

Missing Documentation

Key Findings Presentation



Overview

1. Research Objectives
2. Methodology
3. Demographics Missing Documentation
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5. Missing Documentation & Access to Services
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Research Objectives

General Objective

To improve understanding of whether missing civil documentation is an indicator of heightened humanitarian vulnerabilities across Iraq by:

RQ I - Determining which demographics (if any) are most prone to missing key civil documentation (*HH-level*)

RQ II – Analysing household (HH) perceptions of the importance of civil documentation, and the barriers to obtaining missing civil documentation

RQ III - Assessing the extent to which missing civil documentation affects HHs' freedom of movement, and access to education, healthcare, welfare distributions and livelihood opportunities.

Assessment Methodology

Data collection took place in-person* between **19 September - 25 October 2022**.

Two-stage stratified cluster sampling - statistically representative at a **90% confidence level** with a **10% margin of error** at district level per population group.

The final sample is comprised of **4,911** HH interviews, conducted in **20** districts across **9** governorates in both Federal Iraq and the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I). Districts were selected to target those areas with a particularly high reported prevalence of missing documentation (2022 MCNA).

Methodology

The total number of interviews, by population group are as follows;

Returnee –	980
Host Community (HC) -	1,957
IDP -	2,054

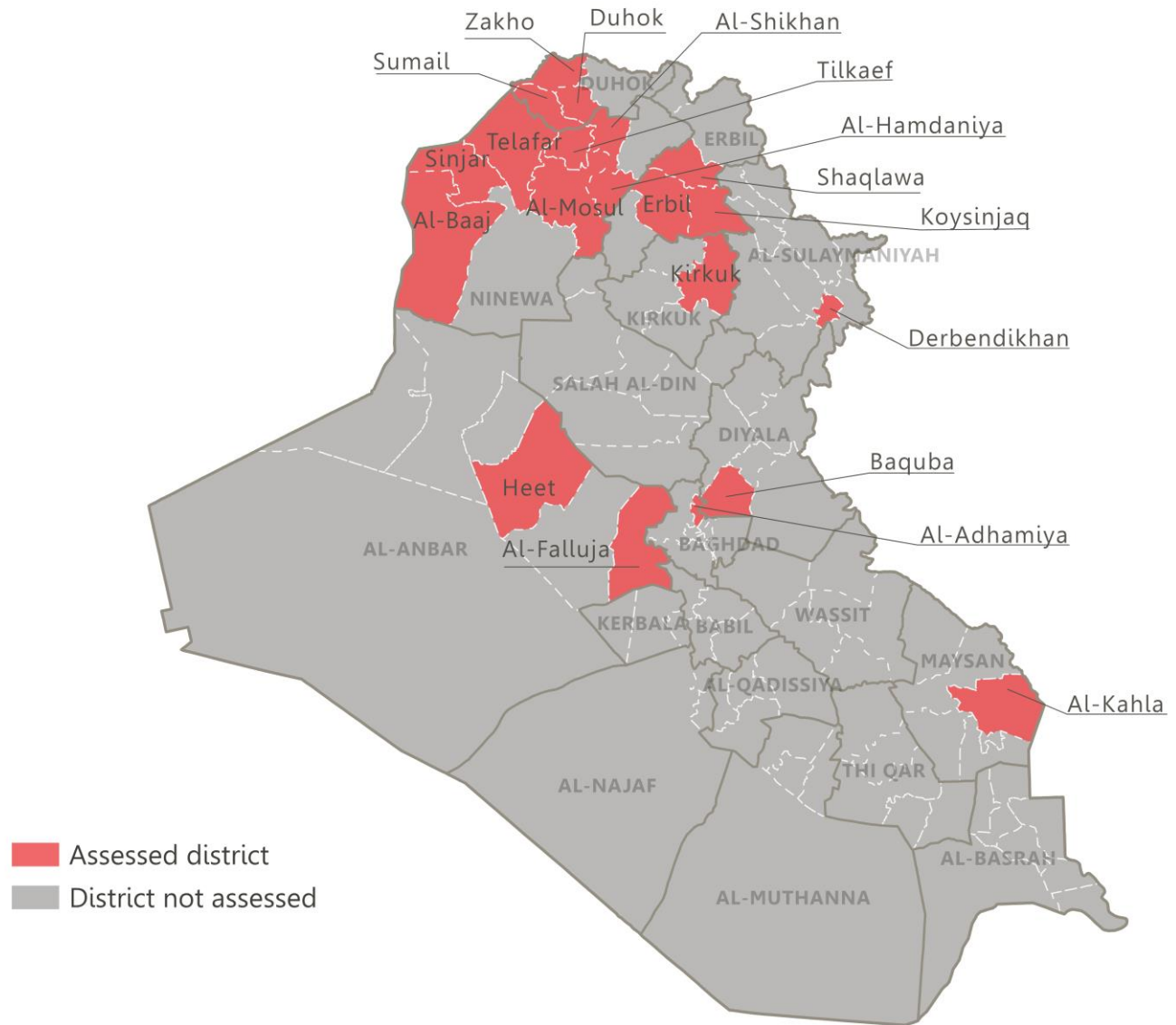
Districts of Coverage

Al-Adhamiya	Erbil
Al-Baaj*	Heet
Al-Falluja	Kirkuk
Al-Hamdaniya	Koysinjaq
Al-Kahla	Shaqlawar
Al-Mosul	Sinjar
Al-Shikhan	Sumail
Baquba	Tel-Afar
Derbendikhan	Tilkaef
Duhok	Zakho

*Remote data collection from IMPACT's Baghdad call-centre due to access issues.

Methodology

Districts of Coverage





Methodology

Key Civil Documentation in Iraq

This list of key civil documents in Iraq was decided upon after consultations with external partners (ACTED, DRC, IRC, NRC & UNHCR) in addition to a secondary literature review of the functionality of civil documents issued in Iraq.

Key Documentation for Adults

- 1) Unified Identification Card (Unified ID)
- 2) Civil ID Card*
- 3) Nationality Certificate*
- 4) Marriage / Divorce Certificate (*for HoHH as relevant*)

Key Documentation for Children

- 1) Birth Certificate (*Under 18 only*)

Key HH Documentation

- 1) PDS Card
- 2) Housing Card

HHs Interviewed, by Civil Documentation Status**

- 1) HH has all relevant key civil documentation (n=2,403)
- 2) HH has all relevant key civil documentation, except the Unified ID (n=1,352)
- 3) HH is missing at-least one key civil document, excluding the Unified ID (n=1,235)

*The Unified ID was created to replace the Civil ID and Nationality Certificate. Therefore, if an adult individual possesses the Unified ID, these other two documents are not relevant.

