

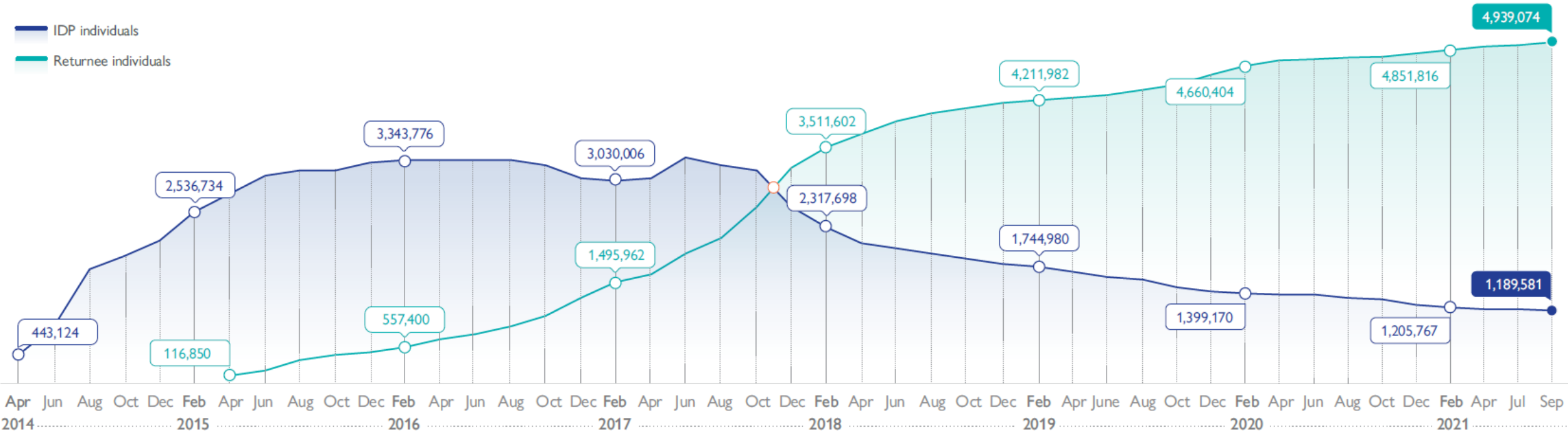


Displacement and Returns Update

Returns Working Group, 26 October 2021



Latest displacement data (August -September 2021)



Latest displacement data (August - September 2021)



IDPs



1,189,581
Individuals



204,344
Households



18
Governorates



105
Districts



2,842
Locations

-1,889

IDPs since last round



Returnees



4,939,074
Individuals



823,179
Households



8
Governorates



38
Districts



2,171
Locations

+54,462

returnees since last round



76%
PRIVATE SETTINGS
902,796



15%
CAMPS
182,415



96%
RESIDENCE OF ORIGIN
4,732,014



4%
CRITICAL SHELTERS
192,912



9%
CRITICAL SHELTERS
103,608



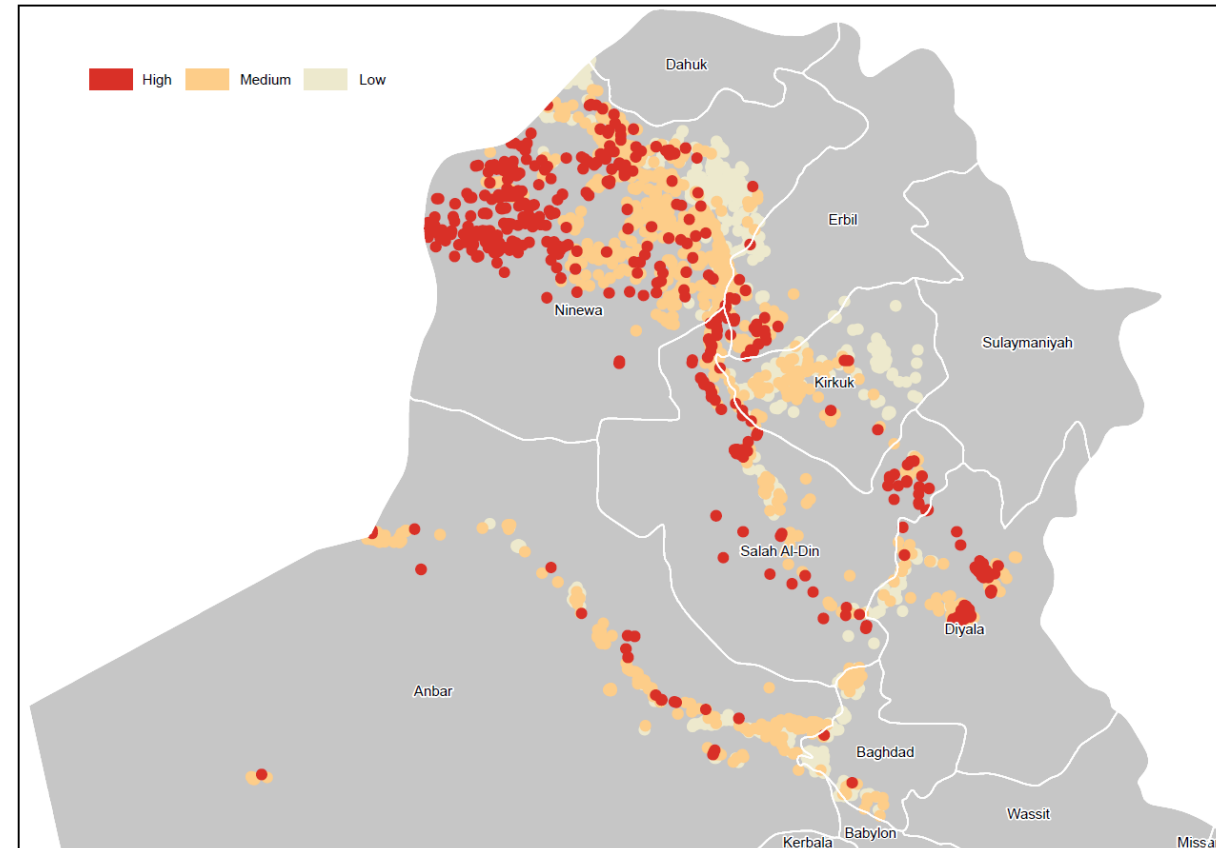
<1%
UNKOWN
762



<1%
Private settings
14,148

Return Index

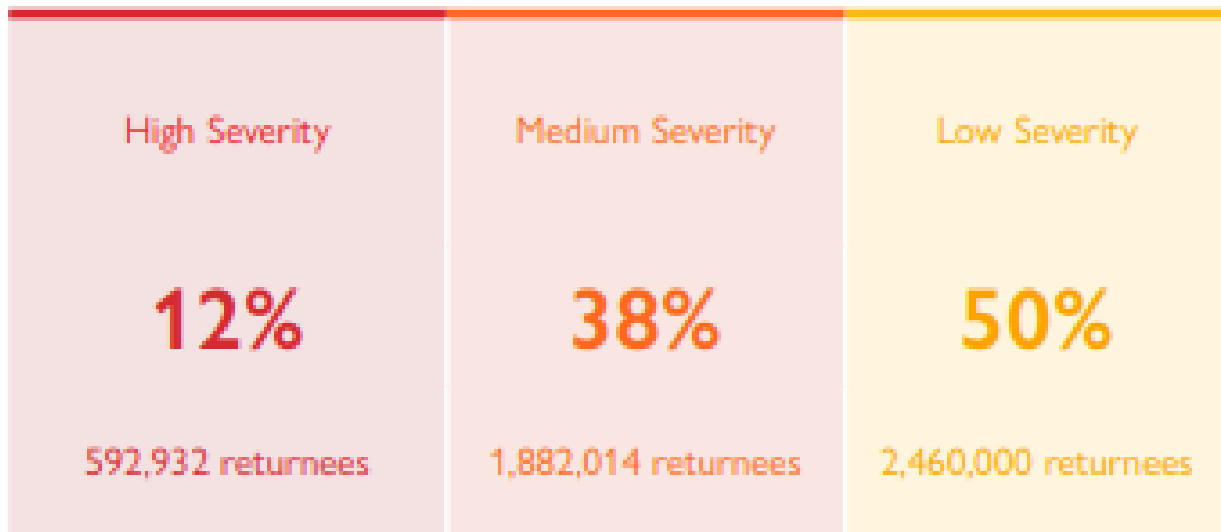
Return Index round 13



Return locations per category of severity

- The data for Round 13 of the Return Index was collected during the months of August and September 2021
- An additional 29 locations were assessed compared to the last round in May 2021, mainly in Anbar.

Overall severity



- Out of the 2,157 return locations assessed, 453 present severe conditions hosting 12 per cent of the returnee population, or 592,932 individuals.
- This is an increase of 80,898 returnees living in severe conditions since the last round (May 2021 – 512,034 individuals or 11%)
- The largest increases were recorded in Anbar (40,032) and Salah al-Din (30,252)

Governorate	HIGH SEVERITY	
	No. of returnees	No. of locations
Anbar	82,128	23
Baghdad	744	2
Dahuk	-	-
Diyala	44,958	43
Erbil	4,314	16
Kirkuk	1,668	6
Ninewa	256,800	277
Salah al-Din	202,320	86
Total	592,932	453

Hotspots per governorate



Thirty-one hotspots were identified across four governorates in this round.

SALAH AL-DIN

- Al-Amerli
- Al-Dujeel Centre
- 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

NINEWA

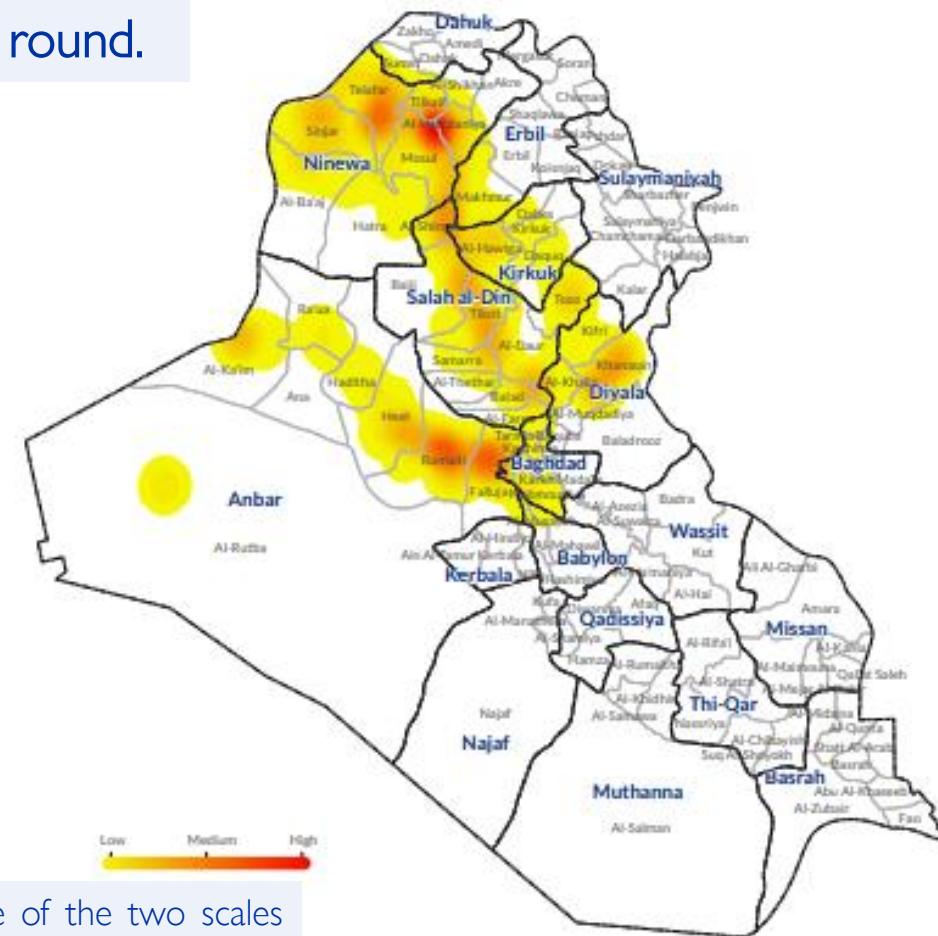
- Al-Qahtaniya
- Al-Shamal
- Ayadiya
- Hamam al Aleel
- Markaz Al-Ba'aj
- Markaz Sinjar
- Markaz Telafar
- Qaeyrrawan
- Zummar

ANBAR

- Al-Amiriya
- Al-Forat
- Al-Garma
- Husaibah Al-Sharqiah
- Markaz Al-Ka'im
- Markaz Heet

DIYALA

- Jalula
- Markaz Al-Muqdadiya
- Qara Tabe



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. In this round, the criteria for selecting hotspots was revised and set to at least 60,000 returnees for a subdistrict in medium category to be considered highly populated and to be included to the list of hotspots.

