



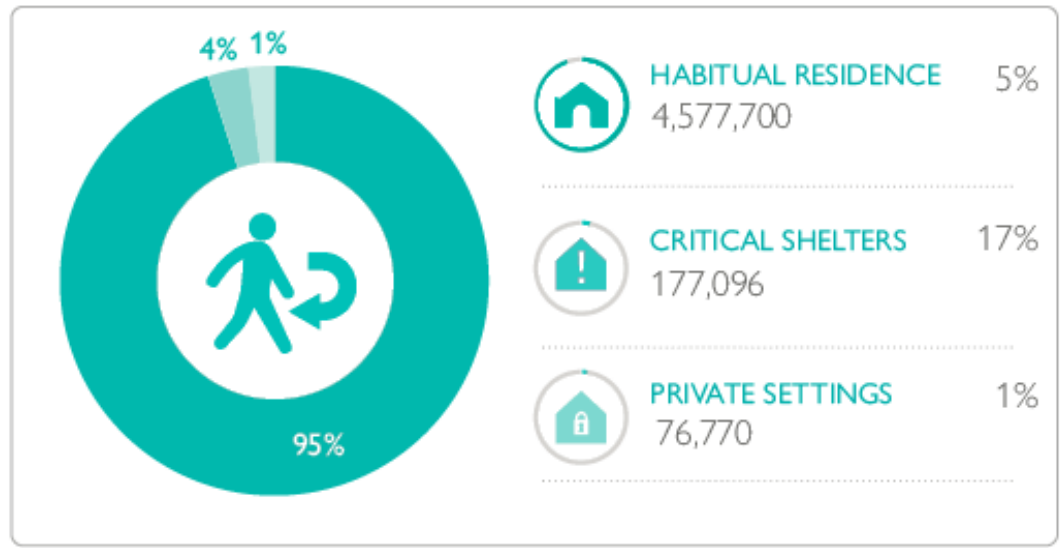
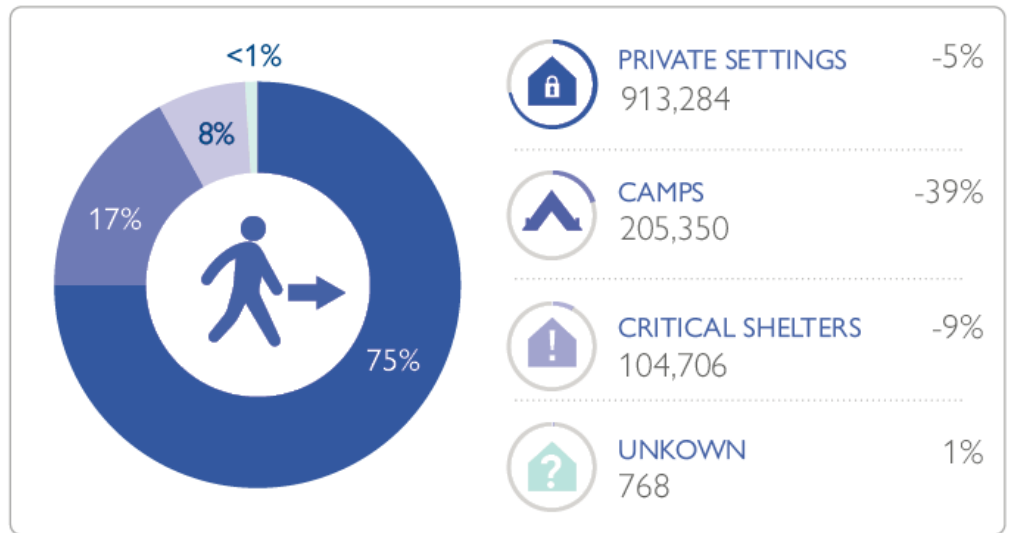
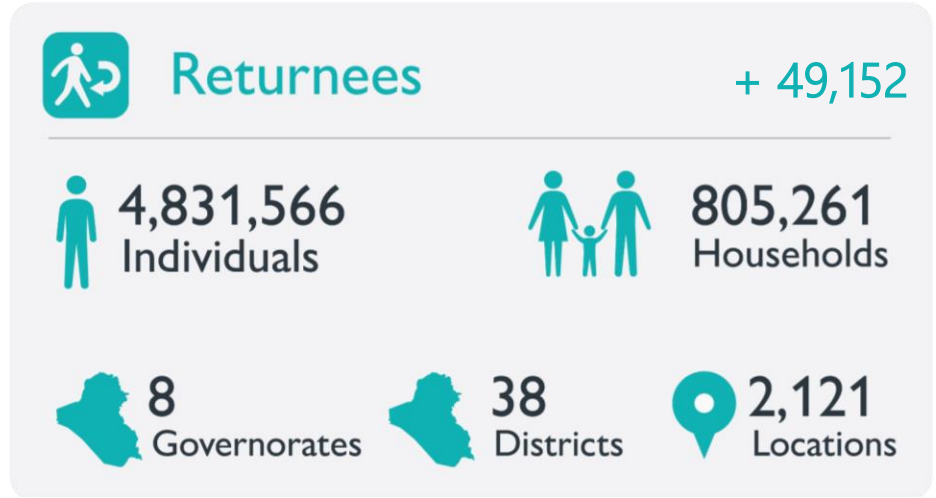
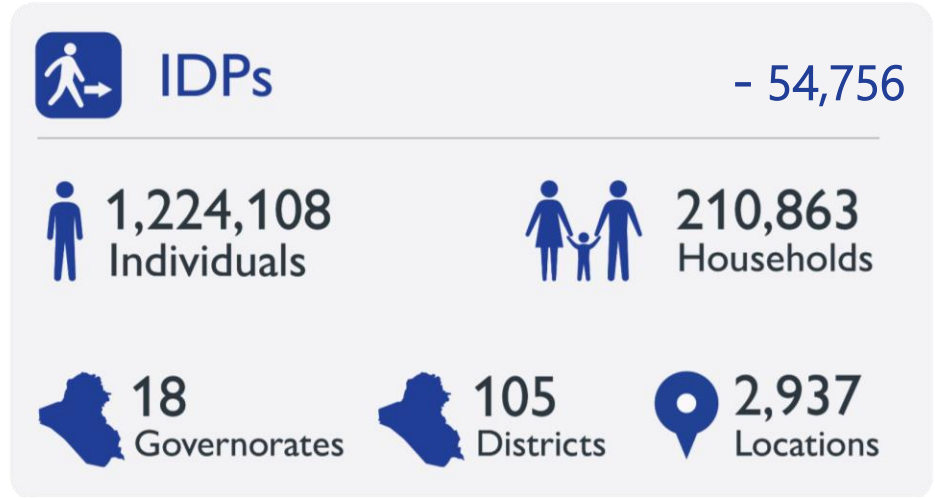
Displacement and Returns Update

Returns Working Group, 23 February 2021

Latest Displacement Data (Nov-Dec 2020)

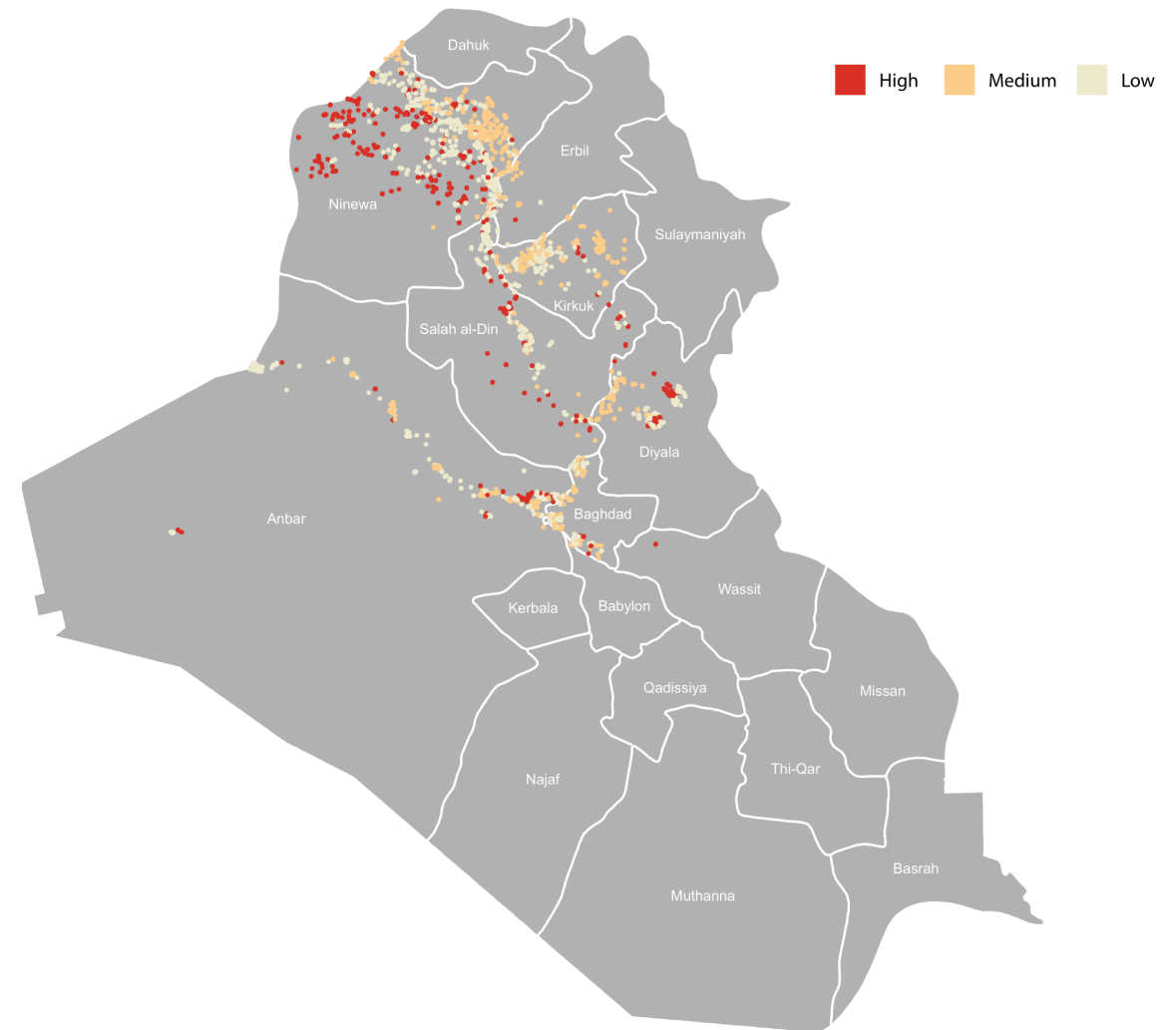


Latest Mobility Data (Nov-Dec 2020)



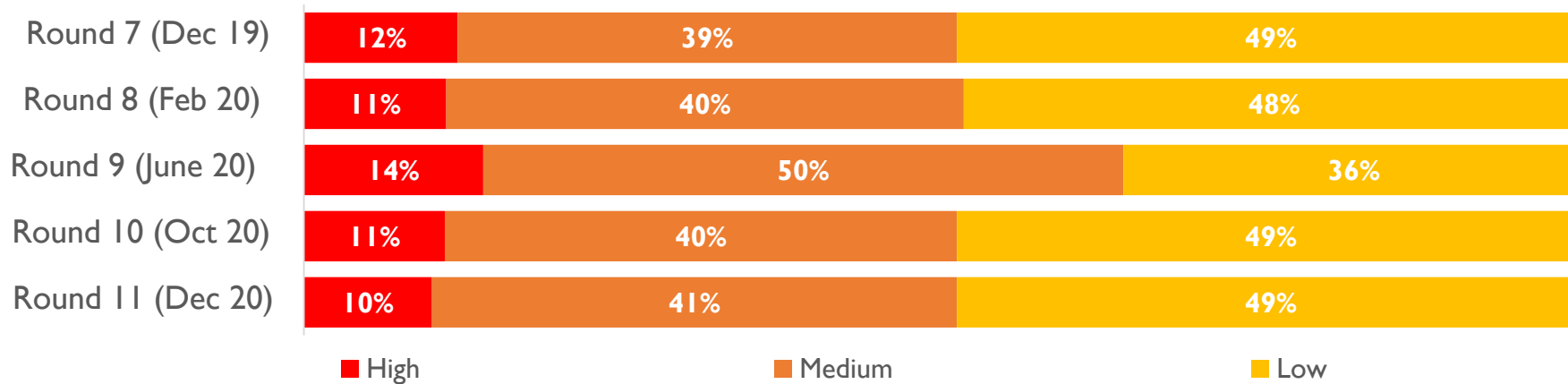
Return Index Review of 2020

- There is no data being collected during this round, next dataset will be available in May
- DTM is currently working on a report which will look at the evolution of conditions throughout 2020, both across Iraq, and in each governorate. It will be available in March and presented at the next RWG.
- In the meantime, the next slides include a few preliminary findings



