



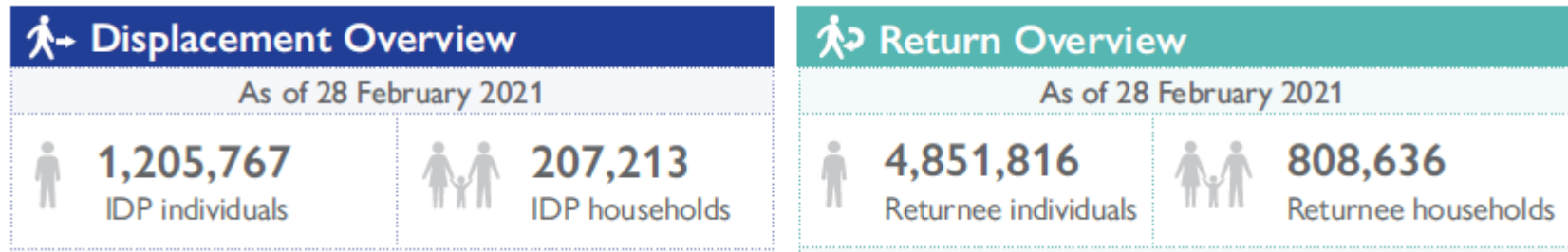
DTM Update

RWG, 30 March 2021



Latest Displacement and Return Figures

Latest Displacement and Return Movements



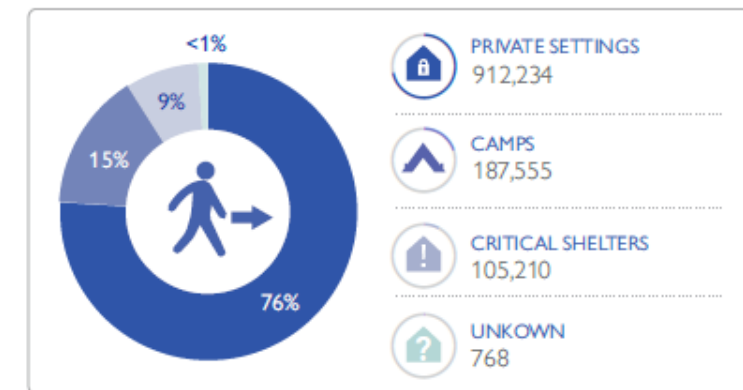
Return Rate

- 20,250 new returnees were recorded in the January-February 2021 period.
- This is lower than the number of new returnees recorded in the November-December 2020 period (49,152) and is one of the lowest monthly return rates since 2015. In 2020, the monthly return average was 36,500 individuals.
- Half of these returns (10,902) were from camps.

Shelter Types

- **IDPs:** An increase in the number of IDPs in informal settlements was noted (504), mainly in Ninewa. Districts hosting the highest numbers of IDPs in critical include Sumel, Falluja, Samarra, Kirkuk, and Mosul. There are 89 locations where IDPs are living in critical shelters, with the highest numbers recorded in the of Falluja, Al-Shikhan, Basrah, and Erbil.
- **Returnees:** 2,646 returnees arrived to shelters in critical condition, taking the total number residing in them to 179,742 (4% of all returnees). Most returnees in these shelters are in Ninewa (Mosul, Sinjar, Telafar) and Anbar (Fallujah, Al-Qaim)

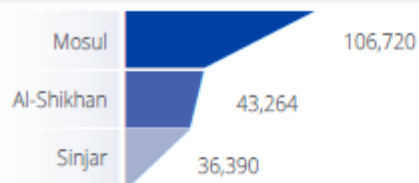
IDP shelter types



Latest Displacement and Return Movements

Ninewa 260,218 IDPs

Three main districts of displacement

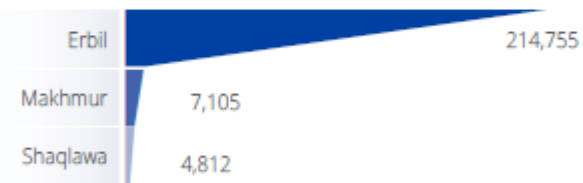


Governorates of origin



Erbil 231,694 IDPs

Three main districts of displacement

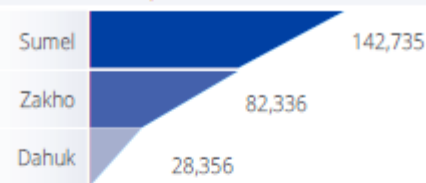


Governorates of origin



Dahuk 258,633 IDPs

Three main districts of displacement

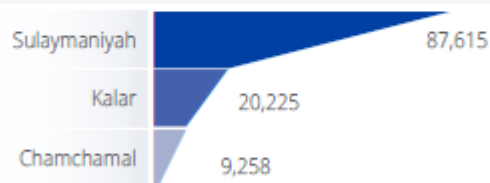


Governorates of origin

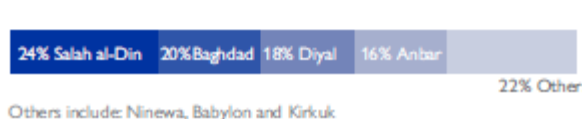


Sulaymaniyah 136,496 IDPs

Three main districts of displacement



Governorates of origin



New and secondary displacement:

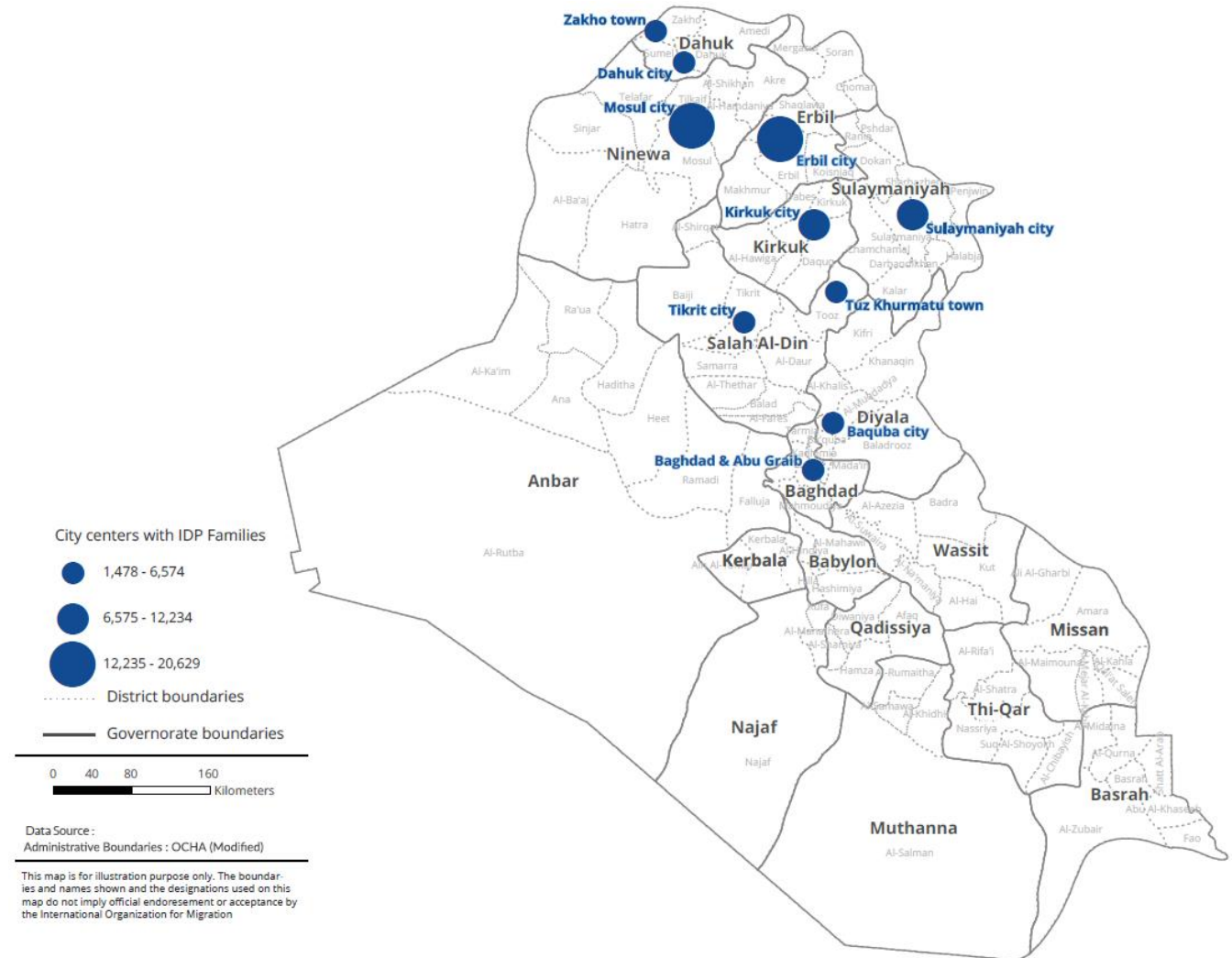
- Despite the overall decrease in the total caseload of IDPs across the country, 15,017 IDPs (re) displaced, mainly between locations of displacement, including 2,706 from camps in Ninewa and Kirkuk.
- 1,062 individuals displaced for the time, nearly all to Sulaymaniyah.
 - Most of these IDPs fled from Baghdad, Diyala, Salah al-Din, Anbar due to lack of and basic services, and poor security situation.
- 408 individuals have reportedly failed to return to their governorates of origin, mainly in Anbar.