Displacement Index

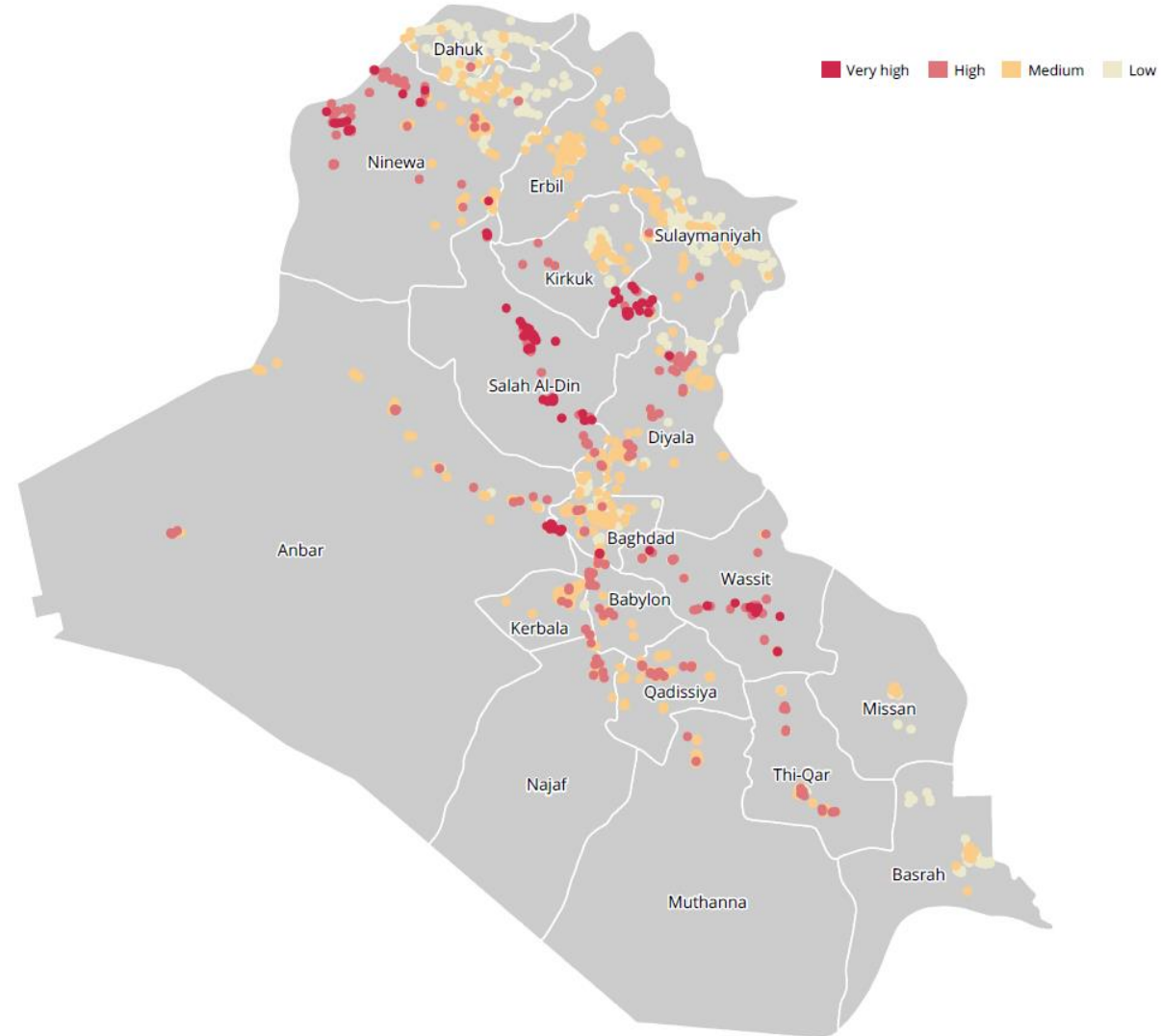
The Displacement Index

- The Displacement Index (DI) is a tool is designed to measure the severity of conditions in locations of displacement.
- Data is collected quarterly through RARTs and key informant interviews.
- The unit of the analysis is the location, which can be a town, village or neighborhood in a city.
- Data collection for the DI Round 1 took place during the months of March and April 2021 across 18 governorates, 94 districts and 1,972 locations of displacement in Iraq.



972,222 IDPs






18 Governorates	94 Districts	1,972 Locations	162,037 Households
---------------------------	------------------------	---------------------------	------------------------------



Return locations per category of severity

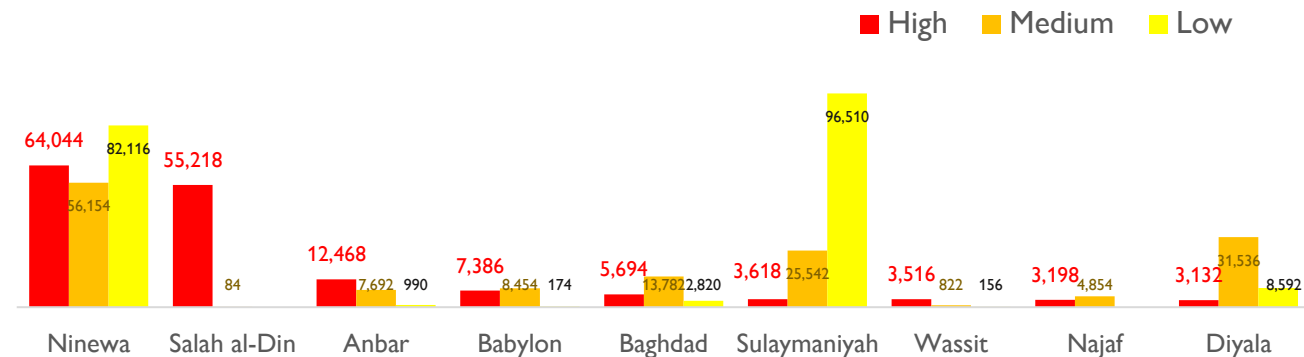
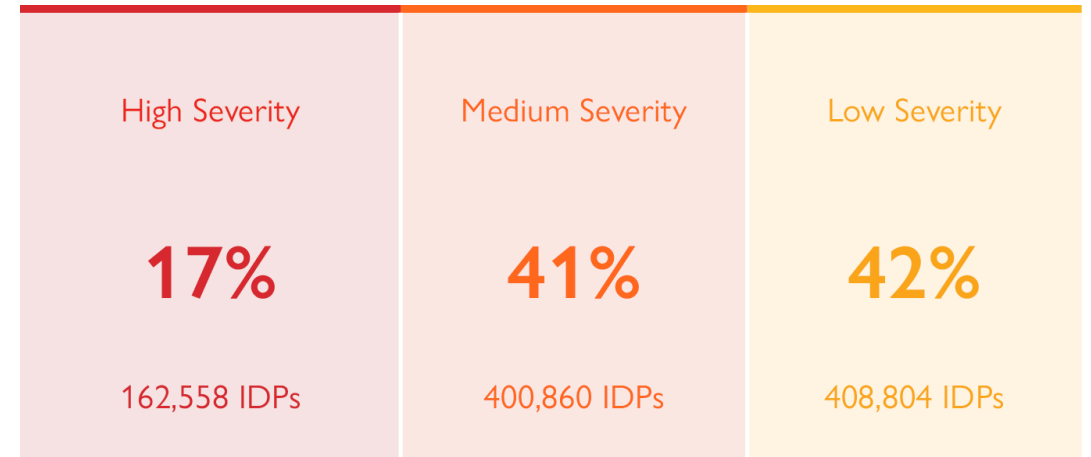
Indicator list for each domain

- The DI is based on 17 indicators across 5 domains: (1) infrastructure and services, (2) safety and security, (3) livelihoods, (4) social inclusiveness and (5) housing.
- Factor analysis is used to examine the relationship between domains and their indicators and obtain scores that captured both the relevance of each indicator for a certain domain and the importance of each domain for the overall index.

DOMAIN	 INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	 SAFETY AND SECURITY	 LIVELIHOODS	 SOCIAL INCLUSIVENESS	 HOUSING
INDICATORS	Water sufficiency	Presence of other security actors (PMU, TMU or other groups apart from the Iraqi army, the local police and the federal police)	Households with not enough funds for food	Discrimination due to the IDP status when it comes to access to employment, rental housing or basic services	Households who live in critical shelters
	Electricity sufficiency	Concerns among IDP families on violence from or between security forces or armed groups	Households who rely on aid/assistance	Unequal political representation	Households who live in separated areas
	Access to health care	Concerns among IDP families on ISIL attacks	Households who moved to cheaper housing	Freedom of movement	Households who live in unsafe areas
		Concerns among IDP families on revenge attacks	Primary school attendance		

The Displacement Index: findings

- Out of the 1,972 displacement locations assessed, 370 present severe conditions. This represents 17 per cent of the assessed IDP population (162,558 individuals).
- The governorates with the greatest overall numbers of IDPs in severe conditions are Ninewa (202,314 individuals), followed by Salah al-Din (55,218) and Anbar (12,468).
- When looking at the overall severity of each domain at the governorate level, Ninewa shows medium severity across all five domains on average, but within the governorate Markaz Al-Baaj, Al Shamal, Markaz Sinjar, Markaz Tel Afar, Rubiya and Zummar show high or very high severity conditions.
- In Salah al-Din, all five domains show severe conditions, and in Anbar the domain of social inclusion is the primary driver of severe conditions in the governorate.



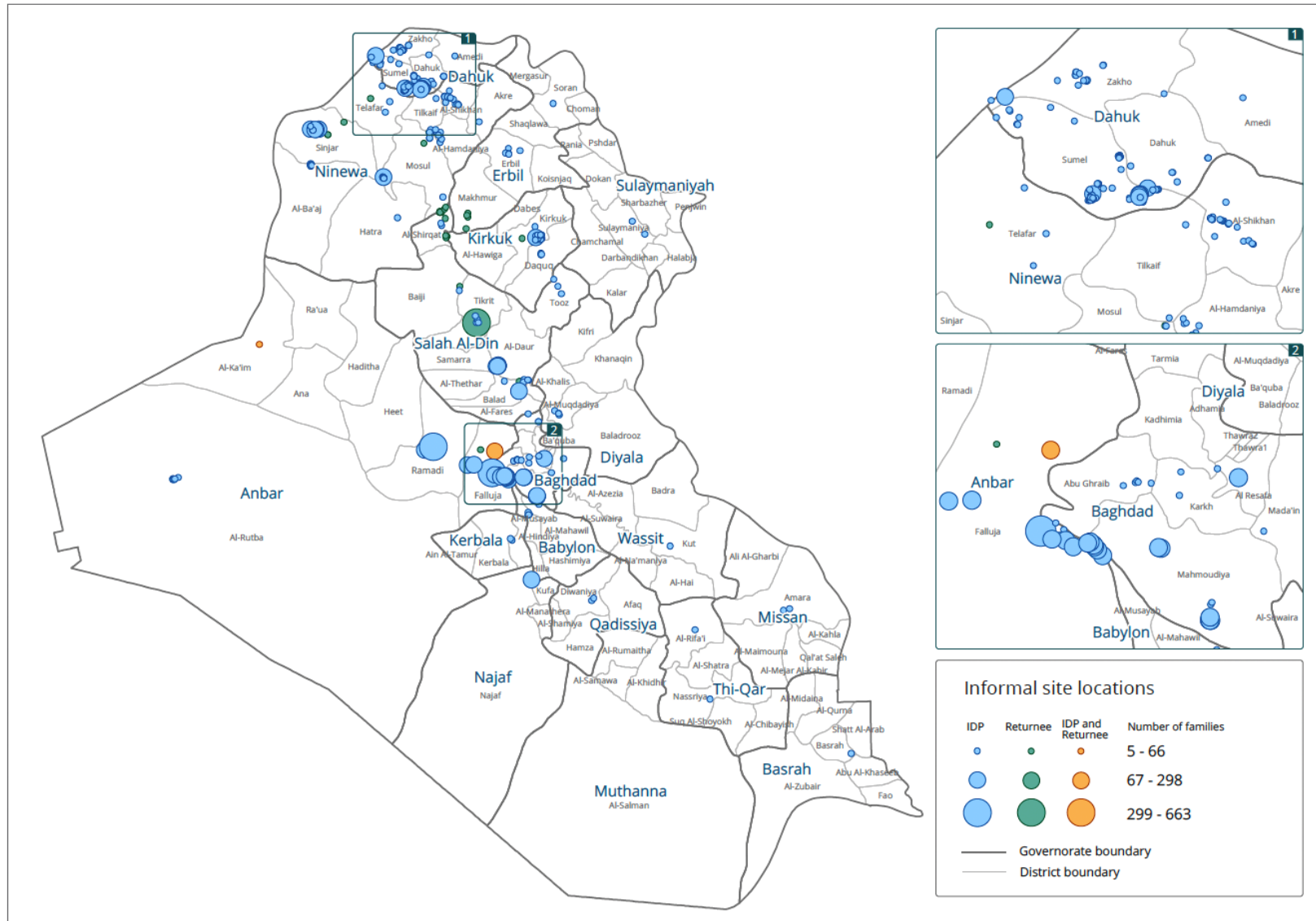
Hotspots of severity

- Subdistricts are classified as 'hotspots' if they score highly in terms of the overall severity and have at least 1,000 IDP individuals resident in the subdistrict.
- Twenty hotspots were identified across eight governorates in this first round.

