

# Protection Monitoring

## Protection Monitoring

- **Aim:** Identify protection risks, inform advocacy, and integrate protection principles into programming
- **Jeddah 1:** Protection Monitoring Inside J1; 1 month, 1 year, over 1.5 years post-departure
  - HH surveys, FGDs, KIIs
- **IDP camps:** 1-month post-departure HH surveys, FGDs, KIIs
  - Surveys for the entire caseload or a sample of departed HHs
- **Thematic areas:** Access to basic services, return grant, protection risks including freedom of movement and feeling of acceptance, safety and security, civil documentation

# **18+ Months Post-Departure from Jeddah-1**

## Protection Monitoring

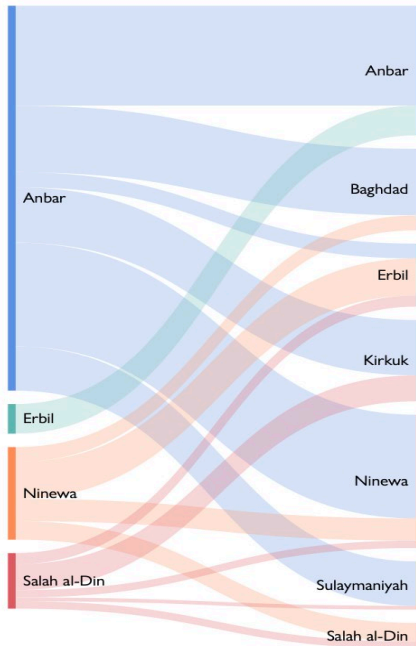
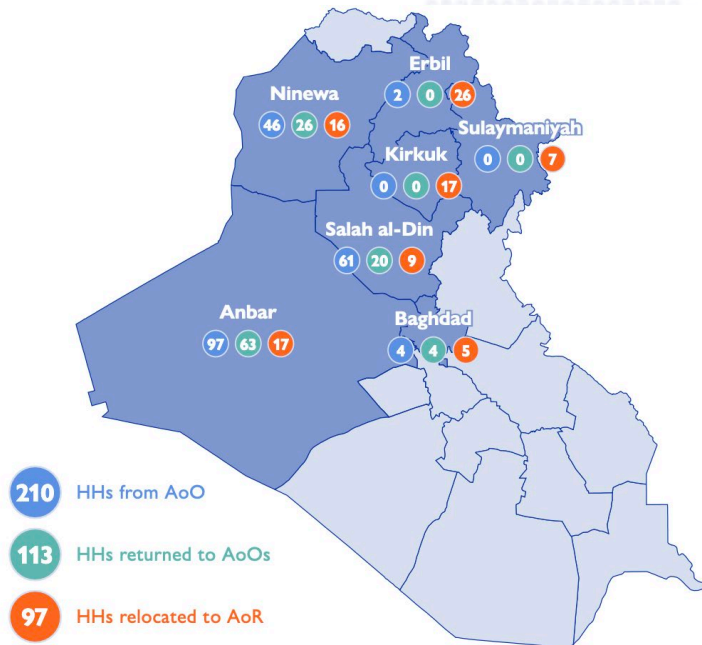


