

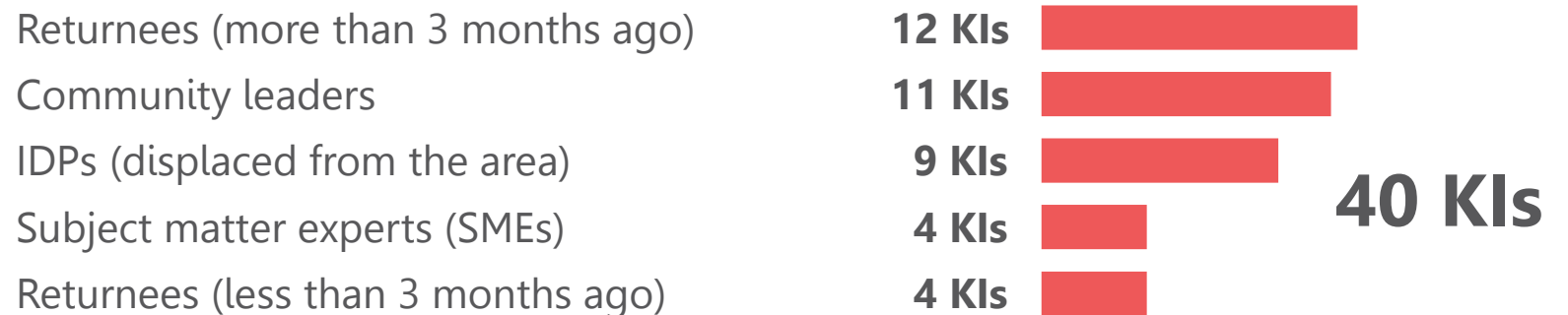
Returns and Durable Solutions (ReDS) Assessment

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Preliminary Findings Presentation, Iraq**

Assessment Methodology

- Used **multi-sectoral** assessment tool, which combined **qualitative and quantitative** data.
- Data collection was done **remotely by phone** between 16 and 18 August 2021, adapted to the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- **Purposive sampling** methods were employed to identify KIs. Findings should therefore be considered as **indicative**.
- Methodology based on **key informant interviews** (KIs).

👥 KI profiles in Suleiman Beg Sub-district





Recent Movements

Recent returns 55-78 households

As reported, all households returned from non-camp areas in Kirkuk Governorate, Samarra, Shirkat and Tikri districts and from Markaz Tooz Khurmato and Al-Aziziya sub-districts.

The most reported reasons for returning were:

- Sense of increased security;
- Following the return of other family members; and,
- Nostalgia from previous life.

Host community departures 70-75 households

A few KIs reported host community households departed to Markaz Tooz Khurmato and Markaz Mosul sub-districts.

The most reported reasons for failing to return were:

- Lack of security in AoO; and,
- Lack of basic public services.

IDP arrivals 27-37 IDP households

A few KIs reported IDP households arrived from Beiraugly village.

The most reported reasons for IDPs arrivals were:

- Considering Suleiman Beg a transition area;
- Presence of relatives there; and,
- Sense of increased safety and security.

Recent Return Movements

Reported recent return movement to Sulaiman_Baig (in the last six months)