More than 70% of IDPs are in these 4 governorates, mainly from Ninewa with the exception of Sulaymaniyah

Urban Displacement in Iraq

Introduction to Urban Displacement Project

- IOM DTM implemented a household-level assessment looking at the phenomenon of urban displacement to support evidence-based planning and progress towards achieving durable solutions for the remaining IDP caseload.
- 4,022 households were assessed and each city was treated as a separate entity, with the IDP population size and the number of neighbourhoods over which the population is distributed taken into consideration for sampling.
- Ten urban centres were selected for the study: Baghdad/Abu Ghraib, Baquba, Dahuk, Erbil, Kirkuk, Mosul, Sulaymaniyah, Tikrit, Tuz Khurmatu, and Zakho. The ten cities are all main recipients of IDPs, together they host around half of the national out-of-camp caseload of IDPs (47%).



Topics Covered

- Rate of change in IDP population
- Age distribution of IDP population (gender & dependency ratios)
- Geographic distribution of IDP population (enclaves and IDP to host ratios)
- Protracted and multiple displacements
- Sources of income
- Best aspects of urban displacement vs. AoO
- Host community acceptance (leveraging Cites as Home research)
- Progress towards self-reliance (needs, employment, shelter, employment, income)
- Characteristics of vulnerability (gender, disability, shelter, debt, livelihood, discrimination, political participation)
- Self-reliance, vulnerability and intentions
- Intentions by district of origin
- Intentions by key characteristics
- Obstacles to return by district of origin

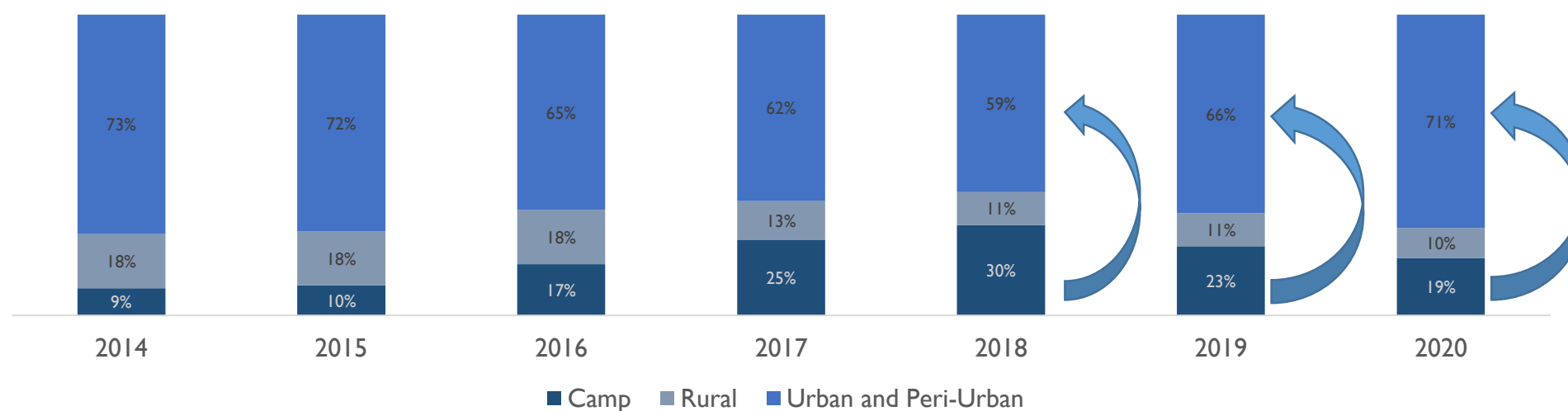
City	Protracted displacement	Multiple displacement	Female HoHH
Baghdad-Abu Ghraib	99%	38%	27%
Baquba	97%	54%	26%
Dahuk	99%	64%	10%
Erbil	94%	28%	19%
Kirkuk	92%	49%	20%
Mosul	81%	37%	16%
Sulaymaniyah	88%	25%	10%
Tikrit	98%	89%	19%
Tuz Khurmatu	99%	33%	24%
Zakho	99%	41%	10%
Total	94%	38%	23%

Drivers of urban displacement

Cities are perceived to provide greater safety and security by IDPs: over 80% of households mentioned security as their most positive aspect of remaining in the area of displacement, compared to conditions in their area of origin.

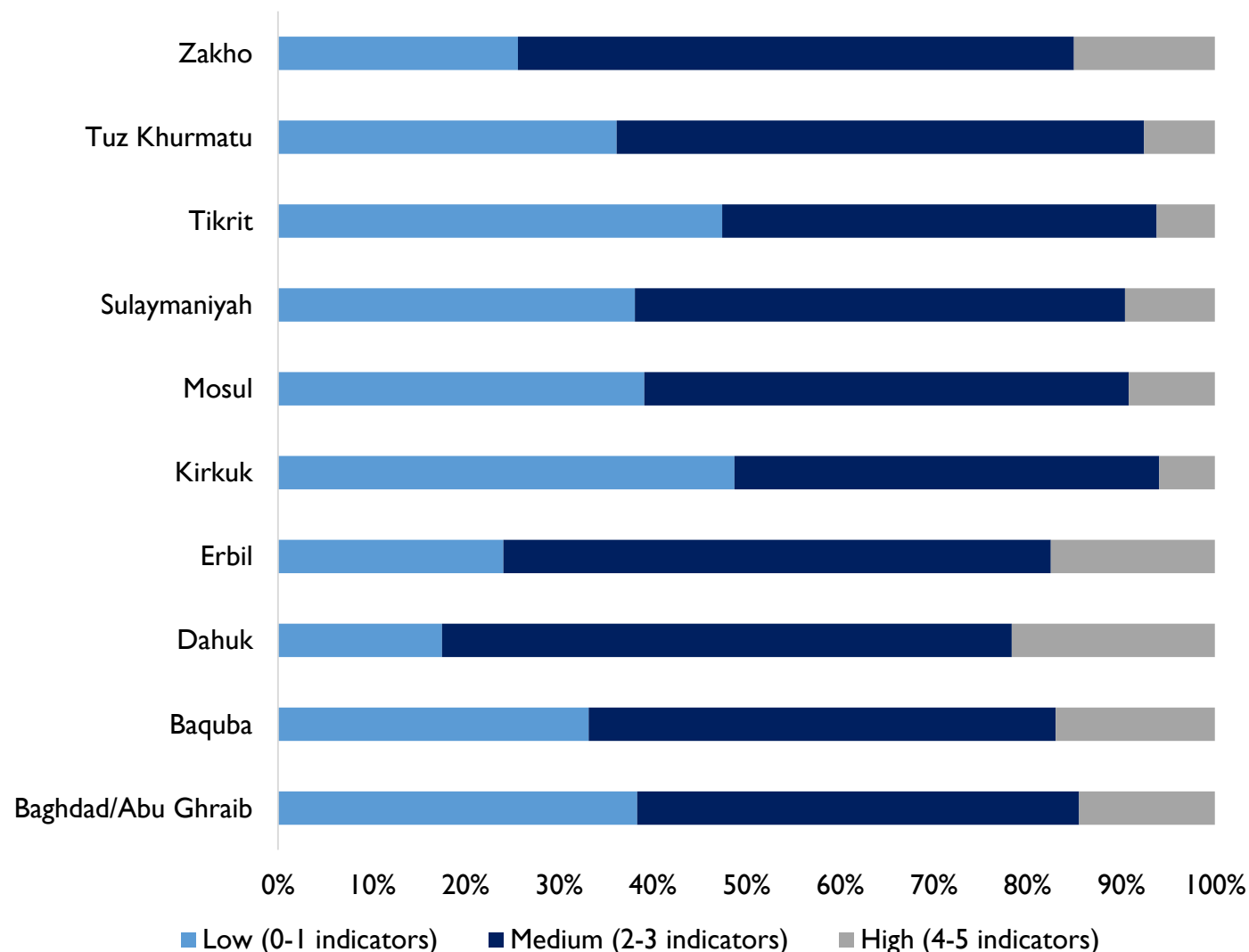
- Safety and security reported as main reason to remain in area of displacement
 - Through increased personal safety and perceived reduction of risk from potential resurgence of ISIL and related threats
 - Cities also offer greater anonymity that is not accessible in camps, which is a key factor for households who have experienced trauma including religious minorities.
- Better access to services, namely healthcare and education, is the second most reported pull factor followed by access to housing.
- Livelihood-generating opportunities were mentioned by 23 % of households overall

Location of displacement over time (% of displaced population)



