



Updates on the IOM Facilitated Voluntary Movements Programme

RWG Meeting November 2024

Facilitated Voluntary Movements Updates

FVM updates

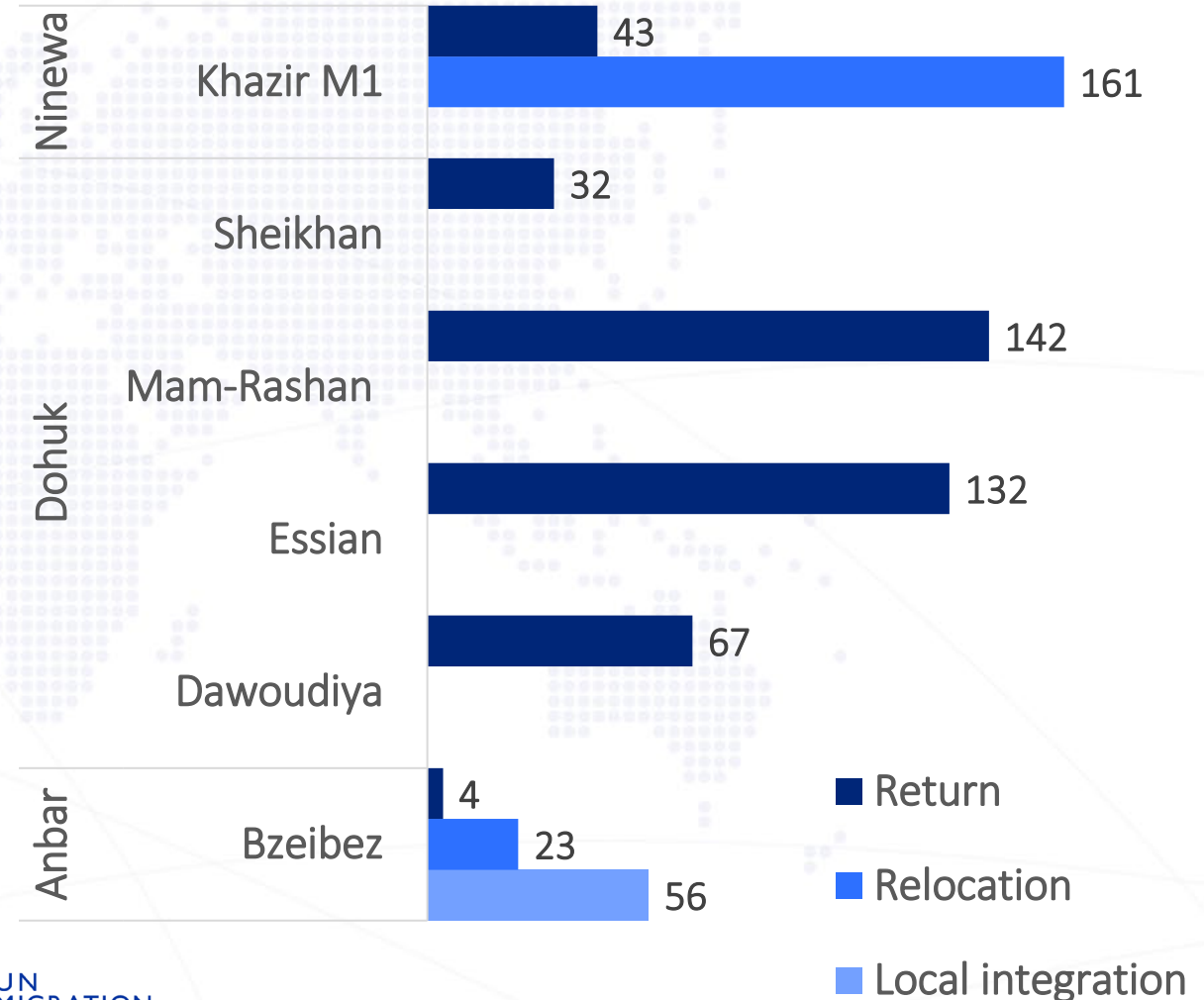
11 rounds of departures were facilitated from Duhok, Anbar and Ninewa.

604 households have returned or relocated through FVM.

56 households have locally integrated in Amiriya Al Falluja center in Anbar.

Additional rounds of departure are currently being organized from 8 camps and 2 informal sites in Dohuk.