Return movement from non-camp areas



Sub-district of origin



Districts

Displacement location



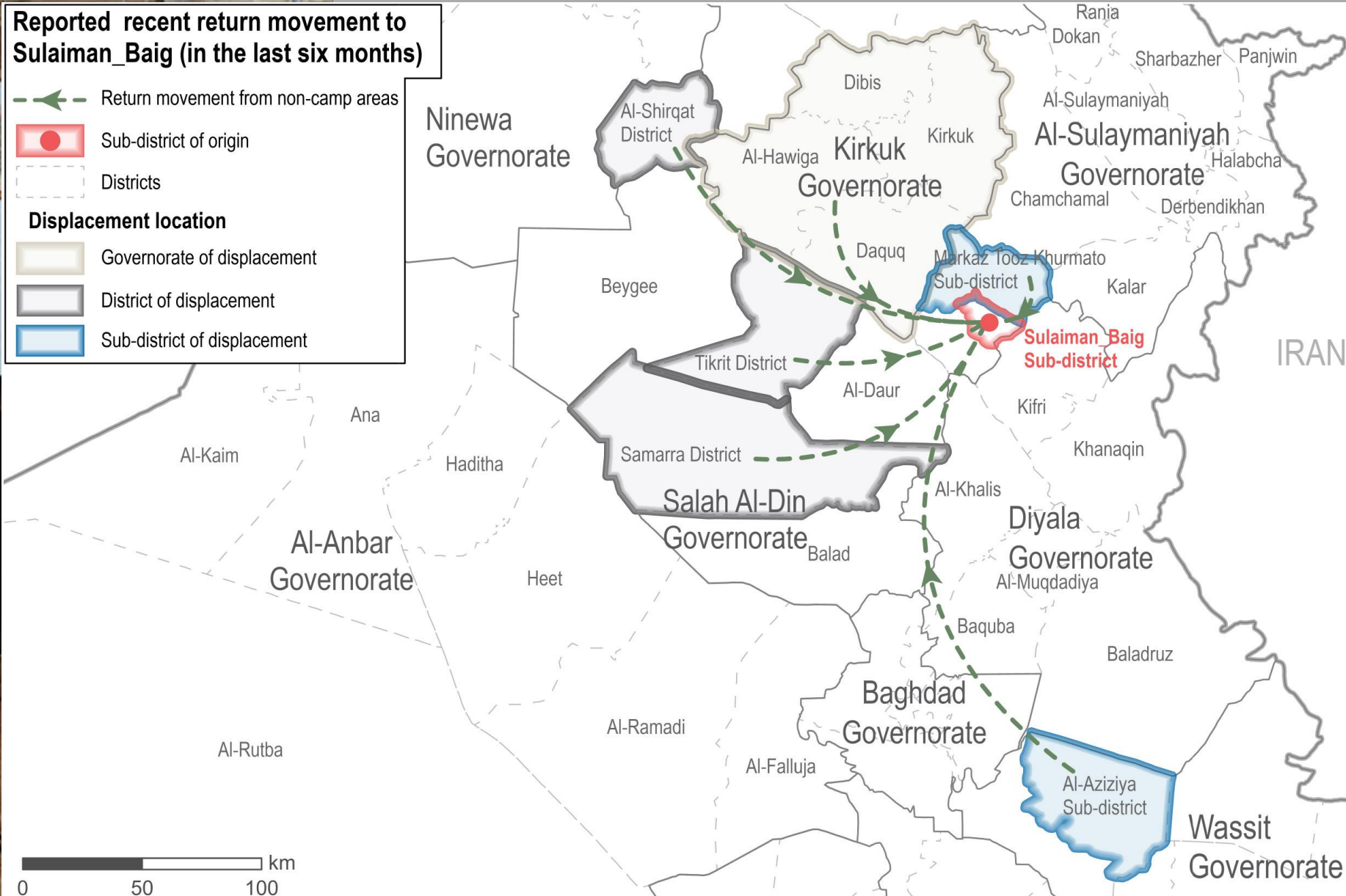
Governorate of displacement



District of displacement



Sub-district of displacement



Recent Host Community and IDP Movements

Reported host community departure and IDP arrival movements to Sulaiman_Baig (in the last six months)