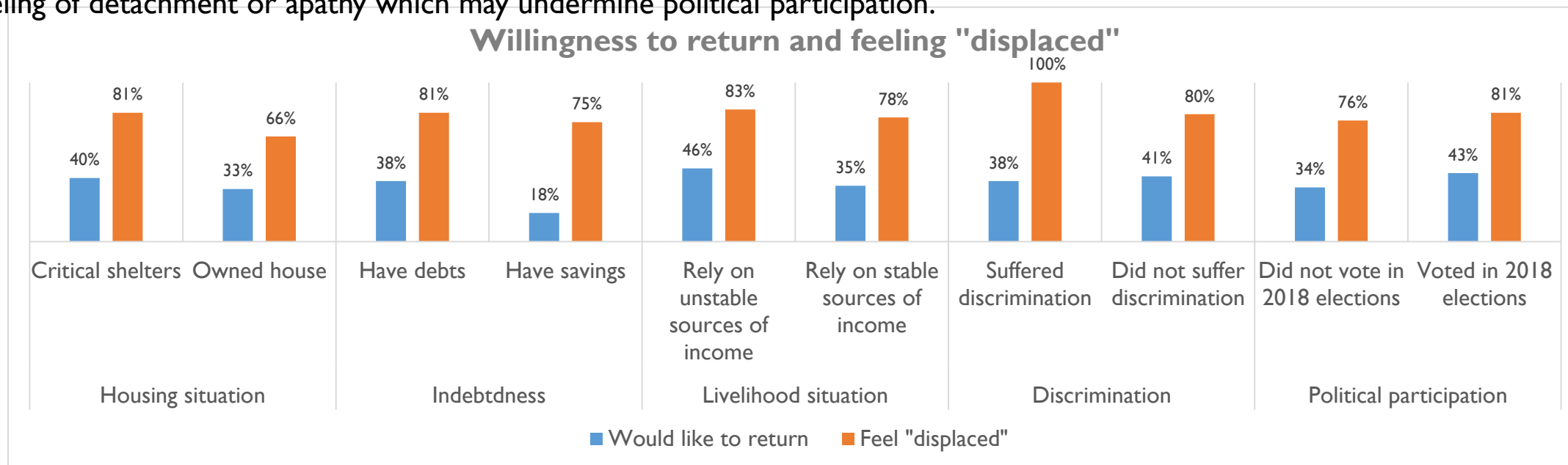
Progress Towards Self-Reliance

- Overall, only 13 per cent of households so far have acquired at least four of the five characteristics of self-reliance.
- Kirkuk, Tikrit and Baghdad-Abu Ghraib are notable for having high levels of IDP households with low self-reliance while Dahuk, Erbil and Baquba have the highest proportions of IDP households that meet 4 or 5 of the indicators and have therefore made good progress towards self-reliance.
- Self-reliance is far from guaranteeing living standards comparable to pre-displacement life – only one third of households stated that they currently enjoy similar or better living conditions than those before displacement; around one in ten households own the house they live in; and a similar share run their own business.



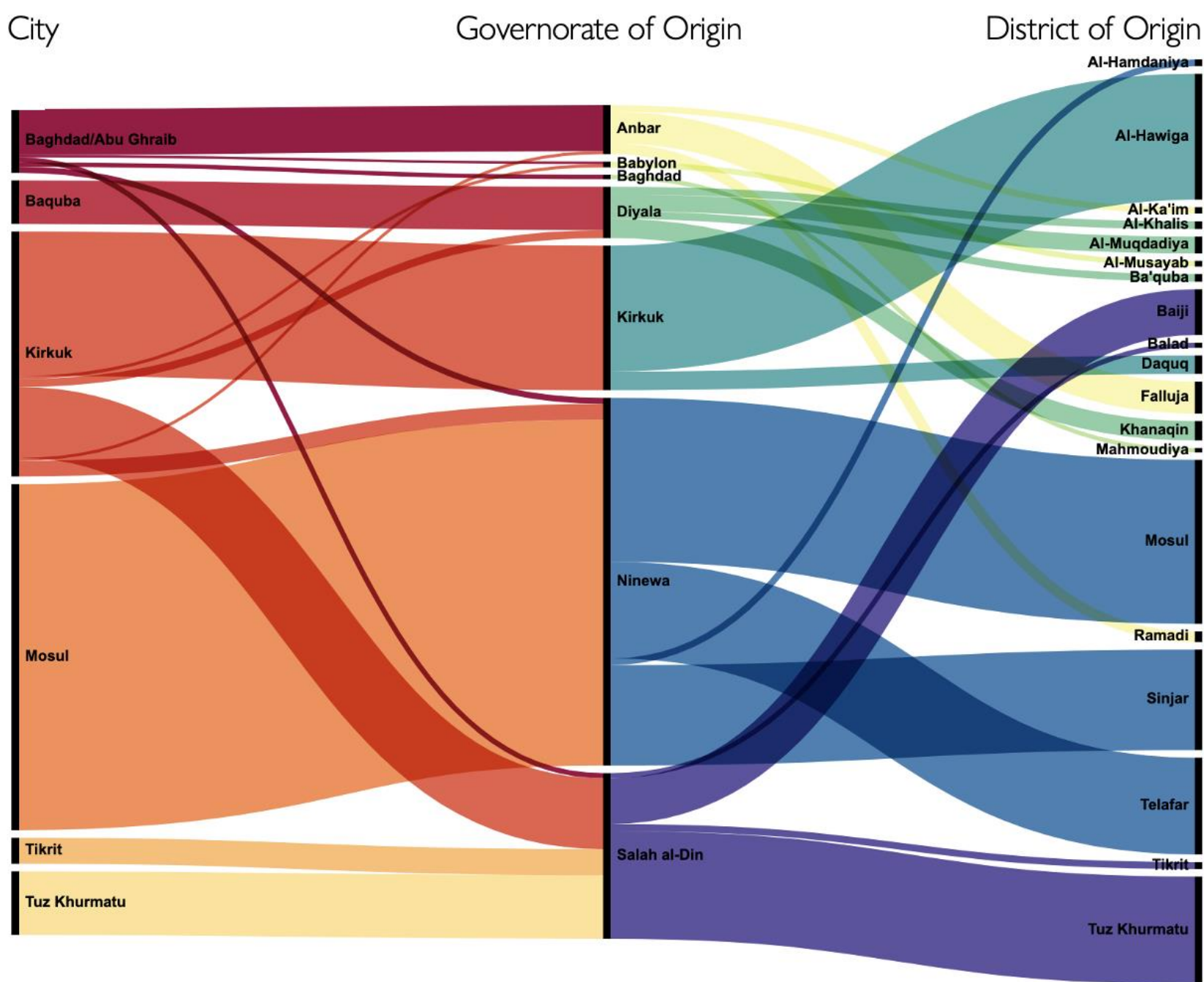
Willingness to return and “feeling displaced”

- Overall, 3% of households had no source of income and nearly half of all IDP households rely primarily on informal or daily wage labour.
- Those who live in critical shelters are also included as among the most vulnerable. Around one in three households are considered to be indebted (29% overall but around 45% in Baquba and Tikrit). Less concrete forms of vulnerability included those that would not feel comfortable seeking help from authorities as well as those that felt unwelcome or marginalized within the host community (2%).
- These characteristics – that are often experienced together and/or associated with other vulnerabilities – contribute to persistent self-identification as displaced, the inability to return (even when this may be the preferred solution) and an increasing feeling of detachment or apathy which may undermine political participation.



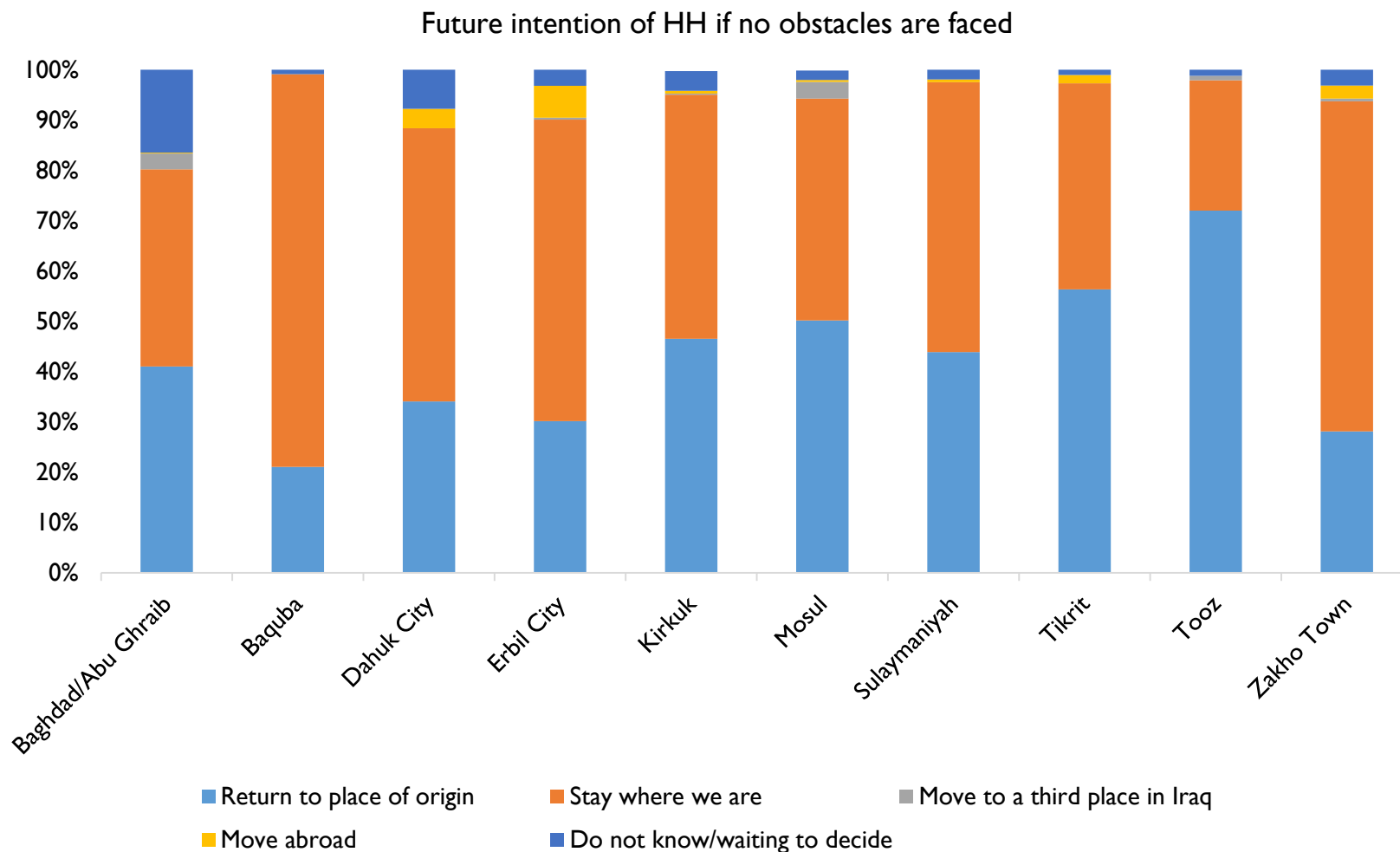
Districts of Origin (Fed.Iraq)