**All findings disaggregated at the civil documentation status level are indicative only.



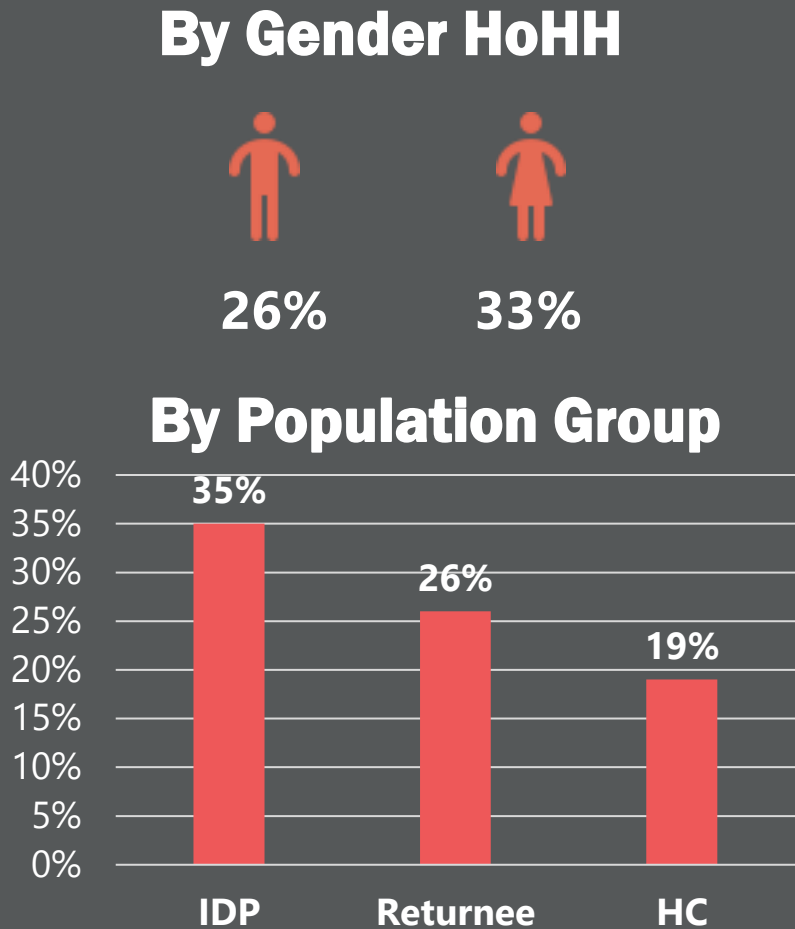
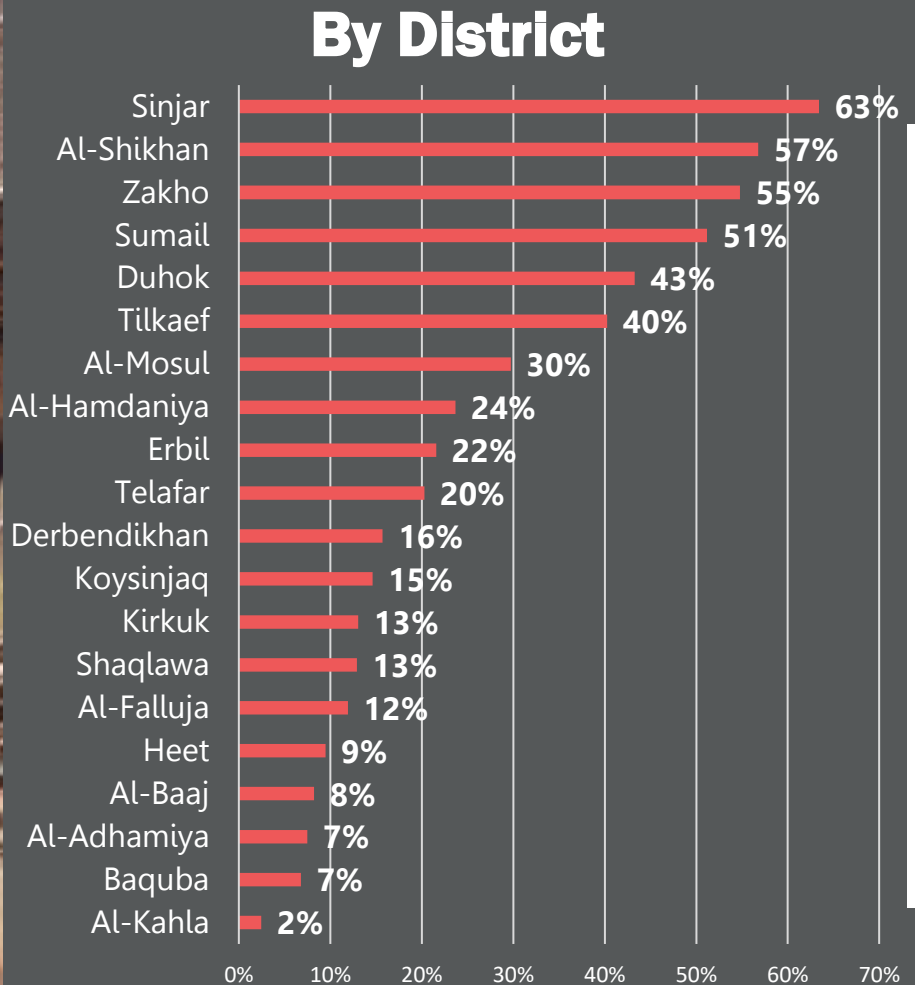
Research Question I

**Which Demographics Are
Most Likely to Have Missing
Documentation?**



Missing Documentation

% of HHs that reported missing at-least one key civil document (excluding Unified ID)





