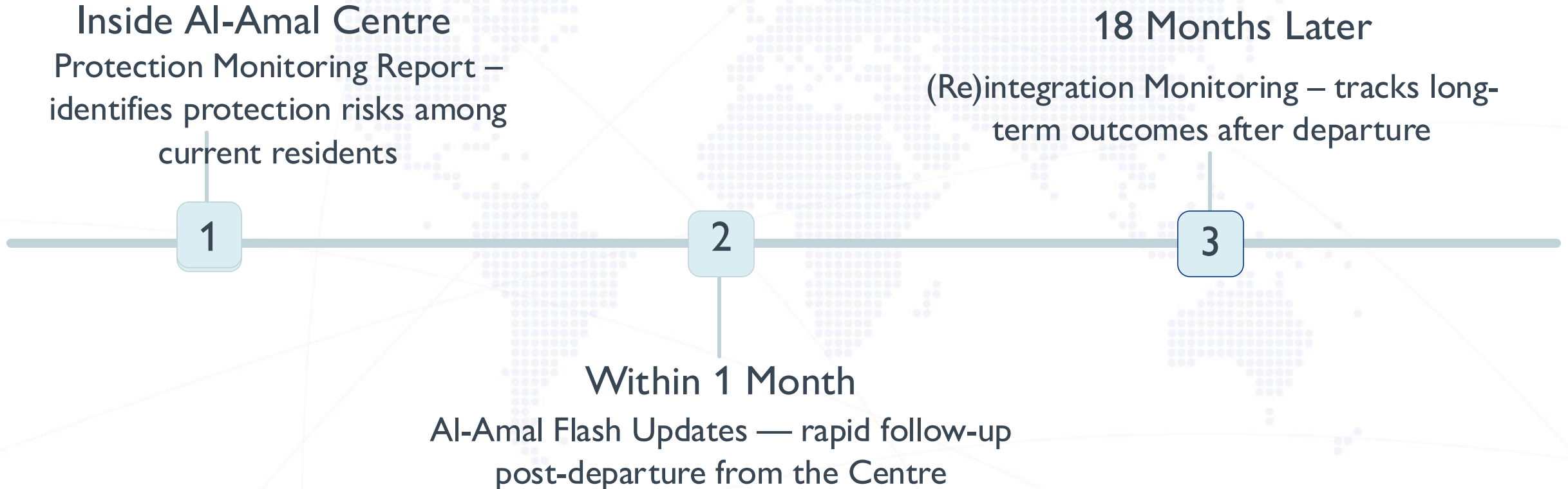


Protection Monitoring

Protection Monitoring: Tracking Risks Over Time

Structured assessments track how protection risks and needs evolve, from arrival at Al-Amal Centre through long-term reintegration.