- In nearly all cities, the displaced population is comprised of a few homogeneous clusters when looking at their districts of origin.
- In Baghdad/Abu Ghraib, most IDPs are originally from the three districts of Al-Ka'im, Falluja and Ramadi in Anbar Governorate;
- in Baquba, nearly all IDPs are from within Diyala, from the three districts of Al-Khalis, Al Muqdadiya and Khanaqin;
- in Tikrit, three quarters of IDPs are from Baiji, whereas in Tuz Khurmatu nearly all are still in their district of origin
- Finally, most IDPs in Mosul city are from Mosul, Sinjar and Telafar.



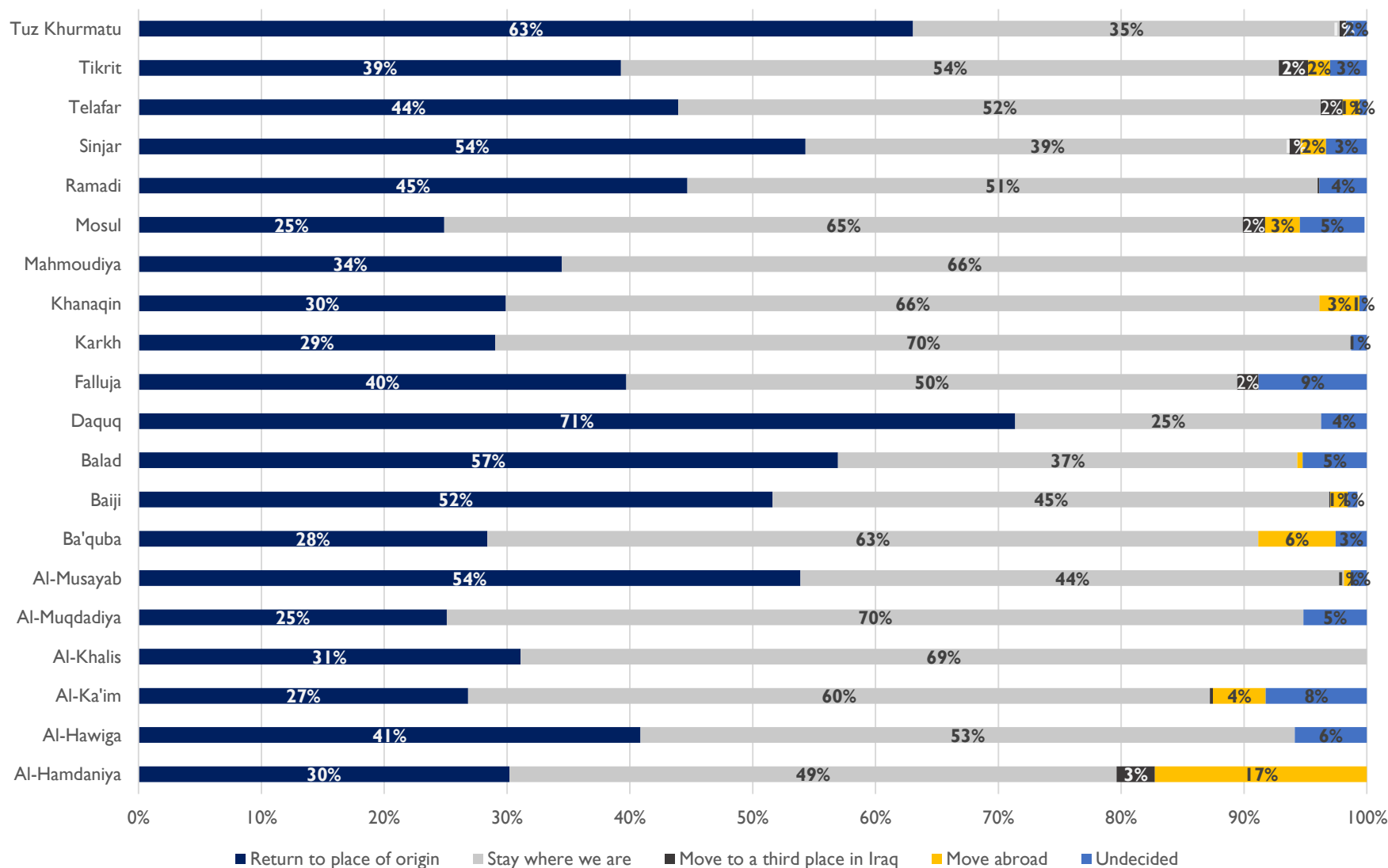
Intentions of urban IDPs

- IDPs in the cities of Federal Iraq were considerably more likely than those in KRI cities to intend to return, with the majority of households expressing an intention to return in Tuz Khurmatu, Tikrit and Mosul.
- However, among those households that intend to return, most are deferring that decision by at least a year or are undecided about when to do so. In Tuz Khurmatu, for example, only nine per cent intend to return in the next year and 45% remain undecided.
- Baquba was an outlier among all assessed cities with 78% of households expressing the intention to stay within the city. The same proportion of households originate from districts within Diyala Governorate, each of which have locations with poor access to services, housing destruction and concerns related to multiple security actors according to the Return Index.



