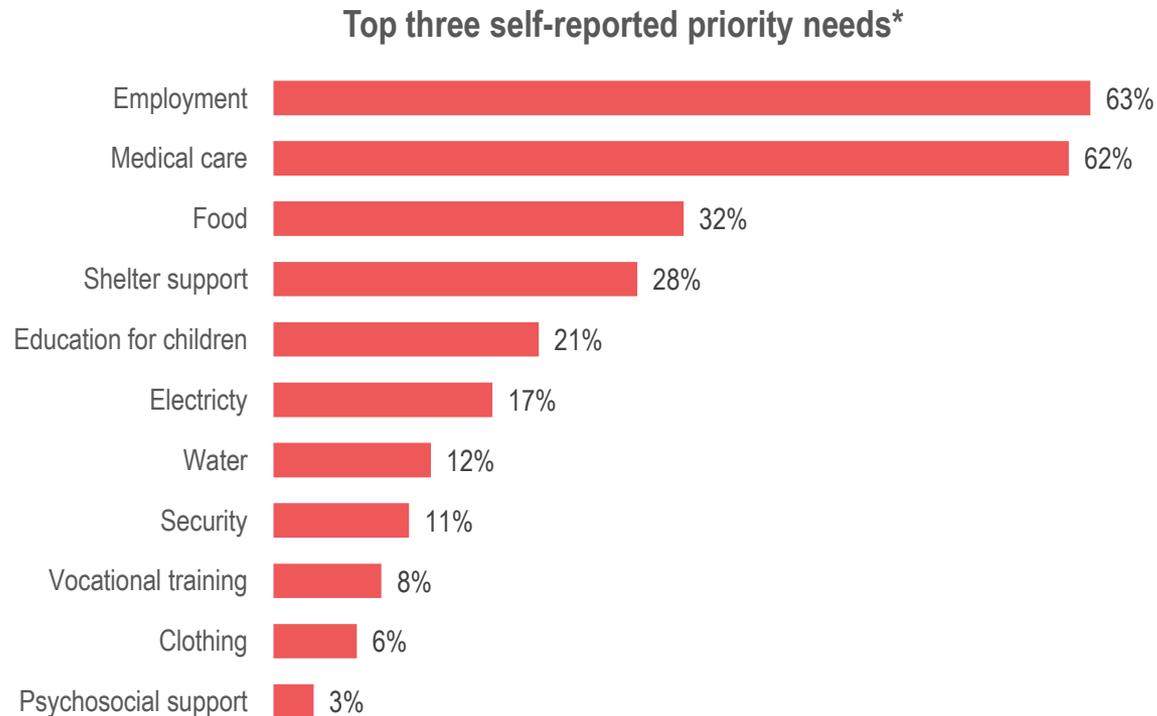
- **Nearly all of the assessed population were returnee households (99%).**
- Average length of displacement was approximately **2.5 years**.
- **None of the households intended to move** from their current location in the 3 months after data collection.

Reported household movement intentions in the 3 months following interview



# Priority needs

- Top three self-reported priority needs were **employment** (63%), **medical care** (62%), and **food** (32%).



\*Responses exceed 100% as all respondents could select up to three responses

# Livelihoods: Income sources

- Only **33% of adult individuals** were reportedly **earning an income**.\*
- Main reported source of income for households was employment (81%).\*
- Residents between the age of 18 to 29 were most commonly without work (76%).
- **47% of all adult males were actively seeking work** (and 8% of all females).

## Obstacles to finding employment

- Fewer employment opportunities were reportedly available in Fallujah, compared to pre-ISIL levels.
- All residents actively seeking work reported facing obstacles. The primary obstacles to employment were increased competition (86%) and lack of family/personal connections (27%).