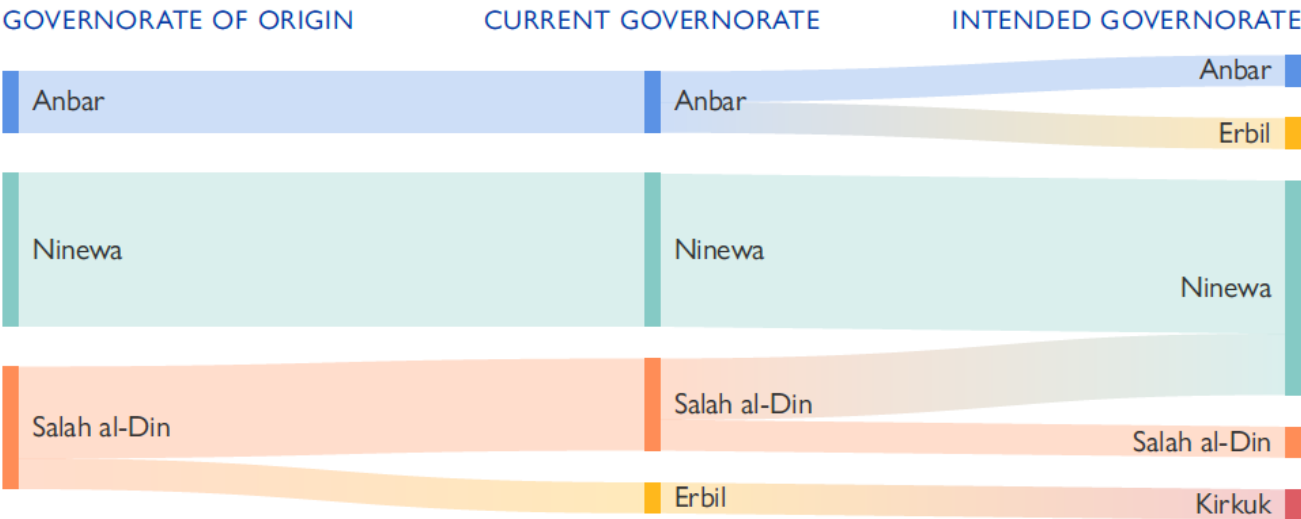


18+ Months Post-Departure from Al-Amal

- August-September 2025, IOM interviewed 287 HHs who departed 18+ months

Consent on being assessed	287	59%
Out of Service	143	29%
Other	33	7%
Did not pick up	22	4%
Does not consent	5	1%
Grand Total	490	100%