IOM facilitated movements between August and November 2024



FVM – Supporting DS Pathways

DS pathways supported

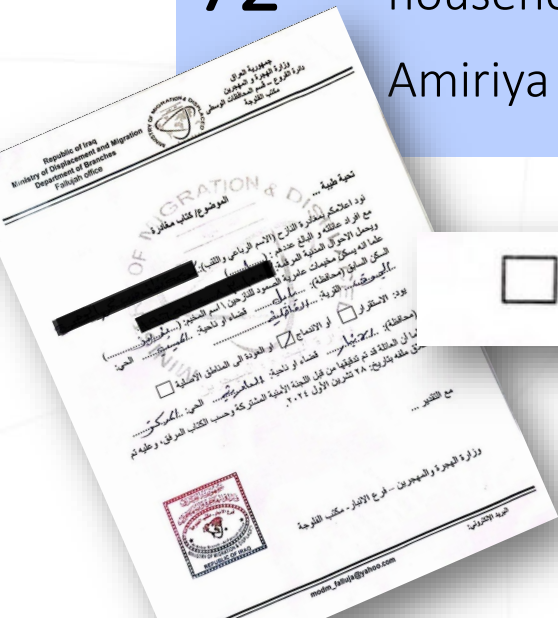
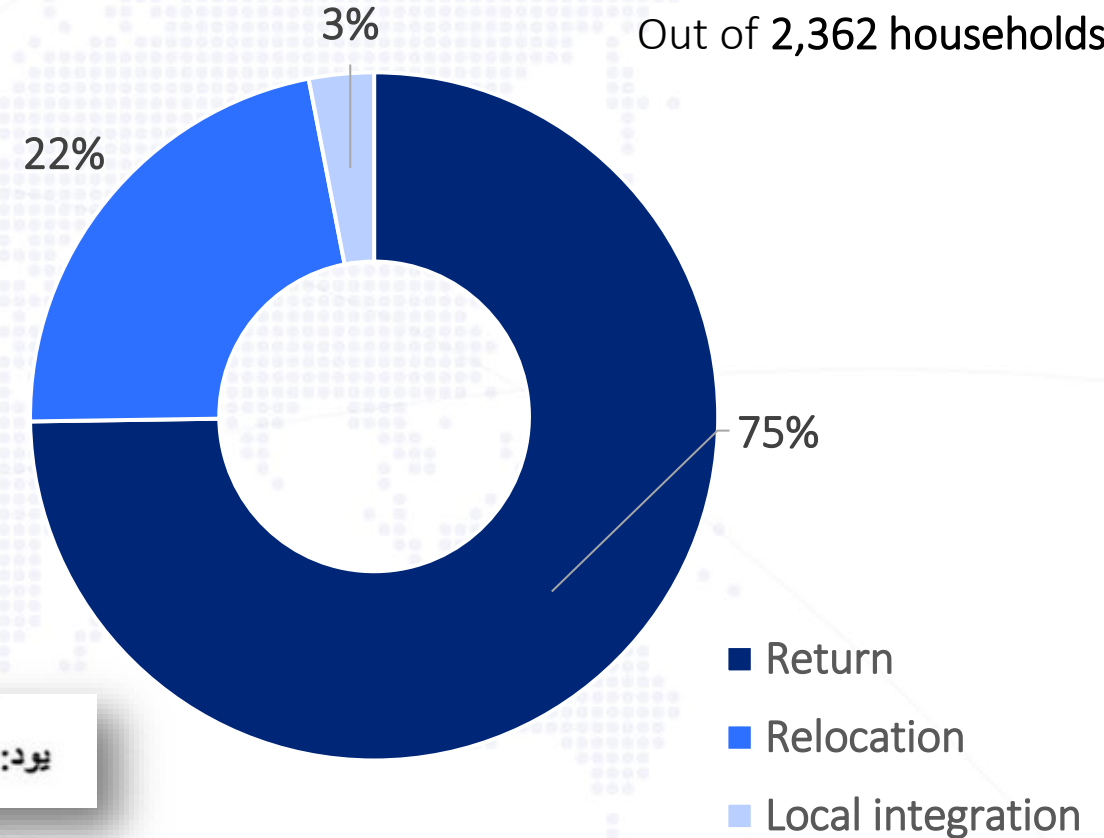
1,766 households returned to their AoOs.

524 households relocated to other areas.

72 households have locally integrated in Amiriya Al Falluja center in Anbar.

