Returns and Durable Solutions Assessment (ReDS)

Al Rummaneh – Al Kaim, Al Anbar
and
Markaz Al Baaj – Al Baaj, Ninewa

Main findings presentation, Returns Working Group, Iraq

August 2020

Presentation outline

1. ReDS background and objectives

2. ReDS methodology

3. Al Rummaneh overview

4. Markaz Al Baaj overview

5. Key findings

6. Questions from the audience

7. Discussion

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

1 | ReDS background

ReDS background and objectives

In light of recent movement trends related to returns, displacement and/or secondary displacement, there is a need for more immediate and in-depth profiling of affected areas to understand the needs and community inter-relations between remainee, host, returnee, and/or IDP populations.

To address this, REACH will be working with RWG to conduct rapid assessments in locations where there are mixed groups, anticipated movements and where understanding dynamics can provide insights into factors affecting durable solutions.

Assessment specific objectives

✓ Provide an understanding about the **effects of recent movement trends**;

✓ Assess **perceived intentions to move** and to **identify potential risk**;

✓ Assess **how conditions may impact the sustainability of durable solutions**;

✓ Identify any consequent **shift in local social dynamics and power structures**;

✓ Explore conditions in terms of **community needs and interrelations and the viability of safe and dignified (re)integration.**

2 | **ReDS methodology**

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

Methodology

➢ The assessment tool combined qualitative and quantitative data; **it was tailored to ask specific questions to specific respondent groups.**

➢ The assessed **sub-districts** were selected based on the following criteria:

  ✓ more than 50% of host community members are reported to have returned;

  ✓ social cohesion severity is medium or high;

  ✓ it is an area of origin (AoO) for IDPs in camps at risk of closure; and

  ✓ recent reports of dynamic population movements and movement intentions to/from this district.

➢ Data collection was done **remotely over the phone**, adapted to the context of the COVID-19 pandemic and local restrictions associated pandemic measures.

➢ Methodology based on Key Informants Interview (KIIs). Purposive sampling methods were employed to identify KIs. Findings should therefore be considered as **indicative**.

	Al Rummaneh	Markaz Al Baaj
Community leaders	15 KIs	12 KIs
Returnees (more than 3 months ago)	5 KIs	5 KIs
IDPs (displaced from the area)	10 KIs	10 KIs
IDPs (displaced in the area)	5 KIs	5 KIs
Remainees	5 KIs	6 KIs