--- Host community departure movement

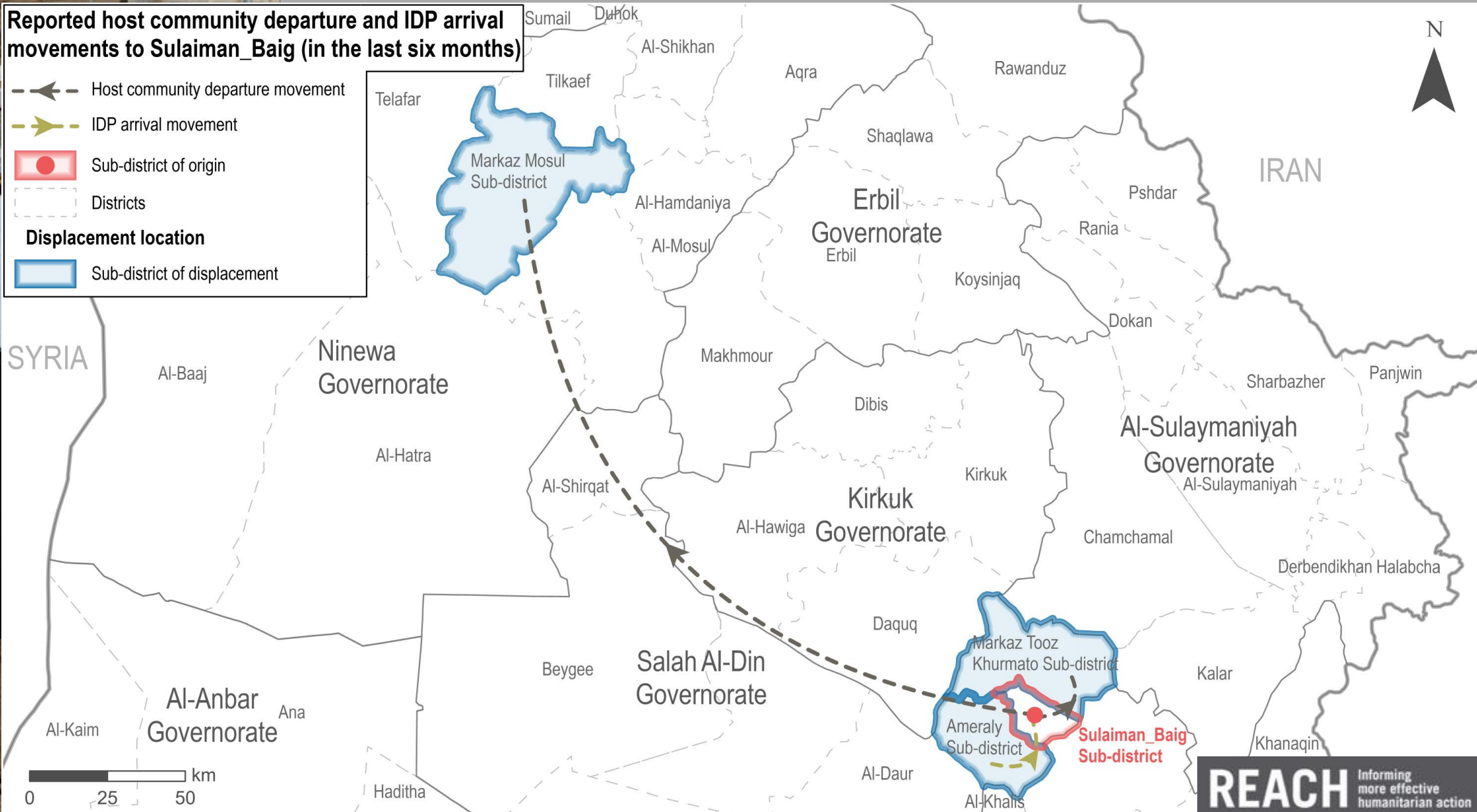
--- IDP arrival movement

Sub-district of origin

Districts

Displacement location

Sub-district of displacement





Expected Movements

Expected returns

33-39 households

A quarter of KIs reported that households were expected to return from non-camp areas in Kirkuk Governorate, Shirkat and Tikri districts, and Ameraly and Markaz Tooz Khurmato sub-districts.

The most reported reasons to expect further return were:

- Sense of increased security;
- Following the return of other family members; and,
- Nostalgia from previous life.