IOM facilitated DS pathways in 2024

Out of 2,362 households



يود: الاستقرار أو الاندماج أو العودة الى المناطق الاصلية

A world map composed of small white dots on a blue background. The map is centered and shows the continents. The background is a solid blue color with a network of thin white lines that form a grid or network pattern. The text "Questions?" is centered over the map.

Questions?

Reintegration Monitoring

Essian and Dawadia Camps

November 2024

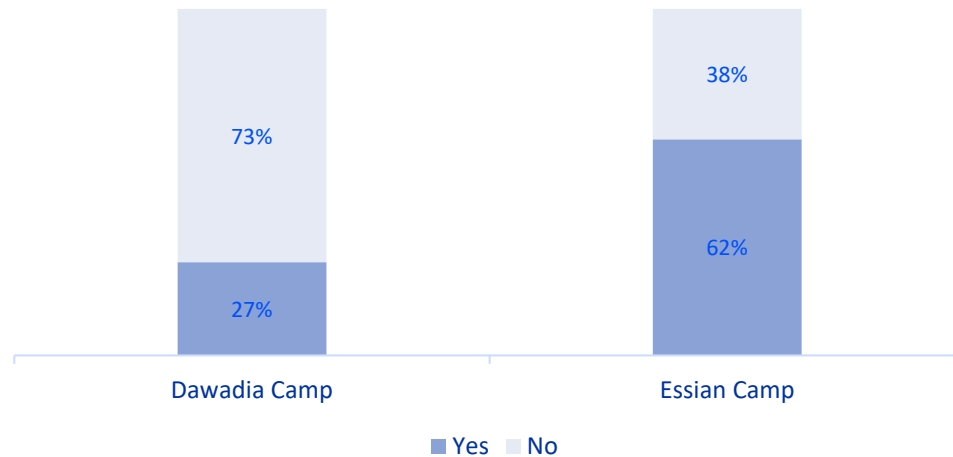
Methodology

IOM gathers data from beneficiaries within one month to four months and nine months after their return.

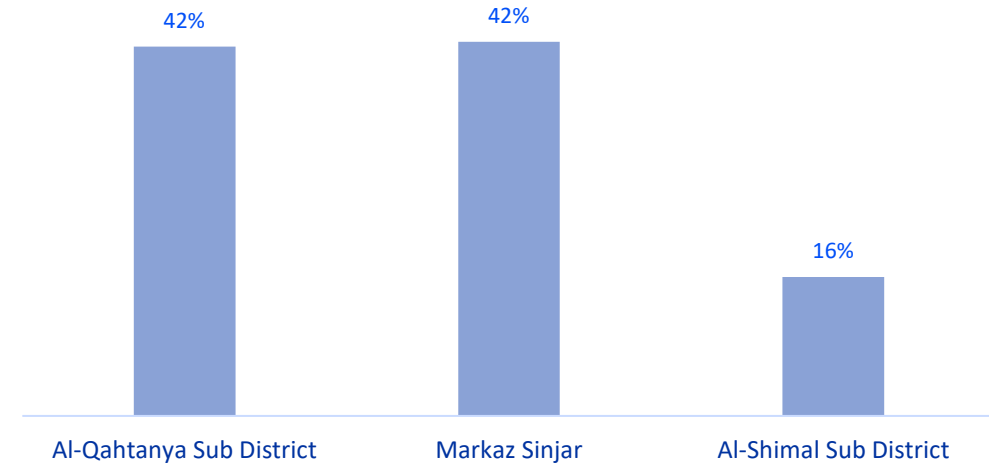
- In the last week of August 132 households departed Essian camp. And on the third week of October 2024, 67 households departed Dawadia camp.
- IOM conducted 184 household baseline followups.
- Households returned to Markaz Sinjar, Dugure, Sikiniya, Rambusi, Gerzerek and Sibaya in Sinjar and Ba'aj districts.
- Households either returned to their area of origin or relocated to another location.
- Over half of households relocated.