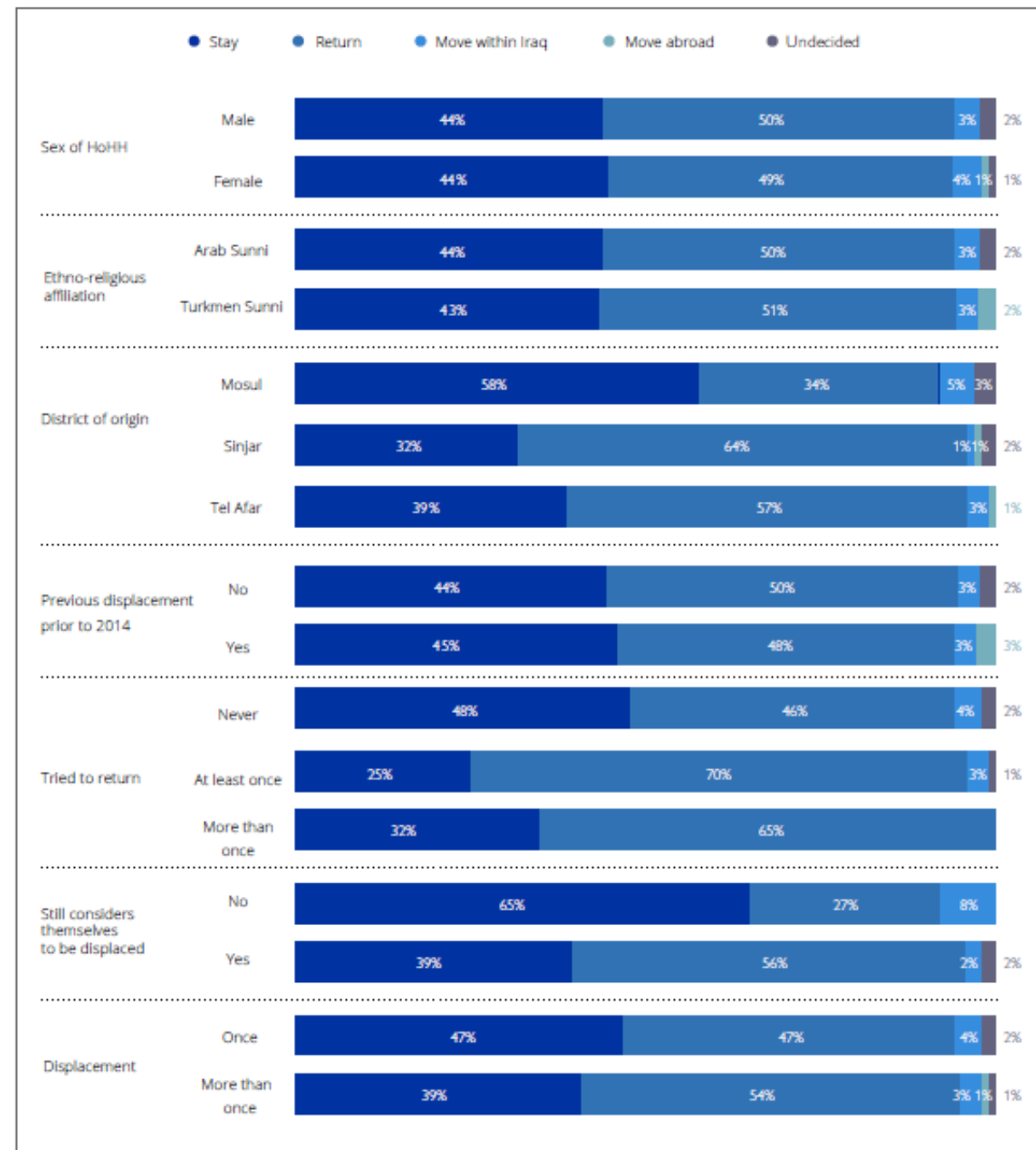
Intentions and District of Origin

- Intentions to return are stronger among IDPs originally from Baiji, Al-Musayab, Sinjar, Balad, Tuz Khurmatu and, especially Daquq.
- They are lower among IDPs from Al Muqdadiya, Mosul, Al Ka'im, Baquba and Karkh.
- Nearly 1/5 households from Hamdaniya would like to move abroad – this finding is linked to the high share of Christians and other minorities originally from the district (around 80%).
- Despite a low representation of minority ethno-religious groups among respondents, Christians appear to be the most determined group to leave Iraq and move abroad, followed by Yazidis.



Factors affecting Intentions

- Overall the gender of the household head did not impact upon significantly upon intentions, with female-headed households marginally more likely to intend to stay (57%) compared with male-headed households (51%).
- Those who had been displaced prior to 2014 were considerably more likely to opt to stay in their area of displacement (63%) compared with those that were displaced more recently (51%).
- Those that no longer consider themselves displaced were more likely to intend to stay (59%) compared with those that still consider themselves displaced (51%).
- Multiple displacements appear to increase the willingness to return with nearly half of households who had endured four or more displacement intending to return (47%) compared with just 38 per cent of those who had been displaced once.
- Arab Sunnis and Kurd Sunnis were more likely than Arab and Kurd Shia to intend to stay in their current location. A comparatively low proportion of Kurd Yazidis intend to stay (39%), although they now account for 20 per cent of the total displaced population in Iraq, suggesting they may be experiencing greater difficulty in returning



URBAN DISPLACEMENT IN THE KURDISTAN REGION OF IRAQ



URBAN DISPLACEMENT IN FEDERAL IRAQ



- Factsheets for Federal Iraq cities and KRI cities available on the DTM website:
<http://iraqdtm.iom.int/DurableSolutions/ProtractedDisplacement>
- Comparative analysis report forthcoming
- Also...
 - ILA reports have been published last week:
<http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ILA5#Reports>
 - Emergency tracking has been closed for now.

Why displaced farmers do not return to agriculture: a case study from Iraq

Durable Solutions Working Group

March 21, 2021

IOM RO MENA & FAO RO NENA



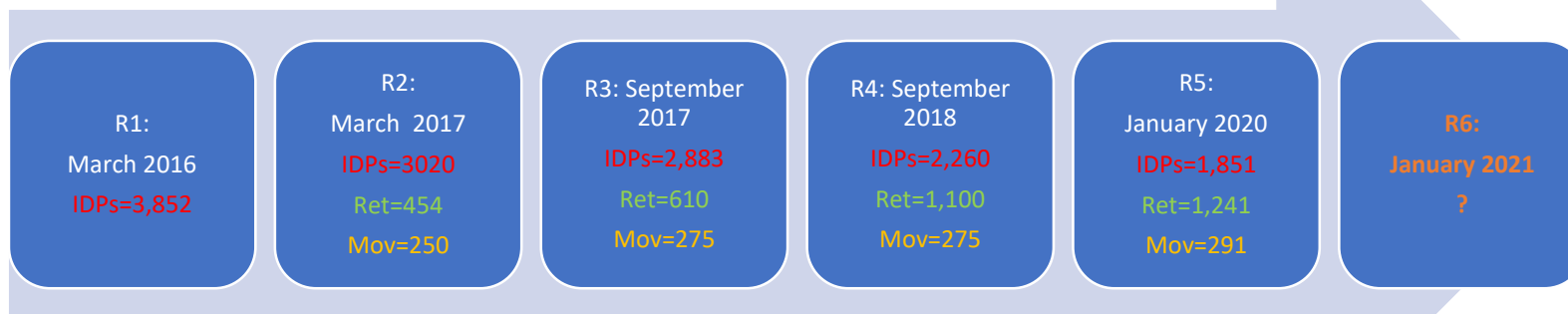
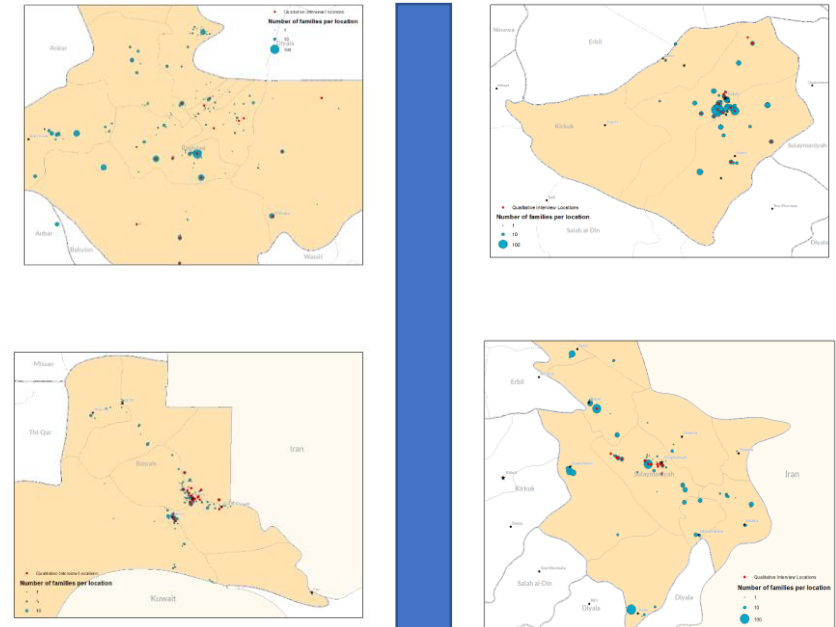
Presentation outline

- The longitudinal study on Access to Durable Solutions for Iraqi IDPs and
- The partnership between IOM and FAO Regional offices: why displaced farmers do not return to agriculture
- The Iraq context
- Key findings and policy implications
- Way forward

The longitudinal study on Access to Durable Solutions for Iraqi IDPs

IOM Iraq and Georgetown University (CCAS and ISIM) partnered in 2015 to carry out a research study to understand progress towards durable solution and in particular

- How do displacement and access to durable solutions among IDPs in Iraq change over time?
- What are the needs, coping strategies, and aspirations of IDPs, and what events and factors are perceived to influence these needs, coping strategies, and aspirations over time?
- To what extent do the experiences of IDPs in Iraq inform our conceptualization and operationalization of quasi-durable and durable solutions?



4 governorates hosting 34% of 3.2M Iraqi IDPs, generalizes to 182,000 IDP families living outside camps