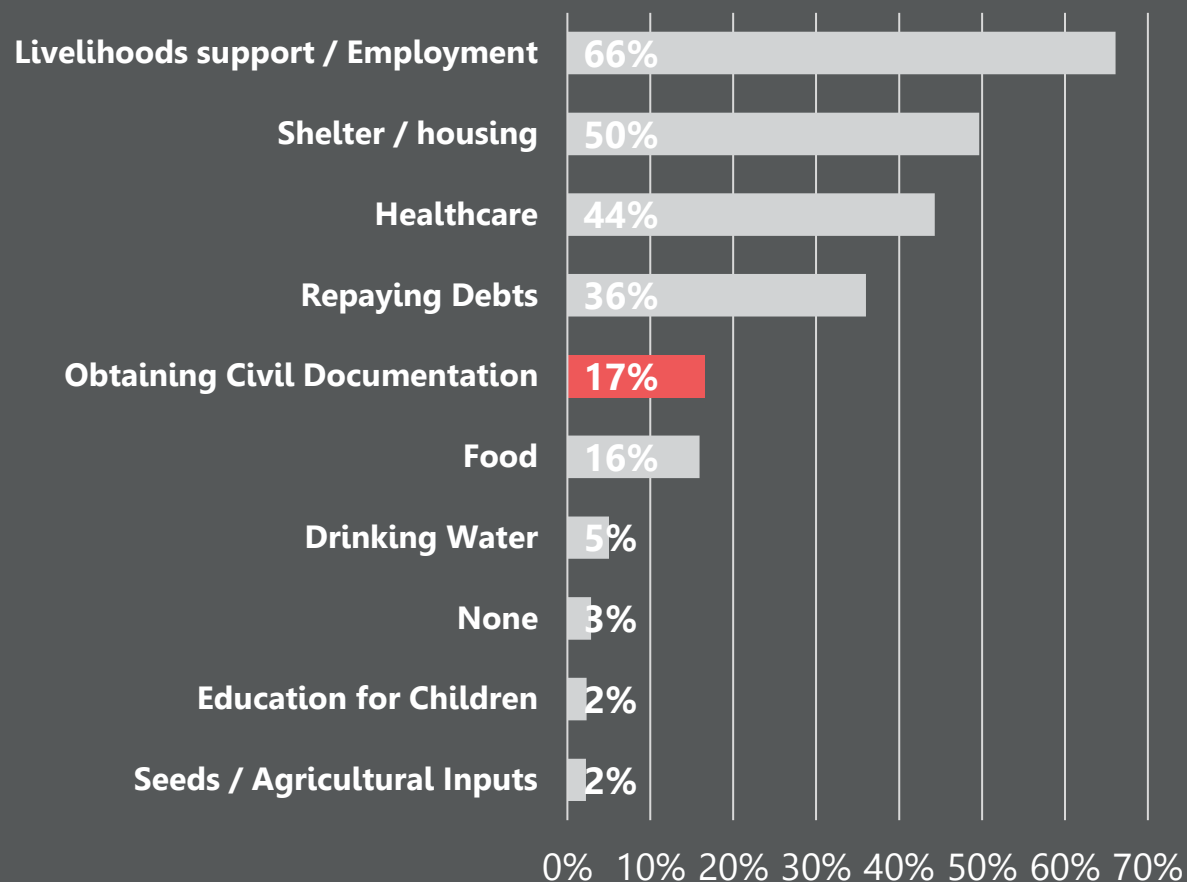
Research Question II

What are HH Perceptions on the Importance of Key Civil Documentation, and What are the Reported Barriers to Obtain Them?

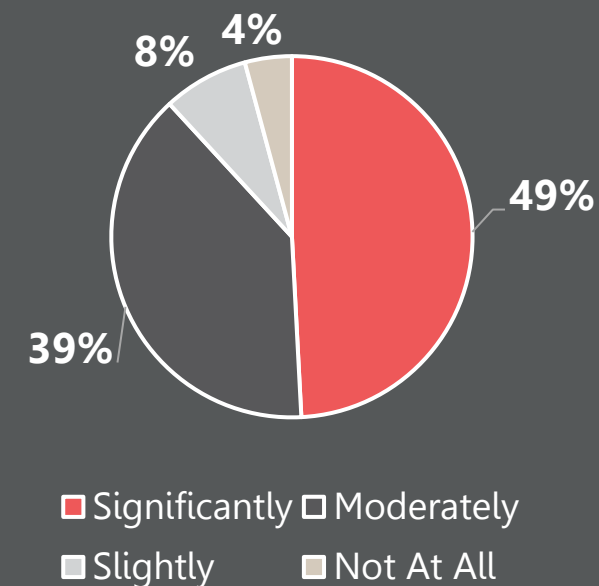
Priority Needs

Priority Needs of HHs Who Reported Missing Documentation (exc. Unified ID)

- **Obtaining civil documentation is a low-priority need** for HHs with missing documentation.
- Most HHs with missing documentation reported their priority needs were connected to missing documentation, indicating recognition that **missing documents may limit** their **capacity to address** their **high-priority needs**.



Reported level of connection between missing civil documentation and reported priority needs, among HHs who reported missing documentation