# 18+ Months Post-Departure from Jeddah-1

- June-August, IOM interviewed HHs who departed 18+ months



- 66% female-headed HHs, 3 children per HH on average



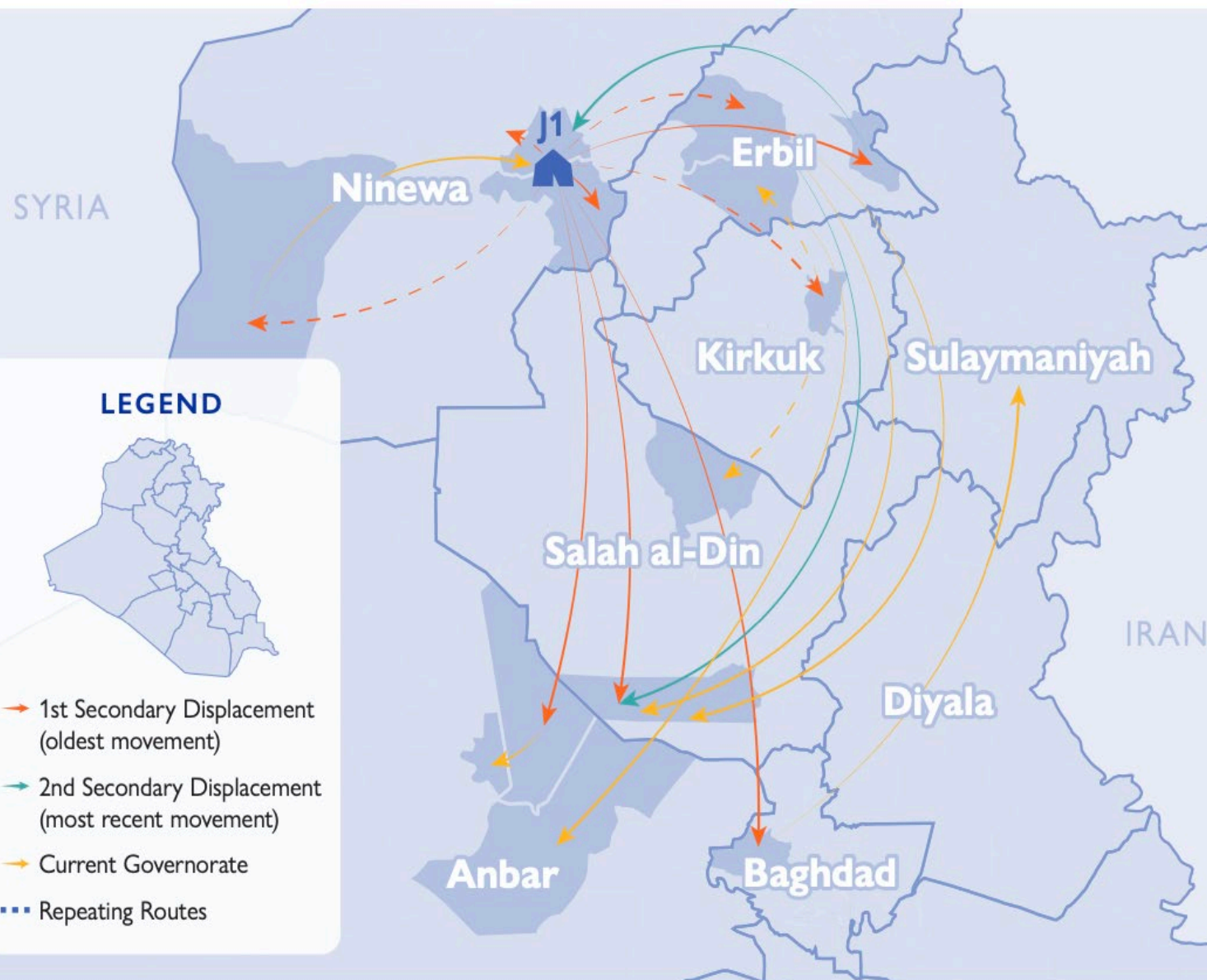


## Needs

- **Humanitarian support:** 57% of respondents received humanitarian support post-J1 departure
- **Shelter:** only 20% of respondents live in owned homes
- **Livelihood:** Livelihood access remains the top need for J1 returnees; 57% depend on daily labor, 10% have no income
- **Services:** 74% had access to basic services, but significant challenges remain
- **Documentation:** 35% of HHs reported a member missing all core identity documents, while 36% lacked some documentation; children are disproportionately affected



Map 2. Map depicting the secondary displacements since departing from J1 (n=23)