One year comparison

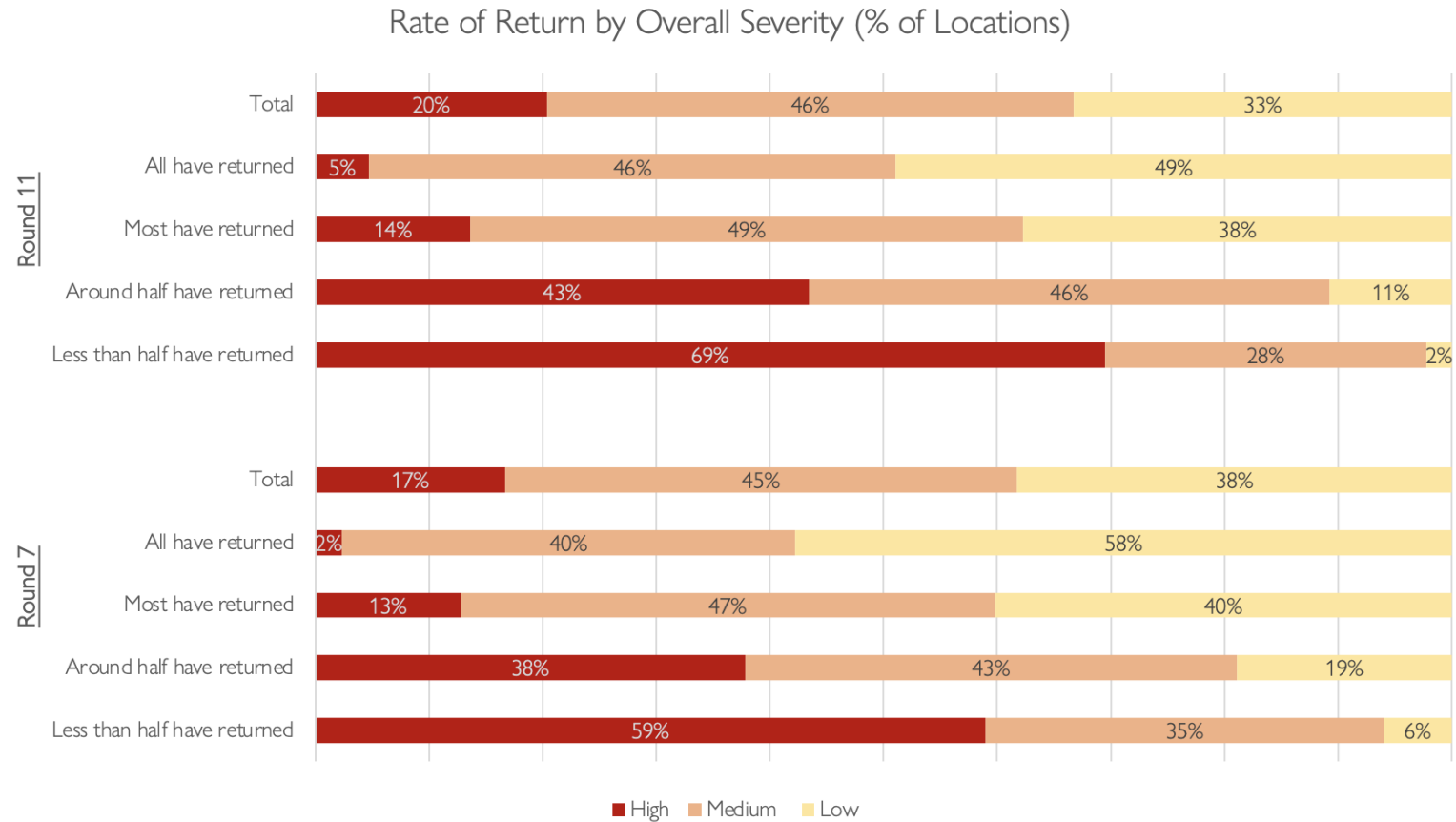
Yearly trend of returnees by category of severity



- Between December 2019 and December 2020, a decrease in the proportion of returnees living in severe or poor conditions has been observed from 12 per cent to 10 per cent.
- Overall, the proportion of returnees living in locations with high and medium severity stayed reasonably constant over 2020.
- However, a (temporary) notable increase in the proportion of returnees living in locations classified as high and medium severity occurred in the round collected in May – June 2020 (Round 9), which was related to the deterioration in daily public life, increased concerns about different sources of violence and worsening of the employment situation because of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) outbreak and ensuing lockdown.

Rate of return

- Over the course of 2020, an additional 322 locations of return were assessed.
- Generally, there was not a particularly strong association between the return rate and severity of locations.
- Locations classified as low severity more often witnessed all displaced population returned while locations classified as high severity more often witnessed less than half displaced population returned.
- However, more locations with all displaced population returned were classified as high severity since December 2019 (5% in Round 11 and 2% in Round 7).

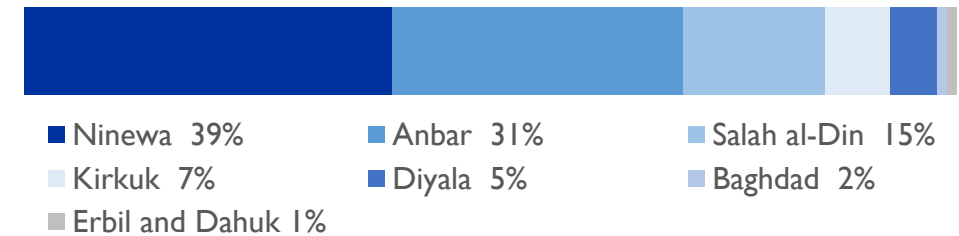


The association is moderate between the rate of return and category of severity (Cramer's V = 0.327, p < .001 in Round 11 and Cramer's V = 0.281, p < .001 in Round 7).

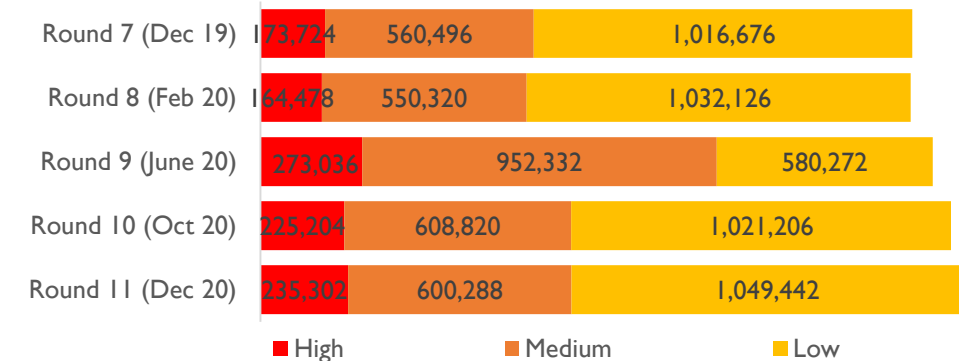
Governorate profiling: Ninewa Example

- 39% of all returns in Iraq are to Ninewa, the governorate with the largest returnee population. As of December 2020, the total number of returnees in the governorate stands at 1.89 million individuals (out of 4.83 million nationwide).
- Over the course of 2020, the returnee population in Ninewa increased by 122,820 individuals (in comparison with 152,184 individuals in 2019).
- An additional 61,578 individuals were recorded as living in high severity conditions since December 2019, when 173,724 individuals were in severe conditions (10 per cent of the returnee population).
- There was a spike in the number of returnees living in severe conditions in the round collected in May – June 2020 due to the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) outbreak and ensuing lockdown when an increased concern about different sources of violence was recorded mainly in Telafar, Mosul and Al-Ba’aj together with worsening of the employment situation and changes in daily public life.

Proportion of returnees per governorate



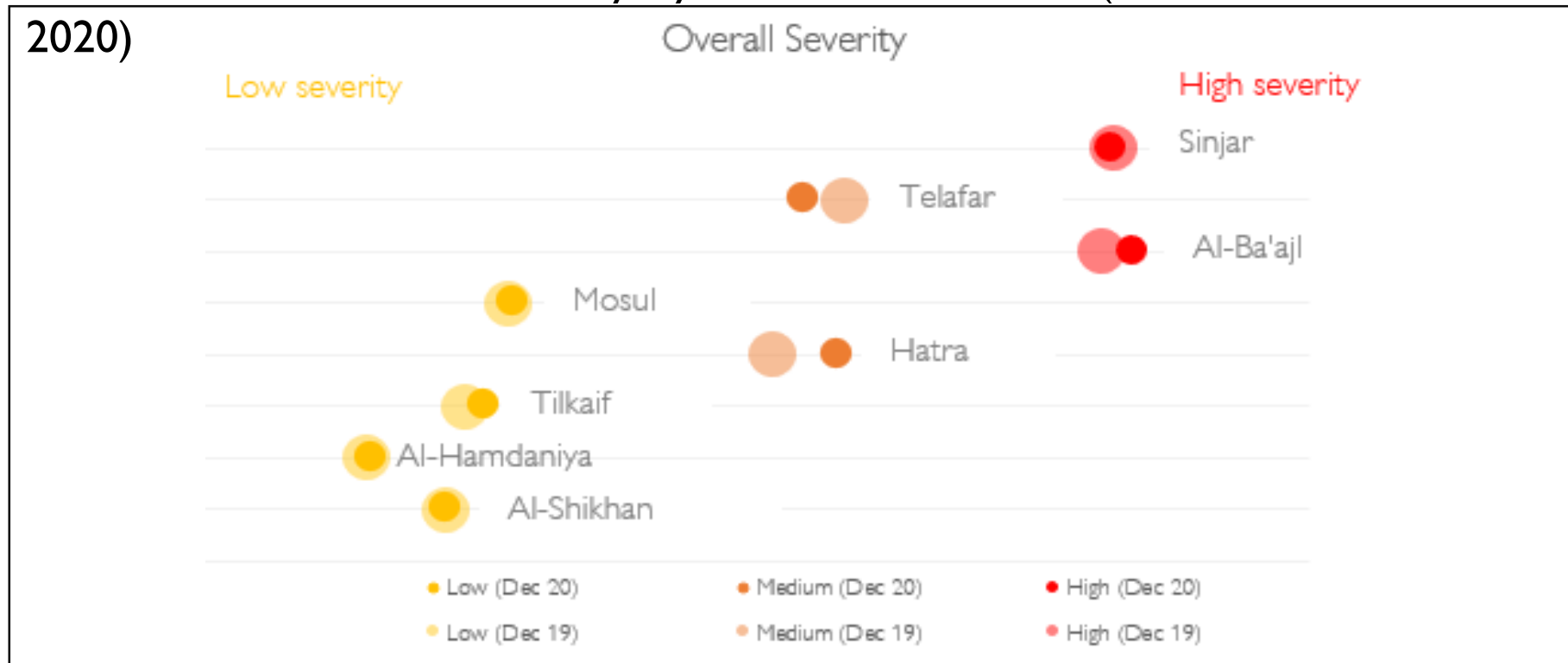
Yearly trend



Governorate profiling: Ninewa

Example

Variation in the overall severity by districts in Ninewa (between Dec 2019 and 2020)



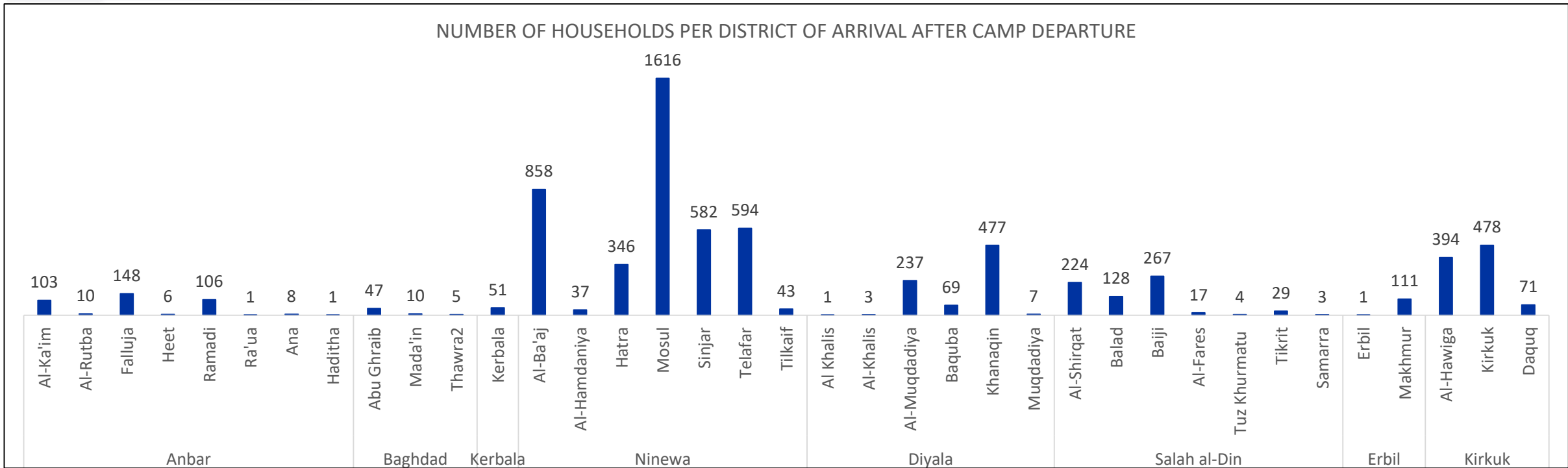
- A worsening of overall severity was recorded in Al-Ba'aj, Hatra and Tilkaif between December 2019 and December 2020, while a slight improvement was recorded in Telafar.
- These changes, while notable in some districts, were not substantial enough to move a district from one category of severity to another.