Governorate	District	Subdistrict	Overall severity (average score)	Overall severity (category)	No. of locations	No. of IDPs
Salah al-Din	Tikrit	Al-Alam	88	Very high	13	5,778
Salah al-Din	Tuz Khurmatu	Markaz Tuz Khurmatu	81	Very high	14	17,652
Anbar	Falluja	Al-Amirya	78	Very high	11	9,966
Ninewa	Sinjar	Al-Shamal	76	Very high	17	18,552
Salah al-Din	Samarra	Markaz Samarra	71	High	24	15,888
Salah al-Din	Tikrit	Markaz Tikrit	71	High	25	8,838
Salah al-Din	Balad	Al-Duloeyah	70	High	7	3,114
Ninewa	Sinjar	Markaz Sinjar	69	High	10	17,910
Ninewa	Hatra	Altal	68	High	1	3,726
Ninewa	Al-Ba'aj	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	65	High	9	7,206
Ninewa	Telafar	Rubiya	62	High	18	7,206
Salah al-Din	Al-Fares	Al-Dujeel Center	61	High	7	2,328
Wassit	Kut	Markaz Al-Kut	60	High	38	3,000
Sulaymaniyah	Kalar	Kulajo	56	High	8	3,024
Babylon	Al-Musayab	Jurf Al-Sakhar	56	High	8	4,416
Najaf	Kufa	Markaz Al-Kufa	55	High	4	1,554
Ninewa	Al-Shikhan	Kalakchi	54	High	1	1,416
Anbar	Al-Rutba	Markaz Al-Rutba	53	High	9	2,790
Baghdad	Mahmoudiya	Al-Latifya	51	High	9	5,682
Najaf	Najaf	Al-Haydariya	50	High	7	2,718

ILA: Informal sites

Informal sites map



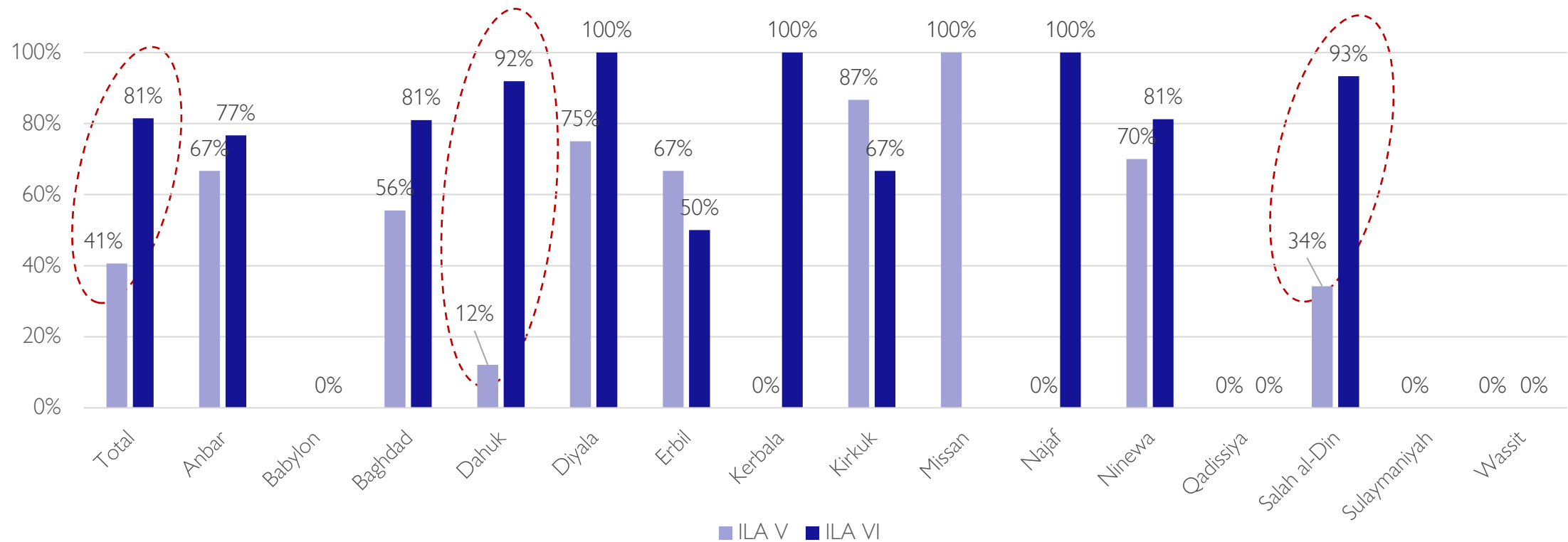
Informal sites dynamics



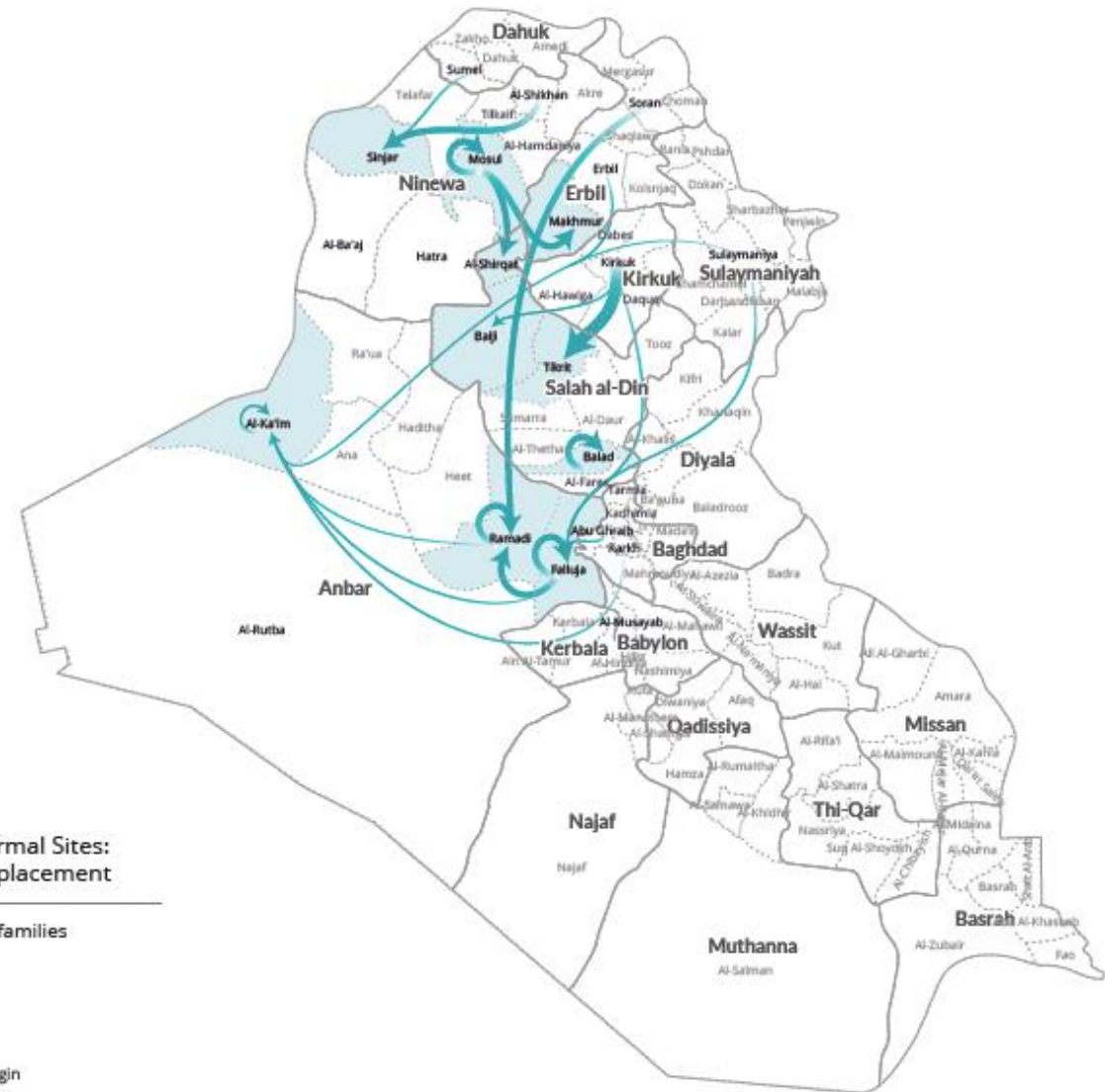
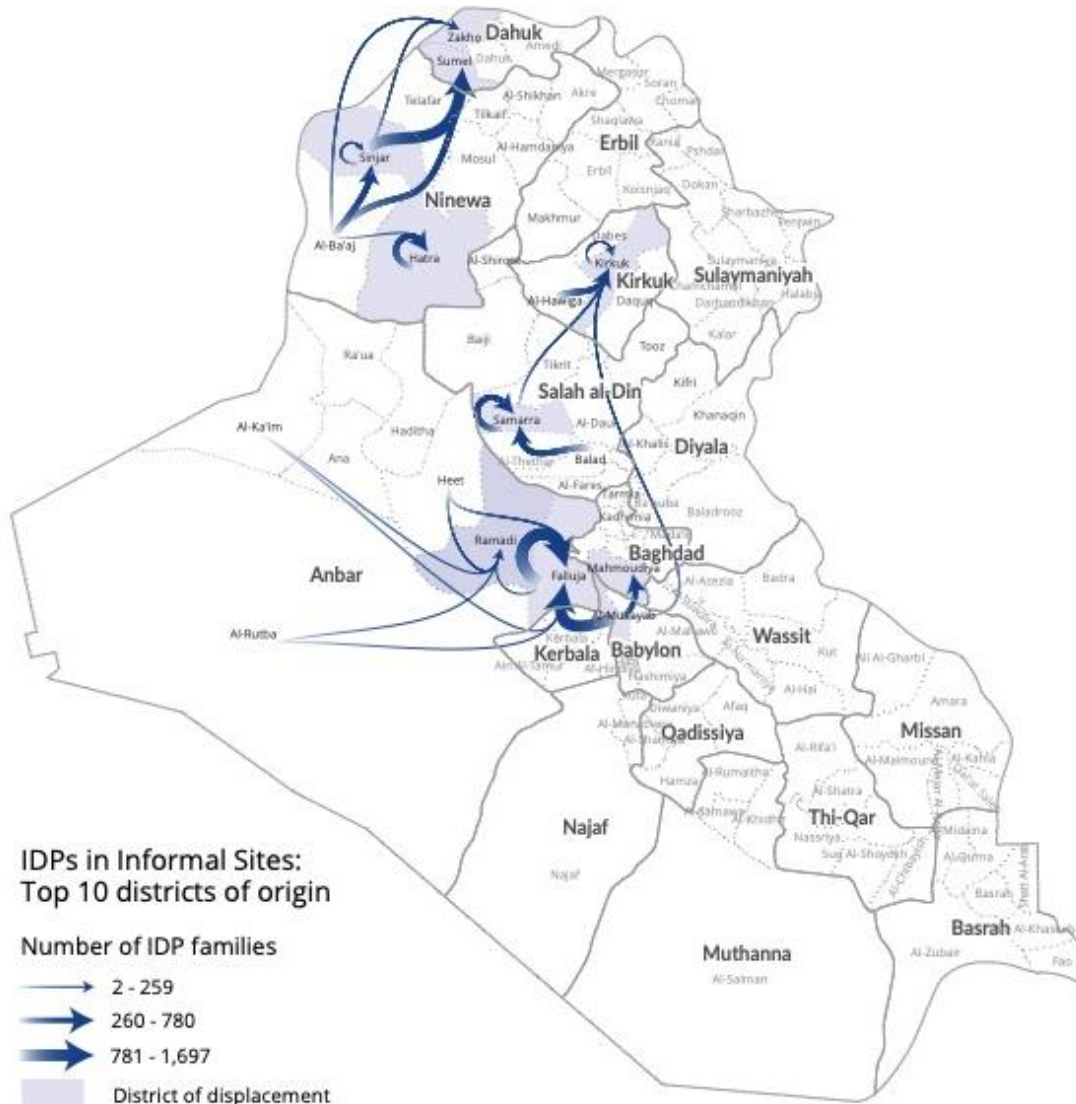
	ILA 5 (JULY – AUGUST 2020)	ILA 6 (MAY – JULY 2021)
Total no. informal sites	490	418
Families in informal sites	14,067	13,533
Fully assessed informal sites (15+ families)	229	216
Families in fully assessed informal sites	11,867	11,887