## Protection Risk: Secondary Displacement

- Secondary displacement remains a consistent trend; risks tend to **escalate over time**
- 11% of HHs experienced secondary displacement, mostly **female-headed HHs**
- 4 HHs **relocated twice**
- **Prolonged** challenges related to durable solutions



## Protection Risk: Child labour and early marriage

- 35% of HHs said their children were **not** attending school
- 71% of respondents identified **child labor** in their community
- 16% of households **rely on children's income**, 65% female-headed HHs
- Boys > likely than girls to work, but girls' domestic work may be **underreported**
- **Child marriage** reports





# Protection Risk: Violence Against Women and Girls



- 38% of women **avoid** some areas within 15 min from their home **at night**
- 26% avoid areas **during the day**; notable **increase** from the previous monitoring round, indicating possible **worsening** or **heightened awareness**
- Reportedly, female-headed households face **additional challenges** due to **restrictive gender norms**



# Protection Risk: Freedom of Movement and Social Integration



- 2 female-headed HHs face restrictions of movements **within their location**
- 10% of households face challenges moving **outside their location**
- Five households reported **feeling unsafe** in their current location
- 13 households **feel socially excluded**





Other IDP camps  
**Protection Monitoring**



# Facilitated Voluntary Movement (FVM) from Dohuk and East Mosul Camps



Figure 2. Overview of the households contacted for FVM monitoring from EMC



- June - July, IOM undertook protection monitoring for HHs who departed Essian, Sheikhan, and Mam-Rashan Camps in **Dohuk** and Khazir M1 Camp in **East Mosul** through FVM
- 80% of Dohuk Camps respondents were **male-headed**; 56% of EMC HHs were **female-headed**
- Dohuk Camps families had **nearly three times more elderly persons**
- 13% of EMC households had **separated children**

# Return and relocations

- 62% of EMC HHs returned to their **AoOs** in Ninewa, Erbil, and Salaha-Din
- 57% of Dohuk Camps households returned to their **AoOs** in Ninewa

Figure 4. Flow diagram of AoOs and current location at the subdistrict level for households who departed EMC (n=55)

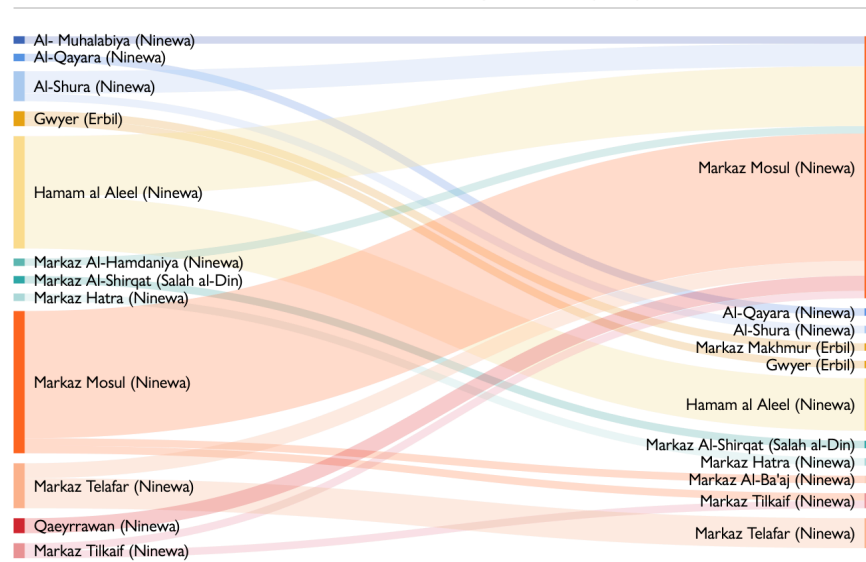
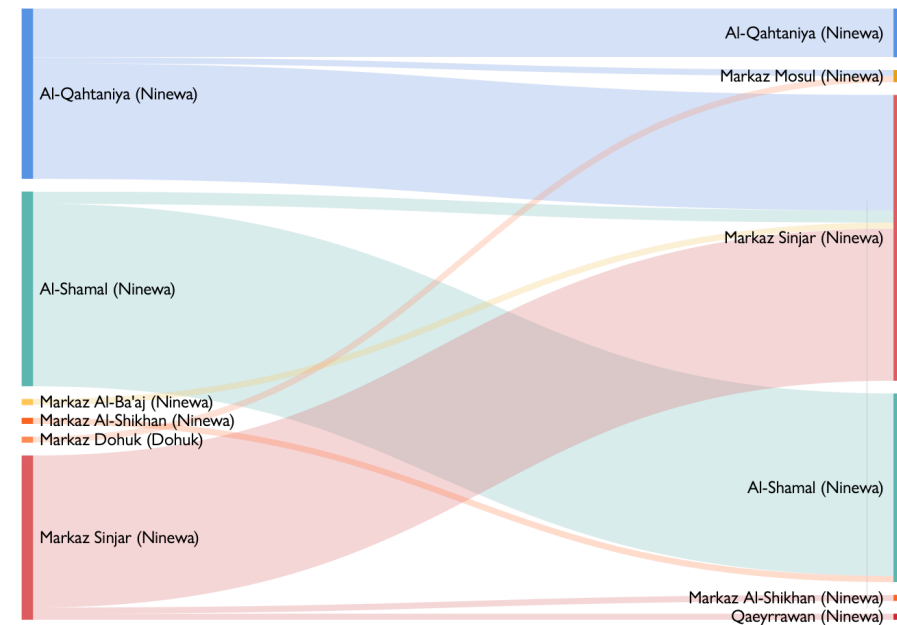