Family separation

A few KIs reported that there were **households with immediate male family members who remained displaced** at the time of data collection.

Those were:

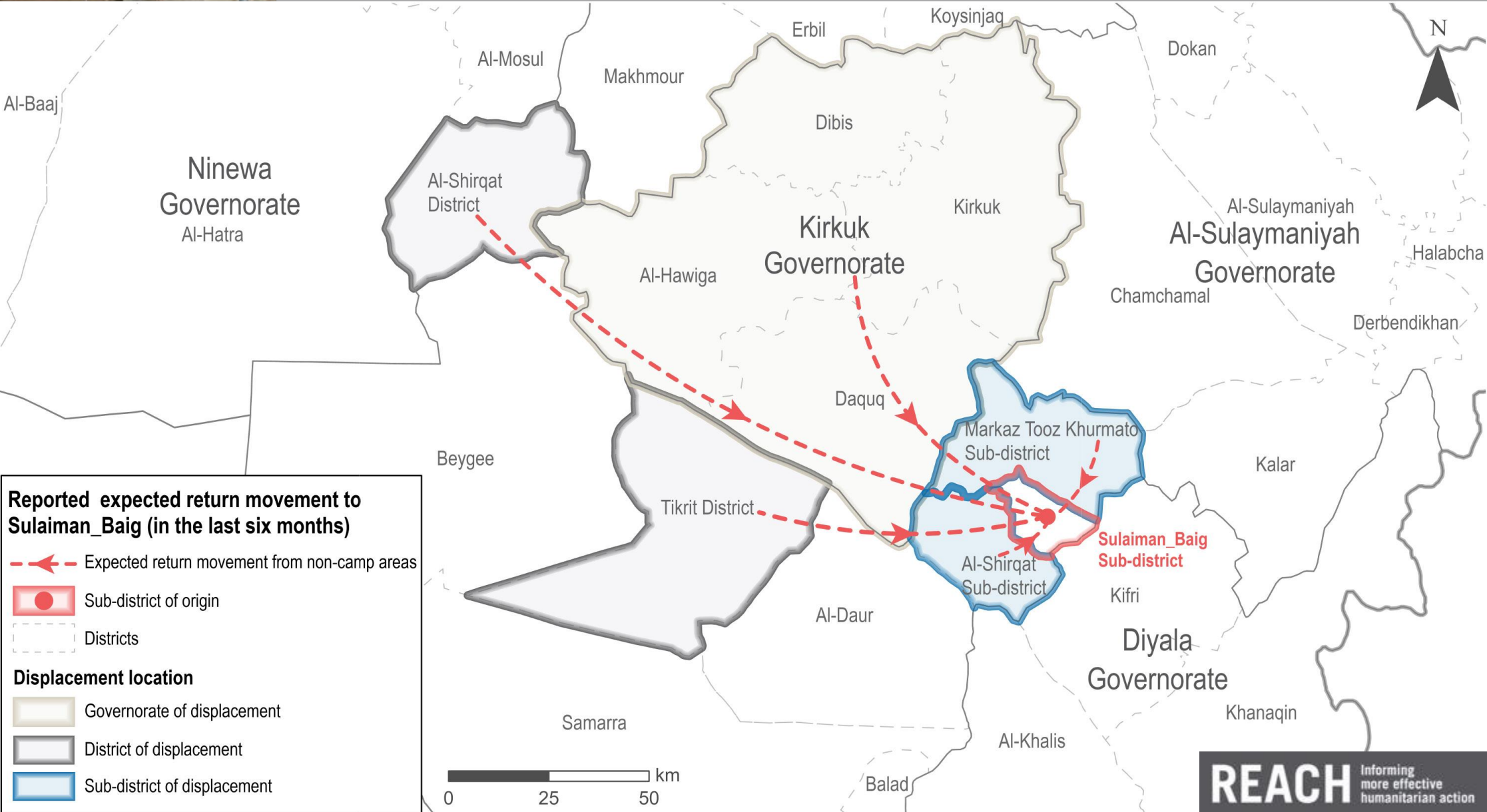
- Adult sons;
- Adult brothers; and,
- Husbands.