*\* 30 days prior to data collection.*

# Livelihoods: Employment sectors

## Employment situation compared to pre-ISIL levels\*

Public sector	<p><b>Twenty-eight per cent of residents who have a job were government employees.</b> KIs reported that governmental employees (e.g. teachers and doctors) are getting paid on time.</p>
Agriculture	<p>Barriers to resuming work in the agricultural sector were: 1) Reported <b>damage to the equipment</b>, and 2) <b>damage to irrigation system</b>. Agriculture was only reported to have been an important source of income in South Fallujah.</p>
Industrial sector	<p><b>Damage to the industrial area has had a negative effect on job availability in Fallujah.</b> Residents from neighbouring areas reported to have travelled to Fallujah for work (pre-ISIL). Reportedly investors (mostly from Baghdad) showed no interest in repairing the area.</p>
Daily work	<p><b>Daily work was one of the most common income sources.</b> However, fewer daily jobs were available and salaries have decreased.</p>
Small businesses	<p><b>Most of the shops in Fallujah had reopened.</b> All types of goods are available and availability of items is similar to, or according to some residents better than pre-ISIL.</p>

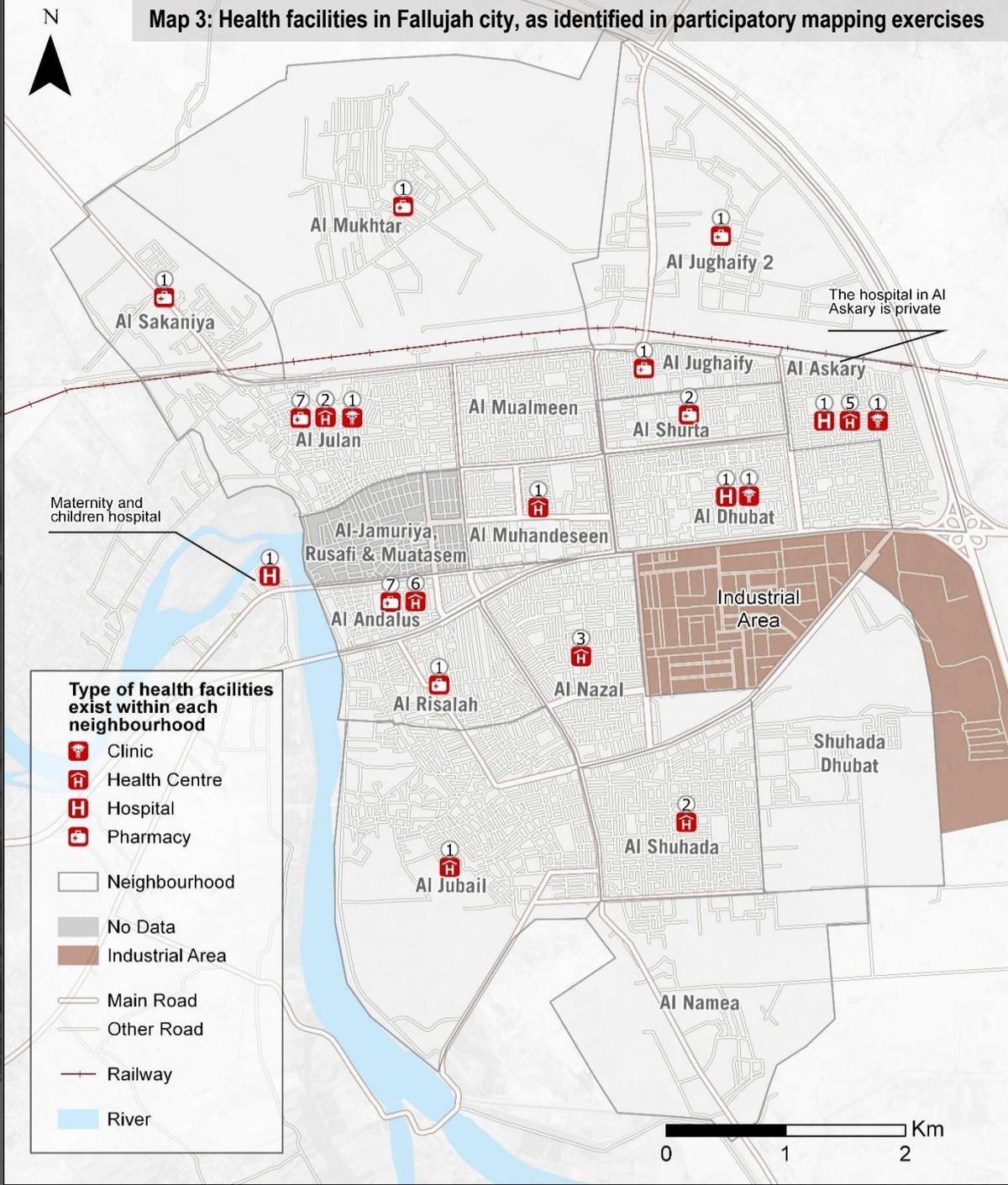
\* Severity level based on a 3-point scale, used to assign a livelihood-specific severity score to the livelihoods situation and needs in the area post-ISIL, as reported by KIs. A livelihood-specific severity score was then assigned based on the severity category into which the majority of information fell.