Movement

Households reported whether their current living area is where they used to live before the conflict



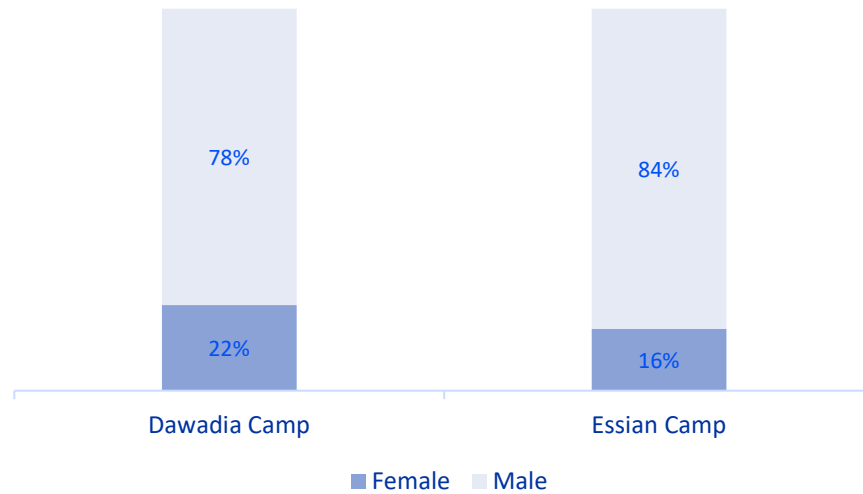
Households by subdistrict of arrival



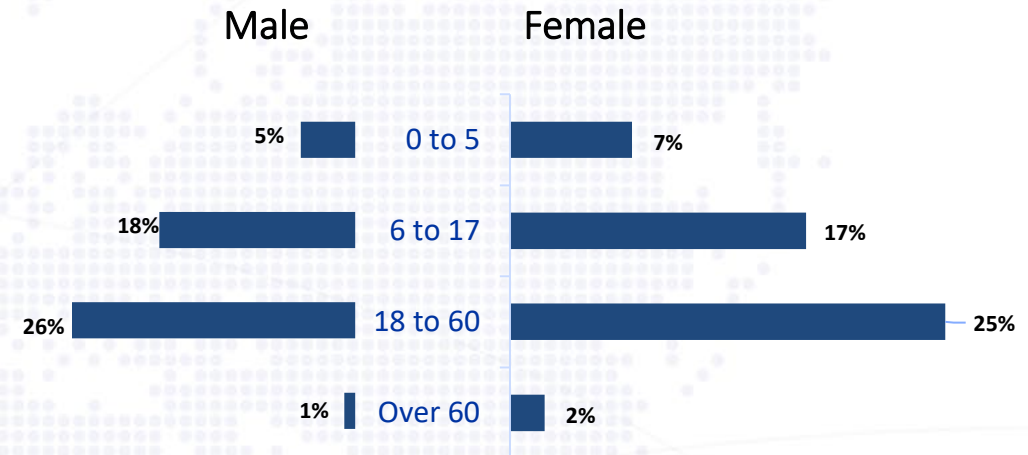
- The most reported reasons for not returning to areas where they used to live before the conflict were lack of housing (81%), lack of government services (water, electricity, schools, hospitals/clinics) (48%) and lack of jobs and high cost of living (24%).

Demographics

Gender of head of household



Individual pyramid



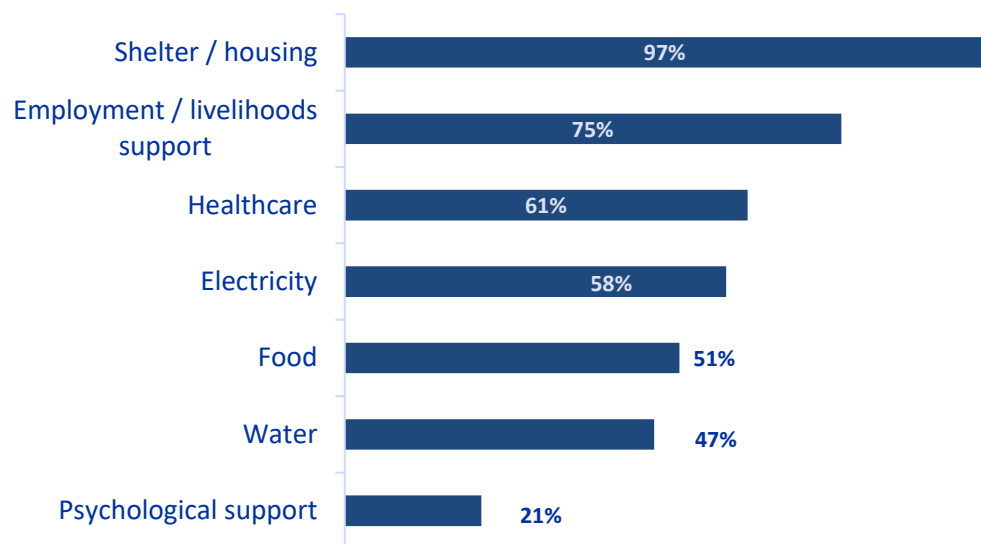
- Out of the 184 households interviewed, 82% were male-headed households.
- Out of the 1,072 household members (538 male and 534 female), 46% were under 18.
- Thirteen per cent of heads of households were reported as widowed, divorced, or separated.