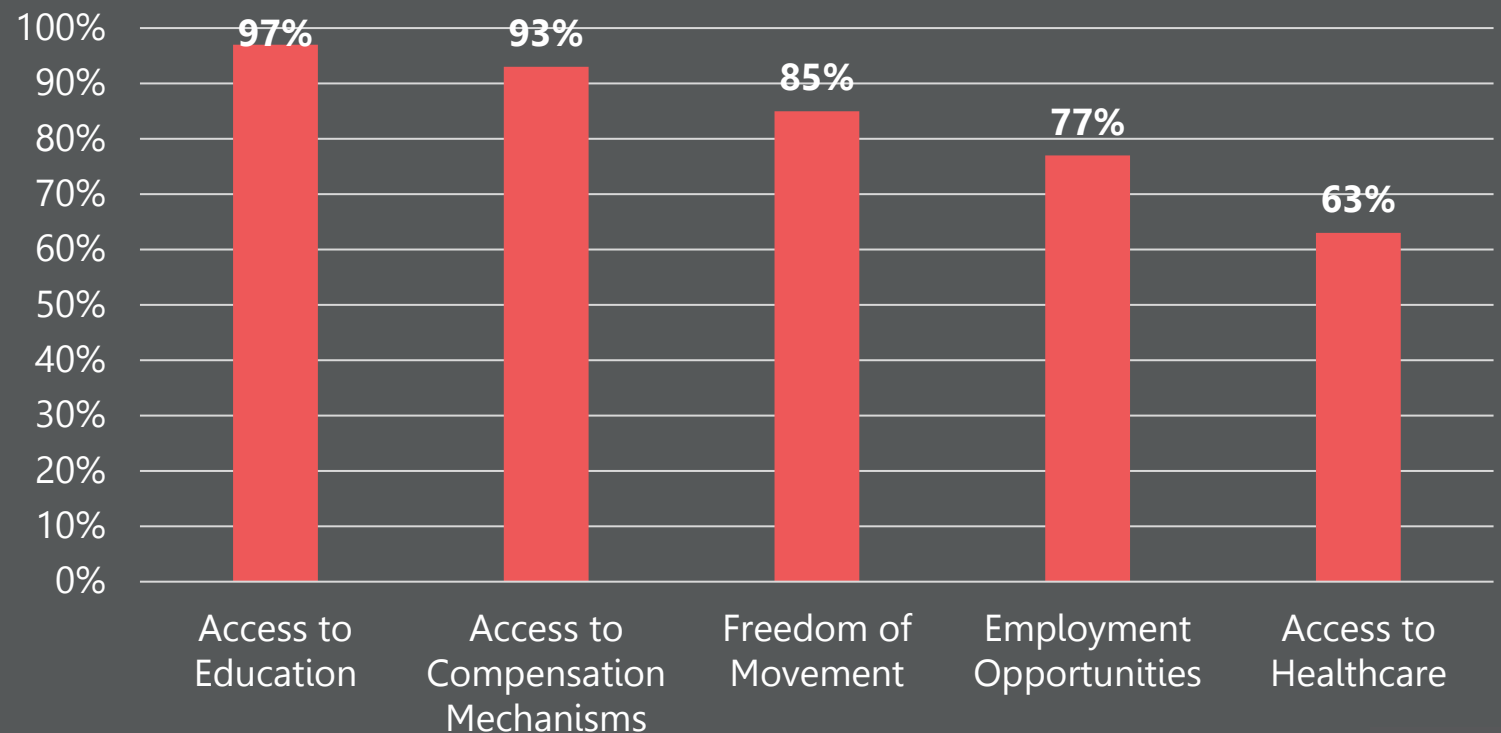




Importance of Documentation

HH Perceptions of the Importance of Civil Documentation

% of HHs that reported civil documentation to be 'very important' or 'important' for the following;



*"very important" means that the document is crucial to access, whilst "important" indicates that it makes access a lot easier.

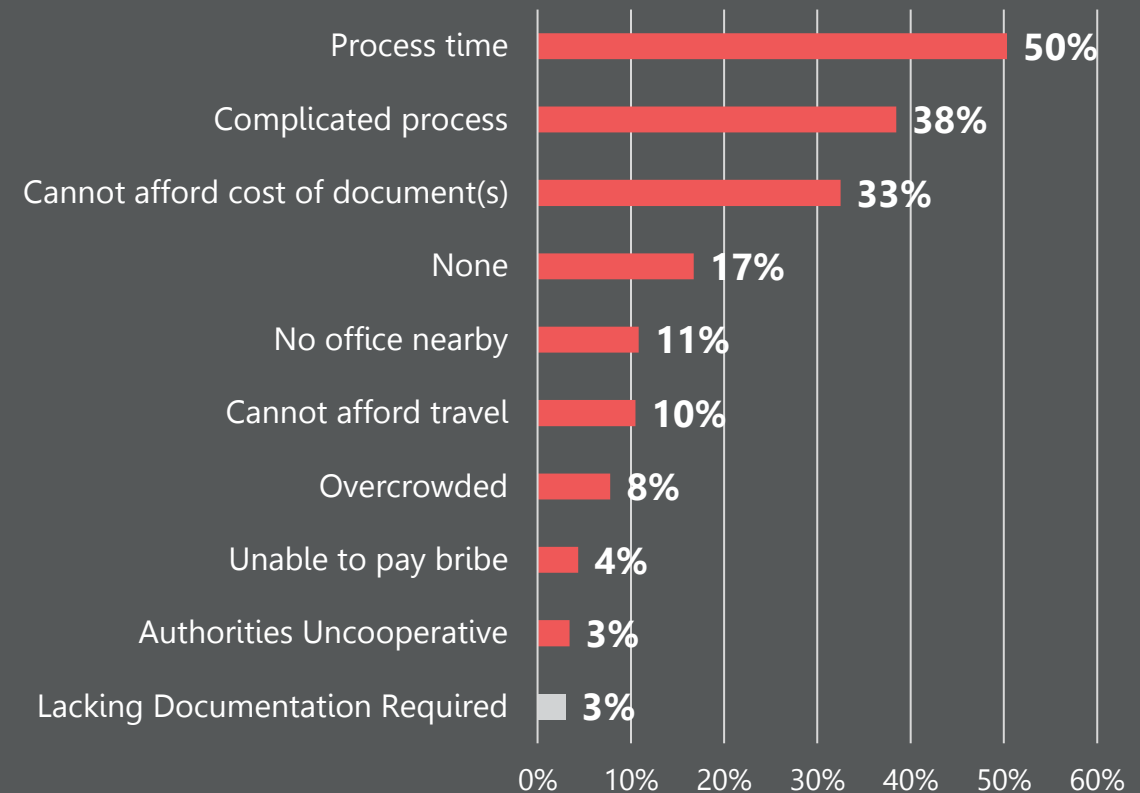
Barriers to Civil Documentation

Primarily, barriers to civil documentation stem from a complicated and timely application process.

Concurrently, legal assistance to help HHs obtain missing civil documentation was the preferred type of assistance (**65%**). Providing cash for legal assistance could be an effective mechanism to overcome barriers relating to complicated and timely procedures.

25% of households currently missing documentation (exc. Unified ID) reported either not making an attempt to obtain documentation due to a lack of incentive or reported no barriers to obtaining documentation.

Most frequently reported barriers faced by HHs who attempted to obtain missing civil documentation since 2014, among HHs who reported missing documentation (exc. Unified ID)





Research Question III

To What Extent is Missing
Civil Documentation an
Indicator of Heightened
Humanitarian Vulnerabilities?

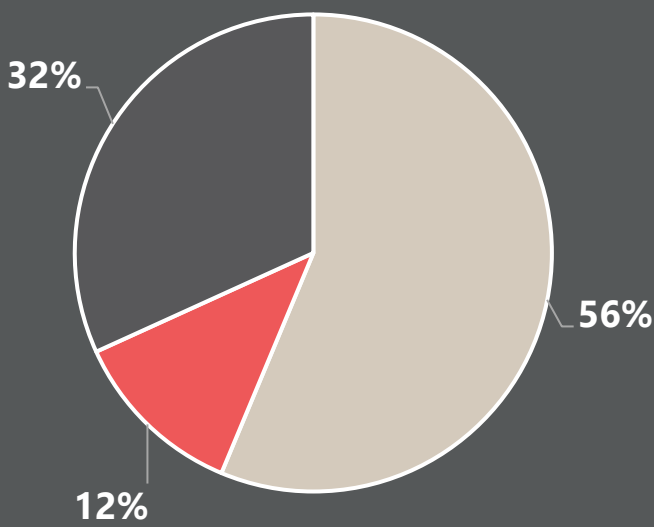
Access to Employment

% of HHs who reported all adult members are either currently employed/able to find work, by civil documentation status