Minor severity	
Moderate severity	
Major severity	

# Healthcare

REACH  
AN EXPANDED  
IMPACT INITIATIVE  
FOCUSED ON  
SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT

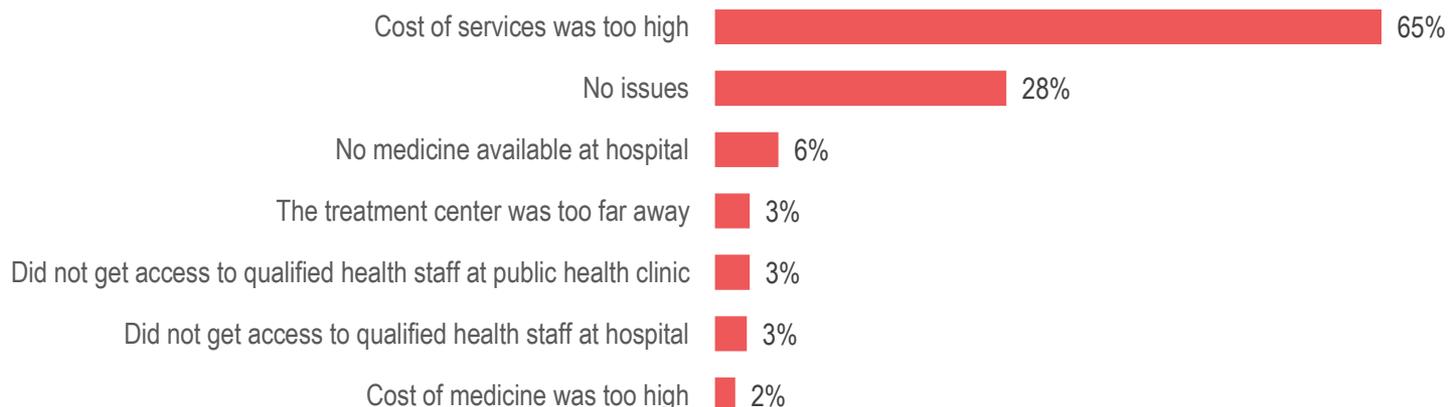
Map 3: Health facilities in Fallujah city, as identified in participatory mapping exercises



# Healthcare: Priority needs - access to services

- There are **two functional public hospitals and 20 health facilities** in Fallujah city.
- **18% of residents required access to health services or treatment (including medicine) in the three months prior to data collection.**
- Especially lack of medicines for chronic diseases.