IOM and FAO ROs partnership

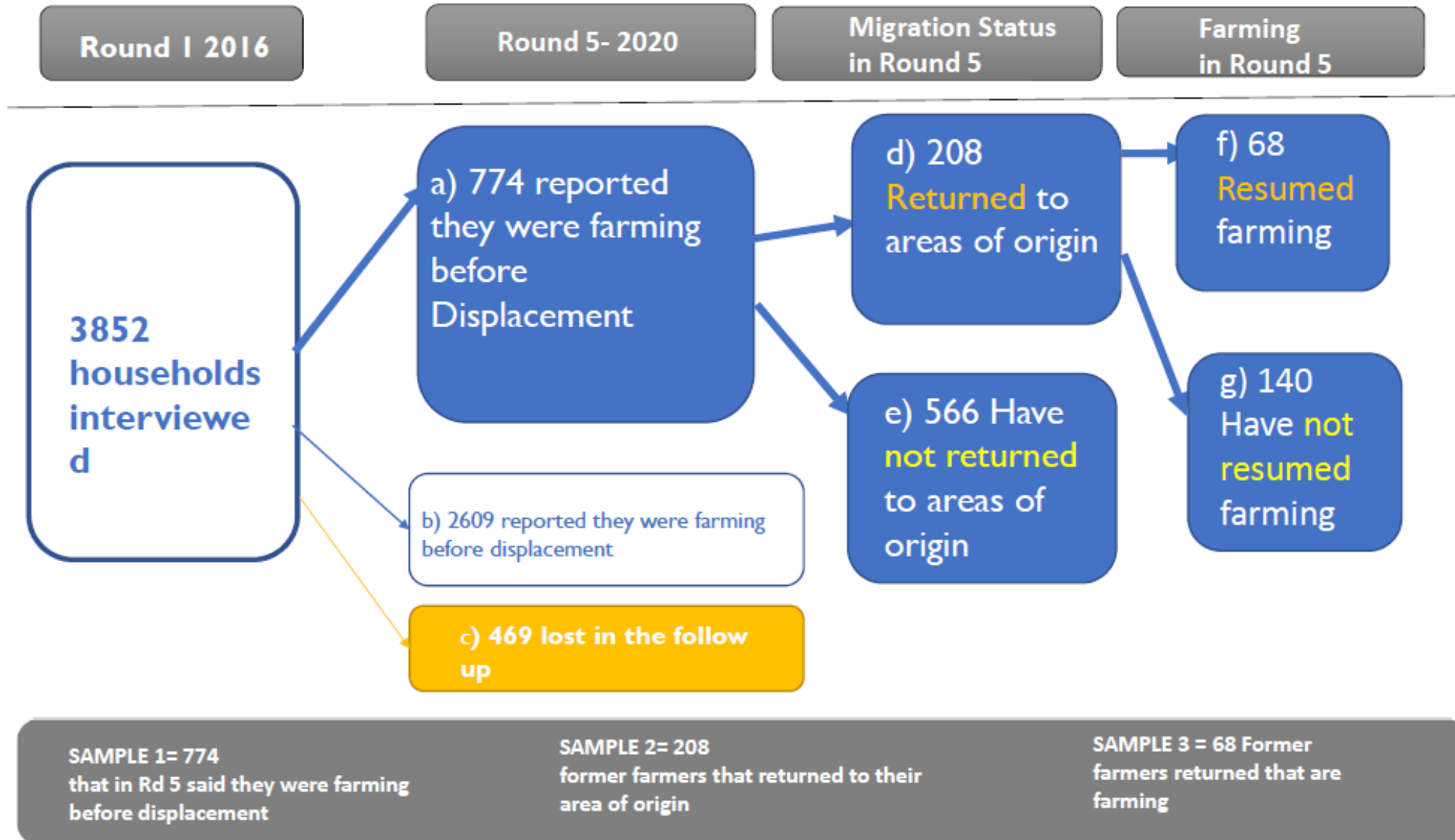
In 2019, building on one important finding of the study, i.e. of the **25% families** employed in agriculture before displacement, only **2% had resumed farming**

IOM RO MENA and FAO RO NENA partnered to understand

- Why have many farming families not returned to areas of origin?
- For those who returned, why some have not resumed farming?
- For those who resumed farming, why many are not farming at full capacity?

And a full module was developed to assess the above and administered to the families in the sample between Dec 2019 and Jan 2020 or right before the start of COVID19.

Longitudinal Study and Module on Agriculture



The Context: Agriculture: importance and challenges

- Agriculture is very important for Iraq's economy:
 - The **largest non-oil sector** of Iraq's economy
 - The **largest source of employment** for the rural population including women
 - The third largest provider of employment in the country
- But it faces many **structural constraints**:
 - Land fragmentation
 - Water scarcity,
 - Land degradation and Soil salinity,
 - Low productivity,
 - Limited access to credit,

Key general findings

- Returns among farming HHs: Farming HHs who returned to their areas of origin has increased to **27%** over time although still lower than non farmers (37%)
- Challenges to resume farming:
 - **40%** cited Lack access to **productive inputs** (seeds, animals, feed or equipment),
 - **25%** facing problems of accessing their **land**.
 - Constraints in access to markets, labour, water are also mentioned as challenges to resume farming.
- Challenges among those who resumed farming:
 - **35%** reported “**low prices** offered for agricultural products”,
 - “lack of access to inputs (**33 %**),
 - and “little or no access to irrigation” (**21%**) are the most cited challenges.
- Income from agriculture: Increased share of agriculture as income source among returned HHs (**4%** to **20%**).

Key findings- step 1

Return vs continued displacement

- Ability to cover basic needs (+)..... Credit?
- access to property in the area of origin (+) security?
- Access to surface irrigation system in the farm (+)
reconstruction of irrigation network
- interest in agriculture (+) how to increase it, diversification?
Investments in agriculture?
- Insecurity conditions in areas of origin (-) improve security
conditions
- Ownership of a property in the place of displacement (-) a sign
of stability
- Extent of loss in agricultural assets (-) reconstruction of farm
assets, credit again

Key Findings- Step 2

Resuming farming vs not resuming among returnee HHs

- access to agricultural land (+), **again security**
- capacity to mobilize financial resources to resume farming (+), **credit**
- interest in agriculture (+) how to keep it. **Rural development and non-farm income?**

- extent of losses in agricultural assets (-), **reconstruction of farm sector**

Key Findings- 3 Intensity of farming (partial or total return to agriculture)

- age of the head of the households (+) implication for how to keep the interest of youth in farming?
- availability of surface irrigation in the farm (+). Cheap irrigation

Policy Implications and Alignment with DS OF

Recommendations	Iraq Durable Solutions Strategy and Operational Framework
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Improvement in security conditions2. Rehabilitation of productive assets3. Improve access to agricultural inputs4. Maintain and incentivize the interest in agriculture5. Increase investment in agricultural sector6. Increase access to credit7. Promote income-generating activities	<p>SO3 - Livelihoods</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Provision of agriculture inputs and secure access to farm lands2. Technical and vocational education and training, as well as sustainable livelihoods and job creation/job replacement support3. Market-based programming, including rehabilitation/re-establishment of infrastructure services in productive value chains4. Micro-credit and access to financial services
<ol style="list-style-type: none">8. Address food insecurity for returned and displaced farmers' households.	<p>SO4 - Basic services</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Social protection: Food assistance, cash transfer programming (i.e. cash for work, multi-purpose cash assistance), social protection schemes and increasing market linkages

Thanks for the attention!



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DS Update RWG

30th March 2021

حلول دائمة في العراق
Iraq Durable Solutions



Agenda

- General Updates
- Operational and Strategic Framework
- DSTWG ABC Updates



General Updates

Key Updates

1. Government National plan officially endorsed
2. DSTF – Most recent meeting on 21st March – joined by donor representatives
3. DSTWG – last meeting on 8th March – discussion on sub-groups



Operational and Strategic Framework

Overview

- Main document outlining the objectives, scope and approach to DS implementation in Iraq
- Used as the basis for the development of localised durable solutions plans of action by area-based groups
- Developed with significant contributions from all members of the DSTWG and with ICCG inputs
- Recently endorsed by the DSTF – undergoing minor updates to data before sharing more widely



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.



Sub-Groups

- Consensus among members of DSTWG, and feedback from ABC members, on the need for further guidance on specific objectives of Op Framework
- Largely building on existing guidelines and standards, articulated around DS objectives
- Task oriented, time-bound, sub-groups
- Agreement from DSTWG that we can't have a group for every objective at once
- Groups:
 - Facilitated Movements – expanding and reviewing existing guidelines
 - Housing and HLP – Chairs UN-Habitat and the HLP/Housing Cluster
 - Social Cohesion and Peacebuilding – working through TCC
 - Monitoring and Analysis Sub-Group - Chairs - REACH and IOM



Monitoring and Analysis Sub Group

How do we measure the progress of ABC groups and DS outcomes more generally?

- Developing an analytical framework
- Defining specific DS indicators and activities while linking with IASC and Operational Framework SOs
- Mapping activities defined as DS

Work to date:

- Initial scoping of approach
- Gathering indicators and frameworks shared by members
- Discussions with existing platforms
- Presentation by DSP and REDSS on lessons learned from other contexts



DSTWG ABC Updates

Reminder of Areas

Area	Gov.	Focal Points	Members	DSTWG and DSO Support
West Anbar (Qaim, Heet, Haditha)	Anbar	UNDP & Human Appeal	UNHCR, WFP, NRC, SIF, OCHA	DSO & DSTWG
East Anbar (Fallujah and Ramadi)	Anbar	IOM & ACTED	WFP, UNHCR, DRC, UNDP, GIZ, NRC, OCHA, Mercy Corps	DSO & DSTWG
Sinjar	Ninewa	IOM, UNHCR & UNDP	Solidarites, WFP, PPO, GIZ, UN-Habitat, ACTED, UNICEF, NRC, OCHA, ACTED, UNICEF	DSO & DSTWG
Ba'aj	Ninewa	Intersos & UNDP	WFP, OCHA, GIZ, IOM, NRC, UNHCR	DSO & DSTWG
Hawija	Kirkuk	Arche Nova & UNDP	UNHCR, IOM, Mercy Corps, NRC, OCHA, MDM	DSO & DSTWG
Muqdadiya, Jalawla, Saadiya	Diyala	Oxfam & DRC	Save the children, IOM, UNDP, OCHA	DSO & DSTWG
Shirqat and Baiji	SAD	UNDP & UNHCR	COOPI, DRC, IRC, Mercy Corps, UN-Habitat, IOM, OCHA, WFP	DSO & DSTWG

Locations not exhaustive, can be reviewed and expanded – initial starting point

Process that groups are following

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
3. Consult other local and international actors for inputs
4. Organise roundtable
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.