Meeting basic needs

% of informal sites in which less than half of families can meet basic needs



Districts of Origin and Last Displacement





Informal Sites Masterlist

Returns Working Group (RWG) October 26, 2021

Key figures

- **477** informal sites
- **17,416** households
- **103,005** individuals



Sinjar Mountain IDP site / IOM CCCM 2021

- Data sources: IOM DTM ILA VI and CCCM partner reporting

Overview

- Sites are dispersed across 44 districts in 17 governorates
- The overall population living in informal sites **decreased slightly in 2021 compared to 2020**, from 104,000 individuals living in informal sites in October 2020 to 103,000 in September 2021
- Average site size is 37 HH (216 individuals) nationally, varies significantly between governorates; 118 HH in Anbar, 43 HH in Ninewa, 20 HH in Duhok
- Informal sites are identified by trained IOM-DTM and CCCM partner staff using CCCM Cluster definitional guidance

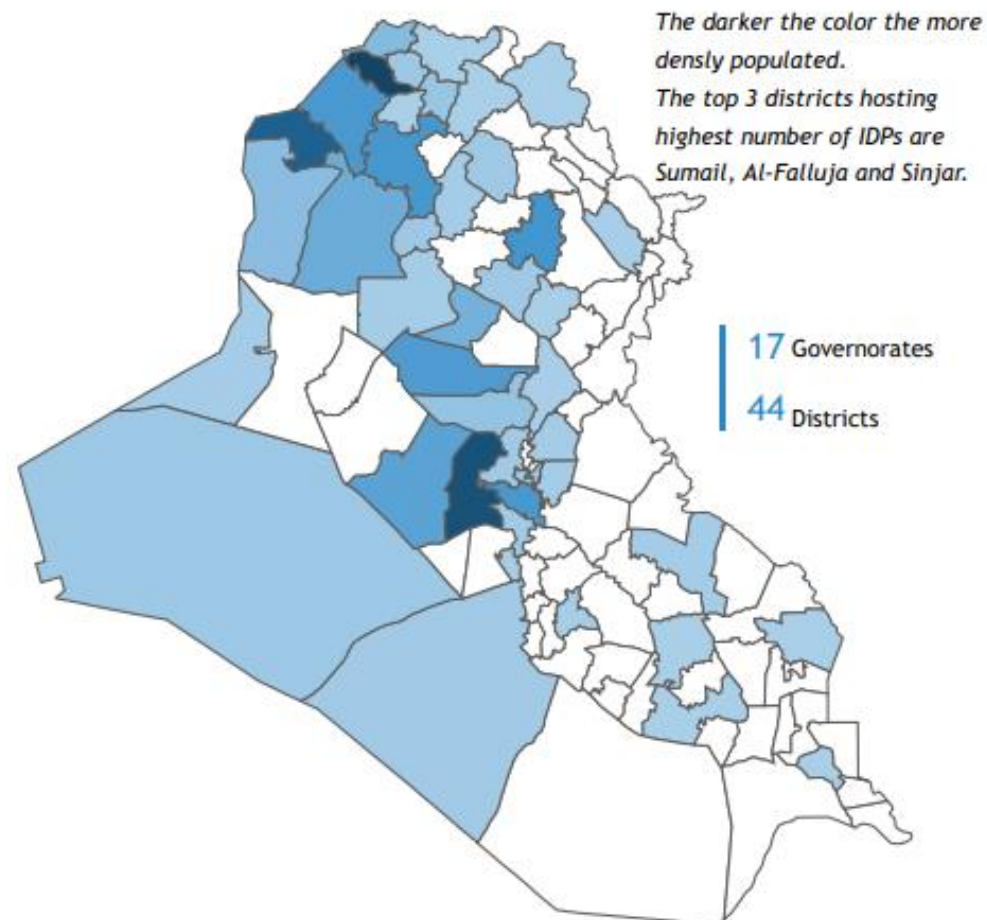
Informal site definition

- **More than five** households, living together as a group
- Families **displaced post-2014**
- Location **not originally developed** to host displaced people
- **Sub-standard shelter** condition (e.g. tents, makeshift shelter, unfinished building, public facility)
- Facilities are **shared between families** and likely sub-standard
- **Basic services** may not be available in the site, and if they are present are commonly delivered or accessed and usually sub-standard
- **No formal management** or administration from local authorities
- **No formal (rental) agreement** in place

Governorate overview

sites and individuals by governorate

Governorate	Number of sites	Number of ind.
Ninewa	130	32,292
Al-Anbar	30	20,661
Duhok	160	19,398
Salah al-Din	55	11,856
Baghdad	35	7,980
Kirkuk	34	7,212
Erbil	10	1,086
Al-Najaf	1	540
Babil	6	516
Diyala	4	378
Wassit	1	330
Kerbala	2	210
Al-Qadissiya	2	204
Al-Sulaymaniyah	2	120
Al-Basrah	1	84
Maysan	2	78
Thi-Qar	2	60



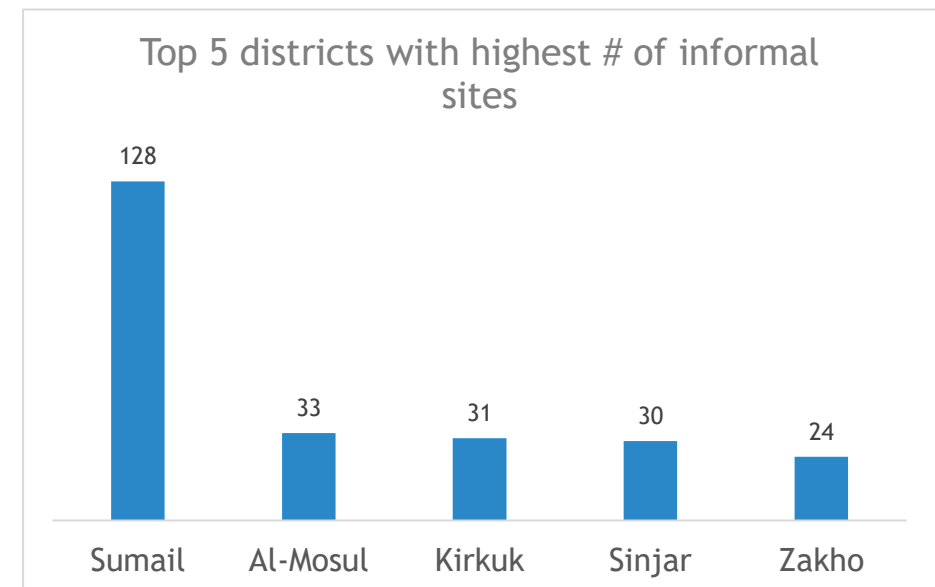
Disclaimer: The boundaries and names shown and designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations

Top 5 districts: # of HHs and sites

- 68% of people reside in seven districts; 16% of all individuals live in Sumail in Duhok governorate, 14% in Al-Falluja in Anbar, 12% in Sinjar in Ninewa
- Over half of the informal sites (246 / 52%) are in 5 districts, of which 128 (27%) of sites are in Sumail, 33 (7%) in Al-Mosul, 31 (6%) in Kirkuk, 30 (6%) in Sinjar, and 24 (5%) in Zakho

Top seven districts by informal site pop. (ind.)

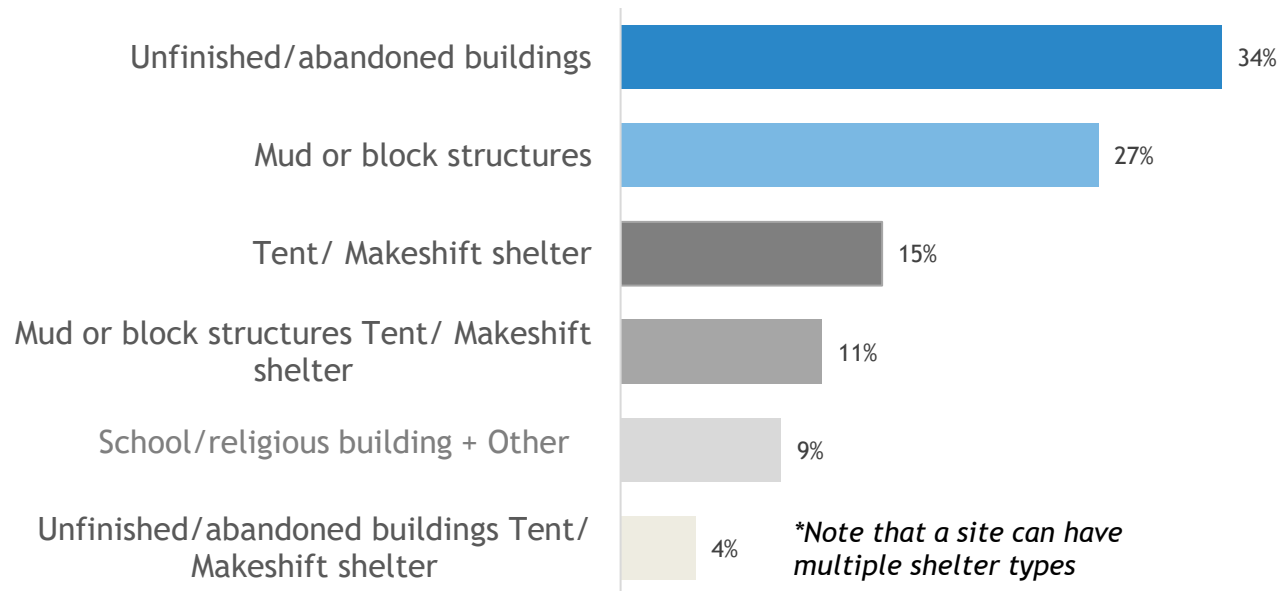
Governorate	District	Number of sites	Number of ind.
Duhok	Sumail	128	16,296
Al-Anbar	Al-Falluja	20	14,576
Ninewa	Sinjar	30	12,758
Kirkuk	Kirkuk	31	6,492
Ninewa	Al-Mosul	33	6,244
Baghdad	Al-Mahmoudiya	21	6,222
Ninewa	Telafar	16	6,100



Shelter types

- Shelter conditions are sub-standard by definition
- **34%** of sites are located in unfinished or abandoned buildings
- **27%** of sites consist of mud or block structures and **9%** is either school/religious building or “other”
- **57%** of sites are comprised of either tents/makeshift shelter, mud- or block-structures, or a combination of the two