PERCEPTIONS ON SAFETY AND SECURITY

- Almost all households reported they and their household members feel safe moving alone during the day in their AoR.
- Almost all households reportedly agree or strongly agree that their household members feel safe in the neighbourhood where they currently reside.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Households' Outstanding Needs - Multiple Options



- The most reported outstanding needs by households were Housing, livelihoods support and healthcare.

ACCESS TO ASSISTANCE

IOM Assistance Received - multiple options



Households reporting on receiving MOMD return/relocation grant (4 million IQD)



The majority (93%) households reported they have registered to receive MOMD grant. Out of the 99% (183 households) that did not receive MOMD grants, the most reported reasons were:

- Household is on the waiting list (124)
- Do not know the reason (74)
- Documentation/grant procedure (10)

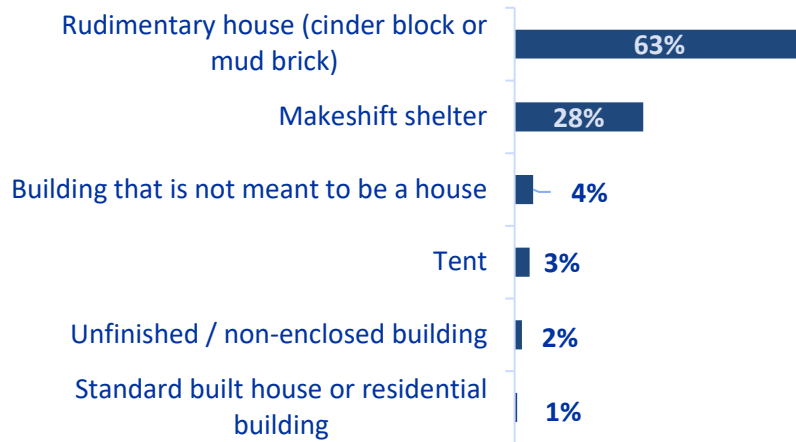
ADEQUATE STANDARD OF LIVING

HOUSING AND RENTING

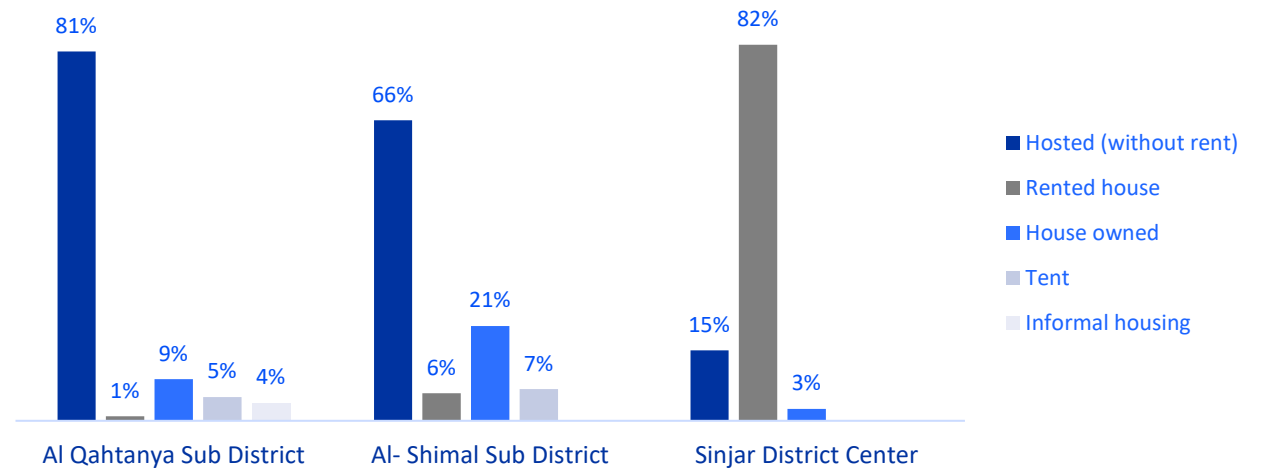
82% reported they owned a house before displacement in AoO.