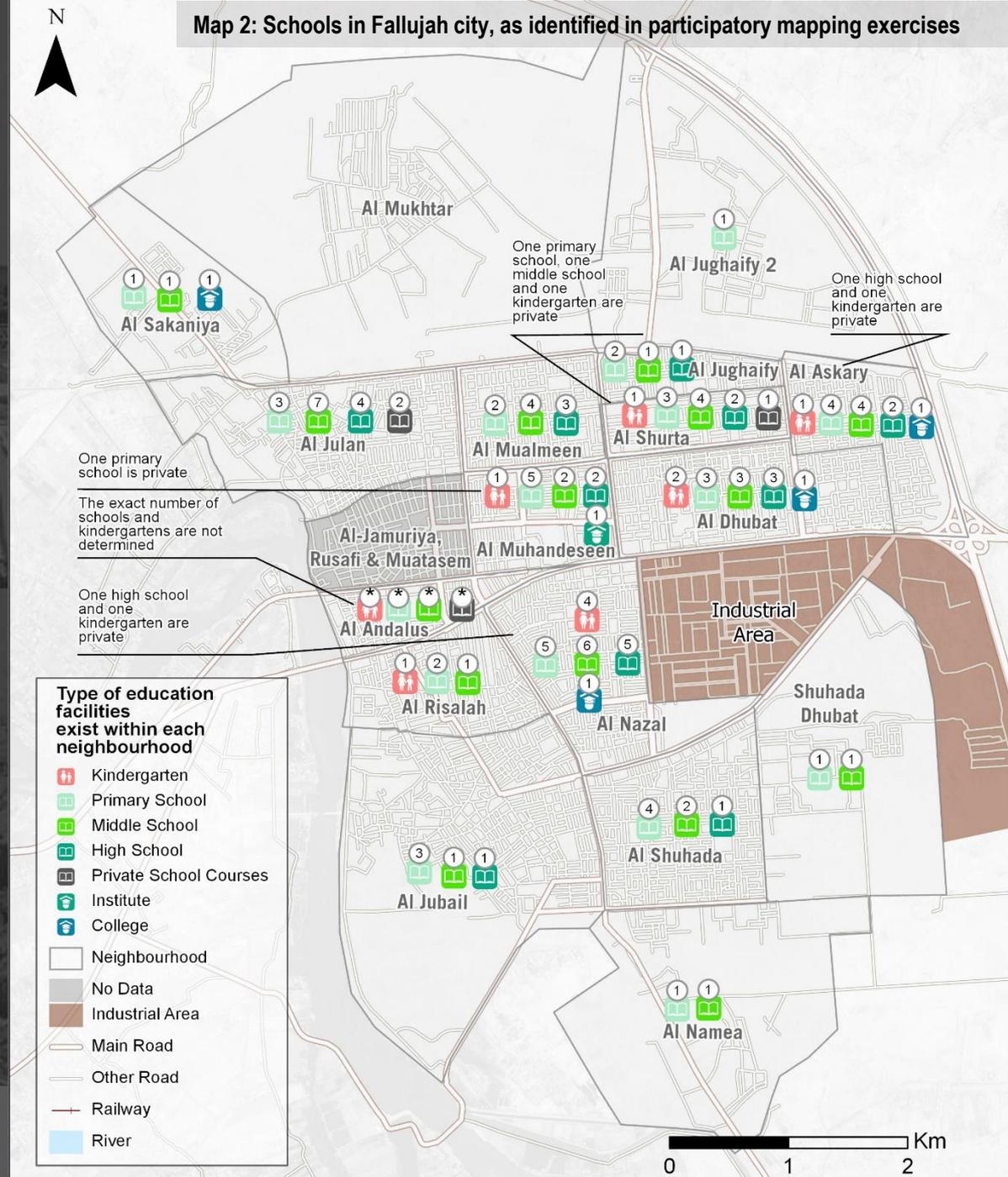
Top reasons for having difficulties accessing healthcare/treatment among those who required access to healthcare in the three months prior to data collection\*



\* Responses exceed 100%, as respondents could select multiple responses.