ET: Arrivals from Camps

Arrivals
7,093 Households
36,071 Individuals

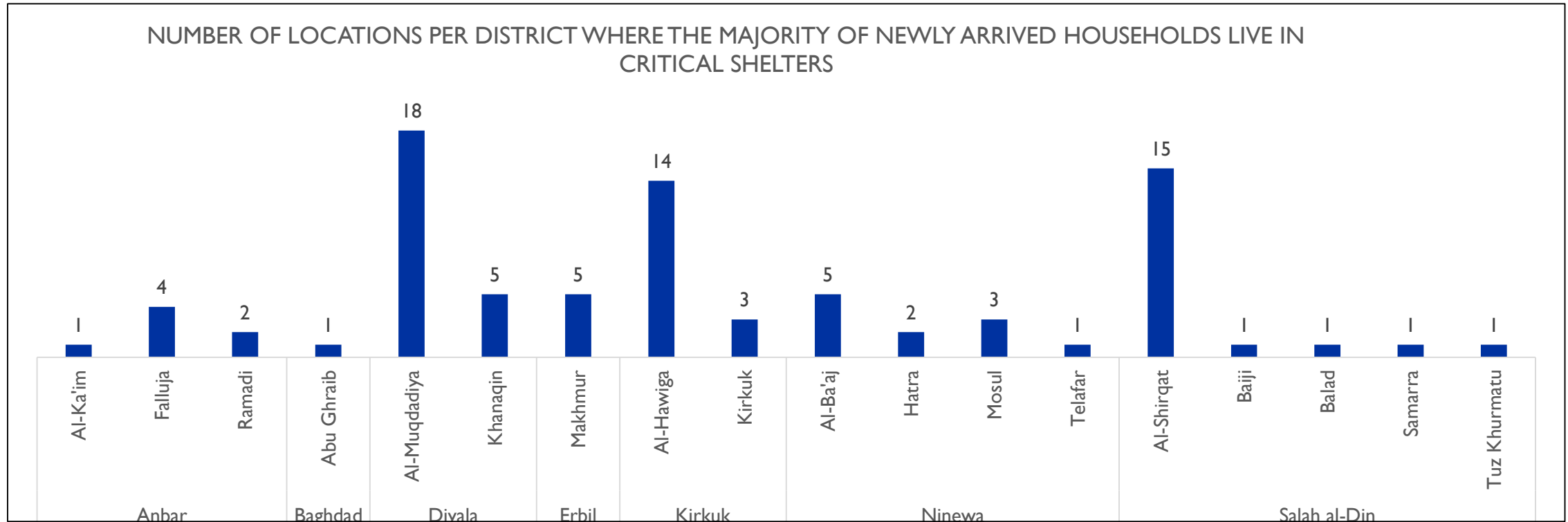
70% as returnees
 30% as out-of-camp IDPs

- Between 1 and 7 February 2021, 175 new households (837 individuals) have been recorded as arriving to non-camp settings in Ninewa governorate, primarily in the districts of Mosul, Hatra and Al-Ba’aj.
- A total of 7,093 households (36,071 individuals) have been recorded as arriving to non-camp settings since mid-October. Of the total recorded arrivals since 18 October 2020, 2,099 households (30%) have not returned to their location of origin and are now considered to be secondarily displaced, while 4,994 households (70%) have returned to their respective village or neighborhood of origin and are considered to be returnees.

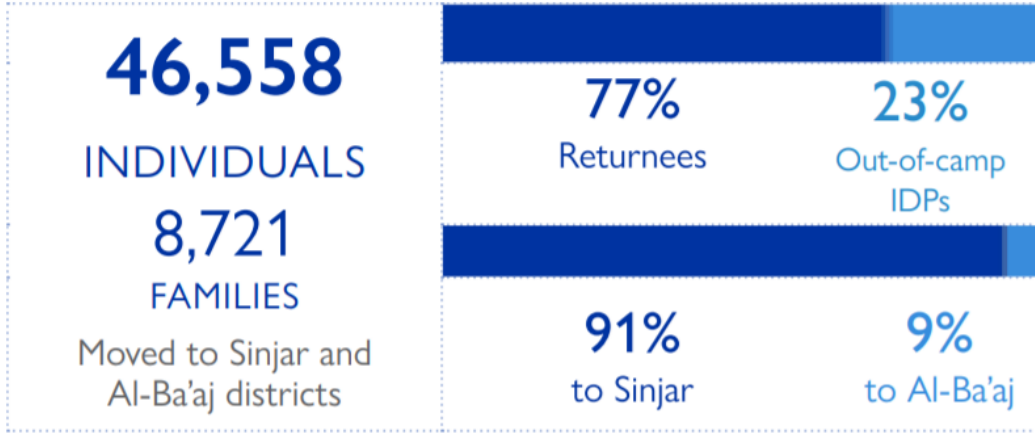


Arrivals from Camps – Critical Shelters

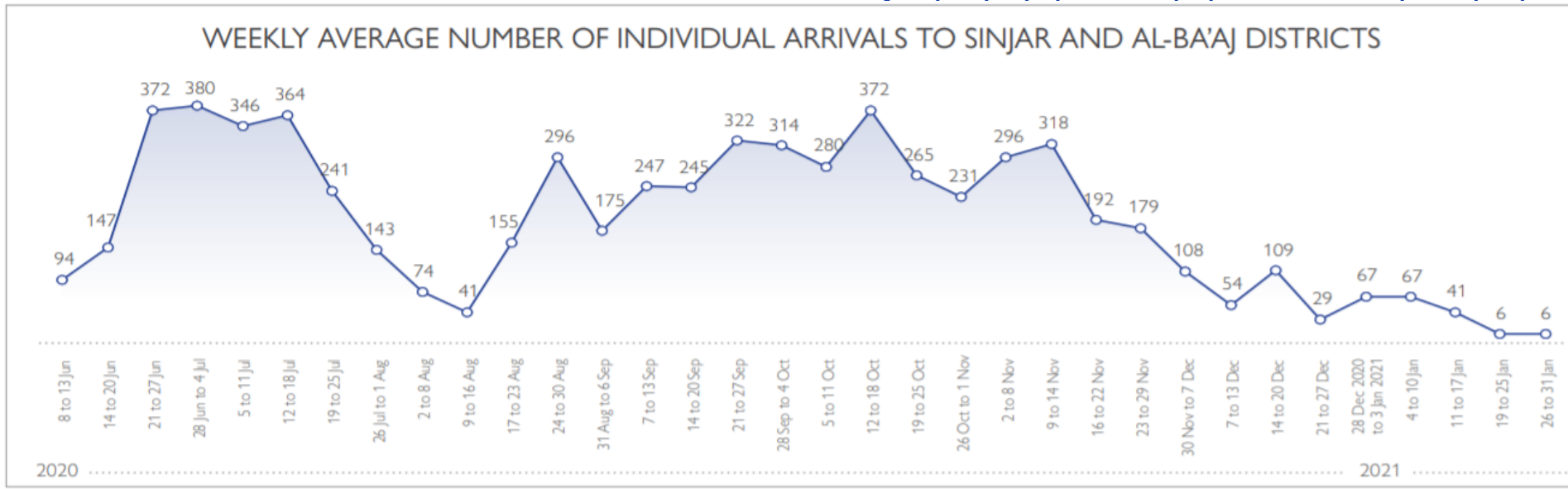
- The updated shelter data as of 7 Feb shows that across 83 locations hosting a total of 1,264 households having arrived from camps, a majority were reportedly living in critical shelters. This was reported mainly in Al-Muqdadia, Diyala (18 locations), followed by Al-Shirqat, Salah al-Din (15) and Al-Hawiga, Kirkuk (14).
- Additionally, at least one household was reported living in critical shelters in nearly 25% of all locations of arrival (156 locations).



ET: Returns to Sinjar



- As of 31 January 2021, 46,558 individuals have returned to Sinjar and Al-Ba'aj districts since 8 June 2020. Since Nov 2020, the weekly average number of individual arrivals to Sinjar and Al-Ba'aj has dropped significantly.
- The majority of individuals have come from camp settings in Sumel and Zakho districts in Duhok, as well as Al-Shikhan district in Ninewa. Most have arrived to the sub-districts of Al-Shamal and Markaz Sinjar in Sinjar.
- The majority of individuals have been recorded as returnees (77%), while 23% have been recorded as out-of-camp IDPs. This means that around 1/4 cent.



DSTWG Update

Content

- Recap – DSTWG and ABC
- What are DS plans of action (POAs) and how are they developed?
- What has the DSTWG been working on to date?
- What is the current status of ABC groups and where do you fit in?



DSTWVG & ABC

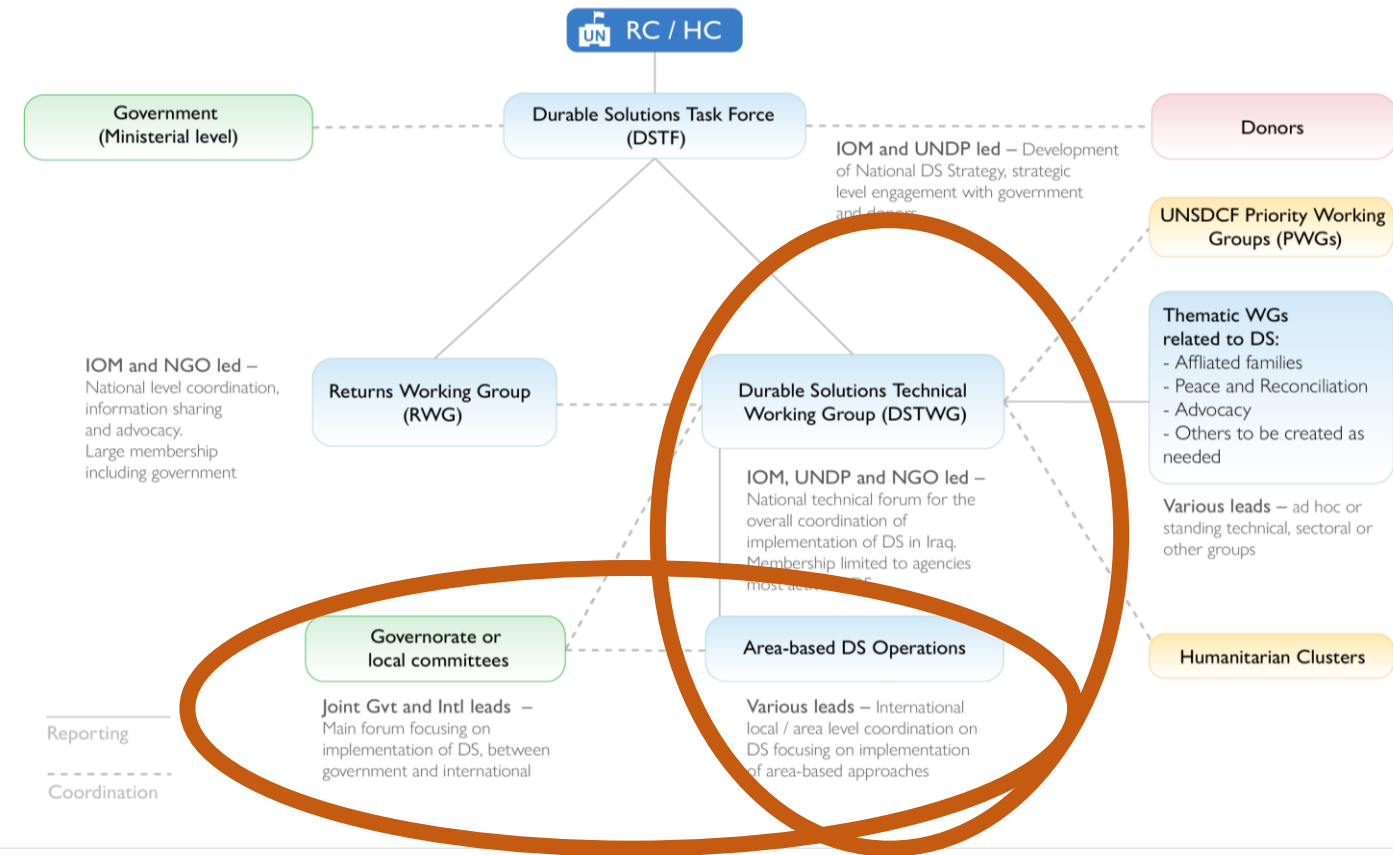


Recap: DSTWG

Overseeing and supporting area-level DS approaches

- Technical body supporting the operationalization of DS
- Development of an operational framework for DS
- Develop tools, guidelines, provide technical support
- Creating a platform for the sharing of good practices and lessons learned
- Provide support to and backstop ABCs (outreach, planning, coordination and liaison), and serve as a platform of information exchange for ABC groups

DS Coordination Mechanism



Recap: (DS) ABC Groups

Leading area-level DS approaches

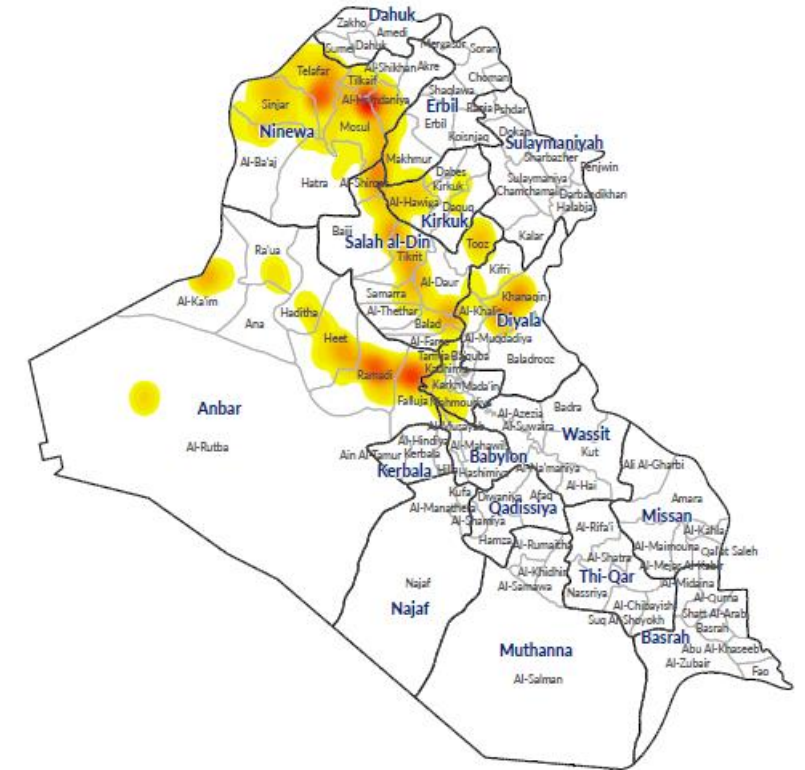
- Firstly, DS focused – not general coordination groups
- Small, core, planning bodies (approx. 5-7 members, and 2 focal points,) who will also be expected to link with other working groups and actors
- Members from area, committed to contributing to the development of the plan, good knowledge of the context, from the ‘spectrum of actors’
- Members and focal points were identified through nominations, direct outreach
- Members and focal points represent a wider group of actors, not just their organization
- These groups will develop, implement and monitor DS plans of action