Outreach



Planning



Implementation



Monitoring

All groups have received 2 induction sessions and series of guidelines relating to the steps above, including templates for stakeholder mapping, mapping priority locations, plans of action, roundtable and government meeting guidelines

What have been the main insights and outcomes of initial meetings among members?

- **Formulation of areas important:**
 - Redefinition of Kirkuk to Hawiga
 - Closely coordinating when obvious overlaps– Sinjar/Baaj and East/West Anbar
- **Importance of framing priorities within areas through DS lens**
 - According to specific solutions – e.g. local integration, relocation, return
 - Importance of not being too general
- **Importance of capturing full capacity in the area:**
 - Currently mapping for members of groups but need bigger picture– linked to M&A group
 - Need collaboration on service/actor/capacity mapping
- **Need to strengthen guidance on social cohesion/peacebuilding elements of planning**
 - Has been discussed with DSTWG and TCC as noted earlier

What is being discussed during initial meetings with government counterparts at the local level?

- Outline of general DS effort and ABC approach
- Agreement over joint approach/government lead – general opportunity to sensitise, set expectations
- Outline of process, including engagement of other actors, intended plan
- Identification of potential stakeholders to engage in roundtable, date, location etc
- Proposal of initial priority locations and feedback

What are the main insights and outcomes from government counterpart engagement?

- Majority of groups identify governor and/or governors assistant as starting point
- Challenge of navigating local dynamics
- Necessary coordination for related groups when meeting focal points
- Interest in being inclusive in roundtable – considerations over technical counterparts vs broad decision makers, need for multiple consultations
- High degree of enthusiasm and willingness to collaborate
- Pragmatic on need to prioritise
- Noted challenges for authorities to propose new projects/expand, but can work within scope of capacity

What are expected next steps?

- Finalising proposed priority locations for discussing during roundtable and with additional actors/stakeholders
- Completing initial government counterpart meetings
- Preparing for roundtables
- Conducting outreach to additional stakeholders
- Preparing engagement approach for relevant community counterparts

Have there been any specific considerations that have emerged?



- Support and guidance essential– as the initiative is new, each step requires significant support, guidelines
- Effective and realistic engagement –given nexus approach, many actors can be engaged, cannot engage all bilaterally, need to consider realistic approaches
- Movement restrictions/COVID creating delays – delayed government counterpart meetings, created challenges for face-to-face meetings
- Ramadan – may result in re-organization of work e.g. roundtables after Ramadan, with outreach brought forward
- Importance of moving beyond simply reorganizing existing activities – gaps will be identified and need an approach to mobilise resources
- Continued feedback from groups on need for national linkages



Questions?

Returns and Durable Solutions Assessment (ReDS)

Yathreb – Balad, Salah Al-Din
Markaz Al-Garma - Al-Falluja - Al-Anbar

Findings presentation, Iraq

Data collection period: 15-19 January 2021

Limitations

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

 54 KIs in Yathreb Sub-district 50 KIs in Markaz Markaz Al-Garma Sub-district

- **KIs gender balance**



44 male KIs

50 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

Yathreb Sub-district

Key findings

- The situation regarding returns to Yathreb remains fluid, with KIs reporting ongoing returns and more projected in the six months following data collection, driven in part by decisions surrounding camp closures.
- In general, most KIs noted that community members felt safe in Yathreb. There were no reported movement restrictions, though women and girls were reportedly less able to move freely during the day and slightly less at night compared to men.
- Despite this, safety and security reportedly continued to be barriers to the return of IDP KIs originally from Yathreb displaced elsewhere.
- Other barriers to return reported by KIs were: damaged or destroyed housing; lack of basic public services and job opportunities; and concerns around housing, land and property (HLP) as some households did not have the necessary documents to claim their properties.

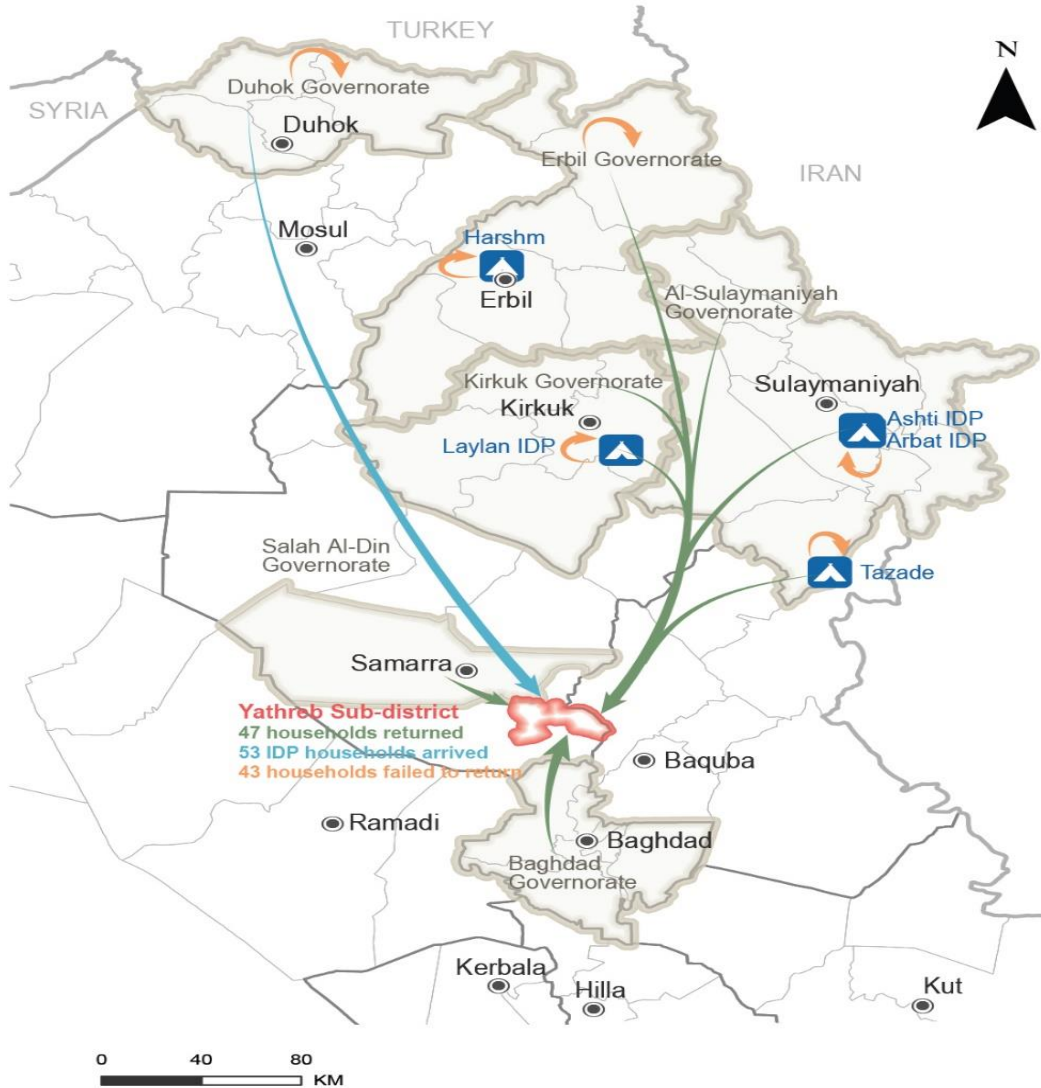
Yathreb Sub-district

Other key findings

- KIs reported different levels of access to services across population groups.
- All KIs reported an overall decrease in the availability of job opportunities compared to 2014, exemplified by the more limited access to employment in the private sector due to the prolonged displacement of business owners.
- KIs from different population groups prioritized community needs differently.
- Improving access to basic public services namely education, healthcare, WASH and electricity were also reported as a community needs considering reported decline in those services compared to prior 2014.
- Generally, in terms of social cohesion indicators, there were no reported obstacles to the interaction between groups and their participation in social events by the majority of KIs.
- Friendship, kinship ties between community members, work relationships, integration and acceptance of IDPs in Yathreb, in addition to the intervention of local authorities, were reportedly factors to ensure the stability in the area regarding disputes.