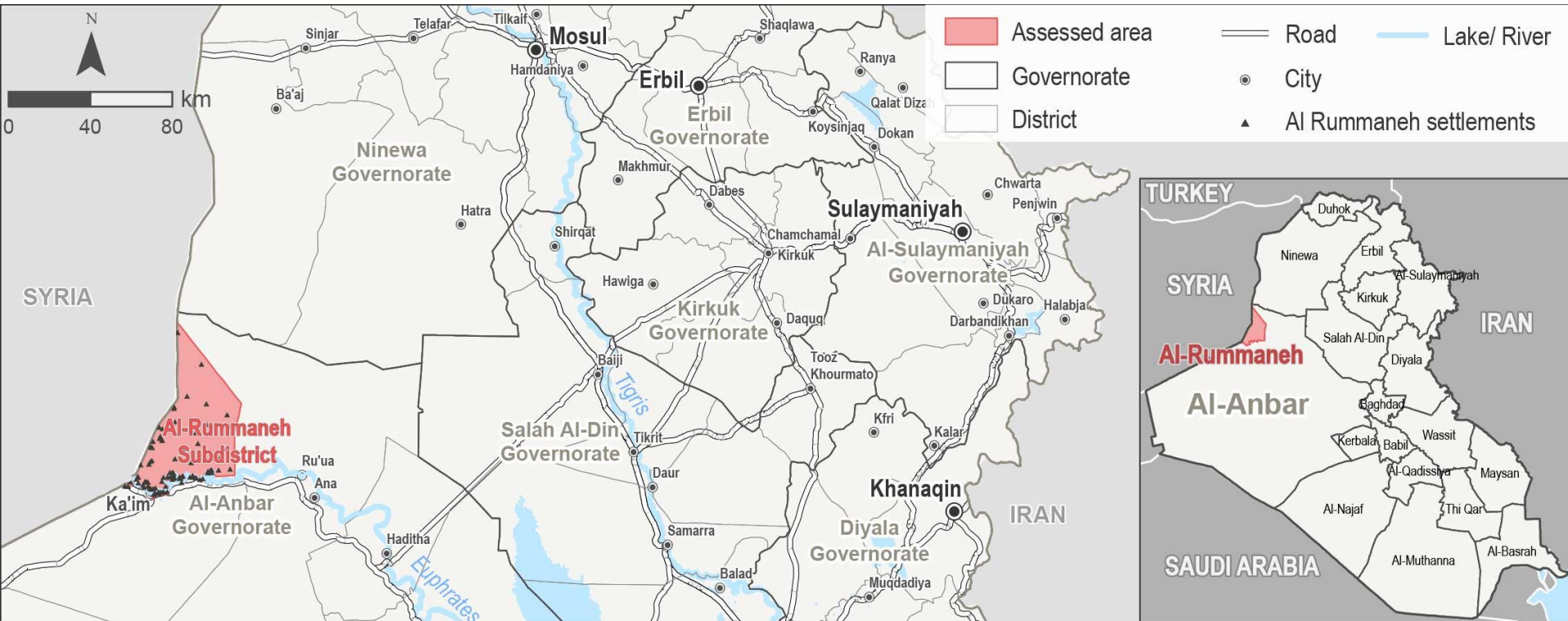3 | **Al Rummaneh**

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

Al Rummaneh sub-district overview

- Al Rummaneh is a sub-district of Al Kaim district, located in Al Anbar governorate.

- It fell under the control of the so-called Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) in June 2014.

- ISIL forced over 2,500 families to flee their homes, as reported by KIs during data collection.

- It was retaken from ISIL in November 2017.

Al Rummaneh current demographic profile

Reported current demographic profile of the area in terms of displacement status

3,360-3,945   **families** were reported to be residing in Al Rummaneh before the events of 2014.

65-70%   **of the pre-2014 population** in Al Rummaneh settlements were displaced in 2014.

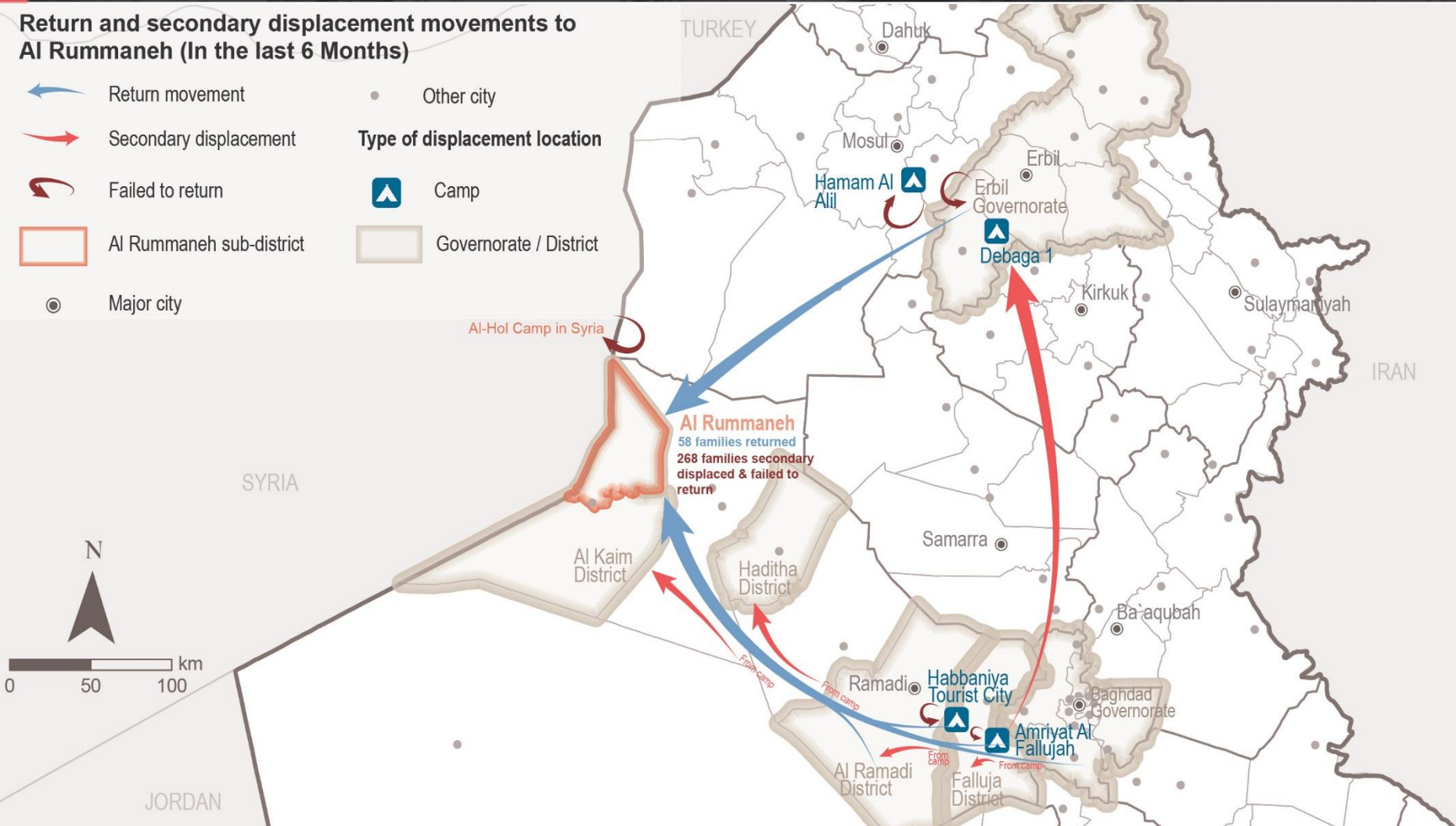**81-85%**   **of the population displaced in 2014** have returned.

