

Returns Working Group

28 September 2021

Impact of displacement on people and services



Latest Displacement Figures (July 2021)



IDPs



1,191,470
Individuals



204,653
Households



18
Governorates



105
Districts



2,855
Locations



76%
PRIVATE SETTINGS
906,096



15%
CAMPS
182,240



9%
CRITICAL SHELTERS
102,372



<1%
UNKNOWN
762



Returnees



4,884,612
Individuals



814,102
Households



8
Governorates



38
Districts



2,162
Locations



96%
HABITUAL RESIDENCE
4,685,700



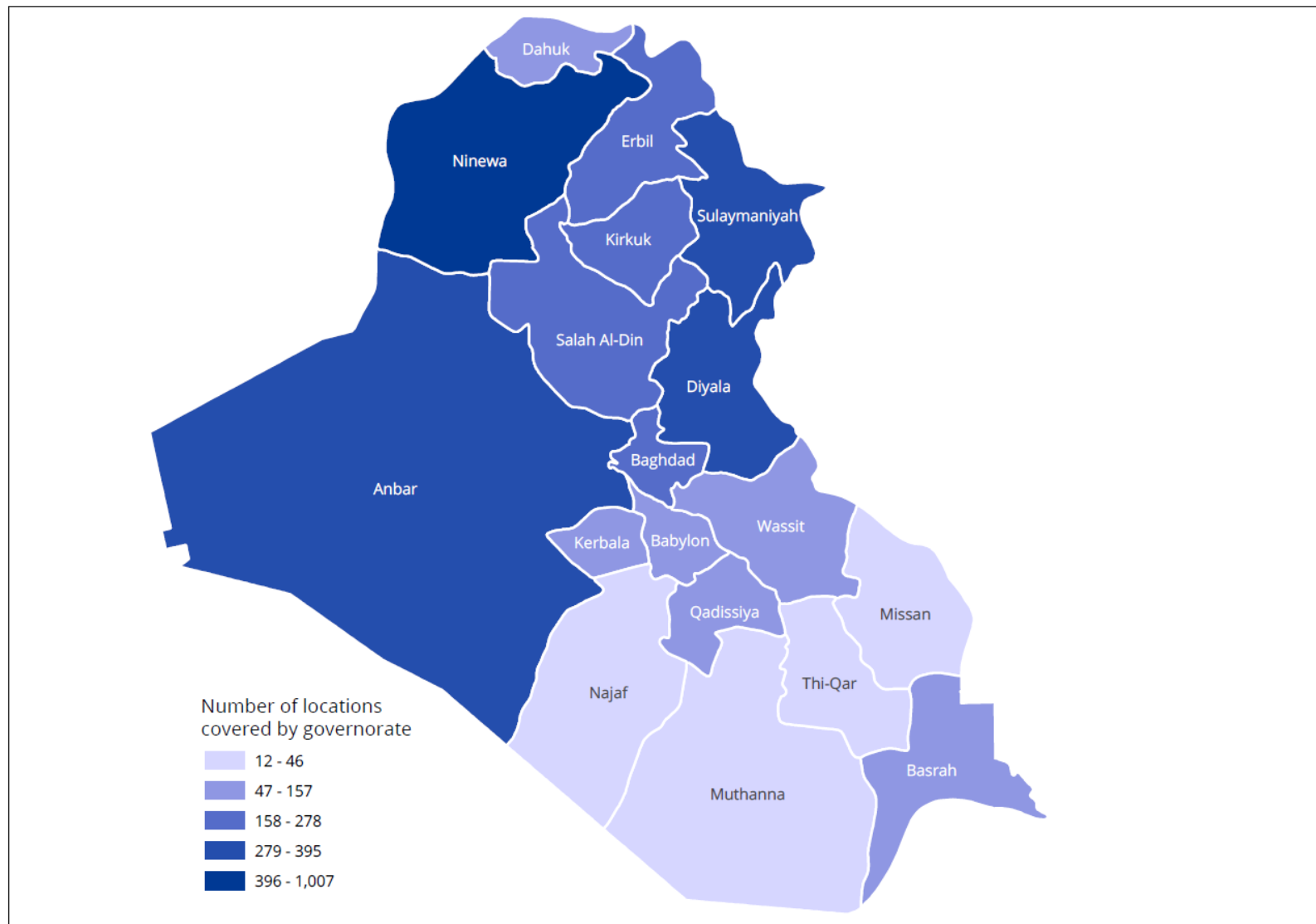
4%
CRITICAL SHELTERS
184,368



<1%
Private settings
14,544

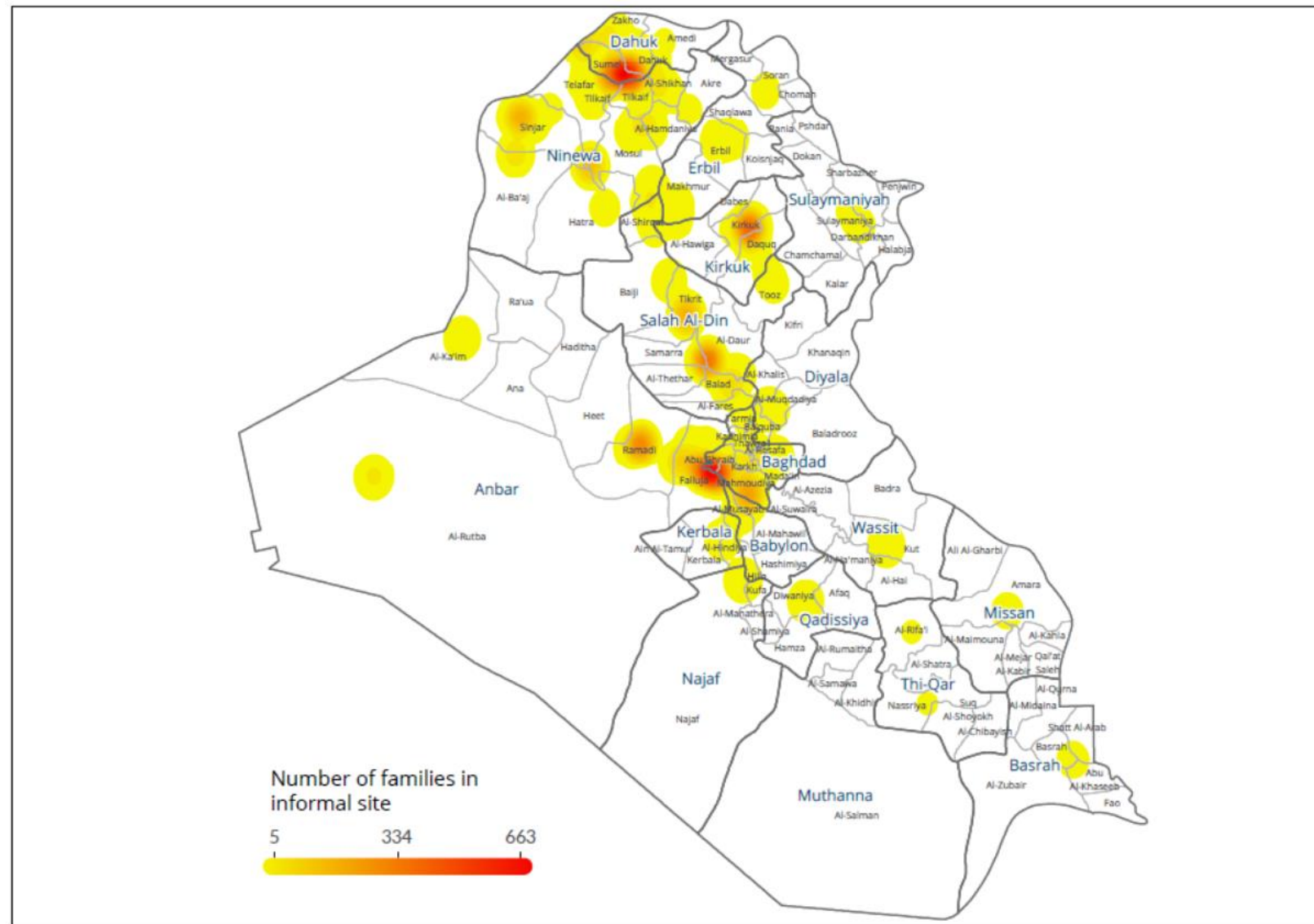
Integrated Location Assessment VI: Coverage

- Number of Assessed Locations : 3,757
 - 1,999 locations with IDP families (vs 2,855 in ML 122)
 - 2,124 location with returnee families (vs 2,162 in ML 122)
 - 450 locations host both returnees and IDPs
 - Difference between ILA and ML is due to excluding locations with fewer than 5 families
- **# of IDPs reached:** 1,154,462 individuals // 198,485 families, 97% of total
 - Camps are included
- **# of returnees reached:** 4,876,170 individuals // 812,695 families, 99% of total



Informal Sites Assessment: Coverage

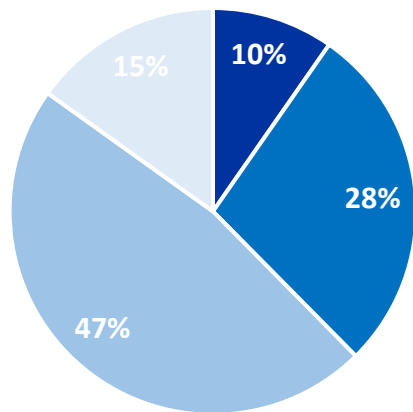
- 418 informal sites were identified with 5 or more families
 - 387 IDP sites
 - 29 returnee sites
 - 2 mixed IDP and returnee sites
- Extended informal sites assessment was conducted in 216 sites where 15 or more families resided
 - 200 IDP sites
 - 14 returnee sites
 - 2 mixed IDP and returnee sites



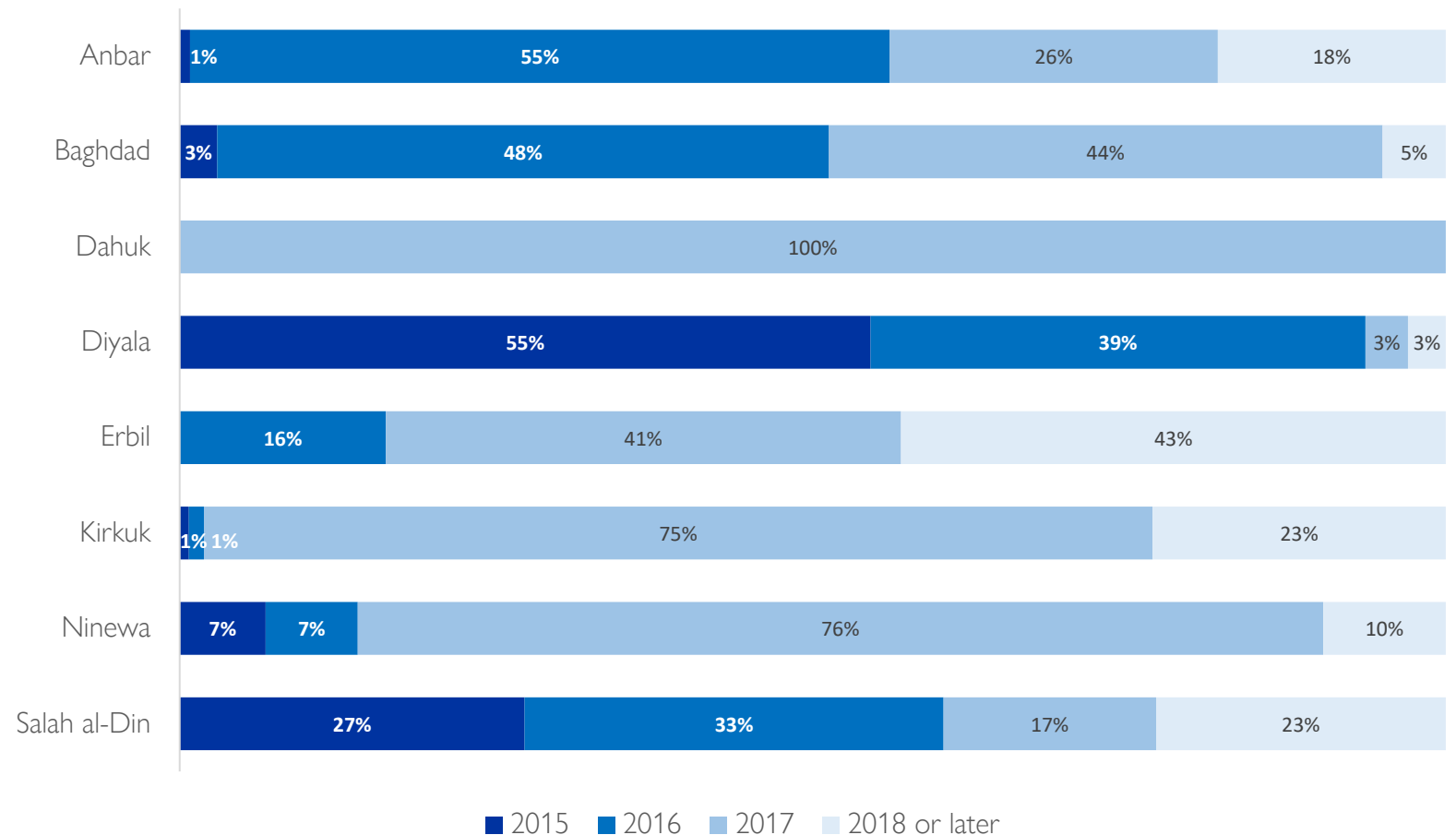
Overview of Movement Trends and Displacement/Return Situation

Protracted Displacement and Returns

- 92% of all IDPs are in protracted displacement; in many governorates 100% of IDPs are in protracted displacement
- Only 15% of total returns have taken place since 2018-onwards, mostly in Erbil (43%), Kirkuk (23%), Salah al-Din (23%) and Anbar (18%).