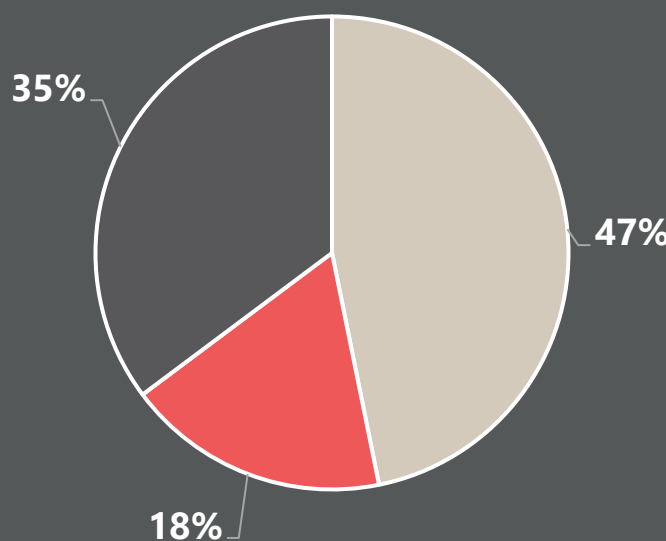
This data suggests that **HHs possessing key civil documentation** are **more** likely to report having **access to** high or low skill **livelihood opportunities**.

Moreover, HHs missing only the Unified ID were more likely to report being unable to access any jobs than those with all key documentation.

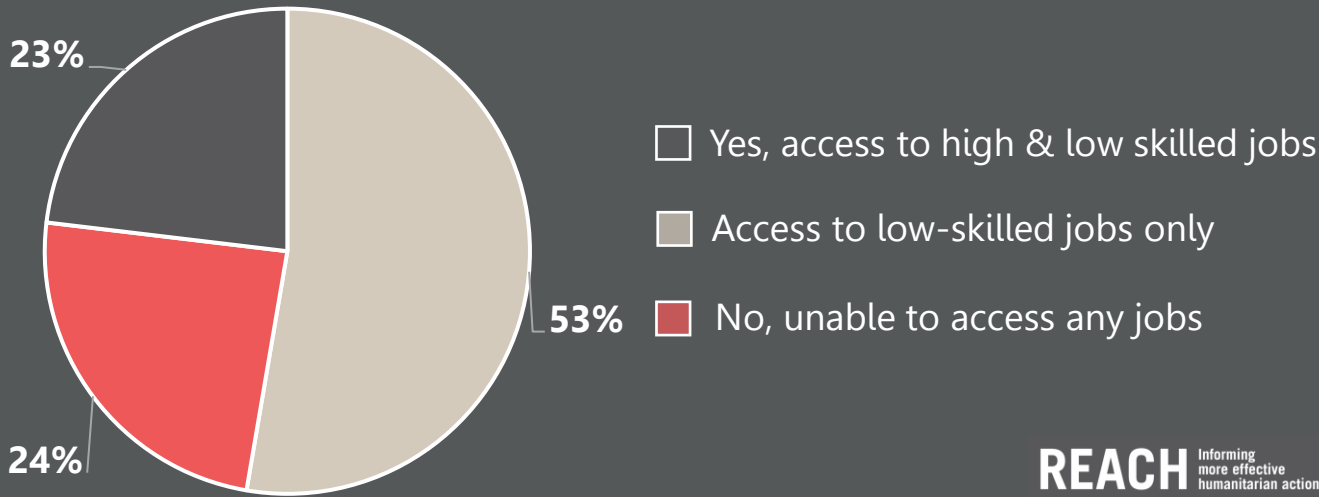
HH has All Documentation



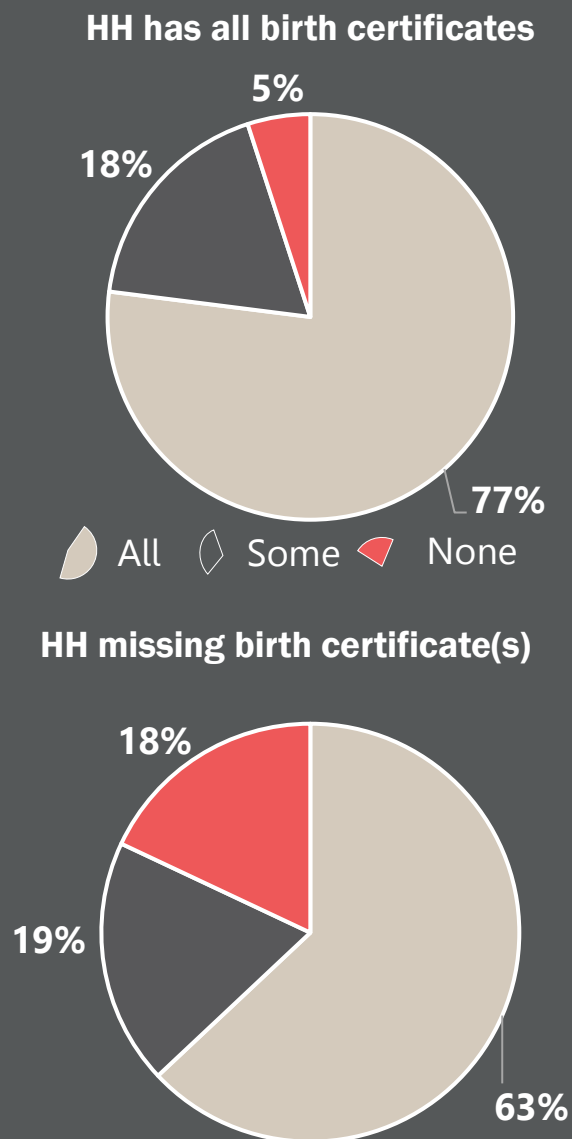
HH only Missing Unified ID



HH Missing Documentation (exc. Unified ID)



% of HHs by reported proportion of school-aged children attending school full-time, of HHs with school-aged children