This section of the questioner was tailored to interview community leaders only.

Al Rummaneh sub-district

Recent returns and secondary displacement movements reported by KIs

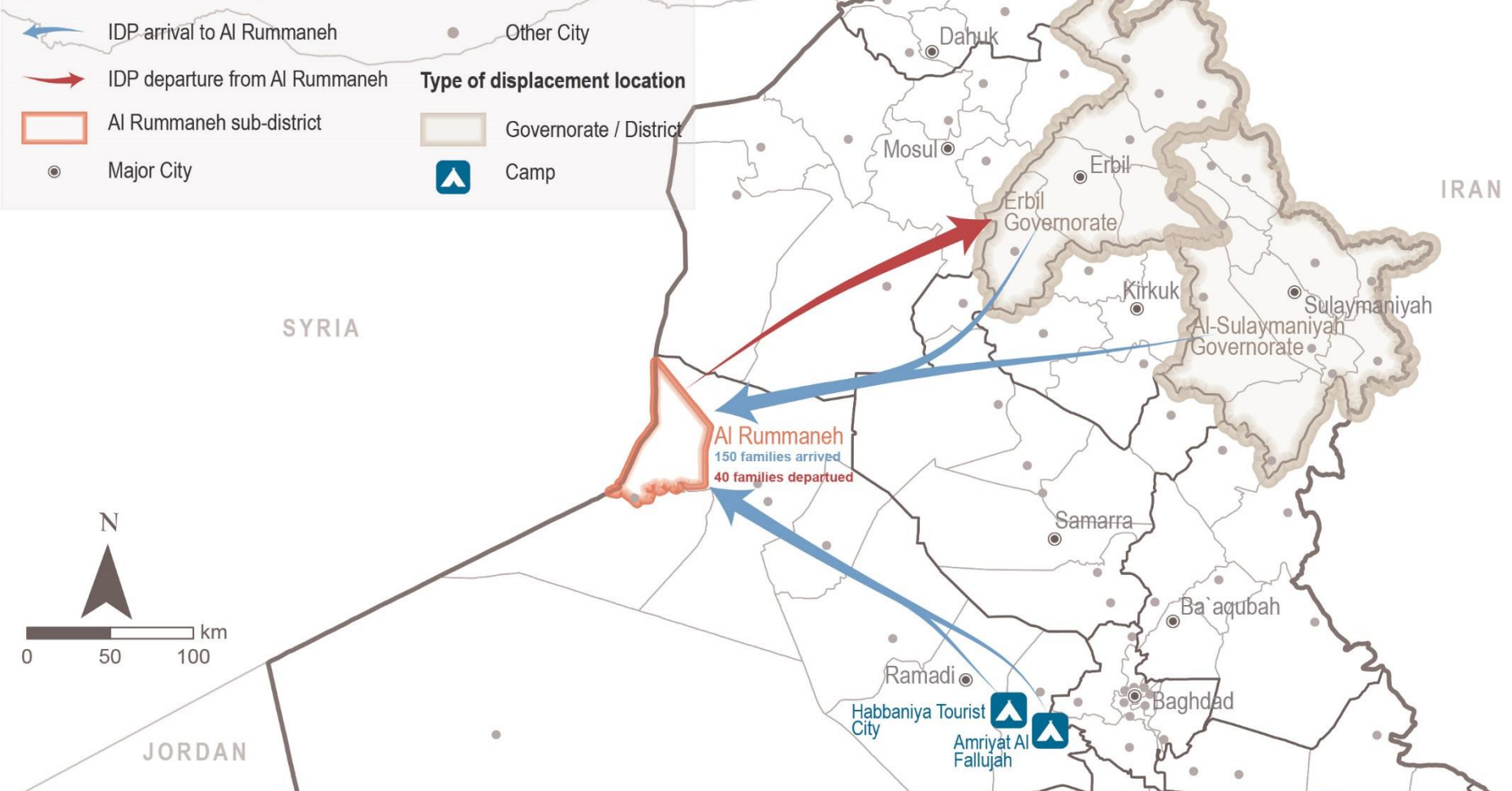**Return and secondary displacement movements to Al Rummaneh (In the last 6 Months)**