Reunification plans

One KI believed that *"if there were job opportunities available in their home area, displaced households will return."*



Expected Return Movements





Access to Housing and Type of Tenure

Housing type

(Questions in this section excluded IDP KIs from the community)¹

As reported, the majority of households in the sub-district resided in **owned houses**.

¹ The tool was tailored to ask specific questions to specific KIs considering their presence or not in the area of assessment at the time of data collection. Additionally, some questions were asked based on the assumed knowledge of the KIs about specific topics, such as their understanding of factors which might have an impact on decisions to return.

Owned housing

The majority of KIs reported that **households in Suleiman Beg had documents proving ownership**.

However, a few KIs believed that some households were missing HLP documentation, such as:

- Heirs deed certificate; and,
- Housing endorsement certificate.



Evictions

Eviction occurrence

(Questions in this section were only asked to returnee KIs)

The majority of returnee KIs reported that there were **no households or families evicted** in the six months prior to data collection.

Risk of eviction

(Questions in this section were only asked to returnee KIs)

KIs reported that **IDPs in the community** were the displacement group **most at risk of eviction** in the longer term.

As reported, the most affected vulnerable group - overall - was **people with disabilities or special needs (PwSN)**.

Access to Housing Rehabilitation

Challenges

Over half of KIs reported that households faced **challenges in accessing housing rehabilitation**.

The most reported challenges were:

- High level of damaged or destroyed housing;
- Returnee households lack financial resources to rehabilitate their houses; and,
- Lack of financial support from the government towards housing rehabilitation.

Support needed

As reported, the **most difficult support to obtain towards access to housing rehabilitation** were:

- Legal support (HLP);
- Financial support; and,
- Access to reconstruction projects.

Reported Proportion of Damaged Housing

59%-68%

Affected profile

KIs reported that **IDPs from the community** faced greater challenges compared to other displacement groups, followed by returnees.

As reported, the following vulnerable groups had, overall, the least access:

- Elderly-headed households;
- People with disabilities; and,
- Families with members with alleged links to ISIL.





Access to Compensation Mechanisms

Accessibility

Almost half of KIs reported that the majority of **households were not able to access HLP compensation mechanisms**, affecting all categories similarly.

Perceptions toward the compensation process, as reported, included:

- Long and complicated process; and,
- Households will not be compensated.

Challenges

- Delays or lack of transactions for compensation claims;
- Lack of support or neglect from relevant public institution/department regarding compensation;
- Households reported mistrust in the governmental support process;
- Households needed to pay bribes to access compensation;
- Presence of intermediaries; and,
- Compensation payments were controlled by tribal leaders benefiting specific groups.



Access to Basic Public Services

Challenges

Over half of KIs reported that households faced **challenges in accessing basic public services**, such as healthcare, education, WASH and electricity.

The most reported challenges were:

- High level infrastructure destruction from military operations;
- Negligence from the government towards infrastructure rehabilitation; and,
- Limited support from humanitarian actors.

Affected profiles

KIs reported that **returnees** were the most affected displacement group, followed by IDPs in community.

As reported, the following vulnerable groups had, overall, the least access:

- Elderly-headed households;
- People with disabilities; and,
- Families with members with alleged links to ISIL.



Access to Livelihoods

Access to job opportunities

KIs reported a **shifting in the availability of job opportunities** compared to prior 2014.²

As reported, the most affected sectors were:

- Trade, hotels and restaurants;
- Manufacturing; and,
- Transportation.

² Findings included jobs available before 2014 and now.

Challenges

Almost half of KIs reported that households faced **challenges in accessing livelihoods**.

The most reported challenges were:

- Lack of decent job opportunities;
- Lack of livelihood projects; and,
- Lack of factories and workshops.