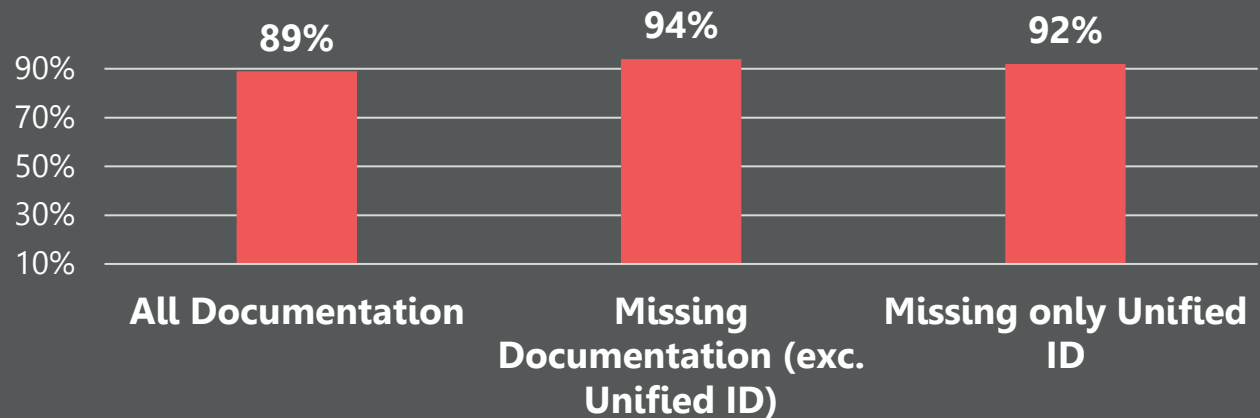
Education

In all districts covered, most HHs reported possessing valid birth certificates for all children – with Sinjar being the lowest-ranked (**82%**).

However, HHs, where school-aged children are missing birth certificates, are more likely to have no children attending school than those with birth certificates.

The majority of HHs with children missing birth certificates have school-aged children in school.

% of HHs that reported being able to access healthcare services at time of data collection, by civil documentation status

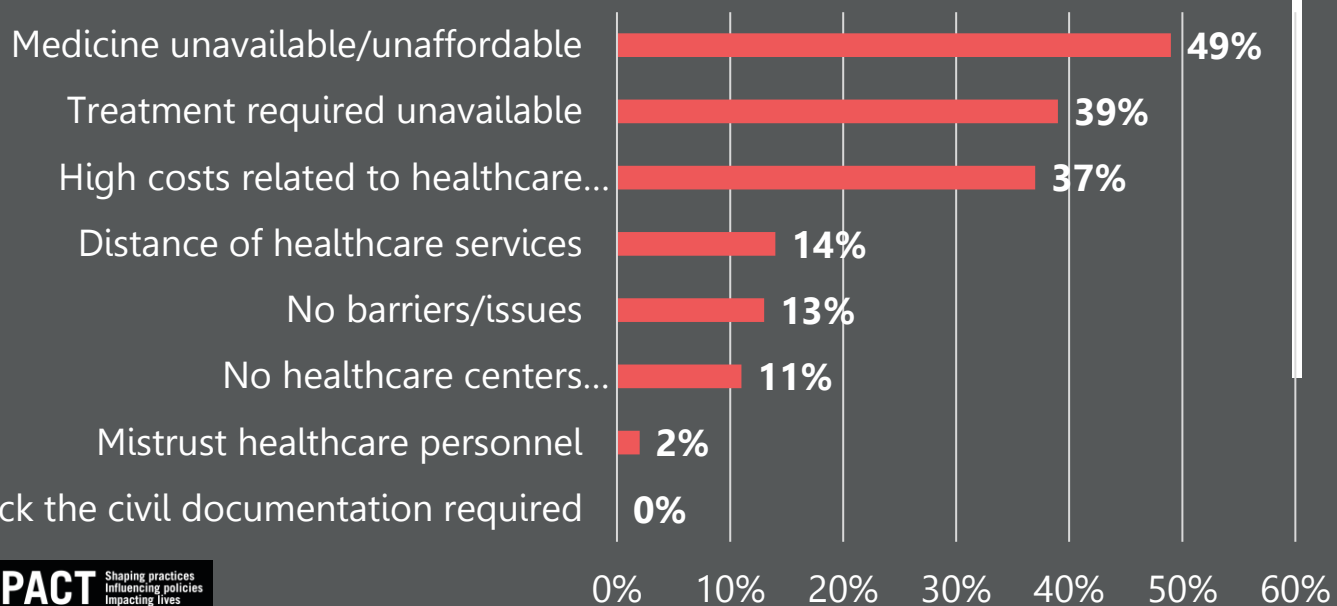


Health

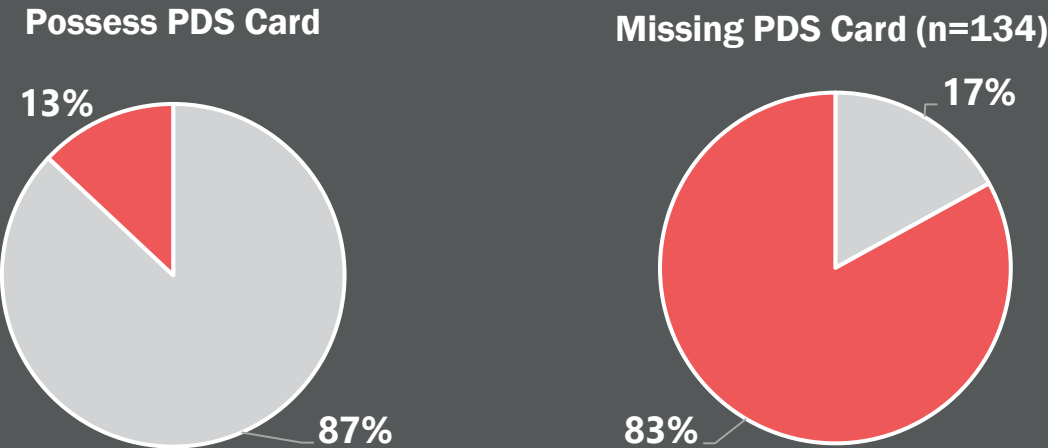
This data suggests no clear relationship between missing civil documentation and the ability to access healthcare services.

While access to healthcare \neq high-quality access – **0%** HHs with missing documentation reported a lack of civil documentation as a barrier to access healthcare services.