Figure 6. Flow diagram of AoOs and current location at the subdistrict level for households who departed EMC (n=90)





# Needs

The majority of households faced housing precarity,

**30%**

of households from Dohuk Camps



**More than one in three households reported lacking sustainable access to food.**



**24%**

of households from EMC being hosted by relatives

Most Households Report No MoMD Grants: May – June

2024



**30%**

Dohuk Camps



**94%**

EMC

# Protection Risk: Access to Basic Services and Social Protection

- Disparity in service provision

Comparative Access to Basic Services: EMC vs Dohuk Camps



- Limited access to healthcare among those who report serious health concerns
- Low awareness of social protection schemes; high awareness of Public Distribution System







## Protection Risk: Impediments and/or Restrictions To Access Civil Documents

- 20% of Dohuk Camps and 27% of EMC HHs reported at least one member lacking **all core civil documents**, 70 adults and 83 children
- 31% of Dohuk Camps and 35% of EMC households had members missing **some core civil documents**
- **Some** reports of freedom of movement restrictions

# Non-IOM Facilitated Movement from Ashti Camp: Protection Monitoring

- IOM interviewed 219 HHs leaving Ashti camp before its closure on 11th July 2024
- 65% male-headed households
- Average family size was six, with three children
- 87% of interviewed HHs returned to their AoO





# Needs and services



## Basic services

- Shelter: 33% were living in their own home, 33% hosted by relatives, 9 living in a tent
- Limited sustainable access to food, water, electricity
- Education was not accessible for 14%
- 21% could not access medical services

## Legal services and legal documentation

- 10% reported that at least one HH member was missing all core civil documentation
- 14% reported that at least one HH member was missing some documentation

## Access to income-generating activities and return grants

### Income-generating activities

- Livelihoods as most immediate need
- Sources of Income: daily labour (45%), financial support from family members (16%), pension (13%)
- Five reported cases of child labour

### Return grants

- 20% did not receive the MoMD grant





# Protection Risk: Safety, security and freedom of movement



## Safety concerns at current location

- 9% of HHs reported that their household did not feel safe in their current location.

## Freedom of movement

- 7 HHs said they could not move inside their current area
- 12 HHs reported that they could not move outside of their current area
- Freedom of movement linked to lack of documentation: 10% missing all core civil documentation



**Thank you**