→ Return movement
→ Secondary displacement
↪ Failed to return
▭ Al Rummaneh sub-district
◎ Major city
· Other city

Type of displacement location
◭ Camp
▭ Governorate / District

TURKEY

Dahuk
Mosul
Hamam Al Alil
Erbil
Erbil Governorate
Debaga 1
Kirkuk
Sulaymaniyah
IRAN

Al-Hol Camp in Syria

SYRIA

Al Rummaneh
58 families returned
268 families secondary displaced & failed to return

Al Kaim District
Haditha District
Samarra
Ba'aqubah

Ramadi
Habbaniya Tourist City
Amriyat Al Fallujah
Baghdad Governorate

Al Ramadi District
Falluja District

From camp

JORDAN

N

km
0   50   100

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

Al Rummaneh sub-district
Recent IDP movements reported by KIs

**IDP arrival and departure in Al Rummaneh
(In the last 6 Months)**

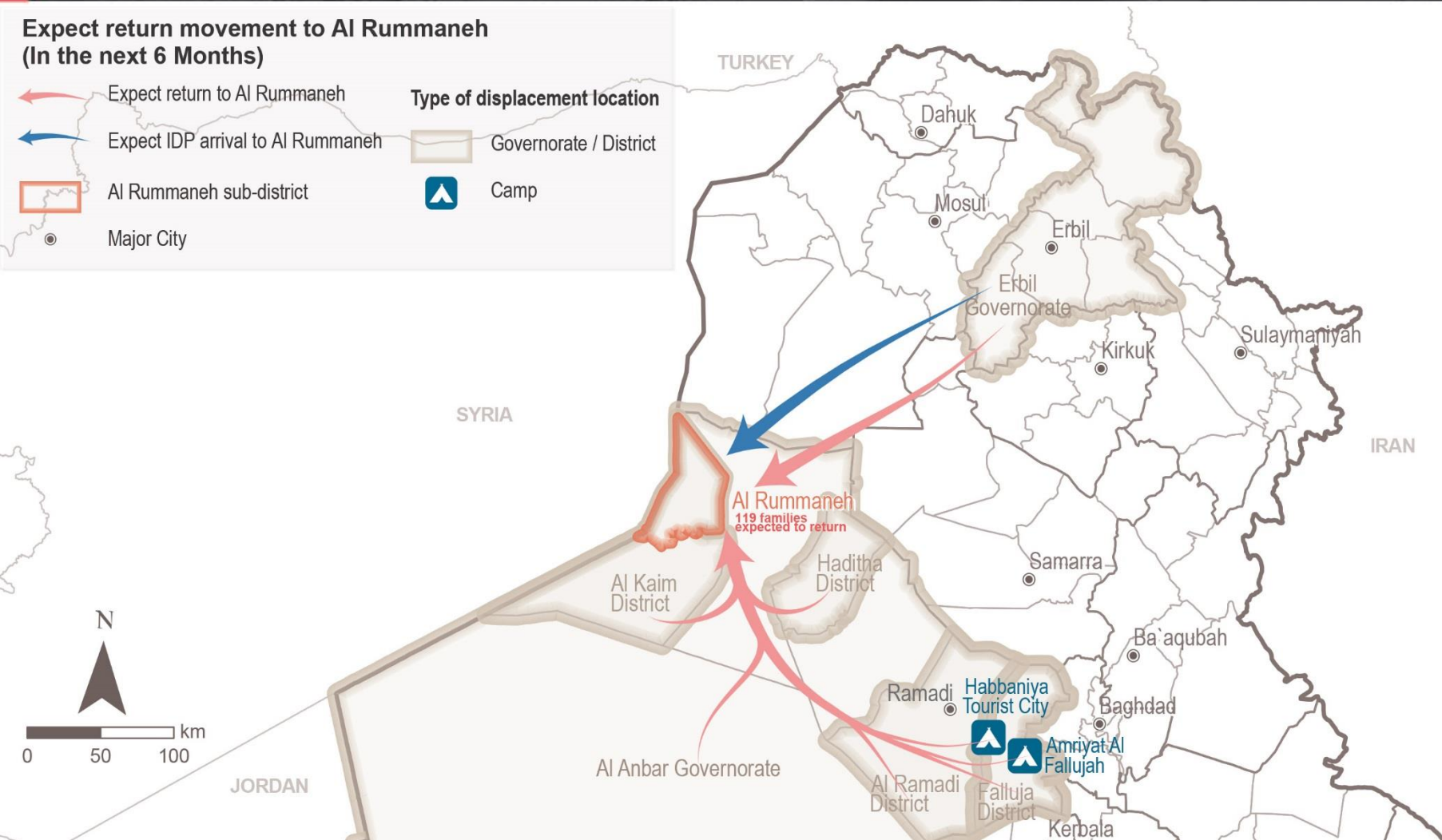- IDP arrival to Al Rummaneh
- IDP departure from Al Rummaneh
- Al Rummaneh sub-district
- ◉ Major City
- ● Other City