Potentials for sectoral growth

The most commonly reported jobs of interest were **agriculture, education and healthcare sectors**, followed by construction.

Community leader and SME KIs, reported **agriculture, education and healthcare sectors**, showing growth potential in the 12 months following data collection.

Access to Humanitarian Aid

Activities

(Questions in this section excluded IDP KIs from the community)

The majority of KIs reported that **there were humanitarian activities or projects implemented** in the area, such as:

- WASH;
- Food and NFI distribution;
- Livelihoods;
- Housing and infrastructure rehabilitation;
- COVID-19 awareness;
- Cash assistance; and,
- PSS.

Affected profiles

(Questions in this section excluded IDP KIs from the community)

KIs reported that **IDPs from the community** had less access to humanitarian aid, followed by returnees.

As reported, the following vulnerable groups had, overall, the least access:

- Elderly-headed households;
- PwSN; and,
- Families with members with alleged links to ISIL.

Aid as a factor to encourage returns

The majority of IDP KIs from the community and returnee KIs reported that access to humanitarian aid **was a factor to encourage returns**.

The most reported needed activity was **housing rehabilitation**.

Access to Judicial Mechanisms

Challenges

(Questions in this section excluded IDP KIs from the community)

The vast majority of KIs reported that that households **did not face challenges in accessing public judicial mechanisms**.

Closed offices or departments

(Questions in this section excluded IDP KIs from the community)

One community leader KI reported that the **civil status departments was closed** at the time of data collection.

The main reasons were:

- Damaged building;
- Lack of assets;
- Lack of fundings for operations; and,
- Staff remained in displacement.

Missing personal documentation

All KIs reported that households had **no missing personal documentation**.



Perceptions on Governance

Bodies influencing governance

(Questions in this section excluded returnee and IDP KIs from the community)

All KIs reported **that local authorities, tribal leaders and mukhtars had the same level of influence in terms of governance** in Suleiman Beg.

“Power of tribal system”

As reported, the “power of tribal system” played an essential role in **ensuring reconciliation in the area**.

It was to such an extent that security forces and local authorities could not effectively intervene to solve inter-communal disputes without tribal leaders’ involvement.

Bodies influencing IDP and returnee affairs

(Questions in this section excluded community leader and SME KIs)

Over half of KIs reported that there were **no bodies or structures influencing IDP and returnee affairs**.



Perceptions on Safety and Security

Feeling safe

(Questions in this section were only asked to returnee KIs)

All returnee KIs reported that **returnee households felt safe or very safe** in Suleiman Beg.

This situation was reported being the same for women, girls,³ men and boys, according to all KIs.

³ It should be noted that gender indicators can be subject to potential under-reporting due to the limited number of female KIs interviewed.

Freedom of movement

(Questions in this section were only asked to returnee KIs)

The vast majority of returnee KIs reported the **ability of household members to move freely during the day and night if desired**.

This situation was reportedly the same for women, girls,³ men and boys, according to most of KIs.

Disputes

The majority of returnee KIs reported that **no disputes within the sub-district or between villages and no retaliation incidents** occurred in the six months prior to data collection.

However, a few KIs reported that some displaced households fear returning due to outstanding inter-communal disputes with specific tribes.



Perceptions on Social Cohesion

Feeling welcome

A few IDP KIs from the community reported that **displaced households will feel welcome or very welcome** if they return to Suleiman Beg.

Over half of returnee KIs reported that **returnee households felt welcome or very welcome** in Suleiman Beg.

Interaction

In general, the majority of returnee and IDP KIs from the community reported that **households interacted with other groups** (IDPs in the community and returnees).

This interaction was reported to be a result of:

- Kinship ties; and,
- Work and business relations.

Participation in decision making

(This section included IDP KIs from the community and returnee KIs)

Almost half of IDP KIs from the community and all returnee KIs reported that **households were involved in decision-making processes**.



THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION



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Upon request