Yathreb Sub-district

Recent movements reported by KIs

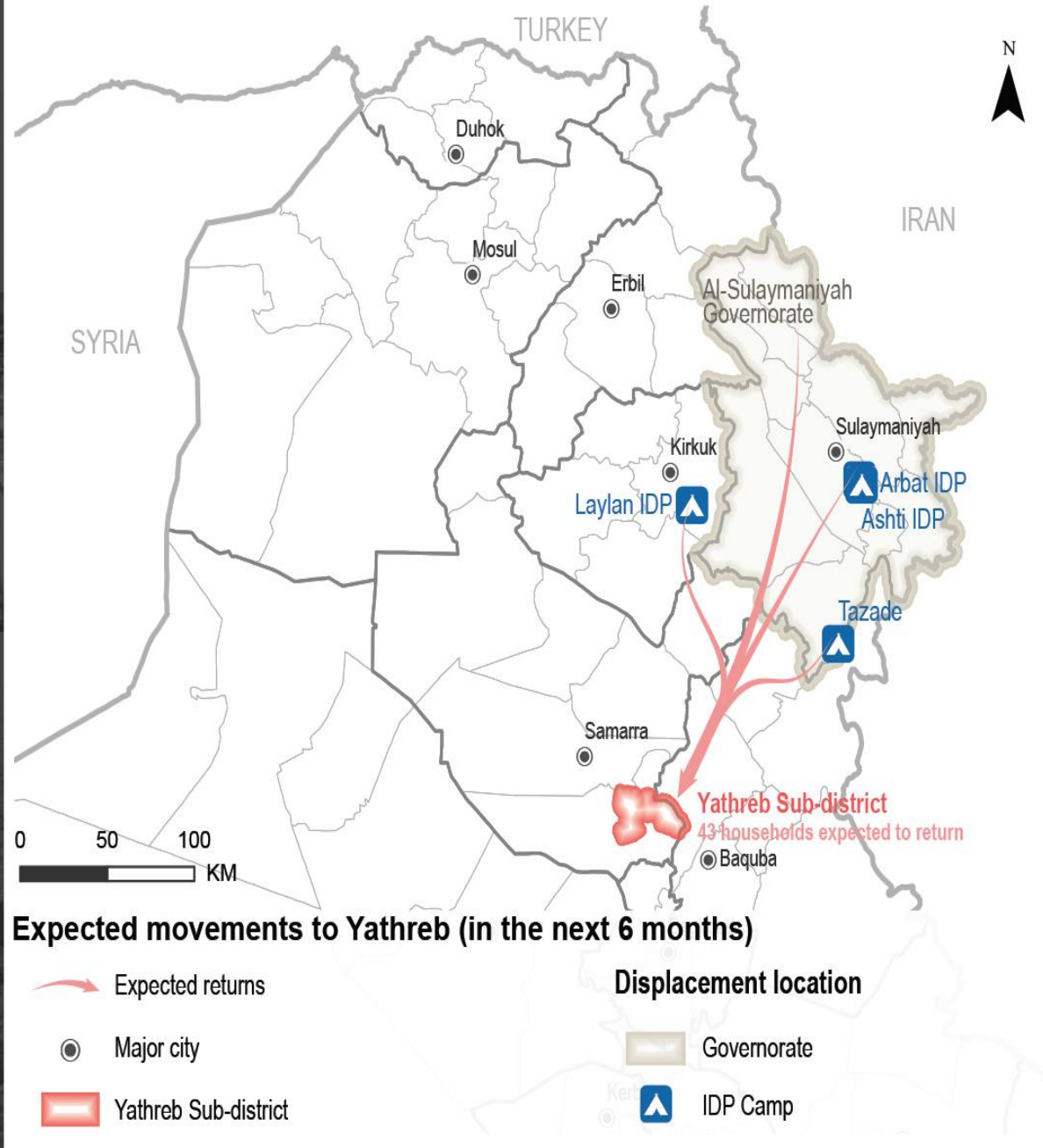


Recent movements and failed return to Yathreb (in the last 6 months)

- Return to Yathreb
- IDP arrival to Yathreb
- Failed return to Yathreb
- Major city
- Yathreb Sub-district
- Governorate / District
- IDP Camp

Yathreb Sub-district

Expected movements reported by KIs



Markaz Al-Garma Sub-district

Key findings

- Overall, Markaz Al-Garma was perceived to have a positive environment in terms of security, and community integration and acceptance.
- Rehabilitation and livelihoods were reportedly the most needed interventions in Markaz Al-Garma to encourage further returns. Damaged/destroyed housing was the most persistent challenge to sustainable (re)integration and returns.
- Recent and expected return movements into Markaz Al-Garma were perceived differently by some IDP and returnee KIs.
- KIs from different population groups prioritized community needs differently. Healthcare was the most commonly reported primary community need.
- KIs reported different levels of access to services across population groups. IDPs and returnees were consistently reported to have less access to housing, were more likely to live in inadequate shelters including tents or living under informal - and therefore more insecure - housing agreements.

Markaz Markaz Al-Garma Sub-district

Key findings

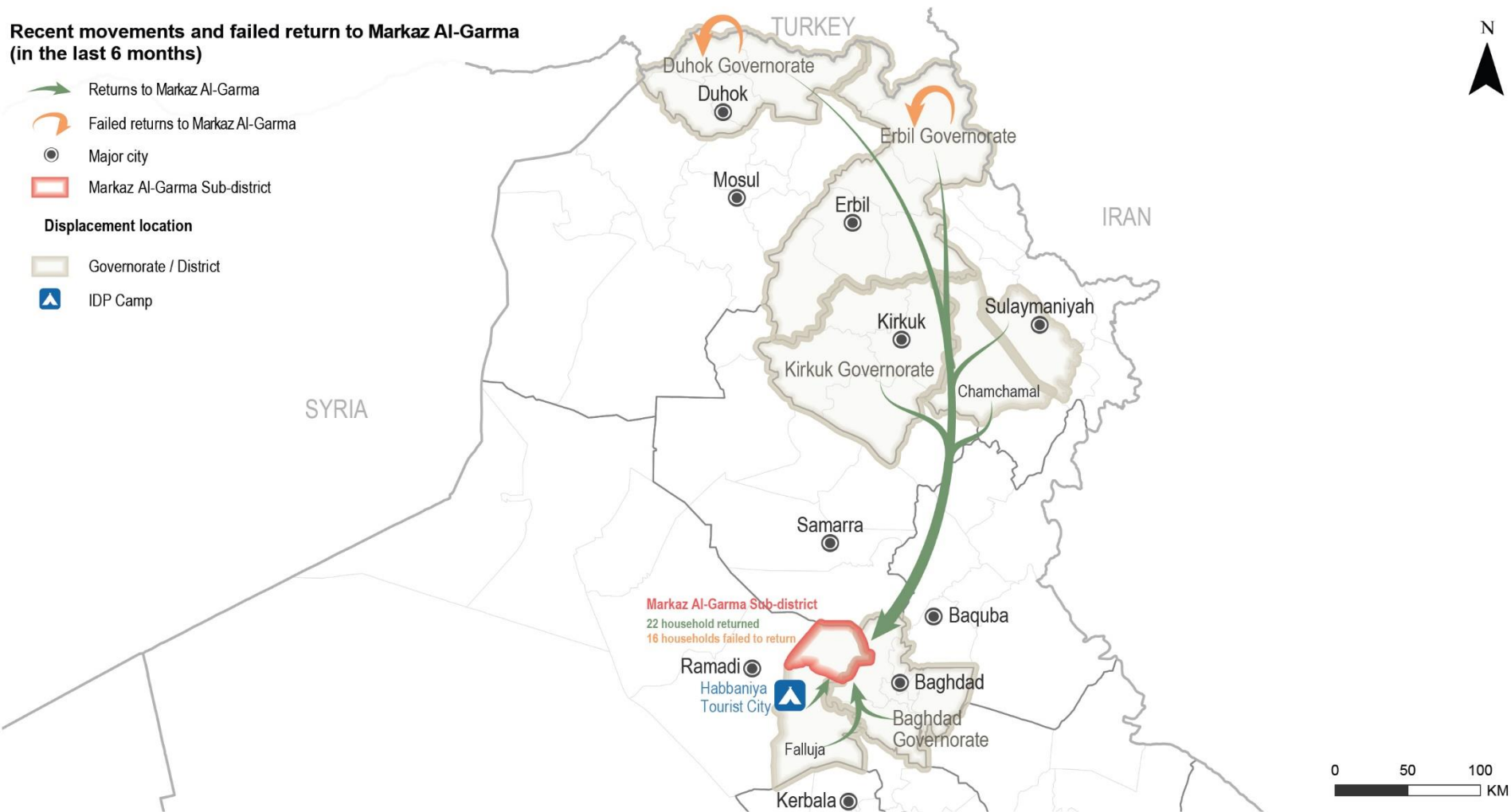
- Some KIs reported that girls were slightly less involved in education than boys, mainly due to the limited number of available schools for girls in Markaz Al-Garma.
- An overall decrease in the diversity and availability of employment opportunities was reported in Markaz Al-Garma compared to 2014. Reportedly, construction, oil industry and manufacturing jobs were more available in 2021 than other types of jobs such as public administration and defense, and transportation.
- KIs reported that interaction between different population groups in Markaz Al-Garma was promoted by kinship ties, friendship, work relationships and common operation of businesses.
- In terms of participation in community and social affairs, KIs reported that the main barrier was the lack of interest to actively participate in social meetings, events or being involved in the work of a group/organisation.
- The majority of the KIs reported that no disputes occurred within neighbourhoods and/or between villages in Markaz Al-Garma.

Markaz Ak-Garma Sub-district

Recent movements reported by KIs

Recent movements and failed return to Markaz Al-Garma (in the last 6 months)

-  Returns to Markaz Al-Garma
 -  Failed returns to Markaz Al-Garma
 -  Major city
 -  Markaz Al-Garma Sub-district
- Displacement location**
-  Governorate / District
 -  IDP Camp



Markaz Ak-Garma Sub-district

Expected movements reported by KIs