Recap: Selection of Areas

Target Areas. Area-level planning, triggered when a combination of the following criteria is met

- Actors available/willing to support and lead durable solutions area-level planning and implementation
- Evidence base of needs e.g., high ranking in DTM Return Index within the defined area
- Willingness/commitment of authorities to support and participate within the area
- Access/feasibility to respond with interventions ‘across spectrum’ of Humanitarian, development, stabilization and peace-building actors for the specific area





Plans of Action (POAs)

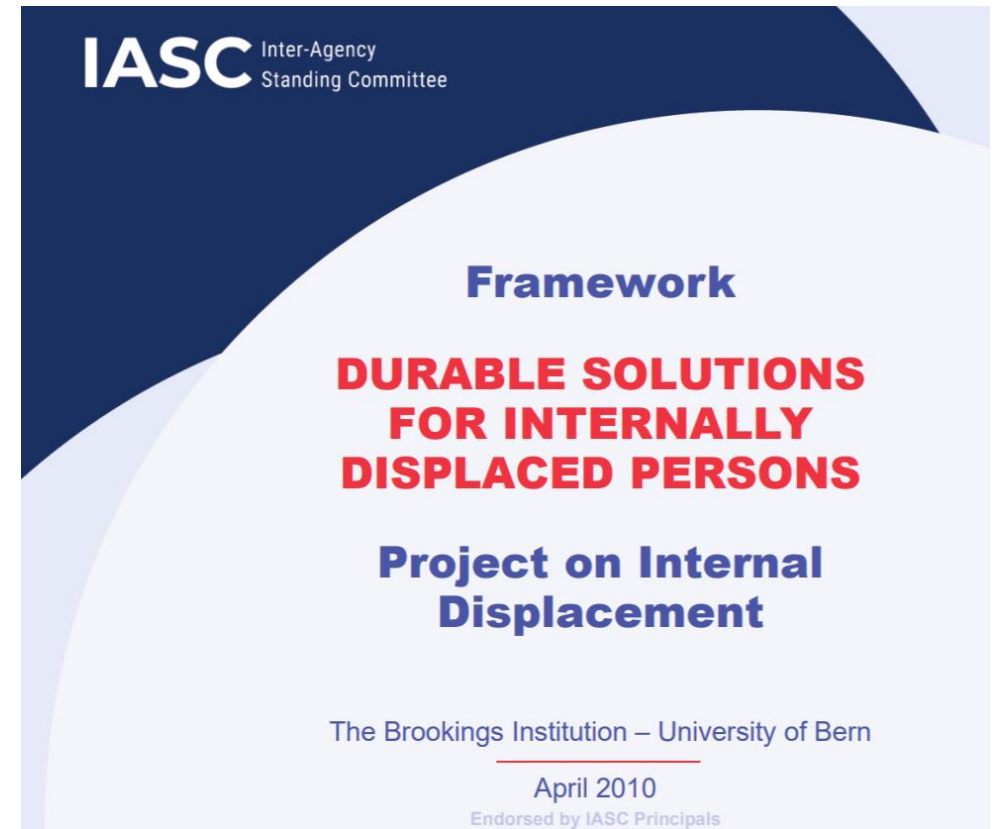
What is a DS Plan of Action?

- The summary of the approach, objectives, activities and targets
- Includes:
 - Context overview – e.g. details of displacement, obstacles, challenges and needs at area-level
 - Priority locations and groups
 - Suggested response approaches in line with the operational framework and strategy that has been developed – e.g. how will the responses differ for locations of displacement vs return, what are the priority activities
 - Break down of activities, focal points, targets, timeline
 - Monitoring indicators and tracking progress

However, not just any plan, should be centered around DS objectives, and developed according to principles and approaches outlined by IASC and international frameworks...

Three Key Principles that inform the planning approach

- **The primary responsibility to provide durable solutions for IDPs needs to be assumed by the national authorities.** International humanitarian and development actors have complementary roles
= **Government Lead and Ownership**
- Right of IDPs to make an informed, voluntary choice of which solution to pursue and to **participate in the planning and management of durable solutions**
= **Community Engagement**
- Populations and communities that (re-)integrate IDPs and whose needs may be comparable, **must not be neglected in comparison to the displaced**
= **Area-based Approach, not just individual**

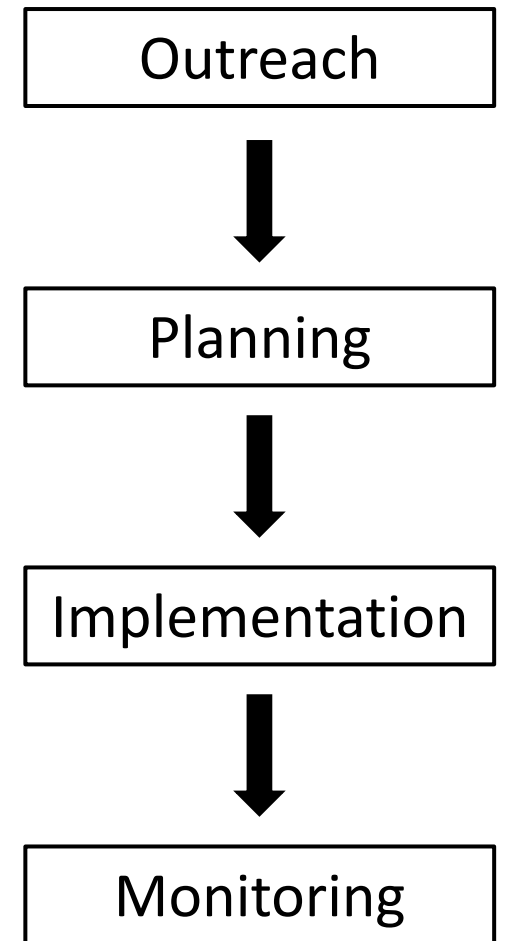




How are plans developed?

Area-level planning guidelines in brief

1. Prep by focal points and members - identify key issues, priorities, potential to support, based on available data, assessments, map out key stakeholders to engage
2. Local authority engagement - once proposition of approach ready, can be put forward to key government counterpart e.g. governor, mayor (depending on area) for joint agreement to kick off process, identify additional stakeholders for a roundtable consultation
3. Consult other local and international actors for inputs into the approach, priority areas, groups etc
4. Organise roundtable – which includes sensitisation towards DS, key government counterparts and representatives of the group
5. Further consultations and assessments as required
6. Drafting of plan
7. Plan to be shared for inputs, review
8. Finalisation, implementation, monitoring and follow-up.



Who develops, implements & monitors the POA

1. **ABC Focal points:** To lead and actively drive the development of the plan
2. **Government actors:** To work hand-in-hand with area level groups to drive the process, lead and ensure engagement of different government entities and authorities, including commitments by authorities to support implementation
3. **Members:** To actively contribute to, and participate in the development of, the plan—e.g. not simply attend meetings but volunteer to take on specific tasks, contribute actively to all processes (e.g. filling in mapping of stakeholders, offering venues for meetings, timely sharing of information about own activities)
4. **DSTWG Area-level Focal Points & DSO:** **Backstopping and Attendance of all area-level meetings** (min 2 people, one person who will support with plan of action drafting and linkages with government and national level as well as technical support, and second for area-level support for secretariat support)
5. **DSTWG National Focal Points:** **Provision of guidance and support**, providing clarity on strategic direction, timelines, etc.
6. **Extended partners who are engaged:** **Expected to provide inputs, commitment of activities**, suggested priorities, expertise, etc. (will be approached through outreach by groups)





DSTWG work-to-date

1. Operational and Strategic Framework

Soon to be
finalised

- General background and purpose of the strategy
- Outlines core principles e.g. government ownership
- Provides a situation overview with data from various sources
- Breakdown of priority groups:
 - IDPs in camps
 - IDPs out of camps
 - Returnees
- Outline of the general DS mechanism and expectations of area-based groups to develop plans of action
- Outlines the main strategic objectives and associated activities
- Notes the monitoring approach

1. Operational Framework: Objectives

Strategic Objective

IDPs, returnees and other displacement-affected populations are supported to pursue and ultimately achieve a voluntary, safe and dignified durable solution to their displacement through return, local integration or settlement elsewhere in Iraq.

Specific Objectives

SO1 - Government leadership: National and local authorities lead the development and implementation of effective and inclusive strategies to support durable solutions to displacement in Iraq for all displacement affected people

SO2 - Housing and HLP: Displacement affected populations have access to housing and security of tenure

SO3 - Livelihoods: Displacement affected populations have access to sustainable livelihoods and income

SO4 - Basic Services: Displacement affected populations have equitable access to basic services (school, health, electricity and water)

SO5 - Documentation and Rights: Displacement affected populations have access to personal and other civil documentation and have equal access to justice.

SO6 - Social Cohesion: Displacement affected populations are able to live together peacefully and in safety, with inter-communal trust strengthened.

SO7 - Safety and security: Displacement affected populations feel safer and more secure in their areas of settlement

SO8 - Facilitated Movements: Displaced people in priority displacement sites are supported to pursue their intentions in a safe and dignified manner.



2. Guidelines and Induction for ABC groups

- POA guidelines
- Roundtable Guidelines
- Draft work plan
- Guidelines for first meeting



3. Inductions for ABC Groups

- 11th and 15th – 2 hours
- DSO, DSTWG teams, area focal points and members
- Topics Covered:
 - DS mechanism
 - Expectations and role of ABC groups
 - Plans of action, step by step break down
 - Support available for backstopping
 - Guidelines and frameworks
 - Overview of key DS concepts



4. Technical Sub-Groups

Members extend beyond DSTWG and are technical profiles who have relevant experience/expertise

- Facilitated Voluntary Movements
 - Reviewing tool kit and approach which had been developed for finalization
 - Expanding view to adjust based on lessons learned, and expanding to approaches for informal settlements
 - Capacity building planned for partners who may be able to support with expanding the approach

- Monitoring and Analysis Sub Group
 - Preliminary meeting to discuss scope of work
 - Looking at a number of areas:
 - Overview of 'DS activities', compiling reporting (to be coordinated with IM WG)
 - Development of DS indicators for Iraq that can be used as reference
 - Monitoring progress towards achievement of DS

IASC criteria

Measuring progress towards durable solutions includes an analysis of the below 8 IASC criteria based on a comparison of the displaced and non-displaced populations.



1.
Long-term safety, security and freedom of movement



2.
Adequate standard of living



3.
Access to livelihoods and employment



4.
Access to effective mechanisms to restore housing, land and property (HLP) or to provide compensation



5.
Access to and replacement of personal and other documentation



6.
Voluntary reunification with family members separated during displacement



7.
Participation in public affairs



8.
Access to remedies

Priorities Moving Forward

- Supporting the launch of area-based groups/actively engaging in components of activities e.g. roundtables
- Increase awareness of current efforts to better facilitate linkages
- Reviewing areas to be incorporated into scope of DSTWG
- Progress with technical sub groups and additional groups as required



Current Status

Status Check

1. First meetings this week/next week
2. Part of initial meetings will be to identify key stakeholders to engage with, including government, international and local non governmental actors, to support initiation of engagement after initial brainstorming and scoping by group
3. Mapping of key actors will be conducted by area groups, who are familiar with the areas and already engage with many of the active groups - supplemented by NGO representatives, OCHA support, lists referred by working groups or other actors etc

Outreach will be conducted through existing platforms or through separate meetings/workshops that will be convened, in a few weeks





What does that mean for you?

- **You don't need to be in an area-based group to be engaged in the process.** They are small steering/planning bodies, not just representing their organisations but volunteering to support a wider process
- **You will be contacted during the outreach phase,** however, feel free to proactively reach out to focal points of groups (contact will be shared). Noting early stages and initial period needed to prepare and scope approach
- **We will be sharing regular updates** about the progress of groups, also will ensure that representatives from groups will be available in meetings to update



Factors to keep in mind...