# Education

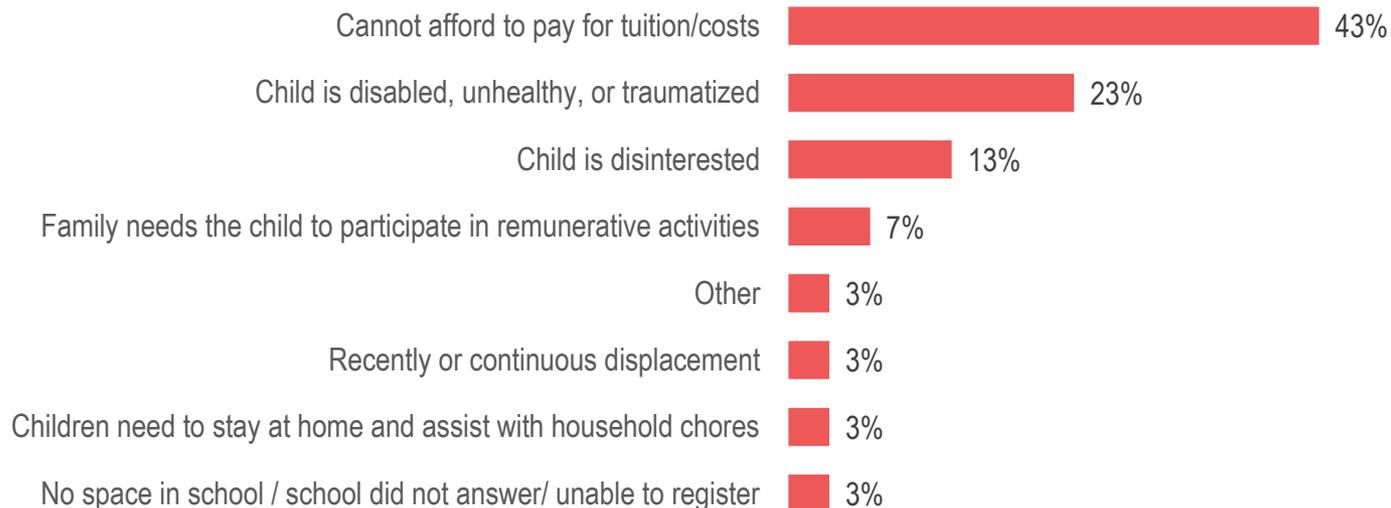
Map 2: Schools in Fallujah city, as identified in participatory mapping exercises



# Education: attendance/dropouts and reasons

- **5% of school-aged children (6-17 years) in Fallujah were not attending formal education during last school year.**
- **21% of school-aged children missed at least one academic year of formal education since January 2014.\***