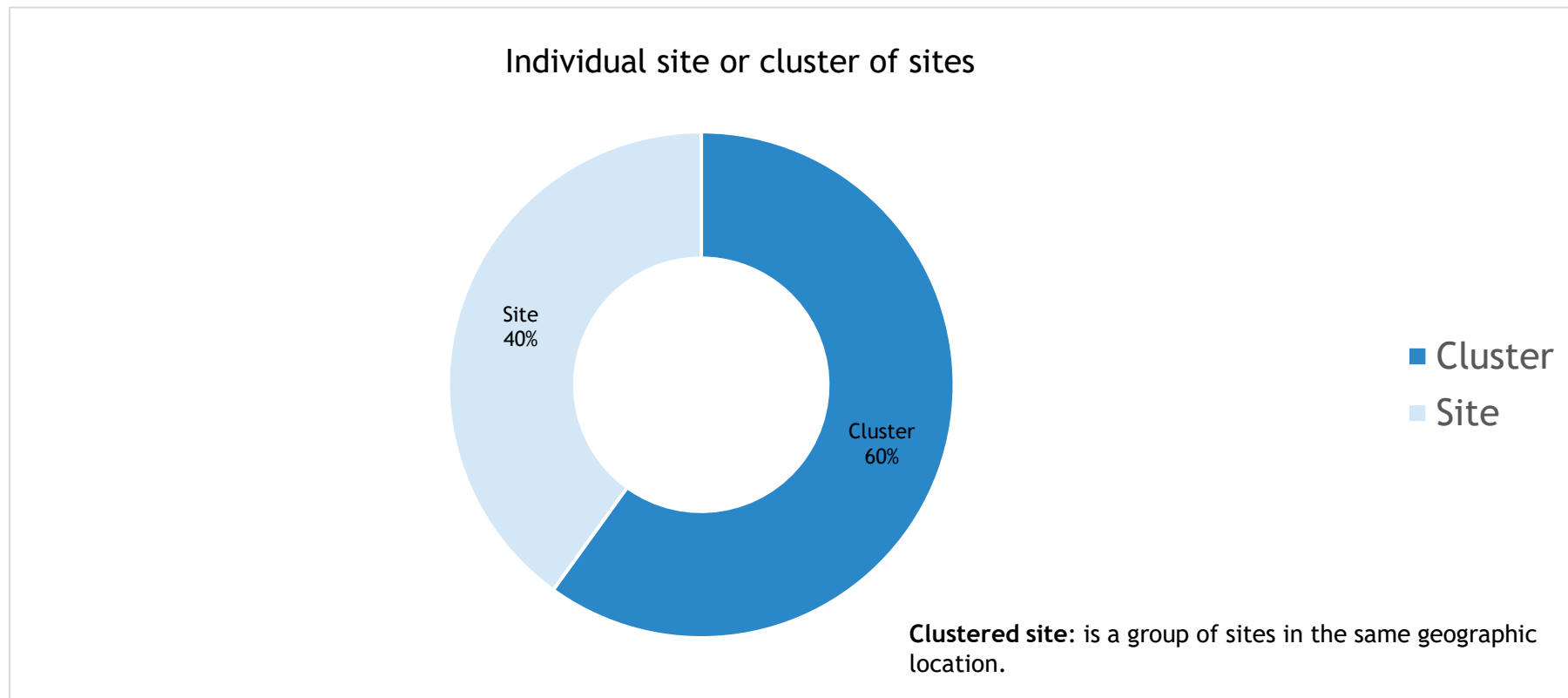
Shelter types



Baaj IDP site / IOM CCCM 2021

Individual vs clustered sites

- 286 (60%) of the informal sites are clustered groups of sites while 191 (40%) are individual sites
- 48% of clustered sites are in Duhok (33%) and Ninewa (15%)
- Highest individual sites are in in Ninewa (12%) followed by Salah Al-Din (8%)



Informal Sites Dashboard



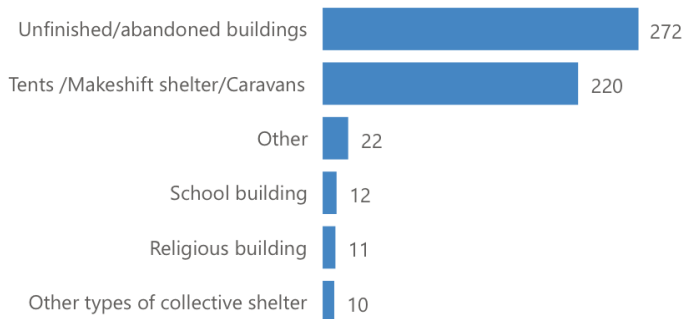
Informal Sites Mapping | June 2021

Click below links to navigate

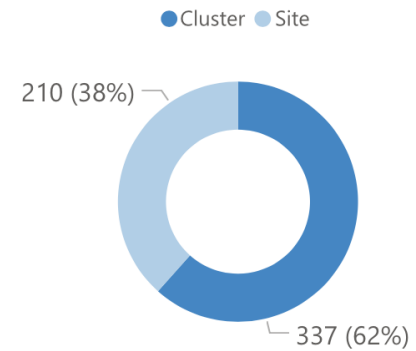
[Info Page](#) [Dashboard](#) [Table View](#)

# Sites/Locations 547	# HHs 17,976	# Individuals 107,837	Governorate All <input type="text"/>	District All <input type="text"/>	Place type All <input type="text"/>	Reset Filters
--	-------------------------------	--	---	--------------------------------------	--	----------------------

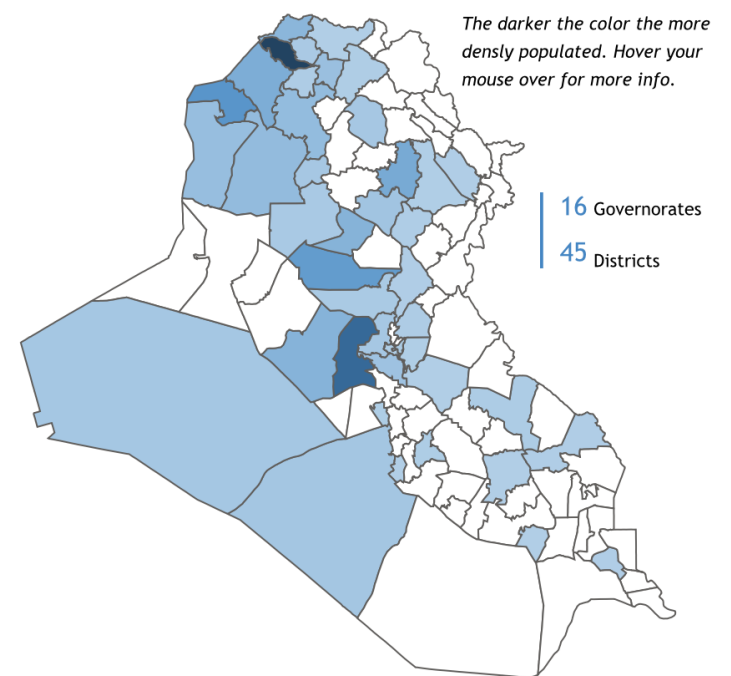
Number of Sites by Shelter type



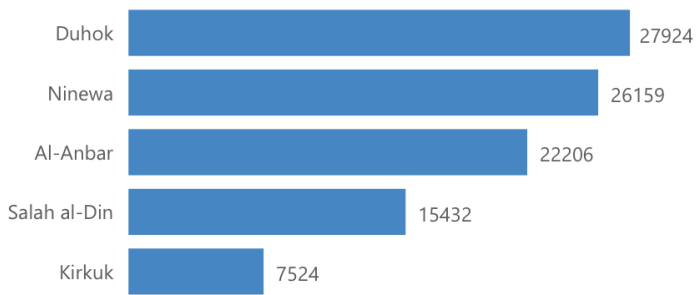
Sites by Type



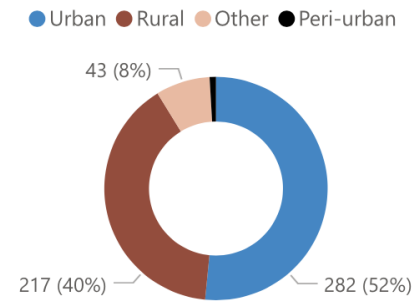
Total Individuals by District



Top (5) most densely populated Governorates



Number of Sites by Location type



Disclaimer: The boundaries and names shown and designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations

Informal site linkages

- Exploring how CCCM can inform durable solutions prioritization and programming - with ongoing informal sites work, including engagement with informal site communities, as entry point
- Developing site profiling mechanism in which informal sites are profiled based on intentions data and shared with DS coordination and actors
- Contributing to Plans of Action (PoA) and ensuring linkages with area based coordination (ABC)
- Sharing information (Cluster and CCCM partners) at governorate/local to provide an overview of informal sites, information available, and gaps analysis



Thank you !



ACTED

Informal Sites Assessment Mosul and Telafar districts

Profiling and Intentions

RWG - October 2021

AGENDA

1. Assessment overview
2. Informal sites profiles
3. Intentions and factors influencing movement intentions



ACTED Al Sikak Informal site
SITE REPORT
September 2021

LOCATION
Al Sikak Informal site is located in Rabul city in Talafar district. The residents of this site were displaced due to the military operations in 2014 and started to move to the site after 2017. Currently, the population cannot return to their homes in Rabul or Al Tikrit sub-districts as the area is either controlled or unsafe. 23 households are living in unfinished houses or rented houses on a land owned by the Ministry of Transport. Some households reported being threatened of eviction.

CONTEXTUAL UPDATE
The residents of the site suffer from poor financial conditions due to the lack of accessible livelihoods. Most of the residents are only making money as not allow them to cover their basic needs or afford legal shelter as the housing prices are high in Talafar city. Cash has been required to purchase food and water, expensive shelter, and pay for bills.

URGENCY NEEDS
ACCESS TO WATER
Although residents have access to water, water quality is not good, and existing WASH facilities are in poor condition and insufficient for the site's population. WASH support is needed to ensure dignified access to water and hygiene facilities.

CRISIS AND ENVIRONMENT
The residents of the site suffer from poor financial conditions due to the lack of accessible livelihoods. Most of the residents are only making money as not allow them to cover their basic needs or afford legal shelter as the housing prices are high in Talafar city. Cash has been required to purchase food and water, expensive shelter, and pay for bills.

WELFARE REGENERATION
The residents are in need for shelter support for shelter upgrade especially to cover for the most necessary damage in winter. Some displaced are also living in rented houses which also need some repairs.

DEMOGRAPHICS
Total number of households: 27
Total number of individual women (11yrs): 14
18yrs (11yrs): 42
48yrs (11yrs): 34
Date collected in August 2021 through ACTED household level data collection.

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS
1. Site assessment to perform to inform ACTED about any assessment or activity to ensure effective coordination and avoid duplication of activities.
2. If an organization needs information about the informal site, please contact ACTED as we have a household level data collected through our MIMA COVID project.
3. Focus on durable solutions: 80% of the residents plan to stay at the site in the next year and 81% of households said they want to return to their area of origin (RAKI) in the future. Currently, RAKI are complete when governmental assets or in areas where security is not stable, which prevents return. The main obstacle to households' migration remains the lack of livelihoods, and thus access to legal shelter.