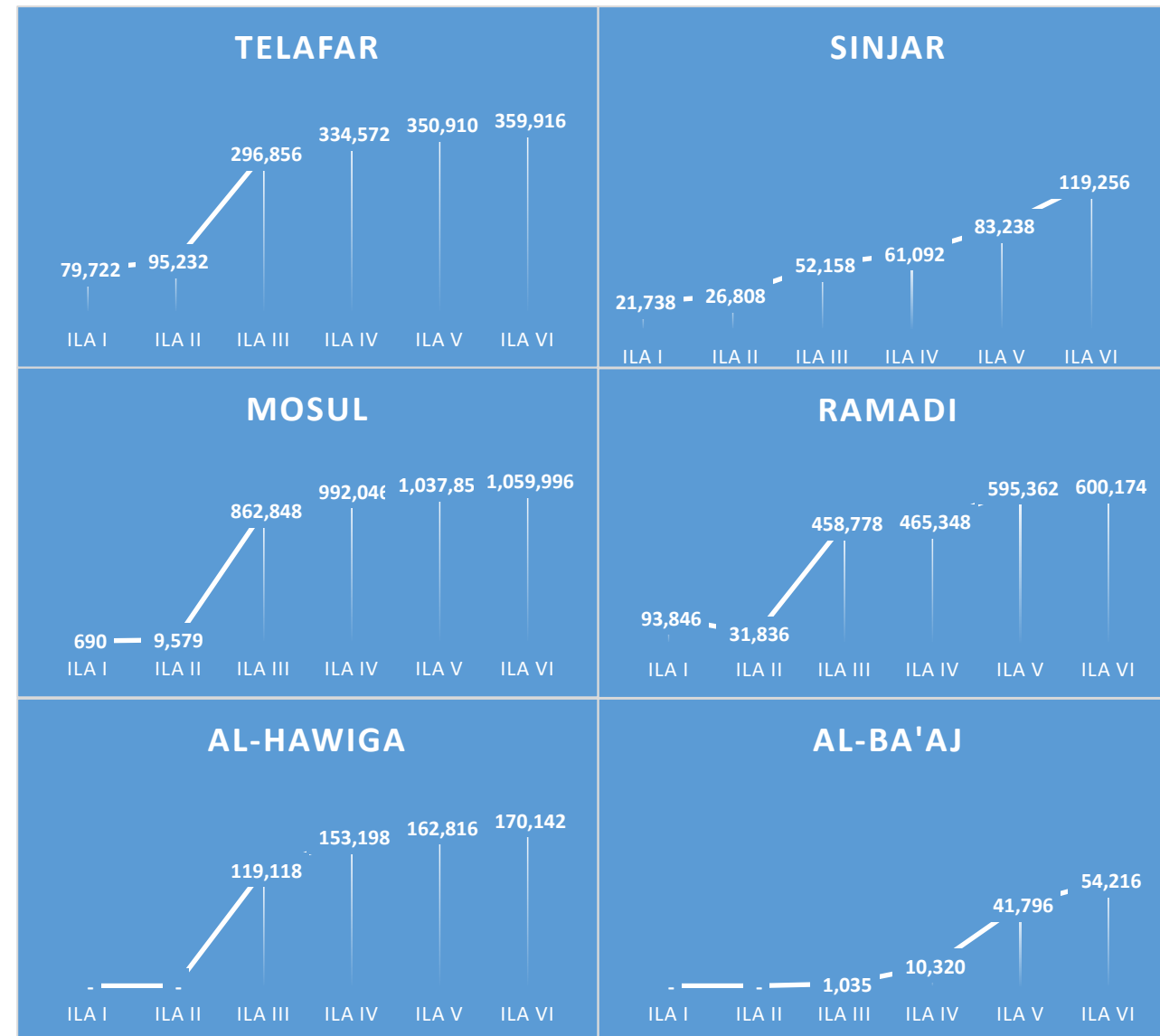
■ 2015 ■ 2016 ■ 2017 ■ 2018 or later



Returnees - Rate of return

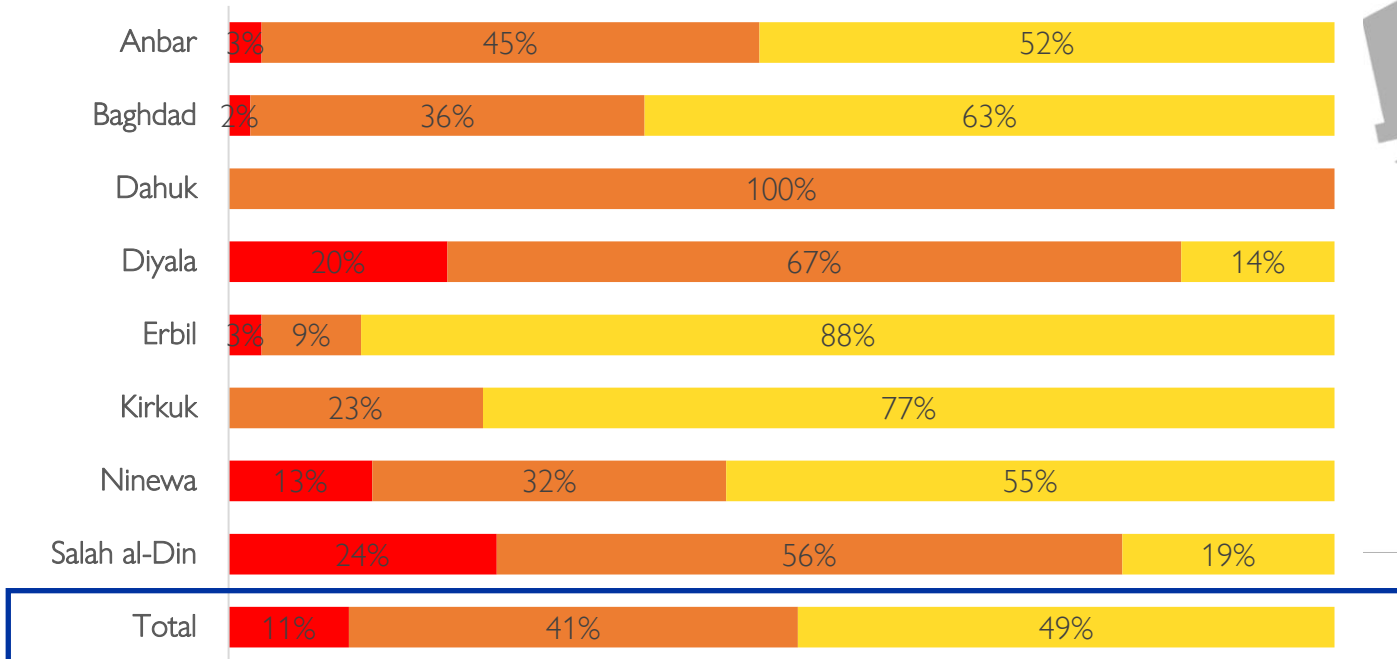
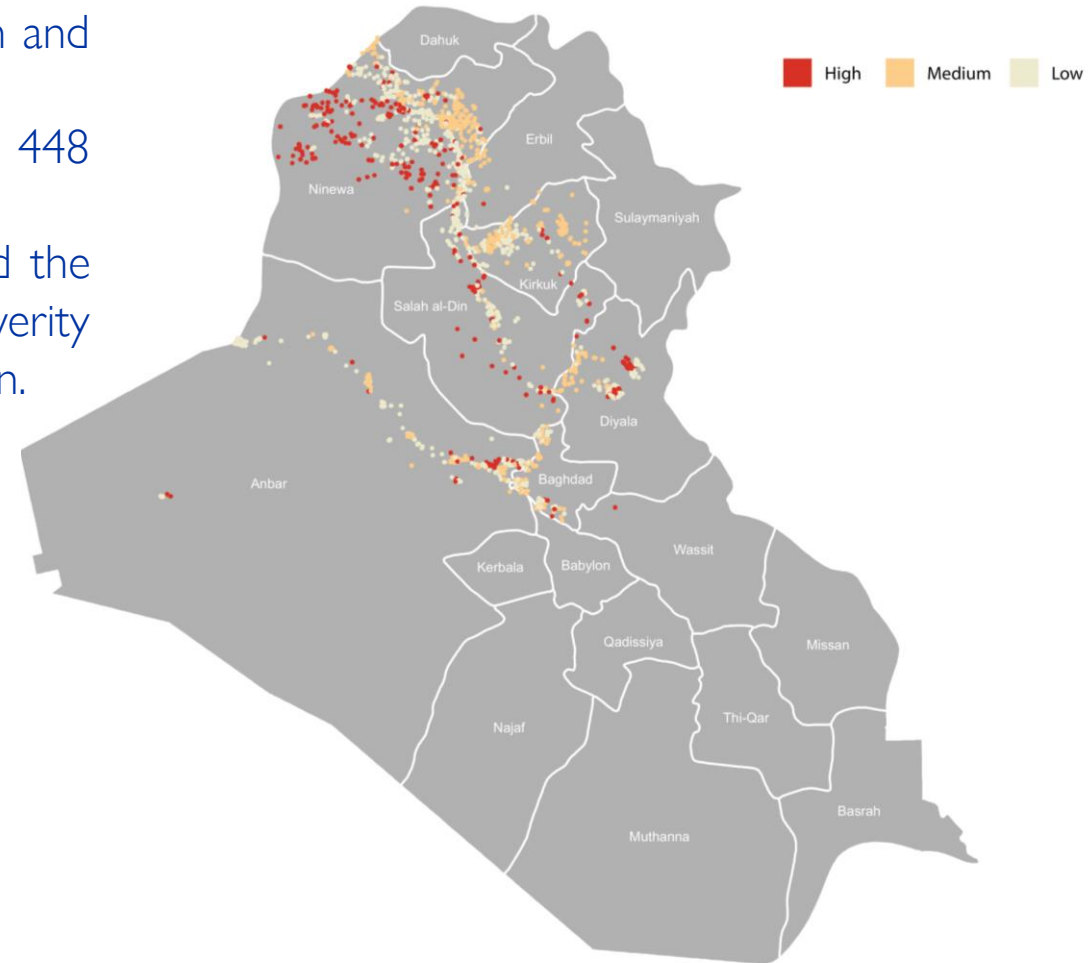
- Overall rate of return stands at 81%, and the change between ILA V (Aug 2020) and ILA VI (July 2021) was only 4%.
- In the top districts of return, **Sinjar and Al-Ba'aj** have seen the **highest rate of change** between ILA V and ILA VI – 43% for Sinjar and 30% for Al-Ba'aj. Returns have stagnated in the other four districts over the last year (rate of change between 1%-4%).
- Rate of return for these 6 districts is now:
 - Al-Ba'aj 37%
 - Sinjar 38%
 - Telafar 83%
 - Mosul 81%
 - Al-Hawiga 80%
 - Ramadi 91%

Returns in the top 6 districts of origin (individuals)



Conditions of Returns (Return Index)

- Overall, the proportion of returnees living in locations classified as high and medium severity stayed relatively constant over 2020 and early 2021.
- **Currently, 11% of the returnee population (512,034 ind.), living across 448 of the 2,128 locations assessed, live in severe conditions (May 2021).**
- In 2020, locations classified as low severity have more often witnessed the return of all its displaced population while locations classified as high severity more often witnessed the return of less than half its displaced population.



Return “Hotspots”

- 34 sub-districts across 5 governorates present particularly challenging situations of return, the majority of which are in Salah Al-Din, Ninewa and Anbar.