- These efforts are new and being developed, *complexities of nexus approach to be kept in mind...*
- ...however, this is not the start of DS related activities in Iraq. Many activities are on-going. *We are trying to organize ourselves better, articulate the activities better and increase the focus on this core objective.*
- *DS is not there to solve all problems*, a big challenge is managing expectations and ensuring we closely stick with principle of government ownership and lead - a lot of misunderstandings about DS e.g. 'Humanitarian vs DS' – important to ensure collective understanding of what we're working towards and the very specific objective of DS which is resolving displacement
- *However, lot of opportunities.* Authorities eager to positively engage, wider focus on DS and many actors want to support – high relevance at this point in time



Report

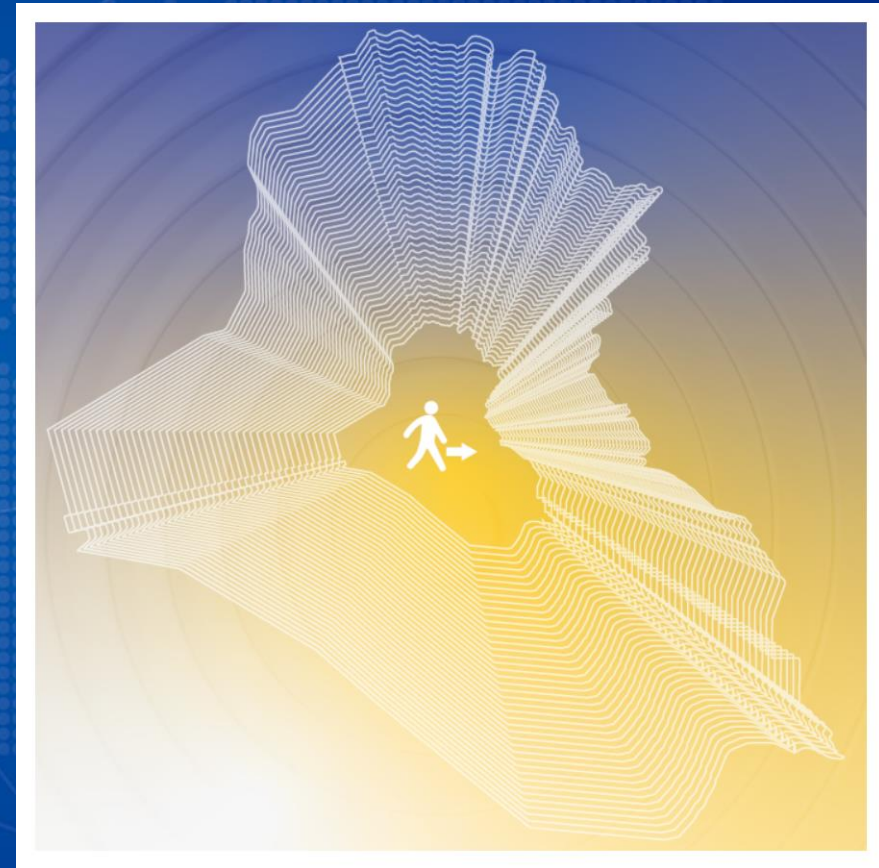
Protracted Displacement in Iraq: Revisiting Categories of Return Barriers

Key findings presentation: Returns Working Group

February 2021

Overview of presentation

- Overview
- Objectives
- Methodology
- Limitations
- Key findings
- Gaining the full picture:
Recommendations

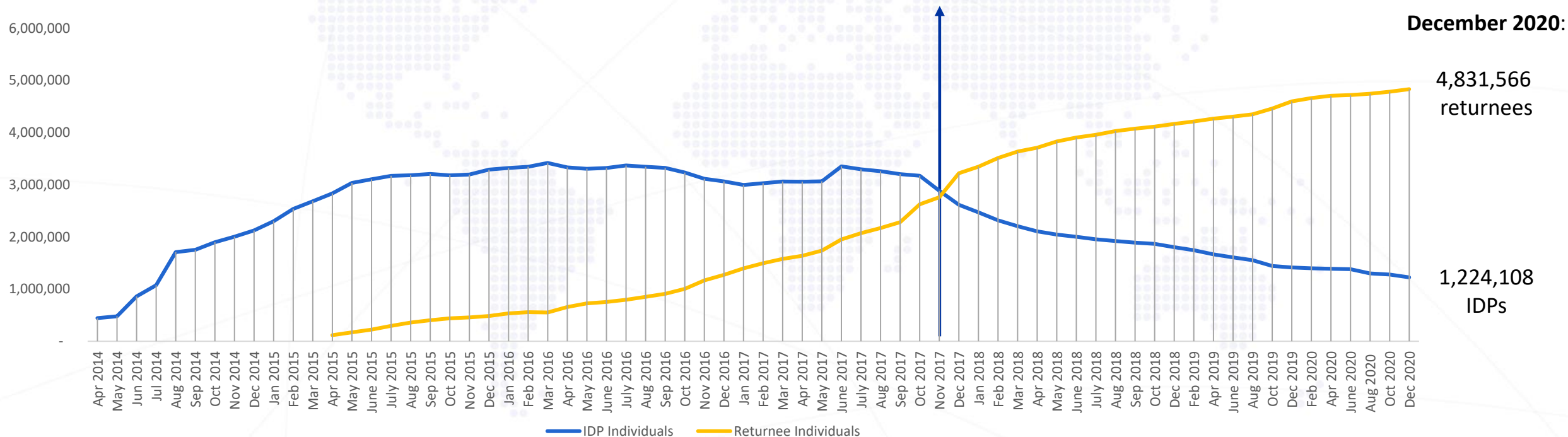


Overview

- Between January 2014 and December 2017, ISIL's attempts to control central and northern areas of Iraq, and the efforts of the Iraqi Government's military to regain control, led to the **displacement of 5,863,350 individuals**.
 - This amounts to **16% of the entire population of the country**.
- In September 2018, IOM along with Social Inquiry produced a report, *Reasons Remain: Categorizing Protracted Displacement*. The report is centered on a framework highlighting the **different barriers that IDPs face in returning home**.

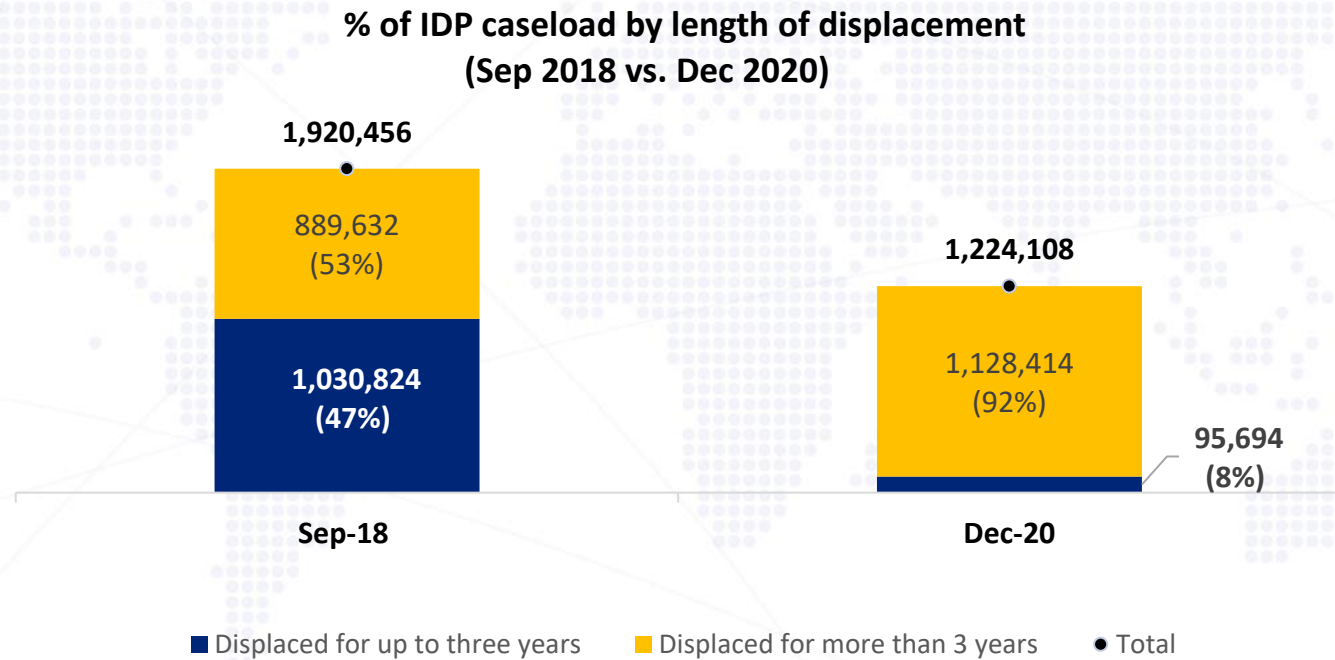
Overview

- Since the end of the conflict, returns have taken place – but at a **slow rate, particularly since mid-2018**.
- A total of **4,831,566 individuals have returned home**, while a total of **1,244,108 individuals remain in displacement** (amounting to 21% of all those displaced since 2014).



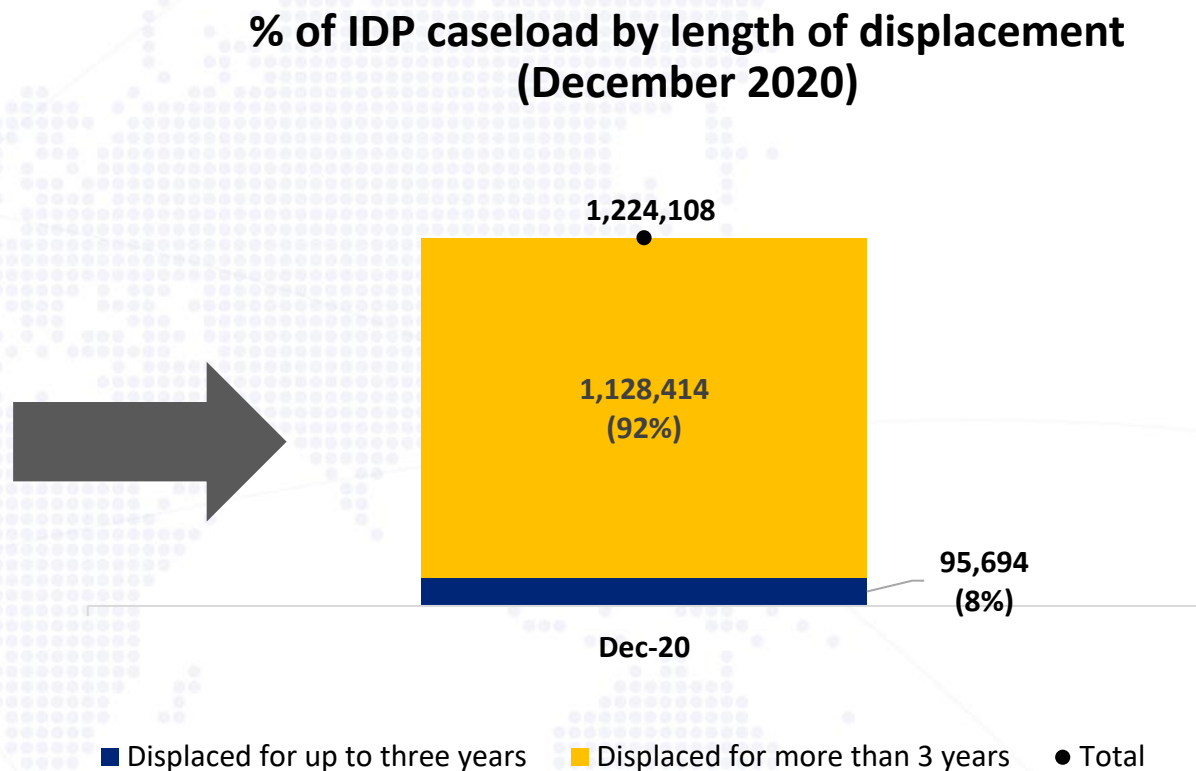
Overview

- As of December 2020, significantly more IDPs are **at risk of protracted displacement** compared with September 2018.