- 67% female-headed HHs, 5 average family size per HH on average



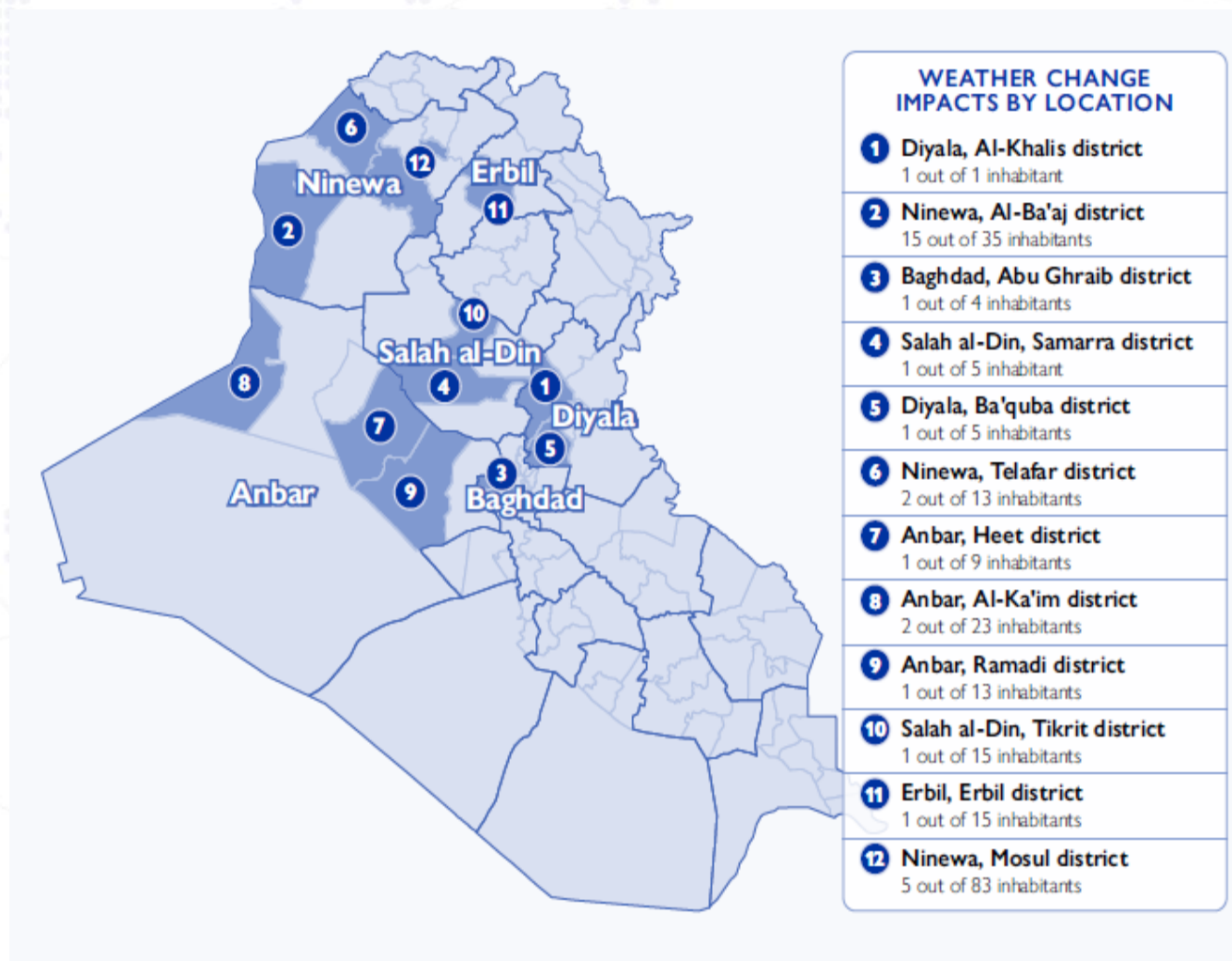


Needs

- **Humanitarian support:** 208 households received support at least once since leaving Al-Amal Centre, mainly cash assistance,
- **Shelter:** 21% live in owned homes, while 53% live in rented housing,
- **Livelihoods:** 26% reported no income; income mainly comes from daily labour and family support,
- **Services:** 27% of households lack access to basic services,
- **Documentation:** 30% reported a member missing all core documentation, while 40% reported lacking some documentation.

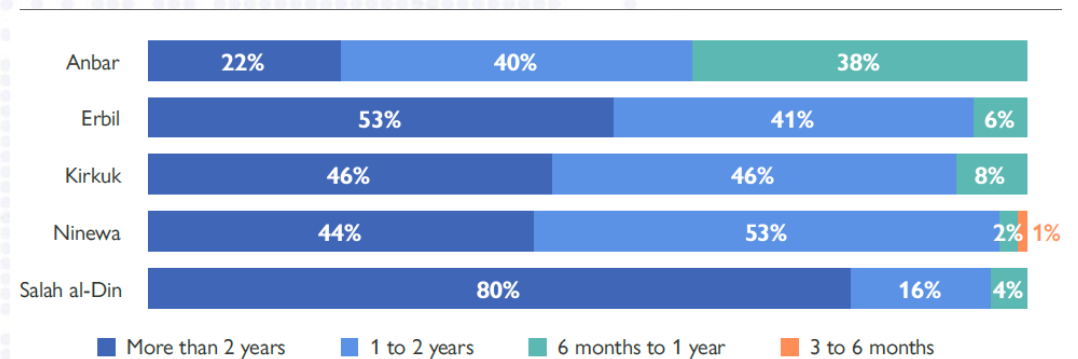
The impact of climate on durable reintegration

- Weather changes are affecting durable reintegration, particularly livelihoods and living conditions.
- 11% of households reported that community members' lives or incomes were negatively affected by weather changes.
- Main challenges included desertification, extreme heat, and shortages of water, electricity and cooling systems.
- Thirteen households reported displacement linked to weather conditions.
- Climate-related impacts were most reported in Al-Ba'aj district and Diyala.



Protection Risk: Repeat movements and blocked returns

- 12% of households had moved more than once since leaving Al-Amal Centre.
- 5% of households were still in transit to another location.
- Among households living outside their area of origin, one quarter wanted to return but were unable to do so.
- Main barriers included destroyed shelter, limited livelihood options, and, in some areas, community or leader rejection.



Protection Risk:

Child labour and early marriage

- 37% of households reported at least one out-of-school child.
- 11% reported at least one child engaged in labour, mostly in daily labour or farming, with most working children no longer attending school.
- Early or forced marriage was reported in three households.
- 9% of households hosted unaccompanied or separated children, most of whom had lost both parents.



Protection Risk: Violence Against Women and Girls

- 31% of women and girls reported being unable to walk at night within 15 minutes of their home.
- 7% said women avoid going out alone even during the day and in nearby areas.
- Barriers include poor lighting, lack of services, harassment risks, and restrictive social norms.
- More than half did not know where to report incidents of violence.



Courses in Al-Amal Centre, 2022. © IOM Iraq

Protection Risk: Freedom of Movement and Social Integration

- 8% reported movement constraints outside their area.
- 28% felt some level of insecurity when walking alone in their area.
- 63% felt excluded from local decision-making.
- 10% felt sometimes or always excluded from social gatherings or activities.





Thank you