SALAH AL-DIN

604,692
returnees in hotspots

- Al-Amerli
- Al-Eshaqi
- Al-Moatassem
- Al-Siniya
- Markaz Al-Balad
- Markaz Al-Daur
- Markaz Al-Shirqat
- Markaz Baiji
- Markaz Samarra
- Markaz Tuz Khurmatu
- Suleiman Beg
- Yathreb
- Markaz Tikrit

NINEWA

528,234
returnees in hotspots

- Al-Qahtaniya
- Al-Shamal
- Ayadiya
- Hamam al Aleel
- Markaz Al-Ba'aj
- Markaz Sinjar
- Markaz Telafar
- Qaeyrrawan
- Zummar

ANBAR

383,868
returnees in hotspots

- Al-Amirya
- Al-Baghdady
- Al-Forat
- Al-Garma
- Husaibah Al-Sharqiah
- Markaz Al-Ka'im
- Markaz Heet

DIYALA

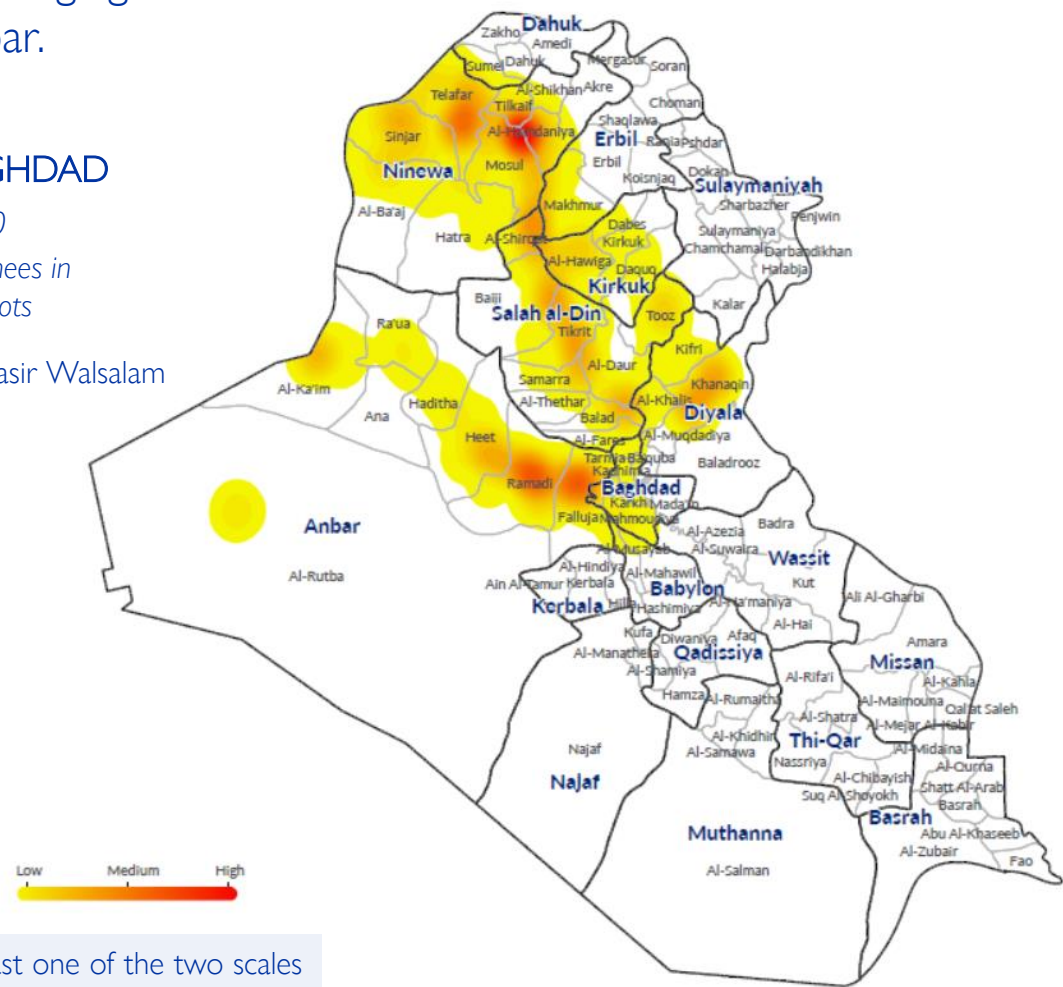
139,746
returnees in hotspots

- Abo Sayda
- Jalula
- Markaz Al-Muqdadiya
- Qara Tabe

BAGHDAD

6,300
returnees in hotspots

- Al-Nasir Walsalam



**Subdistricts are classified as ‘hotspots’ if they score highly in terms of severity on at least one of the two scales (either livelihoods and basic services, or safety and social cohesion) or if they score medium in terms of severity but also host relatively large numbers of returnees – at least 60,000 returnees in a subdistrict.

Situation in Informal Sites

- The number of sites in which less than half of families can meet their basic needs doubled, now at 81%, up from 41% in ILA V (93 to 174 sites).
- The majority of families in 81% of assessed sites were not economically active, which has risen from 67% of sites recorded in ILA V.
 - Dahuk governorate showed the most concerning trend between assessments, with the majority of families not economically active in 100% sites (62) in ILA VI, up from 52% in ILA V (47 sites).
- Only 29 per cent of assessed informal sites reported have received assistance in the past 3 months, predominantly from humanitarian organisations (19%) and government authorities (10%), despite the vulnerability of the population.
- Arrivals from camps were recorded in 13% of assessed sites (27 sites). Arrivals from camps were most common in Hatra district (70%, 7 sites), Al-Ba'aj district in Ninewa (83%, 5 sites), Sinjar district in Ninewa (40%, 4 sites) and Mahmouidiya district in Baghdad governorate (20%, 3 sites).

	ILA V (2020)	ILA VI (2021)
Total informal sites	767	418
Total informal sites, families	14,724	13,533
Fully assessed informal sites (15+ families)	229	216
Fully assessed informal sites, families	11,867	11,887

Areas of No Return, Failed/Blocked Returns

• Areas of No Returns

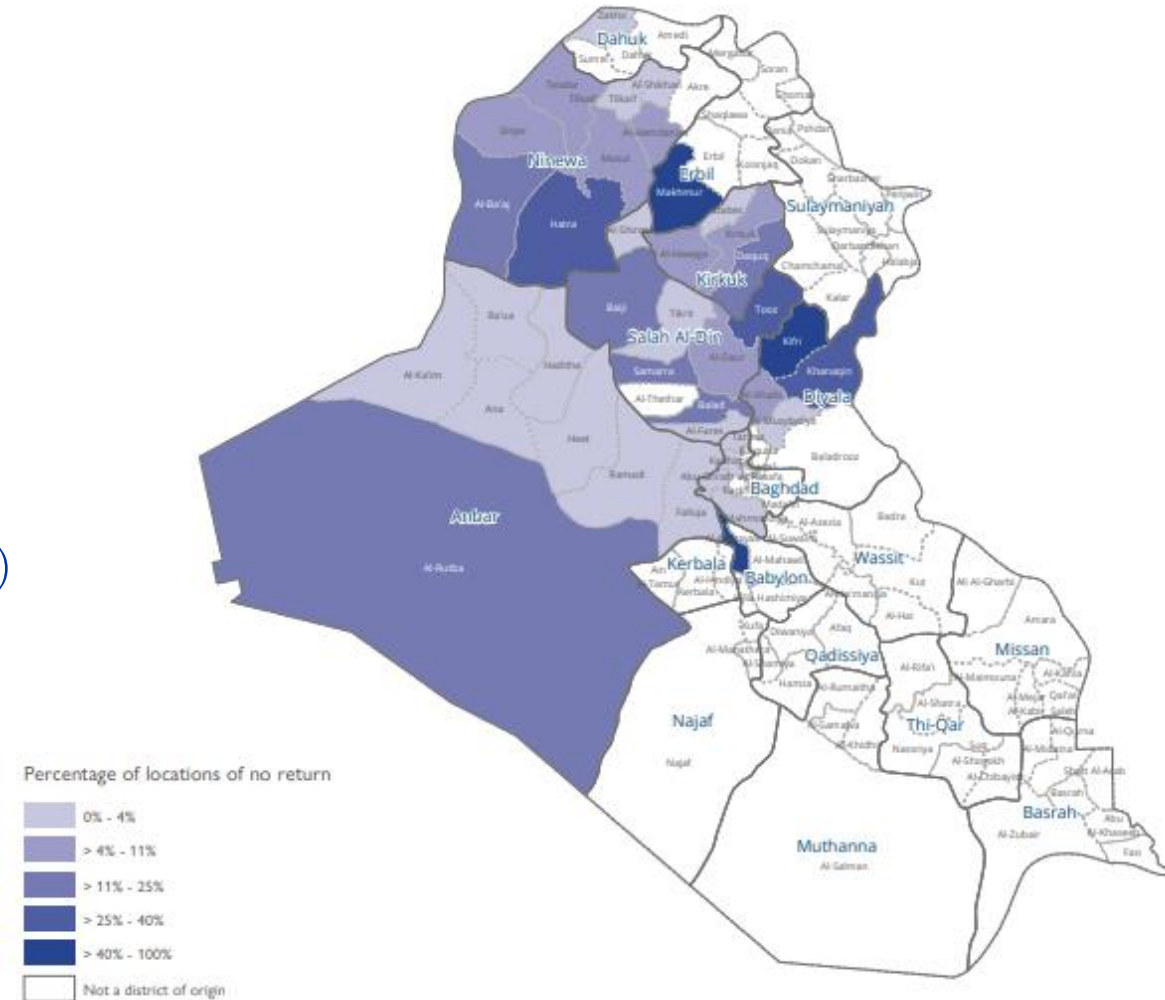
- As of July 2021, there were a total of 296 locations of no return, mainly in Ninewa, Diyala, and Erbil (Makhmour)

• Obstructed Returns

- 36% of IDPs live in locations where instances of families being obstructed from returning were reported, a significant increase since last year (20%).
- Blocked returns were mainly reported in Babylon, Salah Al-Din (Balad), Anbar (Al-Qaim) and Diyala (Muqdadiah)

• Failed Returns

- Between August 2020 and July 2021, 712 families attempted and failed to return to their area of origin, similar level to the year before (702 families).
- Most instances of failed returns reported in Sinjar and Mosul in Ninewa, and Al-Qaim and Ramadi in Anbar



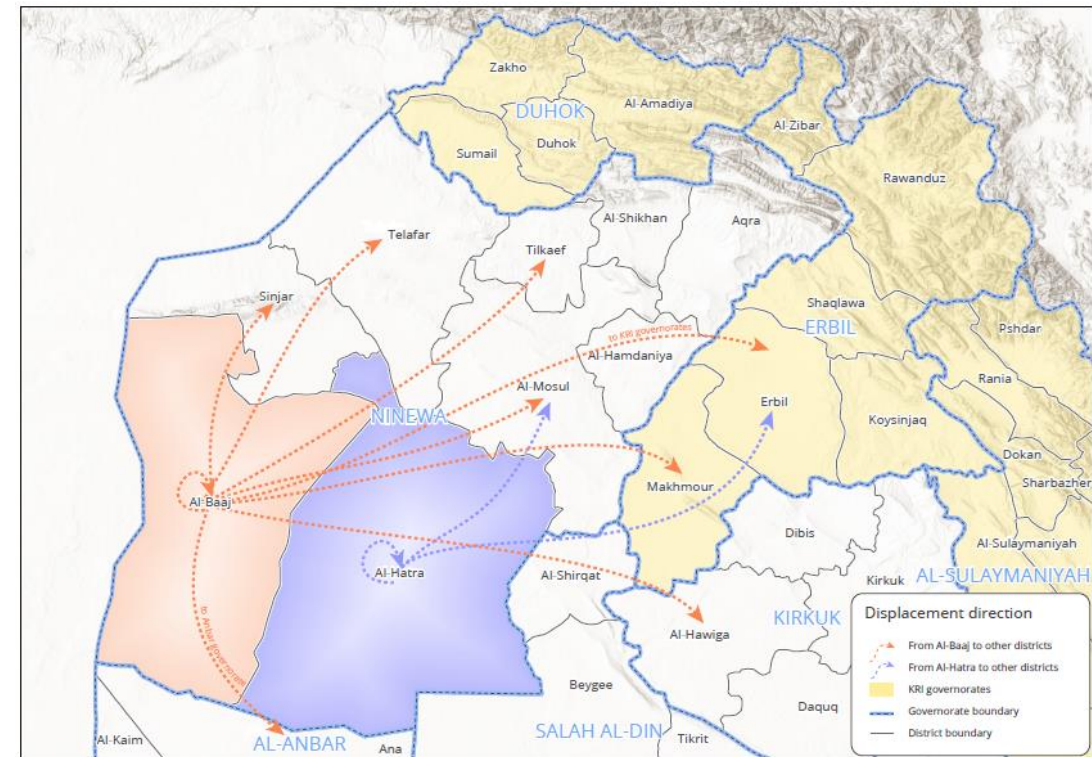
Some Recent Displacement to Monitor

• Re-displacement after returns to Sinjar

- Despite an improvement in the economic situation in Sinjar, we have recorded re-displacement after return due to a worsening of the security situation.
- Currently returnees to Sinjar are not allowed to return with their belongings; if they are allowed to gather their belongings, we can likely expect a significant wave of returns, especially from those who remain in displacement after attempting returning to Sinjar.

• Drought-induced displacement

- During the months of June and July 2021, DTM recorded 447 returnee families re-displacing due to drought, mainly from Baaj and Hatra.
- Nearly all, if not all, families were displaced due to inability to feed their cattle and while this happened in previous years, DTM activated the tracking since this represents much more displacement than usual.
- In addition, in the Centre-South, going back to displacement which started in 2016, we have a total of 2,982 families displaced due to water scarcity.



Thank you

Questions?