Objectives

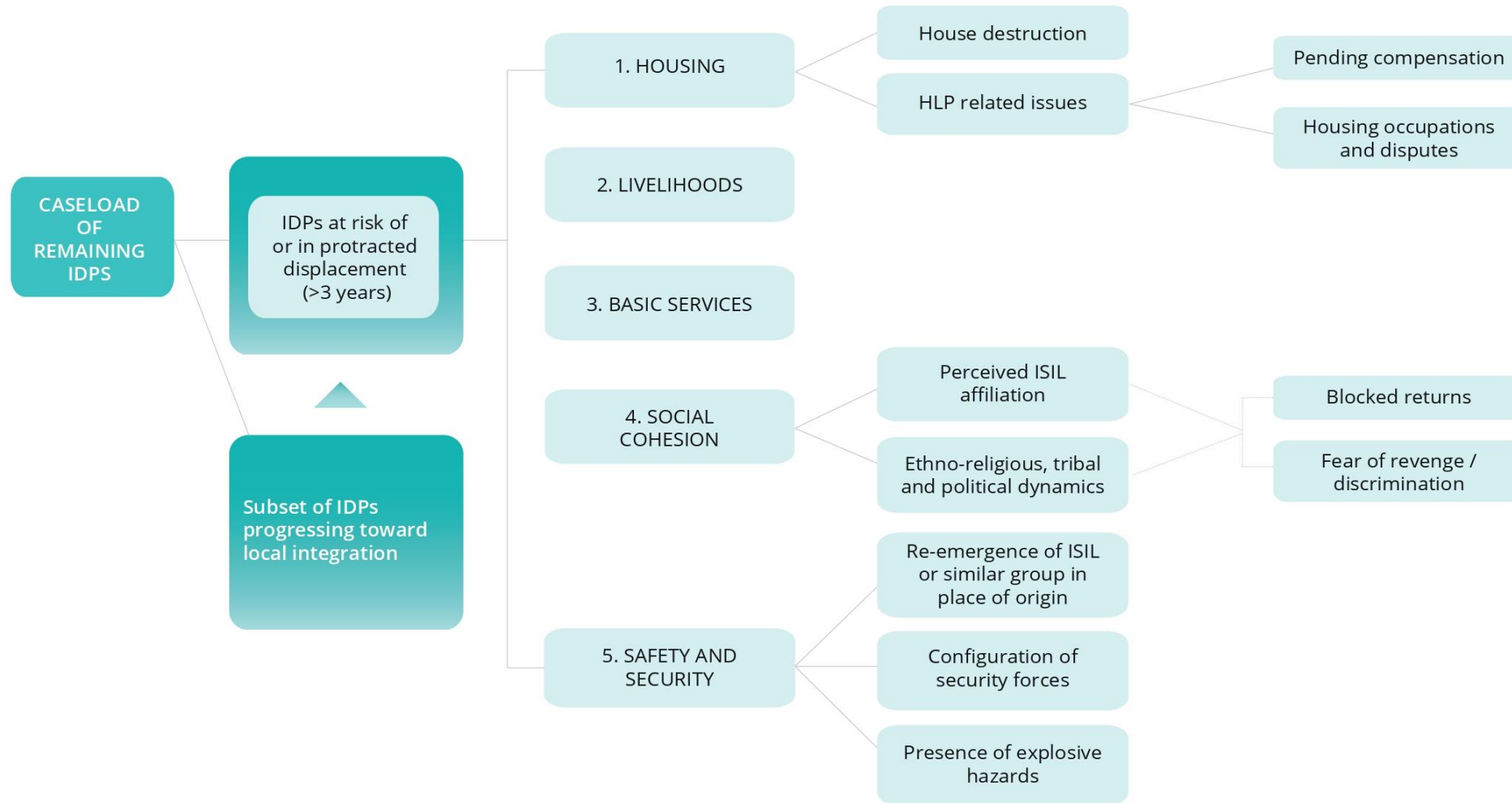
- To provide an **evidence base in support of continued strategy development and monitoring** relating to the resolution of protracted displacement in Iraq, through presenting:
 1. An updated overview of the displacement and return context
 2. An updated categorization framework highlighting the different types of return barriers faced by IDPs
 - Barriers are based on:
 - **Perceptions** of those in displacement
 - **Insights** of those in return locations



Methodology

- The report includes a **comprehensive review of data and literature relating to IDPs who have not returned to their area of origin** after becoming displaced due to the 2014-17 ISIL-related crisis.
- This report is built on **secondary data** from the following sources:
 - Population numbers: DTM Master Lists (April 2014 to August 2020)
 - Return barriers:
 - DTM Integrated Location Assessment & Return Index (August 2020)
 - IOM Access to Durable Solutions (2015 to 2019)
 - REACH Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment (July 2020)
 - iMMAP / Directorate of Mine Action Explosive Hazards Database (August 2020)
- Geographical differences in the extent that IDPs face return barriers are highlighted in the report (some are included in this presentation)
- Where possible, barriers from multiple data sources are triangulated (i.e. data collected in locations of displacement and return)

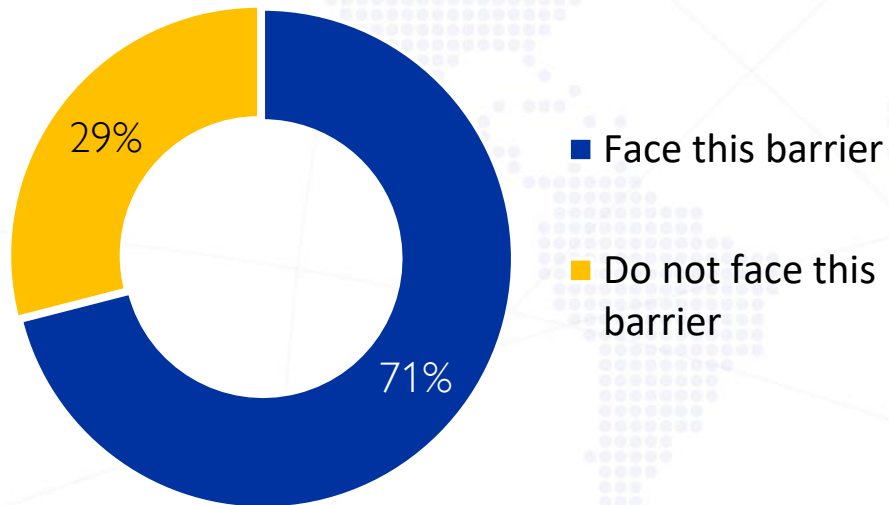
Framework: Categories of Return Barriers



1. Housing

Housing destruction

% of IDP households that cannot return home due to housing damage/destruction in their area of origin



Pending compensation

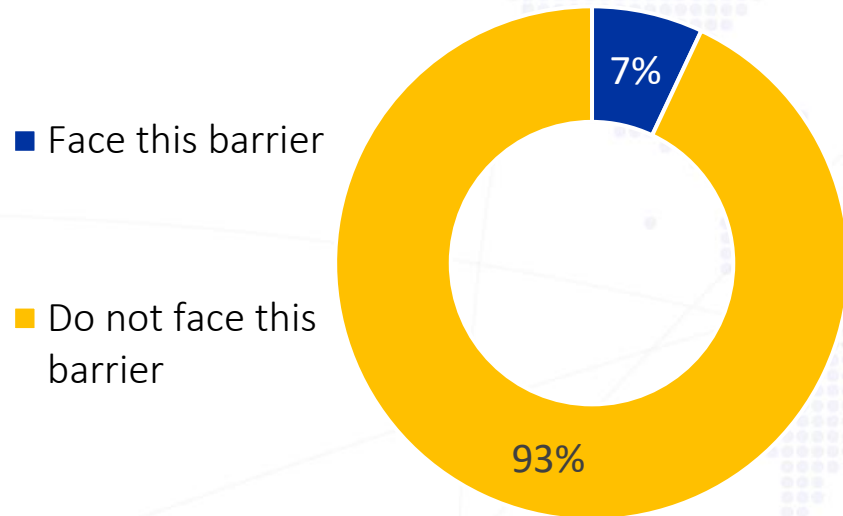
Challenges that families face with accessing compensation for damaged housing under the federal government scheme relate to:

- Low rates of awareness of the scheme
- Low rates of applying for the scheme
- Low rates of applications being accepted under the scheme in a timely manner

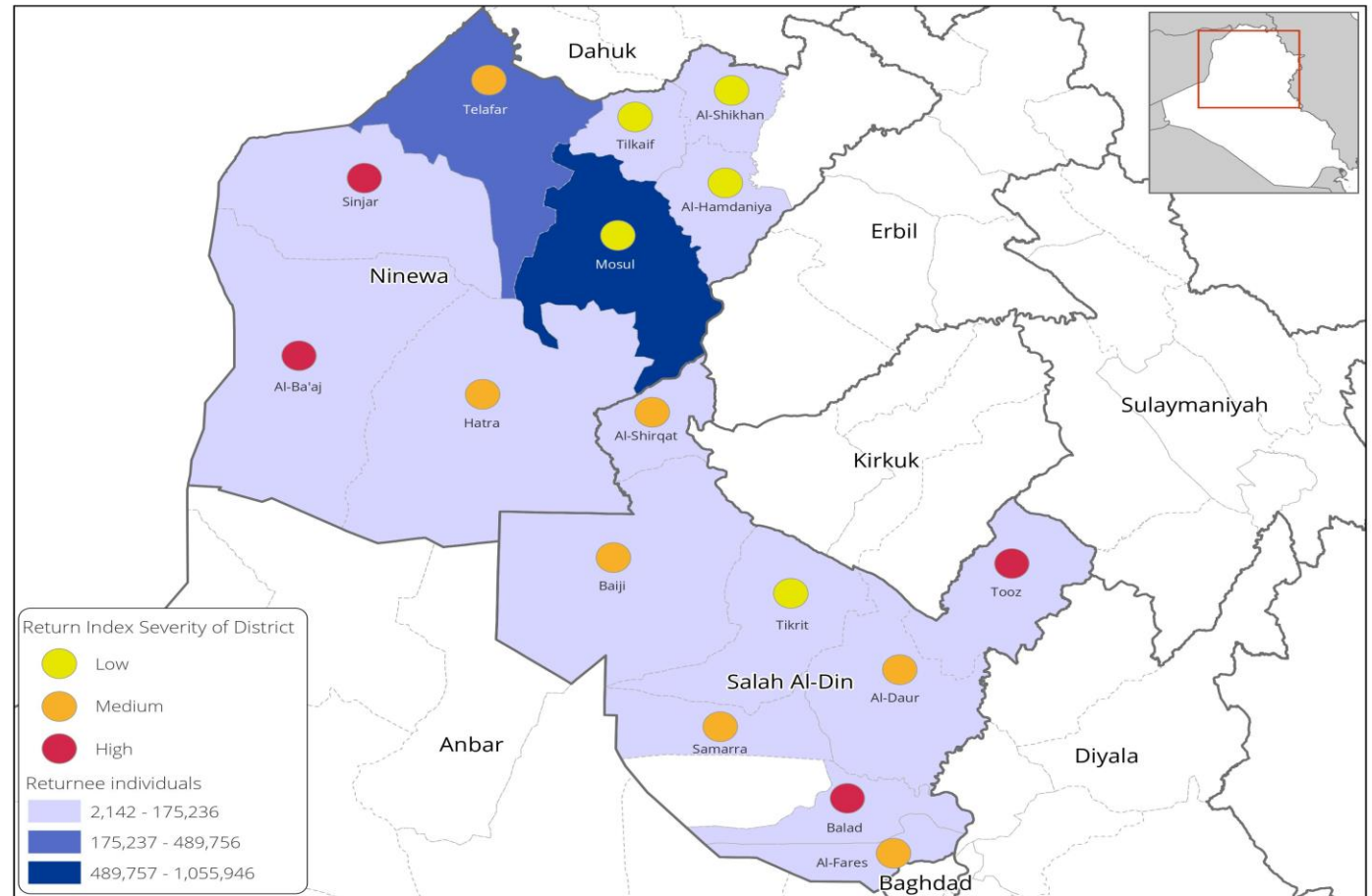
1. Housing

Housing occupations and disputes

% of returnees living in return locations with incidences of illegal housing occupations

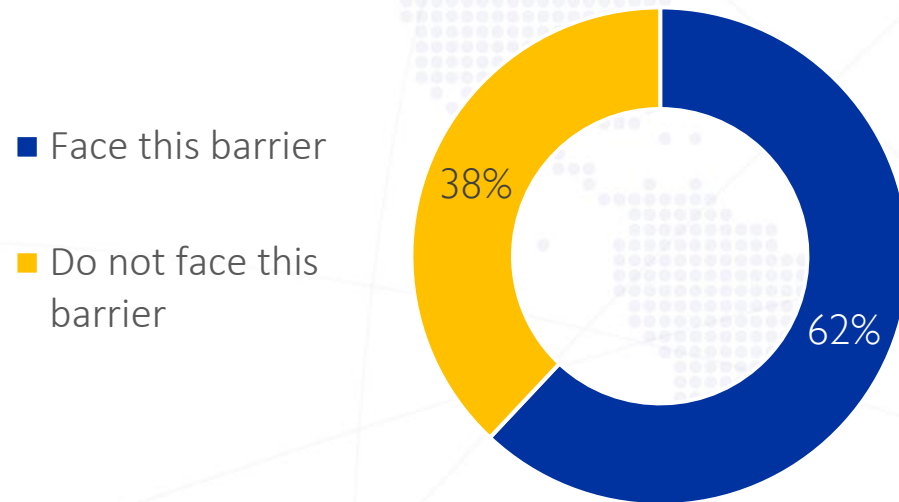


Hotspots: Illegal occupation of private residences in Ninewa and Salah al-Din - number of returnees by severity level



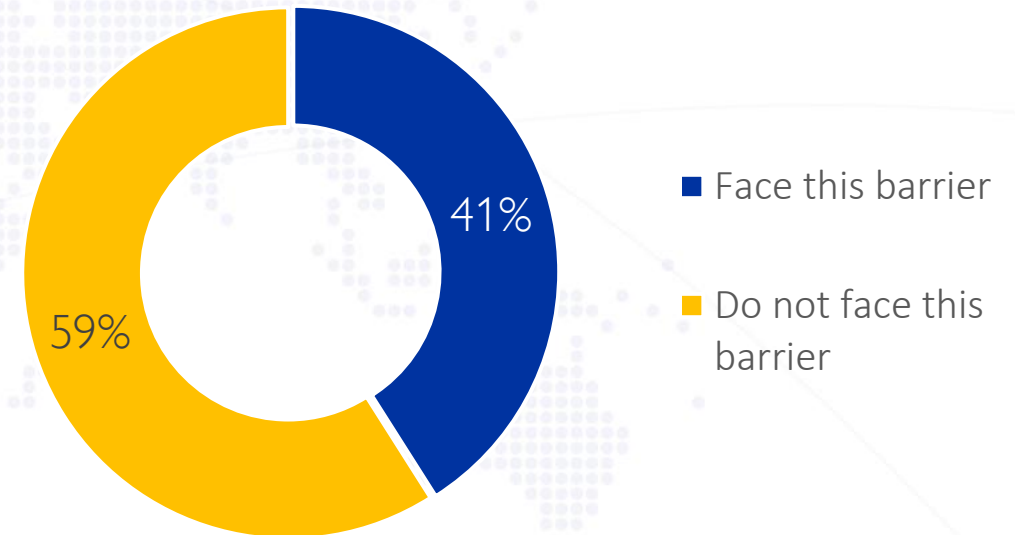
2. Livelihoods

% of IDP families that cannot not return home due to a lack of livelihoods in their area of origin