Type of displacement location
- Governorate / District
- 🔺 Camp

TURKEY

Dahuk

Mosul

Erbil

Erbil
Governorate

IRAN

Kirkuk

Sulaymaniyah

SYRIA

Al-Sulaymaniyah
Governorate

Al Rummaneh
150 families arrived
40 families departued

Samarra

Ba`aqubah

N

km
0   50   100

Ramadi

Baghdad

Habbaniya Tourist
City

Amriyat Al
Fallujah

JORDAN

REACH Informing
more effective
humanitarian action

Al Rummaneh sub-district

Primary community needs reported by 40 KIs

	First need	Second need	Third need
House rehabilitation	15 KIs	4 KIs	5 KIs
Security	14 KIs	0	1 KI
Livelihoods	6 KIs	23 KIs	4 KIs
Healthcare	4 KIs	5 KIs	4 KIs
Electricity and water	0	4 KIs	13 KIs
Waste disposal	0	0	8 KIs
Education	0	3 KIs	2 KIs
Unexploded ordinance (UXO) clearance	1 KI	0	0
Food	0	1 KI	1 KI
Documentation	0	0	1 KI
Road rehabilitation	0	0	1 KI

"Security is a basic requirement to start a decent life"
Male IDP KI from Al Rummaneh displaced in Erbil

"If job opportunities are available, many families can meet their specific and basic needs, and many displaced families can return to the area"
Male remainee KI

"Complex treatments are only available in Baghdad or Erbil"
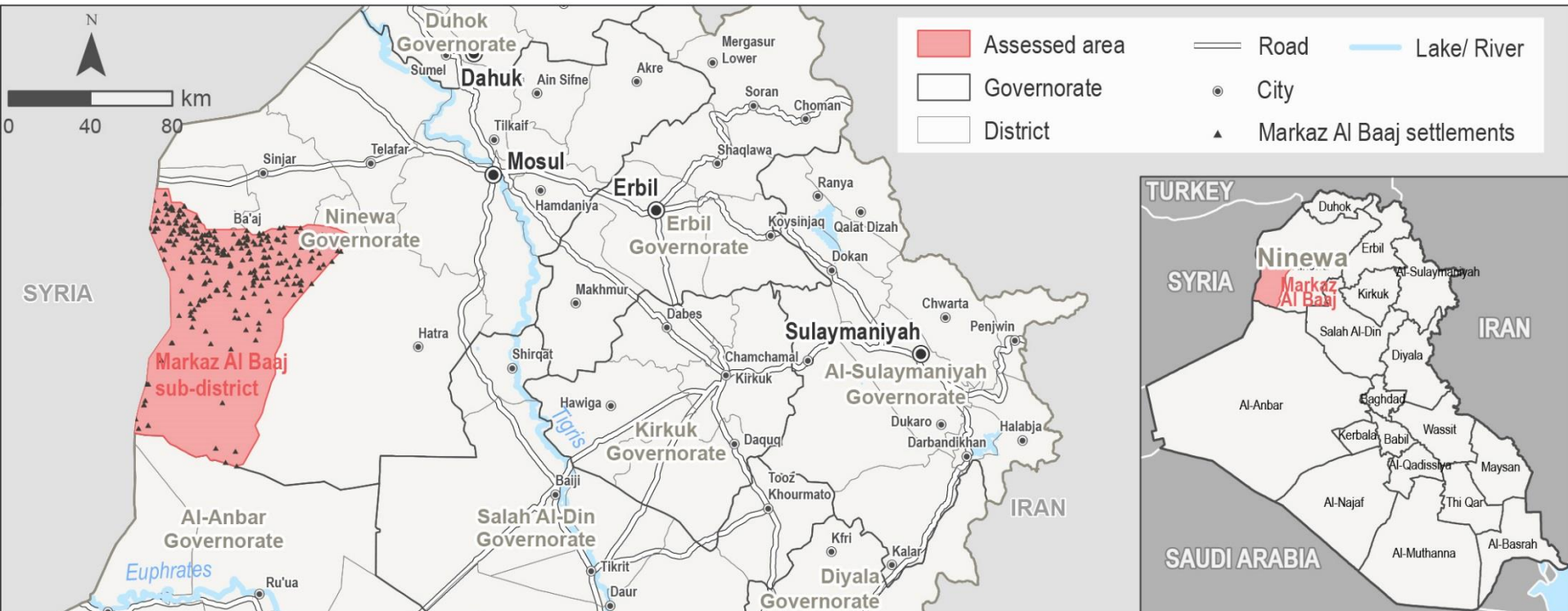Male remainee KI