Visit iraqdtm.iom.int or contact our team iraqdtm@iom.int



RWG Monthly Meeting

September 2021



RETURNS TO ANBAR GOVERNORATE, 119 HHS RETURNED DURING AUGUST TO THE GOVERNORATE:

- 50 HHs to Falluja
- 24 HHs to Amiriyat Al-Somoud (previously called Amiriyat Al-Falluja, AAF)
- 17 HHs to Garma
- 10 HHs to Ramadi
- 10 HHs to Al-Qaim (6 from J1)
- 4 HHs to Khaldiyyah
- 1 HH to Rutba
- 1 HH to Rumananah
- 1 HH to Haditha
- 1 HH to Ana

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS:

- Key short-term reported needs are access to cash and shelter kits (MPCA, Winterization kits and SOKs)
- Long-term needs reported to be access to shelter rehabilitation, adequate essential services and livelihood opportunities
- For those who arrived to J1, they reported feeling comfortable without any sign of being excluded by the local communities, however, some of them reported need for certain documentations. However, it's not visible how the children of these families will enroll in the schools, how the heads of household will proceed with applying for compensations or any other forms of assistance provided by the government, follow-up is in place



RETURNS TO SALAH AL-DIN GOVERNORATE, 18 HHS RETURNED DURING SEPTEMBER TO THE AOOs:

- 10 HHS to Baiji (3 HHS from J1 and 2 HHS from AAF)
- 6 HHS to Balad (Jwezrat and Al-Ajeeliyah)
- 2 HHS to Samarra

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS:

- Key short-term reported needs are access to cash, identification documents and shelter kits (Winterization kits and SOKs)
- Long-term needs reported to be access to shelter rehabilitation, adequate essential services and livelihood opportunities



RETURNS TO DIYALA GOVERNORATE, 65 HHS RETURNED DURING SEPTEMBER TO THE AOOs:

- During September 2021, 25 HHs and 40 HHs returned to Jumaila village and Al-Tajneed neighborhood in Jalawlaa respectively
- The return of 87 households to Arab Faris village in Al-Muqdadiya has been postponed due to IED contamination and severe damage in the shelters
- lack of access to essential services, job opportunities and adequate shelter in the AoOs as well as the compensation on damaged properties in addition to the water scarcity and the upcoming elections have affected the return trends in Diyala
- At least 11 HHs from Albo Bakir villages in Khalis district left their AoOs toward the city center due to the water scarcity issue
- The decrease in Water Level Rivers has decreased livelihood opportunities and daily wages in some areas where agricultural activities are still the main source of income like cultivating, harvesting, marketing, transporting crops, machinery technicians...etc. This has resulted in a delay of IDPs' return to areas affected by the drought.
- Farmers in the below villages have started depending on water wells to continue farming due to the reduction in water level of below branches:
 - Al-Wand river: affected villages in Jalawlaa are: Karamsha, Galli, and Ali Beg
 - Al-Shakha branch from Diyala river: affected villages in South Miqdadiyah are: Al-Shakha, Al-Jejan, Al-Eetha, Aali Al-Sikah, Aali Al-Eetha)
- Families of Imam Wies villages (6 villages) demonstrated and threatened to leave their villages if the government does not intervene to solve the water problem. Similar threats were published in some local media channels by families of Mandili villages (13 villages)



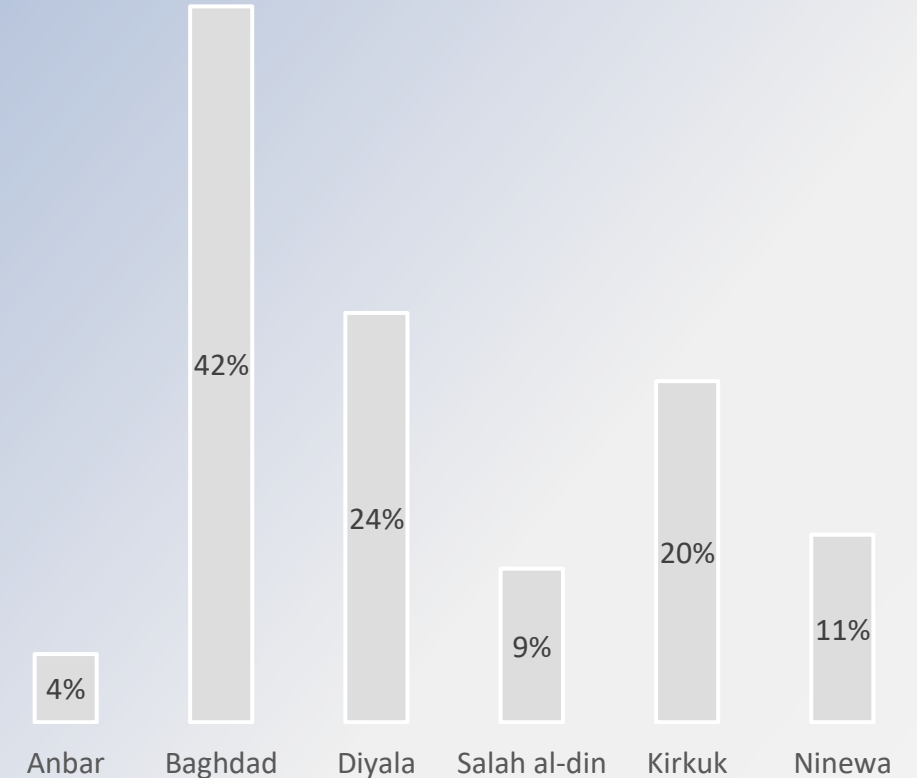
Anbar governorate:

- As of 15th September 2021, the directorate of compensation reported 71600 applications submitted by the affected families in Anbar since the launch of the compensation programme
- 68,000 out of 71,600 applications were verified, approved and sent to Baghdad for their endorsement
- 2,900 applications (with less than 30M IQD in total for each application) are still under verification by the directorate and will be treated locally. This is beside 750 applications (with more than 30M IQD in total for each application) still under verification and should be sent to Baghdad soon
- 11,500 applications have been treated so far, beside 2,300 applications (with less than 30M IQD for each application) cleared by the directorate and waiting for the financial allocations to proceed with the installments

Figures of Salah al-din and Diyala governorates are not available yet, should be available by early October 2021



#	GOVERNORATE	13th batch 15 September 2021	TOTAL (PER GOVERNORATE)	# of registered returned HHs
1	Anbar	1,341	10,565	239,597
2	Baghdad	400	6,818	171,567
3	Diyala	827	9,165	88,031
4	Salah al-din	815	7,664	38,601
5	Kirkuk	400	4,835	16,425
6	Ninewa	2,717	19,113	24,512
		6,500	58,160	578,733
		9,741,000,000	87,120,750,000	





- **High Committee for Poverty Reduction Strategy / MoP**

The HCPRS announced on 01st September 2021 the process for registering the most vulnerable families for low-cost shelters in Kilo 11 complex, Ramadi district, Anbar governorate. The announcement confirmed that the shelter will be allocated for the residents of Ramadi district only without giving the opportunity to the vulnerable IDP HHs in the informal settlements to apply

- **Central Statistical Organization / MoP**

On 12th September 2021, the MoP released the results of micro, small and medium enterprises survey implemented by the CSO, in partnership with the United Nations Development Program and with the support of the US Agency for Development, which was implemented in 3 governorates (Baghdad, Nineveh, Basra. The survey comes in line with the directions to address and reform the national economy and activate the strategy of promoting the private sector and giving it the required role and enabling it. The results included several areas of research, including the financing of these enterprises and the difficulties they face in obtaining loans and financial and banking services, as well as knowing the extent to which modern technologies are used as well as the electronic commerce, and also identifying the percentage of institutions owned by women and the problems they face related to obtaining financing from Official bodies such as banks. RWG is organizing a meeting with MoP CSO on Wed 29th Sep 2021 to receive an official copy for the survey's results for further dissemination with interested partners



Sunni endowment

The 2021 National Budget has allocated 50B IQD for the Sunni endowment to support the tribal reconciliation (10B IQD) and provide cash assistance to IDPs under protracted displacement (40B IQD)

- The endowment has recently contributed to couple of reconciliation dialogues to facilitate the return of IDPs to certain areas within Salah al-din and Diyala governorates (Al-Hatamiyah in SAD and Bani Saad in Diyala). The total amounts allocated for these contributions will be shared officially by the beginning of next week (by targeted areas)
- The endowment is planning to provide the IDP HHs under protracted displacement with on-off cash assistance worth 250,000 IQD. The criteria is not finalized yet, however, the initial targeting will be for the IDPs with MoMD registration card and/or Q-card. RWG considered that so many IDP families especially those who displaced after 2017 have no Q-card and might be excluded from this assistance as a direct result of missing such document, the RWG is invited to an initial meeting with the endowment's officials to get more clarifications in this regard by early next week

Housing, Land and Property (HLP) Rights in Iraq

An assessment of progress towards durable solutions
in line with the Pinheiro Principles

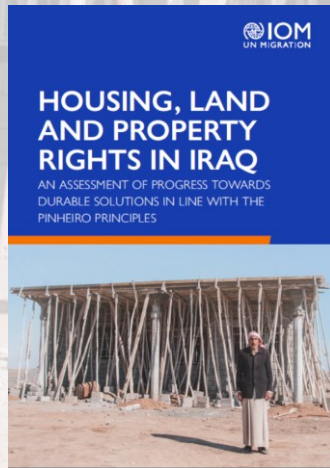
Key findings presentation: Returns Working Group

September 2021



Overview of Presentation

- Research overview
- Key findings

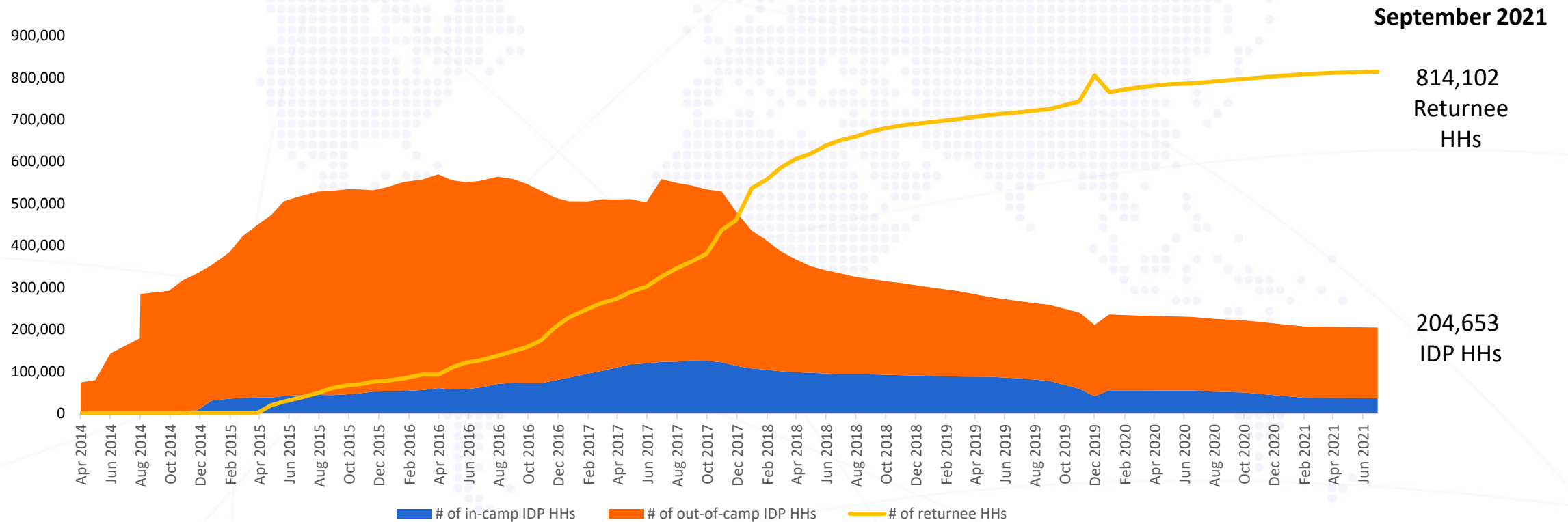


Overview

- Since the 1960s, HLP challenges have varied throughout different waves of conflict and displacements in Iraq
 - In particular, significant housing shortages resulted from the periods of conflict with Iran and Kuwait
 - These problems worsened during the ISIL conflict (2014-2017): the **destruction, looting, illegal seizure and confiscation of housing** was a key strategy of ISIL
 - These HLP problems affected many of the approx. 6 million Iraqis - 16 per cent of the country's population - who became displaced during the ISIL conflict.