97% reported that their housing, land or property was completely or heavily damaged during the conflict

Type of Current Housing



Ownership status of the current house

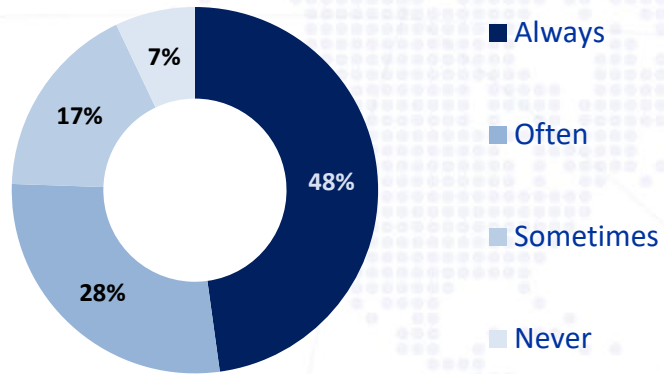


45% reported that the houses where they reside are in good condition.

49% reported that their shelter is damaged, but they can live there and **6%** reported that their shelter is damaged or destroyed and living in it is difficult or impossible.

WATER

Access to enough water



Among those without access to enough water, 52% of households reported they needed the water for drinking.

HEALTHCARE

45% of households reportedly had at least one household member with health issues in the three months preceding data collection.

ELECTRICITY

97% reported their houses are officially connected to the public electrical network.

EDUCATION

70% of households reportedly had children of school age.

70% reported that all their children (of school age) attended school 3 days or more per week and did not face any challenges at school.

Of those households reporting that all or some of their children did not attend school perceived that **There is no school close enough to their house.**

DOCUMENTATION

72% of households reportedly had least one member of their household lack some of the civil documentation.

The most reported civil documents was **National Unified ID**

ACCESS TO LIVELIHOODS

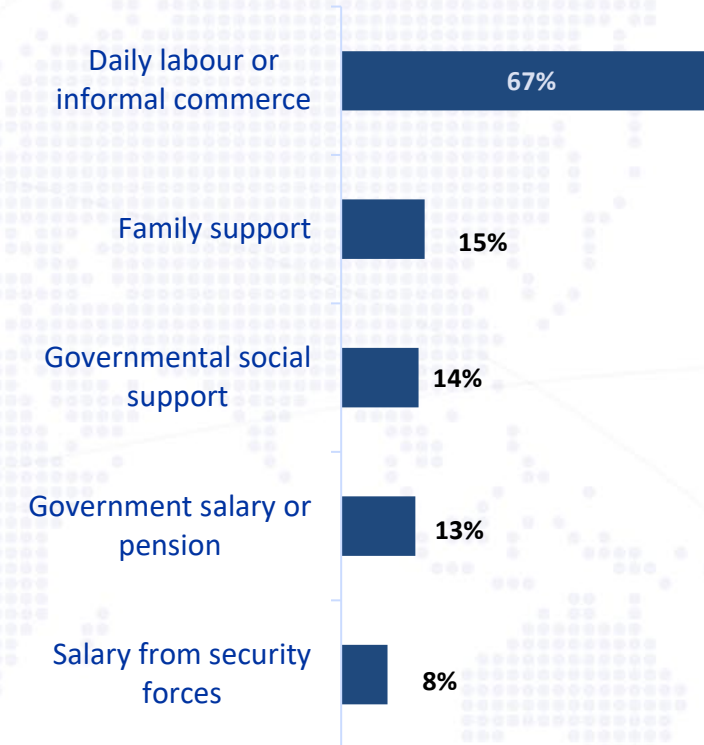
67% did not have a regular monthly income in the last three months.

68% did not have household members who are currently working.

32% did not have enough financial means to buy food. The average household income for the last three months is 520,000 IQD.

58% have debts (average debt: 1,900,000 IQD).

Sources of income - Multiple Options



COMMUNITY ACCEPTANCE AND SOCIAL COHESION

99% reported feeling completely or very accepted by the community.

100% reported complete or a lot of trust in the community members and tribes in AoR.

75% reported the presence of someone who can help the household when having financial or non-financial issues.

23% reported they still feel displaced rather than feeling at home. The reported reasons were; rented house, hosted (without rent), did not return to the area of origin yet (waiting for housing rehabilitation in Gerzerek, Sikiniya and Rambusi)



Thank you