Sum of answers may exceed the total number of KIs, due to KIs being able to select multiple response options, including other topics.

4 | **Markaz Al Baaj overview**

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

Markaz Al Baaj sub-district overview

- Markaz Al Baaj is a sub-district of Al Baaj district, located south-west of Ninewa governorate.
- It fell under the control of the so-called Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) in 2014.
- ISIL forced over 6,000 families to flee their homes, as reported by key informants (KIs) during data collection.
- It was retaken from ISIL in June 2017.

Markaz Al Baaj current demographic profile

Reported current demographic profile of the area in terms of displacement status

7,123-9,061 **families** were reported by KIs to be residing in Markaz Al Baaj before the events in 2014.

75-80% **of the pre-2014 population** in Markaz Al Baaj settlements displaced in 2014.

90-97% **of the population displaced in 2014** have returned.

360-564 **IDP families** are reported to reside in Markaz Al Baaj settlements (AoO not specified).

Findings are based on KI level data and should therefore be considered as indicative.

Markaz Al Baaj sub-district
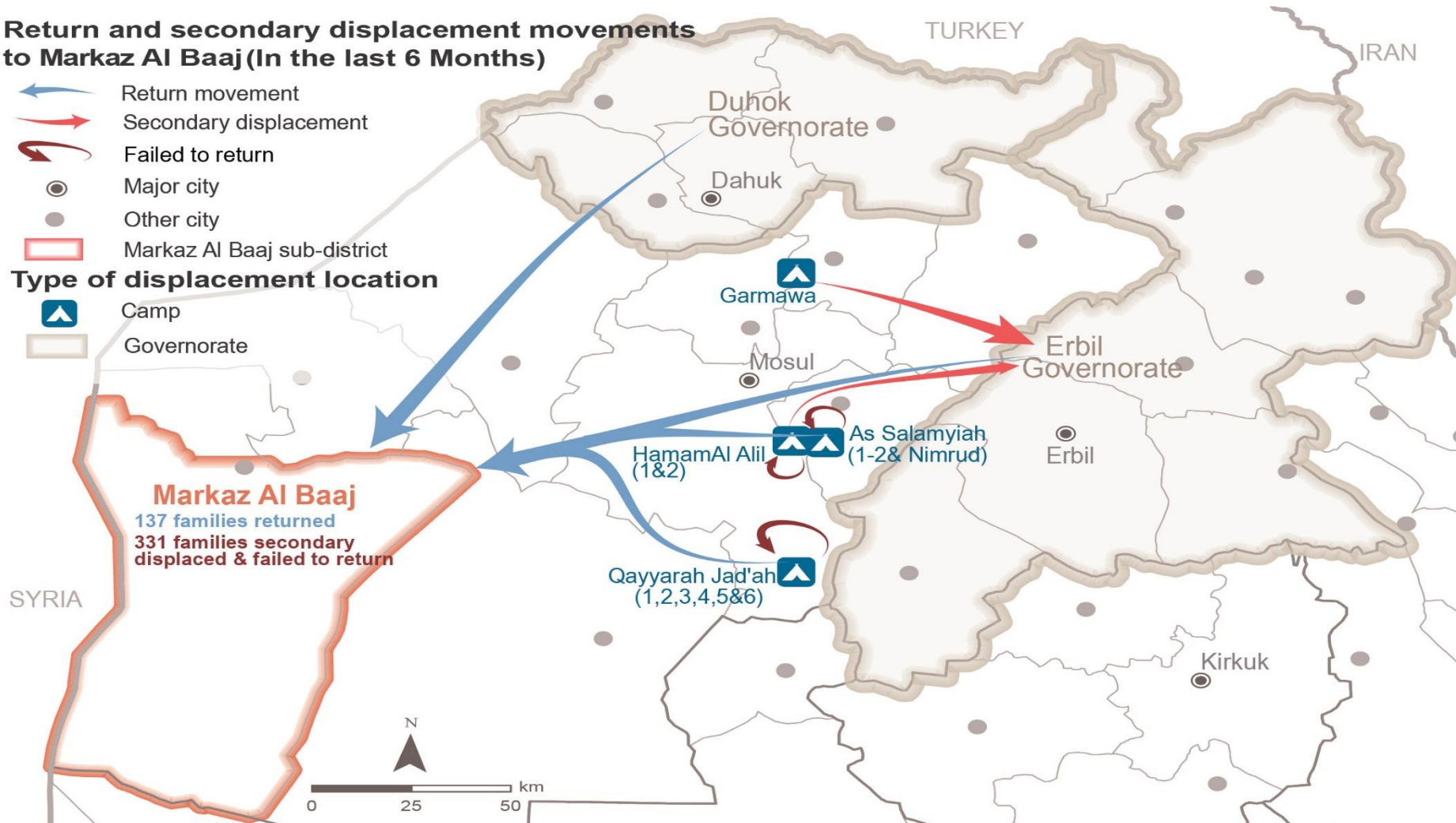
Recent returns and secondary displacements reported by KIs