Overview

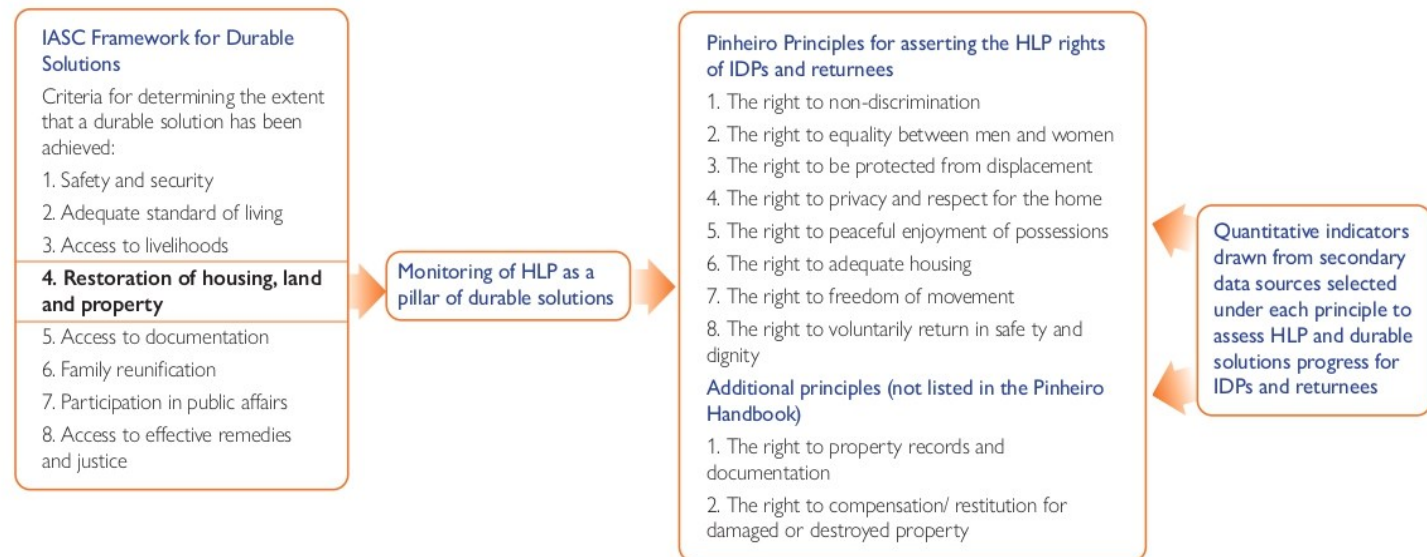
- In 2021, HLP issues represent significant barriers to realizing durable solutions:
 - 814,102 returnee households often face problems related to re-accessing and re-building pre-displacement homes
 - 204,653 remaining IDP households cannot return home due to damage/loss of pre-displacement housing. This explains why returns have slowed significantly since 2018



Overview: research approach

- The **IASC Framework for Durable Solutions** (DS) includes a criteria to determine a DS related to the restoration of HLP
- The Framework recommends the **“Pinheiro Principles”** as a tool to monitor HLP. The principles were developed in line with **international human rights law** – and assert the HLP-related rights of displacement-affected communities
- This research project brings together a range of secondary data **to understand HLP progress and gaps** amongst IDPs and returnees in Iraq. The data is adopted from IOM and REACH assessments
- The aim is to inform targeted HLP strategy programming

Research approach:



Research outputs

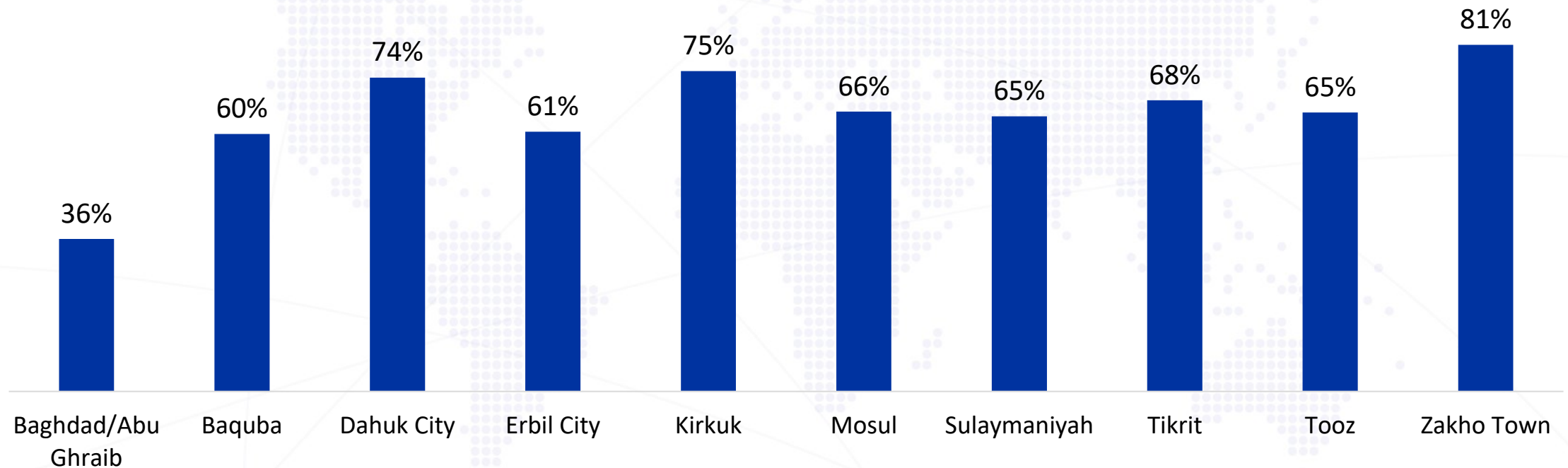
- **Comprehensive analysis report** highlighting key differences between different groups and across the country (published this week)
- **18 district-level factsheets** highlighting key HLP information related to returnees (published in early October 2021) including granular information – i.e. differences between sub-districts
 - 15 districts with the highest number of returnees
 - 3 additional districts focused on by the DSTWG
- This presentation displays some **key findings**, with some **examples** of how they are presented in the products. **The products contain more comprehensive information** – i.e. differences across geographical areas and population groups

Findings:

Key indicators under the eight Pinheiro Principles

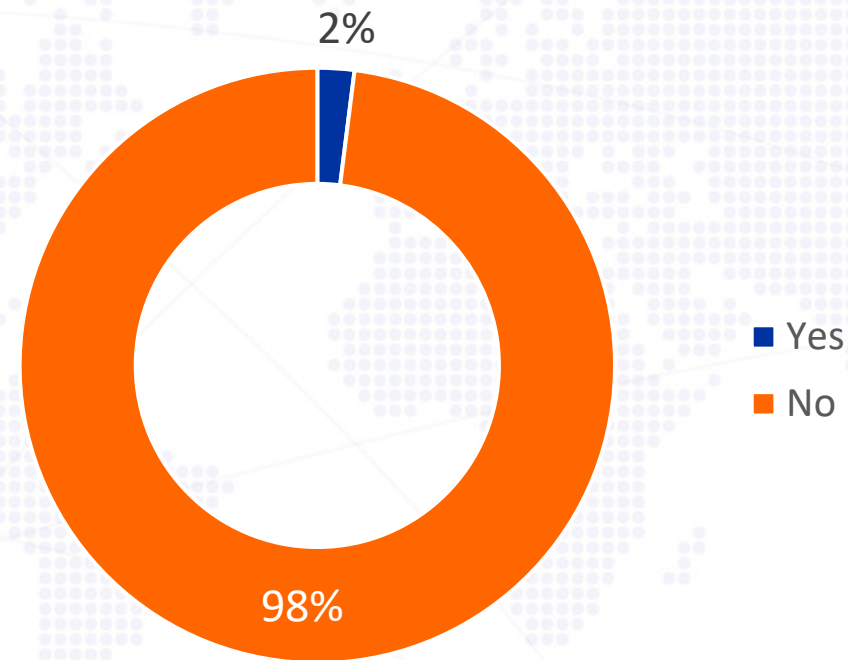
House ownership

% of IDP households displaced in urban areas who own a house in their area of origin



1. The right to non-discrimination

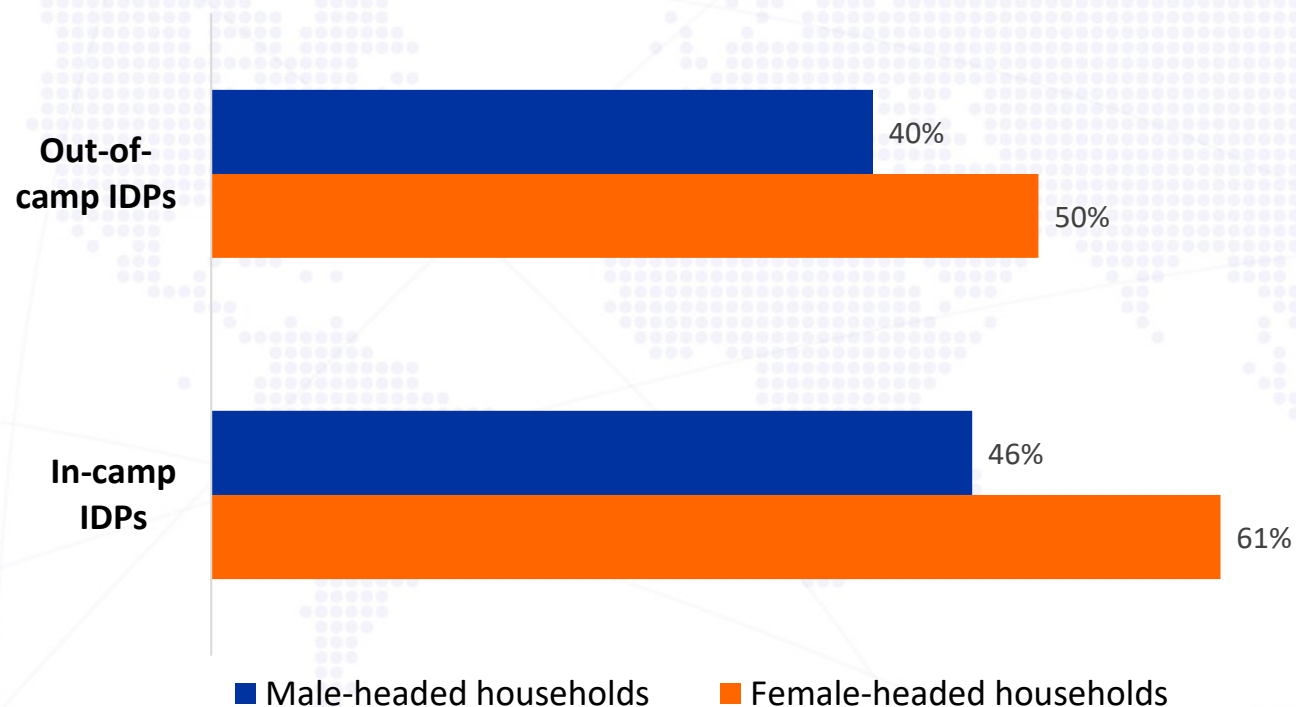
% of IDP households living in locations where there is unequal access to rental housing



All of these IDP households are in the districts of Al-Hamdaniyah and Sinjar, where respectively 46 per cent and 19 per cent of households live in locations where this is an issue

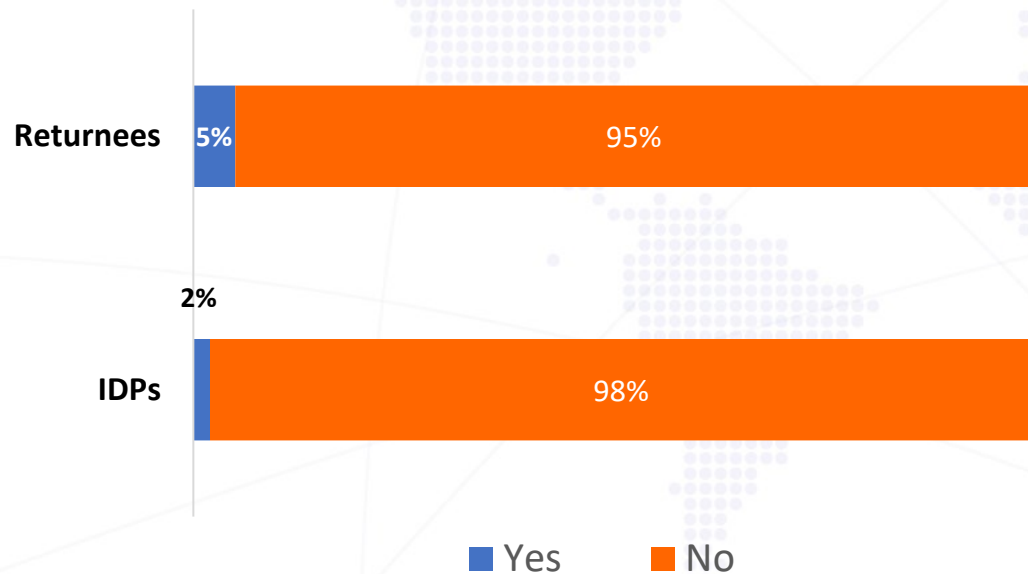
2. The right to equality between men and women

% of female- and male-headed IDP households facing HLP barriers to returning home (camp vs. out-of-camp)

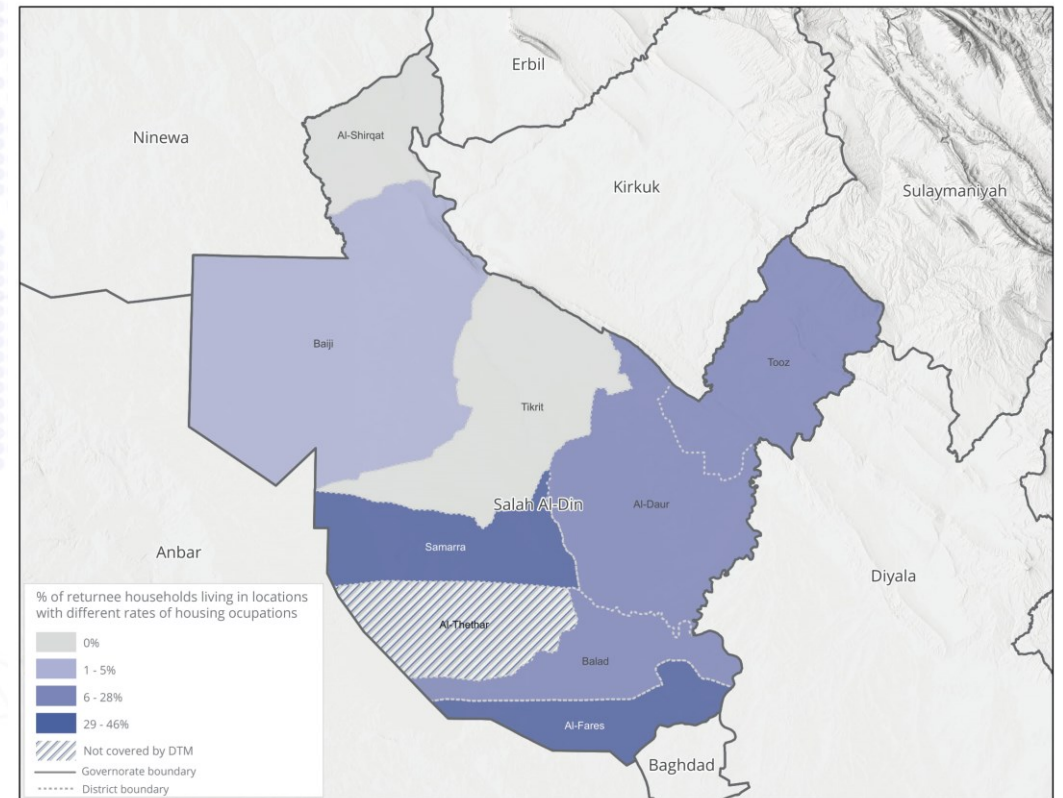


3: The right to be protected from displacement (including secondary displacement)