CONTACT
ACTED Field Focal
Mouhammad Al-Ashry
0773 900 2775
mouhammad.alashry@acted.org



ACTED Al Sikak Informal site
SITE REPORT
September 2021

SECTIONAL NEEDS

Water	Primary source of drinking water on site	67% Network (private access) 27% Network (communal access) 17% Dig well
	Primary source of drinking water accessible in terms of water, time, and cost	47% No 53% Yes
	In the last 10 days, the site residents were able to access their primary source of drinking water	100% Yes
	Types of household tanks	60% Communal tanks 20% Private Latrines 17% No Latrines
	Types of household shower/bathing facilities	60% Communal showers 20% Private showers 20% No showers
	Existence of open defecation at the site	Yes
Shelter	Type of shelter on site	50% Unfinished or abandoned building 47% Rented houses
	Priority needs needed to shelter	54% Protect from climate conditions 24% Improved basic infrastructures and utilities 16% Improve privacy and dignity 14% Improve structural stability of the building
	% of shelter shared between other families	91% of the shelters are shared, by 2 families on average
	Number of people living with chronic illness	12 persons, including 7 heads of households
	Reported any access to health services	54% No
Health	Cost of health services is too high	40% Cost of health services is too high 40% Medication is not available 7% Cost of transportation is too high 8% Health facility with an appropriate services 8% Health facility is too far
	Barriers to access health services	20% Yes
	Need more information about COVID-19	80% Causes 20% Information about the vaccine 17% Signs and symptoms
	Type of information needed on COVID-19	80% Causes 20% Information about the vaccine 17% Signs and symptoms
Food and Livelihood	Average income per household	340,000 IQD
	Average expenses per household	347,000 IQD
	Primary source of income in the last 10 days	57% Temporary or daily wage/employment 20% Support from the community, friends and family 8% Loans, and including other means
	Working individuals in the last 10 days	27 households (100% reported having at least one member of the household working) 80% of the jobs are temporary
Education	Functional primary school accessible	100% Yes
	Primary challenges to access formal education	100% Lack of economic resources 20% Long distance to travel to school 7% No challenges to access formal education
	Number of school-aged (6 to 17) children who have not been attending formal education in the current school year	34 (100%)

[Reports available here](#)



ACTED

1. Assessment overview

RWG - October 2021

Objectif of the assessment

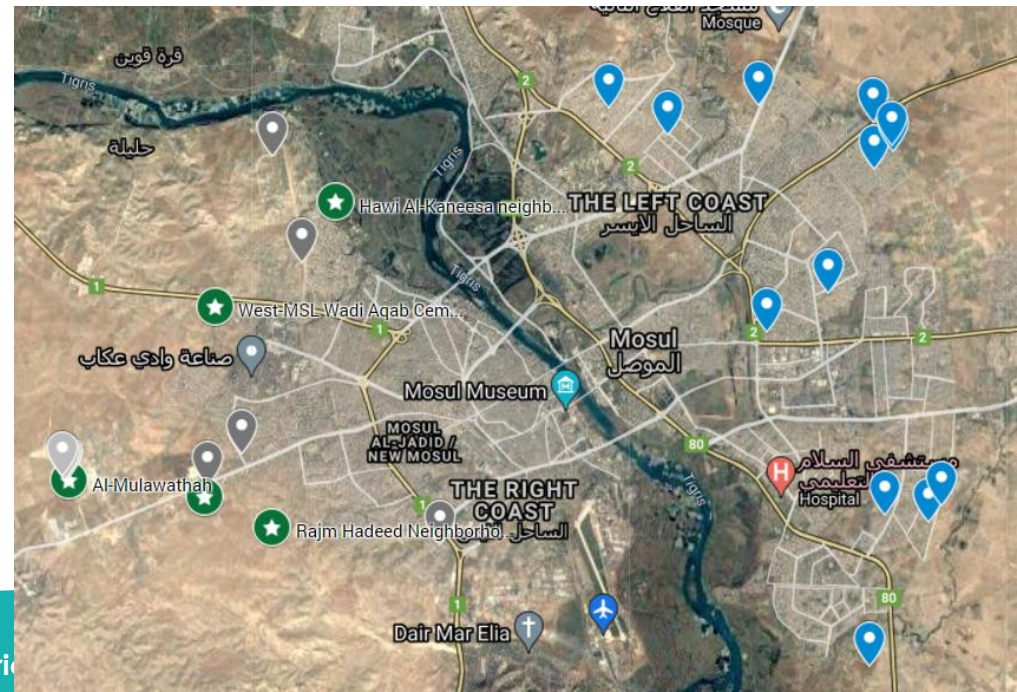
- Define the urgent needs of residents of informal settlements and inform the humanitarian community;
- Identify potential durable solutions based on intentions of displaced people living in informal sites;

Scope of the assessment – 30 informal sites

		# of informal site	# of households
Telafar district	Al- Ayadhia Sub District	4	117
	Zumar Sub District	3	619
	Rabi'Ah Sub District	5	269
Mosul District Center	West Mosul	5	486
	East Mosul	13	461
Total		30	1.952

Methodology of the assessment

- The assessment was conducted at household level from June to October 2021.
- All households residing in the informal settlement at the time of assessment have been surveyed face to face.
- The tool used mixes the RASP tool from the CCCM cluster, the SEVAT tool of the Cash Working Group and an intention survey.





ACTED

2. Informal sites profiles

RWG - October 2021

Status of the residents

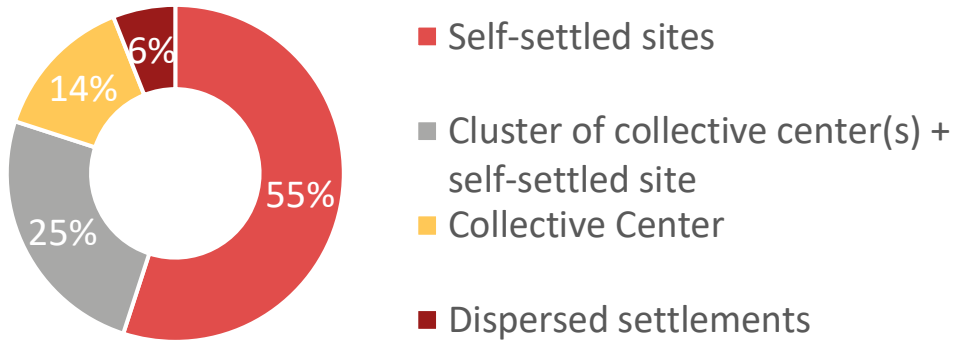
	Telafar	Mosul
Internally Displaced	95%	99%
Returnee	-	5%
Host community	1%	-

Women HoH

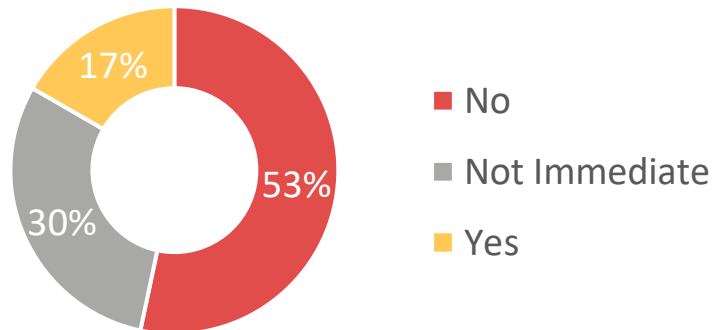
		% of women headed households
Telafar district	Al- Ayadhia Sub District	18%
	Zumar Sub District	22%
	Rabi'Ah Sub District	14%
Mosul District Center	West Mosul	20%
	East Mosul	28%

Average household size: 5,2 persons

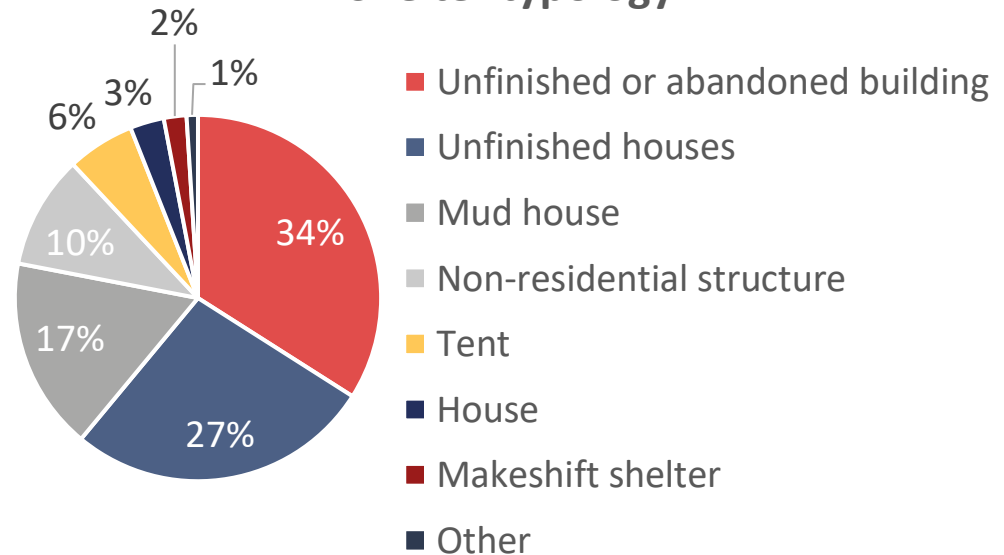
Site typology



Eviction risk



Shelter typology



Areas of origin

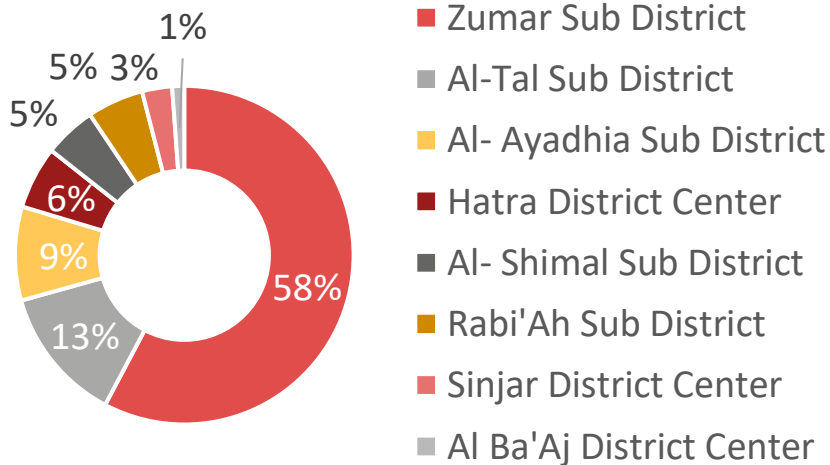
The analysis by subdistrict in the following slides focuses only on districts represented by more than 20 households.

District of origin	# of HHs	% of Households
Telafar	842	44,62%
Hatra	437	23,16%
Mosul	257	13,62%
Sinjar	140	7,42%
Hamdaniya	55	2,91%
Shikhan	52	2,76%
Tilkaif	49	2,60%
Ba'Aj	25	1,32%
Sumel	14	0,74%
Zakho	4	0,21%
Makhmur	3	0,16%
Dahuk	3	0,16%
Baiji	2	0,11%
Kirkuk	1	0,05%
Shirqat	1	0,05%
Soran	1	0,05%
Akre	1	0,05%

Areas of origin

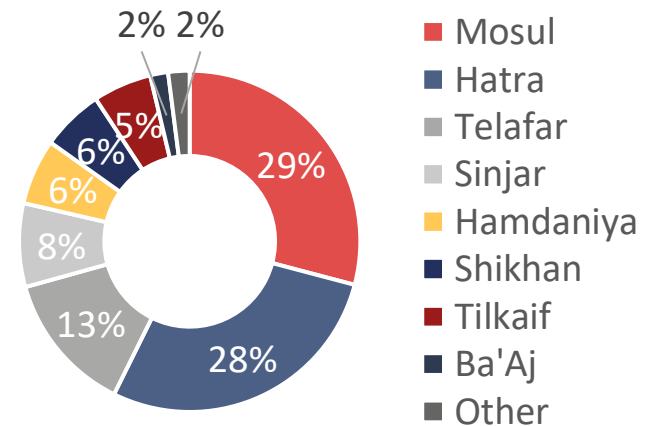
Sub-districts of origin

Telafar district informal sites residents



Districts of origin

Mosul informal sites residents

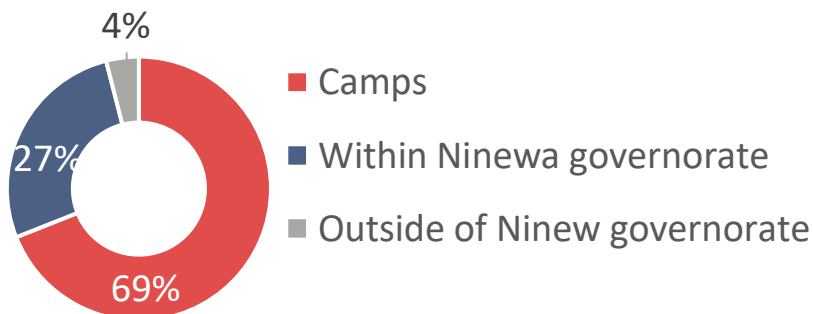


- 72% of the residents of the informal sites in Telafar district are from Telafar district.