3. Basic services

% of IDP families that cannot not return home due to a lack of basic services in their area of origin



4. Social cohesion

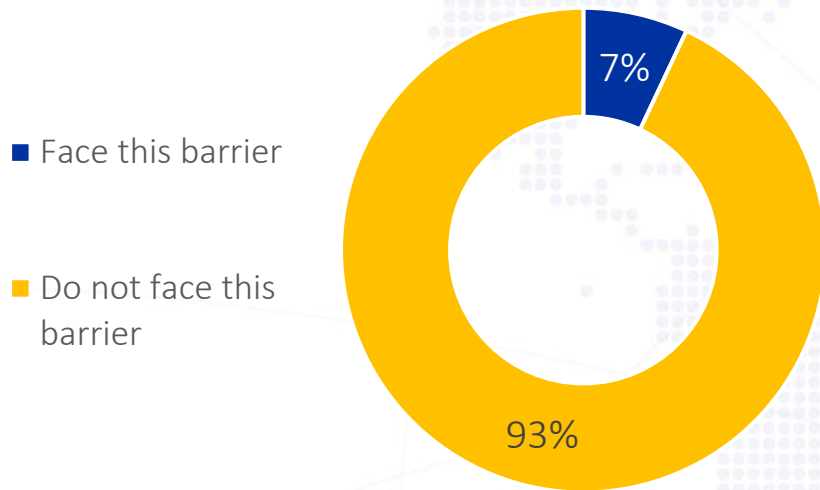
Perceived ISIL affiliation

- Families who are perceived to be ISIL-affiliated are often unable to **sustainably return and re-integrate**.
- The meaning of affiliation varies in each community, and may refer to:
 - Those whose immediate relatives committed crimes during the ISIL conflict
 - Those who lived in ISIL-controlled areas
 - Those who only displaced when the military operation to re-take ISIL-controlled areas was underway
- IDPs with perceived affiliation may be more likely to face blocked returns or fears of discrimination.

4. Social cohesion

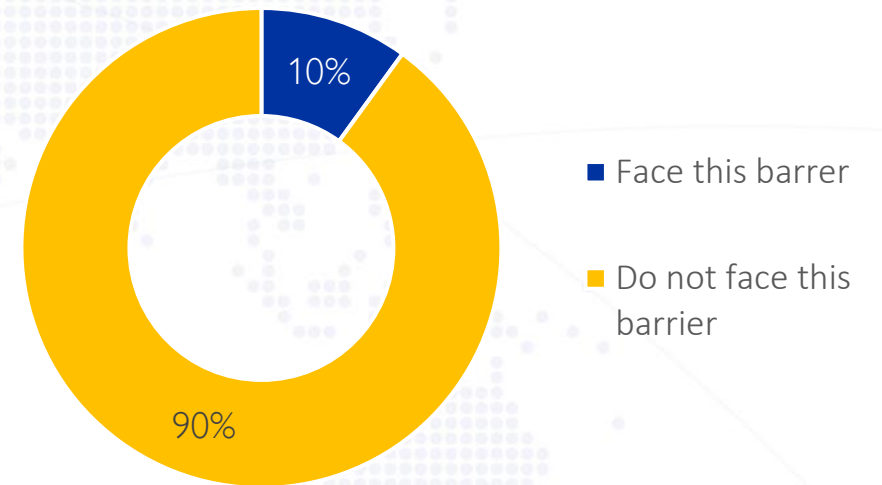
Blocked returns

% of IDP families that cannot return home due to the return journey itself being blocked



Fear of discrimination

% of IDP families that cannot return home due to fear of discrimination

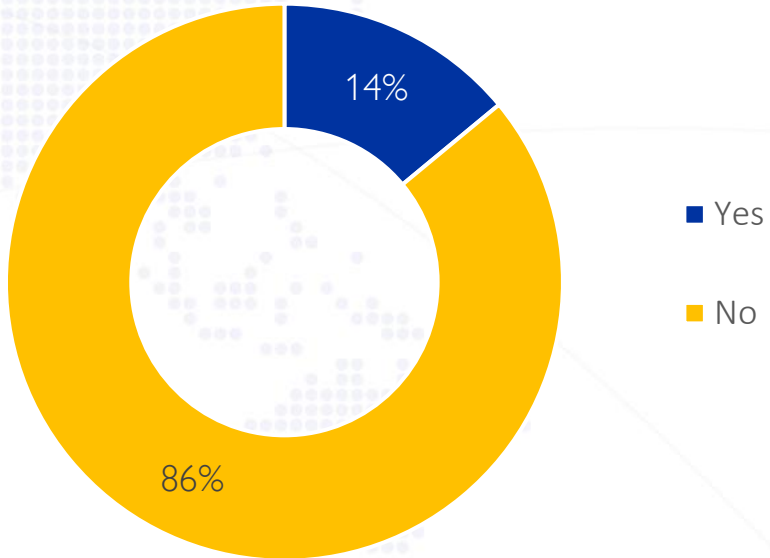
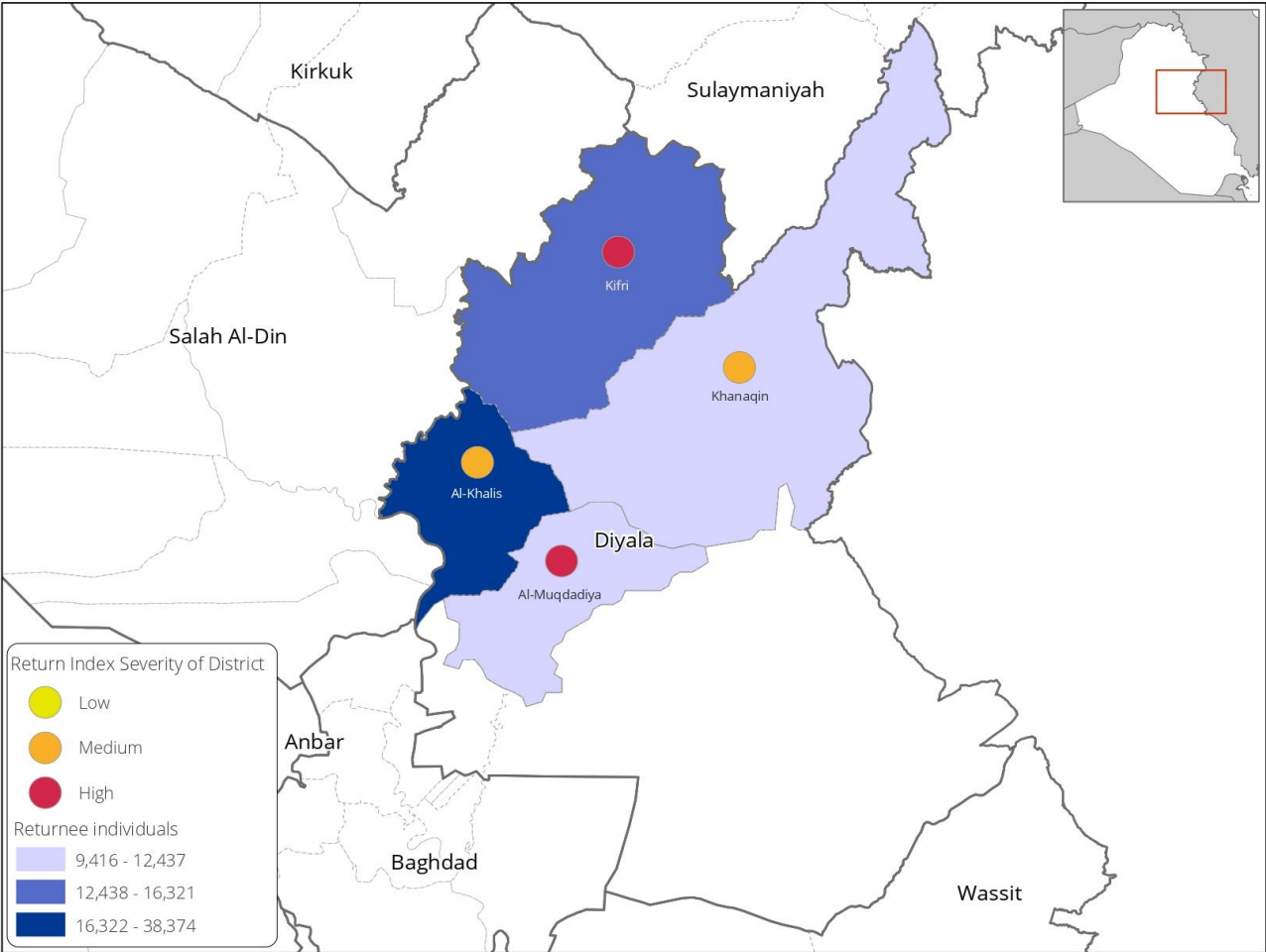


4. Social cohesion

Fear of revenge acts

Hotspots: Fear of revenge acts in Diyala - number of returnees by severity level

% of returnees living in locations where there are concerns of revenge acts



4. Social cohesion

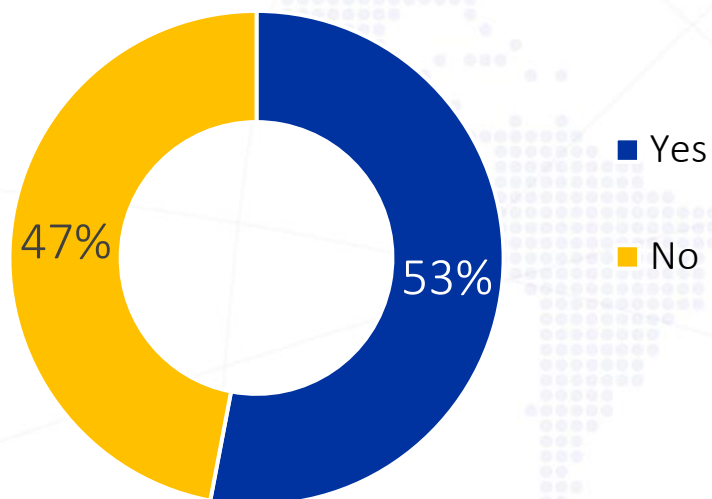
Ethno-religious, tribal and political dynamics

- Tensions or divisions related to ethno-religious, tribal or political dynamics often pre-date the ISIL conflict.
- Ethno-religious minority communities are **historically vulnerable**, with many coming from disputed territories that endured high levels of destruction during the conflict.
- This makes **ethno-religious minority IDPs particularly vulnerable** - which may affect their prospects for return. This group makes up around **30% of the IDP population**.
 - Dahuk hosts the highest number of ethno-religious minority IDPs – who are mainly Yazidis from Ninewa

4. Safety and security

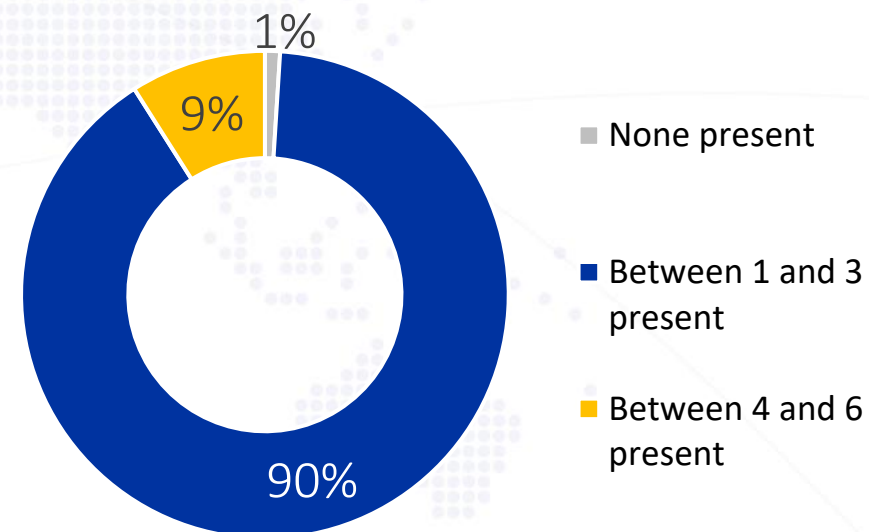
Re-emergence of ISIL

% of returnee families living in locations where there are fears of ISIL attacks



Configuration of security forces

% of returnee families living in locations with different numbers of security actors present

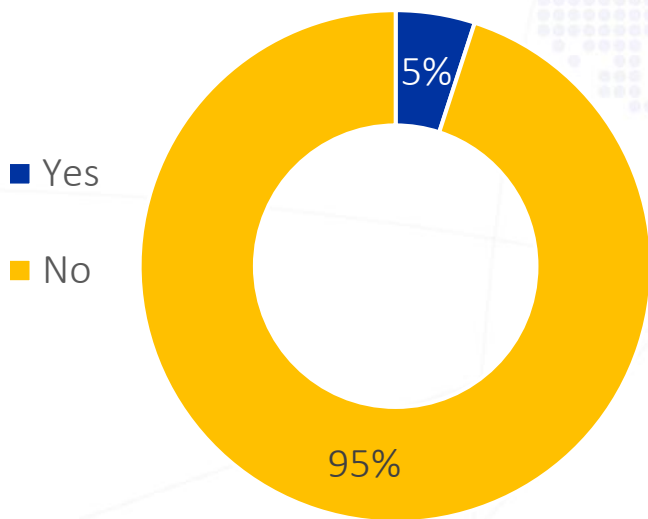


Return rates suggest that IDPs are less likely to return to locations where there are a high number of security actors present