% IDP and returnee households living in locations with incidences of private residences being occupied without permission

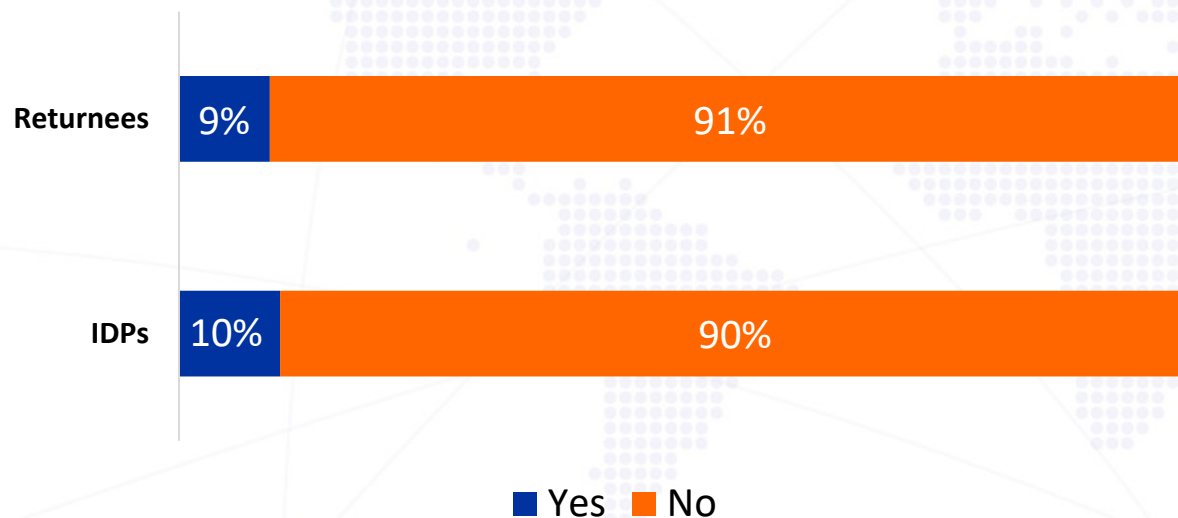


Hotspots of private residences being occupied in Salah al-Din governorate



4: The right to privacy and respect for the home

% IDP and returnee households reporting improved “privacy and dignity” as a main shelter need

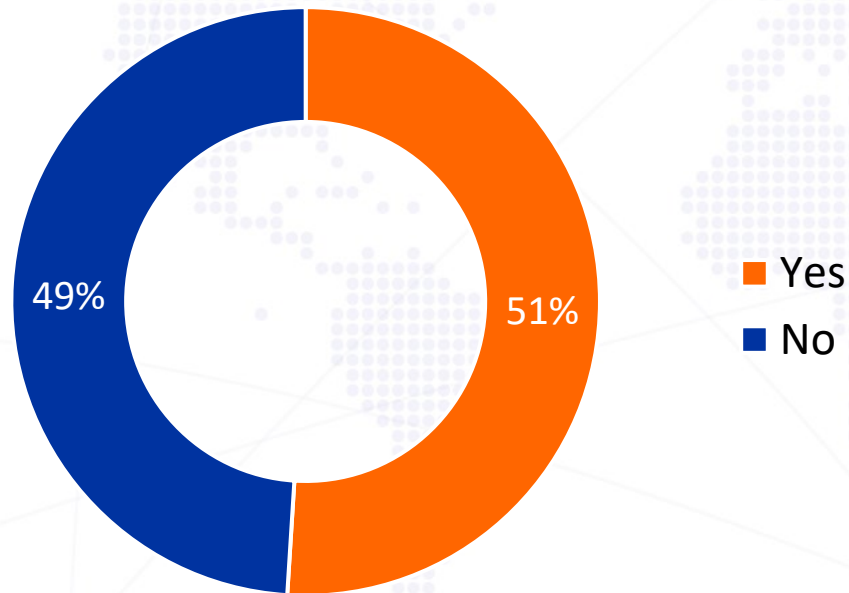


Hotspots:

- IDPs
 - Camp: Kirkuk district (52%)
 - Out-of-camp IDPs: Al-Najaf district (25%)
- Returnees: Balad (26%) and Samarra (21%) districts

5. The right to peaceful enjoyment of possessions

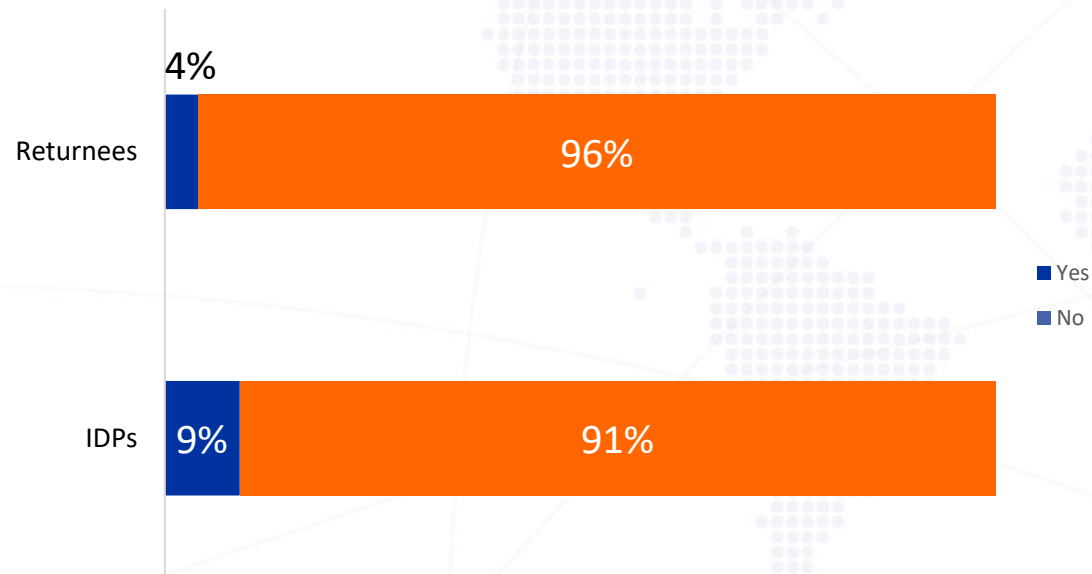
% of out-of-camp IDP households reporting that their pre-displacement houses are being lived in by someone else



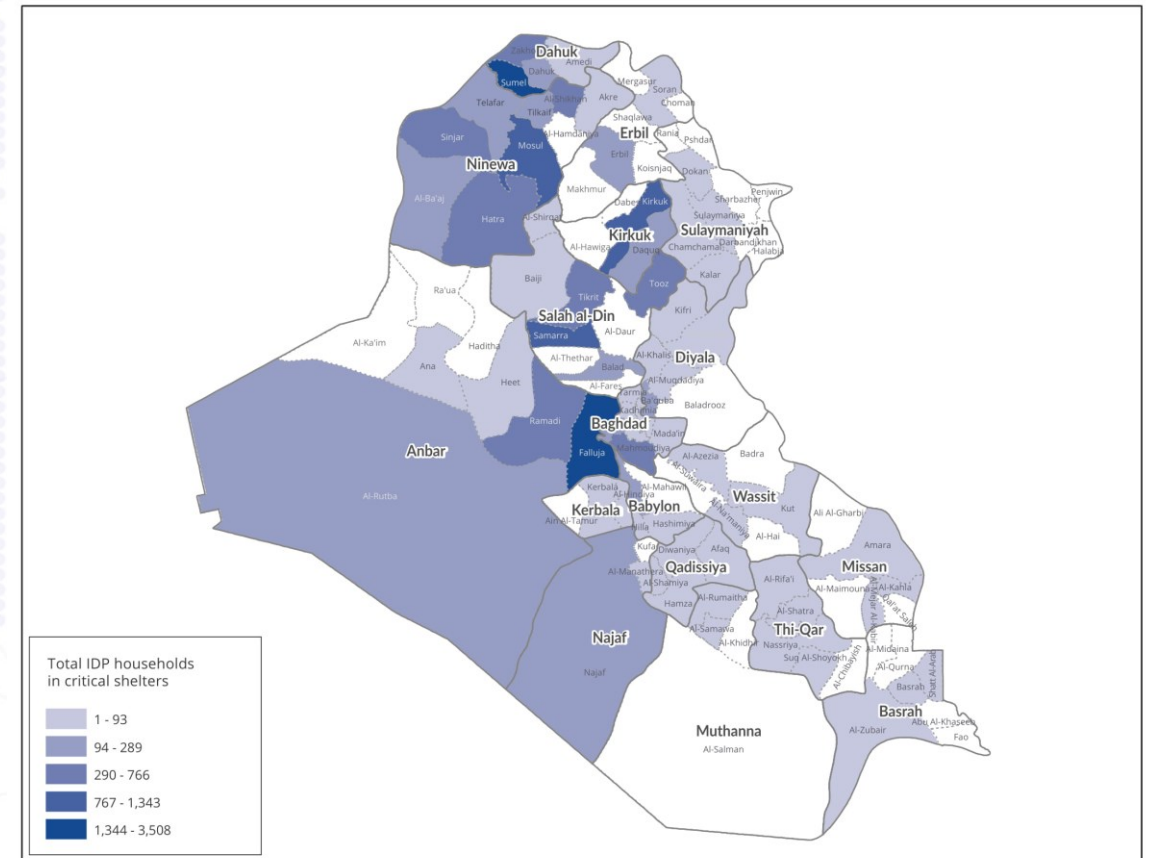
In some cases the households are being lived in under an arrangement with the owners, while sometimes the houses are occupied without consent/illegally