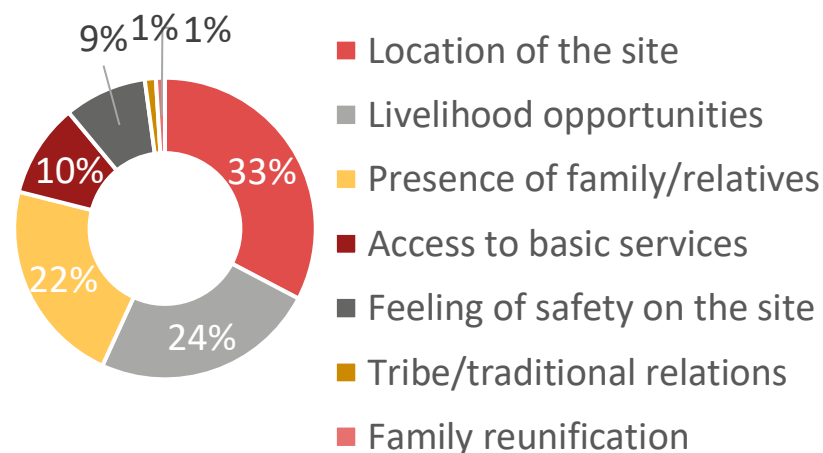
Date of arrival in the informal site

Date of arrival on site	Telafar	Mosul
Before 2014	1%	28%
Between 2014 and 2016	12%	12%
Between 2017 and 2019	80%	51%
Since 2020	7%	9%

Last displacement site



Main reasons for settling in the site



Average number of time households have been displaced: 2,2 times



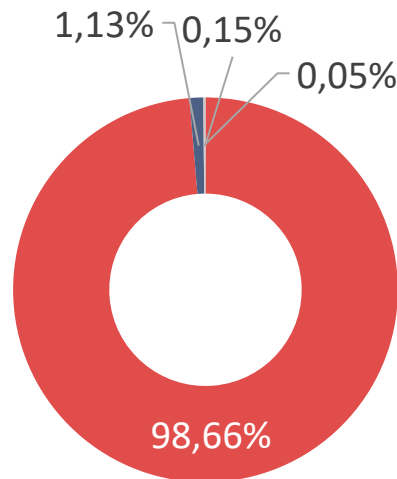
ACTED

3. Intentions and factors influencing movement intentions

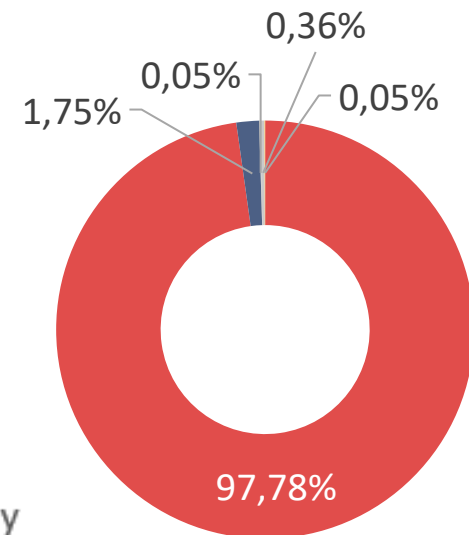
RWG - October 2021

Intentions within the next year

Reported intention within 3 months



Reported intention within the next 12 months



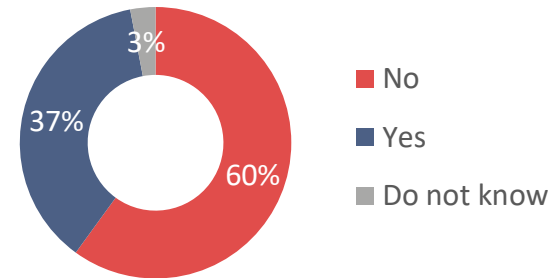
- Stay at site
- Don't know
- Move within governorate
- Return to AoO
- Integrate in host community

The few intentions to return are reported in the sub-district of Al-Ayadhia and the city of Mosul, representing 4% and 1% of the areas' intentions respectively.

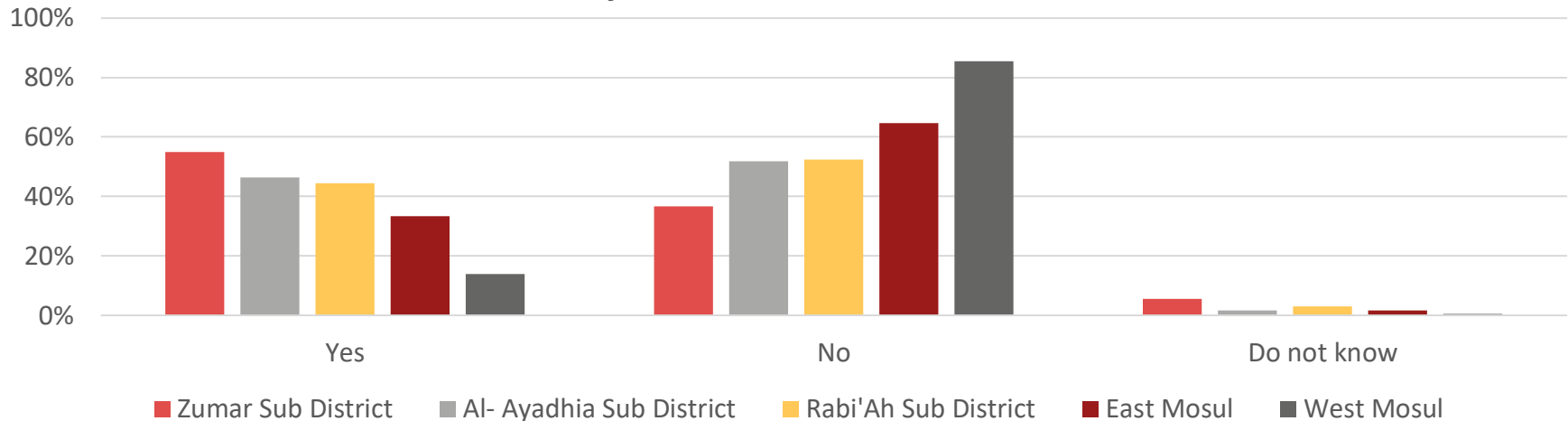
Intentions in the long term

- 37% of the households still hope to return to their AoO in the future.
- Lower intention to return for households currently living in Mosul city

Desire to return to the AoO in the future

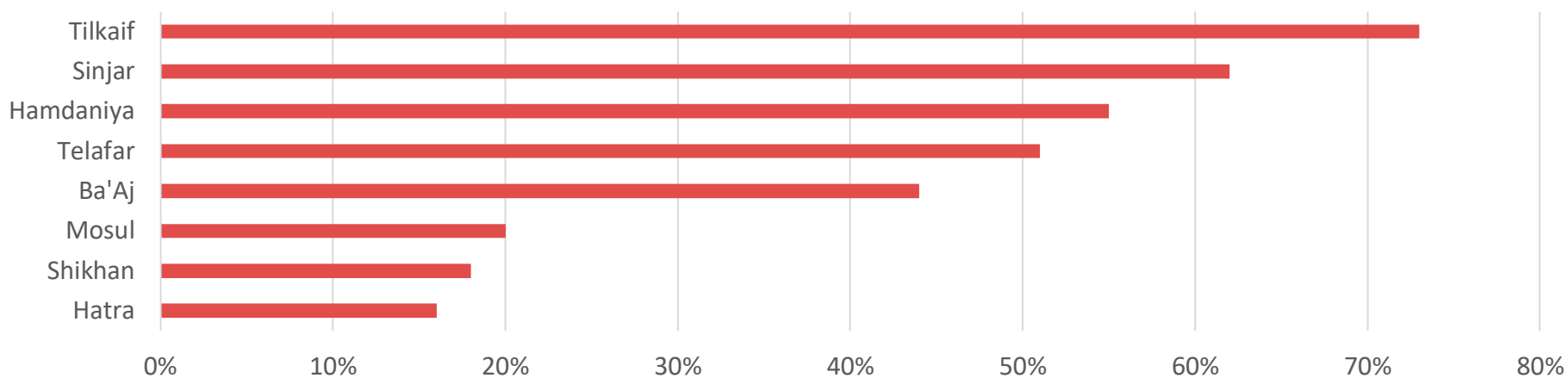


Desire to return to their AoO in the future Analysis at sub-district level



Intentions in the long term

% of households wishing to return to their AoO in the future
Analysis per district of origin



■ % of the population expressing their wish to return in the future

District of origin	# of HHs
Telafar	842
Hatra	437
Mosul	257
Sinjar	140
Hamdaniya	55
Shikhan	52
Tilkaif	49
Ba'Aj	25

The analysis per sub-district focus on district represented by more than 20 households.

Intentions in the long term

% of households wishing to return to their AoO in the future
Analysis per sub-district of origin - Telafar



Focus on women-headed households



- Trends remain similar across sites, with 34% of female heads of household expressing a desire to return to their AoO in the future (compared to 39% for male heads of household).

Analysis on current area of residence

- The % of female heads of household who wish to **return to their AoO in the future is higher** (52%) than men (45%) in **Al-Ayadiah sub-district**.
- **Similar intentions** were recorded in Rabi'Ah sub-district and West Mosul.
- **A lower level of willingness to return to the AoO** in the future was **recorded in East Mosul and Zummar sub-district** for women head of households than for men.

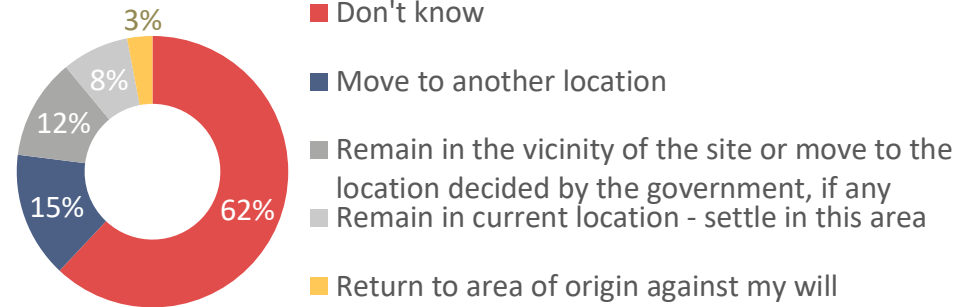
Analysis based on AoO

- The percentage of female heads of household who wish to return to their AoO in the future is **higher for women originally from Shikhan district** (38%), compared to men (14%).
- **Female heads of household from Hamdaniya** (26, vs. 65% for men) and **Baaj districts** (16% for women vs. 52% for men) are **less willing to return to the AoO** in the future.

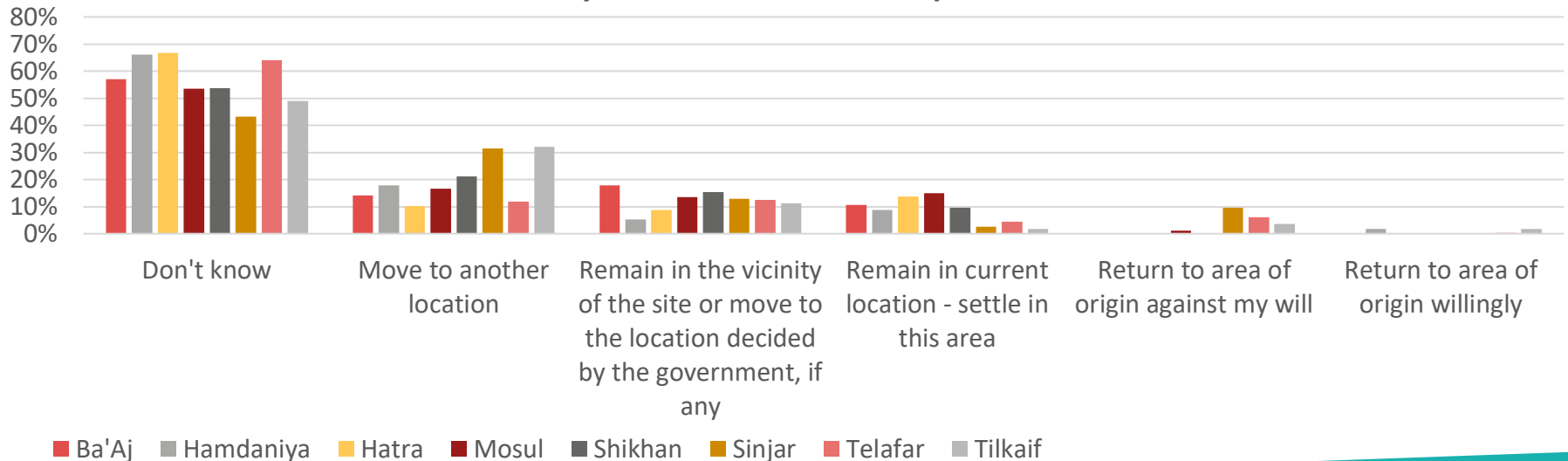
Intentions in case of eviction

62% of the population does not know what they will do in case of eviction, regardless of their area of origin