Return and secondary displacement movements to Markaz Al Baaj (In the last 6 Months)

- → Return movement
- → Secondary displacement
- ↩ Failed to return
- ◉ Major city
- ● Other city
- ▭ Markaz Al Baaj sub-district

Type of displacement location

- 🏕 Camp
- ▭ Governorate

Markaz Al Baaj
137 families returned
331 families secondary displaced & failed to return

TURKEY

IRAN

Duhok Governorate

Dahuk

Garmawa

Mosul

Erbil Governorate

Erbil

HamamAl Alil (1&2)

As Salamyiah (1-2& Nimrud)

Qayyarah Jad'ah (1,2,3,4,5&6)

SYRIA

Kirkuk

N

km
0   25   50

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

Markaz Al Baaj sub-district

Expected movements

Expected movement to Markaz Al Baaj sub district (In the next 6 Months)
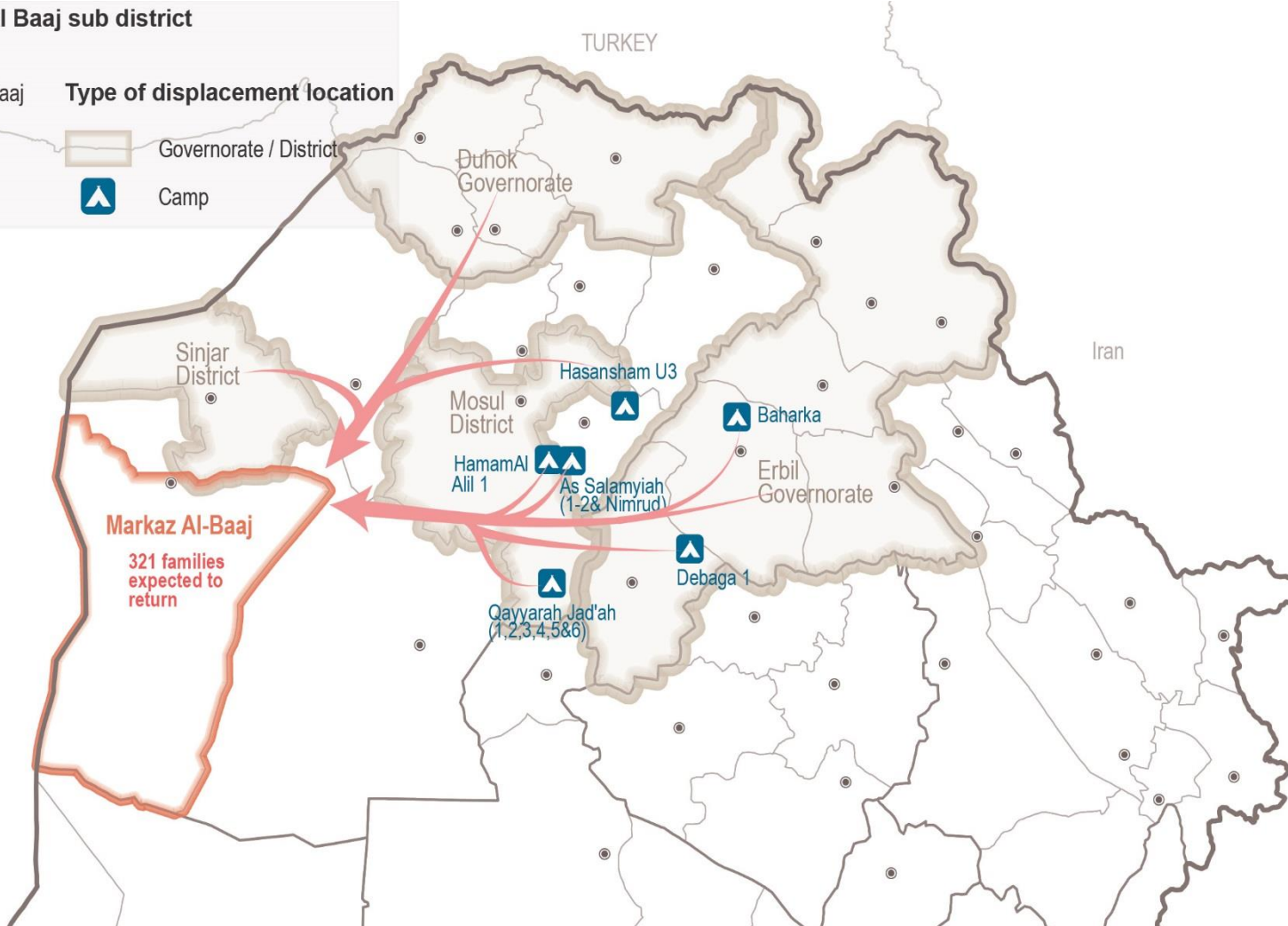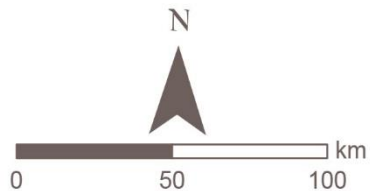
→ Expected return to Markaz Al-Baaj