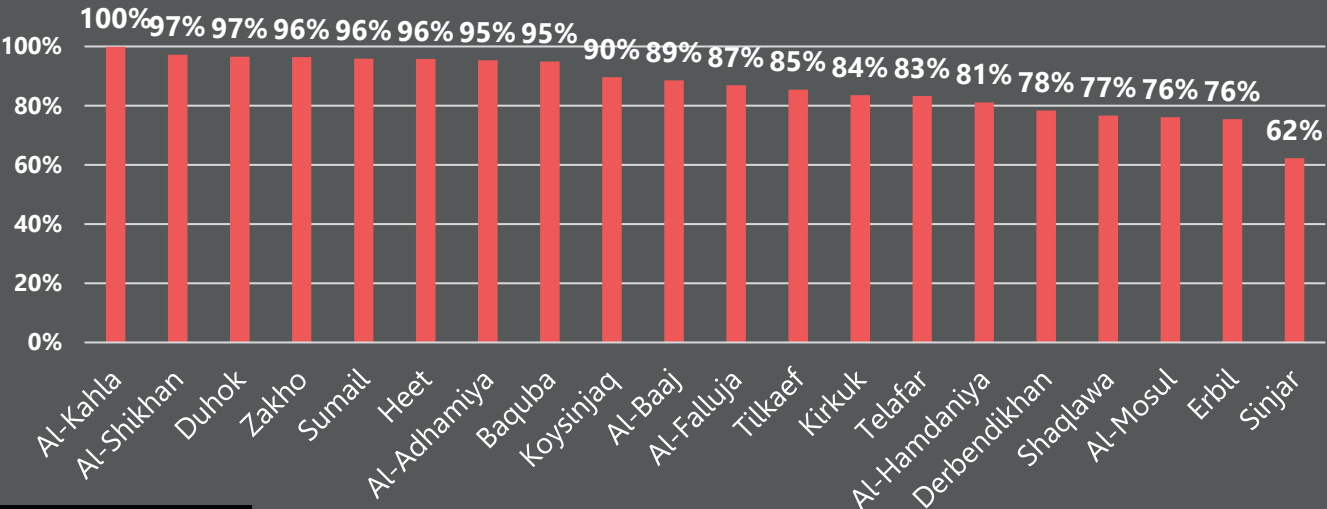
% of HHs by reported barriers/issues accessing healthcare services, of HHs with missing documentation



% of HHs that reportedly received PDS distributions in last 12 months, by PDS Card status



% of HHs that reported receiving a PDS distribution in the last 12 months, by district



Welfare

Relationship between PDS Card and Access to PDS Distributions*

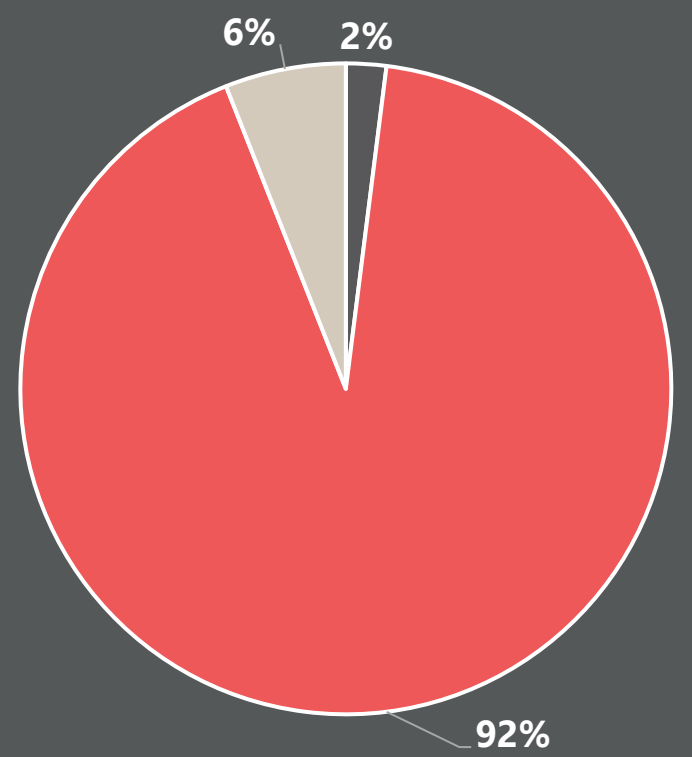
Nearly all HHs (97%) interviewed were reportedly in possession of a valid PDS card.

100% HHs in Baquba, Al-Khala, and Al-Adhamiya reported having a valid PDS card. The lowest-ranked district covered was Erbil (93%).

However, district-level findings show **large variations in the proportion of HHs receiving PDS distributions.**

*The Public Distribution System (PDS) is the largest social welfare mechanism in Iraq, with all HHs eligible to receive food distributions.

% of IDP HHs with missing documentation that reported an intention to remain in AoD for next 12 months, reporting whether obtaining documentation would alter their movement intentions*