Intention in case of eviction

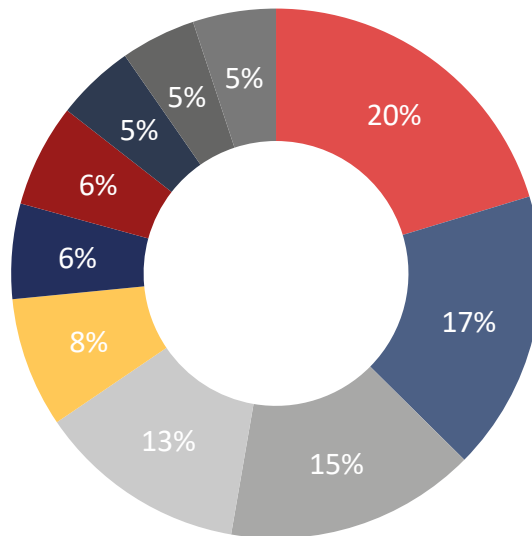


Analysis based on AoO of respondents



Obstacles to returns

Main obstacles to return



- Rehabilitation/Reconstruction of homes
- Basic services
- Food items
- Furniture / Non-food items
- Healthcare services
- Increased safety and security in the AoO
- Livelihood opportunities
- Current situation of the area of origin
- Legal assistance needed regarding HLP
- Other

Top 4 obstacles to return:

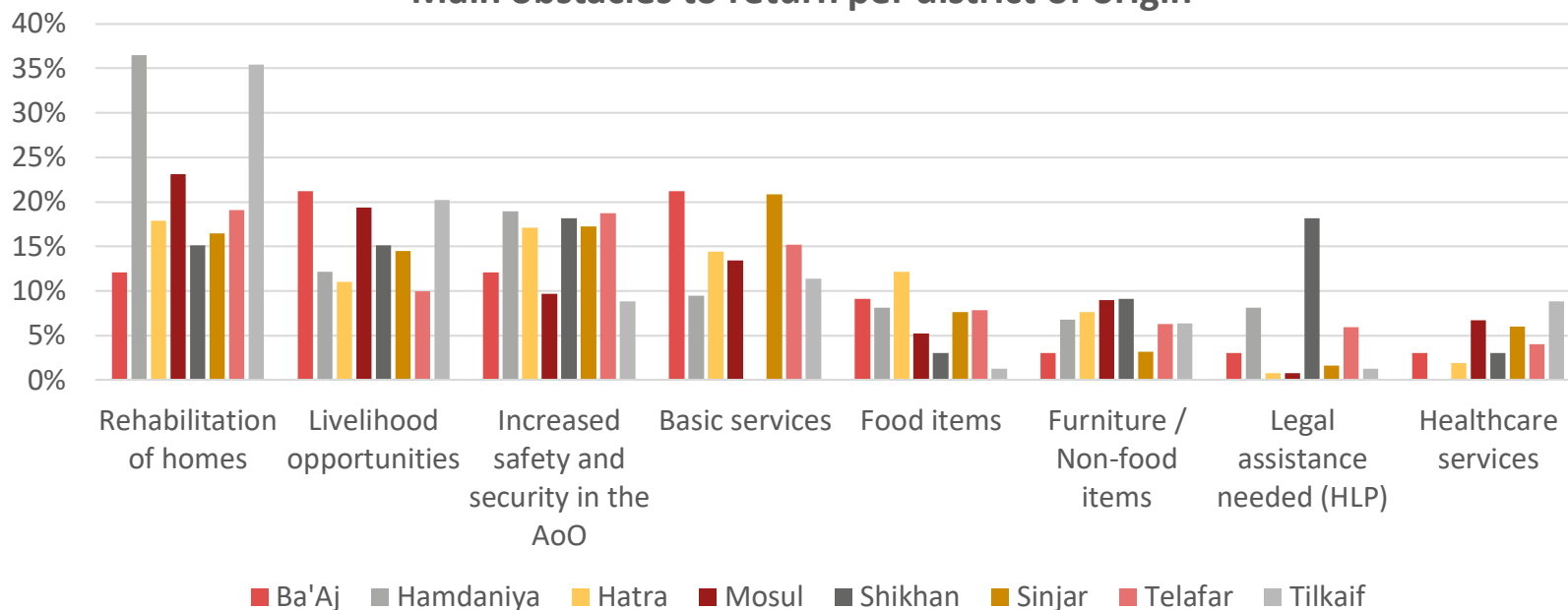
1. Rehabilitation/reconstruction of shelter
2. Increased safety and security in the AoO
3. Accessible basic services
4. Livelihood opportunities

Question allowed multiple choices

Obstacles to returns

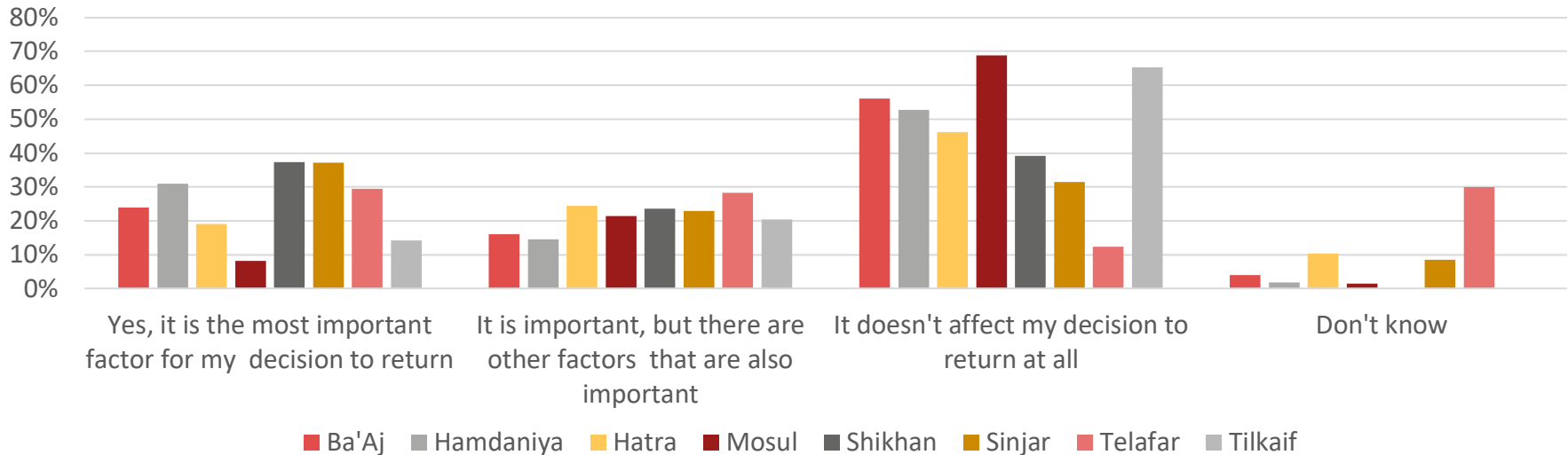
- High need for **shelter rehabilitation** in Hamdaniya, Tilkaif and Mosul districts.
- High need for **livelihoods support** in Ba'Aj, Mosul and Tilkaif districts
- Improvement of **basic services** needed in Ba'Aj and Sinjar districts
- **Legal assistance**, including HLP remains an issue in Shikhan districts
- Need for **increased safety and security across the districts**

Main obstacles to return per district of origin



The analysis per sub-district focus on district represented by more than 20 households.

Importance of security in AoO on intentions to return



- More than 50% of the residents originally from **Shikhan (61%), Sinjar (60%), and Telafar (57%) districts** are reported **security as being the most important factor or an important factors on the decision to return**
- **Slight variations between men-headed and women-headed households:** More women-headed households reported that security as the most important factor or an important factor compared to men-head of households in Ba'aj, Mosul, and Sinjar districts.
- More than 50% of the residents originally from **Tilkaif (65%), Mosul (69%), Ba'Aj (56%), and Hamdaniya (53%) districts** reported that the **security doesn't affect their intentions at all.**

The analysis per sub-district focus on district represented by more than 20 households.

Need for information on AoO

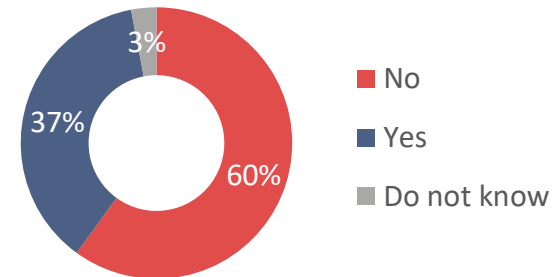
- **95% of the population reported having sufficient information** about the situation in their AoO.
- For the 5% remaining reported missing information about: security situation, livelihood opportunities, housing situation, level of basic services and humanitarian assistance available.
- Similar trend between when women headed-households and men headed households – expect for **women from Tiktaif, Shikhan and Sinjar districts which reported more needs for additional information about their AoO.**

Peron in charge of making the decision to return

- 89% head of the households
- 4% head of extended family
- 6% tribe leader (only in Telafar where it represents 15% of answers)

Willingness to return to the AoO in the future

Support for local integration



60% of the site residents said they do not want to return to their area of origin in the future.

- Large majority of the site residents arrived on site between 2017 and 2019 and thus have **lived in their current areas for many years.**
- People currently living in **Mosul have lower desire to return to their area of origin**, which is also related to the livelihood opportunities and basic services that exist in the urban area.
 - Livelihood opportunities is a main reason for choosing the site location (25%), and lack of livelihood opportunities a major obstacle to return (13%).

Major needs to support local integration:

- Access sustainable and regular livelihood
- Access to legal shelter



ACTED

Thank you!

Any questions ?

Contact

Mathilde Ligneau – ACTED MCCCM Project Manager

✉ mathilde.ligneau@acted.org

📄 [mathilde.ligneau.acted](https://www.linkedin.com/company/mathilde.ligneau.acted)



DSTWG Update

26 October 2021



- **ToR revision:** DSTWG + ABC circulated to DSTWG Members + ABC Focal Points (28 Oct, COB)
- **DSTWG meeting:** Upcoming on Wed 3 November 2021

Sub-Groups

- **Housing & HLP:** Met on 11 Oct; co-Chairs (UN-Habitat/IOM); Membership call now closed; TORs will be finalized after full membership determined
- **Monitoring & Assessment:** Output level framework indicator development ongoing
- **Facilitated Movement:** Toolkit is finalized and CCCM was part of the review process
- **Social Cohesion:** Sinjar PoA shared with TCC for comment



ABC and Plan of Action Updates



ABC Mosul: Activity + Gaps/Needs mapping ongoing; 3rd ABC Meeting (8 Nov)
Round Table (30 Nov); Enhanced engagement local communities

➤ key info to local Gov by end-Dec: area of operations, priorities, locations



- **Partner contribution:** direct inputs in each Draft 1 online (open for 2 weeks)
 - **Summary:** in English and Arabic will be shared with Draft 1
 - **Translation:** into Arabic: October and onwards
- providing of inputs on textual parts, info-graphic and budget info ongoing

Plan of Action Updates

حلول دائمة في العراق
Iraq Durable Solutions



Governorate	ABC Group	Progress	Partner feedback draft 1 (tentative)	Final English Version (tentative)
Anbar	East Anbar	Nil-draft internal review	20 Oct-2 Nov	Mid-November
	West Anbar	Nil-draft internal review	21 Nov-4 Dec	Mid-November
Kirkuk	Hawija	Nil-draft internal review	7-21 Nov 2021	3 rd Week-November
Ninewa	Sinjar	Gov inputs finalized	Closed	10 Oct 2021
	Ba'aj	Nil-draft internal review	7-14 Nov 2021	Mid-November
	Mosul	POA prep. started	2022	2022
Diyala	Diyala	Nil-draft internal review	Once shared, 2 weeks	Mid-November
Salah al-Din	Salah al-Din	Nil-draft internal review	Once shared, 1 week	Mid November