6: The right to adequate housing

% IDP and returnee households living in shelters in critical condition

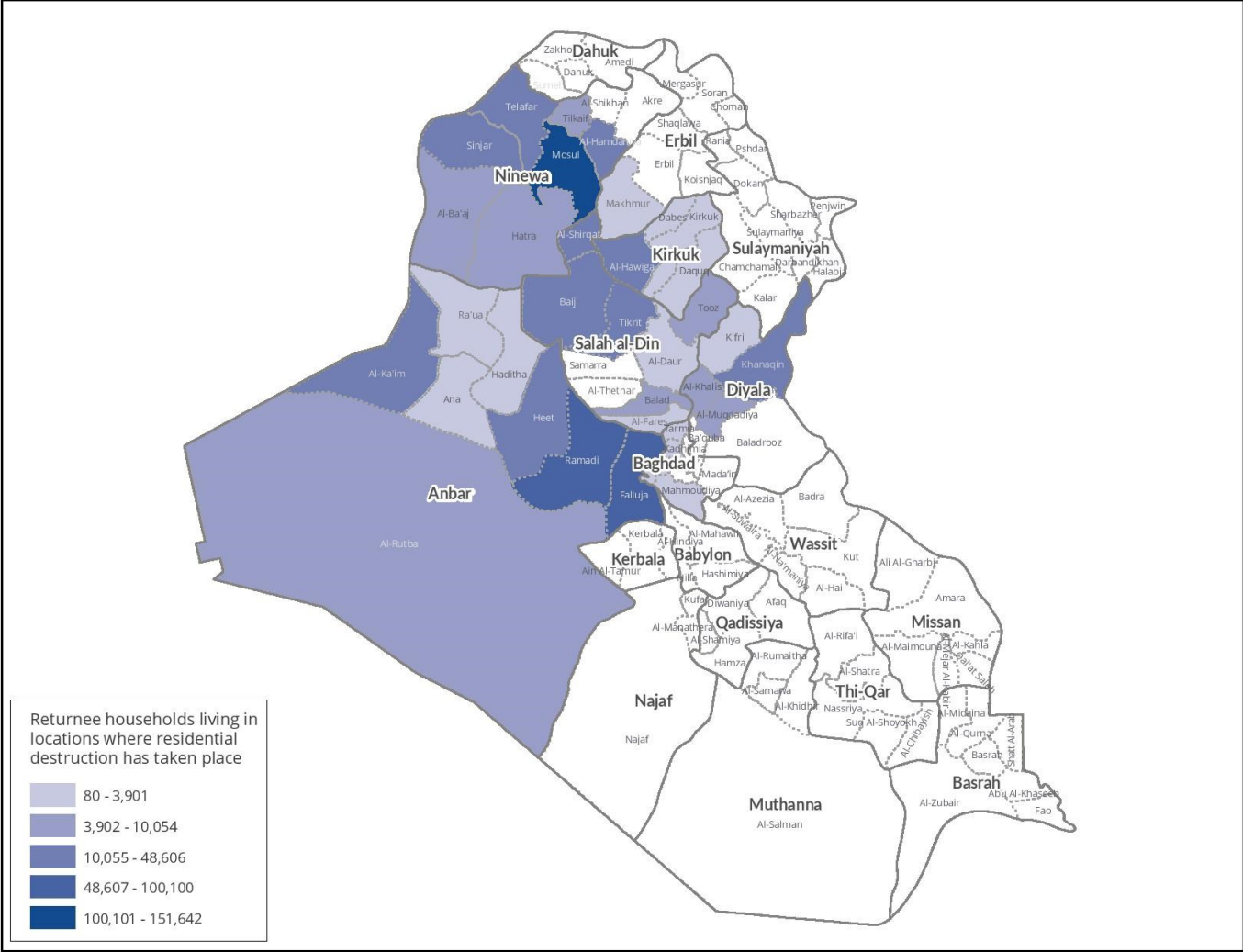


Distribution of IDP households living in critical shelters



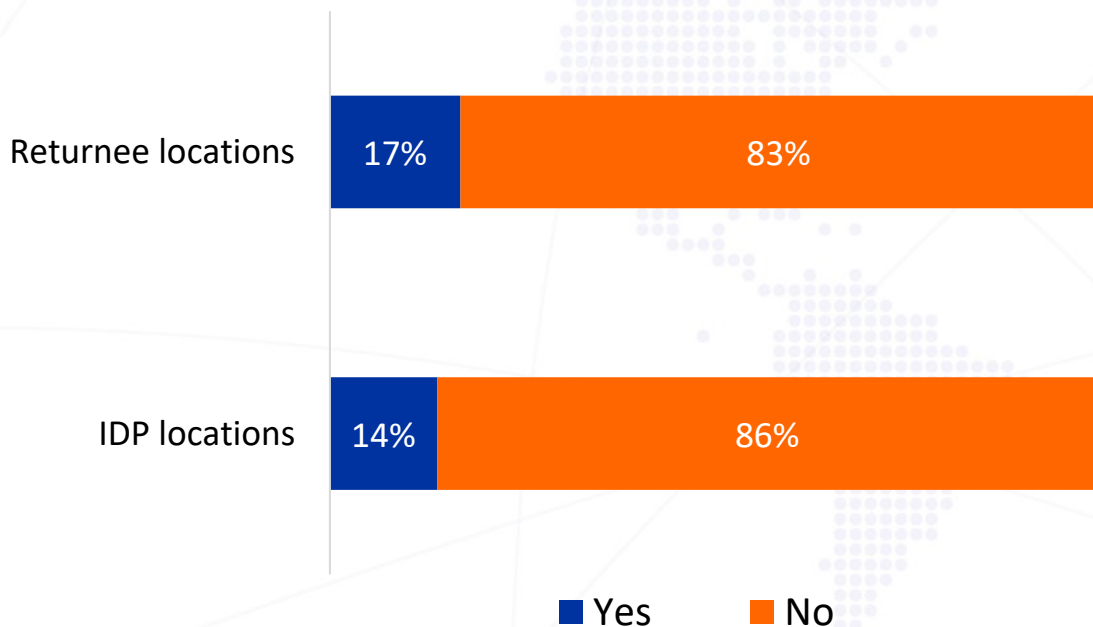
6: The right to adequate housing

Distribution of returnee households living in locations where residential destruction has taken place

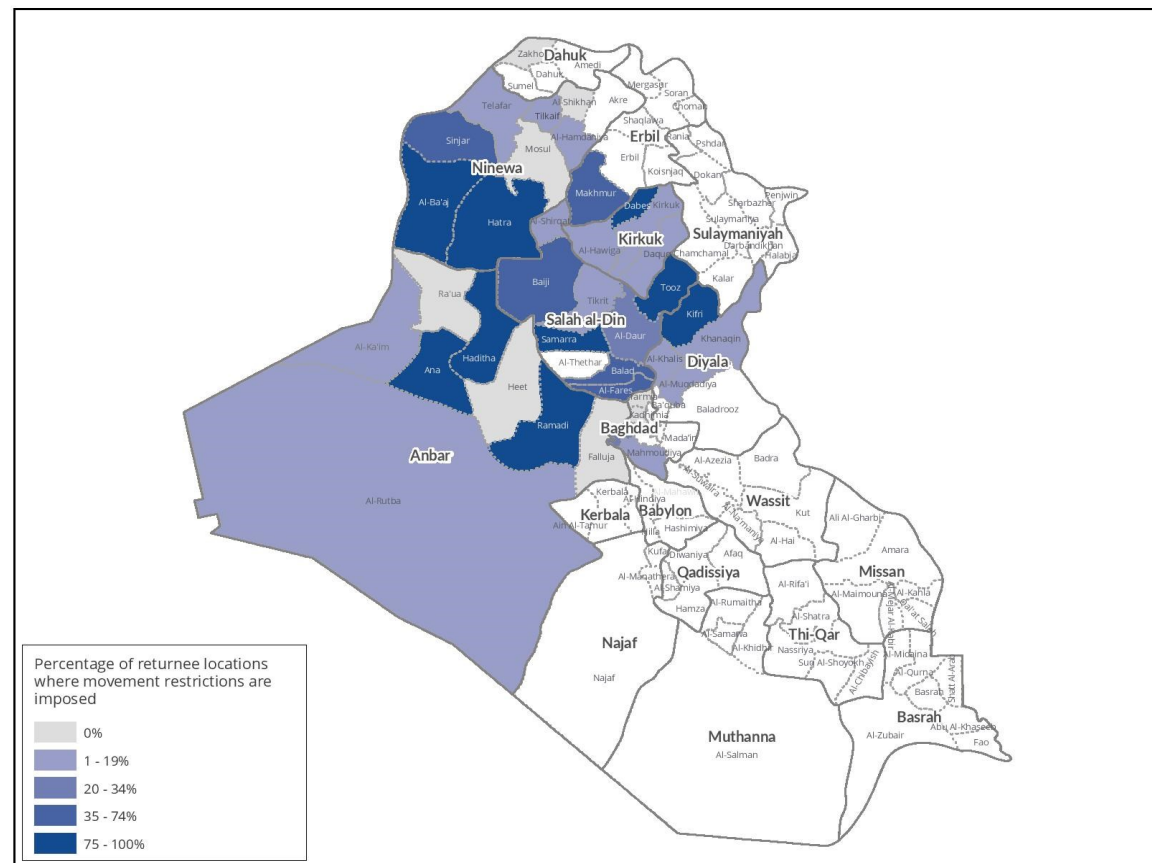


7. The right to freedom of movement

% of IDP and returnee locations where families face movement restrictions

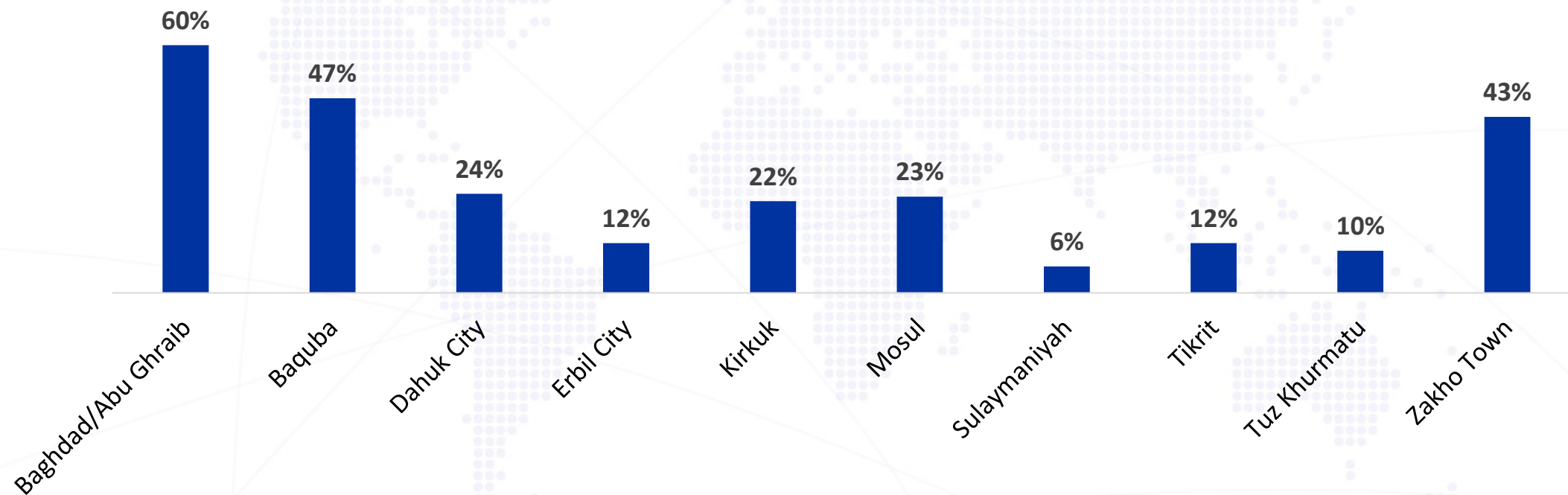


% of IDP locations where movement restrictions are imposed



8. The right to voluntary return in safety and dignity

% of urban IDPs that do not have a sufficient level of information regarding their area of origin to take a decision on whether to return



Thank you for your attention

Contact the IOM Iraq Research team if you have any queries:

iraqresearch@iom.int



DSTWG Update

28 September 2021



- **ABC Mosul- First meeting on 16 September (details under ABC and PoA Update)**
- **ToR revision (DSTWG and ABC)**
- **Access to meeting minutes (<http://iraqrecovery.org/RWG>)**
- **Next DSTWG meeting: 6 October 2021**

Sub-Groups

- **Housing and HLP:** Planning the first meeting soon. Membership still open
- **Monitoring & Assessment:** Outcome level monitoring framework is finalised. Output level is ongoing
- **Facilitated Movement:** Tool kit is at the final layout stage. Coordination with CCCM Cluster
- **Social Cohesion:** Provided inputs to Sinjar PoA

Reconstruction platform led by UN Habitat and Ministry of Planning for advocacy on priority areas. From the government side, the RWG liaises and coordinates directly with Ministry of Migration and Displacement (MOMD) as well as key ministries working on returns.

STRATEGIC AND OPERATIONAL	TECHNICAL GUIDANCE	INFORMATION / COORDINATION
Return Assessments Research Frameworks and ToRs Meetings, Roundtables and Workshops	Return Index Return Process Mapping Advocacy Notes CwC Materials	Return Dashboard DSTWG Situational Reports Governorate Profiles



ABC and PoA Updates



For ABC Focal Points

- One from the humanitarian sector and one or two from development, stabilization or peacebuilding
- Available Time to Devote to the Role (30% a week on average)
- Active/Knowledgeable about ABC Location (locally based)
- Coordination Experience/Capacity (Good communication skills)
- Commitment and Ability to represent ABC and not own Organization
- Understanding of Durable Solutions (at least Basic)
- Good relations/reputation in the community (known entity/org)

For ABC members

- Possess active programmes in the ABC Area in question
- From diverse sectors (HA/PB/Dev) and type of Orgs (UN, INGO, NNGO)

➤ Nature of ABCs (presence; active; time-allocated); transparency; diligence



8 ABC Group Membership

Governorate	Area	Role	FP Organization	Members
Anbar	West Anbar	ABC Focal Point	UNDP	UNHCR, WFP, NRC, UNICEF, SIF, OCHA
			Human Appeal	
	East Anbar	ABC Focal Point	IOM	WFP, UNHCR, UNDP, DRC, GIZ, Mercy Corps, NRC, OCHA
			ACTED	
Kirkuk	Hawiga	ABC Focal Point	UNDP	UNHCR, IOM, Mercy Corps, MdM, NRC, OCHA
			Arche Nova	
			NRC	
Ninewa	Sinjar	ABC Focal Point	UNHCR	Solidarites International, PPO, WFP, REACH, GIZ, UN-HABITAT, UNICEF, ACTED, IRC, NRC, OCHA
			IOM	
	Ba'aj	ABC Focal Point	Intersos	WFP, IOM, UNHCR, NRC, GIZ, OCHA
			UNDP	
	Mosul	ABC Focal Point	IOM	DRC, GIZ, IMC, CARE, Mercy Corps, NRC, PGDO, Save the Children, SEDO, SEWAN, UNDP, UNMAS, UN-HABITAT
			OCHA	
Solidarites International				
Diyala		ABC Focal Point	Oxfam	Save the Children, IOM, UNDP, UNICEF, OCHA
			DRC	
Salah-al-Din		ABC Focal Point	UNDP	COOPI, DRC, IRC, WFP, Mercy Corps, UN-HABITAT, IOM, OCHA
			UNHCR	



- Focal points** OCHA, IOM, Solidarités International
- Members** UNDP, UN-Habitat, UNMAS; DRC, NRC, IMC, GIZ, Mercy Corps, CARE; PGDO, SEDO, SEWAN
- Launch** Governor of Ninewa officially launched ABC Mosul to:
Assist IDP-returns, Mosul recovery, ensure Coordinated response
- Key Info** Area of Operations (Map); Priorities, Locations
- Follow up** Planned work meetings on 21, 23, and 30 Sep 2021 and so forth

➤ **Timeline accelerated – subject availability & engagement of Government of Ninewa**

PoA Updates



Governorate	ABC Group	Progress	Partner feedback on Draft 1 (tentative)	Final English version ready (tentative)
Anbar	East Anbar	Draft 0-internal review	6-20 October 2021	Mid-November
	West Anbar	Draft 0-internal review	13-27 October 2021	End-November
Kirkuk	Hawiga	Draft 0-internal review	6-20 October 2021	Mid-November
Ninewa	Sinjar	Incorporating Gov inputs	Closed	10-Oct-21
	Ba'aj	Draft 0-internal review	3-17 November 2021	Mid-December
	Mosul	PoA Preparation started	2022	2022
Diyala	Diyala	Draft 0-internal review	13-27 October 2021	End-November
Salah-al Din	Salah-al Din	Draft 0-internal review	13-27 October 2021	End-November



- Partner contribution via direct inputs into each Draft 1 online (open for 2 weeks)
- Summary in English and Arabic will be shared with Draft 1
- Translation into Arabic: October onwards



Questions?

Returns and Durable Solutions (ReDS) Assessment

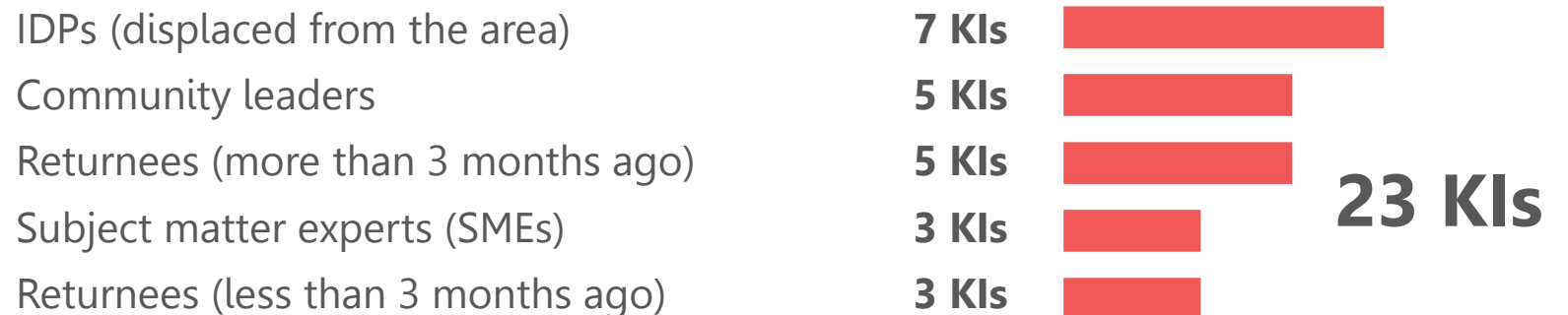
Al-Qahtaniya – Al-Baaj, Ninewa
Preliminary Findings Presentation, Iraq



Assessment Methodology

- Used **multi-sectoral** assessment tool, which combined **qualitative and quantitative** data.
- Data collection was done **remotely by phone** between 27 July and 18 August 2021, adapted to the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- **Purposive sampling** methods were employed to identify KIs. Findings should therefore be considered as **indicative**.
- Methodology based on **key informant interviews** (KIIs).

📌 KI profiles in Al-Qahtaniya Sub-district





Recent Movements

Recent returns 29-36 households

As reported, the majority of households returned from camps Dohuk governorate.

The most reported reasons for returning were:

- Sense of increased security;
- Following the return of other family members;
- Nostalgia from previous life; and,
- Perceived improved access to services in AoO.

Failed returns 18-60 households

As reported, all households who failed to return attempted coming back home from camps in Dohuk governorate.

The most reported reasons for failing to return were:

- Destroyed/damaged housing;
- Lack of job opportunities; and,
- Lack of basic public services.

Barriers to return

All KIs reported barriers for IDP households to return.

The most reported barriers were:

- Destroyed/damaged housing;
- Perceived lack of job opportunities and services;
- Fear of being perceived as ISIL-affiliated; and,
- Fear of informal security actors presence.



Expected Movements

Expected returns

83-147 households

As reported, the majority of households were expected to return from camps in Dohuk governorate.

The most reported reasons to expect further return were:

- Sense of increased security;
- Following the return of other family members;
- Perceived availability of job opportunities and services; and,
- Nostalgia from previous life.

Family separation

One KI reported that there were households with **adolescent brothers and sisters** who remained displaced at the time of data collection.

The main reasons were:

- Fear of ISIL to return to the area; and,
- These children were enrolled in the scholastic year in their AoD.

Reunification plans

The KI said: *“After providing security in the area and re-stabilizing basic services, in addition to the return of municipal departments, cleaning the area from mines, and providing job opportunities”* households would decide to return.



Access to Housing and Type of Tenure

Housing type

(Questions in this section excluded IDP KIs from the community)¹

As reported, the majority of households in the sub-district resided in **owned houses**.²

One SME KI reported that **some households resided in collective compounds**.

¹ The tool was tailored to ask specific questions to specific KIs considering their presence or not in the area of assessment at the time of data collection. Additionally, some questions were asked based on the assumed knowledge of the KIs about specific topics, such as their understanding of factors which might have an impact on decisions to return.

² KIs reported that some houses were made of mud and other natural materials.

Owned housing

The majority of households who owned house(s) reported **having documents proving ownership**.

A few KIs reported that **some households were missing HLP documentation**, such as:

- Housing property document; and,
- Housing endorsement certificate.



Evictions

Eviction occurrence

(Questions in this section were only asked to returnee KIs)

Over half of returnee KIs reported that there were **no households or families evicted** in the six months prior to data collection.

Risk of eviction

(Questions in this section were only asked to returnee KIs)

KIs reported that **IDPs in the community** were the displacement group **most at risk of eviction** in the longer term.

As reported, the most affected vulnerable group was **families of members with alleged links to ISIL**.



Access to Housing Rehabilitation

Challenges

The vast majority of KIs reported that households faced **challenges in accessing housing rehabilitation**.

The most reported challenges were:

- High level of destroyed or damaged housing;
- Limited support or neglect from the government to compensate; and,
- Lack of private financial resources for housing rehabilitation.

Support needed

As reported, the **most difficult support to obtain towards access to housing rehabilitation** were:

- Financial support;
- Access to reconstruction projects; and,
- Legal support (HLP).

Reported Proportion of Damaged Housing

56%-65%

Affected profile

KIs reported that **IDPs from the community** faced greater challenges, followed by returnees.

As reported, the following vulnerable groups had, overall, the least access:

- People with disabilities or special needs (PwSN);
- Elderly-headed households; and,
- Female-headed households.



Access to Compensation Mechanisms

Accessibility

Over half of KIs reported that the majority of **households were not able to access HLP compensation mechanisms**, affecting all categories similarly.

Perceptions toward the compensation process, as reported, included:

- Households will not be compensated; and,
- Long and complicated process.

This situation reportedly led households to mistrust the government capacity to support them.

Challenges

- Delays for compensation claim applications;
- Lack of legal assistance for compensation claims;
- Lack of awareness about compensation mechanisms;
- Presence of intermediaries to process the claims; and,
- Households forced to pay bribes to have their claims processed.



Access to Basic Public Services

Challenges

(Questions in this section excluded IDP KIs from the community)

The vast majority of KIs reported households faced **challenges in accessing basic public services** such as education, healthcare, and WASH.

The most reported challenges were:

- High level infrastructure destruction from military operations;
- Slow progress of rehabilitation ongoing works; and,
- Lack of specialized staff such as doctors, nurses and teachers who remained in displacement.

Affected profiles

(Questions in this section excluded IDP KIs from the community)

KIs reported that **returnees** were the most affected displacement group, followed by IDPs in the community.

As reported, the following vulnerable groups had, overall, the least access:

- People with disabilities or special needs (PwSN);
- Elderly-headed households; and,
- Families of members with alleged links to ISIL.



Access to Livelihoods

Access to job opportunities

(Questions in this section excluded IDP KIs from the community)

KIs reported a shift in the availability of job opportunities compared to 2014.

As reported, the most affected sectors were:

- Governmental jobs (public administration and defense);
- Trade, hotels, and restaurants; and,
- Transportation.

Challenges

(Questions in this section excluded IDP KIs from the community)

The majority of KIs reported that households faced **challenges in accessing livelihoods**.

The most reported challenges were:

- Lack of decent job opportunities;
- Lack of cash for work projects; and,
- Limited support for agriculture.

Potentials for sectoral growth

(Questions in this section excluded IDP KIs from the community)

Returnee KIs reported that members of their community were most commonly interested in the **agriculture, education, and construction** sectors.

Community leader and SME KIs reported that **agriculture, construction, and manufacturing** showed growth potential in the 12 months following data collection.



Access to Humanitarian Aid

Activities

(Questions in this section excluded IDP KIs from the community)

The majority of KIs reported that there **were humanitarian activities or projects implemented** in Al-Qahtaniya.

- Livelihoods;
- Food and NFI distribution;
- WASH;
- Housing and infrastructure rehabilitation;
- Social cohesion; and,
- Cash assistance.

Affected profiles

(Questions in this section excluded IDP KIs from the community)

KIs reported that **IDPs in the community** had less access to humanitarian aid, followed by returnees.

As reported, the following vulnerable groups had, overall, the least access to humanitarian aid:

- Elderly people; and,
- People with disabilities or special needs.

Aid as a factor to encourage returns

All IDP KIs from the community and returnee KIs reported that **access to humanitarian aid was a factor that encouraged returns.**

The most reported activity to encourage returns was **housing rehabilitation.**



Access to Judicial Mechanisms

Challenges

(Questions in this section excluded IDP KIs from the community)

Almost three quarters of KIs reported that households faced **challenges in accessing judicial mechanisms**, such as:

- The lack of a judicial court in Al-Qahtaniya, even before 2014; and,
- Households were forced to travel to Sinjar, Al-Baaj, Telafar, and sometimes to other areas in KRI.

Affected profiles

(Questions in this section excluded IDP KIs from the community)

KIs reported that **returnees and IDPs from the community** faced more challenges accessing judicial mechanisms than other groups.

As reported, the following vulnerable groups had, overall, the least access:

- Elderly people; and,
- People with disabilities or special needs.

Missing personal documentation

One IDP KI from the community reported that **IDP households had missing personal documentation**, such as:

- Passport;
- Birth certificate;
- National certificate;
- Civil ID card; and,
- Unified ID.

Perceptions on Governance

Bodies influencing governance

(Questions in this section excluded returnee and IDP KIs from the community)

The majority of KIs reported that the most influential bodies in terms of governance were:

- **Local authorities;**
- Tribal leaders; and
- Mukhtars.

“Power of tribal system”

According to one KI, the **tribal system played an important role in social cohesion.**

Reportedly, the **presence of internal disputes and tensions destabilized the community** in the sub-district, and **tribal leaders intervened to solve these disputes.**

Bodies influencing IDP and returnee affairs

(Questions in this section excluded community leader and SME KIs)

The majority of KIs reported that there were **no bodies or structures influencing IDP and returnee affairs.**

Perceptions on Safety and Security

Feeling safe

(Questions in this section were only asked to returnee KIs for this round)

All returnee KIs reported that **returnee households felt safe or very safe** in Al-Qahtaniya.

This situation was reported being the same for women, girls,³ men, and boys, according to most of KIs.

³ It should be noted that gender indicators can be subject to potential under-reporting due to the limited number of female KIs interviewed.

Freedom of movement

(Questions in this section were only asked to returnee KIs for this round)

All returnee KIs reported the **ability of household members to move freely during the day and night if desired**.

This situation was reportedly the same for women, girls,³ men, and boys, according to most of KIs.

Disputes

(Questions in this section were only asked to returnee KIs for this round)

All returnee KIs reported that there were **no disputes within the sub-district or between villages and that no retaliation incidents** occurred in the six months prior to data collection.

However, a few KIs reported that further returns may lead to internal disputes, which could affect social cohesion.



Perceptions on Social Cohesion

Feeling welcome

(Questions in this section were asked only to returnee KIs)

The vast majority of returnee KIs reported that **returnee households felt welcome or very welcome** in Al-Qahtaniya.

This was reportedly due to:

- Households having good relations with other families in the sub-district;
- Kinship ties and strong inter-family bonds; and,
- Work relations and friendship.

Interaction

(Questions in this section were asked only to returnee KIs)

The majority of returnee KIs reported that **returnee households interacted with IDPs in the community**, followed by returnees.

This interaction was reported to be a result of:

- Kinship ties; and,
- Work and business relations.

Participation in decision making

(This section included IDP KIs from the community and returnee KIs)

All returnee and a few IDP KIs from the community reported that **households participated in decision-making processes**.

The majority of IDP KIs from the community reported that **IDP households did not participate in decision-making processes**.



THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION



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Upon request