□ Return to AoO ■ No, remain in current location ■ Do not Know

Movement Intentions

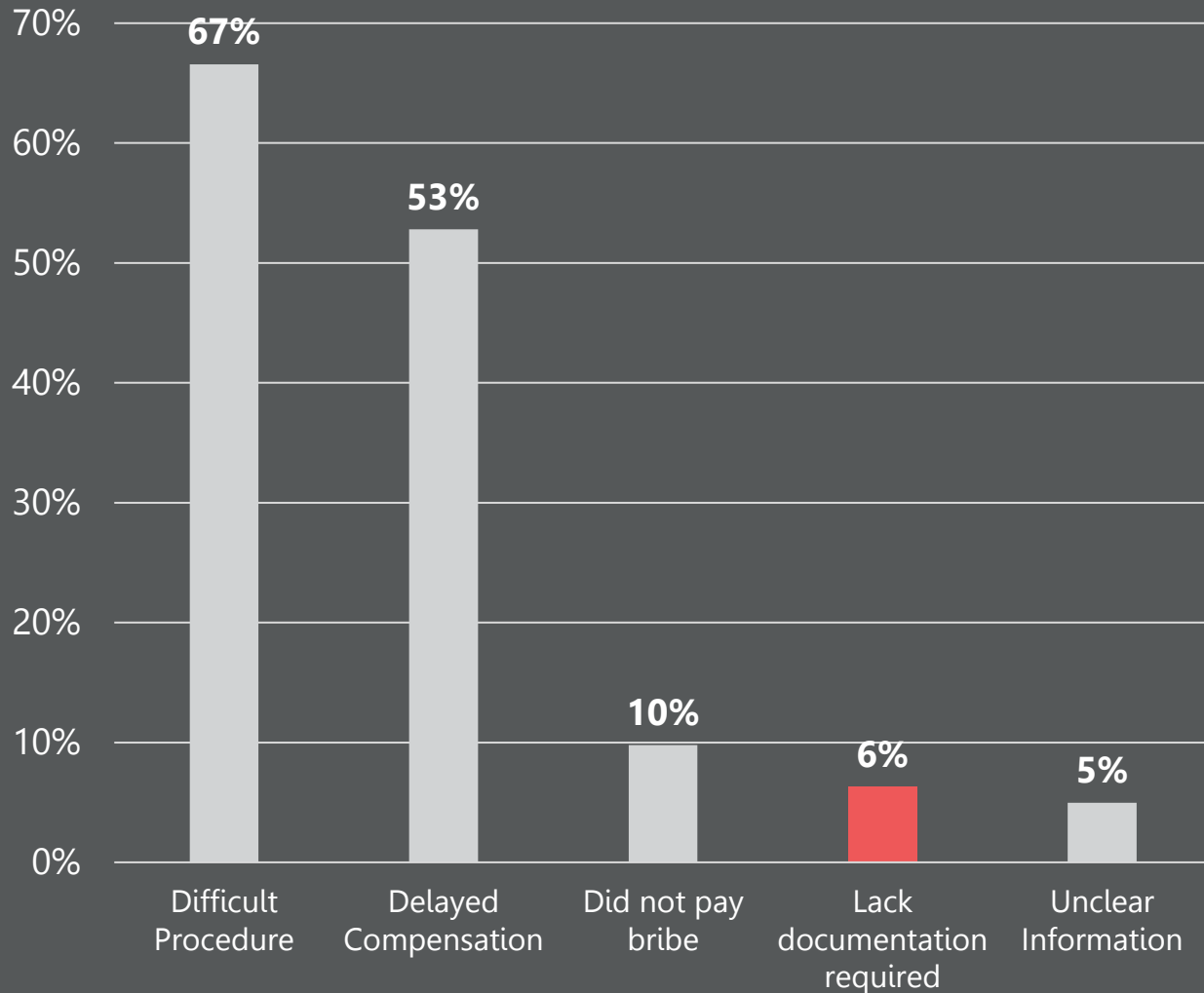
83% of IDP HHs with missing civil documentation reported an intention to remain in their current location for at-least the next 12 months, compared to **82%** with all documentation.

However, **63% of** returnee HHs cited civil documentation as being crucial to returning to their AoO. This data suggests that civil documentation was important in facilitating past returns, alongside improved safety/livelihood opportunities.

The top three reported **barriers to returns were damaged housing, lack of money and a lack of livelihood opportunities in AoO**

The vast majority of IDP HHs with missing documentation currently have **no intention of returning**, indicating that missing civil documentation is not a significant factor in IDPs decision to remain.

% of HHs missing documentation (exc. Unified ID) that attempted to access HLP* compensation, by barriers faced

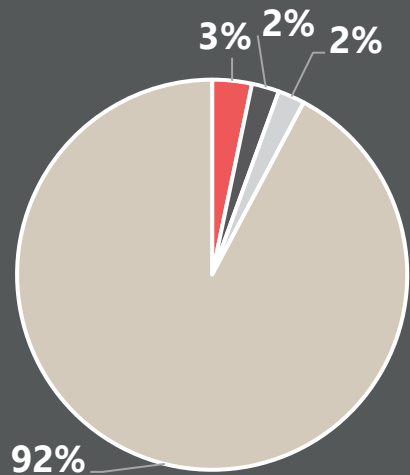


Access to Compensation Mechanisms

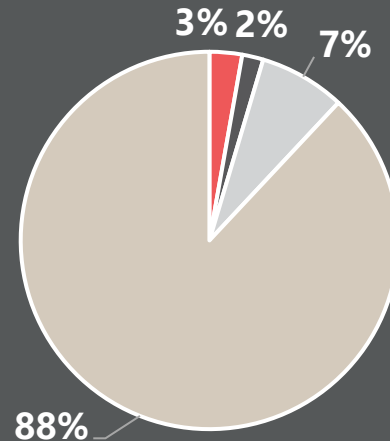
28% of HHs with all key civil documentation that reportedly attempted to access HLP compensation were successful, compared to **11%** with missing documentation (exc. Unified ID). This indicates that missing civil documentation is a minor barrier to successfully accessing compensation mechanisms.





HHs by extent to which they perceive personal movement through checkpoints in their area is currently restricted, by civil documentation status

HH Has All Documentation



HH Missing Documentation (exc. Unified ID)



-  Completely restricted (cannot move)
-  Highly restricted (very difficult, not always possible)
-  Somewhat restricted (sometimes difficult but mostly possible)
-  Not restricted (freedom of movement)

Freedom of Movement

88% of HHs with missing documentation (exc. Unified ID) reported complete freedom of movement.

However, of the 12% (n=126) HHs that reported restrictions, most (n=100) reportedly perceived missing core documentation as a factor restricting movement through checkpoints.

Conclusions

Summary of Key Findings



Key Findings

Summary of Key Findings

- The reported prevalence of missing documentation has large variations by district, and small variations by population group and gender of HoHH.
- Obtaining missing civil documentation was reportedly a low-priority need, but, connected to high-priority needs.
- The top reported barriers to obtaining documentation were process-related.
- Most HHs reported perceiving civil documentation to be very important /important to access services / enable movements.
- Yet, perceptions may have overstated the importance of civil documentation, when considered alongside data showing the reported differences in access to services between those with/without documentation.
- Data suggests that, for access to employment, HHs missing only the Unified ID have worse access than HHs with all documentation.



Key Findings

RQ III: Key Findings by Service

- **Welfare** –PDS Card is important but insufficient. Access to PDS distributions varies widely at district-level.
- **Education** – HHs where school-aged children are missing birth certificates are less likely to have all children attending(77% vs 63%), whilst the data showed no link between civil documentation and education more broadly.
- **Health** – HHs with all key civil documentation were no more likely to have access to healthcare, and 0% HHs with missing documentation reported this as a barrier/issue accessing healthcare.
- **Movement Intentions** – Civil documentation was frequently reported by returnees to have facilitated returns. However, data suggests that for nearly-all IDPs without documentation, missing documentation is not a main barrier preventing returns.
- **Freedom of Movement** – The majority of HHs reported freedom of movement through checkpoints regardless of civil documentation status. However, most HHs missing civil documentation that reported movement restrictions cited missing key civil documentation as a barrier to freedom of movement.
- **Access to Compensation Mechanisms** – HHs with missing documentation were less likely to have successful applications for HLP compensation, but overall success was low.

CONTACT



IMPACT Initiatives, Erbil Office, 4
Towers, Block B



matthew.moore@reach-initiatives.org



Skype: [matthewdcmoore1](#)

THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION