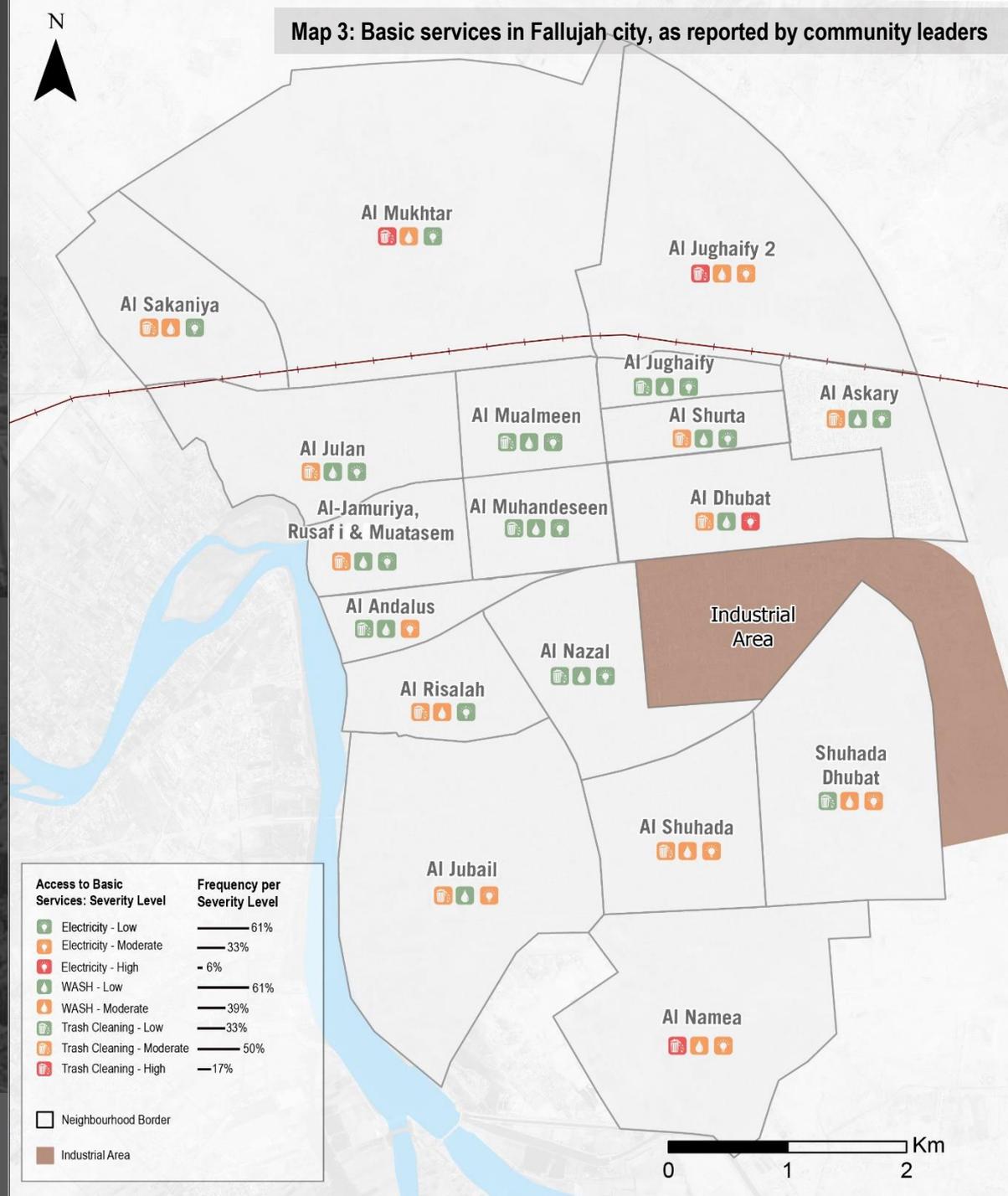
Reported reasons for not attending school, among those not attending formal education during the last school year (multiple reasons could be selected):\*



\* This data is indicative only.

# Basic Services

Map 3: Basic services in Fallujah city, as reported by community leaders



A person wearing a grey vest with "REACH" and "INFORMING MORE EFFECTIVE HUMANITARIAN ACTION" printed on the back, standing in a field with other people and a white car in the background.

# Basic services

## Water:

- 87% of households with piped water as primary drinking water source reported that the piped water was not clean enough to drink.

## Electricity:

- **16%** of households had **less than 12 hours of electricity** per day.
- In some neighbourhoods **not all HH have access to public grid electricity**.
- Damage to electricity infrastructure – stolen or damaged by during ISIL occupation. Much of the damage has been repaired.