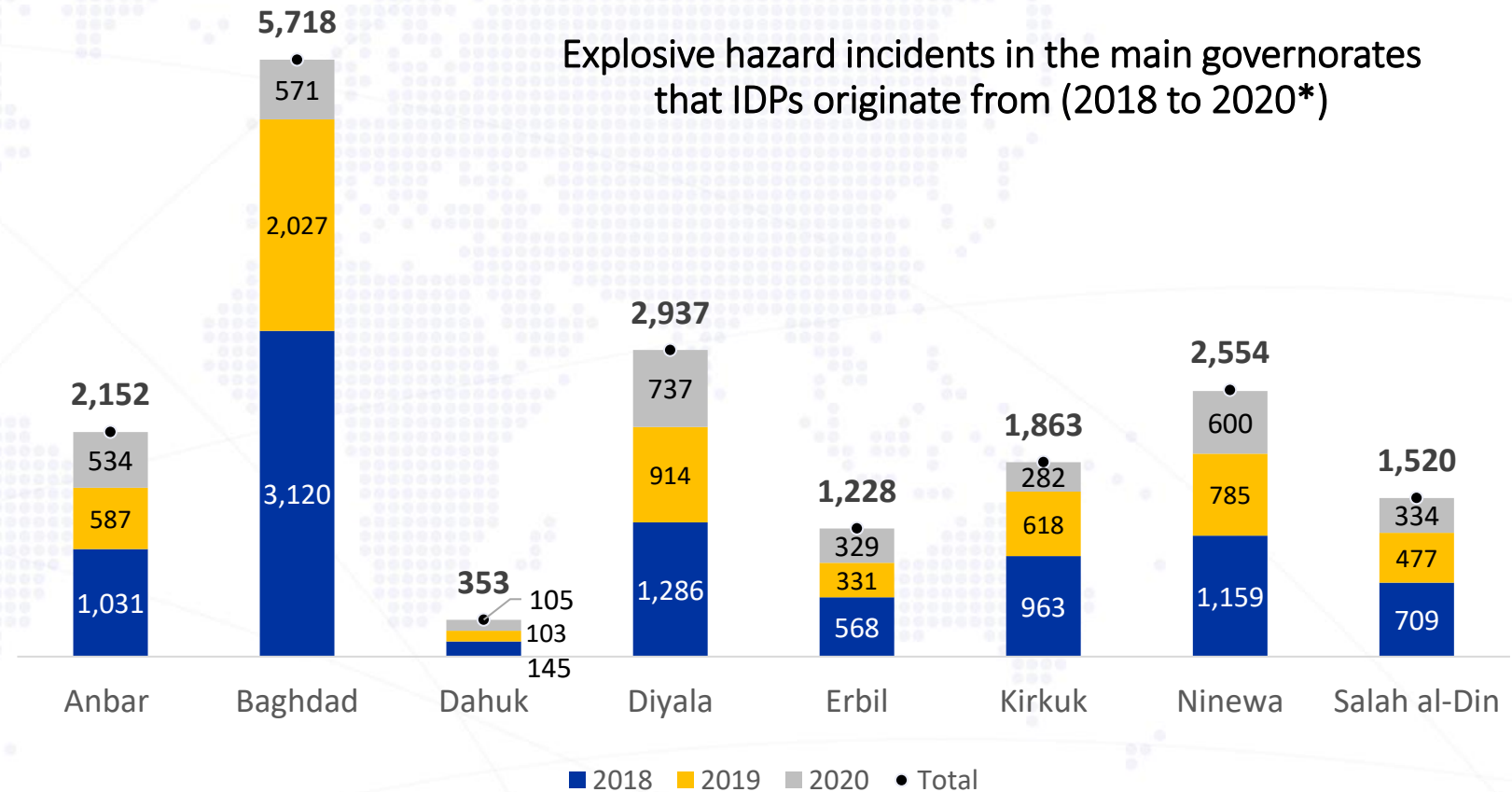
4. Safety and security

Presence of explosive hazards

% of returnee families living in locations where there are concerns regarding the presence of UXOs



Explosive hazard incidents in the main governorates that IDPs originate from (2018 to 2020*)



Gaining the full picture: recommendations

Exacerbating factors

- The categorization framework also includes a list of exacerbating factors, which may make IDPs more likely to remain in displacement.
- However, there is an information gap relating to the extent that these factors affect return prospects – particularly in relation to household characteristics.
- To fill this gap, targeted and representative quantitative household surveys enabling this analysis are recommended to be implemented.
- A DTM Iraq household assessment – *Urban Displacement in Iraq* - will assist in filling this information gap.

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

- Low socio-economic level
- Child-headed households
- Female-headed households
- Households with members with a disability
- Psycho-social wellbeing / self-reported mental health

CONTEXT FACTORS

- COVID-19 pandemic
- Location of origin / displacement

Re-integration obstacles

- Separate from return barriers, there is an information gap relating to the extent that returnees effectively re-integrate upon return to their area of origin.
- To fill this gap, quantitative surveys identifying re-integration barriers, and quantifying the number of returnees affected by these obstacles, are recommended to be implemented.
- A Social Inquiry and IOM Iraq study on returnees' obstacles to sustainable reintegration – *Home Again? Categorizing Obstacles to Returnee Integration* - will assist in filling this information gap.

The *Protracted Displacement in Iraq: Revisiting Categories of Return Barriers* report is available [here](#).

Returns and Durable Solutions Assessment (ReDS)

Markaz Daquq – Daquq, Kirkuk

Key findings presentation, Iraq

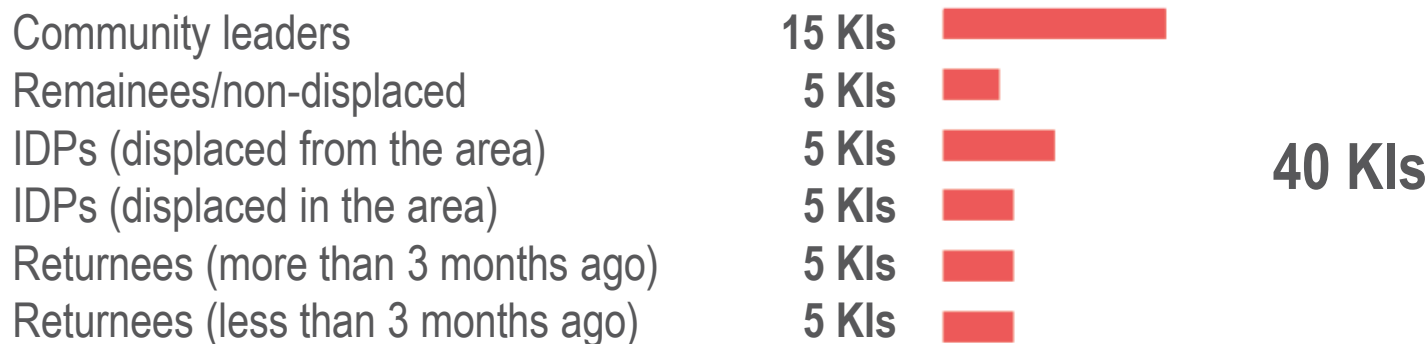
RWG Meeting, 23 January 2021

REACH
Key findings of
IMPACT PRESENTATION
ACTED 2021 01/23/21

Methodology

- The **multi-sectoral** assessment tool combined **qualitative and quantitative** data.
- Data collection was done **remotely by phone** between 14 and 17 December 2020, adapted to the context of the COVID-19 pandemic local restrictions and associated pandemic measures.
- **Purposive sampling** methods were employed to identify KIs. Findings should therefore be considered as **indicative**.
- Methodology based on **key informant interviews (KIIs)**.

□ KI profile in Markaz Sinjar Sub-district



Limitations

- **Considering the findings as indicative** due to the small sample size and the purposive sampling method

- 40 KIs in Markaz Daquq Sub-district

- **KIs gender balance**

- 30 male KIs
 - 10 female KIs

- **Contextualization at sub-district level**

- 📍 To operationalise the identified trends, information was analysed and visualized at sub-district level, rather than village or neighbourhood

- **Remote data collection**

- 📞 Data collected remotely by phone

Markaz Daquq Sub-district Key Findings

Safety, security and freedom of movement

- Overall, Markaz Daquq is perceived to have a positive environment in terms of security and community acceptance.
- In addition, it was considered a transition area for internally displaced persons (IDPs) originally from other areas of origin (AoO) outside the sub-district.
- While the perceived improvement in the safety and security situation has created a pull factor for returns to Markaz Daquq, returns were reported to be mainly attributed to push factors in areas of displacement (AoD) including ongoing processes linked to the closure or consolidation of all IDP camps in Iraq.
- In general, most KIs noted that community members feel safe in Markaz Daquq, there are no restrictions of movements and that there are no specific groups that are not welcomed.
- However, the majority of the IDP and returnee KIs reported concerns around the presence of explosive remnants of war (ERW) in Markaz Daquq which negatively affected their freedom of movement.

Markaz Daquq Sub-district Key Findings

Access to assistance and services

- The movements into Markaz Daquq were reportedly affecting positively and negatively the perception of access to assistance across the different respondent groups:
 - On one hand, recent returns reportedly contributed to **increased access to assistance** due to the response by different governmental and humanitarian actors to the recent returns (3 KIs).
 - On the other hand, KIs reported a **decrease in the level of household assistance** due to increased demand (6 KIs).
- Persistent reported challenges to sustainable (re)integration and return included: damaged homes, lack of basic services and job opportunities, and concerns around housing, land and property (HLP).

Markaz Daquq Sub-district Key Findings

Access to housing, land and property

- IDPs and returnees persistently reported to have less access to housing, housing rehabilitation, basic public services and being more at risk of eviction. This is commonly attributed to the lack of relationships and connections in the community.
- Damaged or destroyed housing; and concerns around housing, land and property (HLP) as some households do not have the needed documents to claim their properties are reported barriers to return and to sustainable (re)integration.
- The majority of the IDP KIs reported that the majority of IDP households resorted to illegal tenure occupation. Other IDP households resided in houses under a verbal rental agreement.
- Remainee KIs and the majority of the community leader KIs reported that the majority of community members resided in owned houses.
- Returnee KIs reported that the majority of returnee households resided in owned houses and other households rented through verbal agreements.

Markaz Daquq Sub-district Key Findings

Access to livelihoods

- The movements into Markaz Daquq were reportedly affecting positively and negatively the perception of access to job opportunities across the different respondent groups:
 - On one hand, recent returns reportedly contributed to **increased job opportunities** due to the return of business owners (9 KIs).
 - On the other hand, these movements were also negatively perceived due to the presence of **higher competition in the labour market** (6 KIs).
- An overall decrease in the diversity and availability of employment opportunities was reported in Markaz Daquq compared with 2014.
- IDP and returnee KIs reported that access to livelihoods in Markaz Daquq is unequal for different vulnerable groups, namely people with disabilities, elderly, and female heads of household.
- KIs also reported that child-headed households and unaccompanied/separated children (UASC) have less access to incomes, which may lead to child labour for these groups to meet their basic needs.

Markaz Daquq Sub-district Key Findings

Community inter-relations and co-existence

- KIs reported that the interaction between different population groups in Markaz Daquq was promoted by the friendship, kinship ties and work relationship between community members.
- However, the majority of returnee KIs reported that the lack of harmony between some groups was the main barrier for interaction, suggesting that further efforts are required to improve participation in social events and interaction between displaced, returnee and host community populations.
- Some community leaders reported that disputes occurred within neighbourhoods and between villages in Markaz Daquq, and that it is expected that further returns to Markaz Daquq will increase the number of disputes between households.
- However, community leaders also reported that the situation in this regard is expected to improve in the long-term due to the (re)integration and acceptance of IDPs and returnees in the community of Markaz Daquq, kinship ties between families, work relationships established between community members of different population groups and the intervention of the local authorities to solve those disputes.

Markaz Daquq Sub-district Key Findings

Primary community needs

- Perceptions on primary community needs varied by KI profile.
- Community leader KIs and remainee KIs reported the need for further efforts to restore public infrastructure such as water and sanitation systems, hospitals and schools.
- Many KIs reported a decline in the quality of public healthcare and education services compared to pre-2014. In comparison, access to livelihoods was commonly cited by returnee and IDP KIs as the primary community need closely linked to the need of further efforts to rehabilitate the roads in Markaz Daquq to facilitate safe access to job opportunities in other areas.
- Vulnerable groups are reportedly less involved in community projects implemented by non-governmental organisations (NGOs). In particular, UASC, child-headed households and people with disabilities reported to be the most affected, suggesting a need for further outreach to and participation of different population groups.

ReDS factsheets (available, ongoing and planned)

2020

July

[Al-Rummaneh](#)

[Markaz Al-Baaj](#)

August

[Al-Qairawan](#)

October

[Markaz Tooz Khurmato](#)

[Markaz Al-Muqdadiyah](#)

November

[Markaz Sinjar](#)

December

Markaz Doquq (finalized but not published yet)

2021

January

Yathreb (ongoing)

Al-Garma (ongoing)

February-March

Markaz Mosul (in process of preparation)



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

REACH Key Initiatives of
IMPACT Initiatives
ACTED and UNHCR



Upon request



<http://www.reachresourcecentre.info/>



IMPACT Initiatives



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