▭ Markaz Al Baaj sub-district

⊙ Major city

Type of displacement location

▭ Governorate / District

🛖 Camp

TURKEY

Duhok Governorate

Sinjar District

Mosul District

Hasansham U3

HamamAl Alil 1

As Salamyiah (1-2& Nimrud)

Baharka

Erbil Governorate

Iran

Debaga 1

Markaz Al-Baaj

321 families expected to return

SYRIA

Qayyarah Jad'ah (1,2,3,4,5&6)

N

km
0   50   100

Markaz Al Baaj sub-district
Primary community needs reported by 40 KIs

	First need	Second need	Third need
Security	11 KIs	0	0
House rehabilitation	9 KIs	5 KIs	4 KIs
Livelihoods	6 KIs	14 KIs	8 KIs
Electricity and water	6 KIs	10 KIs	20 KIs
Healthcare	4 KIs	8 KIs	2 KIs
Education	1 KI	1 KI	3 KIs
Food	1 KI	0	1 KI

"After the conflict, the safety in the region has become the most important need. It affects the psychological status of a person which is the most important thing to go on opening business and any new project."
Male community leader KI

"Work is important to be able to provide for the family, develop projects, stabilize the area, and IDPs will return if projects and services are available."
Female remainee KI

Sum of answers may exceed the total number of KIs, due to KIs being able to select multiple response options, including other topics.

5 | Key findings

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

Key findings

- Camp closure was a pushing factor for families from Al Rummaneh and Markaz Al Baaj to return to their AoO; or a driver to secondary displacement to another area.

- Return of other family members (or family reunification) encouraged families to return (host community) or to displace or secondarily displace to Al Rummaneh and Markaz Al Baaj (for IDPs from other AoO).

- Family reunification is the main impact of returns in the community. However, family separation is a concern in both locations.

- Perceived increased access to jobs and services as a driver to return is a concern for the durability/sustainability of the return, displacement or secondary displacement to Al Rummaneh.

Main findings

- Failed returns are perceived to have a positive impact while less competition between community members for jobs and between business owners for the market.

- Access to housing and livelihoods are the main barriers for returns, taking into consideration that most population live in damaged houses and access to rehabilitation and livelihood opportunities are perceived as unequal.

- The most vulnerable groups are IDPs (from other areas of origin), returnees and some remainees.

- Both areas are reported as safe by most of the KIs.

- Local authorities and security forces are perceived as effective in resolving disputes and contribute to the feeling of safety.

6 | **Questions from the audience**

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

Any key locations that should be prioritized for future locations?

Additional themes it would be useful to explore in the assessment?

Discussion

7

Any feedback or comments from those operational in these areas?

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

THANK YOU FOR
YOUR ATTENTION

Upon request

حسب الطلب

http://www.reachresourcecentre.info/

IMPACT Initiatives

@REACH_info

REACH Informing
more effective
humanitarian action