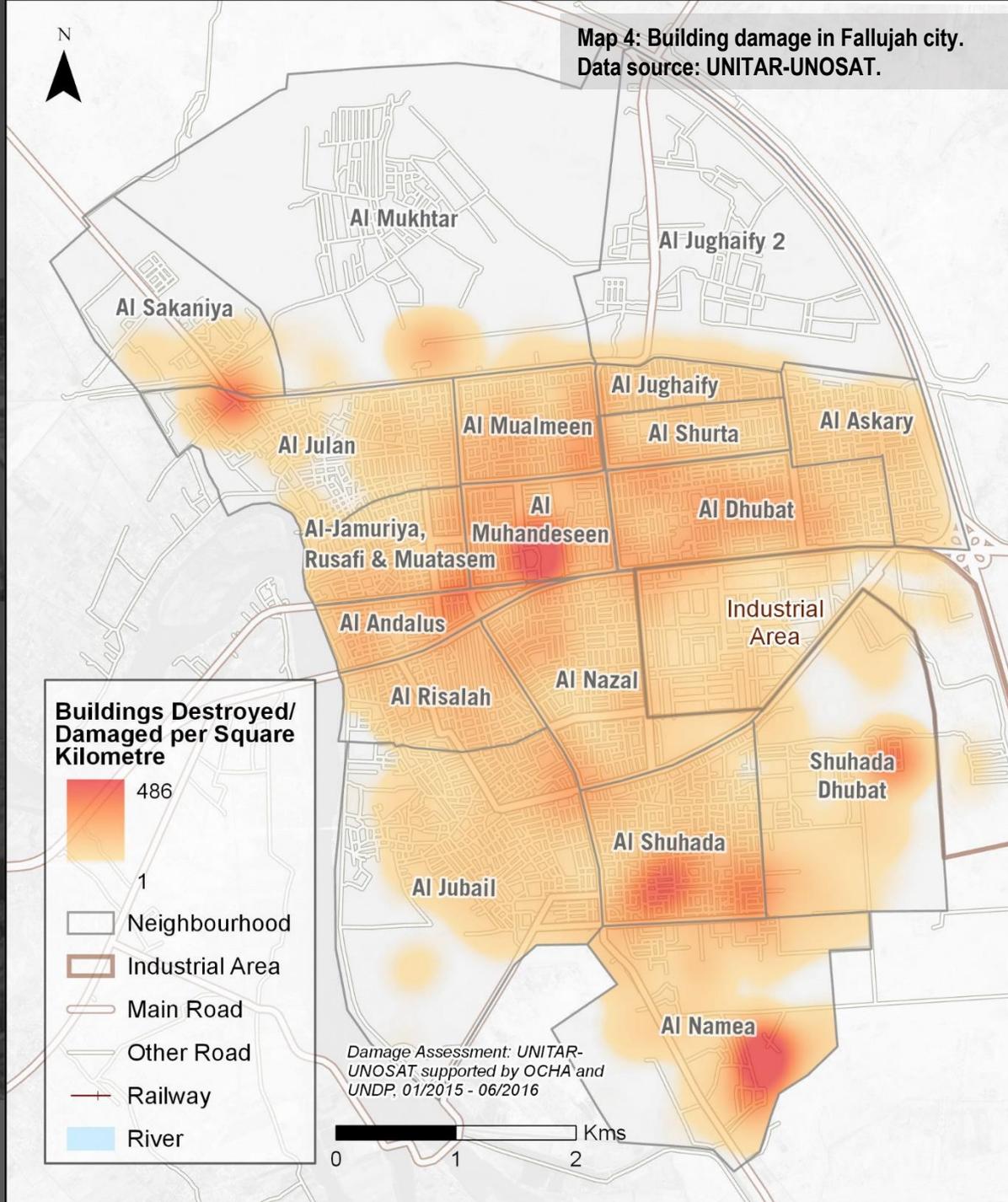
## Solid waste management:

- **Solid waste collection not (sufficiently) available in some neighborhoods**. Especially in (rural) north and south of Fallujah lack of services. **Residents are reportedly dumping waste** in open areas.
- Lack of municipality services due to **severe lack of staff and equipment**, especially trucks.

# Protection

REACH  
AN EXPANDED OF  
IMPACT ASSESSMENT  
HOSTED AND VISUAL

Map 4: Building damage in Fallujah city.  
Data source: UNITAR-UNOSAT.



# Protection: HLP and civil documentation

- **22%** of households reported their **current living space is damaged**.
- **10%** of households reported to have lost or had stolen land or property since June 2016.
  - Of which 88% filed a compensation or restitution claim for damages to their land/property/possession.\*
  - Of which 43% managed to legally recover land or property.\*
- **The vast majority of households owned shelter with ownership documents (84%).**
- 1% of households reported at least one member with lost, damaged, or expired civil documentation.
  - 2% of children under 5 years have not had their birth registered with the authorities.

*\* This data is indicative only.*



# THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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